

## **Annual medical & sanitary report / Cyprus.**

### **Contributors**

Cyprus. Medical Department.

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CYPRUS

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ANNUAL

MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT

1934

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*PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS*

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NICOSIA:  
PRINTED AT THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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[Sept., 1935. M.P. 262/35.]



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
NICOSIA, CYPRUS,  
31st May, 1935.

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 1934, together with the returns, etc., appended thereto.*

*I have the honour to be,*

*Sir,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

E. A. NEFF,  
*Senior Medical Officer.*

*The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Cyprus.*

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# ANNUAL MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

## I. ADMINISTRATION.

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

The establishment of the Medical Department, Cyprus, consisted, during 1934, of :

#### MEDICAL STAFF.

- 1 Senior Medical Officer.
- 1 Surgical Specialist.
- 1 Government Bacteriologist.
- 1 Government Analyst.
- 1 Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital.
- 3 Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeons.
- 3 Honorary Dentists.
- 3 Travelling Ophthalmic Surgeons.
- 3 District Medical Officers, 1st Grade.
- 3 Medical Officers, 1st Grade.
- 20 Medical Officers, 2nd Grade.
- 1 School Medical Officer.
- 14 District Surgeons.

#### ENGLISH NURSING STAFF.

- 4 Matrons.
- 6 Nursing Sisters.

#### OTHER MEDICAL AND SANITARY STAFF.

- 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- 6 District Sanitary Inspectors.
- 7 Sanitary Inspectors, 1st Grade.
- 17 Sanitary Inspectors, 2nd Grade.
- 28 Compounders.
- 1 Medical Storekeeper.
- 1 Assistant Medical Storekeeper.
- 1 Housekeeper, Nicosia Hospital.
- 7 Staff Nurses.
- 8 Male Orderlies.
- 13 Probationer Nurses.
- 1 Head Warder, Mental Hospital.
- 13 Mental Hospital Attendants.
- 3 Guards (Leper Farm).
- 1 Assistant to Analyst.
- 1 Bacteriological Assistant.
- 2 Government Midwives.

#### CLERICAL STAFF.

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

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

*Note.*—For names of the principal appointments, see Appendix F.



## PRINCIPAL ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Acting Appointment</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Dr. Cyril H. Cuff, Surgical Specialist .. .. .	Senior Medical Officer ..	1. 1.34—6. 7.34 13. 7.34—22. 9.34 30. 9.34—12.12.34	
Dr. R. L. Cheverton, then District Medical Officer ..	Senior Medical Officer .. Surgical Specialist ..	7. 7.34—12. 7.34 23. 9.34—29. 9.34	
Dr. Spyros Constantinides, Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	District Medical Officer, Limassol .. .. .	1. 1.34—14. 4.34	
Mr. L. Haralambides, Asst. to Analyst .. .. .	Analyst .. .. .	1. 1.34—17. 1.34 5. 5.34—24.10.34	
Mr. E. Christofides, District Sanitary Inspector ..	Chief Sanitary Inspector	28. 4.34—29. 4.34	
Mr. Chr. V. Papadopoulos, District Sanitary Inspector	Chief Sanitary Inspector	30. 4.34—26. 5.34	
Dr. P. Koumas, Medical Officer, 2nd Grade.. ..	District Medical Officer, Limassol .. .. . District Medical Officer, Famagusta .. .. .	7. 7.34—12. 7.34 23. 9.34—29. 9.34 4.11.34—31.12.34	
Miss M. M. Murphy, Nursing Sister .. .. .	Matron, Nicosia General Hospital .. .. .	7. 2.34—6. 3.34 21.12.34—31.12.34	
Miss H. M. Morsley, Nursing Sister .. .. .	Matron, Nicosia General Hospital .. .. .	24.11.34—27.11.34 7.12.34—20.12.34	
Mr. E. J. Menikefs, Clerk, 3rd Grade .. .. .	Matron, Sanatorium ..	7. 7.34—17.10.34	

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Date</i>
Dr. Erroll Aubrey Neff ..	Senior Medical Officer ..	24th Nov., 1934
Dr. Hassan Atta Hikmet ..	Medical Officer, 2nd Grade..	1st Jan., 1934
Dr. Frank Elliott Bolton ..	Honorary Consulting Surgeon, Kyrenia Hospital	10th Oct., 1934
Dr. Halil Fikri .. ..	Honorary District Surgeon	10th Jan., 1934
Dr. C. Zachariades .. ..	do. do.	22nd do. 1934
Dr. G. A. Avraamides ..	do. do.	1st Feb., 1934
Miss Helen M. Morsley ..	Nursing Sister .. ..	9th March, 1934
Miss Dorothy Drew.. ..	do. .. ..	25th May, 1934
Miss Lilian Seymour .. ..	do. .. ..	20th July, 1934
Miss Winifred Hunton ..	do. .. ..	24th Aug., 1934
Miss Margaret D. Williams..	do. .. ..	28th Dec., 1934

## PROMOTIONS.

Nil.

## RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS AND TRANSFERS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Date</i>
Dr. R. L. Cheverton .. ..	District Medical Officer ..	4th Nov., 1934
Miss J. E. Crowe .. ..	Nursing Sister .. ..	13th April, 1934
Miss M. McGrail .. ..	do. .. ..	28th July, 1934
Miss E. C. Davis .. ..	do. .. ..	9th Nov., 1934
Miss E. M. Slater .. ..	do. .. ..	4th Dec., 1934

## DEATHS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Date</i>
Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Hall	Nursing Sister .. ..	28th May, 1934

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

The following Laws, Regulations and Orders were passed during the year :—

LAWS.

No. 21 of 1934.—To provide for the change of Official and Departmental titles appearing in enactments. (The title of Chief Medical Officer or Director of Health changed to Senior Medical Officer and the title Department of Health changed to Medical Department.)

No. 27 of 1934.—A Law to amend the Law to control and promote Public Health in Summer Resorts.

REGULATIONS, ORDERS, ETC.

<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Subject</i>
138	..	The Quarantine (Amendment) Regulations, 1934.
823	..	The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1932.
1109	..	Kantara declared a summer resort under the Public Health Laws, 1928 and 1934.
1110	..	Regulations under the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926.
1154	..	The Public Health Anti-Malaria Law, 1924.

New Burial Grounds were ordered for the following villages :—

<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Subject</i>
69	..	Mamonia	710	..	Livadhia (Famagusta)
198	..	Akhna	997	..	Ayii Vavatsinias
337	..	Nikoklia	1250	..	Kedhares
521	..	Kathikas			

Bye-laws, touching health matters, were made under the Municipal Corporations Law by the following Municipalities :—

<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Municipality</i>	<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Municipality</i>
240	..	Limassol	772	..	Kythrea
401	..	Nicosia	837	..	Morphou
444	..	Lapithos			

The Public Health (Villages) Law was applied to the following villages :—

<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Village</i>	<i>No. of Notice in Gazette</i>		<i>Village</i>
188	..	Klirou	1074	..	Pharmakas
196	..	Lefkara	1099	..	Kellaki
484	..	Psomolophou	1137	..	Arakapas
616	..	Galataria	1168	..	Mesayitonia
902	..	Vrecha	1300	..	Yerolakkos
1073	..	Pera	1365	..	Alona

(c.) FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Personal Emoluments..	£25,115 15 4 ..	£24,642 14 6 ..	£22,793 13 6 ..	£22,097 0 1
Other Charges ..	£29,754 11 0 ..	£28,766 10 1 ..	£26,105 0 8 ..	£27,557 4 0
Totals ..	£54,870 6 4 ..	£53,409 4 7 ..	£48,898 14 5 ..	£49,654 4 1

As compared with the total expenditure of the Island during 1934, £714,157. 18s. 1cp., this equals 6.95%.

