

**Commercial. No. 39 (1883). Further correspondence respecting the cholera epidemic in Egypt : 1883 [In continuation of "Commercial no. 34 (1883)".].**

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN EGYPT:

1883.

[In continuation of "Commercial No. 34 (1883)."]

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1883.

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## Further Correspondence respecting the Cholera Epidemic in Egypt.

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### No. 1.

*Consul Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, August 9, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville, inclosing copies of two letters from the Health Officer at Damietta with respect to the deplorable sanitary condition of that town.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

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### Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Consul Miéville to Consul Cookson.*

Sir,

*Alexandria, August 9, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of two letters addressed to the President of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board by the Health Officer at Damietta, reporting that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared there, but that nevertheless the sanitary condition of the town is still deplorable.

Dr. Ferrari's letters are clear and speak for themselves; I confine myself therefore to enumerating briefly the heads of complaint he mentions:—

1. Carcases have begun to reappear floating in the Nile.
2. The Governor of Damietta had, up to the 2nd August, taken no steps to execute the Sanitary Inspector's recommendations.
3. Water-melons (good and bad) are sold to the public in quantities.
4. The same points on the banks of the Nile at which water for drinking purposes is drawn are used for washing cholera patients' clothes and for bathing beasts of burden.
5. The sweepings from such of the streets as are swept are thrown into the Nile near the Governor's residence.
6. The soldiers on guard at the Arab cemetery allow persons to go in and pray over their dead friends, and this on receiving a gratuity varying from 1*d.* to 3*d.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. MIÉVILLE, *British Delegate.*

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### Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Dr. Ferrari to Hassan Pasha Mahmoud.*

*Damiette, le 2 Août, 1883.*

COMME votre Excellence aura pu le relever des dépêches que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser journellement, le choléra tend à disparaître complètement.

Le peu de cas que l'on constate encore sont presque tous sur des personnes qui arrivent des endroits infectés.

Cependant si la maladie tend à s'éteindre tout à fait, cela n'est point dû au maintien des quelques mesures hygiéniques qu'à bout de force nous avons pu obtenir.

En effet, les charognes de bétail mort recommencent à paraître sur la surface du Nil, la preuve en est que deux dont la peau manquait furent trouvées hier accostées devant le lazaret et que j'ai été obligé de faire tirer hors du Bogaze par la barque de l'Office, n'ayant pu les faire enterrer par manque d'instruments nécessaires à cet effet.

J'ai jugé inopportun de le faire connaître à ce Gouvernorat pour la raison bien simple que ce dernier n'a encore mis en exécution rien de ce que M. l'Inspecteur de l'Hygiène en cette ville, Dr. Nadim, lui avait écrit à ce propos, ni même daigné lui répondre et dire que le bateau à vapeur "Nil" destiné à ce service se trouve ici sans fonctions depuis le départ de Mr. Goodall.

Au marché les pastèques bonnes et mauvaises sont en quantité livrées à la consommation publique. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous parler des rues de la ville que je visite minutieusement tous les jours et qui se trouvent actuellement toutes sales, peut-être et même plus que par le passé.

Les points au bord du Nil qui servent aux sakas pour puiser l'eau pour alimenter la ville étant d'un abordage facile, toutes les bêtes de somme ou de montures y sont lavées ainsi que les vêtements des cholériques; bien des fois j'en ai fait mes remontrances à son Excellence le Gouverneur pour faire cesser un tel état de choses et il me l'a toujours promis sans jamais l'exécuter.

Veuillez, &c.  
Le Directeur,  
(Signé) DR. FERRARI.

(Translation.)

*Damietta, August 2, 1883.*

AS your Excellency will have been able to gather from the despatches which I have had the honour to address to you from day to day, the cholera is beginning completely to disappear.

The few cases which are being now reported are almost all of persons arriving from infected places.

Yet if the disease is beginning to die out altogether, it is not owing to the few sanitary measures which, with the greatest difficulty, we have been able to have put in force.

In fact, carcasses of dead cattle are again appearing in the Nile, and the proof of this is that two carcasses with skins were found yesterday alongside the lazaretto, and that I was obliged to have them towed out of the Bogaze by the official boat, being unable to bury them failing instructions to that effect.

I thought it better not to inform the local authorities of this for the very simple reason that they have not yet carried out anything that Dr. Nadim, the Sanitary Inspector in this town, had written to them on that head, nor even deigned to answer him, and say that the steamer "Nil," assigned for this duty, has been lying inactive since Mr. Goodall left.

At the market water-melons, both good and bad, are offered in great quantities for public consumption. I need not speak of the streets of the town which I inspect minutely every day, and which are at present perhaps as dirty, or more so, than before.

As the points on the banks of the Nile where the water-carriers draw water for the supply of the town are easy of access, all the beasts of burden and saddle animals are washed there, as well as the clothes of cholera patients; many times have I made remontrances to his Excellency the Governor to put an end to this state of things, and he has always promised to act, but has done nothing.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) DR. FERRARI, Director.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

*Dr. Ferrari to Hassan Pasha Mahmoud.*

*Damiette, le 5 Août, 1883.*

EN vous confirmant mon dernier Rapport du 2 Août courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ces quelques lignes sur la situation de la ville.

Les balayures de quelques rues, que l'on balaye pour jeter de la poudre aux yeux des passants, étant les plus fréquentées, sont jetées au Nil à quelques mètres du Gouvernorat, c'est-à-dire près du Consulat Perse; je ne vous parle pas de toutes les autres rues

et passages, qui se trouvent dans le même état que j'ai dénoncé dans mon dernier Rapport.

En amateur, je me suis rendu ce matin au cimetière Arabe pour voir en personne les scènes qui auraient lieu, entre les indigènes qui voudraient y entrer pour prier sur leurs morts et la garde établie pour les en empêcher, et j'ai vu de mes propres yeux (étant inconnu aux soldats de la garde) que ces derniers y ont laissé entrer en ma présence bien des personnes moyennant une piastre tarif, une demi piastre aussi et même moyennant une galette appelée "kahka" ou "fitir."

Les cas constatés par moi ces jours-ci ne présentent plus ces caractères graves qui se manifestaient par le passé et conséquemment ils guérissent facilement et quelquefois même sans aucun traitement; cela me prouve que la maladie est à sa dernière période.

Je conclus en vous faisant connaître aussi que tous les médecins ont été rappelés et qu'il ne reste plus ici que le médecin de la ville, Ally Effendi Ghibril, et le pharmacien de l'hôpital.

Veuillez, &c.  
Le Directeur,  
(Signé) DR. FERRARI.

(Translation.)

*Damietta, August 5, 1883.*

IN continuation of my last Report of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to address to you these few lines on the condition of the town.

The sweepings of the few chief streets, which are swept to throw dust in the eyes of the people passing, are thrown into the Nile a few metres from the Governor's house, that is to say, close to the Persian Consulate; I do not speak of the other streets and passages, which are in the same state, that I denounced in my last Report.

I went unofficially this morning to the Arab cemetery to watch in person the scenes which take place between the natives who wish to enter to pray over the dead, and the guard set to prevent them, and I saw with my own eyes (being unknown to the soldiers of the guard) that the latter allowed persons to enter for a piastre, half-a-piastre, and even for a cake, called "kahka" or "fitir."

The cases reported by me during the last few days are no longer of the serious character which they formerly were, and consequently they are easily cured, sometimes even without any treatment, which is to me a proof that the disease is in its final stage.

In conclusion, I have to inform you that all the doctors have been recalled, and that there only remains the doctor of the town, Ally Effendi Ghibril, and the hospital chemist.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) DR. FERRARI, Director.

## No. 2.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, August 10, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a further Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Borg on the cholera in Cairo.\*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Sir E. Malet.*

(Extract.)

*Cairo, August 9, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the decrease which has been noticed in the progress of cholera has been fully confirmed by the results of six on the seven days of the week ended on the 4th instant.

The return for that period, which I beg to inclose, brings up the number of deaths from the epidemic at 1,662, which figures compare favourably with those of the third week

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 52.

of the disease in 1865, namely, 2,290. The first, third, fourth, and fifth days gave a mean average of 259 deaths per diem; the second day presented a recrudescence—the deaths having risen to 309; while the last two gave 15b per diem.

The number of deaths for the past three weeks amongst Europeans—the British troops not included—is eighty, which on the total mortality from cholera gives a percentage of 1·64. The total number of Europeans resident at Cairo since the outbreak of the epidemic is grossly estimated at 17,000, and the deaths would therefore be about 4·70 per 1,000. I am informed, however, that Frenchmen have contributed a larger number of deaths, which may, perhaps, be explained by the rather immoderate use, especially during the summer season, of “absinthe,” a beverage which, I understand, owing to its composition, could not be used for any length of time without undermining the constitution.

During the week under consideration (to the 4th instant) the mortality has been severe at Old Cairo (359), Boulak (279), Sayeda Zenab (196), and Abdeen (159). I am glad, however, to be able to report that the period of decrease confirms itself, not only by a smaller number of deaths, but also by the larger proportion of recoveries effected.

Dr. Iconomopoulos, one of the physicians who have been long established at Cairo, informs me that he has obtained very satisfactory results by the administration of the following mixture: Sulphate of strychnine, two centigrammes, peppermint and fennel water, of each forty grammes, tincture of musk, twenty drops, ethereal tincture of valerian, forty drops, of which a teaspoonful is given every quarter of an hour, the patient being made to masticate small pieces of ice in the intervals. He assures me that the above mixture has been administered with marked success in the first and second stages of the disease, and also in incipient collapse, and that when taken as a preventive—one teaspoonful three or four times a day—it has acted like a charm.

The Comparative Table of deaths from all causes, which I annex, will show that last week compares favourably with the third week of cholera in 1865, the figures for ordinary causes being 518 and 586 respectively.

I inclose also a Table of meteorological observations. The mean average barometrical pressure has been 753·49 against 754·72 for the third week of the epidemic in 1865.

The mean average temperature has been 30·8 against 29·7, and the hygrometer has given 43·42 against 42·87. The prevailing winds have been north-east and north last week, against south-east, east, and west.



## Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

COMPARATIVE Table of Deaths at Cairo during the prevalence of Cholera (third Week).

1883.						1865.					
Date.		From Cholera.		Other Causes.		Total.		Date.		From Cholera.	
July	29	277	75	352	July	5	356	63	419		
	30	309	57	366		6	355	82	437		
	31	262	68	330		7	365	87	452		
Aug.	1	264	82	346		8	389	90	479		
	2	234	92	326		9	347	77	424		
	3	162	64	226		10	252	103	355		
	4	154	81	235		11	226	84	310		

## Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations at Cairo during the prevalence of Cholera (third Week).

1883.												1865.											
Date.	Barometer corrected to 0° temp.			Thermometer (Centigrade).			Hygrometer. Mean Average.	Ozonometer (0 to 21) 1 P.M.	Direction of Wind.			Nilometer.	Date.	Barometer corrected to 0° temp.		Thermometer (Centigrade).		Hygrometer. Mean Average.	Direction of Wind.				
									7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.			Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.		Sunrise.	2 P.M.			
		7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.																			
July 29	755.32	754.80	753.60	24.7	34.2	32.7	42.	6		Pics kirats.	11	17	July	5	754.	754.	26.3	33.3	43.	S.E.	S.		
30	754.83	753.89	753.55	25.2	32.2	33.2	44.66	4			12	1	6	6	754.	754.	26.4	33.4	42.	S.E.	S.E.		
31	754.75	753.49	752.37	24.2	32.2	33.2	45.	4			12	12	7	7	755.	755.	25.5	33.	42.	N.W.	W.		
Aug.	1	753.25	752.27	25.2	33.7	32.2	47.66	4			13	5	8	8	756.	756.	26.	32.8	44.	W.	W.		
	2	752.73	752.25	25.2	34.2	33.5	38.66	6			14	7	9	9	755.	755.	25.3	33.3	42.5	S.E.	S.E.		
	3	752.95	752.05	752.03	26.2	36.2	41.66	4			15	4	10	10	755.	755.	26.2	33.4	43.5	E.	S.E.		
	4	753.43	753.17	753.27	25.2	35.2	33.7	44.33	3			15	22	11	11	754.	754.	27.4	33.4	44.	S.E.	S.E.	

## Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

RELEVÉ des Décès Cholériques à Ghiseh et au Caire, du 15 au 22 Juillet, 1883.

	15 Juillet.	16 Juillet.	17 Juillet.	18 Juillet.	19 Juillet.	20 Juillet.	21 Juillet.	22 Juillet.	Totaux par Quartiers.
Ghizeh .. .. .	5	..	2	4	30	28	15	33	117
Caire .. .. .	..	3	12	61	68	..	..	..	144
Saïda Zennab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8
Choubra .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	31	44
Esbékieh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	30	58
Vieux Caire .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	22	32	62
Abdin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	34	44
Boulaeq .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	108	161	216	485
Hôpital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	16	46
Bab-el-Charieh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13
Khalifa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mousky .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Darb-el-Amar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gamalieh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abassieh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Totaux par journées .. .. .	5	3	14	65	98	174	257	414	1,030
Totaux égaux .. .. .	1,030								

## No. 3.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have received from Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, forwarding copy of a Report addressed by him to His Highness the Khedive on the cholera epidemic among the Egyptian troops at Cairo.

Sir Evelyn Wood requests that copies of this Report may be forwarded to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief, with a view to having the favourable remarks made by General Grenfell and himself on the conduct of the officers named noted against their names.

I cannot forward Sir Evelyn Wood's Report without adding a word to record the high admiration which the conduct of the English officers towards their men has elicited. Sir Evelyn Wood and his Staff and all the officers have worked night and day at the measures necessary to ward off and mitigate the disease, and their efforts have met with an almost unhopèd-for success.

Beyond the immediate benefit of the saving of life which they have obtained, an example has been given of self-devotion which may have lasting consequences for good in the promotion of the respect and regard of the men towards the officers. It is probably the first time that any outward sign has been given that the lives of the soldiers are of value, for, if attacked, each man has been treated with the same care that would have been bestowed upon an officer.

\* I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

*Sir E. Wood to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

Cairo, August 10, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of a letter and inclosures addressed by me to His Highness the Khedive with a request that they may be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

In transmitting these documents to Earl Granville, I have the honour to request that you will ask him to forward copies of the same to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal

[1645]

C

Commanding-in-chief, with a view to having the favourable remarks made by General Grenfell and myself on the officers named noted against their names.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD, *Sirdar*.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

*Sir E. Wood to His Highness the Khedive.*

Your Highness,

*Cairo, August 10, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Grenfell, and to state that I fully concur in his commendation of the officers named, but I must add that from General Grenfell himself and from all the British Staff officers I have received the greatest possible assistance.

In another paper I am forwarding to your Highness I am asking your sanction for the employment of an English medical officer to replace Kassim Bey.

Your Highness will perceive from the analysis of the Return of cases the extraordinary immunity from disease enjoyed by the battalions of the 1st Brigade. Indeed, I believe there was no case of cholera in the 1st Brigade which originated in barracks.

It would be unreasonable to expect the same amount of discipline and attention to sanitary matters from the officers of the 2nd Brigade, but, nevertheless, I felt it my duty to express to Brigadier-General Yousef Shouhdi Pasha my great displeasure at the failure, both in himself and the officers under his command, to insure the execution of my orders as to the cleanliness and decency of his camp.

He has undertaken that I shall have no further occasion to complain, and I hope in future my orders on these points may be carried out.

Your Highness' humble servant.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD, *Sirdar*.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

*Report on Cholera in the Egyptian Army.*

Sir,

*Abbassyeh, August 8, 1883.*

THE epidemic having abated, I have the honour to forward the following Report:—

On the disease reaching Cairo, in accordance with orders, I cleaned out and equipped two ruined houses at the east end of "Maison des Fous," which, by the 19th instant, were ready for occupation.

On the 20th instant a doctor and attendants were told off, the doctor being employed, until the arrival of the first case, at camp of observation.

On the afternoon of the 22nd instant our first case arrived, quickly followed by seven others, one man dying almost directly.

The doctor I then found to be useless from fear and incapacity, and as he caused a panic among the attendants, on the arrival of Dr. Rogers he was removed.

On the evening of the 22nd instant Surgeon-Major Rogers arrived and took over charge, after which all went well. Mohamed Fudli was placed in charge. Medicines were issued to battalions. Fresh equipment demanded and obtained, and by the middle of the day on the 23rd instant, the hospital was thoroughly established in working order.

The conduct of the Egyptian doctors (with some few exceptions) has not been satisfactory. On the outbreak of the malady there was a decided disinclination to approach the patients. The first case I saw in the "Caserne Rouge" was placed within a circle of chloride of lime, the doctor, until remonstrated with, remaining outside the cordon.

The doctor in charge of Red Hospital, completely broke down and communicated his fears to the attendants, and had it not been for the presence of the English officers, the patients would have been neglected.

Another native doctor arrived on the 1st August. He does not appear to have received any medical education, and at first he was with difficulty persuaded to obey orders. He is now more amenable; he is very lethargic and useless.

Mohamed Fudli has worked very well. He has shown no fear, is intelligent and zealous, and though, when it suits his convenience he disobeys orders, still the work he has done is deserving of reward.

Another of the native doctors is of a sullen surly nature, does his work only under supervision, and I have no opinion of him.

A gratifying contrast has been the conduct of the English officers of artillery, cavalry, and 1st Brigade.

Colonel Duncan and the officers of the artillery, Majors Wodehouse and Rundle, have been constant in their visits, day and night, and have done all they could to cheer the sick and dying men. The artillery suffered more than any other corps, but every man was frequently visited.

The officer commanding cavalry and his second in command (though only one case has occurred in the corps) have shown every anxiety to assist and have placed their services at my disposal.

At the commencement of the epidemic Major Wingate was detailed as Commandant of the hospital and has almost lived there ever since.

He effectually struggled with Egyptian laziness and disobedience of orders, and got the hospital discipline into working order.

He had full powers to requisition on battalions and corps for men, stores, tents, &c., and managed to get all he wanted without offending any one: he has been firm and conciliatory in his relations with the doctors, and speaking Arabic fluently, he has spent his leisure moments at the bed-side of the patients.

I cannot speak too highly of his services; a young officer of greater promise I have never met.

To Major Turner I entrusted all arrangements for burial of the dead and conveyance of water to the hospital and camp of observation; both duties he executed promptly.

At the early stage he was constantly in hospital, lifting men about, and on the first night, when attendants were useless, he performed the most menial duties of the hospital.

Even when attacked by diarrhœa he continued to work day and night, and it was only by a positive order that I prevented him from continuing work, even when seriously ill—an illness entirely caused by his devotion to his duties.

Major Haggard, entrusted with the rationing of the hospital, superintendence of convalescent depôt, and various other duties connected with the hospital, has worked very well. Spending a great deal of his time in hospital and from his knowledge of the language has been of great assistance to me.

Majors Shakespear, Piggott, Marriott, and Davidson have helped in every way.

Major Shakespear has had charge of tents and camps, and has worked hard and well.

I have discouraged the visits of these officers to the hospital, desirous as they were to assist, as their presence was not absolutely necessary, and I was anxious to have a reserve of officers in case of others falling sick.

Major Piggott, however, spent the first day and night almost continuously in the hospital, and worked with great devotion at the time when example was required to put pluck into the attendants.

Surgeon-Major Rogers arrived in time to treat all the early cases, except one that died before his arrival, and on his arrival the situation altered, all confusion ceased, the doctor in charge was replaced by a more courageous man, the orderlies worked well, equipment was completed and the hospital settled down into working order.

All this was done quietly, but effectually, and the way in which Dr. Rogers worked was beyond all praise. I feel sure that the comparatively trifling loss to the number of seizures was due to his devotion and attention.

Dr. Acland arrived at a time when the type was altering and the number of cases diminishing. But on his arrival two bad cases had just come in—Captain Ahmed Hamdy and a man of the 8th Battalion. He immediately devoted himself to his duty, and a more painstaking, patient, and hard-working medical man I never saw. Though a stranger to the military system he soon adapted himself to it, and has succeeded in getting both doctors and infirmiers to work for him cheerfully.

His exertions are worthy of special mention by his Excellency the Sirdar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. GRENFELL, *Brigadier-General,*  
*1st Brigade, Egyptian Army.*

P.S.—I should propose that Drs. Rogers and Acland be called on for a Report as to the medical skill of the battalion and other doctors: their treatment if not successful is at any rate economical, starvation being the principal remedy in cases of choleraic diarrhœa.

