Annual medical & sanitary report / Cyprus.

CYPRUS

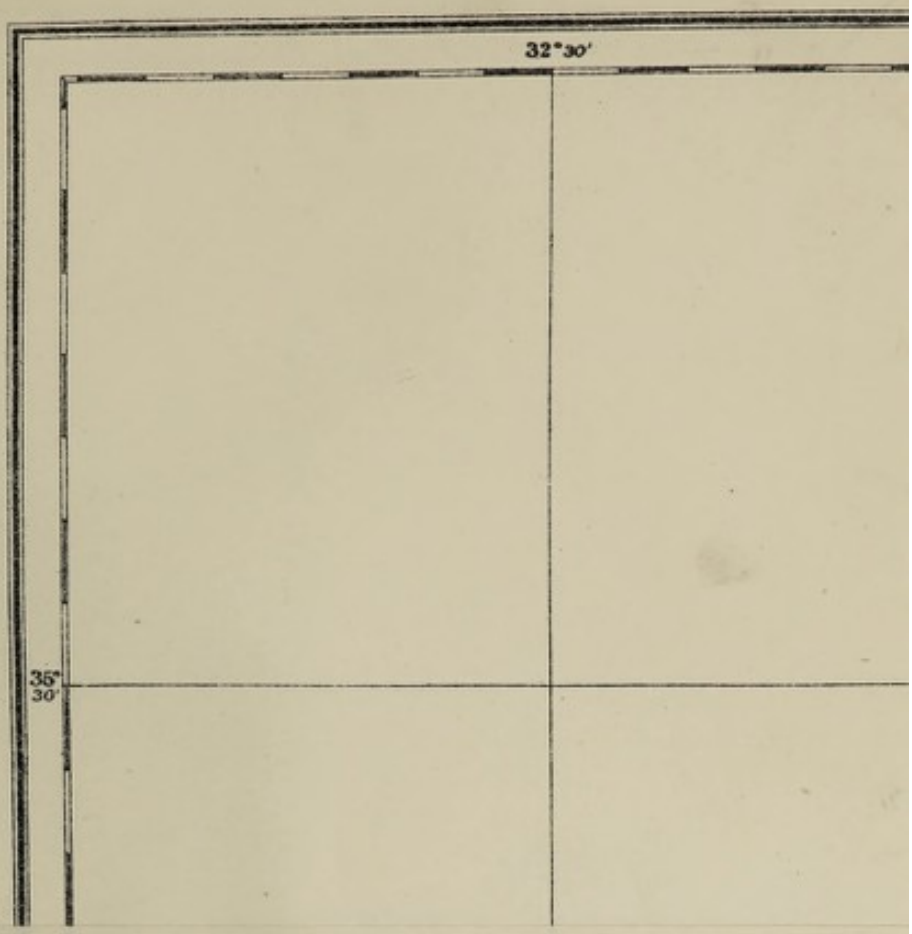
ANNUAL MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT, 1930

NICOSIA:

PRINTED AT THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1931

[Sept., 1931. M.P. 262/31.]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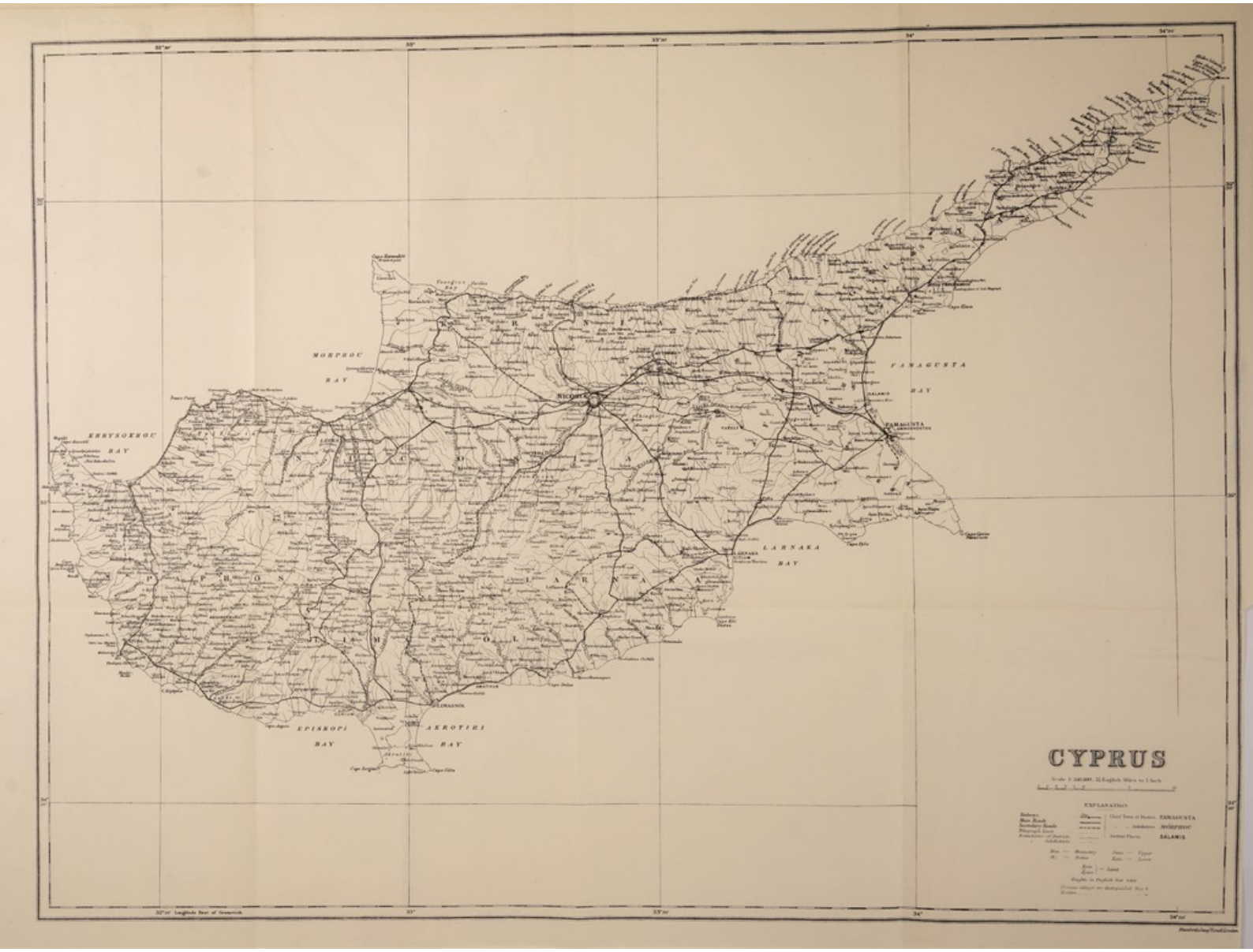
CYPRUS
MORPHOU BAY
KHRYSOKHOU BAY
FAMAGUSTA BAY
LARNAKA BAY
EPISKOPI BAY
AKROTIRI BAY
NICOSIA
FAMAGUSTA
LIMASSOL
LARNAKA
PAPHOS
KYRENIA
TROODOS
EXPLANATION

CYPRUS

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[Sept., 1931. M.P. 262/31.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

NICOSIA, CYPRUS,

19*th May*, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Cyprus, for the year 1930, *together with the returns, etc., appended thereto.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. C. STRATHAIRN,

Director of Health.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Cyprus.

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ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(A.) ESTABLISHMENT (INCLUDING VACANCIES), ACTING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Medical Staff.

1 Director of Health.
1 Assistant Director of Health.
1 Surgical Specialist.
1 Specialist in Venereal Diseases.
1 Government Bacteriologist.
1 Government Analyst.
1 Visiting Physician, Mental Hospital.
2 Honorary Oculists.
2 Travelling Oculists.
3 District Medical Officers, First Grade.
3 District Medical Officers, Second Grade.
1 Assistant District Medical Officer, Nicosia.
3 Health Officers.
27 Rural Medical Officers.
6 Medical Officers for Venereal Diseases Clinics.

English Nursing Staff, etc.

2 Nursing Sisters-in-Charge.
1 Nursing Sister, Leper Hospital.
1 Nursing Sister, Sanatorium.
5 Nursing Sisters.
1 Social Welfare Worker.

Other Medical and Sanitary Staff.

1 Chief Sanitary Inspector.
8 Sanitary Inspectors.
20 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors.
32 Compounders.
1 Medical Storekeeper.
1 Assistant Medical Storekeeper.
1 Storeman, Medical Stores.
2 Vaccinators.
1 House-keeper, Nicosia Hospital.
1 Cypriot Nurse, Sanatorium.
16 Hospital Attendants.
12 Probationer Nurses.
14 Mental Hospital Attendants.
3 Leper Farm Guardians.
1 Assistant, Chemical Laboratory.
1 Attendant, Chemical Laboratory.
1 Inspector of Midwives.
6 Government Midwives.
4 Quarantine Guards.
1 Mechanic, Disinfecting Apparatus.

There are in addition to the above, Cooks, Servants, Kitchen-boys, House-maids, Ward-maids, Charwomen, Sanitary Labourers, Attendants, etc.

Clerical Staff.

1 Clerk, 2nd Grade.
1 Clerk, 3rd Grade.
2 Clerks, 4th Grade.
2 Student Clerks.

Principal Acting Appointments.

Dr. R. E. Hopton, Specialist in Venereal Diseases, acted as Director of Health on 1st January, 1930, and from 5th to 18th November, 1930, and as Assistant Director of Health from 2nd July to 31st December, 1930, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. C. H. Cuff, Surgical Specialist, acted as District Medical Officer from 1st January to 16th June, 1930, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. E. J. Blackaby, District Medical Officer, acted as Surgical Specialist from 1st to 4th July, 1930, and from 15th to 19th November, 1930, and as Bacteriologist from 2nd October to 31st December, 1930, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. E. Magnis, Health Officer, acted as District Medical Officer from 15th to 31st December, 1930.

Miss E. J. Crowe, Nursing Sister, acted as Nursing Sister-in-Charge from 31st July to 3rd October, 1930.

Miss A. Barclay, Nursing Sister, acted as Nursing Sister-in-Charge from 31st July to 27th September, 1930.

Dr. Chr. Volos, acted as Rural Medical Officer, Nicosia, from 1st January to 18th June, 1930.

New Appointments.

Dr. G. C. Strathairn, appointed Director of Health, Cyprus, from 25th November, 1929, and assumed duty on 2nd January, 1930.

Miss C. A. Wyeth was appointed Nursing Sister from 10th January, 1930.

Miss J. L. Pearce, was appointed Nursing Sister from 9th May, 1930.

Miss E. C. Davies was appointed Nursing Sister from 18th July, 1930.

Miss H. E. Hall was appointed Nursing Sister from 12th September, 1930.

Promotions.

Dr. Th. Astreos, Health Officer, was promoted District Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, from 1st January, 1930.

Dr. A. Iosephakis, Rural Medical Officer, was promoted Health Officer from 1st January, 1930.

Miss A. Barclay, Nursing Sister, was promoted Nursing Sister-in-Charge on 28th September, 1930.

Retirements and Resignations.

Miss M. Johnston, Nursing Sister, from 24th March, 1930.

Miss A. W. Trafford, Nursing Sister, from 29th July, 1930.

Miss C. Stuart, Nursing Sister-in-Charge, from 28th September, 1930.

Deaths.

No death occurred.

(B.) LIST OF LAWS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, Etc., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

Laws.

6 of 1930.—Employment of Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Law.

9 of 1930.—The Public Health (Marsh Areas) Law.

26 of 1930.—The Municipal Corporations Law.

Regulations, Orders, etc.

No. of notice in Gazette.	Subject.
357.	Leper Farm Regulation.
388.	Fees for Analyses.
616.	Dysentery a Notifiable Disease.
772.	Quarantine Regulations.
721.	Bacteriological examination of specimens in connection with Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Enteric, Malaria, Undulant Fever, Dysentery, to be done free of cost.

New burial grounds were ordered for—

10. Nata.
276. Kouklia
458. Drymou.
479. Psomolopho.
678. Pendalia.
553. Mesana.
809. Statos.
962. Kalokhorio.
1023. Mamoundali.
276. Alektora.
96. Lagoudhera.
439. Plataniskia.
478. Psomolopho.
250. Salamiou.
1069. Nicosia (Armenian).
679. Souskiou.
961. Tymbou.
963. Ayios Yeorgios Soleas.
1024. Mylikouri.
299. Davlos.

The following villages were brought under the Public Health (Villages) Law :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (VILLAGES) LAW.

53. Pakhna.
571. Prodromos.
864. Anoyira.
450. Vitsada.
235. Psilatos.

(c.) FINANCIAL.

The total revenue of the Health and Sanitary Department, as shown below, amounted to £3,413 9*s.* 7*cp.*

The expenditure of the Health Department amounted to £62,424 8*s.* 6*cp.* as compared with the total expenditure of the Island to £824,935. This equals 7.4 per cent.

Revenue.	£	*s.*	*cp.*
1. Sale of Medicines	983	2	1
2. Hospital Receipts	1,096	10	0
3. Government Analyst's and Government Bacteriologist's Fees	58	4	6
4. Chemist's Fees	25	0	0
5. Registration of Diplomas	85	0	0
6. Quarantine Dues and Health Certificates ..	1,165	13	0
Total ..	£3,413	9	7

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*cp.*
1. Personal Emoluments	24,625	5	0
2. Other Charges	37,799	3	6
Total ..	£62,424	8	6

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A.) GENERAL REMARKS.

This has been a bad year in the annals of the Public Health of this island. The main factor in the cause of this is undoubtedly the large and unusual rainfall that occurred, and this view is supported by the increased spleen rates in general and in the districts of Larnaca and Kyrenia in particular. The death rate also has risen from thirteen to sixteen per thousand.

As far as the administration of the Department is concerned, the year has been one of investigation and of suggesting improvements. In this respect a scheme for the recognization of the Department was submitted to Government and has been in part accepted. Financial stringency has, however, been the reason for postponing some of the proposals till money is available. The steady progress reported in 1929 has continued and this is especially noticeable in the surgical side of the hospital work and in the treatment of cancer by radium (*see* the Surgical Specialist's Report in the Appendix). Increased work has been carried out in the treatment of trachoma, and this branch has been extended in the present year. The sanatorium has been equipped and enlarged and the whole work there has been reorganized with success.

(I.) General Diseases.

Cancer.—See Surgical Specialist's report.

Acute Rheumatism.—55 cases were treated as in-patients and 652 as out-patients.

Pneumonia.—89 cases were treated as in-patients and 332 as out-patients. It is noticeable that the number of male patients is nearly two and a half times that of the female patients.

Asthma.—Accounts for 511 out-patients.

Enteritis.—I drew the attention of the medical practitioners to the large number of persons suffering from such complaints and suggested the advisability of considering whether some of these might not be forms of dysentery. A common reply was that many were the sequence of measles.

Hernia.—662 cases are reported.

Wounds by cutting and stabbing instruments account for 1,121 cases.

(II.) Communicable Diseases.

(*a*) *Insect-borne.*

Malaria.—457 in-patients and 9,283 out-patients are recorded. According to the diagnoses recorded, it would appear that the main parasite causing this is P. vivax.

The Bacteriologist, however, examined 465 films and found that 152 were positive for malarial parasites as follows:—

P. falciparum	77	(50.6%).
P. vivax	67	(44.0%).
P. malariæ	8	(5.92%).

(*b*) *Communicable Diseases other than at* (*a*) *and* (*c*).

Enteric Fevers.—39 in-patients and 108 out-patients are recorded. This number is just less than half the number reported in 1929.

Dysentery.—837 cases are recorded as compared with 767 the year before and 570 the year before that. Of the 837 reported, 316 are stated to be amoebic, 387 bacillary, and 134 are returned as undefined. A very definite epidemic broke out in the middle of the year in the hills at a village called Pelendria, and spread from there in all directions along what may be termed the trade routes.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—254 cases are reported as compared with 263 in 1929.

Trachoma.—8,553 cases are recorded, an increase over the 7,772 cases reported in 1929. The increase is probably due to the fact that another travelling oculist was appointed during the year.

Anthrax.—44 cases are reported, which is the same as last year.

Mumps, Measles, Chickenpox and Scarlet Fever occurred in epidemic form. A few cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis occurred sporadically.

(*c*) *Helminthic Diseases.*

Hydatid of the Liver.—17 cases are recorded.

Bilharziosis.—A five weeks intensive treatment campaign was carried at Syrianokhori in spring.

181 persons were examined, of these 128 were males and 53 females.

44 males (=34%) were found infected and 2 females (3.8%).

25 of the 46 were suffering from hæmaturia.

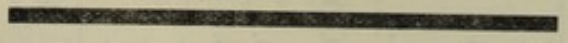
15 only underwent specific treatment. 2 of these discontinued treatment after the first injection.

The methods adopted in combatting these diseases will be discussed in the section of Hygiene and Sanitation.

A.—General Systemic and Preventable Diseases


General and Other Diseases 24.4 per cent.


Preventable Diseases 21.4 per cent.


Digestive System 18.3 per cent.


Eye 18.2 per cent.

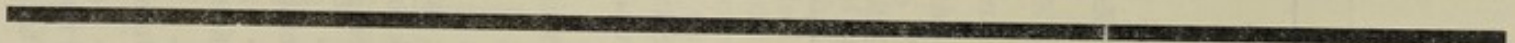

Respiratory System 10.7 per cent.


Nervous System 4 per cent.


Skin Diseases 2.3 per cent.

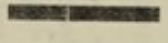

Organs of Locomotion 0.7 per cent.

B.—Infectious Diseases

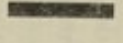

Malaria 52.8 per cent.


Other Diseases 19 per cent.


Gonorrhoea 14.2 per cent.


Syphilis 4.8 per cent.


Influenza 4.1 per cent.


Pneumonia 3.7 per cent.


Tuberculosis 1.4 per cent.

(B.) VITAL STATISTICS.

The subjoined tables give the Vital Statistics figures for 1930.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1930.

District.	Estimated Population at 30/6/30	Birth Rate per 1,000	Death Rate per 1,000	Infantile Mortality Figure
Nicosia	105,901	30	15	142
Larnaca	39,445	31	18	182
Limassol	61,366	29	18	139
Famagusta	72,011	35	15	164
Paphos	47,812	32	14	120
Kyrenia	24,409	29	17	203
Total	350,944	31	16	158

For Six Principal Towns.

Nicosia	21,441	21	12	90
Larnaca	10,254	20	16	209
Limassol	17,302	17	14	126
Famagusta	9,235	24	12	168
Paphos	4,932	18	12	77
Kyrenia	2,105	23	10	100
Total	65,269	20	13	129

TABLE SHOWING THE SICK, INVALIDING, AND DEATH RATE OF EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total number of officials resident	87	95	106
Average number resident	78.9	87	95
Total number on sick list	28	38	42
Total number of days on sick list	288	371	253
Average daily number on sick list	0.7	1.0	0.7
Percentage of sick to average number resident	0.88	0.40	0.44
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	10.2	9.7	6.0
Average sick time to each resident ..	3.3	3.9	3.3
Total number invalided	—	—	—
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	—	—	—
Total deaths	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths to total resident ..	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	—	—	—
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING THE SICK, INVALIDING, AND DEATH RATE OF CYPRIOT OFFICIALS.

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total number of officials resident	2,753	3,068	3,088
Average number resident	2,742.1	3,054	3,073
Total number on sick list	2,707	1,976	2,259
Total number of days on sick list	9,457	18,218	9,271
Average daily number on sick list	25.8	49.3	25.4
Percentage of sick to average number resident	0.94	0.64	0.73
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	3.4	9.7	4.1
Average sick time to each resident.. ..	3.4	5.1	3.0
Total number invalided	40	28	13
Percentage of invalidings to total resident ..	1.4	0.9	0.4
Total deaths	8	8	6
Percentage of deaths to total resident ..	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	—	—	—

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(A.) GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE AND PROGRESS MADE.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *General.*—Most of the public health administration still remains in the hands of the Department of Health, and Municipalities are slowly realizing the value of local interest. It is hoped that soon the Municipal Corporations will take over the full control of sanitary administration within their boundaries. This will be facilitated by the Municipal Corporations Law passed in 1930. The Department of Health will then exercise general supervision and act as a co-ordinating and advisory body in health matters and will retain the administration of health activities in non-municipal areas. The administration of this work is the main duty of the Assistant Director of Health.

(*b*) *Personnel.*—The table subjoined gives the staff employed on this work.

Area	Port Health Officers	Chief Sanitary Inspector	Sanitary Inspectors	Sanitary Sub-Inspectors	Vaccinators	Quarantine Guards	Inspector of Midwives	Sanitary Labourers
Nicosia	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1
Larnaca	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	1
Limassol	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	1
Famagusta	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	1
Paphos	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1
Kyrenia	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
Colony	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Total	3	1	8	20	2	5	1	6

In addition to the above, the District Medical Officers and Rural Medical Officers act as Health Officers.