The total revenue of the Medical and Sanitary Department, as shown below, amounted to £2,808. 1s. 0cp.



REVENUE.							£	s.	cp.
1. Sale of Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	12	1
2. Hospital Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,205	13	7
3. Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	11	3
4. Chemist's Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	0	0
5. Registration of Diplomas	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	1	0
6. Quarantine Dues and Health Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	952	2	7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,808	1	0

## (D.) MEDICAL STORES.

*Working of Headquarters Medical Stores during the Year 1934.*

	£
Value of stock on 1st January, 1934	3,021
Bought during 1934	5,129
	8,150
Value of stock on 31st December, 1934	2,842
Value of stock issued equals	£5,308

## II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

## (A.) GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the continuation of the drought referred to in the Report for 1932, the incidence of malaria is still low. In 1931 there were 17,774 cases, in 1932, 12,976, in 1933 the figure fell to 10,145 and in 1934 there were 11,665 cases. The spleen rate for the districts and principal towns shows a corresponding fall.

The increase of patients seen by members of the Department and noted in previous years continues. The total was 187,781 made up of 113,110 out-patients, 5,394 in-patients, 45,813 children examined for spleen enlargement, 3,378 new cases at the Venereal Diseases Clinics, 235 at the Mental Hospital and 19,851 examined by the Honorary Dentists.

## (B.) DISEASES.

Communicable diseases are dealt with under Section III.

*Cancer.*—137 out-patients and 152 in-patients are recorded against 125 and 136 of the previous year. (For full details see Appendix A.)

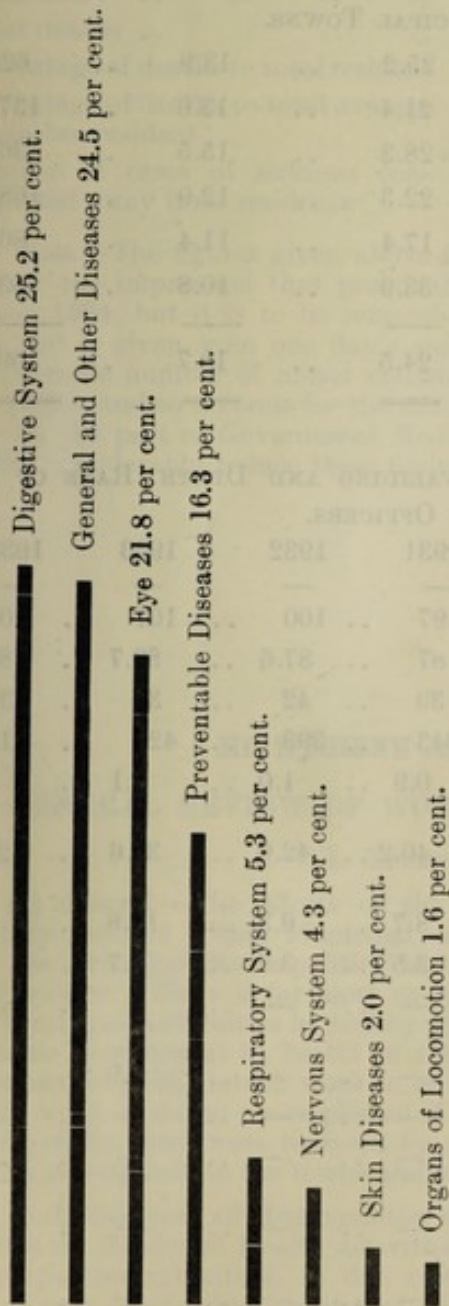
*Rheumatism.*—The number of cases, among out-patients, has decreased from 1,368 in 1933, to 1,228 in 1934, while among in-patients it has increased from 65 to 82.

*Eye Diseases.*—Over 25,000 cases have been seen during the year. The principal condition, for which patients seek treatment, is trachoma and its sequelæ. The results of treatment are good and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

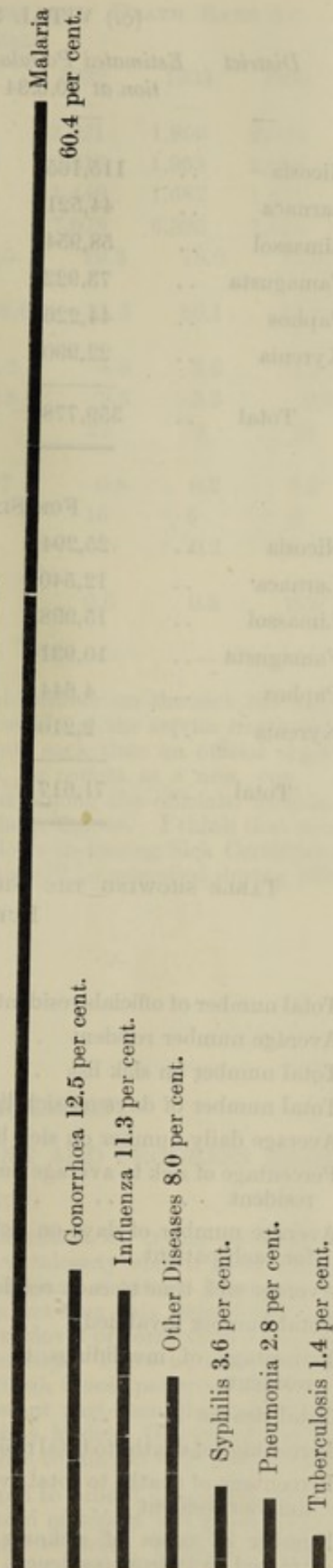
*Wounds.*—A considerable increase of cases of cutting and stabbing instruments was observed during the year. 2,299 cases were treated: of these 76% are males.

*Venereal Diseases.*—Some 3,378 new cases attended for treatment during the year. The problem of dealing with this serious question remains a vexed one—Syphilis is undoubtedly decreasing owing to energetic treatment, but Gonorrhoea remains practically in *status quo*. Greater efforts are made, along educational lines, especially in schools. For details see Appendix E.

(a)—General Systemic and Preventable Diseases



(b)—Communicable Diseases





## (c.) VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1934.

<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion at 30.6.34</i>	<i>Birth Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Figure.</i>
Nicosia ..	115,165	28.5	12.4	111.4
Larnaca ..	44,521	26.8	12.5	123.9
Limassol ..	58,954	30.8	14.1	134.6
Famagusta ..	73,922	31.6	12.9	139.3
Paphos ..	44,226	34.2	14.8	144.0
Kyrenia ..	22,990	30.4	13.7	136.9
Total ..	359,778	30.1	13.2	128.9

## FOR SIX PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Nicosia ..	25,294	25.2	13.9	62.6
Larnaca ..	12,540	21.4	13.6	137.5
Limassol ..	15,998	28.3	15.5	136.5
Famagusta ..	10,931	22.3	12.0	168.0
Paphos ..	4,644	17.4	11.4	86.4
Kyrenia ..	2,210	33.9	10.8	80.0
Total ..	71,617	24.5	13.7	109.5

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

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total number of officials resident ..	97	100	101	102
Average number resident ..	87	87.6	89.7	86.6
Total number on sick list ..	39	42	33	30
Total number of days on sick list ..	343	393	425	219
Average daily number on sick list ..	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6
Percentage of sick to average number resident ..	40.2	42.0	36.6	29.4
Average number of days on sick list for each patient ..	8.7	9.3	12.8	7.3
Average sick time to each resident ..	3.5	3.9	4.7	2.0
Total number invalided ..	—	—	1	—
Percentage of invalidings to total residents ..	—	—	0.9	—
Total deaths ..	—	—	—	2
Percentage of deaths to total residents ..	—	—	—	1.9
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident ..	—	—	—	2.3
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence ..	—	—	—	—