I append a list (A) of hospital establishment, and Return of deaths and admissions to date (B).

F. G.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

(List A.)—PRESENT Establishment in Palais Rouge Hospital on Hospital Fatigues, &c.

1st Brigade—						
Officers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non-commissioned officers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Privates	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cooks	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water carriers	..	..	..	..	..	2
2nd Brigade—						
Non-commissioned officers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Privates	..	..	..	..	..	8
Artillery—						
Non-commissioned officers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Privates	..	..	..	..	..	3
						29
Doctors—						
English	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pharmacien	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infirmiers	..	..	..	..	..	23
Ecrivain	..	..	..	..	..	1
Store-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carter (for mule cart)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washers of body, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	1
						33
Total establishment						62

(Signed)

F. R. WINGATE, Major,  
Hospital Commandant.

August 8, 1883.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

(List B.)—CHOLERA Report up to 8 A.M. on August 8, 1883.

Corps.	Remained.	Since admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Artillery	15	1	..	..	16
Hospital attendant	1	..	..	..	1
4th Battalion	2	..	..	..	2
5th ..	2	..	..	..	2
6th ..	6	..	..	..	6
8th ..	3	..	..	..	3
Convalescents from Kasr-el-Ain	7	..	..	..	7
„ from Tourah	2	3	..	..	5
	38	4	..	..	42

One doubtful case sent from diarrhoea to cholera hospital; now determined not to be cholera.

Present distribution :—

Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	6
Convalescent tents	..	..	..	..	..	11
„ depôt, Polygon	..	..	..	..	..	25
						42
Total admissions to hospital since commencement of outbreak						49
Total convalescents from Kasr-el-Ain and Tourah						12
						61
Total deaths	..	..	..	..	..	19
Remaining	..	..	..	..	..	42

(Signed)

F. R. WINGATE, Major,  
Hospital Commandant.

## Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

## CHOLERA.

RETURN of Admissions, Deaths, and Convalescents, from July 22 to August 9, 1883.

Corps.	Hospital.	Con- valescent.	Deaths.	Total Admissions.	Remarks.
Artillery ..	Kasr-el-Ain ..	..	..	..	{ The artillery were quartered at Ghiseh, where the epidemic first broke out.
	Red Hospital..	16	10*	26	
Cavalry ..	Kasr-el-Ain ..	..	..	..	{ One battalion at Alexandria.
	Red Hospital..	..	1	1	
1st Brigade ..	Kasr-el-Ain ..	..	2	2	{ Four of these men were brought in dead, having died on the road from Tourah.
	Red Hospital..	2	..	2	
2nd Brigade ..	Kasr-el-Ain ..	9	8	17	{
	Red Hospital..	11	8	19	
Hospital attendant ..	Tourah ..	7	1	8	
	Red Hospital..	1	..	1	
Total ..	.. ..	46	30	76	

(Signed) FRED. SLADE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Cairo, August 9, 1883.

## No. 4.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 13, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant on the subject of the blame attributed by Sanitary Committee of Alexandria to Mr. Timmerman and General Baker, for preventing the entry of provisions into Mansourah, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter, published in the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 11th instant, addressed by General Baker to the Minister of the Interior, refuting the accusations brought against him.†

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure in No. 4.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of August 11, 1883.*

*Lettre adressée par son Excellence le Général Baker Pacha, Inspecteur-Général, Commandant-en-chef de la Gendarmerie et Police, à son Excellence Khairy Pacha, Ministre de l'Intérieur.*

*Département de la Gendarmerie et Police, Caire,*  
*le 10 Août, 1883.*

M. le Ministre,

"L'Egyptian Gazette" du 3 Août contient un Rapport du Comité de Secours de Mansourah à Alexandrie, portant une accusation contre moi et mon Département ainsi que contre M. Timmerman, l'Administrateur des Chemins de Fer.

Pour ce qui me regarde, le Comité prétend que j'ai empêché l'entrée à Mansourah des médicaments, vivres, &c., pendant le temps que cette ville était cernée par un cordon.

Bien que le Comité ignore évidemment les mesures prises par le Gouvernement relativement à Mansourah et les raisons qui ont dicté ces mesures, il n'hésite pas moins de faire des assertions incorrectes et de baser sur ces assertions des attaques directes dirigées contre moi et M. Timmerman.

\* One officer.

† See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 54.

Je laisse à M. Timmerman le soin de répondre aux accusations portées contre son Département et je me tiens à ce qui touche l'Administration que j'ai l'honneur de diriger.

La première accusation formulée par le Comité est comme suit :—

“Trois ou quatre jours après l'apparition du choléra, un cordon avait été placé autour de la ville de Mansourah et les communications par chemin de fer furent arrêtées sur les lignes de Talka et de Zagazig. Non seulement l'entrée et la sortie des gens fut interdite, mais encore l'entrée des provisions et des médicaments de toute sorte qui avaient été expédiés à Mansourah avant ainsi qu'après l'établissement du cordon.”

Ces deux assertions sont absolument incorrectes.

Il y a deux lignes de chemin de fer qui mènent à Mansourah, c'est-à-dire, la branche de Damiette de laquelle la station pour Mansourah est Talka, et la branche de Zagazig, qui entre dans la ville.

Quand le cordon fut établi, il devint évidemment impossible de laisser entrer et sortir les trains dans la ville infectée, et par conséquent les trains qui devaient entrer dans la ville étaient arrêtés à Simbillaouin par ordre de votre Excellence.

La ligne à Talka n'était pas arrêtée, mais comme la correspondance ordinaire ne pouvait être maintenue, les passagers prenaient leurs billets à Méhallet-el-Kébir, et de là un train journalier partait pour les villes infectées avec des médecins, médicaments, vivres, &c.

Mes ordres au Colonel Clarke qui commandait la gendarmerie sur la ligne étaient dès le commencement de permettre l'entrée des médecins, médicaments, vivres et personnes dans les villes infectées, mais d'en empêcher la sortie.

Au lieu de prohiber l'entrée des vivres et médicaments, ainsi qu'il a été rapporté par le Comité, il résulte des télégrammes par moi envoyés, que des ordres contraires étaient constamment réitérés.

En effet, le 3 Juillet, je télégraphiai au Commandant du cordon de Mansourah de permettre l'entrée dans cette ville à toute personne, aux vivres, médicaments, &c.

Le 4 du même mois, je lançai une dépêche ainsi conçue :—

“Permettez à tout le monde d'entrer et n'arrêtez jamais ni médicaments, ni vivres, ni liqueurs.”

Le jour suivant de nouveaux ordres à ce même sujet étaient également donnés par télégraphe.

Est-il donc possible, malgré tous ces ordres, que le Comité de Secours de Mansourah puisse déclarer que l'entrée des médecins, médicaments, et vivres était prohibée ?

Le 8 Juillet le Colonel Sartorius était envoyé en inspection à travers les cordons et fut spécialement chargé de faciliter en toute manière l'entrée des vivres et médicaments dans les villes cernées. Il me télégraphia qu'il avait fait des arrangements satisfaisants avec le Gouverneur de Mansourah et que tout allait bien ; mais il a constaté qu'il se trouvait des personnes qui ne voulaient pas suivre la voie régulière d'entrée et qui adressaient ensuite des plaintes au sujet des difficultés qui n'étaient créées que par elles-mêmes.

Votre Excellence sait bien que dès le jour où Mansourah avait été cernée j'ai toujours insisté auprès du Gouvernement pour l'envoi par bateaux des vivres de sa part à Mansourah et que ces vivres devraient être vendus publiquement en petites quantités et à bas prix afin d'empêcher que les négociants établis dans cette ville n'augmentent les prix des vivres pour leur propre bénéfice et ne créent une détresse dans la ville ; mais votre Excellence recevait alors des télégrammes si rassurants du Gouverneur de Mansourah, dans lesquels il disait que l'importation des vivres était entièrement suffisante et qu'il donnait des rations aux pauvres, qu'elle n'a pas jugé nécessaire d'accepter les mesures que j'avais proposées.

Comment serait-il donc possible de prêter foi à la déclaration du Comité que le Gouverneur de Mansourah était tout à fait découragé à cause de la rareté des vivres, quand, en même temps, ce même Gouverneur télégraphiait à votre Excellence que les vivres étaient entièrement satisfaisants et qu'il donnait des rations aux pauvres ?

Dans la nuit du 12 Juillet, le choléra éclata à la gare de Talka et il devint nécessaire d'arrêter les convois avant la station et au point où le cordon commençait. De ce nouveau point il était nécessaire de décharger du train les provisions pour Mansourah.

Or, comme il était évident que ce changement pouvait causer des délais et des difficultés, j'ai alors expédié le télégramme suivant :—

“Comme la gare de Talka est maintenant dans l'intérieur du cordon, faites des arrangements immédiats pour faire passer à Mansourah toute provision du point où le cordon commence. Désignez un officier spécial pour surveiller cet arrangement et ordonnez que les hommes du cordon assistent en déchargeant les trains. En cas de nécessité, louez des transports depuis le train jusqu'à la rivière.”

En conséquence de ce télégramme, le Major Holroyd a été envoyé par le Colonel Clarke sur les lieux.

Le Comité de Secours de Mansourah a si complètement ignoré ces événements, que lorsque le Major Holroyd s'est rendu à l'endroit désigné, il a présumé que l'entrée des vivres n'était pas permise avant l'arrivée de cet officier. De plus, comme l'abandon ainsi nécessité de la gare de Talka pouvait occasionner des difficultés et des délais, il a été immédiatement arrêté d'envoyer un train spécial journalier avec des vivres, depuis Simbillaouin jusqu'au cordon, et l'arrangement avait été fait avec le Gouverneur de recevoir ces vivres avec les précautions qui étaient prescrites.

Ce train commença à courir le 14 Juillet. Dans la matinée de ce même jour, le Comité de Mansourah ayant prié Son Altesse d'envoyer un télégramme, et la réponse à ce télégramme de Son Altesse étant que tous les arrangements avaient été déjà faits, il s'est alors attribué le mérite d'avoir accompli ces actes de secours.

D'ailleurs, j'appelle l'attention de votre Excellence sur un autre exemple de la légèreté avec laquelle le Comité de Secours de Mansourah porte des accusations contre des hauts fonctionnaires du Gouvernement qui, depuis six semaines, ont travaillé jour et nuit dans l'intérêt public et aux efforts desquels Alexandrie doit probablement le temps qui lui a été donné pour prendre des mesures préservatives contre l'épidémie.

Le Comité de Secours avait décidé d'envoyer un médecin à Mansourah. Ce médecin se rend à la gare d'Alexandrie et demande un billet pour Talka, mais il lui fut répondu à cette gare qu'on ne donnait point de billets pour Talka. Sur ce, on pourrait croire que l'agent spécial du Comité de Secours aurait essayé de surmonter toutes les difficultés pour arriver à sa destination, d'autant plus que s'il avait demandé la moindre information, les employés du chemin de fer lui auraient dit que pour aller à Mansourah il fallait prendre un billet à Méhallet-el-Kebir, et que de là il pouvait aller par le train journalier à Talka et à Mansourah ; mais non, cet agent retourne au Comité, et sur son rapport, ce dernier s'est actuellement permis d'envoyer un télégramme au Gouvernement au Caire en disant que son agent avait été empêché d'entrer à Mansourah par l'Administration des Chemins de Fer et des cordons.

Pour une période de six semaines la gendarmerie a été employée dans les cordons. Ce travail a été tout ce qu'il y a de plus pénible et leur a occasionné des souffrances terribles. Beaucoup ont péri ; mais je puis dire que, sauf très peu d'exceptions, officiers et soldats ont noblement fait leur devoir. Votre Excellence peut comprendre combien il leur sera décourageant si la seule appréciation publique de leurs efforts n'est que des attaques comme celles du Comité de Secours et surtout s'il est permis que ces attaques passent inaperçues sans attirer l'attention du Gouvernement.

Veuillez, &c.

L'Inspecteur-Général,  
Commandant-en-chef de la Gendarmerie et Police,  
(Signé) V. BAKER.

No. 5.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 13, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant,\* I have the honour to inclose a further statement of the deaths from cholera in Cairo, completing the Returns up to this morning.

The mortality for the four calendar weeks just expired has been 913, 2,557, 1,671, and 444 respectively ; if we include the deaths in Ghizeh and amongst Her Majesty's troops in Cairo, the total during the second week of the epidemic reaches 3,000.

The rapidity with which the death-rate has decreased during the last week to a total of only 11 for yesterday is eminently satisfactory, and it may fairly be said that this good result is mainly due to the energy with which the sanitary measures recommended by Dr. Hunter and the special Board of Health have been carried into execution, through the good-will and activity of the Government authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 53.

## Inclosure in No. 5.

## DEATHS from Cholera in Cairo, 1883.

N.B.—The calculations are from July 14, 8 A.M., to August 13, 8 A.M.

The highest totals reached are printed in larger figures.

	July 14.	July 15.	July 16.	July 17.	July 18.	July 19.	July 20.	July 21.	July 22.	July 23.	July 24.	July 25.	July 26.	July 27.	July 28.	July 29.	July 30.	July 31.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Total.	Population.
Gharib	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bouhak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabakieh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shubra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahdine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saba-Zaph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bab-el-Mimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messiky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bab-en-Sharikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambieh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abouneh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* These six quarters are farthest from the Nile.

† Without Gharib.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a Report by Major MacDonald on his visit to Lower Egypt, in company with Surgeon-General Hunter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 6.

*[Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.]*

Sir,

Cairo, August 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, certain facts regarding the recent visitation of cholera in some of the provincial towns and villages of Lower Egypt. This information I have been able to collect in the course of a three days' tour with Surgeon-General Hunter and Mr. Gibson, head of the Egyptian Land Survey.

*Tantah.*—A town of some 30,000 inhabitants. Inspections were made of the hospital, cemetery, and town generally, the dirtiest quarters being selected. Having resided at Tantah for two months during the winter, and seen it in its normal condition of dirt, I was surprised at the clean appearance it now presented. The streets were well swept and watered, no accumulations of filth were to be seen in front of the house doors, the houses had been whitewashed. This beneficial change was mainly due to the efforts of Sidky Bey, Professor of Anatomy at Cairo, who had been sent down by the Minister of the Interior at the urgent request of the European Committee of Health at Tantah. The Moudir of the Province being jealous of European assistance, had thrown every obstacle in the way of the said Committee, and it was only on the arrival of Sidky Bey that anything was done. I have reason to believe that the official Returns of the number of deaths from cholera in this town, as well as in most of the towns and villages of Egypt, are very considerably below the right number. This information I have gathered in the course of conversations with Mr. Campbell, Acting Consular Agent, with the French Consular Agent, and other inhabitants of the town, native as well as Europeans. The Moslem cemetery is in the centre of the town; persons who have died from cholera continue to be buried there daily. Sidky Bey, notwithstanding numerous attempts to have this cemetery closed and a new one made, has been unable, owing to the opposition of the Moudir and the Notables of the town, to get this much-needed reform carried out. The very remarkable change in the sanitary condition of this town, brought about in the space of six days, is worthy of note.

*Kafr Zayat.*—The arrangements in this place call for little mention. Dr. Cantlie, one of the twelve doctors recently sent out from England, having made all necessary arrangements, he is well supported by the native authorities. The mortality here, as well as in all the towns we visited, is on the decrease.

*Mehallet-el-Kebir.*—A town of 28,000 inhabitants. In this town nothing, or next to nothing, had been done from a sanitary point of view. The official death-rate, thanks to the rising of the Nile, and consequent flushing of the Shibin Canal, on which the town is built, had decreased to two in the twenty-four hours. On the 28th July it was eighty-four, and this was considerably below the right numbers. The town hospital (there was no special cholera hospital) was one of the dirtiest buildings I have ever seen in Egypt or elsewhere. There were no patients.

The native doctor at Mehallet confessed to never having visited a single poor patient, one reason being that the fellahs class very rarely report themselves sick, and endeavour to conceal the fact of their being so. Dr. Honman, one of the twelve doctors recently sent out from England, had been there for two or three days, and had not been able to see a single patient before death for the same reason. Dr. Honman had just recovered from a severe attack of choleraic diarrhoea when we saw him. The town was without medicines or disinfectants of any kind beyond some which had been sent by the Alexandria Relief Committee. The disease had just been allowed to take its course; those attacked, in many instances, died where they fell in the street, or by the side of the canal. The dirty state of this town, and the absence of disinfectants, had been reported to Salem Pasha, President of the Sanitary Board of Health of Egypt, some weeks before the cholera epidemic showed itself, by Mr. Gibson, of the Land Survey. On our return to this town two days later, a great deal had been done in disinfecting the houses, cleaning the streets, &c.

*Mansourah.*—A town of 26,000 inhabitants. The old hospital was first visited. The hospital registers were most defective and carelessly kept. The following is the method universally adopted for compiling the same:—In the case of a death occurring in a village, the barber, who does not always reside in the village, looks in at the house where the death has occurred. The relatives of deceased describe the symptoms, the barber informs the district doctor, who enters it in the register. Very few of the patients are seen during life, or even after death, by a doctor; the ones that are seen being of the richer class, who can afford to pay. Some of these district doctors have over 600 villages in their charge.

From the old hospital we went to the new hospital, which had been used for cholera patients during the epidemic. On the way some of the dirtiest parts of the town were passed through; a great deal however had been done; stagnant pools had been filled up, houses whitewashed, &c. A visit was subsequently paid to the new cemetery. This is situated about half-a-mile to the south of the town (prevailing winds, north and north-west), and appears to be as good a site as is available. This cemetery was full of the wooden biers used to convey the dead. Some of the graves, through being hurriedly constructed, had cracked, and the smell of dead cholera bodies was very unpleasant. I was informed by Mr. Murdoch, British Consular Agent, that the opposition on the part of the Notables to having the new cemetery opened was very determined; bodies after having been buried were surreptitiously removed back to the old. The Moudir of this place, Zeki Pasha, has behaved throughout with great energy and intelligence, and has endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the European Committee despite the opposition of the Notables. Abder Rachman Bey, one of the principal landed proprietors of the place, has been one of the few Notables who has supported the Moudir. It is worthy of remark that this man was a staunch upholder of the Khedive's authority during the late rebellion. The cordon at Talka entailed a great deal of misery on the poorer classes of natives and Europeans. A number of natives who had come into the town to sell chickens, &c., were shut in. The price of food did not rise to famine height; fowls, &c., were very expensive, good mutton was always to be had at reasonable prices. The lack of intelligence of some of the native officers of the cordon was the cause of a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience. The principal sufferers from the cordon system, or the want of intelligence in the carrying out of the same, were the poorer classes of Europeans. All vegetables and fruit were destroyed by orders from Cairo; the want of this was very much felt during the three weeks the town was cut off from the outside world.

*Damietta.*—A town of some 34,000 inhabitants. The Governor of this place was very anxious to show us round, the principal streets of which had evidently been prepared for our arrival. There appears to have been no lack of medicines during the epidemic, and the Governor seems from all accounts to have done what he could to assist the efforts of the Europeans to disinfect the town; which efforts, however, came too late to be of much avail.

At Damietta very good evidence was obtained of the existence of isolated cases of cholera in the Coptic and Greek schools as early as the commencement of May. From this it may safely be inferred that cases had also occurred amongst the Arabs.

After leaving Damietta a stoppage was made at a small village called Gogur. On the evidence of the Sheikh, 15 per cent. of the inhabitants of this village had died during the late cholera epidemic. The reason for our stopping here was that some of the Arab employes of the Land Survey had reported that in May last the inhabitants were dying at the rate of four and five a day. On being questioned on this point, the Sheikh admitted that such was the case; but said that they had died from typhus fever. This epidemic continued for two weeks, there was then a lull, and on the 10th Ramadan (16th July) the cholera broke out and carried off seventy-six persons. On the 16th July Mansourah and Talka were invested by a cordon, and continued to be so for some days. Gogur lies on the Cairo side of this cordon and outside of it.

There is very little doubt but that cholera was raging in many of the villages outside the cordons, and that, as a rule, the villages, owing to their entire lack of sanitary arrangements, were attacked before the towns; the existence of the cholera being unknown and unreported to the authorities owing to the lax method of reporting already explained.

*Samanhoud.*—A town of 11,000 inhabitants. News of our probable arrival had evidently preceded us, as the streets through which we would most likely pass were undergoing a process of whitewashing. The walls of the town, which could be seen from the railway, had also been whitewashed. Very few of the bye-streets through which we actually passed had been touched.