The sum of £4,455 17*s.* 6*cp.* was expended on temporary sanitary labourers during the mosquito season. Their wages vary from 12 to 18*cp.* a day (nine piastres make one shilling).

(c) *Financial.*—The following amounts were expended in the prevention of disease and other sanitary matters during the year by the bodies mentioned.

Municipalities	Administration				Cleansing	Infectious Disease Prevention	Child Welfare	Conservancy	Dentist	Nurse
	Health Officers	Sanitary Inspectors	Clerks	Messengers						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Karavas	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrenia	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
Lapithos	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Larnaca	84	108	—	—	824	100	60	48	30	36
Lefka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Limassol	72	144	—	—	163	25	30	1,837	—	—

No returns received from the following Municipalities :—

Famagusta, Karavas, Kythræa, Lefkara, Morphou, Nicosia, Paphos and Polis.

The Health Department spent the following sums in the promotion of health :—

Personal Emoluments	£3,840
Other Charges	£7,552
	£11,371

II. Communicable Diseases.

(a) *Insect-borne Diseases.*

Malaria.—This year has been an unfortunate one as regards this disease for the number of cases reported by Medical Officers—and these form only a proportion of all the cases which occur—was 9,740 which was 11.3 per cent. of all cases seen by the Medical Officers.

The record of the past twenty years for this figure is given hereunder.

Year	Malarial cases	% of tota cases	Year	Malarial cases	% of total cases
1912..	10,035	—	1921	4,291	9.9
1913..	7,342	28.2	1922	4,008	8.3
1914..	6,622	26.3	1923	5,104	10.8
1915..	4,539	12.8	1924	5,014	8.6
1916..	3,752	—	1925	4,107	8.7
1917..	2,799	7.4	1926	9,324	17.7
1918..	2,414	6.8	1927	9,804	16.1
1919..	1,962	5.3	1928	8,172	12.1
1920..	3,706	9.0	1929	6,762	9.6
			1930	10,080	11.3

The reason for this remarkable increase is undoubtedly the unusual and excessive rainfall that occurred during the winter 1929–1930 and the rain that fell later in 1930. That this is so is borne out by the figures of rainfall in Kyrenia and Larnaca districts where the increase in spleen rates in children is marked. (See table of district spleen rates.)

RAINFALL TABLE.

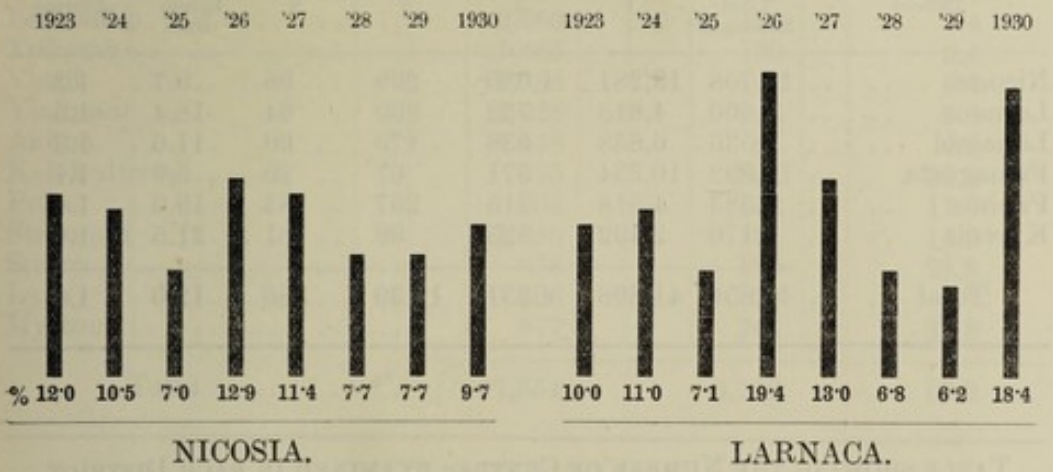
District	*A.* From 1/11/29 to 31/3/30	From 1/11/30 to 31/3/31
Larnaca	29.30 inches	15.02 inches
Kyrenia	29.62 ,,	19.38 ,,

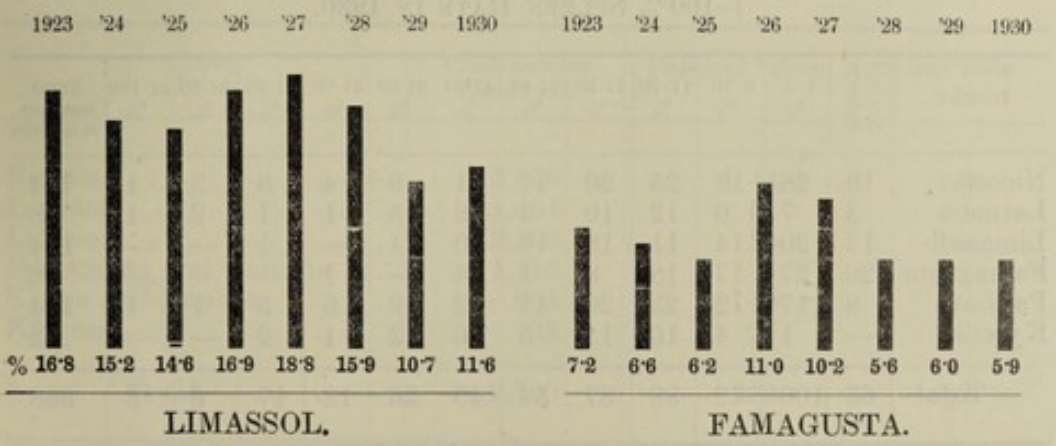
B. From 1st April to 30th September for last 3 years.

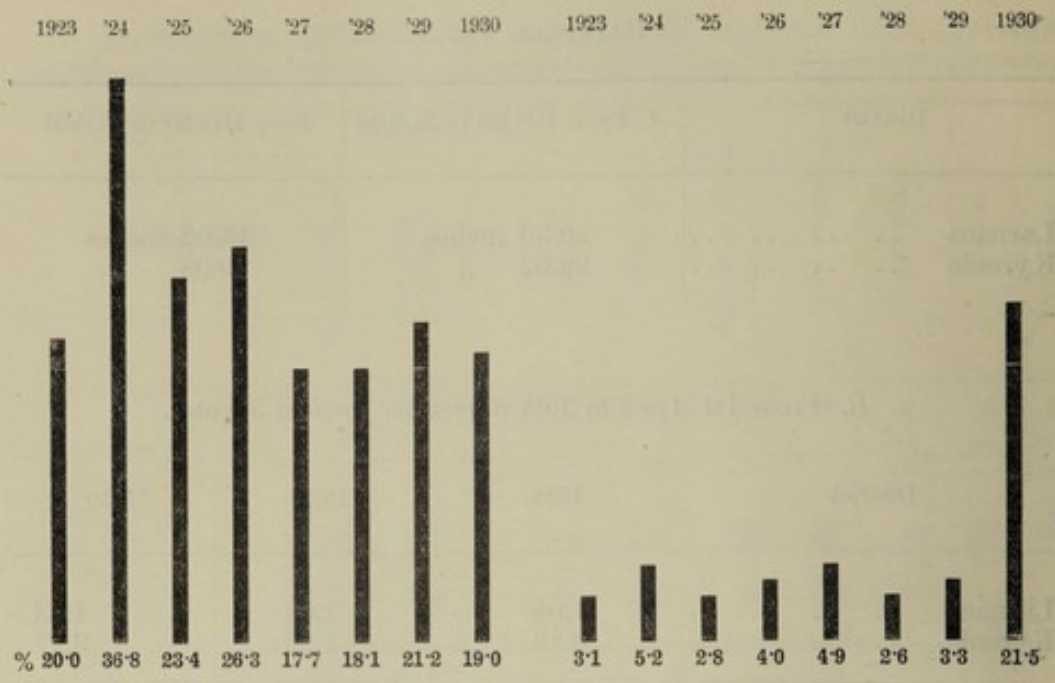
District	1928	1929	1930
Larnaca	1.05	1.03	4.43
Kyrenia	0.19	1.09	3.27

47,654 school children were examined and 12 per cent. of these were found to have enlarged spleen as compared with 8.9 per cent. in 1929. This was particularly noticeable in the Larnaca and Kyrenia districts.

SPLEEN RATE.







Abstract of Spleen Rate Returns for October, November and December, 1930.

District	Total Examined	1	3	6	9	Spleen Rate	Average
Nicosia	14,708	13,281	1,030	299	98	9.7	1.3
Larnaca	5,660	4,615	752	299	64	18.4	1.5
Limassol	7,535	6,658	638	179	60	11.6	1.3
Famagusta ..	10,992	10,334	571	67	20	5.9	1.1
Paphos	5,583	4,518	715	267	83	19.0	1.6
Kyrenia	3,176	2,492	525	98	61	21.5	1.6
Total	47,654	41,898	4,231	1,139	386	12.0	1.3

Table showing the Number of Centres examined in each District, the Number with Normal Spleens and those having from 1–100% Spleen Rate in 1930.

District	Normal Spleens	1–5 %	6–10 %	11–20 %	21–30 %	31–40 %	41–50 %	51–60 %	61–70 %	71–80 %	81–90 %	91–100 %	Total number of centres
Nicosia	19	28	19	25	20	17	11	9	4	8	3	1	164
Larnaca	3	7	6	12	10	4	6	5	1	1	2	1	58
Limassol	13	20	14	11	18	16	10	1	—	1	—	—	104
Famagusta	20	27	17	18	8	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	96
Paphos	8	17	12	23	20	11	12	9	5	5	1	1	124
Kyrenia	—	1	4	10	11	5	6	2	1	2	—	—	42
Total	63	100	72	99	87	54	49	26	12	17	6	3	588

Abstract of Spleen Rate for the Area under each Medical Officer for the Year 1930.

Station	Total number of Children examined	Enlarged Spleens	Spleen Rate
District Medical Officer.			
Nicosia	7,171	236	3.2
Larnaca	2,676	535	19.9
Limassol	2,455	72	2.9
Famagusta	1,694	13	0.7
Paphos	1,540	225	14.6
Kyrenia	2,299	440	19.1
Rural Medical Officer.			
Morphou	2,032	407	20.0
Lefka	1,912	258	13.9
Lythrodonda	681	89	13.0
Pedoulas	861	21	2.4
Pyrgos	391	127	32.4
Palæokchorio	799	35	4.3
Klirou	861	244	28.3
Lefkara	1,794	266	14.8
Athiænou	1,190	244	20.5
Agros	686	18	2.6
Anoyira	1,282	137	10.6
Episkopi	364	120	32.9
Kellaki	848	160	18.8
Kilani	1,441	220	15.2
Yerasa	459	150	32.7
Lefkoniko	2,669	198	7.4
Trikomo	1,465	139	9.4
Vatili	1,588	102	6.4
Yialousa	2,028	145	7.1
Akhna	1,448	61	4.2
Kelokedhara	935	302	32.2
Polis	864	153	17.7
Stroumbi	1,080	161	14.9
Statos	658	190	28.8
Lyso	506	34	6.7
Myrtou	877	244	27.8
Total	47,654	5,756	12.0

Abstract of Spleen Rate Returns of the Six Towns for the Year 1930.

Town	Total number Examined	Enlarged Spleen	Spleen Rate
Nicosia	3,819	44	1.1
Larnaca	1,464	61	4.1
Limassol	2,200	38	1.5
Famagusta and Varosha	1,115	6	0.5
Ktima and Paphos	664	40	6.0
Kyrenia	438	34	7.7
Total	9,700	223	2.2

QUININE IMPORTED INTO CYPRUS BY THE GOVERNMENT EACH YEAR FROM 1920–1930.

Date	Quinine Hydrochlor		Quinine Sulphas		Tabloids Quinine Hydrochlor grs. II	Tabloids Quinine Hydrochlor grs. III.	Tabloids Quinine Hydrochlor grs. V.	Tabloids Quinine Sulphas grs. II.	Tabloids Quinine Sulphas grs. III.	Tabloids Quinine Sulphas grs. V.	Tabloids Quinine Tannas grs. II.
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.							
1920	6	4	255	3	—	—	—	20,000	24,000	50,000	30,000
1921	7	8	250	—	—	—	—	21,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
1922	5	—	261	7	2,400	2,400	2,400	20,000	26,500	36,600	40,000
1923	12	8	312	8	1,200	1,200	1,200	60,000	35,000	60,000	40,000
1924	12	8	412	8	—	—	—	20,000	25,000	40,000	40,000
1925	1	4	537	8	—	—	5,200	33,000	30,000	73,000	—
1926	—	—	437	8	—	—	2,400	38,000	62,500	99,500	—
1927	88	8	635	13	5,000	24,000	10,300	32,000	55,250	101,000	—
1928	20	13	716	11	—	5,000	10,000	73,000	76,000	128,000	—
1929	12	8	537	8	—	10,000	20,000	60,000	120,000	120,000	—
1930	18	12	754	—	5,000	20,000	30,000	120,000	120,000	200,000	—

55½ tons of gas oil, 1905 gallons of cresol and 432 lbs. of Paris green were used during the malarial season in anti-malarial work and 27½ gallons of fly-spray solution were used against adult mosquitoes and flies.

DETAILED FIGURES OF IMPORTANT ANTI-MALARIAL WORKS CARRIED OUT.

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	F'gusta.	Paphos	Kyrenia
River beds, drains, streams, dealt with and new drains made, in miles	413	416	631	15	536	41
Wells covered, filled and oiled	30,552	4,332	1,132	11,579	5,954	1,189
Tanks stocked with fish ..	86	157	64	213	395	305

(*b*) *Communicable Diseases other than at* (*a*) *and* (*c*).

Plague.—No case of plague occurred in 1930.

Small-Pox and Vaccination.—No case of small-pox occurred in 1930.

14,205 vaccinations performed in the island during 1930 with the following results :—

	Primary Vaccination	Re-vaccination
Successful	2,066	987
Unsuccessful	451	846
Not accounted for	6,580	3,275

Of the two Vaccinators, who have been working for some years, one was pensioned and one was absorbed into the Compounders staff pending pension. The work will in future be done by Medical Officers and if necessary Sanitary Inspectors.

The procedure suggested is to get a quarterly list of births from the Commissioners' offices and to distribute lists to the Medical Officers with vaccine.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The following table records the number of cases notified :—

RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED DURING THE QUARTERS MARCH–JUNE–SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1930.

District	Quarter 31/3/30	Quarter 30/6/30	Quarter 30/9/30	Quarter 31/12/30	Total for the Year, 1930
Nicosia	34	22	26	18	100
Larnaca	4	10	13	11	38
Limassol	22	14	9	12	57
Famagusta	13	8	12	13	46
Paphos	11	6	21	11	49
Kyrenia	1	4	4	6	15
Total	85	64	85	71	305

32 cases were treated at the General Hospitals and 221 are recorded as out-patients.

The following table gives the Return of cases treated at the Sanatorium :—

Remaining on 31st December, 1929	23
Admitted in 1930	57
Total cases treated	80
Deaths in 1930	40

It is pleasant to report that at the time of writing this report 1st May, 1931, no deaths have been recorded at this institution for 1931.

It has been difficult for a comparative stranger to estimate the menace this disease is to the public health of the Colony. But there is no doubt that there is urgent need for small isolation hospitals for each district for the cases too advanced to benefit by the sanatorium treatment and I propose to submit to Government a proposal to erect small Isolation Hospitals in each district to consist of six beds for males and four beds for females with quarters for the resident nurse, kitchen and out-houses.

It has been found that these cases are very unwilling to leave their district. To many people in Cyprus leaving their home town or district is equivalent to going to a foreign country. The advent of motor car transport will in time do away with this feeling but it exists.

Dysentery.—Number of cases—837 cases are recorded, an increase of 70 over last year.

Outbreak starting at Pelendria and spreading.

The following steps were taken to combat this epidemic :—

(1) Dysentery was made notifiable.

(2) Special payment to Rural Medical Officer for visiting all reported cases. This payment covered travelling expenses.

(3) Free issue of drugs and disinfectants.

(4) Appointment of a nurse.

The Government Bacteriologist visited the area and collected sera from patients who had been suffering from fever and enteritis. The results of her investigations showed that this outbreak may have been due to B. Shiga. Of the 11 sera which were collected six in a preliminary test with living culture agglutinated B. Shiga in a dilution of 1/80. On further investigation with standard suspensions, one contained 131 S.A. units for B. Shiga and 5 and 8 for Flexner V. and Y. respectively. Another contained 65 S.A. units for B. Shiga. Three more were tested but hæmolysed and consequently showed a precipitate on heating. The laboratory ran out of standard suspensions so that the rest of the specimens were not tested.

The Enterica Group.—145 cases are reported. A small localized epidemic occurred at Argaki starting in August and gradually increased in numbers till we had to take over the village school and convert it into a hospital with two nurses. The other measure, which was made use of, was vaccination.

Scarlet Fever.—In the last quarter, cases suspiciously like scarlet fever occurred and it was some time before a definite diagnosis could be made. One fatal case of the hæmorrhagic type occurred at Limassol. The cases were generally very mild.

Mumps, chicken pox, German measles, and whooping cough also occurred during the year.

Trachoma.—Cases treated 8,550 as compared with 7,772 in 1929 and 2,940 in 1928.

(c) *Helminthic Diseases.*

Schistosomiasis.—Up till last year the village of Syrianokhori was the only possible infected area; but in 1930 Bullinus contortus was discovered in the irrigation drains of Argaki village. This fact was discovered when we were investigating a small epidemic of typhoid at that village. The chain of wells and the irrigation drains were, it is stated, free from snails up to 10 years ago. It is only 16 years since the wells sunk. Some state that children were in the habit of collecting snails from the Ovgos river, and bringing them to Argaki for the irrigation drains in order to keep the water clean. That there may be some truth in this rumour is suggested by the fact that Bullinus snails have been found in the Ovgos river during July, 1930, as far up as Chrysiliou. The Serrakhis river is dry from 8 to 10 months of the year and it is not likely that the snails could find their way to Argaki by this river. It appeared to the Chief Sanitary Inspector that the destruction of the snails in these irrigation drains would not be a difficult problem and £25 has been granted to allow this experiment to be made. No case of this disease has been reported at Argaki.

A treament campaign lasting for five weeks was carried out in March and April of 1930.

The number of inhabitants in the village was 300 of these 181 were examined (128 males and 53 females).

The number found infected was 44 males (34.37%) and 2 females (3.77%).

The age of those found infected varied from 7 years to 50 years.

Hæmaturia.—Of the 46 showing eggs in their urine 16 had a history of Hæmaturia, 13 had red blood cells in their urine.

Symptoms.—No case of rectal schistosomiasis was discovered although looked for.

Treatment.—15 only underwent specific treatment, of these 2 discontinued after the first injection. Intravenous tartar emetic was the drug used.

Apathy of the inhabitants.—Up to now no serious complications occur and the inhabitants take the hæmaturia which is caused by schistosomiasis as a simple and very probably a normal manifestation caused by the climate of the village, which will continue from infancy to adult life and eventually pass without leaving any pathological relic.

III. General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage Disposal.

It appeared to me that for villages the pit latrine or the bore hole latrine is the ideal method and as practically no latrine accommodation exists in these villages a draft Bill was submitted giving powers to compel the installation of latrines.

Latrines of the first type were erected at the Health Department offices at Nicosia, at Pelendria after the dysentery epidemic broke out there, at Troödos (to compare the effect of elevation and conditions there), at St. Barnabas School for the Blind, and at the Leper Farm. Similar latrines have been erected at some schools and at a few private houses where the site had been approved. No complaints *re* smell have been received. There is, however, the difficulty of getting the schoolchildren to use them properly.

At Nicosia the question of proper sewage disposal is next most urgent to a pure water supply. The absence of both is a very great danger to the town.

Water Supply.

From Mr. Russel's Report (August, 1880) on the existing water supplies of the Island of Cyprus we get these statements:—

"Water is of such vital importance to Cyprus that the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants depend almost entirely upon it.

"It would be preferable to use iron pipes instead of covered aqueduct built of stone and mortar. The stone covering is easily damaged and displaced."

These two statements remain true to-day. Very many of the smaller villages in Cyprus are supplied with pipe water supplies, but Nicosia, Larnaca and Famagusta supplies require safeguarding and in the case of Nicosia a new supply is urgently needed.

Sanitary Inspections.

The Sanitary Inspectors paid the following visits of inspection.