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

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total number of officials resident ..	2,858	2,821	1,959	2,025
Average number resident .. ..	2,846	2,815	1,953	2,016
Total number on sick list .. ..	2,628	1,449	1,687	1,671
Total number of days on sick list ..	11,152	7,078	6,592	7,121
Average daily number on sick list ..	30.5	19.3	18.0	19.5
Percentage of sick to average number resident .. .. .	92.0	51.3	86.1	82.8
Average number of days on sick list for each patient .. .. .	4.2	4.8	3.9	4.2
Average sick time to each resident..	3.8	2.5	3.3	3.5
Total number invalided .. ..	22	22	4	21
Percentage of invalidings to total resident .. .. .	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0
Total deaths .. .. .	11	16	5	5
Percentage of deaths to total resident	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident .. .. .	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence ..	—	—	—	—

*Note.*—The figures given above for total number on the sick list might convey the impression that practically the whole of the service has been ill during 1934, but it is to be remembered that, each time an official reports sick and is given even one day's sick leave, he counts as a new case. A considerable number of minor maladies occur among the officials, including the Police, and so account for the somewhat large figures. I think that more care on the part of Government Medical Officers in issuing Sick Certificates, would considerably reduce these figures. This will be remedied during 1935.

### III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

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

##### I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *General.*—The efforts of the administration in trying to improve sanitary matters within Municipal areas have already shown good results and the principal Municipalities have now trained Sanitary Inspectors in their service. There is far more co-operation between this Department and the Municipal Authorities in dealing with the removal or correction of obvious elements detrimental to health of the community. There is, however, yet considerable public health work to be done within Municipal areas and much better work could be accomplished if the present part-time Medical Officers employed by them were replaced by whole-time Medical Officers of Health. Health propaganda in the towns and villages has continued with good results.

Early this year all Municipalities were asked to submit a report in respect of 1934 on Municipal Health activities. A form of report was given and all Municipalities submitted, in due course, their reports. That of Limassol was of such outstanding merit that I include it at Appendix I.



(b) *Personnel*.—The table subjoined gives the permanent staff employed on Hygiene and Sanitation.

	Chief Sanitary Inspectors	District Sanitary Inspectors	Sanitary Inspectors, 1st Grade	Sanitary Inspectors, 2nd Grade	Quarantine Sanitary Inspectors	Government Midwives		
Nicosia .. ..	—	1	2	4	—	1		
Larnaca .. ..	—	1	1	3	1	—		
Limassol .. ..	—	1	2	3	1	—		
Famagusta .. ..	—	1	1	4	2	—		
Paphos .. ..	—	1	1	2	—	—		
Kyrenia .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—		
Colony .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Total .. ..	1	6	7	17	4	1		

Besides the above staff, large numbers of temporary sanitary labourers are employed during the malarial season in dealing with rivers, wells and other collections of water.

## II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

### (a) *Insect-borne Diseases.*

*Malaria*.—The number of Malaria cases reported was 11,665 as compared with 10,145 in 1933 and 12,976 in 1932. The percentage of Malaria cases was 9.8% of the combined out-patients and in-patients during 1934. The spleen rates, in the subjoined tables, show a marked improvement over 1933 returns.

#### SPLEEN RATE RETURN FOR THE SIX TOWNS, 1934.

Town	Total examined	Enlarged Spleen	Spleen Rate
Nicosia .. ..	2,828	24	0.8
Larnaca and Scala	1,512	8	0.5
Limassol .. ..	2,654	20	0.7
Famagusta and Varosha ..	1,387	12	0.8
Ktima and Paphos	622	7	1.1
Kyrenia .. ..	420	6	1.4
Total .. ..	9,423	77	0.8

#### SPLEEN RATE RETURN (OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER) FOR THE SIX DISTRICTS, 1934.

District	Total examined	Enlarged Spleen.	Spleen Rate
Nicosia .. ..	13,998	994	7.1
Larnaca .. ..	5,317	368	6.9
Limassol .. ..	8,419	599	7.1
Famagusta .. ..	9,385	449	4.7
Paphos .. ..	5,577	483	8.6
Kyrenia .. ..	3,117	205	6.5
Total .. ..	45,813	3,098	6.7

## GAS OIL, PARIS GREEN, QUININE ISSUED AND USED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Year 1934	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Famagusta	Paphos	Kyrenia	Total	Amount of Quinine in kilos
	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	
Gas Oil ..	10160.	3031.744	9003.908	6080.760	7016.496	6064.504	41357.412	
Paris Green	121.562	—	—	58.059	86.182	—	265.803	
Quinine Sulph. ..	62.236	15.443	43.514	24.164	18.350	11.628	175.335	
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. II ..	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. III ..	16,000	—	7,000	5,000	500	500	29,000	3,740
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. IV ..	29,500	3,000	32,000	22,000	2,000	—	88,500	approxi- mately. 17,230
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. IV ..	153,000	12,000	46,000	17,000	3,000	3,000	234,000	approxi- mately. 75,750

## DETAILED FIGURES OF PRINCIPAL ANTI-MALARIAL WORKS CARRIED OUT.

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Fgusta.	Paphos	Kyrenia
River beds, drains, streams, dealt with and new drains made, in miles .. ..	453	235	247	33½	427	106
Wells covered, filled, oiled and stocked with fish ..	22,374	10,745	4,984	26,562	5,760	3,599
Tanks stocked with fish ..	149	18	27	473	48	131
Premises inspected .. ..	236,896	155,273	249,288	240,701	87,355	74,851
Number of visits to villages by Sanitary Staff .. ..	3,192	1,202	1,693	2,924	4,661	641
Paris Green used, in lb. ..	228	—	3	109	156	11½
Gas Oil used, in tons ..	9	2	9	9½	11½	8

The drainage of the marshy area near Athienou has already resulted in a marked improvement in the health of the population of that village. Little malaria has been reported there and the mosquito nuisance has disappeared. The spleen rate of the school children has dropped to 3.7% as compared with 27.7% in 1931. The drainage has been extended beyond Ayia village and it is hoped that the health of that village will also now improve. It is proposed further to extend the drainage work in order to protect Aphanis and Melousha villages.

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

*Smallpox and Vaccination.*—No case of smallpox occurred in 1934.

The table below shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year under review.

Number of vaccinations .. ..	14,288
Primary vaccinations .. ..	11,118
Successful .. ..	8,036
Unsuccessful .. ..	1,848
Not accounted for .. ..	1,234
Re-vaccinations .. ..	3,170
Successful .. ..	768
Unsuccessful .. ..	2,179
Not accounted for .. ..	223

*Plague.*—Cyprus has been fortunate in having escaped plague for years although practically all other countries, with which the island is in close contact, have had the disease.

There are no records to show the occurrence of the disease in the island since the British Occupation in 1878. To what this is due is difficult to say as, beyond quarantine measures, no efforts have been made, until recently, to reduce the rat population at the ports and big towns. There remains plenty of opportunity for rat harbourage and the two species of rats as well as the rat-fleas, commonly associated with epidemics of plague, are still to be found in considerable numbers.



In order to provide a better method of rat destruction and afford deratisation facilities to ships the Chief Sanitary Inspector was sent to study the methods adopted in the big ports of Port Said, Alexandria and Beirut and since his return the work of rat destruction has been carried on more successfully. 512 rats were trapped by the Sanitary Staff and spleen smears were examined by the Government Bacteriologist. (For report on the species of fleas, etc., see Appendix B.)