Isolated cases of cholera had occurred amongst the natives of the neighbouring villages as early as May last.

*Chibin-el-Kom*.—A town of some 14,000 inhabitants; has had the highest official death-rate from cholera of any town in Egypt. On examination of the registers it appeared that about 1,800 people had been attacked, of whom close on 1,300 had died. This was the only town where an attempt had been made to keep a register of the number of the people attacked, which may, perhaps, account for the high death-rate. Additional care having been taken in keeping the registers, a more correct estimate of the real state of affairs had been arrived at. The cemetery here is well situated, being about half-a-mile from the town; the tombs, which were bigger than those in most Arab cemeteries, were arranged in rows; the spaces between the tombs had been carefully swept; the door to each tomb had been heaped up with chopped straw and chloride of lime. The smell from this cemetery notwithstanding was most offensive; this arises principally from the defective construction of the tombs, which are built with an arched roof; this sometimes cracks from the heat of the sun, allowing all the poisonous gases to escape. The entrance to the tomb is by a small door, which is filled up with bricks and plastered over with mud; the latter in some cases dries and falls off. When the epidemic was at its height the entrances to these tombs, in many cases, were just closed with a stone, so as to be ready for use in case of need.

In this Province of Menoufia, agriculturally the richest in Egypt, there is one native doctor in charge of 40,000 people; his salary is 6*l.* 10*s.* a-month, out of which he has to pay for stationery and travelling expenses, amounting in all to about 2*l.* 2*s.*; this is the same for all the districts of Egypt; the number of inhabitants in the districts varying from 20,000 to 40,000.

The Moudir of Chibin-el-Kom appears to have done everything he could; the streets were swept and watered, &c.

*Benha*.—6,000 inhabitants. Nothing whatever had been done towards putting this town into a sanitary condition. The doctor in charge of the hospital and town had endeavoured to do what he could. There was also a European doctor, who had been sent by the Alexandria Relief Committee, amply provided with medicines and disinfectants; the Moudir, Khamil Bey, had refused to give him the necessary authority to go into the Arab houses and disinfect them. He had also refused to provide sweepers, &c., for the streets, or soldiers to enforce the orders of the Committee of Health. The European doctor being provided with funds from Alexandria had offered to pay all expenses, but though, on our arrival, he had been there some days, he had been unable to have any of his suggestions carried out. The European doctors and the European community complained of the state of the cemetery. We accordingly visited it. It lies on the edge of the town, about 200 yards from the railway station, 70 yards from the hospital, and 40 yards in a straight line from the main line from Cairo to Alexandria, and is in a most tumble-down condition. The smell of decaying bodies which existed in this cemetery, and for a radius of some yards round it, was most disgusting. The Moudir refused to have this cemetery closed, and burials of persons who had died from cholera were still going on. I consider that the state of some of the cemeteries we visited is such that an outbreak of typhus or some other malignant fever is quite possible, and may occur at any time.

With regard to the towns we visited, I have seen the majority of them several times in the commencement of the year; they are all, with the exception of Benha and Mehallat, very much cleaner than at that time.

The subsidence of the epidemic throughout Egypt is mainly due to the rising of the Nile. In every town and village in Egypt the sewage and the old water of last year is being swept out to sea by the fresh water of the new Nile.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD,  
Captain and Brevet Major, Military Attaché.

#### No. 7.

*Consul Cookson to Earl Granville.*—(Received August 23.)

My Lord,

*Alexandria, August 13, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville, inclosing the official bulletins, issued since the 6th instant, as to the progress of cholera.\*

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 60.

Inclosure in No. 7.

*Consul Miéville to Consul Cookson.*

Sir,

*Alexandria, August 13, 1883.*

THE last week's mortality from cholera throughout the country is stated at 5,029, giving a daily average of 718, as against a daily average of 840 during the previous seven days. This brings the total number of deaths since the beginning of the outbreak to 21,146.

In Alexandria there has been an increase in the mortality from cholera, 136 deaths having occurred in the last seven days (6th August, 8 A.M., to 13th August, 8 A.M.). The general mortality also is greatly above the average.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. F. MIEVILLE.

No. 8.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, August 15, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a Report from Mr. Vice-Consul Borg upon the cholera in Cairo.\*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

*Cairo, August 14, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith a Return showing the number of deaths from cholera at Cairo during the week ended the 11th instant. The figures here given (468), compare favourably with those of the fourth week in 1865—976.

The total number of deaths for the first period of four weeks stands as follows:—

In 1883—				In 1865—			
First week	..	..	765	First week	..	..	205
Second ditto	..	..	2,438	Second ditto	..	..	1,919
Third ditto	..	..	1,662	Third ditto	..	..	2,290
Plus deaths at the Lunatic Asylum, returns of which are not received in time	..	..	32	Fourth ditto	..	..	976
Fourth week (Asylum included)	..	..	468				
Total	..	..	5,365	Total	..	..	5,390

It appears from the above Table that the present outbreak has been more virulent in the first two weeks, and there is, therefore, every reason to hope that the virulence being spent, as is shown by the smaller proportion of deaths in the last two weeks, we may soon see the scourge disappear. The totality, however, for the four weeks is very nearly equal.

During the past week the quarters that suffered most were Boulak (67), Abdeen (61), Old Cairo (48), Saïeda-Zenab (39), Ezbekiyeh (37), and Abbasiyeh (36).

The Comparative Table, herein annexed, of deaths from all causes shows a diminution of 101 on the deaths for five days in the fourth week in 1865. I regret that in former official correspondence the Table stops at that date (16th July, 1865).

The Table of meteorological observations, which I inclose, shows that the mean average barometrical pressure has been 753.58, against 755.14 for the fourth week of the epidemic in 1865, the mean average temperature 29.1, against 29.9, and the hygrometer has given 52.71, against 42.30. The prevailing winds last week were north-east and north, against south-east, west, and north-west.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

## RETURN of Deaths from Cholera at Cairo, during the Week ended August 11, 1883. (Twenty-four hours, ending at 8 p.m.)

Quarters.	August 5.				August 6.				August 7.				August 8.				August 9.				August 10.				August 11.				Totals.			
	Natives and Capts.		Europeans.		Natives and Capts.		Europeans.		Natives and Capts.		Europeans.		Natives and Capts.		Europeans.		Natives and Capts.		Europeans.		Natives and Capts.		Europeans.		Natives and Capts.		Europeans.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Abbaslyah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Adara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bah-el-Charlyah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bouak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Choukrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dah-el-Ahmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Ezbeklyah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gharnahlyah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Khalifa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Musky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Old Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Ssah-Zenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Totals	73	53	...	...	37	20	...	...	55	23	...	...	28	37	...	...	50	22	...	...	13	17	...	...	13	13	...	...				
Grand totals	131				85				70				66				52				33				28				108			

## Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

COMPARATIVE Table of Deaths at Cairo during the prevalence of Cholera (fourth week).

1883.					1865.				
Date.	From Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.	Date.	From Cholera.	Other Causes.	Total.		
August 5	131	77	208	July 12	204	98	302		
" 6	88	70	158	" 13	156	97	253		
" 7	70	75	145	" 14	149	104	253		
" 8	66	78	144	" 15	151	101	252		
" 9	52	88	140	" 16	109	89	198		
" 10	33	74	107	" 17	107	} Not given.	..		
" 11	18	76	94	" 18	100				

## Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations at Cairo during the prevalence of Cholera (fourth week).

1883.										1865.										
Date.	Barometer corrected to 0° temp.			Thermometer (Centigrade).			Hygrometer, Mean Average.	Ozonometer, (0 to 21) 1 P.M.	Direction of Wind.			Nileometer.	Date.	Barometer corrected to 0° temp.		Thermometer (Centigrade).		Hygrometer, Mean Average.	Direction of Wind.	
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.			Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunrise.			2 P.M.	S.E. E. W. W. N.W. N.W. N.W.					
							7 A.M.	1 P.M.				7 P.M.	7 A.M.			1 P.M.	7 P.M.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunrise.
August 5	755.04	753.69	752.65	25.2	33.2	33.7	53.66	6.	N.E.	N.E.	N.	Pics. kirats. 17 3	July 12	754.	754.	754.	27.	33.6	44.	S.E.
" 6	755.23	754.30	754.80	24.2	32.2	30.2	52.33	8.	N.E.	N.E.	N.	18 0	" 13	754.	754.	754.	26.8	33.4	42.5	S.E.
" 7	752.68	752.69	753.04	24.2	34.2	32.2	54.33	7.	N.	N.	N.E.	18 16	" 14	755.	755.	755.	26.5	33.5	42.	E.
" 8	753.98	753.51	752.61	24.7	31.2	29.5	54.66	5.	N.E.	N.E.	N.	19 4	" 15	755.	755.	755.	26.5	33.5	42.	W.
" 9	754.18	753.31	752.41	24.7	31.2	29.2	52.	4.	N.	N.	N.	19 16	" 16	756.	756.	756.	25.8	33.2	43.	N.W.
" 10	754.28	753.31	752.39	23.7	31.5	30.6	52.	7.	N.	N.	N.N.E.	19 22	" 17	756.	756.	756.	26.	32.6	42.	W.
" 11	754.66	753.51	752.99	23.2	31.2	32.5	50.	6.	N.E.	N.E.	N.	20 1	" 18	756.	756.	756.	27.	33.6	41.5	N.W.

## No. 9.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

(Extract)

Cairo, August 16, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's instruction to me to make inquiries and report upon the tax formerly levied on the carcases of animals interred, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have called upon the Consular authorities in this Consular district to inquire into the matter, and to inform me whether they are of opinion that the tax has been levied by the local authorities since its abolition in 1850.\*

## No. 10.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 17, 1883.

WITH reference to Mr. Cookson's despatch to your Lordship of the 9th instant,† inclosing two letters from Dr. Ferrari, at Damietta, showing that the sanitary state of the town was again being neglected, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, on receiving similar information, I at once called the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the matter, and I beg to inclose a copy of a letter from his Excellency in reply, by which it will be seen that he had already given instructions on the subject to the Governor of Damietta and to the President of the Board of Health.

It appears also from Mr. Cookson's despatch to your Lordship of the 16th instant, that the state of things complained of by Dr. Ferrari was being remedied.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure in No. 10.

*Khaïry Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

Mon cher Ministre,

Le Caire, le 15 Août, 1883.

TOUT en vous remerciant pour le renseignement que vous avez bien voulu me donner au sujet des deux Rapports envoyés par le Dr. Ferrari au Conseil Quarantenaire en date du 2 et 5 courant, et que j'ai l'honneur de vous retourner ci-inclus, je crois de mon devoir de porter à votre connaissance que le Président du dit Conseil m'en avait transmis copie le 11 courant et que le même jour j'en donnais communication à la Présidence du Conseil de Santé et d'Hygiène avec ordre de s'en occuper pour ce qui le concerne.

Je crois aussi utile d'ajouter que j'ai informé le Gouverneur de Damiette des plaintes dont il s'agit en l'engageant de faire de son mieux pour qu'elles aient à cesser.

Veuillez, &amp;c.

(Signé) KHAÏRY.

(Translation.)

My dear Minister,

Cairo, August 15, 1883.

WHILE thanking you for the information you have been so good as to give respecting the two Reports sent by Dr. Ferrari to the Quarantine Board, and dated the 2nd and 5th instant, which I have the honour to return herewith, I think I ought to inform you that the President of the said Board had sent me copies of them on the 11th instant, and that the same day I communicated them to the office of the President of the Health and Sanitary Board, with instructions to deal with them so far as he was concerned in the matter.

I think it would be well to add that I have informed the Governor of Damietta of the complaints in question, and have prevailed upon him to do his best to prevent their recurrence.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) KHAÏRY.

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 33.

† No. 1.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 17, 1883.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STEPHENSON, Commanding Her Majesty's troops in Egypt, informs me that the Khedive yesterday visited the British field hospital at Ramleh. His Highness went into most of the tents, including those occupied by the cholera patients. This considerate act of His Highness, and his kindness and condescension, were much appreciated by both officers and men. He appears to be continuing to set an admirable example to those under his authority.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 17, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose a statement of deaths from cholera in Egypt, completed up to the 14th instant by a local newspaper.\*

A Table of the populations of the towns affected by the epidemic is forwarded herewith for convenience of reference, and likewise a statement of the numbers of deaths per thousand in the seven towns which have yielded the largest totals.

The total mortality hitherto recorded is 21,524, or about 3 per 1,000 of the whole population of Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

MORTALITÉ depuis le début de l'Épidémie jusqu'au 14 Août au matin.

Caire .. .. .	5,622	Villages de Dakahlieh .. .. .	226
Avant qu'il ne soit tenu compte de la mortalité par quartier .. .. .	144	Villages de Béni-Souef .. .. .	222
Abassieh .. .. .	141	Mit-el-Gamar .. .. .	213
Abdin .. .. .	523	Ghirghé .. .. .	212
Bab-el-Charieh .. .. .	249	Ossine .. .. .	210
Boulacq .. .. .	1,757	Alexandrie .. .. .	208
Choubra .. .. .	286	Rosette .. .. .	206
Darb-el-Ahmar .. .. .	92	Zifta .. .. .	198
Ezbékiah .. .. .	393	Villages de Ghizeh .. .. .	190
Gamalieh .. .. .	84	Simbelhawin .. .. .	160
Khalifa .. .. .	93	Benha .. .. .	154
Musky .. .. .	105	Damanhour .. .. .	152
Saïda-Zenab .. .. .	336	Kafr-el-Zayat .. .. .	148
Vieux Caïre .. .. .	952	Gallioubieh .. .. .	144
Hôpital .. .. .	432	Sohag .. .. .	142
Khalig .. .. .	6	Barrage .. .. .	131
Armée d'Occupation .. .. .	29	Chirbin .. .. .	124
Armée d'Occupation (Intérieur) .. .. .	74	Meheieh .. .. .	119
Damiette .. .. .	1,923	Guérar .. .. .	102
Chibin-el-Kom .. .. .	1,171	Chobar .. .. .	100
Mansourah .. .. .	1,085	Mabdel .. .. .	99
Villages de Charkieh .. .. .	798	Béni-Souef .. .. .	98
Ghizeh .. .. .	785	Villages divers .. .. .	90
Maballet-el-Kébir .. .. .	746	" d'Assiout .. .. .	90
Villages de Garbieh .. .. .	738	Embabeh .. .. .	89
Tantah .. .. .	597	Villages de Béhéra .. .. .	83
Samanoud .. .. .	347	Kafr Cheikh .. .. .	72
Menoufieh (Province de) .. .. .	303	Rodah .. .. .	71
Minieh .. .. .	300	Belbeïs .. .. .	70
Zagazig .. .. .	295	Galioub .. .. .	69
Gallioubieh (Province de) .. .. .	280	Ghirghé .. .. .	68
Menzaleh .. .. .	254	Talka .. .. .	61
		Beni Ahmed .. .. .	60

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 53.

Saft .. .. .	59	Fachiné .. .. .	11
Charkieh (Province de) .. .. .	29	Kafr Dawar .. .. .	11
Province de Menoufieh .. .. .	55	Pachné .. .. .	10
Mahmoudieh .. .. .	50	Minieh Rodah .. .. .	9
Denota .. .. .	48	Hélouan .. .. .	9
Menouf .. .. .	48	Mehalléh Abou-Ali .. .. .	9
Magaga .. .. .	46	Tane .. .. .	9
Tela .. .. .	43	Achmin .. .. .	8
Choubra .. .. .	41	Kolossua .. .. .	7
Tahrte .. .. .	40	La-hona (Fayoum) .. .. .	7
Simbel .. .. .	39	Majmoun .. .. .	7
Ibrahimieh .. .. .	38	Ouled Negm .. .. .	7
Villages de Siout .. .. .	37	Touek .. .. .	6
Medine-el-Fayoum .. .. .	36	Welledieh .. .. .	6
Chibrihit .. .. .	33	Mostar .. .. .	6
Chennaoui .. .. .	33	Kabaiat .. .. .	6
Dagadous .. .. .	33	Assiout .. .. .	5
Ismailia .. .. .	33	Abou Kébir .. .. .	5
Beghenin .. .. .	32	Guetz .. .. .	5
Villages de Minieh .. .. .	32	Kafr Soliman ! .. .. .	5
Suez .. .. .	32	Mahallet Hussein .. .. .	5
Sahouam .. .. .	31	Mit Birra .. .. .	5
Atfé-el-Mahmoudieh .. .. .	29	Manfalout .. .. .	5
Bemba .. .. .	29	Santah .. .. .	5
Matranich .. .. .	29	Tamieh .. .. .	5
Beba .. .. .	28	Choune .. .. .	4
Mehalléh Menouf .. .. .	27	Chirbine-el-Kanater .. .. .	4
Sofia .. .. .	27	Dinjouali .. .. .	4
Bedreehine .. .. .	26	Ditsi .. .. .	4
Baghour .. .. .	26	Kehia .. .. .	4
Farchant-el-Baghour .. .. .	26	Kafr Hegare .. .. .	4
Beni Mourra .. .. .	25	Lahoussa .. .. .	4
Villages de Fayoum .. .. .	23	Malafout .. .. .	4
Belgas .. .. .	21	Nefiche .. .. .	4
Bordein .. .. .	21	Rumleh .. .. .	4
Tama .. .. .	21	Westa .. .. .	4
Talbia .. .. .	21	Bendarieh .. .. .	3
Kareddin .. .. .	19	Echoune .. .. .	3
Memel Chia .. .. .	19	Habate .. .. .	3
Fayoum .. .. .	18	Boulacq Dacour .. .. .	2
Damate .. .. .	17	El-Ayat .. .. .	2
Memel Rhoda .. .. .	17	Ziriba .. .. .	1
Zaouia .. .. .	17	Tamour .. .. .	1
El Wahdan .. .. .	16	Kafr Mansour .. .. .	1
Settié .. .. .	16	Kahleh (Kénah) .. .. .	1
Tourah .. .. .	16	Kafr Sadat .. .. .	1
Danjii .. .. .	15	Manfouma-el-Chibin .. .. .	1
Zifta .. .. .	15	Maesra .. .. .	1
Abou Omar .. .. .	14	Massara .. .. .	1
Neghilé .. .. .	14	Maufalon .. .. .	1
Barnach .. .. .	13	Marassa .. .. .	1
Issonfia .. .. .	13	Abiar .. .. .	1
Kafr Zagazig .. .. .	13	Berket-el-Sab .. .. .	1
Touh .. .. .	13	Chine .. .. .	1
Boher .. .. .	12	El Bamleh .. .. .	1
Macoussa .. .. .	12	El Mahati .. .. .	1
Metia .. .. .	12		
Port-Saïd .. .. .	12		
Tahta .. .. .	11		
		Total .. .. .	21,524

## Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

TABLEAU de la Population des Centres principaux où la Maladie s'est déclarée.