District.	
Nicosia	2,348
Larnaca	1,595
Limassol	589
Famagusta	1,421
Paphos	1,894
Kyrenia	536
Total	8,383

IV. School Hygiene.

There is practically no work done under this head. Quinine is issued free to schoolmasters for their scholars. It was hoped to start this work in Larnaca district when the Health Unit commenced but financial reasons rendered it necessary to postpone its start. A school Dental Clinic will be begun this year at Larnaca.

V. Industrial Hygiene.

The improvements in sanitary conditions at Amiandos were continued and the Cyprus Mining Corporation have done good sanitary work during the year. Gradual improvement are noted in the reports of the District Medical Officers in regard to the sanitary conditions at industrial undertakings. Much remains to be done.

81 Certificates in First Aid under the Mines Regulations were issued by the Government.

27 persons obtained the St. John Ambulance Certificates.

VI. Housing and Town Planning.

Conditions remain as last year. Owing to the rapid spread of building round towns, a town planning act and regulations are necessary to legalize and improve the present procedure.

VII. Food in relation to Health and Disease.

For the percentage of adulteration, see the Government Analyst's Report.

A Meat Inspector was sent to Cairo for training at the abbattoirs there. Food inspection formed part of the instruction at the Sanitary Inspectors School and will be taken over entirely by the Sanitary Inspectors.

(B.) MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

A series of lectures on health subjects were delivered to the schoolmasters undergoing a course of training at the Agricultural College.

The soil from the Public Health point of view: Director of Health.
The Nutrition of the School Child: Government Analyst.
Trachoma and Eye Disease: The Travelling Oculists.
Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases: Venereal Disease Specialist.
The Roll of Bacteria in Public Health: District Medical Officer, Nicosia.
Sanitary Latrines, their construction, care, etc.: Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Dr. Atta Hikmet gave lectures and distributed pamphlets on Bilharziosis at Syrianokhori.

A course of lectures and demonstrations were given in February to Sanitary Inspectors.

A vacation course of a week's lectures was given to the Greek schoolmasters in June.

A circular letter was issued by the Department to all teachers pointing out the importance of elementary health education.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol have full time Port Health Officers and a small staff to assist them. The smaller ports are attended to by the Medical Officer of the district. The District Medical Officer, Nicosia, acts as Port Health Officer for the Air Port of that town.

The number of vessels visited by these officers for 1930 was as follows :—

	Men of war	Seaplanes	Steamships	Sailing ships	Total
Famagusta	3	6	196	244	449
Limassol	—	—	156	193	349
Larnaca	—	—	120	130	250
Karavostasi	—	—	69	39	108
Paphos	—	—	6	104	110
Kyrenia	—	—	4	34	38
Polis	—	—	—	1	1

Note.—The number of aeroplanes landing at Nicosia is not recorded.

Plague was reported in the following places which are in more or less direct communication with Cyprus and consideration had to be given to the precautions that might be required.

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Patras.	Pyrgos.	Marseilles.	Marseilles.
Tanta.	Beyrout.	Beyrout.	Pyrgos.
Alexandria.	Port Said.	Port Said	Beyrout.
	Alexandria.	Algiers.	Port Said.
	Tunis.	Oran.	Alexandria.
			Sidi Barani.
			Shibin-el-Kom.
			Tunis.
			Bona.
			Philipville.
			Maison Carree.
			Algiers.
			Oran.

Note.—The number of rats destroyed at Custom Houses and on ships was 179.

V. MATERNAL, CHILD WELFARE, AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Maternal Welfare.

The principle governing the posting of Government midwives is to station them at such centres as will from the number of cases make them likely to be good for practical teaching. The semi-trained midwife then attends a course in theoretical midwifery at Nicosia after which she has to sit an examination both written and oral. Dr. Blackaby conducted these lectures in October and Dr. Millard gave them in January and February.

During the year 23 probationers started training, of these 4 resigned of their own accord and 19 pupils received the Government Certificate.

The Government Midwives with their pupils attended to 440 confinements during the year as follows :—

Nicosia	79
Larnaca	154
Limassol	86
Famagusta	62
Paphos	57
Kyrenia	2

In addition to these cases, pupils were trained at the maternity wards in Nicosia General Hospital where 193 cases were delivered. The table which follows gives details.

Maternity Wards.

Cases—(1) Normal	128
(2) Complicated	65
(3) Total	193
Deaths of—	
(1) Mother	1
(2) Children born alive	4
(3) Children still born	23
Sex of Children—	
Male	114
Female	80
Operations—	
Version	4
Application of Forceps	11
Retained Placenta removal	1
Diseases and Complication affecting Mother :—	
Albuminuria	1
Hæmorrhage—	
Post Partem	4
Ante Partem	2
Hydramnios	1
Laceration of Perinæum	25
,, Vagina	3
Miscarriage	5
Pelvis, contracted	1
Placenta Prævia	5
,, retained	1
Puerperal Sepsis	1
Diseases and Deformities affecting the Infant—	
Asphyxia Blue	4
,, White	5
Jaundice	2
Laceration of arm	1
Maceration of fœtus	1
Malformation	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4
Still born monster	1

The Inspector of Midwives has reported on 618 midwives in the Island which necessitated visiting 641 villages.

Infant Welfare.

The number of children seen at the centre in Nicosia was 648.

Quarter	Up to one year	Up to two years	Over two years	Total
First	72	19	20	111
Second..	142	57	38	237
Third	89	12	20	121
Fourth	109	30	40	179
	412	118	118	648

At Larnaca an infant welfare centre is carried on at the hospital under the supervision of the District Medical Officer.

It was attended by 1,275 children and 1,546 visits were paid to their homes.

Social Hygiene.

The Social Workers' Report will be found in Appendix E.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Nicosia Hospital.—Two hundred and six more cases were admitted, and the District Medical Officer points out that the building is poorly designed for its purpose. It is difficult for administrative work and for nursing and it is incapable of expansion in any satisfactory manner.

The standard of nursing has been considerably raised as a result of careful selection of candidates for appointment. There is at present among the Cypriot nurses only one, who cannot read and write at least one language. A course of lectures with practical demonstrations have been commenced in 1931. New dining rooms have been built for the Cypriot nurses, so that the male orderlies and female nurses no longer have their meals together. A second hospital cook has been appointed and part of his duties is to cook for these nurses and this has resulted in ending the complaints formerly made. Further more, in order to make them acquainted with the table customs of other countries and to raise an esprit de corps among them, an English Sister takes her midday meal with the Cypriot staff in their dining room. These measures are leading them to realize that a high standard of culture is desirable and necessary for those in nursing service.

The following table places in concentrated form the account of the work performed at the six District Hospitals and, so far as can be ascertained, the same information for the previous four years together with a statement of the cost per day case under certain headings. It is hoped to make a fuller table in future.

The following institutions have not yet had their work recorded on tabular form and are therefore omitted, the Mental Hospital, the Sanatorium, the Leper Farm and Hospital and the Home for Healthy Children of Lepers.

But the cost per day case is available.

	cp.
The Mental Hospital	4½
The Sanatorium	14
The Leper Hospital	7½
The Home for Healthy Children of Lepers ..	4¾

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED YEARLY AT THE SIX HOSPITALS FOR THE YEARS 1926–1930.

Year	In-patients	Day-cases	% Deaths to No. of in-patients	Out-patients	Dressings	Prescriptions Dispensed	Major operations	Maternity cases	Midwives trained	Cost per day case			Number of beds
										Salaries	Food	Total Expenses	
Nicosia													
1926	1,668	15,184	3.5	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	1,912	14,736	3.9	—	—	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	1,873	19,543	4.1	—	—	—	454	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	1,235	21,067	4.8	—	—	—	493	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	1,596	22,513	4.7	14,617	15,600	73,041	574	193	—	—	—	—	77+4 cots
L'esol.													
1926	456	4,440	3.5	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	489	5,803	4.5	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	494	5,922	3.0	—	—	—	95	11	—	—	—	—	—
1929	600	8,979	4.5	5,003	—	38,267	164	30	—	—	—	—	—
1930	719	11,096	5.9	8,795	—	47,385	223	34	—	—	—	—	45
Larnaca										cp.	cp.	cp.	
1926	997	6,589	2.1	—	—	—	60	—	—	3.4	6.8	15.24	—
1927	784	5,438	2.3	—	—	—	51	—	—	4.6	8.0	15.44	—
1928	661	7,355	1.6	3,355	—	14,387	61	15	—	3.7	7.7	12.70	—
1929	754	9,125	3.0	6,000	—	26,957	85	63	—	3.8	8.5	16.00	—
1930	873	9,125	3.0	8,822	6,877	31,017	122	69	—	4.4	6.7	14.20	35
F'gusta.													
1926	479	6,105	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	8.2	22.9	—
1927	505	7,518	3.3	—	—	—	36	—	—	6.0	7.5	16.6	—
1928	625	7,246	3.5	4,575	2,923	—	70	—	—	6.3	7.2	16.8	—
1929	528	7,555	3.4	4,832	3,502	—	79	—	—	7.1	6.8	18.0	—
1930	656	7,665	3.2	5,217	3,318	18,302	100	—	—	7.9	4.9	17.1	32
Paphos													
1926	309	3,796	3.2	—	—	—	18	—	—	5.8	11.8	19.5	—
1927	304	4,015	3.2	—	—	—	8	—	—	5.6	10.7	18.0	—
1928	299	4,754	6.6	2,133	—	—	32	—	—	4.7	10.5	18.0	—
1929	316	4,599	6.0	2,118	—	—	23	—	—	5.1	10.8	17.0	—
1930	366	5,183	3.6	3,154	—	8,614	48	—	—	4.6	9.4	16.0	22
Kyrenia													
1926	413	4,453	2.4	—	—	—	40	—	—	4.6	7.0	15.2	—
1927	444	4,526	1.5	—	—	—	33	—	—	4.8	7.0	14.7	—
1928	436	5,416	0.8	—	—	—	7	—	—	4.0	6.8	9.7	—
1929	335	4,307	1.4	—	—	—	6	—	—	5.2	7.2	24.5	—
1930	280	2,920	1.7	—	—	5,747	8	—	—	8.7	9.0	24.5	22

The table shows the increasing popularity of these hospitals, most marked at Limassol where the day cases have gone up from 4,440 in 1926 to 11,096 in 1930. This is further evinced by the demand for increased accommodation both at Nicosia and Limassol. Further the number of major operations shows a great increase at four of these institutions and a curious decrease at Kyrenia probably due to the fact that new medical officers have been stationed there and it may take time for the public to get confidence in them.

It should be remembered that figures for the Venereal Disease Clinics are not included in the out-patients totals.

Mental Hospital.—52 inmates were released as cured and 11 deaths were recorded. The number of new case admitted was 81. There were 150 inmates on January the 1st and 168 on December the 31st.

Radium Treatment of Cancer.

For details see the Surgical Specialist's Report. Assisted by a very handsome donation from the Hon. Mr. D. N. Dimitriou, O.B.E., M.E.C., the Government obtained a quantity of radium at the beginning of 1930. The Colony is indebted to the Hon. Mr. Dimitriou for his generosity.

The Leper Farm.—Statistics for 1930.

Remaining on 31st December, 1929	102		
Admitted during 1930	7		
Re-admissions	5		
		114	
Paralled in 1930	15		
Died	10		
		25	
Remaining on 31st December, 1930			89

The length of stay at the Farm of those who died during the year was in years as follows :—

Years—37, 28, 16, 14, 10, 9, 7, 7, 1, 2, 12 respectively.

The cost for 1930 of this institution was £2,843 13*s.* 8*cp.* slightly over £30 a patient.

The number of births during the year was one. These children were removed immediately after birth from the patients and sent to the Home for the Healthy Children of Lepers, an institution which the Government has run for many years with success. I have been unable to trace any record of any of these children developing leprosy.

Treatment of Lepers at the Leper Hospital during the year 1930.

First half-year.—Treatment with intramuscular or subcutaneous injections of Alepol solution 3 per cent.

Second half-year.—

A. 50 cases had the following treatment :—

(1) Intradermal injections of Ester—Hydnocarpus oil.
(2) Intramuscular injections of hydnocarpus oil.
(3) Intravenous injections of Potassium—antimony—Tartrate, for cases with reactions or low blood-resistance.
(4) Trichloracetic acid, externally.
(5) Potassium Iodide.

B. 30 cases (W.R. Positive) had the following treatment :—

(1) Intramuscular injections of hydnocarpus oil with Avenyl.
(2) Intravenous injections of Neosalvarsan.
(3) Trichloracetic acid, externally.
(4) Potassium Iodide.

Healthy Children of Lepers Home.

There were 9 children remaining in this institution on the 31st December, 1930. Boys are kept here and educated till the age of 18. Girls till they are fit to look after themselves.

The total cost to Government of this institution for the year was £265 19*s.* 1*cp.* This works out at an average of slightly under £30 a child.

The History of Leper Farm Inmates.

As a result of a suggestion in Dr. Cochrane's report on Leprosy in this Island I have traced as far as possible the villages recorded as the " home town " of all lepers admitted into the Farm for the past 52 years. This was undertaken to form some idea as to the places where we might find it more prevalent and where it would be advisable to institute a search for early cases. The result of this investigation is summarized in the table attached to this section, where villages are arranged in alphabetical order under their six districts and the number of cases occurring in ten year periods is recorded.

	Before 1891	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	Total
Famagusta District.	A	B	C	D	E	
Akhyritou	—	1	—	—	1	2
Akanthou	5	3	2	3	4	17
Akhna	—	1	—	1	—	2
Angastina	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ayios Andronikos	—	1	—	—	—	1
Eptakomi	1	1	—	1	—	3
Galatia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Island of Elids	—	—	1	—	—	1
Koma tou Yialou	1	—	—	—	—	1
Komi Kebir	1	2	—	—	—	3
Kontea	—	—	1	—	2	3
Knodara	—	2	1	—	—	3
Leonarisso	—	—	—	—	3	3
Marathovouno	4	2	5	2	1	14
Ovgoros	—	1	—	—	—	1
Platani	—	1	—	—	1	2
Rizokarpaso	—	—	2	—	2	4
Strongylo	—	1	—	—	—	1
Trikomo	—	3	1	7	4	15
Varosha	—	2	—	—	2	4
Vokolidha	—	1	—	—	—	1
Xylophago	—	—	—	—	1	1
	12	24	13	14	21	84

	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Larnaca District.						
Anklisides	1	2	2	—	—	5
Aradippou	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kalavaso	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kalo Khorio	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kato Drys	—	3	—	—	—	3
Larnaca	1	—	—	1	1	3
Lefkara	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mazoto	—	3	1	—	—	4
Meneou	1	—	—	—	—	1
Menoyia	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pyrga	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tokhni	—	2	2	1	—	5
Vouda	—	1	—	—	—	1
Xylophago	—	—	—	—	2	2
Unknown	—	1	—	—	—	1
	4	15	6	4	3	32

	Before 1891	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Limassol District.						
Alektora	—	1	—	1	—	2
Akapnou	—	1	1	—	—	2
Anoyira	—	—	3	—	1	4
Apæsia	—	—	1	2	2	5
Apsou	—	1	1	—	—	2
Arakapa	—	—	—	—	1	1
Armenokhori	—	1	1	—	—	2
Arsos	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asomatos	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ayios Amvrosios	2	1	2	—	—	5
Ayios Athanasios	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ayios Mamas	—	1	—	—	1	2
Ayios Thomas	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chiftlik Kontea	—	—	—	—	1	1
Episkopi	—	1	1	—	—	2
Eptagonia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erimi	—	1	—	—	—	1
Evdhimou	—	2	—	—	—	2
Kalo Khorio	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kilani	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kividhes	—	—	—	1	1	2
Kolossi	—	1	—	—	—	1
Limassol	1	2	—	2	1	6
Lophos	1	2	—	1	—	4
Louvara	—	1	1	—	1	3
Magounda	—	—	—	—	1	1
Monagroulli	—	—	1	1	3	5
Moutayiakas	1	3	3	2	2	11
Omodhos	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pakhna	—	1	—	—	—	1
Palodhia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Parakklisha	—	—	2	1	—	3
Paramali	—	2	—	—	—	2
Paramytha	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pentakomo	2	3	2	1	2	10
Phini	1	2	1	—	1	5
Pissouri	—	2	—	—	—	2
Polemidia	1	—	—	1	2	4
Prastion	1	4	3	2	—	10
Trakhoni	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vouni	—	1	3	4	1	9
Yerasa	—	—	—	1	—	1
Yermasoyia	1	2	1	—	3	7
	11	41	29	23	26	130

	Before 1891	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Nicosia District.						
Ammadiæs	—	—	—	1	—	1
Angolæmi	—	—	1	2	—	3
Argaki	—	1	—	—	—	1
Astromeriti	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ayios Yeorgios Soleas	—	—	—	—	5	5
Ayios Sozomenos	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ayios Theodoros	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ayios Ioannis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ayia Marina	—	1	—	—	—	1
Alambra	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chakistra	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dali	—	1	2	2	—	5
Elæa	—	4	1	—	—	5
Evrykhou	—	—	—	—	1	1
Eylenja	—	1	2	—	—	3
Exometokhi	—	—	—	1	—	1
Galini	1	—	1	—	1	3
Kalokhorio	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kambos	—	2	1	—	—	3
Kappedhes	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kato Kopia	1	1	—	—	—	2
Kalopanayiotis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Geunyely	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kokkina	—	—	2	—	—	2
Kambos	—	—	3	—	—	3
Kythræa	—	2	—	—	2	4
Lythrodonda	1	2	2	2	—	7
Malounda	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mandræs	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mora	1	—	—	—	—	1
Morphou	—	1	3	—	8	12
Moutoullas	—	—	1	2	—	3
Nicosia	—	2	1	—	1	4
Palæokhorio	—	1	—	—	—	1
Palekythro	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pedoulas	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pera	—	—	—	—	1	1
Petra	—	—	—	—	2	2
Peristerona	—	—	—	—	7	7
Potamiou	—	—	1	—	2	3
Prastion	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pyrgo	—	1	—	—	—	1
Strovilo	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tymbou	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kaimakli	—	—	1	—	—	1
Voni	—	1	—	—	—	1
Varisha	—	—	—	1	—	1
Xerovounos	1	1	—	—	—	2
Yerolakko	—	—	—	—	1	1
Zodia	3	2	—	1	—	6
	11	27	26	15	37	116

	Before 1891	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Paphos District.						
Amargeti	—	1	—	1	—	2
Androlikou	—	1	—	—	—	1
Apæshia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ayia Marina	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ayios Photios	—	1	2	—	—	3
Ayios Yeorgios	—	—	2	1	—	3
Kholetria	—	—	1	—	1	2
Drousa	1	—	—	1	—	2
Emba	1	—	—	—	2	3
Eledhiou	—	1	—	—	—	1
Galataria	—	2	2	2	—	6
Khlorakas	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kouklia	—	1	1	—	—	2
Ktima	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lemona	—	—	—	—	1	1
Letymbou	—	1	2	—	1	4
Meladhia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mamonia	—	2	—	—	—	2
Mesana	—	—	2	2	—	4
Mamonia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nata	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pendalia	—	—	—	2	3	5
Polemi	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prætori	—	—	—	1	—	1
Salamiou	—	2	—	—	1	3
Statos	—	—	—	—	2	2
Stavrokono	—	—	2	—	—	2
Souskiou	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tala	1	—	—	—	—	1
Yeroskipos	—	1	1	—	—	2
	3	17	16	11	16	63

	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Kyrenia District.						
Agridaki	—	—	1	—	1	2
Ayios Amvrosios	—	1	1	2	—	4
Ayios Ermolaos	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ayios Theodoros	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dikomo	1	—	—	—	—	1
Karavas	—	—	2	3	4	9
Kontemenos	—	—	1	—	—	1
Khartja	—	2	—	—	—	2
Kormakiti	—	2	—	—	—	2
Kyrenia	1	—	2	—	1	4
Lapithos	6	5	3	—	4	18
Larnaka tis Lapithou	—	1	2	2	3	8
Orga	—	1	—	1	—	2
Templos	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vasilia	3	2	3	—	2	10
	12	14	16	8	16	66

	Before 1891	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	Total
SUMMARY.						
Nicosia	11	27	26	15	37	116
Famagusta	12	24	13	14	20	84
Larnaca	4	15	6	4	4	32
Limassol	11	41	29	23	26	130
Paphos	3	17	16	11	16	63
Kyrenia	12	14	16	8	16	66
	53	138	106	75	119	491

VII. CONTROL OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

(*a*) *Medical Council.*—The Medical Assessors, who function as a Medical Council, met on eight occasions during the year and all the members were present on each occasion.

(*b*) *Medical Practitioners.*—Seventeen Medical Practitioners were registered during the year with qualifications from the following schools :—

Athens	11
Edinburgh	2
Constantinople	1
Gratz	1
London	1
Paris	1

(*c*) *Dental Practitioners.*—Three dentists were registered from the following schools :—

Athens	2
Ecole Dentaire Francaise	1

and one dentist was licensed to practice.