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—There were 233 cases of this disease reported during the year as compared with 275 reported last year. As it has been mentioned in last year's Report the reported cases certainly do not represent the total number of cases in the island. There is, however, a growing desire on the part of sufferers to be admitted to the Sanatorium but unfortunately there are not beds available for all cases. The present accommodation is for 40 patients. The question of providing District accommodation, for advanced cases, has not yet been successful. Many people have attended lectures, given on this subject during the last few years and it is noted, with much satisfaction, that the public are beginning to realize and appreciate modern methods of control. It is hoped that another Sanatorium with at least 50 beds will be established soon. It is most important that this should be at a proper height and utilized as a therapeutic institution only.

It is also important that dispensaries for pre-tubercular work be provided in the principal towns and that these be properly equipped and staffed for early diagnosis and treatment.

The formation of an anti-tuberculosis league is also essential. This league would provide the means to spread necessary information throughout the Colony, assist those who have been treated at the Sanatorium or are receiving home treatment, employ extra visiting nurses and purchase food for indigent patients.

A proper Tuberculosis Survey of the whole island would unfold much useful information on the whole question.

The following tables give details collected from the notification cards.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.													
<i>By Sex and Age Groups.</i>													
<i>Male</i>	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75	NR.	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grand Total.
Nicosia	—	—	2	3	7	6	3	1	1	—	—	2	25
Larnaca	—	—	—	2	1	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	14
Limassol	—	—	1	4	5	9	3	7	—	—	—	1	30
Famagusta	—	—	—	2	7	8	3	5	1	—	—	1	27
Paphos	—	—	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	—	—	—	20
Kyrenia	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	12
Total	—	—	4	15	25	34	22	17	6	1	—	4	128
<i>Female</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicosia	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	14
Larnaca	—	—	1	3	1	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	17
Limassol	—	—	1	4	1	7	4	3	1	—	—	1	22
Famagusta	—	—	2	2	6	9	6	3	1	—	—	—	29
Paphos	—	—	1	4	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	18
Kyrenia	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5
Total	—	—	6	16	17	31	19	10	4	—	—	2	105
Grand total	—	—	10	31	42	65	41	27	10	1	—	6	233

*Cases by Race.*

<i>British</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Turk</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	—	—	—
—	179	51	3	233



*Cases per 10,000 of Population per District.*

Nicosia .. .. .	3.3
Larnaca .. .. .	6.9
Limassol .. .. .	8.8
Famagusta .. .. .	7.5
Paphos .. .. .	8.5
Kyrenia .. .. .	7.3
Whole Colony .. .. .	6.4

*DYSENTERY.*

The total number of dysentery cases notified during the year 1934 amount to 377.

There were outbreaks of dysentery in the villages of Pelendria and Leonarisso but owing to energetic measures taken by this Department outbreaks were stamped out.

The following tables give details collected from the notification cards.

*By Sex and Age Groups.*

<i>Male</i>	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	NR.	Total	Grand Total
Nicosia	8	1	—	2	2	5	4	2	2	1	—	—	27	—
Larnaca	10	1	2	—	1	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	22	—
Limassol	16	10	13	4	2	3	4	4	3	1	—	—	60	—
Famagusta	29	11	2	2	1	7	5	1	4	—	2	—	64	—
Paphos	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
Kyrenia	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Total	78	24	18	8	6	18	14	11	12	2	3	—	194	—
<i>Female</i>														
Nicosia	4	—	—	3	1	3	5	1	1	3	—	—	21	48
Larnaca	4	1	2	3	1	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	23	45
Limassol	16	9	3	—	7	6	4	1	5	1	1	—	53	113
Famagusta	22	2	5	4	9	10	10	2	5	2	—	—	71	135
Paphos	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	11	24
Kyrenia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	12
Total	51	13	10	12	19	27	23	7	13	6	2	—	183	377
Grand total	129	37	28	20	25	45	37	18	25	8	5	—	377	—

*Cases by Race.*

<i>British</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Turk</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	324	47	5	377

*Cases per 10,000 of Population per District.*

Nicosia .. .. .	4.1
Larnaca .. .. .	10.1
Limassol .. .. .	19.1
Famagusta .. .. .	18.2
Paphos .. .. .	5.4
Kyrenia .. .. .	5.2
Whole Colony .. .. .	10.4

*Cases by Months.*

January .. 13	May .. 105	September .. 16
February .. 4	June .. 49	October .. 31
March .. 5	July .. 29	November .. 36
April .. 24	August .. 21	December .. 44

## DIPHtheria.

Sporadic cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year under report. 31 cases are reported.

<i>Cases by Sex and Age Group.</i>									
	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	Over 35	Total.
Male ..	11	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	15
Female ..	7	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	16

<i>Cases by Months.</i>							
January ..	3	May ..	2	September ..	2		
February ..	1	June ..	2	October ..	5		
March ..	2	July ..	1	November ..	6		
April ..	2	August ..	2	December ..	3		

*Cases by Race:* British, —. Greek, 20. Turks, 11. Other, —. Total, 31.

## TYPHOID.

There were 411 cases of Typhoid Fever reported during the year as against 528 in 1933. With the exception of an explosive epidemic in a village in Larnaca District, where a temporary hospital had to be established, all cases were of sporadic nature. After the autumn rains, however, and particularly during the last few days of the year, many cases of this disease were recorded and the establishment of temporary hospitals in three villages was necessary early in 1935 in order to control this disease—reference to this will be made in 1935 Annual Report. The cause of such epidemics, as a rule, is traced to the village water supply. This supply—in many cases wells—being polluted through the existing indiscriminate use of the open yard as a latrine and the absence of proper refuse disposal. There is also considerable reason to believe that the disease is to some extent spread by flies and through carriers.

544 persons were given T.A.B. Vaccine.

The following table shows details collected from notification cards.

By Sex and Age Groups.														
Male	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	NR.	Total	Grand Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicosia	7	10	13	7	4	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	47	
Larnaca	14	25	21	5	7	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	82	
Limassol	4	8	8	6	1	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	38	
Famagusta	2	7	6	5	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	28	
Paphos	—	4	3	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Kyrenia	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	57	53	29	16	21	10	2	3	—	—	—	218	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicosia	7	11	11	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	87
Larnaca	14	17	18	19	9	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	90	172
Limassol	4	6	8	3	9	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	35	73
Famagusta	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	38
Paphos	—	3	—	1	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	15	32
Kyrenia	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	25	40	40	35	26	17	5	4	1	—	—	—	193	411
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total	52	97	93	84	42	38	15	6	4	—	—	—	411	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Cases by Months.</i>							
January ..	7	May ..	38	September ..	51		
February ..	3	June ..	41	October ..	58		
March ..	5	July ..	38	November ..	38		
April ..	5	August ..	43	December ..	84		

*Cases by Race:* British, 1. Greek, 371. Turk, 36. Other, 3.



*Cases per 10,000 of Population per District.*

Nicosia .. .. .	7.4
Larnaca .. .. .	38.6
Limassol .. .. .	12.3
Famagusta .. .. .	5.1
Paphos .. .. .	7.2
Kyrenia .. .. .	3.9
Whole Colony .. .. .	11.4

*Paratyphoid A.*—Ten cases have been notified from the following Districts: Nicosia 3, Larnaca 1, Limassol 3, Famagusta 2, and Paphos 1.

*Paratyphoid B.*—Five cases are recorded; three from Nicosia District, one from Larnaca and one from Kyrenia.

*Trachoma.*—11,918 cases were seen during 1934 as compared with 12,007 in 1933.

*Undulant Fever.*—No case reported.