	Maisons.	Population.		Total.
		Hommes.	Femmes.	
Le Caire, savoir—				
Abdine .. .. .	4,184	13,185	14,421	27,606
Bab-el-Chariéh .. .. .	5,793	20,658	21,286	41,944
Boulaq .. .. .	8,933	25,714	25,351	52,065
Choubrah .. .. .	1,956	5,119	5,951	11,070
Darb-el-Ahmar .. .. .	3,316	14,304	15,224	29,528
Esbékieh .. .. .	8,059	28,798	30,001	58,799
Gamaliéh .. .. .	3,729	15,479	14,269	29,748
Khalifa .. .. .	6,471	17,758	18,957	36,707
Saïda-Zénab .. .. .	5,376	15,897	18,253	34,150
El-Wailly .. .. .	3,327	7,109	6,594	13,703
Kaïssoun .. .. .	1,680	5,711	6,495	12,206
Masr-el-Kadima .. .. .	3,373	10,918	9,664	20,582
	56,197	181,642	186,466	368,108
Alexandrie, savoir—				
Alexandrie (ville et banlieue) .. .. .	27,905	105,346	103,429	208,775
Aboukir .. .. .	350	1,319	1,211	2,530
El-Mandarah .. .. .	115	578	507	1,085
El-Siouf .. .. .	82	623	617	1,240
Ramleh .. .. .	848	2,206	2,113	4,342
	29,300	111,072	107,900	217,972
Damanhour district et Zaptieh .. .. .	9,844	31,609	32,214	63,813
Tanta .. .. .	5,660	16,785	16,940	33,725
Ménouf .. .. .	2,454	8,078	8,203	16,281
Kalioub .. .. .	1,610	4,299	4,337	8,636
Zagazig .. .. .	3,871	9,894	9,202	19,096
Mansourah .. .. .	3,740	13,627	13,157	26,784
Damiette .. .. .	4,145	17,851	16,195	34,046
Rosette .. .. .	2,277	9,353	7,318	16,671
Port-Saïd .. .. .	2,933	8,916	7,644	16,560
Ismaïlieh .. .. .	997	1,899	1,465	3,364
Suez .. .. .	1,746	5,835	5,078	10,913
Benha .. .. .	1,655	4,388	3,979	8,367
Tala (Ménoufieh) .. .. .	1,575	4,940	5,027	9,967
Toukh .. .. .	639	1,635	1,632	3,267
Kafr-Zayat .. .. .	1,130	2,719	2,874	5,593
El-Méhalleh El-Kébireh .. .. .	4,751	13,786	14,122	27,908
Cherbin .. .. .	837	2,381	2,262	4,643
Talkha .. .. .	699	2,489	2,520	5,009
Zifreh .. .. .	1,600	5,601	5,539	11,140
Samanoud .. .. .	1,763	5,682	5,875	11,557
Bisket El-Sab .. .. .	416	1,298	1,266	2,564
Chobar El-Namleh .. .. .	463	1,469	1,557	3,026
Belkasse (non encore recensée) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Safia (Béhéra) .. .. .	26	89	86	175
Chébin El-Kom .. .. .	2,892	8,126	8,065	16,191
Kafr Hamza (Kalioubieh) .. .. .	129	289	350	639
Mit Ghamr .. .. .	2,236	5,692	5,533	11,225
Dakadous (Dakahlieh) .. .. .	458	1,534	1,600	3,134
Sembellawein .. .. .	717	2,546	2,555	5,101
Abou Hammad .. .. .	120	409	440	849
Manzaleh .. .. .	1,034	4,226	4,224	8,450
Guizeh .. .. .	2,188	5,461	5,956	11,417
Béni-Souef (Haute-Egypte) .. .. .	785	4,843	5,195	10,038
Rodah (Assiout) .. .. .	..	1,957	2,091	4,048
Féchné (Minieh) .. .. .	..	2,993	2,997	5,990
Minieh .. .. .	..	8,254	8,613	16,867
Belbeïs (Charkieh) .. .. .	..	3,651	3,658	7,309
Kafr El-Cheikh (Garbieh) .. .. .	..	2,152	1,915	4,167
Maghagha (Minieh) .. .. .	..	1,405	1,543	3,038
Kolossna (Minieh) .. .. .	..	1,813	1,865	3,678
El-Soufieh (Charkieh) .. .. .	..	84	547	1,131
Hérouan .. .. .	..	1,095	1,062	2,157
Embahé .. .. .	..	1,549	1,523	3,072
Tourah .. .. .	..	640	696	1,336
Assiout .. .. .	..	15,606	15,789	31,395
Kafr-Dawar .. .. .	..	252	254	506
Guirguez .. .. .	..	8,050	7,189	15,239

	Maisons.	Population.		Total.
		Hommes.	Femmes.	
Souhag .. .. .	..	6,675	5,988	12,663
Bibeh .. .. .	..	2,334	2,220	4,554
Chibin El-Kanater .. .. .	..	1,377	1,385	2,762
El Wasta .. .. .	..	435	400	835
Abou-Hommos .. .. .	..	315	274	589
Kafr-Zagazig .. .. .	..	375	395	770
Atfê .. .. .	..	318	362	680
Méhallet Ménouf .. .. .	..	1,819	1,821	3,640
Mahmoudieh .. .. .	..	2,176	2,173	4,349
Bordein .. .. .	..	822	907	1,729
Tahta .. .. .	..	6,793	6,996	13,789
Sawam'a .. .. .	..	1,807	1,711	3,518
Médinet El-Fayoum .. .. .	..	12,716	13,184	25,900
El-Lahoune .. .. .	..	1,266	1,130	2,416
Manfalout .. .. .	..	6,502	6,732	13,234

## Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Towns.	Mortality.	Population.	Deaths per Thousand.
Cairo .. .. .	5,622	368,108	15·27
Damietta .. .. .	1,923	34,046	57·70
Chibin-el-Kom .. .. .	1,171	16,191	72·35
Mansourah .. .. .	1,085	26,784	40·51
Ghizeh .. .. .	785	11,417	68·85
Méhallet-el-Kebir .. .. .	746	27,908	26·73
Tantah .. .. .	597	33,725	17·70
Samanoud .. .. .	347	11,557	30·03

## No. 13.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, August 18, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th ultimo,\* I have the honour to inclose copies of letters which have passed with regard to Colonel Chermide's return to Alexandria, from which your Lordship will observe that his valuable assistance in the recent emergency has been fully appreciated by the Minister of the Interior and by the Prefect of Police, and that he has done a great deal towards removing the friction which existed between the Prefect and the European officers with whom he is brought into contact.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

*Khaïry Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

Mon cher Ministre,

*Le Caire, le 17 Août, 1883.*

J'AI eu un long entretien avec le Préfet de Police à propos du Colonel Chermide, qui, d'après votre avis (que d'ailleurs je partage) devrait à la suite de la gravité des proportions de l'épidémie cholérique, rentrer au plus tôt à Alexandrie pour prendre le commandement de son régiment.

Son Excellence le Préfet, tout en regrettant fortement de devoir se priver du précieux concours du Colonel Chermide, ne peut [faire] moins [que] de reconnaître la plausibilité du motif qui conseille cette mesure, et il est prêt à s'y soumettre.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) KHAÏRY.

(Translation.)

My dear Minister,

*Cairo, August 17, 1883.*

I HAVE had a long conversation with the Prefect of Police on the subject of Colonel Chermide, who, in your opinion (which I share), should in consequence of the grave

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," No. 29.

character of the cholera epidemic return as soon as possible to Alexandria to take over the command of his regiment.

His Excellency the Prefect, while he very much regrets having to deprive himself of the valuable assistance of Colonel Chermide, can only admit the force of the motive which prompts this step, and is ready to consent.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) KHAIRY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

*Sir E. Malet to Brigadier-General Grenfell.*

Sir,

*Cairo, August 17, 1883.*

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to inclose copy of a letter which I have received from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Prefect of Police of Cairo, although regretting extremely to lose Colonel Chermide's valuable assistance, nevertheless recognizes the necessity for his return to Alexandria.\*

Sir Evelyn Wood was so good as to lend Colonel Chermide to the Minister of the Interior with a view to expediting the execution of the measures deemed necessary to meet the cholera epidemic, and for this purpose he was requested by his Excellency to act under the Prefect of Police. Now that his mission is over, I shall be much obliged to you to convey to him my high appreciation of the manner in which he has performed it. There is no question that his presence has smoothed many difficulties, and that his tact and judgment in acting with the Egyptian officials have been of the greatest use during a very difficult crisis.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 14.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, August 20, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th instant,† I have the honour to inform your Lordship that during the past week only thirty-five deaths from cholera have been recorded in Cairo, and that there has been a very considerable decrease in the Returns throughout Lower Egypt, with the exception of the town of Alexandria.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 15.

*Consul Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, August 16, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville, inclosing a further letter from Dr. Ferrari, reporting that an improvement has taken place in the sanitary condition of Damietta.‡

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

*Consul Miéville to Consul Cookson.*

Sir,

*Alexandria, August 16, 1883.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inclose a further letter addressed to the President of the Quarantine Board by Dr. Ferrari, reporting that an improvement has taken place in the sanitary condition of Damietta.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

\* Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

† No. 5.

‡ No. 1.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

*Dr. Ferrari to Hassan Pasha Mahmoud.*

Excellence,

*Damiette, le 11 Août, 1883.*

AVANT mon départ de Damiette pour Tor, comme j'en ai reçu l'ordre par votre lettre du 8 courant, et pour lequel je vous fais mes remerciements, je me sens en devoir de vous adresser le présent Rapport, qui sera mon dernier d'ici, concernant les mesures prises pour la salubrité publique de cette ville.

Depuis quelques jours l'autorité locale semble avoir donné des ordres très sérieuses à propos de la propreté de la ville et maintenant je suis heureux de pouvoir annoncer que celle-ci n'est plus dans son état primitif si sale; à cet effet une Commission a été élue de personnes distinguées de la localité et qui a formé à son tour des Sous-Commissions pour chaque quartier afin d'en surveiller la bonne marche, et la continuation journalière de la dite propreté.

Cette mesure quoique prise assez tard ne manquera pas d'être une garantie pour l'avenir si toutefois elle serait continuée.

Quelques rares cas de choléra se manifestent encore jusqu'aujourd'hui de forme bénigne; parmi le nombre j'en ai visité un sur la personne d'un garçon Chrétien de l'âge d'environ 7 ans.

Avant de clore le présent Rapport je suis en devoir de vous informer, M. le Président, que hier vers 3 heures de l'après-midi est arrivé ici M. le Dr. Hunter, par un train spécial, et après avoir visité l'hôpital, le bureau d'hygiène, et une partie de la ville, il est reparti ce jourd'hui à 5 heures du matin.

Veillez, &c.  
Le Directeur,  
(Signé) DR. S. FERRARI.

(Translation.)

Your Excellency,

*Damietta, August 11, 1883.*

BEFORE my departure from Damietta for Tor, according to instructions contained in your letter of the 8th instant, for which I have to express my thanks, I feel bound to send you the present Report, which will be my last from this place, concerning the measures taken for the preservation of the public health of this town.

For some days past the local authority appears to have given very strict orders for keeping the town clean, and I am now happy to be able to state that it is no longer in its previous dirty condition; for this purpose a Committee has been chosen from among the chief persons of the place, which has in its turn formed Sub-Committees for each quarter, so as to superintend the proper daily execution of these measures.

These measures, although undertaken late enough, will not fail to be a guarantee for the future if they are continued.

A few cases of cholera of a favourable type still occur occasionally up to to-day; among the number I have attended one, the patient being a Christian boy, of about 7 years of age.

Before closing this Report it is my duty to inform you that yesterday, at about 3 in the afternoon, Dr. Hunter arrived here by special train, and, after visiting the hospital, the sanitary office, and a part of the town, left to-day at 5 in the morning.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) DR. S. FERRARI, Director.

## No. 16.

*Consul Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, August 16, 1883.*

UP to the last few days there had been no appearance of any objection on the part of the native Moslem population to any of the sanitary measures prescribed by the Extraordinary Sanitary Commission. Indeed, the European Presidents of the various Sub-Commissions had reported constantly that they and their staff were generally very well received by the natives, and that they found more difficulty with Europeans in carrying out measures of sanitation. There was naturally some jealousy on the part of the Government Sanitary Board; but, by care to avoid collision, and by the co-operation of the Governor, this had not produced any worse results than a certain

amount of delay and incompleteness in executing our sanitary programme. Indeed, every measure ordered by the Executive Committee was approved by his Excellency the Governor of Alexandria as President, by Hassan Pasha Mahmoud, the Vice-President, and by the three Egyptian Moslem members. The Committee was therefore painfully surprised at what took place on the 9th and 10th instant, as reported in my telegrams of the 11th, but at the meeting held on the 10th, at the suggestion of the native members, the arrangements which had been sanctioned for the disinfection of the houses where cholera patients died, and for their interment, were modified so as to avoid all possible collision with the religious feelings or prejudices of the population.

The European doctors, however, who, from the first formation of the Extraordinary Sanitary Commission have been devoting themselves gratuitously to its work with a public spirit and generosity beyond all praise, finding that their co-operation was likely to be attended with personal risk, held a meeting of all their body on the 11th instant, at which resolutions were proposed by two of the most respectable and well-known medical men of Alexandria, that the doctors should retire from giving any further public assistance, and continue only to attend to the sick as private practitioners. At this meeting I happened to be present, in my unofficial capacity of a member of the Executive Committee of the Extraordinary Sanitary Commission, specially attached to the medical section of that Committee, and I was asked to take the Chair. In the hope of averting what might have proved a very serious calamity, namely, the total collapse of the organization which has hitherto worked on the whole so successfully, I accepted the offer; and I proposed an amendment that a delegation of the medical body should be authorized to draw up a statement of the terms in which it would consent to continue its public assistance, and present it to the Governor of Alexandria. Of this delegation I was named Chairman.

The same evening the delegation held a meeting at which we drew up our terms, of which I inclose a copy, with some explanatory notes. The next day, the 12th, we presented these terms to the Governor of Alexandria, and after a long discussion his Excellency virtually conceded them all. His Excellency sent a written reply, herewith inclosed, to our terms on the 13th, and on the 14th the medical delegation decided that this reply ought to be accepted. This decision was unanimously ratified by the medical body convoked on the evening of the same day, and since then the doctors have been working as before in their several Sub-Commissions, quarters, and ambulances and hospitals.

In order to enable your Lordship to judge what are the points in which there might possibly be a conflict between the orders of the Sanitary Commission and the religious feelings of the Moslem population I inclose a copy of a letter which the Governor of Alexandria has written to me, at my request, specifying in detail these points. I can confidently assure your Lordship that all that is laid down in his Excellency's Memorandum has been accepted without any reserve by the Executive Committee of the Extraordinary Sanitary Commission, and is being strictly respected. In fact, the ten points on which his Excellency insists do no more than embody formal decisions of the Commission.

It is sincerely to be hoped that nothing new will happen to interrupt the peaceable application of the measures agreed upon for the protection of Alexandria from the epidemic now raging in this country. But I should be wrong in concealing from your Lordship that within the last ten days there has been evinced a very bad state of feeling on the part of the ignorant native population. Reports have been spread among them, and too generally believed, not only that the English have introduced the cholera, but that the disinfectants, remedies, and even food given by the Sanitary Commission are poisonous. On Sunday last, the 12th instant, while the medical delegation was with the Governor, a well-dressed Arab belonging to the superior classes brought in two common English biscuits, which he said had been given to his child by a Christian, and which he wished to have analysed. He seemed hardly satisfied at seeing the biscuits eaten by two members of the delegation. On the 11th instant a negro British subject was brought to this Consulate with a letter from the Governor of Alexandria stating that the accused was suspected of distributing bad meat to the Arab population. I know, however, that similar groundless beliefs have often existed in other places during the prevalence of epidemics.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

*Terms of Sanitary Delegation.*

LE corps médical d'Alexandrie demande :

1. Des garanties formelles pour la mise à exécution de son programme sanitaire, tout en respectant, ainsi qu'il l'a toujours fait, les coutumes religieuses.

Ces garanties consisteraient dans l'adjonction à chaque Comité de Quartier, à chaque ambulance d'un piquet de gendarmerie, commandé autant que possible par un officier Européen. Des mesures de police complémentaires seraient étudiées entre son Excellence le Gouverneur et le Comité Exécutif.

2. Le médecin-en-chef de chaque Comité ou de chaque ambulance aura sous sa dépendance absolue et son entière direction le personnel quel qu'il soit.

3. L'augmentation des appointements des employés fixes dépendra du Président de la Commission du quartier.

4. La mise en liberté du Dr. Rizgalla sauf à faire ultérieurement une enquête sur les griefs qui lui sont imputés.

5. Le renvoi d'Ahmet Loutfi à cause des entraves qu'il a apporté dans l'exécution du service médical de son quartier.

6. Que pleine satisfaction soit donnée au corps médical pour les faits regrettables de ces derniers jours.

Si les propositions ci-dessus ne sont pas acceptées, le corps médical déclare se retirer, tout en étant comme par le passé à la disposition des personnes qui réclameront leurs soins.

*Explanatory Notes.*

1. This was asked in consequence of the attacks made on the 9th and 10th on one of the Sanitary staff and on an ambulance hospital.

2 and 3. Intended to secure the co-operation of the staff attached to the Commission.

4. Dr. Rizgalla is a doctor in service of Government but attached to the Commission, who was most arbitrarily thrown in prison by the Governor of Alexandria in consequence of charges made against him in the execution of his duties. The medical body expressed very strongly their feeling that this was a direct attack on their independency, and showed an inclination on the part of the authorities to make them victims to the popular excitement.

5. Ahmet Loutfi, a subordinate medical officer, had taken upon himself, without any good reason, to dismiss the staff of his quarter, and so throw the whole of its administration out of gear.

*(Translation.)*

THE Medical Body of Alexandria request :—

1. Formal guarantees for carrying out their sanitary programme, while they undertake to respect religious customs as they have always done.

These guarantees should consist in a picket of the gendarmerie, commanded as far as may be, by an European officer, being attached to each District Committee and to each ambulance. Additional measures of police to be considered by the Governor and the Executive Committee.

2. The head doctor of each Committee, or of each ambulance, to have his staff, whoever they be, under his complete control.

3. The increase in the number of permanent appointments will be decided by the President of the District Committee.

4. The liberation of Dr. Rizgalla; but an eventual inquiry into the complaints brought against him.

5. The dismissal of Ahmet Loutfi on account of the impediments which he has thrown in the way of the medical service in his district.

6. That full satisfaction should be given to the medical body for the deplorable events of the last few days.

If the foregoing proposals are not accepted, the medical body declare their intention of withdrawing their assistance, being, however, still at the disposal of those who seek their services.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

*Osman Orphi to Consul Cookson.*

M. le Consul,

*Alexandrie, le 13 Août, 1883.*

ME référant à l'entretien que j'ai eu l'honneur d'avoir avec vous et avec MM. les délégués du corps médical lors de l'entrevue de ce matin, je m'empresse de vous confirmer les déclarations suivantes que j'avais faites en réponse aux demandes qui m'ont été remises par ces messieurs :—

1. Le piquet de gendarmes demandé pour chaque ambulance avait été déjà établi; quant au piquet demandé pour chaque Comité de Quartier, il existe au siège même de chaque Comité, ou tout à côté un corps de garde de gendarmerie et un détachement de gardes de police, indépendamment des patrouilles qui circulent dans toutes les rues et les quartiers.

Si le corps médical désire assurer une protection quelconque aux différents Comités, cette protection leur sera et leur doit être accordée par ces corps de garde ou toute autre force publique.

Du reste, lorsque MM. les médecins ou les membres des Comités trouveront de l'opposition à l'exécution de quelque mesure non contraire aux coutumes et croyances religieuses, ils n'ont qu'à y surseoir et à m'en donner avis; je me chargerai alors de faire soumettre les récalcitrants.

Je rappellerai aussi à ces messieurs, et vous-même n'ignorez pas, M. le Consul, qu'à différentes reprises j'ai donné les ordres les plus sévères à tous mes subalternes de se mettre constamment à la disposition des Comités des Quartiers, les menaçant de toutes les rigueurs disciplinaires en cas de retard ou même d'hésitation. Ces ordres ont été maintenant renouvelés.

Tous les corps de garde viennent d'être renforcés par la Garde Khédiviale, qui a été mise à ma disposition à cet effet, et les Comités de Quartier ne peuvent qu'y trouver un appui et une assistance efficaces en cas de besoin.

2. Je dois encore rappeler à ces messieurs du corps médical que d'après le projet d'organisation des ambulances, le personnel qui les dessert se trouve placé sous la dépendance et la direction du médecin-en-chef dans les conditions établies par le dit projet et par les délibérations du Comité Exécutif.

Le personnel provisoire des postes médicaux se trouve dans les mêmes conditions.

Quant au personnel médical fixé des quartiers composé d'employés officiels nommés antérieurement à la formation de la Commission d'Hygiène, et relevant d'une Administration centrale spéciale, il ne peut être traité sur le même pied qu'un personnel provisoire, et dépendre d'une autre autorité que celle qui lui est donnée par les institutions établies; principe qui du reste a été déjà reconnu, et admis par le Comité Exécutif dans sa séance du 1<sup>er</sup> Juillet, ainsi qu'il résulte du procès-verbal relatif à cette séance, où il est dit en propres termes, "que ces Commissions et Comités n'altèrent en aucune manière les attributions et le fonctionnement des institutions déjà établies par le Gouvernement."

Néanmoins, des ordres ont déjà été donnés précédemment à tout le personnel médical des quartiers de se conformer entièrement aux ordres des Comités dans les limites de leurs attributions, et les Comités ont, du reste, sur eux droit de contrôle.

3. J'admets volontiers l'augmentation provisoire des appointements des employés fixés sur la recommandation des Présidents de Comité, pour les encourager à faire leur devoir et les dédommager des frais qu'ils auront à supporter pendant le cours de l'épidémie; mais je désirerais qu'avant d'allouer cette augmentation elle me soit indiquée afin que je puisse en obtenir l'approbation.