(*d*) *Druggists and Pharmacists.*—At an examination held by Government 7 candidates entered and 6 passed.

(*e*) *Control of Dangerous Drugs.*—Our proximity to Egypt renders it necessary to keep a strict control on dangerous drugs. This matter has had special attention paid to it during the year and as there appeared to be some laxity in keeping account of the issue of these drugs both by chemists and practitioners special inspectors were appointed for each district to make quarterly examinations of all pharmacies and physicians' dispensaries to discover the main errors and to instruct the owners in the methods that should be adopted to keep the records required by law. As a result of these examinations it was found necessary to issue a circular drawing attention to the more glaring errors and a warning was issued that legal steps would be taken to insure that the law was obeyed. Two prosecutions were undertaken thereafter, and the defendants fined.

The attached table gives a list of the amounts of dangerous drugs, their salts and preparations for which licenses to import were issued during 1928, 1929 and 1930.

In order to keep track of the local purchase, an order is required to be had from the Health Department allowing the purchase of these drugs in bulk locally as distinct from license to import.

There still remains one point of difficulty, namely the law does not appear to give us power to control the use of dangerous drugs in compounding mixtures such as Dover's Power. The chemist has merely a note that so much of the drug was used and we have no means of checking the issue of the resultant mixture.

Table

Showing the Amount of Dangerous Drugs for which Licences to import were granted in 1928, 1929 and 1930.

	1928			1929			1930		
	lbs.	ozs.	grs.	lbs.	ozs.	grs.	lbs.	ozs.	grs.
Pure Drugs.									
Medicinal Opium	—	13	205	3	12	139	1	3	385
Morphine	1	2	22	2	13	118	1	10	282
Cocaine	—	12	328	—	9	12	1	—	200
Salts									
Cocaine Hydrochlor	5	11	78	5	1	385	4	7	60
Heroin	—	2	26	—	11	—	—	—	81
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum	1	15	14	1	2	356	—	6	412
Papaverine Hydrochloridum	—	2	179	—	3	199	—	5	204
Morphinæ Acetas	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphinæ Sulphas	—	—	380	—	—	312	—	—	—
Apomorphine Hydrochlor	—	—	8	—	—	7½	—	—	—
Dionine	—	6	114	—	10	102	—	—	—
Preparations containing Dangerous Drugs.									
Extract Cannabis Indicae	—	—	231	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tinctura Cannabis Indicae	—	3	330	3	4	—	—	—	—
Extract. Cocae Liquidum	23	12	357	24	13	120	18	11	180
Extract. Cocae Siccum	—	3	339	—	3	330	—	—	—
Cocae Folia	2	3	120	3	3	120	—	—	—
Tinct. Cocae	37	9	260	37	14	278	79	12	420
Tucker's Asthma Remedy	—	—	—	1	8	—	3	6	—
Ampoules Cocaine Hydrochloride	No. 200		—	No. 200		—	No. 288		
,, Winter	—	—	—	No. 500		—			
,, Codrenine	—	—	—	No. 144		—	No. 144		
Oculets of Cocaine and Atropin	—	—	—	No. 75		—	No. 50		tubes
,, Homatropine and Cocaine	—	—	—	No. 75		—	No. 50		,,
Chlorodyne	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—
Extractum Opii	—	5	355	1	5	97	—	7	325
Liquor Morphinæ Acetat	12	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
,, ,, Hydrochlorid	15	—	—	12	—	—	21	—	—
Tinct. Opii	36	14	398	53	15	376	57	4	359
,, ,, Crocatæ	21	15	96	33	12	304	35	3	—
,, ,, Chloroform et Morph. Co.	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Syrup Pantopon	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—
Tablets Hypodermic Colic	—	—	—	No. 36		—			—
Ampoules Morphin Hydrochlor	No. 7,654		—	No. 21670		—	No. 6,176		—
,, ,, ,, et Atropine	No. 144		—	No. 500		—	No. 1,170		—
,, ,, ,, et Scopolamine	—	—	—	No. 200		—	No. 144		—
,, Atropin et Morph. Sulph.	—	—	—	No. 144		—	—	—	—
,, Sedol	No. 3,168		—	No. 6,730		—	No. 2,532		—
,, Pantopon	No. 734		—	No. 280		—	No. 192		—
,, Morphin Sulph.	No. 485		—	No. 864		—	—	—	—
,, Apomorphin	No. 50		—	No. 96		—	—	—	—
,, Heroin	—	—	—	No. 325		—	—	—	—
,, Dionine	—	—	—	No. 325		—	—	—	—
Extract. Opii Liq.	—	1	334	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glykeron	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinct. Camph. Co.	181	1	278	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ampoules Mediscope	—	—	—	—	—	—	No. 150		—
Extract Opii Liq. Concent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Tablets Morphia	—	—	—	—	—	—	No. 500		—
Pantopon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Tablets Diamorphin	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	tubes.	—
Pil extract Opii	—	—	—	—	—	—	No. 600		—

(*f*) *Legal Proceedings affecting practice.*—A fine of £50 or 50 days imprisonment was inflicted for practising dentistry without being licensed.

One Medical Practitioner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for causing death by an unlawful act.

VIII. METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1930.

	Solar Maximum	Temperature					Rainfall		Winds	Average Force (0-10)	Remarks
		Minimum on Grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Degree of Humidity	Prevailing Direction		
January	127	29	63	35	28	79.0	6.80	85.77	N.E.	2.0	Cold weather.
February	130	32	65	38	27	51.5	3.20	83.04	S.E.	2.2	Cold and rainy weather.
March	143	33	80	37	43	58.5	0.63	79.52	S.E.	1.8	Fair weather.
April	143	38	85	44	41	64.5	0.90	72.53	S.E.	2.1	Fair weather.
May	152	42	94	50	44	72.0	0.23	58.06	N.W.	1.7	Fair weather.
June	155	52	97	59	38	78.0	0.09	54.00	N.W.	1.5	Hot weather.
July	160	52	102	62	40	82.0	0.05	57.45	N.W.	1.4	Hot weather.
August	160	45	106	62	44	84.0	Nil.	60.42	N.E & N.W.	1.6	Very hot weather.
September	155	48	101	59	42	80.0	1.57	73.33	W. & N.W.	1.4	Hot weather.
October	146	41	90	51	39	70.5	1.11	77.00	N.W.	1.3	Fair weather.
November	141	33	82	40	42	61.0	1.29	86.40	W.	1.2	Fair weather.
December	128	36	71	42	29	56.5	4.92	88.13	N.E.	1.8	Fair weather.
Means	145	40.1	86.3	48.3	38.1	67.3	1.73	72.97		1.7	

IX. SCIENTIFIC.

The following paper was published:

FORTY CASES OF HYDATID DISEASE.

BY CYRIL H. CUFF, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. Ed., *Surgical Specialist.*

An investigation into the Vitamin Content of Cyprus oranges was begun by Dr. S. G. Willimott, Government Analyst.

A small scale experiment into the methods that might be used in improving Cyprus salt was successfully carried through in the last quarter of the year by the same officer.

A study of Marchoux's modifications of the Rubino test for leprosy was carried out by Dr. Minnie Gosden.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Six Isolation Hospitals for Consumptives.

2. New Nurses quarters at Nicosia and Limassol. Their present quarters can then be made use of as extra wards which are urgently needed.

3. Extra accommodation at the Mental Hospital. This, in part, might well take the form of better class accommodation which can be paid for.

4. Establishment of Health Unit.

5. Appointment of one Travelling School Dentist.

6. A Law controlling the practice of midwives.

7. A town planning and zoning Law. This is required to control the spread of buildings which is occurring and to legalize present procedure.

9. A sanitary campaign for installing latrines in villages.

10. The conversion of the insanitary latrine accommodation in Government buildings to a sanitary type.

G. C. STRATHAIRN,
Director of Health, Cyprus.

APPENDIX A.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL SPECIALIST FOR 1930.

By Dr. C. H. Cuff, *Surgical Specialist, Cyprus.*

There has been a general increase in the Surgical Work of all the Hospitals, and more beds are urgently required. The table of operations shows an increase of 250 cases over 1929, and patients presenting themselves at the externe departments are steadily multiplying.

There is, no doubt, a very proper appreciation, on the part of the public, of the surgical facilities provided for them by the Government, and it is also pleasing to note, on the part of the medical men of the Colony, who not only are sending more of their patients to the Hospitals, but, are also taking an interest in their progress after admission. Much, however, remains to be done in the education of the people on health matters. We constantly see patients presenting themselves in the last stages of disease, *e.g.*, enormous herniæ with various complications, hydatid cysts filling the whole abdomen, totally inoperable cancers, and various deformities and disabilities resulting from the efforts of the "Praticos," to mention but a few instances. Nevertheless, progress, though slow is being achieved. Unfortunately, up to the present, it has not been possible to organize a post-graduate course for medical officers in my opinion, an essential undertaking, but pending this, I hope to be able to give a short series of lectures to the medical men of each district. For the first half of the year, I was acting as District Medical Officer, Nicosia, in addition to my own duties, during the absence of the District Medical Officer and the Assistant District Medical Officer on study leave; consequently my work in the districts was somewhat curtailed.

District Hospitals (aided).

These hospitals have been doing excellent work during the year, and a study of the table subjoined, will show a considerable increase of the work carried out in them. They still, however, are handicaped by lack of funds and proper staffing, and will, as I pointed out last year, never be able to function really successfully, untill they become whole time Government institutions. After many years of valuable service, the matron of Famagusta Hospital, Mrs. Eramian Carletti, resigned and has been succeeded by Miss Dray who has already done much good work for the hospital. At the beginning of 1931, it is proposed to send the Senior Cypriot Nurse from Nicosia as matron of Larnaca, a transfer from which much is hoped for. In December a new operating theatre was completed at Famagusta, with two rooms above for the accommodation of nurses. This has already proved a great boon. At Kyrenia, the verandah of the hospital has been reconstructed and a new theatre is now under consideration.

Table I.—Operations at District Hospitals.

	1930.	1929.
Nicosia	574	460
Larnaca	120	85
Limassol	223	164
Famagusta	100	79
Paphos	48	28
Kyrenia	13	12

RETURN OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS OF 1930.

	Total Cases	Cured	Relieved	Unrelieved	Died
Abscess	68	41	22	2	3
Amputations	21	18	3	—	—
Glands (Excision of)	10	9	1	—	—
Hernia	180	172	3	1	4
Hydrocele	11	10	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	10	10	—	—	—
Fistula	25	20	5	—	—
Tonsils	13	13	—	—	—
Mastoids	10	7	3	—	—
Thyroid Operations	3	2	1	—	—
Eye	38	37	1	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	11	7	3	—	1
Benign Tumours	22	18	3	1	—
Malignant Tumours—					
(*a*) Breast	9	—	7	—	2
(*b*) Uterus	19	—	15	4	—
(*c*) Other Sites	54	17	34	2	1
Open Operations on Fractures and Joints	41	20	18	1	2
Operations on Nerves	3	2	1	—	—
Laminectomy	2	1	1	—	—
Trephining	1	1	—	—	—
Plastic Operations	25	21	4	—	—
Laparotomy	16	7	8	1	—
Appendicectomy	102	97	4	—	1
Gastro-Intestinal Operations ..	7	2	2	—	3
Cholecystectomy	3	3	—	—	—
Hysterectomy	16	15	—	—	1
Hysteropexy	4	4	—	—	—
Salpingo-oophorectomy ..	32	28	—	—	4
Cæsarian Section	2	2	—	—	—
Cystotomy	24	20	2	—	2
Splenectomy	1	1	—	—	—
Nephrectomy and Nephrotomy	3	—	3	—	—
Male-Genital Organs	20	18	2	—	—
Miscellaneous	272	212	48	2	10
Total	1,078	835	195	14	34

LECTURES.

Another course of lectures for the St. John's Ambulance Certificate, was given to the Nicosia Police, during the year, 10 being successful. A very high standard was obtained. These lectures are now being given by the Medical Officers, in other districts.

Two lectures were given to the Nicosia Medical Society, which institution it may be remarked, is gaining strength, and will it is hoped, before long, prove a useful ally to the Government in its public health propaganda.

A popular film on cancer is expected early in the year, and it is proposed to show this in the principal towns, together with lantern slides demonstrating Radium work actually carried out in the Colony.

Lectures to the nurses of Nicosia Hospital will commence in January.

CANCER.

A review of the following tables will show that the number of cases of cancer presenting themselves for treatment is on the increase. During the year 107 cases have been reported by Government Medical Officers, as against 92 in 1929. If private doctors also reported their cases, these figures would be considerably augmented. It should, however, be born in mind that part of this increase is due to more careful notification. As usual, the majority of cases affect either the head and neck or the uterus.

Tables of Cancer Cases.

Table 1.

Forehead	2
Cheeks	4
Face	6
Orbit	3
Nose	8
Lips	4
Eye	2
Jaw	1
Parotid	1
Scalp	2
Larynx	2
Abdomen	3
Stomach	3
Oesophagus	1
Liver	4
Pancreas	2
Colon	1
Breast	12
Uterus	18
Back	1
Spine	1
Axilla	1
Ilium	1
Leg	1
Buttock	1
Penis	3
Rectum	1
Prostate	1
Kidney	1
Not Specified	16
Total	107

Table 2.—Sex and Age.

	No.	Age
Males	44	53.34
Females	63	49.25
Total	107	

Table 3.—Race.

	Moslems	Non-Moslems	
Males	11	33	
Females	7	56	
	18	89	107

Table 4.—Type.

	Males	Females	
Carcinoma	22	41	
Sarcoma	7	4	
Rodent Ulcer	15	18	
	44	63	107

Radium Treatment of Cancer.

Owing to the fact that growths affecting the skin and mucosæ of the head and neck, and the Cervix uteri, are peculiarly radio-sensitive and that this type of cancer predomiates in Cyprus, it was decided to acquire a small quantity of radium, in the hope that this method of treatment would prove to be superior to that of ordinary surgery.

One hundred milligrammes of radium sulphate were received at the beginning of the year, put up in platinum needles of .5 mm. thickness, and arranged as follows :—

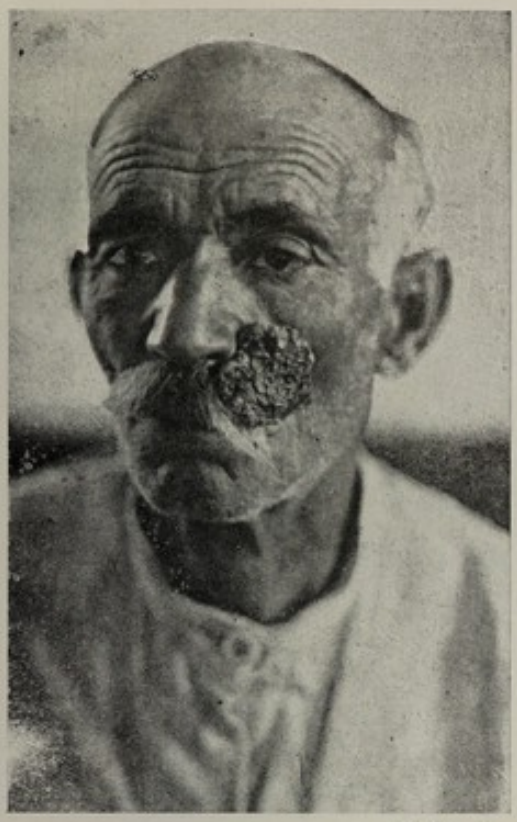
5	needles	containing	5	milligrammes	of	radium	sulphate each.
10	„	„	3	„	„	„	„
10	„	„	2	„	„	„	„
15	„	„	1	„	„	„	„
20	„	„	.5	„	„	„	„

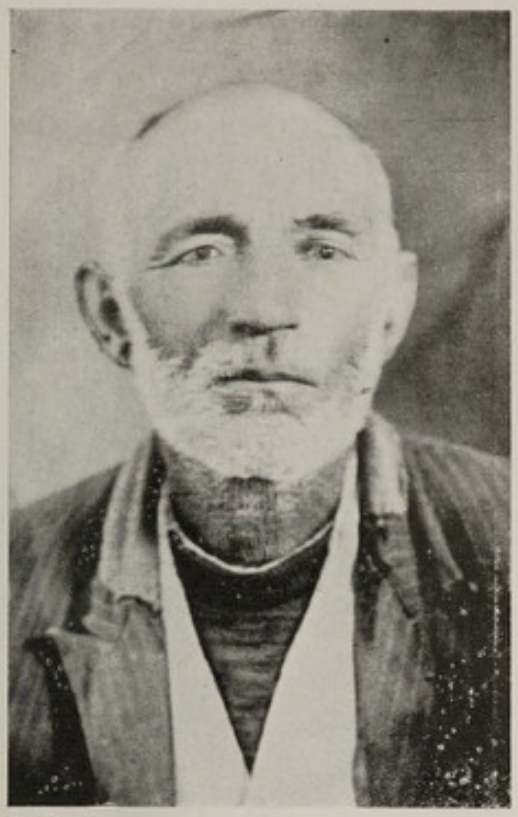
These needles are stored in steel tubes, surrounded by lead blocks, in a special steel safe. They are of the type commonly employed in England and on the continent, and are composed of three parts ; The point of iridium, the hollow central tube containing the radium, and the terminal eye.

General Remarks on Radium Therapy.

Radium, though a great benefit in many cases to sufferers from cancer, is, also, a largely unknown and dangerous element. Its action on the patients' tissues, both healthy and diseased, is difficult to control and liable to great variation. Further, the greatest care must be taken by those working with radium, to avoid distant effects on their own bodies, by careful handling of the needles with suitable instruments, while inserting or cleaning them. An occasional period of rest from radium work is very desirable. Interchange of ideas and experience is essential among radium workers, owing to constant changes in technique and increasing knowledge of its extraordinary properties, and it is hoped that by careful recording of work carried out here, and the results obtained, may prove of use to those engaged in similar investigation in other countries. Among the complications of radiation that have been noted here, are, a transient erythema, which sometimes occurs on the skin after prolonged treatment, slight rise of temperature on the second or third day, occasional diarrhœa, loss of appetite and anæmia. Fortunately, none of these manifestations have been serious, and the general condition of the majority of the patients has been quite satisfactory. While we have every reason to be pleased with the results of treatment in many of the cases recorded below, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that, neither radium, X-rays, surgery, drugs, diet, nor any other measures of treatment, at present known and available, can be regarded as a panacea for cancer. Therapy at present must be based on an intelligent selection from, or combination of, these various methods associated with a better education of the public, and earlier diagnosis.

In November, 1929, the Radium Commission thus summed up " the case for Radium." " A good case has been made out for the increased employment of Radium. A new weapon, and a powerful one, has been placed in the hands of the medical profession ; though how effective it will be it is impossible, as yet, to say." Further, " that while radium holds out a good promise of beneficial results, and certainly of alleviation of suffering, it is at present a very dangerous weapon, and one which, unless used with the greatest skill and care, may easily be productive of more harm than good."



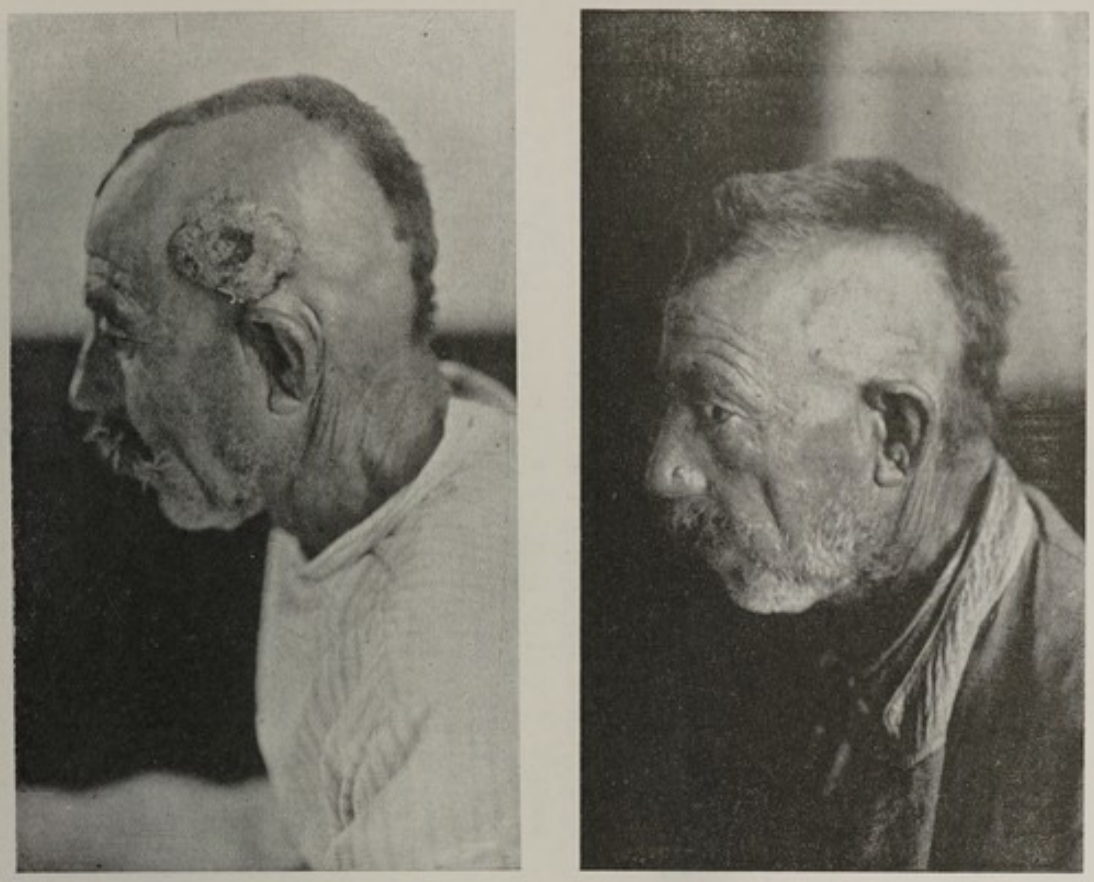


Epithelioma of Cheek.