*(c) Helminthic Disease.*

*Schistosomiasis.*—No intensive campaign against this disease was carried out during 1934. The disease is restricted to one locality and following systematic treatment it is becoming less frequent.

*Ascaris.*—170 out-patients are recorded this year, as compared with 201 in 1933.

## III. GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

*Sewage Disposal.*

On account of shortage of water there is no town or village in the island possessing a proper and general sewage disposal system. Individual houses and particularly those close to the towns, dispose of their sewage by septic tanks. In others ordinary cesspools are to be found. The majority however have no system at all. Efforts are being made by means of lectures and demonstrations to educate the people in the importance of proper disposal.

## IV. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

There is now a marked improvement in the general condition of the schools in the island. It is not, however, rare to find still schools without latrines and where these are provided they are at times badly neglected. The Director of Education has shown considerable interest in the improvement of school sanitation and now school teachers are held responsible for any neglect in keeping the school premises in a sanitary condition.

The Department employs a Medical Officer for schools in Paphos District but there is no service which can be classed as "School Medical Service" in the island.

Many of the mental and physical defects of the school children remain still unrecognized and are seldom corrected.

The School Medical Officer examined 2,025 pupils in 56 schools, and reports on their general health as follows:—

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>%</i>
of Skin.. .. .	3.2
of Throat and nose .. .. .	16.8
of Eyes external .. .. .	10.1
Defective vision .. .. .	0.4
of Ears.. .. .	1.3
Mental conditions .. .. .	3.6
of Nervous system .. .. .	1.5
of Circulatory system .. .. .	0.4
of Lungs .. .. .	2.0
of Spleen .. .. .	13.8
Infectious diseases .. .. .	—
of Teeth .. .. .	17.9



## V. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

The Silk Filature at Yeroskipos, one of the big industries employing a number of young people, has now ceased work. There are a number of smaller industries however in the towns where the sanitary arrangements are not satisfactory. Some of these, on account of their situation, have no sanitary arrangements and it is not rare to find some part of the building or the yard used as a latrine.

A Law to regulate the sanitary arrangements of all industries and public establishments would prove useful.

## VI. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

There is a general tendency to construct better houses especially in the towns and in the villages surrounding the principal towns but the sanitary arrangements of those out of the area controlled by the Building Committee are seldom taken into consideration. The sanitary arrangements of the houses in the villages, where approximately 80% of the population of the island live, are in a most primitive condition. There is no system of Town Planning and the removal of refuse is hardly taken into consideration. The houses are in contact with one another although there is plenty of space for expansion. The streets are narrow and the buildings generally congested. Most of the dwellings in villages have inadequate windows, and the light and ventilation is bad. The importance of this, particularly in connection with the Tuberculosis problem, is very considerable and deserves early and serious consideration.

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

#### PUBLIC LECTURES.

Inculcation of habits of personal hygiene and the awakening of consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of others constitutes the main objective in our public health propaganda. Opportunity for addressing large and small groups both in the towns and villages, is constantly taken advantage of. Public lectures, totalling 147, were delivered, to an aggregate attendance of 38,368 during the year. The tables attached show the subjects on which lectures were given in each District.

It is with satisfaction, I am able to state, that there is a general appreciation of health lectures and exhibitions. The Department was officially asked by the Mayors of Polis, Morphou and Kyrenia to establish a health section during their agricultural exhibitions and many applications were received from villages for "Health Talks" to which the Department responded as far as possible.

#### HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The Baby Show and Health Exhibition was again organized by the Department in co-operation with the Nicosia Child Welfare Association under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Palmer during October. The Exhibition was held in the Public Garden and was well attended. All children up to three years of age, born in Nicosia District, were allowed to be shown but higher prizes were given to those who had attended the Child Welfare Centre, and the three First Prize Winners from the latter were each given a silver medal. A sum of £27 was distributed in cash prizes. One of the six First Prize Winners was selected as Champion Baby of 1934 and a Gold Medal with an added cash prize of £2 was given to that child. 254 babies were entered for the competition.

The following is a list of Sections of the Health Exhibition :—

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. History of Medicine.   | 8. Bilharzia.          |
| 2. Quack Treatment.       | 9. Diet.               |
| 3. Malaria.               | 10. Ophthalmia.        |
| 4. Plague.                | 11. Care of the Baby.  |
| 5. Smallpox.              | 12. Sanitary Fittings. |
| 6. Typhoid and Dysentery. | 13. Dental Hygiene.    |
| 7. Cancer.                | 14. Meat Inspection.   |



The Baby Show and Health Exhibition was attended by some 5,000 people and there is a growing desire for a similar Show to be organized in other Districts.

On the occasion of the Baby Show and Health Exhibition a handbook was published by the Organizing Committee giving useful information and suggestions on child welfare and hygiene.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES ORGANIZED DURING 1934.

District	Number of Centres.	Subject of Lectures										Total Number of Lectures	Approximate Attendance
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Typhoid	Malaria	Teeth	Diet	Veneral Disease	Infant Care	Disease of Animals in relation to men	Health Exhibition	General Hygiene		
Nicosia .. ..	39	11	26	17	1	2	2	2	—	2	1	64	16,118
Larnaca .. ..	9	5	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	5,800
Limassol .. ..	4	1	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	900
Famagusta .. ..	10	6	10	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	5,800
Paphos .. ..	3	3	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	13	4,600
Kyrenia .. ..	5	3	6	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	5,150
Total .. ..	70	29	56	39	4	5	2	3	2	4	3	147	38,368

#### SCHOOL FOR SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The fourth session of the Sanitary Inspectors' School was opened on the 8th January to 27th March. 13 pupils attended the course. Four of these students obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and seven passed the Local Examination.

#### IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

The subjoined table shows the number of visits made by the Medical Staff to vessels arriving to Cyprus Ports during 1934 :—

District	Aeroplanes	Steamships	Sailing Ships	Total
Famagusta ..	—	.. 182 ..	.. 133 ..	.. 315
Limassol ..	—	.. 215 ..	.. 169 ..	.. 384
Larnaca ..	—	.. 208 ..	.. 112 ..	.. 320
Karavostasi	—	.. 46 ..	.. 31 ..	.. 77
Paphos ..	—	.. 10 ..	.. 65 ..	.. 75
Kyrenia ..	—	.. 8 ..	.. 44 ..	.. 52
Polis ..	—	.. — ..	.. 3 ..	.. 3
Not ascertained	21	.. — ..	.. — ..	.. 21

*Note.*—Visits of His Majesty's Navy and Airships have not been recorded.

#### V. MATERNAL, CHILD WELFARE AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

##### MATERNAL WELFARE.

The training of midwives continued during the year. There is one Government Midwife in Nicosia and three Honorary Midwives stationed at Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta. Dr. H. Symeonides conducted the lectures at Nicosia during October and the examinations were held in November. 24 pupils attended the classes and 17 passed the local examination.



During the year 27 pupils started training and 25 pupils received the Government Certificate of Competency.

The Government midwives with their pupils attended to 296 confinements during the year as follows:—

Nicosia, 140. Larnaca, 30. Limassol, 110. Famagusta, 16.

Under the Midwifery Law of 1932, 19 midwives holding diplomas of recognized schools and 92 trained in Cyprus were registered. 30 were granted special licences during the year 1934.