4. Le Dr. Risgalla avait déjà été mis en liberté avant notre entrevue, et l'enquête sur les griefs qui lui sont imputés continue.

5. Le renvoi de tout employé ne peut être ordonné que par un jugement du Tribunal compétent.

Néanmoins, pour trancher toute contestation et éviter la perte du temps précieux que produirait une enquête, je me propose de le retirer du service des quartiers.

6. La satisfaction que réclame le corps medical sera donnée non seulement pour les faits en eux-mêmes, mais aussi pour donner un exemple. Les coupables et les principaux fauteurs ont été arrêtés au moment même où ces faits se sont produits et se trouvent sous jugement.

J'aime à croire que les honorables membres du corps médical sauront apprécier à leur juste valeur ces déclarations, et que tenant compte des difficultés sans nombre qui se présentent dans l'accomplissement de ma tâche, ils auront tout lieu d'en demeurer satisfaits.

Je saisis cette occasion pour exprimer à ces messieurs tous mes remerciements pour les services qu'ils ont rendus, et j'ai pleine confiance dans leur zèle et leur esprit de modération pour continuer la tâche humanitaire à laquelle ils se sont dévoués.

Veillez, &c.

Le Gouverneur et Préfet de Police,  
(Signé) OSMAN ORPHI.

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Alexandria, August 13, 1883.*

WITH reference to the conversation which I had the honour to have with you and with the delegates of the medical body during this morning's interview, I hasten to confirm the following statement which I made in reply to the demands delivered to me by those gentlemen :—

1. The picket of gendarmes requested for each ambulance had already been stationed; as to the picket asked for for each District Committee, there is one at the place of meeting of each Committee, or close by; a guard of gendarmerie and a detachment of police guards, apart from the patrols which go through the different streets and quarters of the city.

If the medical body desires any special protection given to the various Committees, such protection shall, and indeed ought to be, afforded to them by these guards, or by some other branch of the public force.

Should the medical men or the members of the Committees find opposition made to the execution of any measure which is not contrary to the customs of the people and religious beliefs, they need only wait and inform me of the fact; I will then undertake to suppress the opposition.

I would remind these gentlemen—and you, Sir, are not ignorant of it—that I gave the most stringent orders to all those placed under me to hold themselves continually at the disposal of the District Committees, and threatened to visit any refusal or even hesitation to comply, with the utmost severity possible. These orders have now been renewed.

All the guards have been supplemented from the Khedive's guard, which has been placed at my disposal for the purpose, and the District Committees cannot fail to find in it efficacious support and assistance should it be needed.

2. I must also remind the members of the medical body that, according to the plan on which the ambulances were organized, the staff working them is dependent on, and placed under the direction of, the chief medical man, under certain regulations established by the said plan and the resolutions of the Executive Committee.

The provisional staff of the medical dépôts are similarly circumstanced.

The fixed medical staff of the districts, composed of officials appointed before the formation of the Sanitary Committee, and dependent on a special central Administration, cannot, however, be assimilated to a provisional staff, and cannot be placed under any authorities other than those designated for the purpose by existing institutions; this principle was, indeed, acknowledged and recognized by the Executive Committee at its meeting of the 1st July, as shown by the Minutes thereof, which say "that the Commissions and Committees in nowise alter the duties and sphere of work of institutions already established by the Government."

Nevertheless, orders have already been given to all the medical officers of the districts to submit entirely to the Committees so far as their duty permits, and the Committees have a right to control them.

3. I readily agree to increasing the pay of the officials, as recommended by the Presidents of the Committees, in order to incite them to do their duty, and to compensate them for the expenditure they will have to bear during the continuance of the epidemic; but before awarding such increase, I wish to know its amount, so that I may obtain sanction for it.

4. Dr. Risgalla had been liberated before our interview, but the charges brought against him are still being investigated.

5. The Court of competent jurisdiction is alone able to order the dismissal of an official.

But, be this as it may, I propose to withdraw him from district duty, and this in order to avoid the waste of valuable time that an inquiry would entail.

6. The reparation asked for by the medical body shall be given not only on account of the events themselves, but also as an example. The guilty, and those chiefly at fault, were arrested at the time, and now await trial.

I am convinced that the honourable members of the medical body will rightly value what I have now said, and that, while remembering the countless difficulties I have to contend with in fulfilling my duty, they will have reason to be satisfied with what has been done.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank those gentlemen to the utmost of my power for their services, and I have full confidence that their zeal and their spirit of moderation will enable them to continue the humane task to which they have devoted themselves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) OSMAN ORPHI,  
Governor and Prefect of Police.

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

*Osman Orphi to Consul Cookson.*

M. le Consul,

*Alexandrie, le 14 Août, 1883.*

ME rapportant à la déclaration que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous faire lors de notre entrevue du 11 courant, relativement à la nécessité de ménager tout ce qui touche aux coutumes et aux croyances religieuses de la population Musulmane, et me conformant au désir que vous m'avez alors exprimé de vous indiquer tout ce qui, parmi les pratiques actuelles, est en opposition avec ces coutumes et ces croyances, je m'empresse de vous transmettre ci-inclus une note indiquant les mesures à prendre vis-à-vis des indigènes.

Ainsi que vous pourrez le remarquer par la lecture de cette note, la plupart de ces mesures ont déjà été consenties et adoptées par le Comité Exécutif lui-même.

Je suis donc certain que MM. les docteurs ne trouveront aucune difficulté à adopter ces mesures et sauront par leur prudence et leur tact en faciliter l'application.

Veuillez, &c.

Le Gouverneur et Préfet de Police,  
(Signé) OSMAN ORPHI.

1. Toute personne atteinte de choléra est libre de se faire soigner à domicile où à l'hôpital.

2. Les indigents qui refuseraient de se rendre à l'hôpital seront soignés à domicile par les médecins ; mais si le traitement est impossible dans les habitations à cause de leur mauvaises conditions hygiéniques, les malades seront transportés à l'hôpital. En cas de résistance de leur part, il en sera donné avis au Commissaire du quartier, qui se chargera de les y envoyer.

3. Pendant le cours du traitement la désinfection et autres opérations analogues seront faites par le médecin traitant.

4. Attendu que la constatation des décès est avant tout du domaine de l'État Civil, que c'est l'Inspectorat Sanitaire qui a toujours eu qualité pour y procéder et qu'il tient un livre spécial pour l'enregistrement des personnes décédées, il reste entendu que la constatation du décès de tout individu doit être faite par le médecin officiel du quartier et les permis d'enterrement délivrés par l'Inspectorat sur la demande du médecin.

Cependant pour faciliter aux médecins-en-chef des ambulances le prompt transport des cadavres, il leur sera donné par l'Inspectorat un certain nombre de cartes en blanc qu'ils rempliront au besoin, sauf à lui donner avis de chaque décès.

5. La constatation des décès pour les femmes indigènes sera faite par les sage-femmes officielles du quartier.

6. La désinfection dans les maisons des indigènes sera faite après l'enlèvement des cadavres par les sage-femmes d'après les instructions et sous la surveillance des médecins qui devront se tenir à l'extérieur de la maison à désinfecter.

7. Les cercueils servant au transport des morts seront de la même forme de ceux employés par les Musulmans sauf à les goudronner intérieurement.

8. Les morts seront lavés à l'eau propre, par des laveurs qui éviteront tout contact avec les personnes de la maison et qui devront être désinfectés. L'eau ayant servi à cette opération devra être conservée jusqu'à l'arrivée des personnes chargées de la désinfection.

9. Les morts seront enveloppés d'un premier linceul blanc. La dernière enveloppe sera goudronnée par les laveurs eux-mêmes, qui seront munis d'une bouteille de goudron à cet effet.

10. Les porteurs du cercueil ne seront point changés en route et ils devront être désinfectés au cimetière. En général, il faut dans la pratique éviter tout ce qui serait de nature à froisser ou à heurter les coutumes et les croyances religieuses.

Le Gouverneur d'Alexandrie,  
(Signé) OSMAN ORPHI.

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Alexandria, August 14, 1883.*

WITH reference to the assurance I had the honour to give you on the occasion of our interview on the 11th instant, respecting the necessity of being careful as regards anything which touches the religious beliefs and customs of the Mahommedan population; and, in accordance with the wish you then expressed that I should point out everything now done which may be in opposition to those customs and beliefs, I have much pleasure in inclosing a Memorandum showing what measures should be adopted for the natives.

As you will see, on reading the Memorandum, that the greater part of these measures have already been adopted by the Executive Committee.

I am, therefore, sure that the doctors will have no difficulty in adopting these measures, and will, by their prudence and tact, make the application of them all the easier.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) OSMAN ORPHI,  
*Governor and Prefect of Police.*

1. Any person attacked by cholera is free to be attended either at home or at the hospital.

2. Indigent persons who will not go to the hospital will be attended at home by the doctors; but if proper treatment is impossible in their homes, owing to their bad sanitary condition, the sick will be taken to the hospital. Should they resist, notice is to be given to the District Commissioner, who will see to their being taken to the hospital.

3. During the treatment, disinfection and other similar operations will be carried out by the doctor in charge of the case.

4. Whereas the civil authority is, above all, charged with the registration of deaths, whereas the Sanitary Inspector has always had power to do this act, and whereas he keeps a book specially for registering deaths, it is understood that the notification of any person's death must be made by the official doctor of the district, and the burial permit be delivered by the Inspector on the request of the doctor.

In order to give every facility to the principal doctors in charge of ambulances for the removal of corpses, the Inspector will give them a certain number of blank forms, to be filled up as may be required; but the doctors must notify every death to the Inspector.

5. The deaths of native women will be notified by the official midwives of the district.

6. Native houses will be disinfected after the corpses have been brought out by the midwives, in accordance with the instructions of, and under the superintendence of the doctors, who are to remain outside the houses to be disinfected.

7. The coffins used for the conveyance of corpses shall be of the same shape as those used by the Mahommedans, except that they are to be tarred inside.

8. Corpses are to be washed with clean water by washers, who are to avoid all contact with the people of the house, and who are to be disinfected. The water used is to be kept until the arrival of those charged with the disinfection.

9. Corpses are to be first wrapt in a white winding-sheet; the outer wrapping is to be tarred by the washers themselves, who will be furnished with a bottle of tar for the purpose.

10. The coffin-bearers are not to be changed on the way to the cemetery, and are to be

there disinfected. Generally speaking, everything must in practice be avoided which would be of a nature to ruffle or jar religious customs and beliefs.

(Signed) OSMAN ORPHI,  
Governor of Alexandria.

## No. 17.

*Consul Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord, Alexandria, August 20, 1883.  
I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville reporting the progress of the epidemic.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

## Inclosure in No. 17.

*Consul Miéville to Consul Cookson.*

Sir, Alexandria, August 20, 1883.  
THE last week's mortality from cholera throughout the country is stated at 3,420, bringing the total number of deaths since the beginning of the outbreak to 24,566.  
The following Table shows shortly the force of the epidemic from the 24th June, and in what degree it is now decreasing:—

Week ending—				Deaths.	Daily Average.	
					Including Cairo.	Excluding Cairo.
July 1st	..	..	..	651	93	93
„ 8th	..	..	..	1,121	160	160
„ 15th	..	..	..	1,145	163	163
„ 22nd	..	..	..	2,137	305	175
„ 29th	..	..	..	5,131	733	366
August 5th	..	..	..	5,880	840	597
„ 12th	..	..	..	5,029	718	655
„ 19th	..	..	..	3,420	489	482

In Alexandria during the past week the mortality from cholera has continued to increase, 287 deaths being recorded as against 136 during the previous seven days.

The general mortality, however, has decreased, though it continues high.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. F. MIÉVILLE, *British Delegate.*

## No. 18.

*Consul Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)*

My Lord, Alexandria, August 20, 1883.  
I HAVE the honour to inclose a Report which Dr. Mackie has requested me to transmit to your Lordship respecting the present epidemic of cholera in Egypt.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

*Report by Dr. Mackie respecting Cholera in Egypt.*

ON the 21st of last month I forwarded to Sir Edward Malet, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a telegram received by me on that day from Mansourah, stating that many cases of typhoid had been observed in the districts then infected, as also petechial cases.\*

\* See "Commercial No. 34 (1883)," Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

As the latter class of cases was rather indistinctly described in the telegram I attached less importance to it at the time than I am inclined to do now, in consequence of rumours which have reached us of the existence of cases of petechial typhus, and from what has fallen under my own observation.

#### Case 1.

On Saturday, the 28th July, I was called to see Mr. B., an Englishman over 60 years of age, in easy circumstances, enjoying a moderate pension, but living in a small house, the sanitary state of which was filthy in the extreme, situated in a quarter of the town in which several of the earliest cases of cholera occurred.

He had been feverish and ailing for a week, but no very distinct history could be obtained.

I found him with very high fever, temperature 105 degrees Fahr., pulse quick and hard, face flushed, eyes suffused, tongue dry, very restless and delirious, abdomen and lower extremities covered with petechial spots about the size of a pin's head, abdomen slightly distended, no diarrhoea, urine albuminous, great muscular weakness, and tremors of hands and mouth.

Dr. Putsey, Surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Condor," who happened to be with me, examined him, and we both pronounced it a case of "petechial typhus."

Treatment was instituted to lower the temperature, and next morning he was without fever, and continued so until noon, when the fever returned as before to disappear again completely next morning, and return with same intensity towards the afternoon.

This state of things continued until the 2nd August, when I found at my morning visit that the temperature was a little above normal, but he was lying prostrate on the bed, tongue dry, pulse weak, tremors, and a yellow tint had appeared over the whole body.

I ordered him at once, with the consent of his family, to be removed to a private room in the Deaconesses' Hospital, which was done in the afternoon. He stood the moving very well; his temperature did not rise at night, and next day was found to be slightly below normal, at which point it remained till the day before his death, when it rose to 102.2 degrees Fahr., at which time he had also for the first time diarrhoea. He died on the 10th August.

The yellow tint disappeared from the body three days after its first appearance. After his admission into hospital he continued in a state of great prostration until he died.

Several medical men saw the case, and from the behaviour of the temperature, opinions were divided between its being a case of typhus with unusual temperature phenomena, or "bilious intermittent fever" with petechia.

It certainly had not the classical temperature of typhus as observed in England, but continued fevers here very often assume an irregular malarial form, a matter which attracted the attention of the military surgeons last year during the prevalence of enteric fever amongst our troops, and on which I was often referred to by them.

#### Case 2.

On the 13th instant an Egyptian, aged about 25 years, died in the Deaconesses Hospital. He was employed as a gardener, and entered the hospital, apparently in good health, to be operated on for a very small fistula.

He was operated on by my colleague, Dr. Varenhorst, and all went on well for eight days after the operation, when suddenly he became feverish, his temperature from the beginning mounting up to 103 and 105.2 degrees Fahr., between which it varied morning and evening till he died on the 13th August, twelve days after the commencement of fever.

Not having been informed of the case, I did not see it till after death, when I inspected the body.

I found it covered with flat, round, dark-coloured spots, from  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter.

On the back were two large black masses under the skin, which, my colleague told me, during life presented the appearance of bullae full of blood, and which, when cut into, were found to consist of dark semi-fluid blood of tarry colour and consistence.

On the back of one of the thighs there was a similar black mass. All of these, when examined by me after death, looked, at first sight, like an ordinary anthrax in a state of gangrene; but, on closer examination, were found to be semi-fluid blood, contained in a sort of sac formed by the skin.

The glands of the groin were very prominent and hard. There were no signs of buboes. This was noticed particularly, as reports were being circulated of the existence of plague at Damietta.

Dr. Varenhorst excluded emphatically any suspicion of pyæmia from operation, and stated that healing of the small wound was going on most satisfactorily.

He gave it as his opinion, and stated at length in the certificate of death, that it was "typhus avec pétéchie," &c. (see certificate, Inclosure 2 in No. 19).

The wound which had been healing fast, and was healthy, after the onset of the fever became suddenly gangrenous. None of the measly eruption of ordinary typhus was present; but it is doubtful whether, if in the dark skin of the Arab, it would have been distinctly made out.

### Case 3.

Dr. Haddad, who was sent by the Mansourah Relief Committee to Mansourah at the commencement of the outbreak, and who was afterwards transferred to Mahalla-el-Kebir, telegraphed to me from the latter place:—

"I have a case of petechial rash; round spot confluent all over the body. Do not disappear completely on pressure. Temperature, 104 degrees; pulse, 90 degrees. Unconscious and delirious. Saw him first five days ago. Was told he had an attack of cholera fifteen days before I saw him."

Two days ago, on the evening of the 18th, he again telegraphs:—

"Rash began on the 11th, and subsided on the 16th. To-day temperature, 103 degrees; pulse, 110. Less delirious; tongue dry and glazy; fetid diarrhœa; skin desquamating."

These cases were evidently malignant fever of the nature of, if not, true typhus, and are of importance taken in connection with Dr. Dutrieux's telegram from Mansourah of the 21st July, already referred to, which would go to show that a petechial disease existed to some extent in the infected districts even before the outbreak of cholera was declared.

This is, to my mind, of great importance, as going to prove that the present epidemic of cholera originated *de novo* at Damietta.

Malignant fevers and typhus must, with regard to the circumstances under which they exist, be classed in the same category as cholera, viz., filth diseases. It has been established that typhus can be generated, *de novo*, by filth and overcrowding, where no typhus existed, in proof of which I may cite the case of the Egyptian steamer, "Scheah Gehaad," which obtained such notoriety twenty-two years ago by importing typhus into Liverpool, though there was no typhus on board the vessel. Three persons who went on board the vessel in the dock took typhus, and the crew communicated typhus to the bath attendants and to twenty-five persons in the Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

It is needless for me to go into the details of this case, which is so well known, further than to say that the almost universal opinion was that the typhus poison was generated on board the ship without the crew suffering from it.

Parkes stands almost alone in contending that the crew were suffering from typhus, but the medical men who attended them declared that no fever existed amongst them from first to last.

But if, as Parkes says, the crew were suffering from typhus, I am still of opinion that the typhus germ or poison must have been generated on board and constituted a local or *de novo* origin, as typhus is not a disease of Egypt and there was no typhus existing at Alexandria, the port from which the ship sailed.

This was certified to by Dr. Ogilvie Bey and myself, and is mentioned by Dr. Murchison in his standard work on fevers, page 109, foot-note.

As we know the circumstances under which typhus has always originated in an epidemic form, so we know the circumstances under which cholera originates, and as the poison of the one has been proved to be capable of being generated from filth, poverty and misery, overcrowding, &c., it requires less faith to believe that under circumstances which we deem favourable to its development, the poison of cholera should also be generated, and these circumstances have existed at Damietta. And another indirect proof may now be added in the slow and slight hold which the epidemic has as yet taken of Alexandria, which suffered proportionally more than Cairo from the epidemic of 1865, when no effectual cleansing or sanitary work was done to prevent it.

Though there remains much yet to be done in Alexandria, much, which it is impossible to do, a very great deal has been done.

Twice within twelve months the town has been as thoroughly cleansed as circum-

stances will permit; once by the Extraordinary Sanitary Commission appointed by the Khedive last July after the bombardment.

This Commission, of which I was a member, continued to work from the 14th July to the beginning of September; once by the excellent work of the Extraordinary Sanitary Commission at present going on.

It has been the fashion to refer the origin of all epidemics, especially the epidemic of cholera (a disease of whose origin we know almost nothing), to imported contagion; but satisfactory evidence is still wanting that this is the case.

Few who know thoroughly the working of Egyptian quarantine will be bold enough to assert that they conscientiously believe that Egypt has always been preserved by it alone.

I have witnessed during the last twenty-three years several quarantines imposed in Egypt against epidemics which certainly did not reach us; but I should be a bold man indeed if I were to declare that they were kept out by the quarantine which was practised.

While vessels from infected ports are allowed to communicate freely with vessels in full pratique and take in cargo from them, their crews have the freest intercourse, so long as a yellow flag is shown at the masthead.

The President of the Board of Health of former years declared that by such quarantine, "*Nous avons sauvé L'Égypte*," only during the last two years has there been a decided attempt to carry out a strict and stringent quarantine by an efficient inspector and well-organized staff, and yet cholera reigns epidemically in Egypt.

While the opinion exists that quarantine is the only protection, the danger to Europe will continue to be greater, as it has been proved that the fancied safety by quarantine creates a carelessness to all other sanitary improvement.