Epithelioma of Cheek.

Epithelioma of Tongue.

Rodent Ulcer of Forehead, Cheek and Nose.



Epithelioma of Scalp.

Rodent Ulcer of Forehead.

Work carried out during 1930.

During the year, 49 cases of cancer were treated with radium, and the immediate results, on the whole, were very satisfactory. Several cases were so far advanced, however, that treatment could only be palliative. Nevertheless, in many instances, great relief from pain, and temporary improvement, was obtained.

On looking at the subjoined tables it will be seen that the cases treated fall into three groups.

(1) External Carcinomata (Squamous Epitheliomata including Rodent Ulcer).

(2) Carcinomata of the Cervix Uteri.

(3) Other growths.

With regard to group (1) (External Carcinomata) treatment was extremely satisfactory. The lesions, often very extensive, rapidly disappeared, and left a smooth scar, with the minimum of deformity. These results are, so far, much superior to those of ordinary surgery, but it is too early to say whether they will be permanent. I am inclined however, to believe that the majority of them will be lasting. As far as can be ascertained, at present of the 28 cases treated, 17 are clinically cured, and 11 greatly improved. Photographic records have been obtained of most of these patients and explain much better than words, the results achieved.

It must be realized that, in those cases with extensive involvement of such organs as the nose, ear, eyelids, etc., some scarring and deformity will persist, although all trace of growth has disappeared.

Method of Treatment employed in Group (1).

In the majority of cases this consisted of the insertion of needles into the substance and round the periphery of the growth, in such a manner as to create a barrage of gamma rays capable of acting upon the whole of the neoplasm.

The dose aimed at, as a rule, was about 1 milligramme of radium element, per cubic centimetre of tumour, but this quantity was exceeded in some cases and slightly reduced in other. The average duration of exposure was about 8.5 days.

I found that after a while, one was able to estimate the quantity of radium required, by a careful examination of the growth having due regard it's type, situation, general appearance, etc., without any pre-arranged calculations, and that this estimate approximated, as a rule, very nearly to 1 mg. per c.c.m.

In five cases, the radium was arranged in wax casts (Columbia paste 1.5 c.m. in thickness), screened externally with 1 m.m. of lead and the whole model superimposed on the growth. This method appears most suitable for infiltrating types of growths, where prolonged radiation is desirable. With regard to glandular treatment, in most cases, where no glands were palpable no local treatments was given, in a few instances prophylactic radiation with a wax cast was carried out. Where, however, there are palpable glands, I would advise, block disection with subsequent radiation.

Uterine Growths, Group (2).

These have mostly been far advanced, and suitable only for palliative treatment. The relief obtained, however, is remarkable. The bulk of the growth disappears, hæmorrage and discharge are reduced to a minimum and pain is greatly relieved. These results, unfortunately, are only temporary and a fatal termination ensues in all such cases, sooner, or later. Three patients who have been under treatment show no signs of recurrence, up to date, but it is far too soon to talk about a cure.

The method of application employed is a modification of that of the Curie Institute, Paris, the radium being applied, in suitable containers, within the Cervical Canal and round the growth in the vagina. Later it is applied via a wax cast, over the abdomen and sacrum to the glandular areas. In certain advanced cases, where palliation only was possible, interstitial application was used with considerable temporary success. This method, however, is not generally advisable not does it give results comparable with Curietherapy in early and curable cases. It will be noted that, only 3 of the 10 uterine cases were in the stage that is considered operable and curable, by ordinary surgical measures.

A glance at group (3) " Other growths," is not at first very encouraging. Counting the axillary case, 7 of the 11 were cancer of the breast and with one exception, far advanced and quite inoperable. In spite of this, in most cases relief unobtainable by other means was given and, although transient, helped to make the terminal stage of this terrible malady more bearable.

One case of Carcinoma of the breast, in a man of 60, has for the time being completely disappeared, together with metastases in the axilla. The case of Sarcoma (glio) of the orbit, occurred in a young man of 19 producing marked exophthalmos and defective vision. The radium was inserted at the back of the orbit, by means of a supra-orbital incision, and the result up to date, 8 months, is very satisfactory. Exophthalmos has practically disappeared and vision is good. The case of malignant axillary glands, following a complete removal of the breast, 3 years ago, shows no signs of recurrence.

Time alone will show if these results will be permanent, but in the meant time, it can be claimed that in many cases relief has been given, and in others, apparent cure produced, both of which would have been impossible in the absence of radium.

Summary.

(1) 49 cases of cancer were treated with radium during the year. Of these, 28 affected the region of the head and neck, 10 the uterus and 11 other parts of the body.

Comparative Table.

Site	Number	Apparently cured	Improved	Not improved	Died
Uterus	10	3	5	1	1
Head and Neck..	28	17	11	—	—
Other Sites	11	2	7	—	2
Total	49	22	23	1	3

(2) The immediate results suggest that in group 1 cases, radium is probably the ideal means of treatment.

In group 2 it can only be said that radiotherapy is extremely useful in relieving distressing symptoms, and pain, and prolonging life. The three early cases that have been treated encourage one to think that, with earlier diagnosis, a good chance of cure is probable.

In any case, the operative mortality of Wertheim's hysterectomy, about 8%, is avoided.

The cases of group 3, although mostly of a desperate nature, have also, in certain instances, derived great benefit from treatment.

(3) The essential point to bear in mind, whatever the method of treatment to be employed, is an early diagnosis. When patients present themselves at the commencement of the disease, the percentage of cures will mount steadily, for all cancers are, primarily, local and curable.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.

Site	Radium (mg)	Duration (days)	Milligramme (hours)	Result	Remarks
Cheek	25	7	4,200	G.D.	
Cheek and Lip	5	7	840	M.I.	V. Extensive.
Orbit	30	10	7,200	G.D.	Melanoma.
Eyelid	5	11	1,320	G.D.	Paste.
Nose	5	7	840	G.D.	Paste.
Nose	5	10	1,200	G.D.	V. Advanced.
Lip	5	10	1,200	G.D.	
Cheek	20	13	6,240	G.D.	V. Advanced.
Cheek	19	9	4,104	G.D.	
Nose and Cheek	6	6	864	G.D.	
Nose and Cheek	9.5	7	1,596	G.D.	
Forehead	6	6	864	G.D.	
Nose	6.5	8	1,440	G.D.	
Cheek	3.0	6	432	M.I.	Paste.
Penis	3.5	7	908	M.I.	
Scalp	14.5	7	2,436	G.D.	
Cheek and Lip	15	7	2,520	M.I.	Extensive
	20	4	1,920		2 treatments.
Nose	5	7	940	G.D.	Paste.
Cheek	12.5	8	2,300	G.D.	
Lip	3.0	10	720	G.D.	
Forehead and Cheek	28.0	6	4,032	M.I.	
Penis	15	10	3,600	M.I.	V. Extensive.
Penis	3.5	7	588	M.I.	
Nose	4	18	1,728	M.I.	Paste.
Nose	3.5	10	840	M.I.	
Eyelids, Cheek	25.0	10	6,000	M.I.	
Eyelid	1.5	10	360	M.I.	
Shoulder	14	5	1,680	G.D.	
GROUP II.					
Cervix	32	7	5,376	D.	Stage IV.
,,	25	7	4,200	M.I.	Stage III.
,,	80	6	11,520	G.D.	Stage I.
,,	30	8	5,460	Unknown	Stage I.
,,	30	5	3,600	M.I.	Stage II.
,,	75	7	12,600	I.	Stage III.
,,	70	9	6,300	G.D.	Stage II.
,,	50	6	7,200	M.I.	Stage IV.
,,	90	5	11,800	M.I.	Stage III.
,,	75	5	9,000	G.D.	Stage I.
GROUP III.					
Breast	26	10	6,240	I.	Male V. Advanced.
Breast	50	8	9,600	D.	Recurrent Paste.
Breast	34	12	9,792	I.	
Orbit	10	11	2,600	M.I.	Sarcoma.
Neck	35	7	5,880	D.	Sarcoma V. Advanced.
Breast	28	7	4,704	I.	
Pelvis	50	6	7,200	I.	From Uterus.
Breast	85	5	10,200	I.	
Maxilla	40	6	5,760	I.	
Axilla	27	8	4,914	G.D.	From Breast.
Breast	21	9	4,536	G.D.	Male.

Note.—G.D. Growth disappeared.
M.I. Much improved.
I. Improved.
D. Died.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL DISEASES.

By R. E. Hopton, *Specialist in Venereal Diseases.*

It is now three years since the commencement of the campaign against Venereal Diseases in Cyprus.

With the completion of the clinic in Paphos we have five free treatment centres, one for each of the five Districts of the Island.

The staff now consists of 6 assistant medical officers, 28 nurses (17 male and 11 female), and the lady secretary.

All members of the staff were trained in Nicosia and subsequently appointed to one or other of the five clinics.

The total number of new patients who have passed through our hands since the commencement of the campaign amounts to 11,176.

This is composed of 7,617 males, and 3,559 females.

The work performed by the medical officers and the nursing staff has been of a high standard. This is all the more creditable when one bears in mind that none of the nurses previous to enlistment in this Department had any experience of hospital work, they were all trained from entirely raw material.

The intermediate treatments of Gonorrhœa are all performed by members of the nursing staff and not by the patients themselves.

The actual number of treatments given for Gonorrhœa amounts to 323,517, and the number of injections for Syphilis amounts to 34,126.

WORK DONE DURING 1930.

The work during the year has been continued much on the same lines as hitherto. It has consisted of propaganda and the carrying on of work in the clinics. One new clinic was established during 1930, and an experimental prophylactic centre has been opened.

Propaganda.

Propaganda has been continued as during the previous years. Leaflets issued by the Social Hygiene Council of Cyprus have been distributed, and films have been shown to selected audiences. The main form of propaganda, however, has been in the nature of lectures. Many thousands of persons both male and female have heard my lectures.

I always make a special point of lecturing to teachers, of both sexes, and also to the senior students of schools, for it is to a great extent through education of the coming generation and dissemination of knowledge that we hope to prevent the spread of Venereal Disease in the future.

Opening of Paphos Clinic.

We opened the clinic at Paphos on October 30th.

The building was constructed in a similar manner to that of Famagusta, a plan of which was shown in my annual report of 1929. The building was erected in a field adjacent to the general hospital, and so arranged that patients could easily come and go *via* the entrance of the general out-patient department without attracting attention.

The furniture and equipment of the clinic is similar to that of the other clinics, and the staff consists of an assistant medical officer, 3 male nurses and 2 female nurses.

The total number of patients seen during the two months that it has been open already amounts to 269, of these 193 were males and 76 females.

The opening ceremony was to have been performed by His Excellency the Governor but, owing to the unfortunate sudden illness of the Commissioner of Paphos, His Excellency decided to postpone his visit to Paphos.

On the opening day, prominent people from Paphos and the local doctors were invited to the clinic. I conducted them round the building and explained the method of work. At the conclusion of the morning they expressed their gratitude to the Government in supplying them with such a well equipped clinic in their district.

Prophylactic Centre at Larnaca.

An experiment has been made during 1930 in opening a prophylactic treatment centre in Larnaca.

The municipality of Larnaca hired two rooms in the brothel area of the town. These were fitted up as a waiting room, and treatment room. The municipality supplied two orderlies who, before taking up their duties, underwent a course of training in the Nicosia Venereal Disease Clinic. The centre was run under my direction. At first it was kept open night and day, but it was found after a few months that it could be closed from 2 a.m. until noon.

The men attending practically all received treatment within an hour or two of exposure to infection. The treatment in every case was given by the orderly, and the total number of treatments administered during the year amounted to 4,836. The actual number of men who visited the centre for treatment was 754. Very many of these attended on several occasions during the year, and 50.4% attended over 20 times.

From the day on which the prophylactic centre opened, every male patient suffering from acute Gonorrhœa or primary Syphilis who reported at the Venereal Disease Clinic, Larnaca, was interrogated as to whether he had received prophylactic treatment or not.

Not one of the 754 men who received prophylactic treatment subsequently came to the clinic with a fresh infection.

There is no doubt that prophylactic treatment, if given by a skilled attendant, and soon after exposure to infection, does definitely diminish the prospects of becoming infected with Venereal Disease. This is especially the case with Gonorrhœa. But the fact must not be lost sight of that this method of prevention encourages men to visit prostitutes instead of acting as a deterrent.

Reduction of Cases.

The three clinics of Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol are the only ones that have been open for two consecutive years, therefore in comparing annual figures it is obvious that we cannot include the clinics of Famagusta and Paphos.

In the three clinics mentioned it is found on reviewing the records of patients treated, that in each case there has been a reduction in the number of patients suffering from primary Syphilis and acute Gonorrhœa.

The total number of acute cases in 1929 amounted to 796, and during the year of 1930 there were 537, this shows that the number of fresh infections during 1930 has been reduced by 32.5% from that of the previous year.

Considering the difficulties we have to face in Cyprus this result may be looked upon as satisfactory. It is not to be expected that we should be able to show a dramatic drop in figures, but the main point is that in each clinic there has been a definite reduction in the number of fresh infections.

The actual figures can be seen in the following table—

Males.	1929.	1930.	Reduction.	
Primary Syphilis	127	75	52	(40.9%)
Acute Gonorrhœa	511	368	143	(27.98%)
Females.				
Primary Syphilis	18	10	8	(44.4%)
Acute Gonorrhœa	140	84	56	(40.0%)
Total	796	537	259	

New Patients during 1930.

The total number of new patients who have come to the clinics during the year 1930 amounts to 3,927.

The figures for Paphos clinic, which has only been open two months, are not included in this return.

Out of the above number there were 2,763 males and 1,164 females.

Males.

Out of the 2,763 new male patients who attended, there were 1,510 cases of Gonorrhœa and 533 cases of Syphilis. Of these 306 were suffering from both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

There were 495 cases of acute Gonorrhœa.

118 cases of stricture were treated. Many of these were well advanced.

There were 96 cases of Epididymitis. Out of this number 68 patients had developed the complication before coming to us for treatment.

64 cases of Gonorrhœa Rheumatism passed through our hands during the year.

We had 12 cases of Rectal Gonorrhœa under treatment.

There were 80 cases of primary Syphilis.

We saw 41 cases of late Syphilis affecting the nervous system, in all these cases, judging by the patients' histories, the treatment for Syphilis which they had received in the early stages of the disease was quite inadequate.

There were 112 patients suffering from Venereal Diseases which canno be classified under either Gonorrhœa or Syphilis. Included in which ar such diseases as balanitis, non-syphilitic sores, etc., of the latter we had ? cases.

In 245 cases the diagnosis was not established, owing to the fact that they did not come back for further tests when asked to do so.

669 patients were examined and found to have no Venereal Disease. This is largely due to propaganda.

It is noticeable that after lectures to the public there is always an increase in the number of new patients who turn up at the clinic during the following days.

During the year 418 patients were discharged, this figure includes case of Gonorrhœa, non-syphilitic sores, etc. We have not yet been working for sufficient length of time to discharge any case of Syphilis.

The distribution of male patients is shown in the following table :—

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Famagusta	Prison
Syphilis only	73	33	69	50	2
Gonorrhœa only	435	142	207	409	11
Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis..	104	49	22	128	3
Other Venereal Diseases	28	5	55	21	3
No Venereal Disease..	309	92	165	89	14
Examination not completed ..	50	34	119	42	—
Total number of new patients	999	355	637	739	33

Females.

Out of the 1,164 new female patients 684 were found to be suffering from Gonorrhœa and 298 from Syphilis. Of these 189 were infected with both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

There were 86 cases of acute Gonorrhœa, 16 of which were children suffering from Vulvo-vaginitis.

We treated 31 women for Gonorrhœal Rheumatism during the year. There were 64 cases of Acute Salpingitis. Most of these had been suffering from Gonorrhœa for some time before they came to us with these complications. They gave a history of either having received no treatment at all, or else treatment of a very primitive nature.

There were 13 cases of primary Syphilis.

We saw 12 cases of late Syphilis affecting the nervous system.

There were 15 patients suffering from other diseases of venereal origin, which cannot be classified under Gonorrhœa or Syphilis, such as non-syphilitic sores, etc.

247 women were found on examination to be suffering from no Venereal Disease. These women, as in the case of the men, had come to the clinic to be examined as the result of propaganda.

There were 109 patients who failed to return on a subsequent date when asked to do so in order to complete the examination and make further tests.

Most of our female patients were married women who had become infected by their husbands. Many of these were sent to us by their husbands who were undergoing treatment in the male department.

193 professed prostitutes presented themselves for treatment. Unfortunately the type of prostitute we get in Cyprus is indifferent about her disease, once the outward and visible signs disappear she usually ceases attending.

The distribution of female patients is shown in the following table:—

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Famagusta
Syphilis only	56	6	24	23
Gonorrhœa only	177	111	62	145
Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis ..	36	40	22	91
Other Venereal Diseases	3	4	3	5
No Venereal Disease	121	32	37	57
Examination not completed ..	41	19	24	25
Total number of new patients	434	212	172	346

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST FOR 1930.

By Minnie Gosden, *Bacteriologist.*

The work of the Bacteriological section of the Government Laboratory has increased during the last year. A total of 9,616 specimens was received compared with 5,163 in 1929.

The increase was mainly in the number of Wassermann tests, blood films for malaria, smears for gonococci and sputa.

Thd staff during the year consisted of :—

Bacteriologist.
Bacteriological Laboratory assistant.
Clerk.
Attendant and cleaner.

The services of the clerk and cleaner were shared with the Government Analyst, the appointment of a separate Bacteriological Laboratory assistant has greatly facilitated the work of the Bacteriological section.

The Bacteriologist was on study leave from October 2nd till the end of the year and during that time the work was carried on by Dr. Blackaby, the District Medical Officer of Nicosia.

The work performed in the laboratory has been the examination of specimens sent by Government Medical Officers and private practitioners, and has been of a routine diagnostic nature, in addition an investigation into the value of Rubino's test for leprosy was carried out by the Bacteriologist.

The services of the laboratory were still little used by the Medical Officers in outlying districts. The largest number of specimens were received from the Venereal Diseases Clinics (7,349) and from the Medical Officer attached to Nicosia Hospital (149) there was an increase in the number of specimens received from the District Medical Officer of Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca. A total of 140 specimens were received from private practitioners.

Since September 12th, examination of specimens for the following diseases have been carried out for private practitioners in the laboratory free of charge :—

Tuberculosis of lungs.	Malaria.
Leprosy.	Malta fever.
Enteric fever.	Dysentery.

The sources of specimens and examinations required are shown in Table I., while Table II. shows the examinations performed and the principal positive findings.

(I) ROUTINE INVESTIGATIONS.

Complement Fixation Tests.

5,301 blood sera from treated and untreated patients were received for Wassermann reactions, 969 gave a strongly positive, and 313 weakly positive results, 2 C.S.F.'s received were positive. 98 patients at the leper farm were also examined with 37 strongly positive and 4 doubtful results.

These reactions in lepers have not yet been repeated following a course of antisyphilitic treatment, but it is hoped to do this in the near future.

The method used was that of McIntosh and Fildes. Dried Guinea-pig complement was used as complement for the whole year and proved more satisfactory and more stable in the hot months than fresh Guinea-pig serum.

Five specimens were tested for complement fixation with hydatid fluid, 4 were positive and all proved to be cases of hydatid infection. The test proved of real value in the diagnosis of doubtful swellings, but the antigen does not keep well and needs to be constantly renewed and controlled by tests on normal serum.