#### NICOSIA MATERNITY WARDS.

<i>Cases—</i>	(1) Normal .. .. .	174	
	(2) Complicated .. .. .	52	
		—	Total 226
<i>Deaths—</i>	(1) of Mothers .. .. .	5	
	(2) of Infants born alive .. .. .	3	
	(3) Still births .. .. .	24	
<i>Sex—</i>	Male .. .. .	112	
	Female .. .. .	120	
<i>Operations—</i>	Instrumental delivery .. .. .	24	
	Version .. .. .	13	
	Removal of Placenta .. .. .	4	
	Cæsarian section .. .. .	7	
<i>Diseases and complications affecting mother—</i>			
	Malaria .. .. .	4	
	Albuminuria .. .. .	8	
	Anæmia .. .. .	3	
	Lacerated Perineum .. .. .	30	
	Epileptic fits .. .. .	2	
	Placenta Prævia .. .. .	7	
	Ante partum hæmorrhage .. .. .	9	
	Post partum hæmorrhage .. .. .	5	
	Puerperal sepsis.. .. .	4	
	Dysentery .. .. .	1	
	Mitral disease .. .. .	1	
<i>Diseases and complications affecting Infant—</i>			
	Asphyxia .. .. .	23	
	Ophthalmia .. .. .	2	
	Spina Bifida .. .. .	1	
	Fracture of Humerus .. .. .	1	
	Monster .. .. .	1	

## VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

### HOSPITALS.

There are Government Hospitals in Nicosia and Limassol and State-aided Hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 272 beds and 22 cots: The total number of admissions, during the year was 5,220.

Further details about their activities will be found in Appendix A.

### RURAL HOSPITALS.

During the year under review, the following villages have established small Hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions: Klirou, Pedhoulas, Yialousa and Agros. The object of these Hospitals is to render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance.

They are also used by this Department in case of outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Generally speaking these Hospitals are doing excellent work and Government decided this year to assist them financially by contributing towards the pay of the nurse.

It is hoped that, gradually all the big villages in the Colony will realize the importance of such Hospitals and establish such in their villages.

The number of these Hospitals is at present limited to 4.



*Leper Farm.—Statistics for 1934.*

Number of Lepers in the Farm on 31st December, 1933 ..	81
Admitted during 1934 .. .. .	14
	— 95
Paroled in 1934 .. .. .	6
Died .. .. .	1
	— 7
Remaining on 31st December, 1934 .. .. .	88

The number of Lepers segregated in the Farm is on the increase as compared with last year. The reason is that people suffering from this disease, realize the benefit of treatment received in the Farm and report themselves for admission; also to the strict measures taken to collect all such cases in the Farm.

*Leper Farm Hospital.*—This Hospital is situated in the limits of Leper Farm and has accommodation for 14 patients.

The total number of admissions during the year was 84.

A clinic is attached to this Hospital where the lepers are given their injections and dressings. 2,766 Special injections and 731 other injections with 14,018 dressings were carried out in this clinic during the year under review.

*Healthy Children of Leper Home.*—There were 10 children remaining in this institution on 31st December, 1934. One child born in the Farm by Leper parents was immediately removed to the Home. The cost of running this Home was £270.

*Sanatorium.*—This institution has 40 beds.

The number of admissions during the year was 62 with 23 deaths. The following are statistics for the year:—

Remaining on 31st December, 1933 .. ..	28
Admitted during the year .. .. .	62
	— 90
Discharges during the year .. .. .	32
Died .. .. .	23
Remaining on 31st December, 1934 .. ..	35
	— 90

*Dental Clinics.*

There are Honorary Dentists attached to the Hospitals in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol. The Dentist, Nicosia, visits Kyrenia Hospital once a week. The following are statistics for their work done during the year.

*Statistics.*

	Consultations	Abscess treated	Extractors	Fillings				Sealing	Other diseases of the mouth	Plates
				Amalgam	Cement	Porcelain	Other			
Nicosia .. ..	7,267	241	2,340	705	132	65	301	432	934	14
Larnaca .. ..	7,803	21	409	19	1	2	1	5	170	—
Limassol .. ..	3,146	20	584	111	1	17	4	48	8	—
Kyrenia .. ..	1,635	33	664	193	32	9	95	52	107	2

Full reports of the work done are available at this office.

*Eye Clinics.*—The total work done at these institutions both at the Hospitals and by the Travelling Oculists is recorded in the table of disease.

There are three Travelling Oculists on the staff who attended the following patients during the year:—

	<i>Limassol-Paphos</i>	<i>Nicosia-Kyrenia</i>	<i>Famagusta</i>
New cases .. ..	2,604	4,980	6,963
Secondary treatments .. ..	6,129	3,349	10,118
Trachoma .. ..	1,512	1,358	5,576
Operations .. ..	3	49	172



The Honorary Oculists attended the following patients:—

	<i>Larnaca</i>	<i>Nicosia</i>	<i>Limassol</i>
New cases .. ..	1,144	2,281	2,113
Secondary treatments .. ..	1,959	1,500	7,967
Trachoma .. ..	1,642	655	832
Operations .. ..	25	16	27

*Venereal Disease Clinics.*—See Appendix E.

*Mental Hospital.*—See Appendix D.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED YEARLY AT THE SIX  
HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

District	In-patients	Day-cases	% Deaths to No. of in-patients	Dressings	Major operations	Maternity cases	Number of beds	Number of cots
Nicosia .. ..	1,785	24,992	5.2	39,258	972	226	90	4
Limassol .. ..	997	13,999	6.2	15,991	414	94	47	4
Larnaca .. ..	796	9,788	2.8	7,866	288	61	42	4
Famagusta .. ..	709	9,873	3.1	5,688	279	53	38	5
Paphos .. ..	338	4,788	3.5	2,304	48	4	25	3
Kyrenia .. ..	595	7,711	2.0	6,540	76	35	30	2
Mental Hospital .. ..	235	64,632	4.2	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium .. ..	90	13,316	25.5	—	—	—	40	—
Leper Farm Hospital	84	961	1.1	—	—	—	14	—

DISPENSARIES.

There are 6 District Dispensaries attached to each Hospital and 23 Rural Dispensaries scattered over the whole Island.

The following figures show the work carried out in each Dispensary.

Place	No. of new cases	No. of old cases	No. of Dressings	No. of prescriptions executed
Nicosia .. ..	16,157	13,674	39,258	89,248
Larnaca .. ..	6,317	3,600	7,866	26,415
Limassol .. ..	11,406	10,222	15,991	45,216
Famagusta .. ..	6,402	4,371	5,688	24,282
Paphos .. ..	5,257	1,322	2,304	13,175
Kyrenia .. ..	3,343	3,402	6,540	13,882
Morphou .. ..	2,057	1,425	616	8,270
Lefka .. ..	3,317	693	794	7,198
Pedhoulas .. ..	1,048	961	27	1,795
Pyrgos .. ..	453	180	201	996
Nisou .. ..	519	306	6	1,490
Klirou .. ..	1,177	709	872	3,575
Paleokhorio .. ..	347	266	—	1,103
Athienou .. ..	902	506	205	2,133
Kophinou .. ..	3,050	3,156	94	9,313
Agros .. ..	2,110	1,894	394	3,549
Pakhna .. ..	2,485	682	121	2,890
Kellaki .. ..	1,213	1,068	120	1,293
Perapedhi .. ..	2,308	1,347	206	6,590
Yialousa .. ..	2,067	1,752	329	5,771
Trikomo .. ..	1,563	1,381	408	8,660
Lefkoniko .. ..	1,931	1,655	998	10,606
Vatili .. ..	1,473	1,414	939	6,003
Polis .. ..	1,357	439	142	4,105
Lyso .. ..	180	25	1	620
Stroumbi .. ..	656	162	126	1,083
Pano Panayia .. ..	450	149	129	357
Kelokedhara .. ..	612	351	72	1,216
Myrtou .. ..	276	149	23	430

## VII. CONTROL OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

(a) *Medical Council*.—The Medical Assessors, who function as a Medical Council, met on nine occasions during the year.