I most firmly believe that, had the money spent on, and the attention given to, quarantine for many years past, been spent on proper sanitary improvements, and inspection with proper State supervision of public health, the present epidemic of cholera would not have been devastating Egypt, nor should we have run any more risk than we have done, but less during the last eighteen years which have elapsed since the last epidemic.

I would put a question in a practical, if not a scientific way, for science as yet has taught us little about cholera.

Given circumstances, such as are now notorious as existing at Damietta; an overcrowded town, a filthy-living, filthy-feeding population, still suffering from a degree of mental depression from the events of last year, a river almost stagnant in the midst of the town, receiving the contents of latrines, and from which drinking water is taken; a river teeming with carcasses of animals dead of cattle-plague, many of which were eaten by the people, great heat, &c. Given these conditions, or such conditions as exist this year at Damietta, I would ask any professor of public hygiene, is an epidemic likely under such circumstances to break out amongst the population? He would be a bold man who would answer in the negative.

If an epidemic is likely to break out, what form is it most likely to take in Egypt?

The class of filth diseases we know are those likely to prevail under such circumstances. Typhus, as I have stated, is not a disease of Egypt, though, from what I have stated at the commencement of this Report, it would seem to have made an attempt to establish itself; enteric fever, though it frequently prevails to a considerable extent, has never been a deadly epidemic among the Egyptians, but is prevailing to a large extent at present on the eastern part of the Delta.

Diphtheria shows itself in small outbreaks in particular localities now and then, but does not assume an epidemic form.

There remain two diseases which have found Egypt and the Egyptians favourable for their epidemic development—cholera and plague. The latter, for some reason, or in obedience to some law governing epidemics, has not appeared in Egypt for many years, but, since the last appearance of plague, cholera has on several occasions shown that it continues to be the fatal epidemic disease of Egypt. I maintain, therefore, that it is the disease most likely to break out epidemically under the given circumstances, and I maintain equally that it can be prevented by good sanitation. It may be said that such an opinion of the origin of the present epidemic is purely speculation. I reply that it is less speculative than that the disease was imported direct from Bombay, as has been maintained by M. Fauvel, or that the cholera germ has been lying dormant in Egypt for an indefinite period, and found favourable circumstances at Damietta for its development, the latter theory would be a strong argument in favour of more sanitation and less quarantine.

I argue simply on the well-known experience of public hygienists and medical men in

general, that when all sanitary laws are notoriously outraged, disease in an epidemic form will break out.

(Signed) J. MACKIE,  
Surgeon to Her Majesty's Consulate.

Alexandria, August 20, 1883.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

*Certificate of Death of Case 2.*

IBRAHIM JOSEPH, de Ramleh, jardinier, entré avec petite fistule à l'anus le 16 Juillet, 1883; y est décédé aujourd'hui, à 8 heures et demie du matin, de typhus avec pétéchie et de grandes bulles de sang de  $\frac{3}{4}$  centim. de diamètre au nombre de trois, dont une était placée à la cuisse gauche, et les deux autres à la région lombaire; et légère infiltration des glandes inguinales, qui sont grandes comme des amandes.

(Signé) DR. VARENHORST.

Alexandrie, le 13 Août, 1883.

(Translation.)

IBRAHIM JOSEPH, of Ramleh, gardener, entered with a small fistula ani, the 16th July, 1883; died this day, at 8.30 A.M., of typhus, with petechiæ and three large bullæ of blood  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a centim. in diameter, of which one was on the left thigh and the other two in the lumbar region; slight infiltration of the inguinal glands, which are as large as almonds.

(Signed) DR. VARENHORST.

Alexandria, August 13, 1883.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

HOSPITAL Description Card.—Deaconesses Hospital, Alexandria.

Name .. .. .	Ibrahim Joseph.
Age .. .. .	40
Religion .. .. .	Moslem.
Occupation .. .. .	Gardener.
Birth place .. .. .	Alexandria.
Place of residence .. .. .	Ramleh.
Day of entrance .. .. .	16th July.
Date of departure .. .. .	Died 13th August, at 8.30 in the morning.

Disease entered: fistula ani, 24th; typhus with petechia, and with bullæ full of blood, in appearance like malignant pustula or "charbon."

No. 19.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 29, 1883.*

I APPROVE your action with respect to the sanitary condition of Damietta, as reported in your despatch of the 17th instant.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 20.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 29, 1883.*  
 I HAVE learnt with satisfaction the result of Colonel Chermiside's proceedings in connection with the cholera epidemic in Egypt, as reported in your despatch of the 18th instant.\*

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 21.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 29.)*

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August 29, 1883, 10 A.M.*  
 SIX doctors and thirty-six hospital assistants arrived from India yesterday evening.

## No. 22.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, August 21, 1883.*  
 WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Borg, reporting the result of his inquiries from the British Consular Agents in his district on the repeal of the tax on the burial of dead animals.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure in No. 22.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir, *Cairo, August 20, 1883.*  
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch of the 13th instant instructing me to request the Consular Agents in my district to report whether they have any knowledge of the levying of a tax on the burial of dead animals, and to make inquiries on the subject.

I beg to inform you, in reply, that the Consular Agent at Mansourah reports that as the result of extensive inquiries made there and in several villages in the immediate vicinity, he finds that the tax does not now exist, and has not been levied for a number of years.

The reports from Tantah and Zagazig are to the effect that the Consular Agents are not aware that any such tax is being levied, and that they have instituted inquiries.

Mr. Carr remarks that since the rise of the Nile he has noticed an unusual number of carcasses floating down the "Bahr Shibeen."

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) RAPH. BORG.

## No. 23.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, August 23, 1883.*  
 WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Report addressed to me by Mr. Vice-Consul Borg upon the cholera in Cairo.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

Cairo, August 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the week ended on the 18th instant, the deaths from cholera at Cairo numbered fifty-three, per Return herein inclosed. The quarters of Ghemaliyeh and Khalifa have been entirely free of the disease, while only one death in each occurred at Old Cairo and Sayeda Zenab.

The Comparative Table of deaths herein annexed, shows that the number of deaths in the fifth week of 1865 (19th to 25th July) were 352.

The inclosed Table of meteorological observations shows that the mean average barometrical pressure has been 753·88 against 756·57 for the fifth week of the epidemic in 1865; the mean average temperature 29·6 against 30·1, and the degrees marked by the hygrometer 51·47 against 42·36. The prevailing winds have been north-east, north-west, and north, against north-west and north in 1865.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

RAPH. BORG.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

## RETURN of Deaths from Cholera at Cairo, during the Week ended August 18, 1883. (Twenty-four hours, ending at 8 P.M.)

Quarters.	August 12.				August 13.				August 14.				August 15.				August 16.				August 17.				August 18.				Totals.			
	Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Natives and Copts.		Europeans.		Totals.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Abbasiyah ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Abdeen ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Bah-el-Chariyah ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Boulak ..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Choubrah ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Darb-el-Ahmar ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Ezbekiyah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Ghemaliyah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Khalifa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Mouskec ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Old Cairo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sayyeda Zenab ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Totals ..	10	3	..	..	4	5	..	1	4	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	3	5	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	..	23	27	2	1	..	
Grand totals ..	13				10				8				6				8				6				2				53			

## Inclosure 3 in No. 23.

## COMPARATIVE Table of Deaths at Cairo during the prevalence of Cholera (5th Week).

1883.				1885.			
Date.		From Cholera.	Other Causes.	Total.	Date.		From Cholera.
August 12	..	13	85	98	July 19	..	80
13	..	10	75	85	20	..	72
14	..	8	91	99	21	..	54
15	..	6	76	82	22	..	38
16	..	8	68	76	23	..	48
17	..	6	75	81	24	..	35
18	..	2	84	86	25	..	25

## Inclosure 4 in No. 23.

## METEOROLOGICAL Observations at Cairo during the prevalence of Cholera (5th Week).

1883.										1885.										
Date.	Barometer, corrected to 0° temp.			Thermometer (Centigrade).			Hygrometer, Mean Average.	Ozonometer. (0 to 21) 1 P.M.	Direction of Wind.			Nilometer.	Date.	Barometer, corrected to 0° temp.		Thermometer (Centigrade).		Hygrometer, Mean Average.	Direction of Wind.	
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.			7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.			Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.			
August 12	751.96	759.29	754.99	24.7	31.8	39.7	46.66	8	N.E.	N.E.	N.	19	23	July 19	756.	756.	26.8	33.	42.	N.W.
13	753.57	753.98	752.71	24.7	35.2	33.3	47.33	6	N.E.	N.	N.N.E.	19	19	20	756.	756.	26.6	33.	43.	N.W.
14	752.58	752.77	751.38	24.7	31.2	31.5	53.33	4	N.W.	N.W.	N.	19	11	21	756.	756.	27.2	33.4	42.	N.W.
15	753.67	752.91	751.81	25.2	32.7	31.2	51.33	4	N.	N.W.	N.	19	7	22	757.	757.	27.	33.2	42.	N.W.
16	752.95	752.97	753.11	24.	33.	31.	53.	4	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	19	5	23	757.	757.	27.1	33.3	42.5	N.W.
17	753.68	753.51	752.91	23.7	31.2	31.2	57.66	6	N.E.	N.E.	N.	19	7	24	757.	757.	26.8	33.6	43.	N.W.
18	755.94	755.39	755.10	22.7	31.6	29.9	51.	6	N.E.	E.E.N.	N.	19	7	25	757.	757.	27.	33.4	42.	N.W.

No. 24.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 27, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th instant, I have the honour to inclose the official Returns of deaths from cholera in Cairo, completed up to date. During the past three days and up to this morning there has been no fresh death.\*

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.



## No. 25.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, August 27, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the inclosed copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Borg with regard to a statement—telegraphed by the "Times" correspondent at Alexandria on the 14th instant—to the effect that after the subsidence of the cholera in 1865 a fresh outbreak had occurred at Damietta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

*Cairo, August 27, 1883.*

IN "The Mail" of the 15th, under the heading "The Cholera," I notice the following paragraph, dated Alexandria, the 14th August:—

"It is hoped that the cholera is now disappearing, but an incident of the epidemic of 1865 is worth noting. The outbreak commenced early in June; it had soon spread over all Egypt, except in Damietta, and had practically ceased throughout the country by the first week of August. On the 17th of that month it suddenly appeared with great virulence at Damietta, lasted six weeks, and never left that centre."

As a matter of fact, the appearance of cholera at Alexandria in 1865 took place on the 11th June, and at Damietta on the 26th June, and the last case at the latter town occurred on the 14th August.

I annex a Return of deaths from cholera at Damietta during that period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

RETURN of Deaths at Damietta from Cholera (Epidemic of 1865).

Date.	Sex.		Total.	Date.	Sex.		Total.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
1865.				1865.			
June 26 ..	1	..	1	July 22 ..	8	5	13
27 ..	7	2	9	23 ..	4	3	7
28 ..	19	16	35	24 ..	7	3	10
29 ..	27	26	53	25 ..	4	4	8
30 ..	34	33	67	26 ..	9	2	11
July 1 ..	47	46	93	27 ..	7	5	12
2 ..	57	50	107	28 ..	4	3	7
3 ..	74	68	142	29 ..	8	5	13
4 ..	66	91	157	30 ..	2	3	5
5 ..	78	94	172	31 ..	3	2	5
6 ..	71	100	171	August 1 ..	..	2	2
7 ..	82	87	169	2 ..	3	1	4
8 ..	72	94	166	3 ..	2	..	2
9 ..	93	79	172	4 ..	1	1	2
10 ..	52	69	121	5 ..	2	..	2
11 ..	44	58	102	6 ..	2	1	3
12 ..	45	67	112	7 ..	1	..	1
13 ..	33	40	73	8 ..	..	..	..
14 ..	32	40	72	9 ..	..	..	..
15 ..	38	46	84	10 ..	..	..	..
16 ..	22	21	50	11 ..	..	..	..
17 ..	27	16	43	12 ..	..	..	..
18 ..	16	26	42	13 ..	..	..	..
19 ..	10	11	21	14 ..	1	..	1
20 ..	5	13	18				
21 ..	7	7	14	Grand Total ..	1,127	1,247	2,374

No. 26.

*Acting Consul Russell to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)*

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Miéville as to the progress of cholera.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) D. F. RUSSELL.

Inclosure in No. 26.

*Consul Miéville to Acting Consul Russell.*

Sir,

Alexandria, August 27, 1883.

I AM glad to be able to report a steadily increasing diminution in the daily mortality from cholera throughout the country, and that, with the exception of Alexandria, the Delta is now almost entirely rid of the epidemic.

As regards Alexandria, the average daily mortality for the last week has been 29 as against 41 during the previous seven days, and there is every reason to hope this amelioration will continue.

The official Returns give 2,204 deaths from cholera in Upper and Lower Egypt together during the past week, as against 3,420 the week before, thus bringing the total number of deaths since the 22nd June to 26,770.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. F. MIÉVILLE,  
British Delegate.

No. 27.

*Acting Consul Russell to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)*

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 27, 1883.

WITH reference to Mr. Cookson's despatch dated the 20th instant inclosing a Report from Dr. Mackie on the cholera epidemic, I have the honour herewith to inclose your Lordship a further Report from Dr. Mackie on the same subject.\*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. F. RUSSELL.

Inclosure in No. 30.

*Correction of Report on Cholera dated July 28, 1883.*

IN my Report of the 28th July on the prevailing epidemic of cholera, I have made a statement which now after further research I must correct. In that Report I state that "in my own knowledge no case of cholera had occurred in Egypt since 1866, except two choleraic cases in Alexandria in the summer of 1881, one of which nearly proved fatal." Having lost all my professional diaries and papers in the fire of last year, I trusted to memory; and it has only been by patient and constant inquiry that I have had recalled to my memory the following cases which came under my own observation, viz.:—

Case 1. In the summer of 1872 I was called to see in consultation a Greek lady in good circumstances, living at Ramleh, a healthy suburb of Alexandria. I was one of four medical men who saw this case, and we were all agreed that it was a severe case of cholera. The patient died.

Case 2. In the summer of 1873, one of the Sisters of the Deaconesses' Hospital had a severe attack and recovered. The Sister Superior reminds me that I pronounced it at the time "cholera," and the Sister Superior herself had no doubt, as she had had experience of cholera in 1865.

Case 3. Is one of the two I alluded to in my Report of the 28th July. I have now been able to find particulars of that case. Madame F——, Maltese, was attacked with violent vomiting, purging, and cramps, eyes sunken, surface cold, aphonia; the urine,

which was passed at very long intervals and in very small quantity amounting almost to suppression, was examined by my assistant, Dr. Murison, and found to be nearly solid with albumen. The patient recovered. This case happened in the summer of 1881. My assistant, Dr. Murison, who had been called to this case, asked me to go and see her, as he believed Madame F—— had cholera. I have been able to bring it to my recollection now, that I pronounced it a case of cholera. The woman's husband also testifies that I did so.

The other case mentioned in my Report of the 28th July was a Syrian, whom I have failed to trace. My recollection of it is that it was a case of severe vomiting and purging with slight cramps, which got well on the second day after a hypodermic injection of morphia. Madame F——, Case 3, had well marked rice-water stools; this was remarked by Dr. Murison.

These are all the cases which, without the aid of my medical diaries, I can state at present as having fallen under my own treatment and observation, and which I wish to be annexed to my Report of the 28th July, as "correction." On prosecuting inquiries, however, I find that many of my colleagues here have seen from time to time similar cases, some proving fatal. Such of those as I have been able to obtain authentic reports on I have handed to Dr. Hunter to be dealt with by him. Such cases when they have ended fatally have generally been entered in the register of diseases as cases of choleric diarrhoea or intestinal catarrh, not with any intention of deliberate falsehood but chiefly for two reasons:—

1. That none of the medical men here believe that cases of real cholera exist except where imported (according to them) as an epidemic or a distinctly traceable imported case.

2. And I think this is the strongest reason—a general desire with Europeans as well as Egyptians to keep the word "cholera" from appearing in official Returns, for fear of Egypt being placed in quarantine. This is the outcome of quarantine and one of the abuses which its irrational employment leads to. The very men who are now crying out for quarantine against India, are probably the very men, many of them, who have concealed intentionally or unintentionally such cases as the above. I am quite aware that they do not conscientiously think the cases worth reporting as "cholera," viewing them with regard to quarantine, but they nevertheless may have a value in another way which they do not attach to them, and it is only right that they should be known, so that their value may be estimated with regard to the origin of the present epidemic.

(Signed) J. MACKIE,  
Surgeon to Her Majesty's Consulate.

Alexandria, August 26, 1883.

No. 28.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 28, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a very interesting Report which has been made to me by Mr. Gibson, Director of the Survey, and Mr. Ornstein, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Financial Adviser, respecting the work done by the Special Sanitary Commission at Cairo during the recent cholera epidemic.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. Ornstein were members of the Executive Sanitary Commission, and were indefatigable in the discharge of the dangerous and arduous duties which they thus voluntarily took upon themselves.

Great praise is due to all the members of this Commission for the energetic and unflinching manner in which they did work entirely foreign to their usual avocations, one member only being a doctor.

One of the most satisfactory circumstances connected with the Commission was the cordial co-operation of its native and foreign members. Differences of caste were entirely laid aside, and Christians and Mussulmans worked together for the common good with the happiest result.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 28.

*Messrs. Gibson and Ornstein to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

Cairo, August 25, 1883.

AS it will interest you to be informed of the work done by the Special Sanitary Commission since the outbreak of cholera in Cairo, we have the honour to lay before you the following Report on the measures adopted with a view to arresting, as far as possible, the progress of the epidemic.

Before entering into general details, we think it advisable to explain briefly the constitution of the regular Sanitary Administration of Cairo as it existed before the Special Sanitary Commission was appointed.

The Sanitary Administration, called "*Inspectorat Sanitaire du Caire*," is placed under the immediate control of the Egyptian Board of Health. The personnel at the Central Office consists of a Chief Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors, and a small staff of clerks.

In each of the twelve quarters of the town there is a branch office, composed of a resident doctor and two midwives ("*sage femmes*"), who are charged with the registration of births and deaths, medical attendance on the poor, inspection of markets and fairs, and generally with the supervision of the cleanliness of their quarter. They are also obliged to visit the sick at their homes if called on to do so. They bring to the notice of the Police Commissioner of the quarter any infraction of sanitary rules, and in case of non-execution on the part of that official they address their complaints to the Chief Inspector, to whom, moreover, they make daily reports.

There is also a special service of vaccination in charge of one doctor for the whole town, who is obliged to visit two quarters daily.

Medicines and disinfectants are supplied from a central dispensary.

The limited means at the disposal of the service which we have just described were, even in ordinary times, totally inadequate for the wants of a densely-populated town such as Cairo; and when the cholera broke out it became imperatively necessary to come to the rescue of the Sanitary Administration, which was threatening to break down altogether under the heavy extra work imposed on it.

This state of things naturally attracted the attention of the Consular Body, who lost no time in suggesting to the Minister of the Interior the formation of a Special and Extraordinary Commission, with a view of assisting the sanitary authorities in their responsible task. This suggestion was readily acceded to by the Minister of the Interior, and he at once appointed a number of Notables and officials who, together with the Consular Body, formed a Special Sanitary Commission, presided over by the Prefect of Police of Cairo.

The first meeting of this Commission was held on the 5th July. In order to facilitate the execution of the necessary measures, they decided to appoint a Permanent Executive Committee, chosen from among themselves, and local Committees, called "*Quarter Committees*," were appointed for each of the twelve quarters of the town. These were to work under the immediate supervision of the Executive Committee.

Regulations defining the attributions of the Executive, as well as those of the Quarter Committees, were drawn up, and actual work was commenced on the 12th July.

We do not think it necessary to give in great detail an account of all the measures initiated and executed by our Committee; they will be found in the two printed volumes which we have the honour to transmit herewith, and which contain extracts of our proceedings from the 12th July to the 6th August, inclusive. We will therefore confine ourselves to a description of the more important measures which occupied our attention, and of which the execution was in every instance assured by one or more members of our Committee.

In order to give the widest publicity to the names and addresses of the members composing the Executive and the Quarter Committees, to whom the inhabitants could address themselves for advice and assistance, printed placards were posted in all parts of the town.

Each member was, moreover, furnished with a pass authorizing him to require the assistance of all the authorities, and to enter any premises for purposes of sanitary inspection.