Agglutination Tests.

177 agglutination tests were carried out with positive results with the following organisms. B. typhosus 62, B. paratyphosus A 5, B. paratyphosus B. 5, B. dysenteriæ shigæ 8.

7 of the sera agglutinating B. shigæ were obtained from a village where a severe outbreak of dysentery occurred in the summer among children. B. shigæ was also isolated from one specimen of fæces.

Blood Films.

Malaria parasites were found in 152 out of 465 films received for examination in the following proportions, P. falciparum 77, P. vivax 67, P. malaria 8. Gametocytes were noted as present in 33 of these films and 4 showed a double infection.

Table III. shows the results of blood film examinations during different months in the year. The positive findings were most numerous during July, August and September, a noticeable feature being the large proportion of P. falciparum found during August and September.

Blood Counts.

58 blood counts were done, the principal findings being a secondary anæmia in 14. Many of these showed an extreme degree of anæmia. Malaria parasites were found in 2 of these cases.

Pathological Fluids, Pus, etc.

58 specimens of pus, effusions, C.S.F., etc., were received. B. anthracis was isolated from one specimen.

Among 14 C.S.F. tubercle bacilli were found in 1, and pneumococci in another. Meningococci were found in films or culture from any specimen received during the year.

Pharyngeal Swabs.

56 swabs from suspected cases of diphtheria were cultured, Klebs-Loffler bacilli were isolated from 7 and streptococci from 5. The diphtheria bacilli were morphologically typical, no virulence tests were carried out.

Faeces.

55 specimens were examined microscopically and culturally. Entamoeba histolytica were found in 7, and Giardia lambdialis in 2, Entamæba coli in 1.

13 were cytologically probably bacillary dysentery, B. shigæ was isolated from one of these.

Fæces are still often received at the laboratory in a condition not sufficiently fresh for a satisfactory examination.

Smear for Gonococci.

2,204 smears from Venereal Diseases Clinics and other sources were examined for the presence of gonococci. These were from treated and untreated cases, gonococci were found in 831. The results from the Venereal Diseases Clinics are shown in detail in Table IV.

Examination for Leprosy.

235 patients were examined for the presence of B. lepræ by smears from the nasal secretion and clipping from the skin of the ear. Bacilli were found in 132 skin clips, and 123 nasal smears, the skin clips giving a slightly higher return of positives.

Sputa.

214 specimens of sputum were examined for tubercle bacilli, which were found in 73.

Urines.

There was a decrease in the number of urines sent for routine chemical examination. Simple routine tests for sugar and albumen are now carried out by the nurses in the hospital, and specimens only sent to the laboratory if any abnormality is suspected or for confirmation.

Ova of S. hæmatobium were found in 1. 4 showed the presence of hæmoglobin or its derivatives. Two of these were diagnosed definitely as cases of black water fever.

Histological Examinations.

81 specimens of tissues were received for histological examination. The greater number were malignant tumours.

Specimens from two cases of alleged abortion were received from the Police through the Government Analyst.

A collection of interesting specimens from the hospitals is being made in the laboratory, to form a nucleus of a medical museum.

Post-Mortem Examinations.

Two post-mortem examinations were performed by the Government Bacteriologist, the cause of death being as follows :—

(1) Tubercular meningitis.

(2) Hæmorrhage perforation of the uterus during instrumental abortion.

Water Examinations.

47 samples of drinking water were examined.

Agar counts and tests for B. coli being carried out. Gelatine counts at room temperature were carried out during the winter, but were not practical during the summer as the laboratory is not equipped with a cool incubator.

"Typical" B. coli were grown from 24 specimens.

Two coliform organisms isolated did not clot milk or reduce neutral red and are classified as "atypical" B. coli. The results of the water examinations in detail are shown in Table VI.

Blood Grouping.

11 specimens of blood from blood donors were tested directly against the recipients serum for hæmagglutination before blood transfusion. Wassermann reactions were also carried out on these specimens before use and one was found to give a positive reaction.

Veterinary Specimens.

46 specimens of animal tissues, blood films, pus, etc., were received from the Veterinary Department for examination.

Among these specimens 8 imported Maltese goats were examined by serum agglutination tests for evidence of infection with Br. melitensis, with negative results.

(2) RESEARCH.

A study of Rubino's test for leprosy was carried out on the patients in the leper colony by the Government Bacteriologist.

Marchoux's modification of Rubino's original technique was used. The technique being as follows :—

0.2cc. of a formalized suspension of washed sheep's cells is added to 1cc. of serum, after shaking well the mixture is incubated at 37° C. A positive reaction consists in a rapid sedimentation of the cells, in 30 minutes or less, while in a negative reaction the sedimentation is very slow.

The test was carried out on 79 cases of leprosy with 30 positive results, control tests were performed on an equal number of sera received at the laboratory for routine Wassermann tests, with 4 positive results.

It was found that the distinction between positive and negative was quite clear, the cells either sedimented completely within 30 minutes, or took several hours to do so, there were no doubtful results.

Table V shows the results obtained from 75 lepers compared with the results of examinations of nasal smears and skin clips from the same patients at the same time and showing the clinical classification of the cases according to Muir's classification. The classifications of the cases was carried out by Dr. Blackaby, the District Medical Officer of Nicosia.

In studying the results obtained the following facts emerge :—

(*a*) In-patients in the A. stage 18 gave negative reactions and 2 positive, both of these were classified as A2.

(*b*) In-patients in the B. stage, B1, B2, or B3 15 were positive and 9 negative.

(*c*) 4 patients in B. stage becoming a higher B. stage were all positive.

(*d*) In 11 patients in the B. stage becoming a lower B. stage 8 were negative and three positive.

(*e*) In 14 patients in the B. stage becoming A, 13 were negative and 1 positive.

(*f*) One patient in the A. stage becoming B, was positive.

From these results it will be seen that the reaction was mainly positive in cases classified as in the B. stage and progressing and negative in the B. stage retrogressing. It was negative in the majority of A cases.

It is not absolutely specific as 4 sera from patients in whom leprosy was not suspected were positive.

TABLE 1.

	Blood.									Pathological Fluids, Pus, etc.				Urine	Skrapings and skin clips for leprosy	Sputum	Pharyngeal swabs	Faeces	Tissues for histological examination	Post-mortem examination	Autogenous Vaccines	Gastric contents	Water supplies	Veterinary specimens	Totals
	Compl. fixation		Agglutination	Films	Counts	Culture	Biochemical	Grouping	Rubino's test for leprosy	Pus, etc.	C.S.F.	Effusions	Urethral & Cervical smears												
	Weinberg reaction	Wassermann reaction																							
D. of H. & A.D.H.	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	26	—	157
Surgical Specialist	2	2	3	14	8	—	3	—	—	7	—	4	—	82	—	13	3	7	52	—	—	—	—	—	200
V.D. Specialist (non-clinic specimens)	—	1	2	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	32	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
V.D. Clinics	—	5,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2,184	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,349
D.M.O., Nicosia	3	25	62	350	30	7	3	11	—	12	3	5	—	98	8	32	42	23	15	1	—	1	4	—	735
D.M.O., Limassol	—	17	10	23	12	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	1	1	33	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	122
D.M.O., Famagusta	—	—	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	—	12	2	2	1	—	—	—	10	—	53
Medical Officer, Troödos	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
D.M.O., Larnaca	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
D.M.O., Paphos	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Asst. D.M.O., Nicosia	—	98	11	19	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	5	2	171	117	17	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	453
R.M.O., Nicosia	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	66	—	26	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
R.M.O., Morphou	—	3	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
R.M.O., Lefkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
R.M.O., Lefkoniko	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
R.M.O., Kilani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
R.M.O., Yialousa	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Govt. Oculist	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Private Practitioners	—	4	42	26	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	28	—	24	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	140
Govt. Bacteriologist	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	103
Chief Veterinary Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	46
Govt. Analyst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Water Engineer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Police	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Private Sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total	5	5,301	177	465	58	9	9	11	100	30	14	14	2,204	479	235	214	56	55	81	2	1	3	47	46	9,616

TABLE II.

EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1930 AND PRINCIPAL POSITIVE FINDINGS.

Examinations perfomed	No.	Positive Results	No.
BLOOD.			
Films	465	Plasmodium vivax	67
		Gametocytes	10
		Plasmodium falciparum ..	77
		Gametocytes	21
		Plasmodium malariæ	8
		Gametocytes	2
		Mixed infections	
		P. vivax & P. falciparum ..	3
		P. vivax & P. malariæ ..	1
Cultures	9	Streptococci	1
		B. typhosus	1
Grouping	11		
Counts	58	Secondary anæmia	14
		Anæmia with high colour index	1
		Leucopenia with relative lymphocytes	6
		Leucocytes	2
		Von Jaksch's anæmia of infants	1
Biochemical—			
Sugar	5		
Urea	4		
SERUM REACTIONS.			
Agglutination	177	B. typhosus	62
		B. paratyphosus A	5
		B. paratyphosus B.	5
		B. dysenteriæ shigæ	8
Complement fixation test		Wassermann reaction positive	969
Wasserman reaction ..	5,301	Wassermann reaction weakly positive or doubtful ..	313
Weinberg reaction ..	5	Positive..	4
Rubinos test for leprosy	79	Positive..	30
PATHOLOGICAL FLUIDS, ETC.			
Culture of pus, etc. ..	30	Staphylococcus aureus ..	13
		Streptococci	7
		B. pyocyaneus	1
		B. coli	1
		Pneumococci	2
		B. anthracis	1
Pleural and peritoneal effusions	14		
Cerebro-spinal fluids ..	14	Wassermann reaction ..	2
		Tubercle bacilli	1
		Pneumococci	1
		Increase in cells (leucocytes)	5
Gastric counts	3	Blood	1
Preparation of autogeneous vaccine	1	Staphylococcus aureus ..	1

Examinations perfomed	No.	Positive Results	No.
Pharyngeal and Nasal Swabs.			
Culture for diphtheria ..	56	B. diphtheria	7
		Vincent's angina	1
		Streptococci	5
		Staphylococcus aureus ..	1
		Pneumococci	
Faeces.			
Microscopical examination and culture	55	Entamæba hystolitica ..	7
		Entamæba coli	1
		Giardia lambdialis	2
		Pus cells and blood, no organisms isolated	13
		Charcot Leyden crystals ..	1
		B. dysenteriæ shigæ	1
Urethral Cervical Smears.			
Examination for gonococci	2,204	Gonococci present	831
Examination for Leprosy.			
Nasal smears and skin clips	235	B. lepræ present in nasal smears	123
		B. lepræ present in skin clips	132
Sputa.			
Examination for tubercle bacilli	214	B. Tuberculosis	73
Urines.			
Chemical & microscopical	470	Albumen	95
		Sugar (estimation)	40
		Pus and blood	41
		Blood	11
		Oxalates	5
		Tubular casts	1
		Ova of S. hæmatobium ..	1
		Bile	1
		Hæmaglobin and methæmaglobin	4
Culture	8	B. coli	2
		Staphylococcus aureus ..	1
		Streptococci	1
Estimation of urea ..	1		
Tissues		**New Growths Malignant.**	
Histological examinations	81	*Carcinoma.*	
		Cervix uteri	5
		Corpus uteri	1
		Mammary gland	4
		Rectum	1
		Skin-squamous cells ..	12
		Basal celled	5
		Sarcoma.	
		Round and spindle celled	6
		Melanotic sarcoma.. ..	5
		Hypernephroma	1

Examinations perfomed	No.	Positive Results	No.
TISSUES—*continued.*		NEW GROWTHS NON-MALIGNANT.	
Histological examinations		Papilloma	2
		Fibromyoma	2
		Uterine	2
		Polypus	
		Ovarian cyst	2
		Inflammatory tissues.	
		Purulent	6
		Tubercular	1
		Hodgkin's	2
		Lymphadenoma	
		Hydatid cyst	1
		Products of conception.	
		Placental remains ..	2
		Complete abortion.. ..	1
		Hydatidiform mole ..	1
WATER.			
Bacteriological examinations	47	"Typical" B. coli in less than 5cc of water.	21
		"Typical" B. coli in 20cc but absent in 5cc	3
POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS	2	Tubercular meningitis ..	1
		Instrumental abortion perforation of uterus	1
VETERINARY SPECIMENS.			
Urine	1		
Tissues histological ..	7	Sarcoma (ox)	1
		Purulent bronchopneumonia..	1
		Infarct of Kidney	1
Pus, etc.	2	Staphylococcus aureus ..	1
Culture			
Blood slides	21	B. anthracis	1
Blood culture ..	1		
Agglutination of blood for B. melitensis	8	Imported goats, all negative	
Milk culture ..	3	Staphylococcus aureus ..	1
Ears	3		

TABLE III.

PARASITES IN BLOOD FILMS DIFFERENT MONTHS.

January			February			March			April			May			June		
Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	1

July			August			September			October			November			December		
Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pf.	Pm.	Pv.	Pm.	Pf.
20	11	2	15	26	2	13	23	3	8	7	—	2	3	—	1	4	—

TABLE IV.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF SPECIMENS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

	Wassermann Reaction Blood.	Number Positive	Per cent. Positive	Number Weakly Positive	Per cent. Weakly Positive	Smears	Gonococci Present	Per cent. Positive
Nicosia	1,919	290	15%	111	5.7%	853	321	40%
Limassol	966	199	20.6%	65	6.7%	299	193	64%
Larnaca	950	145	15.2%	71	7.4%	375	173	46%
Famagusta	1,153	236	20.4%	52	4.5%	548	97	17.6%
Paphos	159	46	28.0%	4	2.5%	109	46	42%
Totals	5,147	916	—	303	—	2,184	830	—

TABLE V.

RESULTS OF RUBINO'S TEST IN LEPROSY.

No.	Lebra bacilli in nasal smear.	Lebra bacilli in skin clip.	Rubino's test	Stage of disease
1	+	—	—	B1—A2
2	+	+++	+	B3
3	+	scanty	+	B2
4	scanty	scanty	—	B3—B2
5	+	+	—	A2
6	++	scanty	—	B2
7	++	++	+	B2—B1
8	+++	scanty	—	B3—B2
9	scanty	+	—	B2—B1
10	very scanty	+	+	B1—B2
11	+	scanty	+	B2
12	—	—	—	quiescent
13	—	—	—	B2—B1
14	++	+	+	A1—B2
15	+++	+	—	B2—A1
16	scanty	+	+	B1—type nodular anæsthetic
17	scanty	—	+	B1—B2
18	+	+	+	B1—B2
19	+	scanty	+	B2
20	+++	++	+	B2—B3
21	very scanty	—	+	A2
22	—	scanty	+	B1
23	—	—	+	B1
24	—	—	+	A2
25	+	+++	+	B3—B2
26	+	+++	+	B3
27	—	scanty	—	B2—B1
28	caty	—	+	B2—B1
29	—	scanty	—	B1
30	+	++	+	B2
31	—	—	—	B1
32	—	—	—	B1arrested
33	—	—	—	A2
34	—	—	—	A2
35	+	+++	+	B3
36	—	—	—	A2
37	—	—	—	A2
38	—	—	+	B1
39	—	—	—	B3
40	—	—	—	B2—A2
41	—	—	—	A2
42	scanty	—	—	B2
43	—	—	—	A2
44	+	—	—	B3
45	++	—	+	B3
46	+	+	—	B2—A2
47	—	—	—	B1—A2
48	—	—	—	B1—A2
49	—	—	—	B1—A1
50	very scanty	very scanty	—	B1—A1
51	scanty	—	—	B1—A2
52	—	—	—	A2
53	+	+	+	B2—B1
54	—	—	—	A2
55	—	scanty	—	B2
56	—	—	—	B1—A2
57	++	++	+	B3
58	++	—	+	B3

No.	Lebra bacilli in nasal smear.	Lebra bacilli in skin clip.	Rubino's test.	Stage of disease.
59	—	—	—	A2
60	—	+++	—	B3
61	—	+	—	A2
62	scanty	+++	—	B3—B2
63	—	—	—	A2
64	—	very scanty	—	A2
65	—	scanty	—	A2
66	scanty	++	+	B3—A2
67	—	+	—	B3—A2
68	scanty	++	—	B1—A2
69	—	very scanty	—	A2
70	—	—	—	A2
71	very scanty	very scanty	—	B1—A2
72	+	+	—	A2
73	—	very scanty	—	A2
74	+++	++	+	B3
75	—	+	—	B3—B2

TABLE VI.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES DURING 1930.

Source	Month	Organisms in agar at 37°C. in 1cc	Organisms in gelatine at room temperature in 1cc	Typical B. coli	A-typical B. coli
Government House water outside filter ..	Jan.	25	130	—10cc.	—
Government House water from filter	Jan.	20	160	—10cc.	—
Church	Jan.	450	7,440	—10cc.	—
Spring No. 2 Neron tis Pekris	Jan.	65	180	—20cc.	—
Spring No. 1 Spillios tou Konedia	Jan.	100	620	—20cc.	—
Analyst's house	March	100	110	—20cc.	—
Mr. Cababe's well	April	55	110	+10cc.	—
Lambros P. Ierodiakono water supply	May	370	—	+ 1cc.	—
Stasos Hji. Paskali water supply	May	380	—	+ 1cc.	—
Karamalina water supply	May	410	—	+ 1cc.	—
Mukhtar water supply Trikomo	May	1,610	—	+ 1cc.	—
Televanto windmill	June	105	—	—20cc.	—
Near Armenian cemetery (1)	July	840	—	+ 1cc.	—
Near Armenian cemetery (2)	July	140	—	—20cc.	—
Psillatos village supply (2)	July	680	—	+ 1cc.	—
Psillatos village supply	July	550	—	+ 1cc.	—
Private well	July	180	—	+ 1cc.	—
Assia village supply	July	uncountable	—	+ 1cc.	—
Lapodon spring supply Mitsero	Aug.	1,800	—	+ 1cc	—
Chelebi spring Mitsero	Aug.	490	—	—20cc.	—
Pyla spring Mitsero	Aug.	540	—	—20cc.	—
Near Mr. Cababe's house..	Aug.	410	—	+ 1cc.	—
Mr. Kaniklides house	Aug.	270	—	+ 1cc.	—
Youssouf Djemal supply Dikomo	Aug.	90	—	—20cc.	—
Akhna forest air motor well	Sept.	60	—	—20cc.	—
Kelokethara water supply	Sept.	590	—	+ 1cc.	—
Storage tank pipe Limassol	Sept.	390	—	—	+ 1cc.
Polemedia water supply	Sept.	120	—	+ 5cc.	—
Paphos reservoir	Sept.	90	—	+20cc.	—
Police station tap, Limassol	Sept.	120	—	+20cc.	—
Paphos police station	Sept.	40	—	+10cc.	—
Pumping station	Sept.	55	—	—20cc.	—
Pasha farm, Dromolaxia	Sept.	320	—	+ 5cc.	—
Mr. Kaniklides well	Sept.	130	—	+ 1cc.	—
Quarantine station	Sept.	530	—	+ 1cc.	—
Varosha artesian well	Sept.	111	—	+10cc.	—
Public garden tap, Larnaca	Sept.	250	—	+10cc.	—
Panayia source	Sept.	40	—	—20cc.	—
Fait ground tank, Famagusta	Sept.	2,030	—	+ 1cc.	—
Ay. Memnon aqueduct	Sept.	860	—	+ 1cc.	—
Latdji well, Paphos District	Sept.	150	—	—	+ 5cc.
Phyti village supply	Sept.	230	—	+ 5cc.	

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR THE YEAR 1930.

By Dr. S. G. Willimott, *Government Analyst.*

GENERAL.

Probably the year 1930 will rank as the busiest since the Government Laboratory was opened in 1901, because in addition to the official scientific work, the Laboratory was completely reorganized. Three new Laboratories for general analytical work, forensic investigations and water analysis have been fitted up, as well as an office, animal room and preparation room. The reconstruction of the Government Laboratory has been such that it will be convenient to record in detail the changes that have been effected in a separate Report. The latter half of the year under review also saw the inception of a number of original investigations into problems of moment to Cyprus.

The staff of the Laboratory remained the same as in 1929 except that Mr. L. C. Haralambides became the whole-time assistant in the analytical department as before, and the year's working has shown this to be a satisfactory arrangement. It now remains to extend the system to the Laboratory attendant whose services are at present shared between the bacteriological and chemical departments.

The official work of the Laboratory consisted of the usual analyses and examinations in connection with criminal cases, counterfeit coins, samples under the Food and Drugs Law of 1926, samples for water analysis, customs and excise, animal viscera for poison and a miscellaneous collection of samples for private analysis. The total number of analyses made was 1,546 as compared with 1,713 in 1929. The decline in numbers, however, is only apparent because the 1929 total includes 678 pathological specimens now dealt with by the Bacteriological department, leaving a total of 1,035 analytical samples. The year's analytical work therefore shows an increase of about 50 per cent. The increase were chiefly made up in the following sections :— criminal cases (45 per cent.), food and drugs (49 per cent.), and customs and excise (68 per cent.). The total number of samples analysed in 1930 compared with that of the ten previous years, is shown in Table I.