(b) *Medical Practitioners*.—23 Medical Practitioners were registered during the year with qualifications from the following schools:—

Athens, 13; Vienna, 1; Paris, 3; Berlin, 1; Geneva, 2; Leipzig, 1; Stambul, 1; and Montpellier, 1.

(c) *Dental Practitioners*.—1 dentist was registered from the school of Athens.

(d) *Druggist & Pharmacists*.—5 were registered: 4 local and 1 from Athens.

(e) *Control of Dangerous Drugs*.—This is not satisfactory and the laws and regulations dealing with the matter of control are to be revised and strengthened.

The number of permits issued for the local transfer of dangerous drugs between authorized persons is 205.

One person was prosecuted and fined £5 for illegal possession of Cocaine.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR WHICH LICENCES TO IMPORT HAVE BEEN GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Name of Drug	Quantity		
	No.	Kgs.	Litres
PURE DRUGS.			
Cocaine (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	1.045514	—
Codeine .. .. .	—	0.278698	—
Codeine (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	0.373382	—
Diacetyl Morphine .. .. .	—	0.031500	—
Medicinal Opium (in powder or granulated) ..	—	0.950	—
Opium (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	1.437	—
Ethyl Morphine .. .. .	—	0.031842	—
Morphine (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	0.337781	—
SALTS.			
Codeine Phosphas .. .. .	—	0.181436	—
Cocaine Hydrochlor .. .. .	—	1.031889	—
Diacetyl Morphine Hydrochlor .. .. .	—	0.035	—
Ethyl Morphine Hydrochlor .. .. .	—	0.025792	—
Morphine Hydrochlor .. .. .	—	0.306281	—
PREPARATIONS.			
Ext. Cocae Liq. .. .. .	—	—	0.500
" " Siccum .. .. .	—	0.025	—
Codeine granules 0.03 .. .. .	1000	—	—
Gouttes Siccan .. .. .	—	—	3.375
Tablets Dicodide 0.01 .. .. .	200	—	—
" " 0.005 .. .. .	500	—	—
Ampoules Emadol 0.01 .. .. .	20	—	—
" Modiscope 0.02 .. .. .	50	—	—
" Morphine Hydrochlor 0.01 .. .. .	1660	—	—
" " " 0.02 .. .. .	2550	—	—
" " with Atropine 0.01 .. .. .	100	—	—
" " with Sparteine 0.01 .. .. .	100	—	—
" Pantopon 0.02 .. .. .	24	—	—
" Sedol 1.3 .. .. .	300	—	—
Pastilles Paris 0.005 .. .. .	10000	—	—



## VIII. METEOROLOGY.

## METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1934.

		Temperature					Rainfall		Winds	Average Force (0-10)	Remarks
		Solar Maximum °F	Minimum on Grass °F	Shade Maximum °F	Shade Minimum °F	Range °F	Mean °F	Amount in Inches			
January	..	127	24	66	31	35	49	5.96	S.E.	1.46	Cold weather.
February	..	134	24	63	31	32	47	3.71	NE & SE	1.02	Cold weather.
March	..	146	33	81	39	42	60	0.49	N.W.	1.36	Fair weather.
April	..	158	37	92	43	49	68	0.27	N.W.	1.62	Fair weather.
May	..	153	45	93	51	42	72	0.92	N.W.	1.50	Fair weather.
June	..	166	50	106	58	48	82	—	N.W.	1.72	Hot weather.
July	..	163	54	111	63	48	87	—	N.W.	0.98	Very hot weather.
August	..	163	54	106	60	46	83	—	N.W.	0.86	Very hot weather.
September	..	157	47	96	59	37	78	—	N.W.	0.73	Very hot weather.
October	..	149	40	94	53	41	74	0.66	N.W.	0.63	Hot weather.
November	..	143	34	82	47	35	70	0.23	N.W.	0.53	Cool weather.
December	..	133	28	70	38	32	54	6.60	E.	0.92	Cold weather.
		149.35	39.92	88.33	47.75	40.58	68.67	1.57	N.W.	1.11	

## IX. SCIENTIFIC.

### PUBLICATIONS.

- (1) "Poisoning by Caustic Soda" by S. G. Willimott & M. Gosden. *Brit. Med. Journ.* June 9, 1934, p. 1022.
- (2) "Acute Intussusception in an Adult" by C. H. Cuff and M. Gosden. *Brit. Journ. of Surg.* XXII No. 87, 1935.
- (3) "A Note on Some Ancient Copper-Coated Silver Coins of Cyprus" by S. G. Willimott. *J. Inst. Metals*, 1934, 55, 291.
- (4) "The Cardiac Activity and Toxicity towards Rats of Red and White Squill from Cyprus" by Frank Wokes & S. G. Willimott. *Quart. J. of Pharmacy & Pharmacol.* Vol. VII No. 3, 1934, pp. 565-573.
- (5) "The Anopheline Mosquitoes of Cyprus" by M. Aziz.
- (6) "Spleen and Blood Rates" by C. S. Markides.

## X. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Extra accommodation in Sanatoria for therapeutic (early) cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
2. Additional legislation—
  - (a) Disease Prevention Law.
  - (b) Strengthening of Public Health Villages Law.
3. Full-time health officers for principal municipalities.
4. A sanitarian to be a member of Building Committees.
5. A full time Cypriot Health Officer in each District.
6. A campaign to install sanitary latrines in villages.
7. A central registry office.
8. Portable X-Ray for Nicosia General Hospital.

ERROLL A. NEFF,

*Senior Medical Officer.*



## APPENDIX A.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL SPECIALIST FOR THE YEAR 1934.**By CYRIL H. CUFF, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), *Surgical Specialist, Cyprus.*

## GENERAL.

During the whole of the year the Surgical Specialist was acting as Senior Medical Officer in addition to his own duties, and in consequence it was not possible to give all the time desirable to surgical activities. Further, the Department lost the valuable services of Dr. S. Papadopoulos, Consulting Surgeon at Nicosia, in June, a loss difficult to make good. Nevertheless, despite these handicaps, the work proceeded on normal lines, and as may be seen from the various tables, subjoined, the amount and quality of the surgical proceedings were well up to standard.

The lack of accommodation at Nicosia continued to be badly felt, and patients were frequently refused admission on this account. It is hoped, however, to remedy this in the near future. In a less degree this trouble is also experienced at Limassol.

## ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAYS DEPARTMENT.

This new section of the Hospital, though small, is efficient, and comprises X-Ray plant, developing room and treatment room. Treatment is given by Diathermy, Faradic galvanic and Sinusoidal currents, and Ultra violet light. The principal types of cases treated are various forms of rheumatism, post operative adhesions, sciatica, various forms of paralysis, chronic pleurisy and certain skin diseases. The results, though variable, are encouraging. The Department is supervised by the Surgical Specialist and Consulting Physician with the assistance of a lady Radiologist.

## TRAINING OF CYPRIOT NURSES.

The scheme envisaged last year of sending certain well-educated girls for three years' training at the American School of Nursing at Beirut, has been approved, and the first students will commence their course in October.

## FRACTURES.

A large number of serious fractures are received for treatment every year, and owing to lack of accommodation and adequate apparatus, the results have hitherto been far from satisfactory. We were much impressed by the technique adopted by Professor Böhler of Vienna and through the kind assistance of Dr. Smitten of Pendaria, who loaned us certain apparatus, were able to try out this method on certain cases, with results that are far superior to any that we have obtained before. It is hoped to acquire all the necessary appliances in the near future, and to work systematically on the lines of the Böhler Clinic.