Simple instructions in French and Arabic for the first treatment of persons

attacked by the disease were distributed in each of the quarters for the information and guidance of the public.

A quantity of medicines and disinfectants was supplied to each quarter police-station (where the Quarter Committee met daily), and also to each sanitary branch office, for gratuitous distribution.

An ambulance service was organized for the transport of the sick to the hospitals. Seventeen carriages and eighty-five bearers, provided with stretchers, were distributed amongst the various police-stations, with instructions to patrol the streets of their respective quarters by day and night.

On the epidemic assuming more serious proportions, the insufficiency of the medical staff was severely felt. Quarters such as Boulac, containing over 50,000 inhabitants, had only one Government medical officer. Repeated and urgent appeals were made to the Board of Health, but owing to the total absence of experienced doctors, the Board was only able to place at the disposal of the Committee some medical students who had barely finished their course of studies; but even with this assistance the medical staff was insufficient in number, and when the epidemic was at its height only five doctors could be allotted to Boulac, where, from the 15th July to the 6th August, 1,700 persons fell victims to cholera.

The organization for cleansing and watering the streets was found to be very defective. In a part of the town comprising the modern quarters and the wide thoroughfares the Ministry of Public Works had charge of these duties; but in the more populous native quarters, where the streets are excessively narrow, the cleansing and watering was confided to the Prefect of Police, who obliged each occupant to sweep and water the portion of the street adjacent to his own house. Such a system could only have one result, viz., that portions of many of the streets remained unwatered and unswept.

The Committee therefore appointed one of its members to organize a special service for cleansing the streets in those parts of the town which were not under the immediate control of the Ministry of Public Works, and ordered the Quarter Committees to provide for the watering of the streets under the supervision of its delegate. The result of this arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

As the burning of tar fires had been adopted as a purifying agent during epidemics in Europe and other parts of the world, the Committee decided to adopt similar measures in Cairo, and a Special Committee was appointed to light nightly large tar and sulphur fires in all the parts of the town. It would be difficult to assert that these fires had any influence on the constant decrease in the death-rate which commenced from that moment, but they certainly produced an excellent moral effect on the population.

The large number of open spaces in all parts of the town which were used for depositing sweepings and rubbish of every description were inclosed and disinfected, and the rubbish was removed to certain specified localities outside the town, and there burnt.

The members of the Quarter Committees were instructed to inspect all buildings in their respective quarters, and to give such orders as they considered necessary for insuring proper hygienic conditions. They were authorized, moreover, in case of non-compliance with their instructions on the part of the proprietors, to carry out the necessary works at the latter's expense.

The highly insanitary condition of the public latrines in the mosques, and of the numerous public baths of the town, attracted the attention of the Committee. Measures were taken to cleanse and disinfect them, and those which were considered absolutely dangerous to the public health were permanently closed.

One of the two slaughter-houses had to be closed owing to its very unsatisfactory condition, and the other was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The Government tannery at Old Cairo, and the depôt of salt fish which it contained, were closed.

In order to abate the alarm caused by the continuous funeral processions through the most populous quarters of the town, it was decided to direct their passage through certain selected and less frequented streets.

According to the Mussulman custom, the dead are not buried in coffins, but carried to the grave in open biers, merely covered by a shawl, and the biers are returned after the ceremony for further use. The conveyance of the dead in this manner was considered dangerous, and a number of closed biers, lined inside with zinc, were provided at the public expense. Police posts were established in the neighbourhood of

the cemeteries for the purpose of disinfecting the biers and of burning those grave-clothes which are not buried with the body, and which, in ordinary times, are brought back by the mourners. In order to hasten the burial of the victims, the formalities imposed by the native religious authorities, which were very complicated, had to be relaxed, and delegates from these religious authorities were attached to each Quarter Committee, and invested with the necessary powers for the delivery of burial certificates, &c.

The Committee, not wishing to interfere with the manner of burying practised by the Mahommedans, innovations in which might have roused their religious feelings, deemed it prudent to merely close those cemeteries which were in close proximity to inhabited quarters, and to provide new spaces at a reasonable distance from the town. Four cemeteries were thus closed and disinfected.

A peculiar and barbarous custom exists amongst the Copts of interring their dead in vaults, over which houses are built to accommodate the guardians of the tombs and their families, as well as the priests of the churches and convents round which these "grave-houses" have been erected. This custom has existed since the time of Amron, and to-day a considerable part of Old Cairo is, it may be said, a densely-populated necropolis.

It was absolutely necessary to put a stop to such a state of things. The Committee therefore ordered the evacuation of these quarters, the closing of the grave-houses, and their thorough disinfection. A new burial-place was allotted to the Copts, as well as to the Greek, Armenian, and other sects whose cemeteries were in too close proximity to the inhabited quarters.

During the Baïram festival, which lasts for three days, the custom of spending this time in the cemeteries is very strictly observed by the Mahommedan population; it was considered dangerous to allow it to be practised this year, and the pilgrimage to the cemeteries was consequently prohibited.

In the course of the frequent inspections made by the members of the Executive and Quarter Committees, it was clearly established that the enormous death-rate among the poorer classes of the native population was almost entirely due to the overcrowding of dwellings unfit for human occupation. Whole quarters of Cairo, more especially of Boulac, are inhabited by the poorer classes, whose houses consist of mud hovels containing one room, in which whole families live with their donkeys, fowls, and other live stock.

The entrance of these hovels is in many instances a mere opening, through which a man of ordinary height would have to crawl. Proper ventilation, of course, does not exist. The roofs are covered with filth of all description.

Ordinary disinfection, under these circumstances, was impossible, and the only remedy that could be found was in the total evacuation of these quarters, and their entire destruction by fire. Before carrying out this measure it was necessary to provide accommodation elsewhere for the population dislodged, and in the first instance it was decided to send them to Toora, a place 18 miles south of Cairo. The first batch of about 600 souls was therefore sent to that place, but on the urgent remonstrance of the Principal Medical Officer of the English Army of Occupation, it was decided to send the remainder of the emigrants to the Barrage, about 18 miles to the north of Cairo, where accommodation and ample supply of food for 5,000 emigrants were provided by Government. Although the number of inhabitants who were dislodged in the course of the epidemic amounted to about 6,000, the number actually present at the Barrage and Toora has never exceeded 4,000. The rest, owing to the want of supervision, were allowed at first to disperse to their villages. The emigrant camp at the Barrage has since been placed under the medical and administrative charge of a European doctor, and the arrangements made for the cleanliness of the camp and the comfort of the emigrants are now most satisfactory. Although the emigrants came from the most infected quarters of the town, and were in many instances suffering from cholera when they arrived in the camp, very few deaths have occurred, and their general health has been good.

As soon as an infected quarter had been evacuated, it was inspected by engineers and doctors, and the huts which were pronounced unfit for future habitation were destroyed by fire.

These measures were followed by a very marked diminution in the death-rate of the quarters in which they were adopted, and it can hardly be doubted that they materially assisted to check the spread of the disease.

The epidemic having now almost entirely disappeared, it was no longer considered necessary to force the emigrants to remain at the Barrage, and instructions have been

sent to the officer in charge of the camp to allow those who could prove that they had a fixed occupation and the means of obtaining lodgings to return to Cairo.

As an erroneous impression seems to prevail that the huts destroyed by the orders of the Committee were the property of the evicted inhabitants, we take this opportunity of stating that nearly all of them belonged to the proprietors of the ground on which they were built, who leased them at excessive rents.

We believe that the Government intend to prohibit the construction of huts such as we have described above, and plans for the erection, on proper hygienic principles, of suitable workmen's dwellings will shortly be submitted for their consideration.

These are the principal measures carried out by the Special Sanitary Commission; but in order to make this Report more complete, we think it necessary to say a few words on the subject of the hospitals, although they were not under the supervision of our Commission.

The Government General Hospital of Kasr-el-Ain, which contains over 500 beds, was reserved entirely for the treatment of cholera patients, and a hospital for the treatment of ordinary diseases was temporarily established in one of the Government school buildings. In order to avoid the transport of the sick from the distant parts of the town to Kasr-el-Ain, a temporary wooden hospital was built at the Abassiyeh. The Italian, French, and Austrian colonies also opened a small hospital at the Abassiyeh for Europeans. Prince Ibrahim Helmy, brother to the Khedive, fitted up and maintained at his own expense a complete hospital of 100 beds at his paper-mill at Boulac, thus rendering the greatest services to the unfortunate population of that quarter.

Although ample accommodation was thus provided, we observed with great regret that the native population showed much disinclination to avail themselves of it, and in a great many instances patients were only brought to the hospital when human skill was no longer of any avail.

We beg to annex a statement showing the mortality from cholera in each quarter of the city from the 15th July, first day of the outbreak of the disease, to the 25th August, inclusive, from which it will be seen that the total number of deaths is 6,488.\* These figures are taken from the official Returns published by the Board of Health. Their accuracy is doubted by the Cairo public; with regard to those quarters of the town where the epidemic was less severe, we do not agree with the public opinion, but with regard to the quarters of Boulac and Old Cairo and the suburbs of Ghizeh, we must admit that there are just grounds for doubt. There the daily death-rate was at times so great that it was practically impossible for the small medical staff to certify and register every single death, and many bodies have been buried without the regular permit.

With the cessation of the epidemic we presume that the Special Sanitary Commission, and the machinery it has established, will also cease to exist; but we venture to hope that the results of its labours will not disappear with it. We do not know what may be the intention of the Government, and whether a reorganization of the Sanitary and other Services of Cairo is in contemplation. From the personal experience we have gained as members of the Executive Committee we have, however, no hesitation in stating that such a reorganization is absolutely necessary.

It is not a part of our duty to submit a regular plan of necessary reforms, but we cannot help drawing attention to the usefulness of Quarter Committees such as were formed during the epidemic, and to suggest that in any future reorganization a similar system should be adopted. Quarter Committees composed of residents would, owing to their knowledge of the localities, materially assist the authorities in the maintenance of order and cleanliness, and bring to their notice the requirements of their respective quarters.

In concluding this Report, we think it right to state that, in our opinion, the success that has attended the labours of the Special Commission is in a great measure due to the readiness with which its suggestions were adopted by the Ministers, and carried out by its energetic President, the Governor of the town.

We have, &c.  
(Signed) J. GIBSON.  
T. ORNSTEIN.

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\* Including 843 deaths in a suburb of Cairo called Ghizeh.

STATEMENT showing the Mortality from Cholera in Cairo and the Suburb of Ghizeh, from July 15 to August 25, inclusive.

	Population.	From July 15 to August 6.	From August 7 to August 25.	Total.	Per cent.
Cairo .. .. .	..	144*	..	144	..
Saida Zeinab .. .. .	34,150	306	35	341	1
Shoobrah .. .. .	11,070	259	29	288	2½
Ezbekieh .. .. .	58,799	354	41	395	¾
Old Cairo .. .. .	20,582	923	35	958	4½
Abdin .. .. .	27,606	487	47	534	2
Boulac .. .. .	52,065	1,713	39	1,752	3½
Bab-el-Shareeyah .. .. .	41,944	233	16	249	¾
Halifa .. .. .	36,707	83	10	93	1½
Moosky (Kaissoon) .. .. .	12,206	97	8	105	1½
Darb-el-Ahinar .. .. .	29,528	82	11	93	1½
Gamalieh .. .. .	29,748	68	16	84	1½
Abassyeh (El Wayli) .. .. .	13,703	107	38	145	1½
Hospital .. .. .	..	388	48	436	..
Army of Occupation .. .. .	..	27	1	28	..
Total for Cairo proper .. .. .	368,108	5,271	374	5,645	1½
Ghizeh .. .. .	11,417	770	73	843	7½
Total for Cairo and Ghizeh .. .. .	379,525	6,041	447	6,488	1½

No. 29.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, August 29, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a Report which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Borg on the cholera at Cairo.†

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

Cairo, August 28, 1883.

I AM glad to be able to report that the cholera epidemic may be regarded as having ceased at Cairo, eleven deaths having been reported during the first five days of last week, as is shown by the Return which I have the honour to inclose.

The mortality from ordinary causes, which during the prevalence of the epidemic had attained an average of 523·6 per week, was 428 for last week, as will appear by the annexed Table.

I beg to transmit a Table of meteorological observations for the week. The mean average barometrical pressure for six days was 755·90 against 759·5 for the same period in the sixth week of the epidemic of 1865; the mean average temperature 28·9 against 30·2, and the degrees marked by the hygrometer 48·60 against 41·3. The prevailing winds have been north-east and north against north-west and north in 1865.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

\* One hundred and forty-four deaths took place in Cairo from the 16th to the 19th July, inclusive. The publication of the Returns showing the mortality in each quarter was only commenced on the 20th July.

† No. 23.





*Acting Consul Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, September 1, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville reporting on the mortality from cholera at Alexandria from the 24th July to the 31st August.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. PALFREY BURRELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

*Consul Miéville to Acting Consul Burrell.*

Sir,

*Alexandria, September 1, 1883.*

SINCE the 24th July, the date on which the prevailing epidemic may be held to have first really shown itself at Alexandria, I have been at some pains to daily glean from the Health Officer all available details as to the nationality, age, and sex of the victims to the cholera.

This information I have condensed in a Tabular form, copy of which I have now the honour to inclose.

Summarized shortly, this Table shows that from the 24th July to the 31st August (both inclusive) 720 persons have succumbed to the disease, 55 per cent. being males, and 45 per cent. females, while the daily average of the mortality from ordinary causes, which may be taken as about 22 in normal times, rose to 30.

Looking to the nationality of the cholera victims, it appears that the natives suffered somewhat over five times as heavily as Europeans.

As regards age the following figures show that the mortality was greatest among children under 10 years old and among persons between 30 and 40 years of age:—

Age.			Percentage.
From 1 to 10	..	..	24
„ 10 to 20	..	..	14
„ 20 to 30	..	..	16
„ 30 to 40	..	..	20
„ 40 to 50	..	..	8
„ 50 to 60	..	..	6
„ 60 to 70	..	..	5
Over 70 years	..	..	7
			100

I beg to draw attention to the fact, which may be held as noteworthy, that the fourth quarter, where the mortality was greatest, is the quarter outside the city drawing its water supply for the most part direct from the Mahmoudieh Canal.

This would tend to show that the purifying and cleansing processes to which the water supplied to the town through the Water Company has of late been subjected were of practical good.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. F. MIÉVILLE,

*British Delegate.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

TABLE of the Daily Mortality from Cholera at Alexandria, from the 24th July to the 31st August.

Date.	Sex.		Nationality.		Age.								Districts.					Mortality from Ordinary Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Natives.	Europeans.	From 1 to 10 Years.	From 10 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Ramleh.		
July 24	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26
25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22
26	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
27	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	21
28	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
29	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	23
30	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	25
31	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	24
August 1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	32
2	4	2	2	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	32
3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	25
4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	35
5	9	7	2	3	2	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	34
6	9	4	5	..	1	3	..	2	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	33
7	17	11	6	15	2	1	2	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	5	1	45
8	13	8	5	12	1	2	3	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	43
9	22	15	7	20	2	2	5	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	8	1	33
10	21	12	9	14	7	6	3	4	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	46
11	32	19	13	28	4	8	4	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1	50
12	21	13	8	16	5	4	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	52
13	44	27	17	40	4	9	5	9	4	2	3	..	4	..	..	2	12	..	34
14	40	22	18	35	5	10	8	10	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	3	25	1	34
15	44	16	28	40	4	14	9	3	4	3	1	6	6	..	..	16	14	1	35
16	41	22	19	37	4	9	5	8	4	4	..	2	1	..	..	2	18	..	32
17	50	28	22	44	6	11	4	12	8	4	4	1	6	..	..	9	30	2	34
18	31	12	19	26	5	9	5	5	3	2	3	..	4	..	..	8	14	1	33
19	37	20	17	32	5	14	1	2	9	3	..	1	5	..	..	6	18	..	23
20	43	22	21	37	6	9	7	8	9	1	3	..	6	..	..	12	18	..	31
21	37	17	20	32	5	8	3	4	10	4	1	..	4	..	..	13	17	2	23
22	31	18	13	22	9	7	5	2	3	4	1	1	5	..	..	15	31	..	31
23	33	21	12	29	4	8	6	1	7	5	4	..	2	..	..	12	12	4	30
24	23	12	11	18	5	8	2	4	2	4	4	1	2	..	..	8	8	4	32
25	22	12	10	17	5	10	2	4	1	2	..	3	..	..	10	2	8	4	32
26	17	11	6	13	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	..	7	4	8	..	25
27	12	9	3	7	5	1	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	1	26
28	12	6	6	10	2	1	3	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	25
29	13	4	9	11	2	4	1	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	4	1	1	..	27
30	11	6	5	6	5	5	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	27
31	12	4	8	10	2	5	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	4	2	28
	720	395	325	603	117	171	105	111	146	65	44	29	49	56	173	156	309	26	1,181

No. 31.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, September 1, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville inclosing a statement of the number of deaths from cholera in the different towns and villages of Egypt from the 22nd June to the 21st August.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

*Consul Miéville to Acting Consul Burrell.*

Sir,

*Alexandria, September 1, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Tabular statement which I have received from the Maritime and Quarantine Board showing the number of deaths from cholera in the different towns and villages of Egypt from the 22nd June to the 21st August, 1883, and giving the date on which in each several place the epidemic first declared itself.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. F. MIÉVILLE,  
*British Delegate.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

## CONSEIL SANITAIRE MARITIME ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.

MORTALITÉ par Choléra dans les différentes Villes et Villages des Provinces d'Égypte, du 22 Juin au 21 Août, 1883.

Ville ou Village de Province.	Population.	Mortalité générale.	Date du premier Décès.	Mortalité dans l'Armée Anglaise.	Observations.
			1883.		
Damiette .. ..	34,046	1,956	22 Juin ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 13 Août.
Port-Saïd .. ..	16,560	8	27 .. ..	..	.. .. 4 Juillet.
Mansourah .. ..	26,784	1,075	2 Juillet ..	..	.. .. 6 Août.
Samanoud .. ..	..	352	2 .. ..	..	.. .. 31 Juillet.
Alexandrie .. ..	108,775	503	2 .. ..	11	La maladie continue encore.
Cherbine .. ..	..	114	3 .. ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 2 Août.
Menzaleh .. ..	..	255	9 .. ..	..	.. .. 6 ..
Talka .. ..	..	88	10 .. ..	..	.. .. 4 ..
Chibin-el-Kom ..	13,380	1,120	11 .. ..	..	.. .. 8 ..
Zifteh .. ..	..	226	11 .. ..	..	.. .. 10 ..
Ghizeh .. ..	10,500	698	15 .. ..	..	.. .. 10 ..
Caire .. ..	368,100	5,661	15 .. ..	37	La maladie continue encore.
Mit-Gamr .. ..	..	216	16 .. ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 16 Août.
Méhalla-Kibir ..	..	678	16 .. ..	..	La maladie continue encore.
Sembellawin ..	..	161	18 .. ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 13 Août.
Tantah .. ..	33,725	559	19 .. ..	..	.. .. 21 ..
Bénisouef .. ..	..	158	20 .. ..	..	.. .. 15 ..
Kafre-Zajet .. ..	..	161	20 .. ..	..	.. .. 17 ..
Benha .. ..	5,170	157	23 .. ..	..	La maladie continue encore.
Ismailia .. ..	3,062	56	23 .. ..	25	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 14 Août.
Suez .. ..	10,913	51	23 .. ..	20	La maladie continue encore.
Néfiche .. ..	..	4	25 .. ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 5 Août.
Ménouf .. ..	..	113	26 .. ..	..	La maladie continue encore.
Minieh Roda .. ..	..	26	27 .. ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 9 Août.
Barrage Caïre ..	..	138	27 .. ..	..	.. .. 13 ..
Minieh .. ..	..	302	27 .. ..	..	La maladie continue encore.
Kafre Dawar Abu Hummus ..	..	27	27 .. ..	..	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 12 Août.
Zagazig .. ..	19,046	306	28 .. ..	..	.. .. 21 ..
Rosette .. ..	16,671	230	28 .. ..	..	La maladie continue encore.
Hélouan .. ..	..	20	28 .. ..	19	Le dernier décès a eu lieu le 15 Août.
Ménoufieh .. ..	..	2	28 .. ..	..	.. .. 28 Juillet.
El-Wardan .. ..	..	26	30 .. ..	25	.. .. 16 Août.
Galioub .. ..	..	3	2 Août ..	..	.. .. 2 ..
Atfeh .. ..	..	81	3 .. ..	..	.. .. 20 ..
Ghirghé .. ..	..	240	4 .. ..	..	La maladie continue encore.
Damanhour .. ..	25,000	241	6 .. ..	..	.. ..
Villages des Provinces de—					
Dakahlé .. ..	..	1,456	18 Juillet ..	..	.. ..
Minieh .. ..	..	532	25 .. ..	..	.. ..
Charkieh .. ..	..	1,344	19 .. ..	..	.. ..
Garbieh .. ..	..	1,232	14 Juin ..	..	.. ..
Béhéra .. ..	..	554	23 Juillet ..	..	.. ..
Ghizeh .. ..	..	565	26 .. ..	..	.. ..
Galloubieh .. ..	..	576	22 .. ..	..	.. ..
Bénisouef .. ..	..	749	26 .. ..	..	.. ..
Ménoufieh .. ..	..	438	21 .. ..	..	.. ..
Assiout .. ..	..	493	31 .. ..	..	.. ..
Keneh .. ..	..	134	3 Août ..	..	.. ..
Ghirghé .. ..	..	854	6 .. ..	..	.. ..
Fayoum .. ..	..	381	6 .. ..	..	.. ..
Total .. ..	..	25,023	.. ..	137	

## No. 32.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from the Indian Government, giving the names of the doctors and hospital assistants selected for service in Egypt, and stating the arrangements with regard to their pay and allowances.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure in No. 32.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

*Simla, August 10, 1883.*

IN continuation of telegram dated the 1st August, 1883, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to inform you of the measures taken by the Government of India for meeting the demand of the Egyptian Government for medical officers and hospital assistants, conveyed in your telegram of the 31st July.