TABLE I.

Total Analyses made during the Last Decade.

Year.	Total.
1920	1,104
1921	1,269
1922	1,448
1923	1,814
1924	2,195
1925	1,834
1926	1,999
1927	1,850
1928	4,805*
1929	1,713*
1930	1,546

* Includes pathological samples.

The total for 1930 may be divided into official and non-official samples and classified under the different headings shown in Tables II. and III.

TABLE II.

Official Samples (1930).

Criminal	631
Food and Drugs	700
Waters	70
Customs and Excise ..	42
Commercial	25
Research	13
Veterinary Specimens ..	19
Pathological	9
Total	1,509

TABLE III.

UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES (1930).

Animal Viscera for Poison	18
Sugar	4
Galvanized Sheets.. ..	5
Paper	3
Coffee	2
Miscellaneous	5
Total	37
Grand Total ..	1,546

The samples falling under these different headings are considered in some detail in the following sections.

SECTION I.

CRIMINAL.

Altogether some 631 exhibits were examined in connection with 168 criminal cases which are classified in Table IV. :—

TABLE IV.

CRIMINAL EXHIBITS.

Exhibits in	murder and stabbing cases ..	173
,,	rape and sodomy cases	164
,,	poisoning cases and poisons seized from unauthorized persons ..	181
,,	infanticide cases	3
,,	robbery cases	6
,,	abortion cases	33
,,	arson cases	4
,,	dangerous drugs	8
,,	accidents	5
,,	counterfeit coining cases ..	54
	Total	631

The total criminal exhibits received showed increases of 75 per cent. in cases and 55 per cent. in exhibits over the corresponding figures of the previous year, due to the exceptional number of cases sent in by the Police. The great majority of exhibits arose in connection with offences against the person, the most notable increases being found in poisoning and abortion cases and in counterfeit coins. Five murder cases were investigated while the poisoning cases included one of suicide and four of attempted suicide. Two important cases of mushroom poisoning, which are considered in more detail in a later section, call for mention here. The majority of the poisoning cases gave negative results but just for this reason such toxicological investigations are the more difficult because they entail patient and lengthy search for every possible poison.

It is some years since so many important cases of trafficking in hashish, contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Law, were investigated. Three such cases came before the District Court of Limassol. In each case the material in question was identified as hashish of second quality probably originating in Syria. The defence that this material was some substance other than hashish failed in each case and convictions were recorded.

Expert evidence was given altogether on 47 occasions on the findings of certain of these criminal cases in the magisterial, coroner's, district and assize courts of the Island.

In Cyprus the forensic work undertaken for the Police is always very considerable, but under the present system it must be confessed that little is of value because many frivolous, even ridiculous, cases are sent in indiscriminately to the Laboratory for investigation. It therefore seemed worth while to calculate what percentage of this work was actually of use in the Courts. It was found that of all criminal cases examined by the

Government Analyst, only 18 per cent. appeared to come before any Court. Of these, the average number of exhibits found to have either blood, seminal, or other stains was not more than one-third of the number sent in for examination. Hence it follows that only 6 per cent. of the forensic work carried out on behalf of the Police is of any real value to the Crown. This conclusion which is confirmed by applying a similar calculation to the data for past years, indicates clearly that the time has arrived when a revision of the existing system should be undertaken.

A very similar problem arose in Palestine where many unnecessary applications for the examination of bloodstains were made in connection with criminal cases. There the difficulty was solved by placing the authority for having exhibits examined in the Laboratory with Attorney-General's Department.

SECTION 2.—Food and Drugs.

In Table V. are summarised data showing the number of each kind of food examined and the proportion of adulterated samples.

TABLE V.

Foodstuffs Analysed and Per Cent. Adulteration.

Sample	Number	Adulterated	Per cent. Adulterated
Flour	73	1	1.3
Bread	53	0	0.0
Biscuits	13	0	0.0
Coffee	163	49	30.0
Condensed Milk	10	0	0.0
Sour Milk	7	0	0.0
Butter	12	0	0.0
Margarine	16	0	0.0
Olive Oil	121	2	1.6
Sesame Oil	10	0	0.0
Castor Oil	12	0	0.0
Vinegar	17	0	0.0
Cheese	16	0	0.0
Salt	30	0	0.0
Sugar	3	0	0.0
Honey	13	0	0.0
Tomato Paste	20	1	5.0
Tea	13	0	0.0
Mustard	9	0	0.0
Cinnamon	8	0	0.0
Pepper	21	0	0.0
Lemonade	7	1	14.3
Aerated Water	14	0	0.0
Sardines	22	0	0.0
Herrings	1	0	0.0
Chamomile	2	0	0.0
Quinine	14	0	0.0
Total	700	54	7.7

This total of 700 official samples represents an increase of 231 samples as compared with that of the previous year, while there was a drop in the percentage of samples adulterated from 10.5 per cent. in 1929 to 7.7 per cent. in 1930. The number of prosecutions under the Law was 54. As in previous years it is seen that the commodity principally adulterated was coffee, the adulteration rate being as high as 30 per cent. In the case of olive oil adulteration appears to follow the success or failure of the olive harvest, the adulterants usually employed being the cheaper vegetable fats of the type of vegetaline or cocolina. 1930 only two samples of olive oil in a total of

121 were found to be adulterated. In the case of tinned foods samples were sometimes found to be in a state unfit for human consumption, the condemned material usually representing very old stock.

Food Survey of Cyprus.

The chief interest, however, of this section must be to record the results of a food survey of Cyprus carried out during the last six months of the year. The objects of the survey were to ascertain, as accurately as posssible, the real adulteration rate prevailing in the Colony and to obtain sufficient analytical data on local products to frame ultimately scientific standards for the staple foodstuffs. Accordingly, a large number of samples was collected both in town and village throughout the six administrative districts. It was arranged through the police to take samples every week in the Nicosia district, and every fortnight in the five remaining districts. Thus almost every village and town in Cyprus was covered by the scheme. With the exception of milk, which unfortunately could not be included in this survey owing to lack of the necessary Laboratory facilities, an attempt was made to sample every staple foodstuff. Thus samples were taken from some 25 different foods, drugs and aerated waters as compared with an average in previous half-years of about 12 different commodities. Altogether a total of 610 official samples were analysed during this experiment, that is, the largest figure recorded for any half-year. The minimum rate of adulteration found was 8.3 per cent. which figures will probably be increased when the milk data, which it is hoped to obtain in 1931, can be included in these results.

An interesting feature of this survey was the information as to the distribution of adulteration in Cyprus.

Kyrenia district was entirely free from adulteration of any kind, while Nicosia exhibited easily the highest total adulteration. This seems to be the normal state of affairs in the Island.

In Table VI. are given the number of samples analysed during the last decade and the percentage of samples adulterated.

TABLE VI.

Adulteration During the Last Decade.

Half-Year	No.	Adulterated	Per cent. Adulterated
Ended March 31, 1921 ..	219	32	10.5
,, Sept. 30, 1921 ..	314	11	3.5
,, March 31, 1922 ..	286	16	5.6
,, Sept. 30, 1922 ..	288	33	11.4
,, Dec. 31, 1922 ..	287	32	11.1
,, June 30, 1923 ..	263	5	1.9
,, Dec. 31, 1923 ..	374	8	2.1
,, June 30, 1924 ..	344	7	2.0
,, Dec. 31, 1924 ..	288	3	1.0
,, June 30, 1925 ..	263	2	0.7
,, Dec. 31, 1925 ..	228	2	0.6
,, June 30, 1926 ..	189	4	2.1
,, Dec. 31, 1926 ..	334	5	1,5
,, June 30, 1927 ..	190	6	3.2
,, Dec. 31, 1927 ..	206	22	10.6
,, June 30, 1928 ..	318	21	6.6
,, Dec. 31, 1928 ..	538	54	10.0
,, June 30, 1929 ..	250	24	9.6
,, Dec. 31, 1929 ..	219	25	11.4
,, June 30, 1930 ..	90	3	3.3
,, Dec. 31, 1930 ..	610	51	8.3

SECTION 3.—Water Supplies.

There can be no question that this is one of the most urgent sanitary problems in Cyprus to-day.

As already indicated a special water room was designed and equipped during the year and this has greatly facilitated the work falling under this section. Of 70 samples arising from all six districts, six were found on analysis to be unfit for drinking purposes. The samples examined this year included many new sources of supply located principally in the villages. Increasing knowledge of local water supplies indicates the impossibility of applying any rigid European standards to Cyprus waters. Indeed to do so would be equivalent to condemning the majority of water sources in the Island. It is true that both chemical and bacteriological data point to the existence of very pure water supplies in the mountain areas. But only too frequently such waters become more or less contaminated by the time they reach the consumer, the root of the trouble being the incidental contamination of unprotected water-courses, faulty aqueducts or open wells. There is undoubtedly great need in Cyprus for a scientific water survey especially when it is realized that no official standard of any description exists for potable water-supplies. Unfortunately the business of reorganizing the Government Laboratory did not allow of a start being made with such a survey this year.

SECTION 4.—Customs and Excise.

Under this section 42 samples were examined as compared with 25 samples in 1929. These consisted of 39 samples submitted as "crude petroleum" according to the Law and the remainder for identification for fiscal purposes.

Some difficulty arose in connection with the samples coming within the category of the so-called "crude petroleum." The importation of solar oil as fuel for gas engines increased very considerably during the year and since it was found, as the result of Laboratory tests, that it frequently gave a reasonable illumination when burnt in an ordinary lamp, the oil in question became legally dutiable. This imposed some hardship on the farmer, who was the principal consumer, as well as creating an obstacle to agricultural development. The real difficulty, however, lies in the unsatisfactory condition of the law as it relates to petroleum products. A confusion of terms appears to have sprung up, namely, to confuse crude petroleum as it exudes from the well, with the various lesser refined petroleum products ranging from solar oil to Diesel oil. The difficulty may be removed either by evaluating such petroleum products on the basis of analysis and the recognition of definite scientific standards, or by remitting altogether the duty on petroleum products other than kerosene and benzine.

SECTION 5.—Animal Viscera.

Eighteen viscera, taken from ox, sheep, mule or donkey were analysed of which one only (sheep) was found to contain a poisonous substance. This was identified as barium carbonate. This chemical finds considerable use in Cyprus as a rat poison and accidental poisoning of animals by this means is very liable.

SECTION 6.—Scientific Education.

Opportunity was taken this year to revise completely the syllabus for the course of lectures in chemistry. This revision was effected so as to bring the course more into line with modern requirements without unnecessarily extending its scope. Accordingly a broader preparation in physics was given while due emphasis on the fundamentals, as distinct from the mere facts, of chemistry was observed. Some organic and bio-chemistry, suited to the special needs of these students, was also included in the course.

Moreover, since the students are unable to obtain practical experience in the Laboratory themselves numerous demonstrations and tests were performed in the lecture theatre and the Laboratory. Finally the standard required in examinations for the Government Certificate in Chemistry was raised.

The Government course commenced in March and extended over three months, and altogether 142 lectures and demonstrations were given. Lectures were given every day, and a test paper was set at the end of each month. Eleven students attended the course of whom ten passed the final examination and were awarded the Government Certificate. The results of this year's examination show that the revision of the course has been beneficial and that any serious student can reach the higher standard insisted upon.

SECTION 7.—Other Duties.

Other duties performed by the Government Analyst included :—Four public lectures delivered during the year on Food and Nutrition. The Government Analyst also acted as President of the Boards of Survey on (*a*) Police and Prison Stores ; (*b*) Village Road Tools ; (*c*) Dispensary Stores, Nicosia General Hospital. At the beginning of the year a short course of eight lectures on water, air, etc., was delivered to the Sanitary Inspectors' School at Nicosia. There has also been a considerable increase in the official correspondence of the Laboratory.

The following official reports were prepared and submitted to Government.

(*a*) Annual Report of the Government Analyst for 1929.

(*b*) Food and Drugs Report for the half-year ended December 31st, 1929.

(*c*) Food and Drugs Report for the half-year ended June 30th, 1930.

(*d*) Report on Cyprus and Australian flour.

(*e*) Suggestions for the Colonial Development scheme.

(*f*) Scheme for improving the system of Laboratory attendants in the Government Laboratory.

(*g*) Scheme for the reorganization of the Government Laboratory.

SECTION 8.—Miscellaneous.

Several miscellaneous investigations of interest were carried out for different persons and authorities. Investigations on antique bronzes and rings were carried out for the Nicosia Museum. The waters of the bays bordering on the Tekké Um Harram at the Salt Lake, Larnaca, were investigated with the object of determining the point at which mosquito larvæ cease to breed with increase in the salinity of the water. Investigation of a material sent in by the Road Engineers as a possible source of rock asphalt turned out to be a low grade terra umbra. A sample of carob bean meal of local manufacture was submitted for complete analysis and was found to be a useful feeding stuff. Lastly, an investigation was undertaken on behalf of the Cyprus Government Railway. It was reported that the Briquette Coal used as fuel contained verying and excessive amounts of ash. Analyses of samples from three consignments proved that there was little variation in composition, and therefore, in fuel value.

It is satisfactory to be able to record the initiation of three original investigations during 1930, *i.e.*, the purification of Larnaca salt ; the composition of various counterfeit coins ; and a study of two outbreaks of fatal poisoning by inedible fungi. Here it will be possible only to indicate some of the main results secured.

In the case of Larnaca salt, it is well known that this is an impure, low-grade product liable to considerable variation on the evidence of analysis. It is of poor colour and texture and readily dampens in moist air. It may contain anything up to 0.8% insoluble impurity. An attempt was therefore made not only to improve the colour and appearance of the salt but to remove as many of the impurities, both soluble and insoluble, as possible and so render it a more satisfactory product from the health point of view.

A simple method of evaporation and re-crystallization was worked out in the Laboratory and then applied on the semi-industrial scale at the Salt Lake, Larnaca. After overcoming many difficulties, foreseen and unforeseen, the process was worked successfully. The resulting product was a fine, white, dry material entirely free from insoluble matter and from most of the soluble impurities which cause common salt to cake. Moreover, a satisfactory yield of at least 80% was realized. So far as the quality is concerned the purified salt has given good results in practice. Whether Larnaca salt can be purified by this process on an economic basis can only be settled by testing the market and this will be done in 1931.

The investigation of poisonous fungi arose in connection with two important outbreaks of mushroom poisoning at Lefkoniko and Larnaca; in the former case 10 people died and in the latter one. From the forensic point of view the Larnaca case was of special interest because an alkaloid of the nature of muscarine, the poisonous principle of certain fungi, was isolated from the viscera. By investigating the species and habitat of both edible and inedible species of Cyprus mushrooms, it was possible to carry the investigation a stage further. Poisonous types were also examined for their content of alkaloids of the muscarine group.

The 54 counterfeit coins which have been examined appear to fall into two distinct categories, *i.e.*, one consisting of coins composed of practically pure tin and the other of coins of silver and copper, the silver varying between 60% and 80%. The comparatively high percentage of silver used in the counterfeit coins examined is probably explained by the low price of silver at present prevailing. A paper, embodying the analytical data and photographic records, is in preparation for publication.

It is hoped to carry out some nutrition research on Cyprus products and for this purpose a set of breeding albino rats, of Tyler strain of the Wistar Institute, was brought out from London. The animals bore the heat of the Cyprus summer well and have proved fertile. Sufficient rats have now been bred and acclimatized to contemplate serious experimental work.

SECTION 10.—Revenue.

Additions to revenue were made from the following sources:—

	£	*s.*	*cp.*
Government Analyst's Fees	24	12	6
Lecture Fees	11	0	0
Fines inflicted under the Food and Drugs Law, 1926 ..	40	10	0
Total	£76	2	6

The scale of fees chargeable for unofficial samples was revised during the year.

It is obvious from the volume of work dealt with in the Government Laboratory how hard the small staff must have worked, and to my assistant, Mr. Haralambides acknowledgment is specially due for his able co-operation.

APPENDIX E.

THE REPORT OF THE SOCIAL WORKER FOR 1930.

By P. M. Lyall, *Welfare Officer.*

The following is a short account of the work which has been carried on during the year.

Lectures and Films.

A series of lectures on hygiene was held at Larnaca during the first week of July, designed especially for the Greek teachers of that district. The following gave lectures:—The Director of Health on Sanitation, Dr. Blackaby on Malaria, Dr. Gosden on Bacteriology, Dr. Hopton on Venereal Diseases and also Tuberculosis, Dr. Pietroni on Common Ailments of School Children, Mr. Roe on Care of Animals, Dr. Symeonides on Leprosy, Mr. Weir of the American Academy on Citizenship, Dr. Willimott on Food and Health. The lecturers were listened to with great interest by the audience between 50 and 70 each day.

Some films on eyesight were received on loan from the League of Red Cross Societies, and with these a lecture was organized in each of the districts towns Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. The lecture was given by a specialist, and school teachers and the elder children in the secondary school were specially invited to attend.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the League of Red Cross Societies for the loan of films. During the past three years we have had 13 films covering a variety of subjects as the following list will show:—

Hygiene of the body. Wash your hands. Do not spit. Jinks.	Anti-Tuberculosis.
Fleas and Flies.	
Care of the Teeth.	
Tommy Tucker's Tooth.	
Malaria.	
Mosquitoes.	
Sight saving classes.	
Blindness.	
Correct Postures.	

Of these films those on malaria and the mosquito were found to be particularly useful for Cyprus and they have been bought, so that they are permanently available for the use of the island.

Leaflets and Posters.

A leaflet on trachoma and ophthalmia was prepared by Dr. Kalavros. It has been printed in Greek and Turkish and has been distributed to all the schools in the island, and also to the District Medical Officers.

A poster on health and cleanliness lithographed in colour and printed in Greek and Turkish has also been similarly circulated throughout the island.

The Mental Hospital.

As the outcome of a recommendation made by the Social Hygiene Council a board of visitors was appointed for the Mental Hospital, and some of their recommendations have been embodied in the plans for structural improvement to be carried out in the new year.

Infant Welfare Work.

The total number of infants attending for the year is 645 compared 592 the previous year, and 452 visits have been paid to the homes compared with 280 the year before. From February until the end of June the Infant Welfare Worker at Larnaca was lent to us for two days a week, after that until the close of the year it was only possible to have the centre opened one day in the week; but now with the help of the municipal rate the Infant Welfare Committee are arranging to have a whole-time worker, and the centre will open every day and will be thus carried on more effectively.

The District Medical Officer of Larnaca reports as follows:—

> In Larnaca 727 infants of first, and 548 of second age were attended, and 1,546 visits paid to houses.

The Day Nursery at Limassol is maintained entirely by voluntary efforts, and is open every weekday throughout the year except for the months of August and September. There are 50 children on the roll with a daily average attendance of 28 to 30 children.

Hostel for Girls.

This institution has functioned as usual. During the twelve months ending December 31st, there were 77 admissions compared with 52 in the same period of the previous year. The work is not spectacular, and cannot easily be tabulated, but it involves constant personal supervision and service.

In addition to 56 girls sent to the Hostel by the Police in Nicosia, the following numbers were sent by the Police in the district towns to the special lodgings provided:—Famagusta 23, Larnaca 31, Limassol 14, Paphos 14; in all 138.

APPENDIX F.

TABLE 1.