2. Surgeon J. O'Neill, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, an officer of eight years' service, has been selected to take charge of the hospital assistants. He has been supplied, as desired, with sets of all medical forms—civil, sanitary, and military—now in use; also with a copy of the Bengal Medical Regulations.

3. A list of the medical officers selected for special duty in Egypt is given in the margin.\* The majority of these officers have certificates in sanitary science. They have been nominated on the terms offered in your telegram, namely, 300*l.* for three months, in addition to travelling expenses and lodging.

4. The names of the hospital assistants selected for special duty are shown in the margin.† Each has been furnished with a "Field Medical Companion," with contents complete, and a copy of Surgeon-General Cunningham's "Sanitary Primer." The ordinary grade pay of hospital assistants serving in India is noted marginally.‡

5. Each medical officer and hospital assistant has been given permission to take one native servant with him should he desire to do so.

6. It is expected that all the officers and hospital assistants selected will leave Bombay by the mail of the 14th instant, the mail which takes this letter.

\* Surgeon J. O'Neill, M.D.  
 " D. P. Macdonald, M.B.  
 " S. Little, M.D.  
 " G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D.

Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B.  
 " A. H. Pierson.  
 " L. T. Young, M.B.  
 " F. D. C. Hawkins.

† 1st Class Hospital Assistants.

No.  
 34. Ameer Khan.  
 44. Tuharool Hossain.  
 49. Shaikh Ameer Buksh.  
 50. Abdool Mahmood Khan.

No.  
 59. Bowally Buksh.  
 76. Abdool Kadir.  
 102. Mahomed Hossain.  
 111. Shaikh Tajood Deen Hossain.

2nd Class Hospital Assistants.

No.  
 90. Shaikh Raheem Buksh.  
 97. Khootub Ooddeen.  
 106. Shaikh Raheem Buksh.  
 108. Karamutoollah Khan.  
 113. Shaikh Shahabood Deen.  
 122. Peer Buksh.  
 126. Goolam Nubbee.

No.  
 169. Shaikh Fuzl Elahi.  
 183. Gulam Safdar.  
 193. Mortuzza Khan.  
 195. Taig Ally.  
 203. Ruhmutoollah.  
 314. Wajid Allee.

3rd Class Hospital Assistants.

No.  
 20. Meer Ozeer Allee.  
 182. Shaikh Raheem Buksh.  
 204. Kureem Buksh.  
 206. Shekh Wuheed-ood-deen.  
 208. Ashan Hoossein.  
 225. Kureem-ood-deen.  
 227. Fyz Ahmud.  
 251. Mahomed Easim.  
 285. Bukrid Ali.  
 286. Ahmud Hussein.

No.  
 295. Karam Buksh.  
 306. Hushmut Ally.  
 310. Mahomed Din.  
 325. Shaikh Amjud Ally.  
 353. Shaikh Moula Buksh.  
 399. Shaikh Wajeed Ahmud.  
 402. Rahmut Allee.  
 410. Fuzel Allahi.  
 462. Mohamad Ali.

					Rs.
‡ 1st Class Hospital Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	60
2nd Class Hospital Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	40
3rd Class Hospital Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	25

*Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September 26.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, September 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Report from Surgeon-General Hunter, forwarding a scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian medical service.

Chérif Pasha, at whose request this scheme was prepared, has been furnished with a French translation of it for the consideration of the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

*Dr. Hunter to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

Cairo, September 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to you, for the information of his Excellency Chérif Pasha, a scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian medical service, which I have prepared, as requested by you.

The scheme supposes a purely civil medical service, embracing, however, curative and preventive medicine, or in other words, a sanitary as well as a medical department; the administrative and the executive have consequently each a double function devolving on them.

The constitution of the service consists of an administrative and an executive staff.

(A.)—*Administrative.*

One Inspector-General.

The Inspector-General must always be a European, resident at Cairo, unless a pressing urgency, such as an outbreak of epidemic disease in some locality, may call for his presence.

Two Deputy Inspectors-General, one to be a European with head-quarters at Alexandria for Lower Egypt; the other to be a native Moslem of Egypt, with head-quarters at Cairo for Upper Egypt.

The duties of these two deputies will necessitate much travelling.

(B.)—*Executive.*

The duties of the executive officers will be:—

1. Charge of the medical school and hospital of Kasr-el-Ain.
2. Sanitary inspection of the town of Cairo.
3. Charge of the general hospital at Alexandria.
4. Sanitary inspection of Alexandria.
5. Charge of the fourteen civil hospitals in the provinces.
6. Charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Ablasié.
7. Charge of the Government medical store.

These officers will be for all official duties under their respective Deputy Inspectors-General, to whom all correspondence, reports, returns, &c., whether intended or otherwise for the information of the Inspector-General, will be forwarded.

It will be seen on reference to the annexed documents, that a very large establishment, with a corresponding heavy outlay, has been accorded to the Kasr-el-Ain Hospital and Medical School. This is owing to the necessity which, in my opinion, exists for the training of properly qualified men and subordinates for the service of the Government, and it is one to which the Egyptian Government cannot too early turn its attention, and make every effort to foster and develop. Owing to the want of qualified men the Government is obliged to have recourse to foreigners, not only for the higher branches of the service but for subordinate purposes also, thereby entailing a heavy expenditure, attended not unfrequently, I fear, with less efficiency than could be desired. Should this school realize the hopes entertained of it, half the members of the medical service would in course of time consist of native Moslems who had received their training there. A subordinate department is one of urgent necessity, and should be introduced with the least practicable delay; it should be constituted on the lines of the Indian Medical Subordinate Department. It would be a much less expensive and more efficient agency than that which the

Government is now obliged to employ. It would at once get rid of the necessity for employing pharmaciens, as the subordinates would compound and dispense medicines in addition to their other duties.

There is not, I believe, any fixed standard for admission into the school, nor is there any *curriculum* laid down while attending its classes either for the higher or lower education. This should receive immediate attention, and be strictly enforced.

Fourteen civil hospitals have been allotted for the more important provincial towns. Each should be capable of affording accommodation for twelve in-patients. The hospitals should be built on one standard plan as funds are available. Buildings which it may be considered desirable to utilize permanently for hospital purposes should not be occupied till such time as the necessary structural alterations have been completed. These establishments are intended for the reception of the sick poor of the town and district, of the gendarmerie and police, of prisoners.

The medical officer in charge of one of these hospitals, in addition to his hospital duties, will undertake all sanitary work in the town and district, and will be responsible that vaccination is duly carried out. In this portion of his work he will be assisted by the "médecins d'arrondissement" attached to his hospital, and under his immediate orders.

The duties of a "médecin d'arrondissement" will be to travel in the villages of his district. He will attend to all ordinary cases of sickness that he may meet with, and also take effective measures that all severe cases of disease are, when practicable, sent to the hospitals; he will carry out vaccination, and grant as district registrar permits for burial. He is, moreover, to see that the sanitary rules laid down from time to time under the instructions of the medical officer are duly carried out, and to report any infringement of them.

The "sages-femmes" are similarly attached to the hospitals, and should be under the orders of the medical officer in charge for such duties as he may call upon them to perform.

The Medical Store Department is a new creation, there being nothing, as far as I can discover, to correspond to it in this country. It is a highly-important Department, and, if properly conducted, ought to result in a large saving to the Government. It should be the dépôt for all authorized medicines and surgical instruments and appliances; from it all hospitals should obtain their supplies, according to a prescribed scale, the indents for this purpose being previously submitted to the Deputy Inspectors-General of the district for their sanction. The officer in charge should be a skilled pharmacist, competent to undertake the manufacture of all galenical preparations, such as tinctures, extracts, &c. It is on this account that he has been allowed a large salary and a larger staff than might at first sight be thought necessary.

Under the title of "dépenses diverses" I have allowed for the cost, in the various offices, of stationery, telegrams, postage, printing, and water-supply. With regard to other items, such as "menus frais," "gages des nourrices," "fourrage pour les bestiaux," I am unable to give an opinion, except so far as to say that they would not be sanctioned by the Indian Government. I would point out another item which seems to me to require investigation and explanation. In the Budget of 1883, p. 110 (sous Chap. 3, Hôpital du Caire, Art. 5, "Dépenses diverses") is an item "nourriture, médicaments, et autres," against which is a total of £ E. 7,503; while for Alexandria it is £ E. 1,866, and for the fourteen Provinces and five Gouvernorats, £ E. 3,126, making £ E. 4,992 for the rest of the country, and a grand total of £ E. 12,495\* for the annual supply of diet, medicines, &c.

I do not venture to express an opinion on the adequacy or otherwise of these amounts, and they are doubtless capable of explanation; still it seems to me that such explanation and inquiry should be instituted. A correct estimate could only be given after an examination of all the hospital registers of the country for years past.

In the scheme forwarded standard requirements would be, as stated above, laid down for each hospital, and thus would be avoided errors and what would seem to be irregularities in the future.

*Abattoirs.*—There does not appear to be any necessity for the employment of such expensive establishments as abattoirs. A couple of policemen might be detailed off for the duty, who ought to see that the place is kept clean. Any infringement of the rules laid down for the conservancy of this establishment ought to be reported by them to the Sanitary Inspector, and dealt with at once. I would here remark that the police should

						£ E.
* Cairo	..	..	..	..	..	7,503
Alexandria	..	..	..	..	..	18,66
Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	3,126
						<hr/> 12,495

afford material assistance in many ways to the Sanitary Department, a thing which at present is quite lost sight of, and this without putting the Government to any expense.

The *Veterinary Department* has been allowed a sufficient establishment, both administrative and executive. The distribution of the latter I have not ventured on, believing it wiser to leave the matter in the hands of the Chief Inspector of that Department.

I regret that this scheme is not so complete as I could wish; but the difficulty of obtaining accurate information and the pressure of time have prevented me from rendering a fuller statement. Such as it is, however, if carefully supervised, it will be found, I trust, a good working scheme, sufficient to meet for the present the wants of the country.

I inclose a Comparative Return of the Expenses at present allowed for the Medical Department in the Budget for this year, and the Estimates under my own scheme. A balance of £ E. 24,777 remains in favour of the latter, part of which may be employed to repay the cost of "nourriture, médicaments, et autres," &c., and yet leave a large sum in hand.

(Signed) W. G. HUNTER, M.D., *Surgeon-General*.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

*Scheme for the Reorganization of the Egyptian Medical Service.*

(A.)—ADMINISTRATIVE.					£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
I.—1 Inspector-General (Cairo)	..	..	..	..	..		1,500	
Personnel—								
1 Chief Clerk	..	..	..	..	350			
1 Second Clerk	..	..	..	..	120			
1 Arab Clerk	..	..	..	..	120			
1 Cashier and Registrar	..	..	..	..	120			
6 Servants	..	..	..	..	150			
						860		
All expenses of office	..	..	..	..	..	200		
							1,060	
								2,560
II.—2 Deputy Inspectors-General—								
1 European for Lower Egypt (head-quarters at Alexandria)	..	..	..	..	..		1,200	
1 Native Moslem for Upper Egypt (head-quarters at Cairo)	..	..	..	..	..		800	
Personnel of each Bureau—								
2 Clerks, at £ E. 120	..	..	..	..	240			
4 Servants	..	..	..	..	100			
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	150			
All expenses of office	..	..	..	..	150			
						640 × 2 =	1,280	
								3,280
Total for Administrative Department	..	..	..	..	..			5,840

(B.)—EXECUTIVE.

1. Medical School and Hospital of Kasr-el-Ain, Cairo.
2. Medical Store Department, Cairo.
3. Lunatic Asylum, Cairo.
4. Sanitary Inspection of Cairo.
5. Sanitary Inspection of Alexandria.
6. Hospital, Alexandria.
7. Provincial Civil Hospitals.
8. Veterinary Department.

1. *Medical School and Hospital of Kasr-el-Ain, Cairo.*

	£ E.	£ E.
1 Principal of School, Senior Physician to Hospital and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine .. .. .	1,000	
1 Professor of Physiology and Junior Physician .. .. .	600	
1 Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon .. .. .	800	
1 Professor of Anatomy and Junior Surgeon .. .. .	600	
1 Professor of Pathology and Registrar .. .. .	600	
1 Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (Analyst) .. .. .	600	
1 Professor of Hygiene and Materia Medica .. .. .	600	
1 Professor of Midwifery and Obstetric Physician (charge of out-patients) ..	700	
1 Professor of Ophthalmology and Oculist to Hospital (ditto) .. .. .	700	
1 Pharmacien, 1st Class .. .. .	250	
1 Pharmacien, 2nd Class .. .. .	150	
2 Aides, at £ E. 72 .. .. .	144	
4 Clerks .. .. .	400	
40 Infirmiers .. .. .	1,000	
10 Servants for hospital and school .. .. .	200	
2 Sages-femmes, £ E. 144 and £ E. 96 .. .. .	240	
		8,584

N.B.—Two detached dispensaries, each with six beds, near the Citadel and Bab-Nasr.

N.B.—It is proposed to abolish the system of the sub-divisional ("tumn") sanitary inspection of Cairo, and to replace it by establishing two good dispensaries, each with six beds, in two of the suburbs of Cairo most distant from Kasr-el-Ain, *e.g.*, the Citadel and Bab-Nasr.

	£ E.	£ E.
1 Physician .. .. .	400	
1 Pharmacien .. .. .	150	
1 Sage-femme .. .. .	60	
3 Sages-femmes for out-work .. .. .	126	
1 Clerk .. .. .	80	
2 Servants .. .. .	40	
All expenses .. .. .	40	
		896 × 2 = 1,792

2. *Medical Store (and Surgical Instrument and Appliance) Department, Cairo.*

	£ E.	£ E.
1 Pharmaceutical Chemist .. .. .	600	
1 Pharmacien .. .. .	300	
4 Aides, at £ E. 72 .. .. .	288	
1 Cutler .. .. .	150	
1 Carpenter .. .. .	80	
6 Servants .. .. .	120	
All expenses .. .. .	200	
		1,738

3. *Lunatic Asylum, Abbasiyeh.*

	£ E.	£ E.
1 Physician .. .. .	600	
1 Junior Physician .. .. .	400	
1 Pharmacien .. .. .	150	
1 Aide .. .. .	72	
12 Infirmiers (men and women) .. .. .	240	
10 Servants .. .. .	200	
All expenses .. .. .	100	
		1,762

4. *Sanitary Inspection of Cairo.*

	£ E.	£ E.
1 Inspector .. .. .	600	
1 Chemist and Analyst .. .. .	300	
4 Clerks .. .. .	360	
4 Servants .. .. .	80	
All expenses .. .. .	100	
		1,440

5. *Sanitary Inspection of Alexandria.*

	£ E.	£ E.
1 Inspector .. .. .	500	
1 Analyst, &c. .. .. .	150	
2 Clerks .. .. .	180	
3 Servants .. .. .	60	
All expenses .. .. .	100	
		990

N.B.—With regard to the Analysts attached to the Inspections, it is intended that they should be employed only for rough analyses: all substances requiring delicate analysis are to be forwarded to the Government Analyst at Kasr-el-Ain.

6. *General Hospital at Alexandria.*

						£ E.	£ E.
1 Physician	..	..	..	..	..	600	
1 Junior Physician	..	..	..	..	..	400	
1 Pharmacien	..	..	..	..	..	250	
2 Aides	..	..	..	..	..	144	
10 Infirmiers	..	..	..	..	..	200	
6 Servants	..	..	..	..	..	120	
2 Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	140	
1 Sage-femme	..	..	..	..	..	50	
All expenses	..	..	..	..	..	200	
							2,104

7. *Fourteen Civil Hospitals for the Provinces.*

*Lower Egypt, 10—*(Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Tanta, Damanhour, Shibni-el Kom, Benha, Mansourah, Zagazig).

*Upper Egypt, 4—*(Fayoum, Minieh, Assiout, Girgeh).

Personnel of each hospital (each for 12 beds)—	£ E.	£ E.
1 Physician	500	
1 Pharmacien	150	
1 Clerk	80	
3 Infirmiers	100	
3 Servants	70	
	900 × 14 = 12,600	
15 Sages-femmes (2 for Tanta, 1 for each of the other places), at £ E. 48	720	
36 Médecins d'arrondissement, at £ E. 84	3,024	
		16,344

The Médecins d'arrondissement and the Sages-femmes are under the orders of the Medical Officer of the hospital, and are attached to the hospital for special duties.

The Médecins d'arrondissement might be distributed as follows :—

1. Garbich	..	..	8	} <i>e.g.</i> , Mahallet Kebir, Samanood, &c., according to the district centres, or "Merkezes" of "Kisms."
2. Behera	..	..	3	
3. Menufieh	..	..	2	
4. Calinlich	..	..	2	
5. Sharkieh	..	..	3	
6. Dakhalieh	..	..	3	
7. Fayum	..	..	3	
8. Upper Egypt	..	..	10	
9. Arish and Wageh	..	..	2	
			36	

8. *Veterinary Department.*

<b>Administrative—</b>						
1 Chief Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	400
1 Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	80
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	100
Office expenses	..	..	..	..	..	50
						630
1 Sub-Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	300
1 Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	80
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	100
Office expenses	..	..	..	..	..	50
						530
						1,160
<b>Executive—</b>						
Veterinary Surgeons for Cairo, Alexandria, and the provinces	..	..	..	..	..	1,840
						3,000

## COMPARATIVE Return of the Expenses for the Medical Department.

SURGEON-GENERAL HUNTER'S SCHEME.				BUDGET FOR 1883 (PP. 109-113).			
£ E.				£ E.			
Administrative	..	..	5,840	{ Conseil de Santé	..	..	5,164
Medical Store Department	..	..	1,738	{ Inspection of the Provinces	..	..	1,446
Lunatic Asylum	..	..	1,762	..	..	..	1,485
Sanitary Inspection of Cairo	..	..	1,440	..	..	..	3,924
.. .. Alexandria	..	..	990	..	..	..	3,753
Medical School and Hospital of Kasr-el-Ain,				..	..	..	12,042
Cairo	..	..	8,584	..	..	..	6,864
Two Dispensaries of Cairo	..	..	1,732	..	..	..	21,210
Hospital at Alexandria	..	..	2,104	(Included in Sanitary Inspections.)			
Fourteen Hospitals for provinces	..	..	16,344				
Veterinary Department	..	..	3,000				
			43,594				57,888
Nourriture, médicaments, et autres ;				Grant from Ministry of Public	{	9,741	
Frais de Bureau de Kasr-el-Ain ;				Instruction	..	742	
Fonds de Réserve, &c.							10,483
Balance to defray above items	..	..	24,777				
Total	..	..	68,371	Total	..	..	68,371

COMMERCIAL. No. 39 (1883).

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE respecting the  
Cholera Epidemic in Egypt.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-  
mand of Her Majesty. 1883.*

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