Dr. G. C. Strathairn, *Director of Health.*
Dr. A. S. Millard, *Assistant Inspector of Health.*
Dr. C. H. Cuff, *Surgical Specialist.*
Dr. R. E. Hopton, *Specialist in Venereal Diseases.*
Dr. L. Fraser, *District Medical Officer,* Famagusta.
Dr. E. J. Blackaby, *District Medical Officer,* Nicosia.
Dr. R. L. Cheverton, *District Medical Officer,* Limassol.
Dr. P. M. Polydorides, *District Medical Officer,* Kyrenia.
Dr. G. M. Pietroni, *District Medical Officer,* Larnaca.
Dr. Th. Astreos, *District Medical Officer,* Paphos.
Dr. H. Symeonides, *Assistant District Medical Officer,* Nicosia.
Dr. C. Myrianthis, *Rural Medical Officer,* Pedoulas.
Dr. M. Lazarides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Yialousa.
Dr. M. Kontarinis, *Rural Medical Officer,* Lefka.
Dr. Ph. Jacovides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Trikomo.
Dr. G. Atrides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Lefkoniko.
Dr. Ch. Papa Ioannou, *Rural Medical Officer,* Lythrodonda.
Dr. J. S. Makrides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Polis.
Dr. S. Constantinides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Lefkara.
Dr. C. Myrianthopoulos, *Rural Medical Officer,* Klirou.
Dr. P. Anastassiades, *Rural Medical Officer,* Athiænou.
Dr. Halil Fikri, *Rural Medical Officer,* Nicosia.
Dr. N. Fekkos, *Rural Medical Officer,* Akhna.
Dr. J. Christodoulides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Kilani.
Dr. A. Economides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Anoyira.
Dr. N. Stylianou, *Rural Medical Officer,* Palæokhorio.
Dr. Chr. Volos, *Rural Medical Officer,* Stroumbi.
Dr. M. Liassides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Morphou.
Dr. C. Rodosthenis, *Rural Medical Officer,* Kelokethara.
Dr. E. Paraskevaides, *Rural Medical Officer,* Lyso.
Dr. P. Demetriades, *Rural Medical Officer,* Kellaki.
Dr. S. N. Papadopoulos, *Rural Medical Officer,* Myrtou.
Dr. Z. K. Zardis, *Rural Medical Officer,* Agros.
Dr. P. Koumas, *Rural Medical Officer,* Limassol.
Dr. M. Pieris, *Rural Medical Officer,* Yerasa.
Miss A. Moxon, *Nursing Sister-in-Charge,* Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss A. Barclay, *Nursing Sister-in-Charge,* Limassol Government Hospital.
Miss E. C. Davies, *Nursing Sister,* Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss M. M. Murphy, *Nursing Sister,* Limassol Government Hospital.
Miss J. E. Crowe, *Nursing Sister,* Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss M. J. L. Pearce, *Nursing Sister,* Nicosia General Hospital.
Miss W. Wilson, *Nursing Sister,* Leper Hospital.
Miss C. A. Wyeth, *Nursing Sister,* Sanatorium.
M. Aziz, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*
Dr. S. G. Willimott, *Government Analyst.*
Dr. M. Gosden, *Government Bacteriologist.*
Dr. Hassan Tahsin Salih, *Travelling Oculist.*
Dr. Mehmed Ali, *Travelling Oculist.*
Dr. S. Lyssandrides, *Medical Superintendent,* Mental Hospital.
Dr. Ch. Kalavros, *Honorary Oculist,* Nicosia and Larnaca Hospitals.
Dr. Ch. Tornaritis, *Honorary Oculist,* Limassol Hospital.
Miss P. M. Lyall, *Welfare Officer.*
Dr. N. Ch. Michaelides, *Assistant Medical Officer,* Venereal Clinics.
Dr. M. I. Fterakis, *Assistant Medical Officer,* Venereal Clinics.
Dr. S. S. Pastides, *Assistant Medical Officer,* Venereal Clinics.
Dr. C. Kronides, *Assistant Medical Officer,* Venereal Clinics.
Dr. Hassan Atta Hikmet, *Assistant Medical Officer,* Venereal Clinics.
Dr. M. Papapetrou, *Assistant Medical Officer,* Venereal Clinics.
Dr. E. Magnis, *Health Officer,* Limassol.
Dr. A. Josephakis, *Health Officer,* Famagusta.
Dr. C. S. Markides, *Health Officer,* Larnaca.

APPENDIX G.

TABLE 2.

FINANCIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

EXPENDITURE, 1930.	£	s.	cp.
Personal Emoluments	24,625	5	0
Other Charges :—			
Transport Allowances	25	0	0
Wages :—			
Central Hospital, Nicosia	213	1	1
Sanatorium, Nicosia	54	17	6
Limassol Hospital	135	0	0
Mental Hospital	42	0	0
Leper Farm	332	14	5
Government Laboratories	50	7	3
Extra Quarantine Staff	33	0	0
Food, Clothing and Miscellaneous :—			
Central Hospital, Nicosia	2,508	1	0
Sanatorium, Nicosia	1,106	17	6
Limassol Hopsital	853	18	0
Mental Hospital	2,086	5	4
Leper Farm	2,487	13	8
Contributions to other Hospitals	1,272	0	0
Hospital Appliances and Furniture	567	19	3
Drugs, Surgical Appliances, Instruments, etc.	5,614	2	3
Religious Services at Leper Farm	48	0	0
Care of Healthy Children of Lepers	260	4	6
Rent	115	3	0
Extra Medical Assistance	231	5	4
Extra Nursing Assistance	275	17	4
Prevention of Disease	5,788	12	5
Disinfecting Apparatus Expenses	256	6	3
Midwifery Service	960	17	4
Social Hygiene :—			
Venereal Clinics	6,393	0	1
Social Worker	451	13	3
Chemicals for Analytical and Bacteriological Laboratories	196	13	3
Travelling Expenses	2,560	16	1
Expenses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Law, 1926	25	11	4
Travelling and other allowances to Medical Registration Law, 1917, and the Dentists Registration Law, 1926	—	—	—
Uniforms of Health Officers	303	2	4
Share of Cyprus in the Expenses of the Colonial Advisory Medical & Sanitary Committee	15	11	7
Contributions to Tropical Diseases Bureau	200	0	0
Lighting, etc.	331	0	7
Postage, Telegrams and Sundries	185	17	6
Special Expenditure :—			
X-Ray Apparatus	—	—	—
Treatment of Cancer	1,477	2	6
Training of Health Department Officials :—			
Leprosy	286	1	7
Trachoma	53	7	0
Total	£62,424	8	6

APPENDIX H.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
I. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases.							
1. Enteric Group :—							
(*a*) Typhoid Fever	4	27	5	31	—	45	49
(*b*) Paratyphoid A.	1	2	—	3	—	4	3
(*c*) Paratyphoid B.	2	3	—	5	—	1	4
(*d*) Type not defined	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
2. Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria :—							
(*a*) Tertian	—	221	6	221	4	3,058	2,611
(*b*) Quartan	1	87	—	88	—	825	753
(*c*) Aestivo-autumnal	—	94	—	94	1	758	854
(*d*) Cachexia	—	52	2	52	3	207	215
(*e*) Blackwater	—	2	—	2	—	1	1
6. Small-pox :—							
Alastrin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	6	—	6	—	498	402
8. Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	—	4	6
9. Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1	—	129	138
10. Diphtheria	2	5	1	7	—	1	1
11. Influenza	1	32	—	33	—	456	275
12. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps	2	9	—	11	—	502	207
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	13	10
16. Dysentery :—							
(*a*) Amœbic	—	7	1	7	—	169	140
(*b*) Bacillary	—	17	2	17	—	212	158
(*c*) Undefined or due to other causes	—	—	—	—	—	92	42
Carried forward	13	566	17	579	8	6,979	5,872

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	13	566	17	579	8	6,979	5,872
I. Epidemic, Entemic and Infectious Diseases—*continued.*							
17. Plague :—							
(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Spirochætosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ictero-hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy	—	1	—	1	—	4	2
21. Erysipelas	—	6	1	6	1	33	15
22. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
23. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	4	4	4	—	3	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases :— ..							
(*a*) Rubeola (German Measles)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Varicella (Chicken-Pox) ..	—	1	—	1	—	86	71
(*c*) Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Phlebotomus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Epidemic Dropsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
27. Anthrax	—	15	2	15	—	18	11
28. Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
29. Tetanus	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
30. Mycosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	1	31	1	32	—	120	101
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System ..	—	4	2	4	—	7	6
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	—	15	2	15	—	10	26
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	—	9	1	9	2	5	4
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ..	5	34	1	39	3	25	13
Carried forward	19	688	33	707	14	7,300	6,127

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought foward	19	688	33	707	14	7,300	6,127
I. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases—*continued.*							
36. Tuberculosis of other organs :—							
(*a*) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus)	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
(*b*) Bones	—	4	—	4	—	1	1
(*c*) Lymphatic System	—	11	—	11	1	45	25
(*d*) Genito-urinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Tuberculosis disseminated :— ..							
(*a*) Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Syphilis :—							
(*a*) Primary	—	13	—	13	1	82	14
(*b*) Secondary	2	13	—	15	1	459	287
(*c*) Tertiary	—	4	—	4	—	5	4
(*d*) Hereditary	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
(*e*) Period not indicated ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
39. Soft Chancre	—	7	—	7	1	99	15
40. A.—Gonorrhœa & its complications	8	191	—	199	6	1,584	710
B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
D.—Granuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
41. Septicæmia	—	11	6	11	—	12	6
42 Other Infectious Diseases :— ..							
Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases not mentioned above.							
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	18	—	18	2	3	3
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ..	—	6	1	6	1	5	1
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum	—	2	—	2	—	1	3
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	—	23	—	23	2	—	2
Carried forward	29	993	40	1,022	30	9,607	7,202

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	29	993	40	1,022	30	9,607	7,202
II. General Diseases not mentioned above—*continued.*							
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	1	13	3	14	—	—	9
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	25	—	25	1	12	16
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified ..	—	17	—	17	—	1	5
50. Tumours non-malignant	—	43	1	43	1	33	36
51. Acute Rheumatism	2	53	—	55	2	309	343
52. Chronic Rheumatism	—	54	—	54	2	581	815
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
58. Anæmia :—							
(*a*) Pernicious	1	4	1	5	—	190	115
(*b*) Other Anæmias & Chlorosis	—	25	—	25	—	700	1,138
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland :—							
(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	3	—	3	—	1	1
(*b*) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxoedema ..	—	7	1	7	—	—	—
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen	—	3	—	3	1	116	82
65. Leukæmia :—							
(*a*) Leukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Hodgkin's Disease	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Carried forward	33	1,243	46	1,276	37	11,559	9,769

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	33	1,243	46	1,276	37	11,559	9,769
II. General Diseases not mentioned above—*continued*.							
69. Other General Diseases :—							
Auto-intoxication	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	7
Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.							
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis)	—	6	4	6	—	2	2
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	1	—	1	—	5	1
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord	—	4	3	4	—	4	4
74. Apoplexy :—							
(*a*) Hæmorrhage	—	—	1	4	—	18	4
(*b*) Embolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Paralysis :—							
(*a*) Hemiplegia	1	7	2	8	1	22	16
(*b*) Other Paralyses	—	12	—	12	—	30	16
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
78. Epilepsy	—	5	1	5	—	63	31
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
80. Infantile Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
81. Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
82. A.—Hysteria	—	14	—	14	—	314	438
B.—Neuritis	1	17	—	18	—	978	691
C.—Neurasthenia	—	35	—	35	—	146	359
83. Cerebral Softening	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	—	1	—	1	—	94	110
Carried forward	35	1,351	57	1,386	38	13,256	11,460

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	35	1,351	57	1,386	38	13,256	11,460
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses—*contd.*							
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision :							
(*a*) Diseases of the eye ..	—	11	—	11	—	112	102
(*b*) Conjuctivitis	—	17	—	17	—	2,376	2,018
(*c*) Trachoma	3	25	—	28	1	4,608	3,917
(*d*) Tumours of the Eye ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
(*e*) Other affections of the Eye	—	34	—	34	3	1,350	1,104
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	1	23	—	24	2	649	606
IV. Affections of the Circulatory System.							
87. Pericarditis	—	2	1	2	—	1	1
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	—	5	1	5	—	22	24
89. Angina Pectoris	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
90. Other Diseases of the Heart :—							
(*a*) Valvular :— Mitral	—	12	1	12	—	54	43
Aortic	—	2	—	2	—	20	23
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	5	—	5	—	6	4
(*b*) Myocarditis	—	15	9	15	—	41	48
91. Diseases of the Arteries :—							
(*a*) Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(*b*) Arterio-Sclerosis	—	7	1	7	1	151	183
(*c*) Other diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
93. Diseases of the Veins :—							
Hæmorrhoids	—	21	—	21	1	94	38
Varicose Veins	—	16	—	16	1	42	37
Phlebitis	—	2	—	2	1	6	29
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System :-							
Lymphangitis	—	8	—	8	—	118	119
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	—	9	—	9	1	57	49
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	—	7	—	7	—	25	12
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Carried forward	39	1,578	70	1,617	50	22,997	19,820

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	39	1,578	70	1,617	50	22,997	19,820
V. Affections of the Respiratory System.							
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages :—							
Adenoids	1	7	—	8	—	35	38
Polypus	—	2	—	2	—	6	5
Rhinitis	—	1	—	1	—	97	82
Coryza	—	36	—	36	—	1,666	1,101
98. Affections of the Larynx :— ..							
Laryngitis	—	8	1	8	—	76	61
99. Bronchitis :—							
(*a*) Acute	1	71	5	72	2	1,406	1,239
(*b*) Chronic	—	74	—	74	2	1,281	1,134
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	—	42	8	42	—	99	69
101. Pneumonia :—							
(*a*) Lobar	1	88	21	89	5	233	99
(*b*) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	25	23
102. Pleurisy, Empyema	—	20	3	20	3	69	70
103. Congestion of the Lungs	1	29	2	30	—	41	40
104. Gangrene of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105. Asthma	1	8	—	9	—	275	236
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
107. Other affections of the Lungs :—							
Pulmonary Spirochætosis ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System.							
108. A.—Diseases of the Teeth or Gums :-							
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. ..	1	6	—	7	—	34	53
B.—Other affections of the Mouth :—							
Stomatitis	—	4	—	4	1	153	124
Glossitis, etc.	—	1	—	1	—	43	35
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils :—							
Tonsillitis	1	40	—	41	1	441	373
Pharyngitis	—	3	—	3	—	148	117
110. Affections of the Oesophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach	—	5	1	5	1	38	13
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	—	2	—	2	—	2	3
Carried forward	46	2,027	112	2,073	65	29,166	24,736

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	46	2,027	112	2,073	65	29,166	24,736
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*							
112. Other affections of the Stomach :—							
Gastritis	4	102	—	106	1	1,225	1,438
Dyspepsia, etc	1	44	—	45	—	1,705	2,414
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—							
Under two years	—	12	—	12	—	587	457
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis							
Two years and over	—	72	7	72	2	1,209	958
Colitis	—	29	—	29	—	159	156
Ulceration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114*a*. Sprue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites :							
(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	—	4	—	4	—	8	19
(*b*) Trematoda (Flukes) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma) :—							
Ascaris	—	1	—	1	—	122	87
Trichocephalus dispar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strongylus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxyuris	—	3	—	3	—	45	75
(*d*) Coccidia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Other parasites	—	—	—	—	—	26	29
(*f*) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
117. Appendicitis	2	120	2	122	3	70	116
118. Hernia	1	208	6	209	7	400	53
119. A.—Affections of the Anus Fistula, etc.	1	43	—	44	—	23	9
B.—Other affections of the Intestines :—							
Enteroptosis	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Constipation	—	12	—	12	—	772	809
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
121. Hydatid of the Liver	—	11	—	11	1	3	3
Carried forward	55	2,688	127	2,743	79	35,525	31,364

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	55	2,688	127	2,743	79	35,525	31,364
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*							
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver :—							
(*a*) Alcoholic	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
(*b*) Other forms	—	4	1	4	—	3	7
123. Biliary Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
124. Other affections of the Liver :—							
Abscess	—	1	—	1	—	15	11
Hepatitis	—	22	1	22	1	71	52
Colecystitis	—	5	—	5	1	14	20
Jaundice..	—	13	2	13	—	27	26
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ..	—	9	2	9	—	10	11
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	—	2	2	2	—	75	32
VII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (Non-Venereal).							
128. Acute Nephritis	3	17	4	20	1	69	74
129. Chronic	—	19	1	19	1	63	63
130. A.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Schistosomiasis..	—	1	—	1	—	44	2
131. Other affections of the Kidneys :—							
Pyelitis, etc.	—	10	1	10	—	6	12
132. Urinary Calculus	—	23	1	23	1	47	33
133. Diseases of the Bladder :—							
Cystitis	1	14	—	15	1	82	46
134. Diseases of the Urethra :—							
(*a*) Stricture	1	9	—	10	—	6	—
(*b*) Other	1	6	—	7	—	17	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate :—							
Hypertrophy	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Prostatitis	—	16	2	16	2	34	—
Carried forward	61	2,859	144	2,920	87	36,126	31,759

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forsard	61	2,859	144	2,920	87	36,126	31,759
VIII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (Non-Venereal)—*cntd.*							
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man :—							
Epididymitis	—	5	—	5	—	12	—
Orchitis	—	21	—	21	—	55	—
Hydrocele	—	14	—	14	1	37	—
Ulcer of Penis	—	4	—	4	—	7	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries	—	23	—	23	2	—	10
138. Salpingitis :—							
Abscess of the Pelvis	1	27	3	28	—	—	41
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	1	29	1	30	1	—	18
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	1	35	—	36	2	—	266
141. A.—Metritis	1	58	—	59	5	—	279
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs :—							
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	11	—	11	—	—	23
Amenorrhœa	—	4	—	4	—	—	61
Dysmenorrhœa	—	5	—	5	—	—	126
Leucorrhœa	—	1	—	1	—	—	9
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal :—							
Mastitis	—	6	—	6	—	—	46
Abscess of Breast	—	6	—	6	—	—	57
VIII. Puerperal State.							
143. A.—Normal Labour	13	281	—	294	6	—	34
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy :—							
(*a*) Abortion	—	53	—	53	—	—	69
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy	1	59	1	60	4	—	187
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	3	—	3	—	—	53
145. Other accidents of Parturition ..	3	26	—	29	—	—	8
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	9	4	11	—	—	23
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
149. Ssquelæ of Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Carried forward	84	3,541	155	3,625	108	36,237	33,076

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	84	3,541	155	3,625	108	36,237	33,076
IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.							
151. Gangrene	1	10	3	11	2	2	3
152. Boil :—							
Carbuncle	—	19	—	19	1	720	463
153. Abscess :— ..							
Whitlow	—	10	—	10	—	118	64
Cellulitis	7	193	4	200	10	590	398
154. A.—Tinea	—	7	—	7	—	32	24
B.—Scabies	—	2	—	2	—	150	82
155. Other Diseases of the Skin :—							
Erythema	—	5	—	5	—	189	139
Urticaria	—	1	—	1	—	52	59
Eczema	2	20	—	22	1	600	536
Herpes	—	2	—	2	—	78	47
Psoriasis	—	3	—	3	—	91	66
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Myiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chigoes	—	—	—	—	—	44	13
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous).							
156. Diseases of Bones :—							
Osteitis	1	18	1	19	—	40	20
157. Diseases of Joints :—							
Arthritis	2	23	2	25	2	157	130
Synovitis	—	21	—	21	1	13	2
158. Other Diseases of Bones of Organs of Locomotion	—	15	—	15	—	110	86
XI. Malformations.							
159. Malformations :—							
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malformations	4	17	—	21	1	—	—
Carried forward	101	3,907	165	4,008	126	39,224	35,210

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining Hospital in at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	101	3,907	165	4,008	126	39,224	35,210
XII. Diseases of Infancy.							
160. Congenital Debility	—	1	—	1	—	28	8
161. Premature Birth	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
162. Other affections of Infancy ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. Affections of Old Age.							
164. Senility :— Senile Dementia	—	2	—	2	—	5	5
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes.							
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
169. Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
170. Suicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide by crushing..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175. Food Poisoning :— .. Botulism	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
176. Attacks of poisonous animals :— Snake Bite	—	6	—	6	1	6	4
Insect Bite	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
177. Other accidental Poisonings ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
178. Burns (by Fire)	2	18	3	20	—	77	62
179. Burns (other than by Fire) ..	—	5	—	5	—	37	43
180. Suffocation (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	—	10	—	10	2	9	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	—	104	—	104	3	742	275
185. Wounds (by Fall)	2	31	—	33	—	393	140
Carried forward	105	4,087	168	4,192	134	40,540	35,756

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	105	4,087	168	4,192	134	40,540	35,756
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes—*contd.*							
186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries) ..	—	—	—	—	—	31	4
187. Wounds (by Machinery)	—	6	—	6	—	3	2
188. Wounds (crushing, *e.g.* railway accidents, etc.	—	6	—	6	—	9	3
189 Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, etc.	—	7	—	7	—	93	41
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
192. A.—Over fatigue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Hunger or Thirst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	46	2
194. Exposure to Heat :—	—						
Heatstroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	—	2	—	2	—	1	2
195. Lighting Stroke	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201. A.—Dislocation	—	12	—	12	—	28	16
B.—Sprain	1	7	—	8	—	38	17
C.—Fracture	9	106	2	115	9	85	35
202. Other external Injuries	3	132	2	135	1	961	439
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause	—	—	—	—	—	7	0
XV. Ill-defined Diseases.							
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown) ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	0
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined :—							
Ascites	1	26	3	27	1	28	24
Oedema	—	4	1	4	—	3	2
Asthenia	—	67	—	67	—	1,683	1,245
Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperpyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	86	78
B.—Malingering	1	1	—	2	—	18	16
XVI. Diseases, the total of which have not caused ten Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	130	67
Total	120	4,464	176	4,584	145	43,813	37,752