Much difficulty in the matter of fractures is still experienced owing to the activities of the local "bonesetter", but this is in no way peculiar to Cyprus, and is slowly being overcome.

## RESIDENT STAFF.

With the proposed extension to the Nicosia Hospital the necessity for a resident Medical Officer becomes more essential, and provision will have to be made in any new scheme for the required accommodation. A resident Pharmacist is also imperative.

## ANÆSTHETICS.

The question of the efficient administration of anæsthetics is one of great importance, and I am most dissatisfied with the manner in which this responsible duty is carried out in the Colony.

The majority of the Medical Officers seem to have no idea on the subject, nor do they appear able or desirous to learn. The utmost difficulty is occasioned to the Surgeon owing to their incompetence and I would strongly advise that a suitable officer be selected and sent home for a proper course in anæsthesia; he could then be appointed a whole time Anæsthetist and also give instruction to other officers.

## STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS.

Government grants towards repairs and reconstructions were given to Paphos and Kyrenia, thus enabling these institutions to carry out certain long needed alterations. An English Matron has also taken up duties at Paphos which is now a well-equipped Hospital. There is however no proper



accommodation for the local nursing Staff, and I think that this urgent matter should receive the Committee's early attention. Larnaca and Famagusta are well provided for in this respect. Kyrenia requires further improvements to the buildings and better equipment.

Larnaca Hospital has been fortunate in receiving the gift of a first-class X-Ray installation, presented by Mr. D. N. Demetriou, O.B.E., and the Government have provided for the services of a Radiologist to visit the Hospital weekly.

The work carried out by all of these hospitals is increasing and they are becoming more appreciated by the public. A small additional grant-in-aid was included in the Estimates, and this should enable them to make better provision for their staff.

#### GENERAL SURGICAL WORK.

The experiments commenced last year with Sodium Evipan as a general anæsthetic have been continued on a larger scale, and on the whole the results are very satisfactory. As an inducing agent, followed by open Ether, it is excellent, especially for nervous patients. No untoward results have been noted, though a troublesome clonic spasm was observed in one or two cases.

Several cases of malignant disease were treated during the year, by a combination of diathermy cutting and radium. These included cases of Epithelioma of the tongue, vagina, bladder and jaw. The first results are an improvement on previous methods, the bulk of the visible tumour being easily removed, hæmorrhage reduced to a minimum, and subsequent radiation facilitated.

It is a matter of interest to note that although hernia and appendicitis are by far the commonest surgical conditions met with, a strangulated hernia and a true acute appendix are rare contingencies. The number of injuries caused by stabbing is considerable, and shows no signs of decreasing. The wounds are commonest about the thorax and abdomen, but have been noted in practically every part of the body.

Among cases of this type dealt with during the year were three cases of penetrating wound of the abdomen, each resulting in perforation of the intestines—two of these died. A penetrating wound of the liver survived after suture, and one of the spleen, died. Several injuries to nerves, vessels and tendons, the result of knife wounds, were dealt with. The treatment of these cases is always a source of anxiety to the surgeon, not only because of the serious complications which so often ensue, but also on account of the fact that two lives are frequently at stake.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the practitioner who is first called to treat a case of stabbing, more particularly of the abdomen or thorax, that however small may be the cutaneous lesion, penetration may have occurred of some internal organ or vessel, and all such cases should be at once sent to hospital.

#### RADIUM TREATMENT OF CANCER.

The end of 1934 saw the completion of the first five years of radium therapy for cancer, in Cyprus, and it is proposed during 1935 to prepare a report dealing with the subject. This will include details of types of cases treated, methods of treatment employed, dosage, results as far as they have been ascertained, (these may be seen roughly in tables appended to this report), complications noted and impressions formed as to the utility of this system of treatment of malignant disease.

One of the most important factors to be taken into consideration in radium therapy of cancer is the histological nature of the particular growth which it is desired to treat. It is a well-known fact that the more undifferentiated or anaplastic is the growth, the more radiosensitive it is. At the same time, it must be remembered that this same type of tumor is also more prone to early metastasis.

No change has been made during the year in the technique adopted, details of which can be seen in the Report of 1933. The total number of cases dealt with was 74, as compared with 55 last year. 38 of these fell into group I (face, tongue, lip, etc.), 24 into group II (cervix uteri), and 12 into group III (miscellaneous).

I am still of the opinion that, having regard to the fact that the majority of cases of malignant disease presenting themselves for treatment in the Colony are radiosensitive (and usually beyond the scope of ordinary surgery), radium is the only reasonable means of treatment. The results are, on the

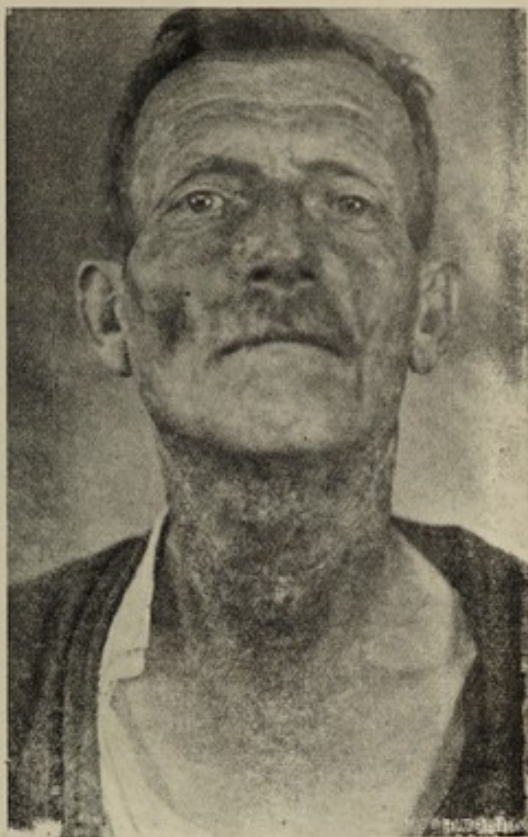
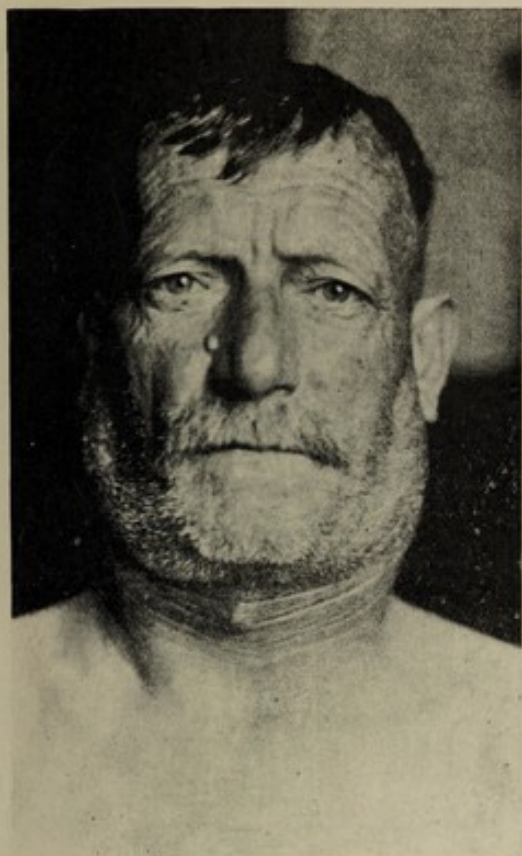


whole, quite satisfactory, and could not be obtained by other means. Further, looked at from the economic point of view, in the absence of radium, many of these cases, especially rodent ulcer, would involve multiple surgical operations and consequent expense to Government, and blocking of beds, which are already congested. A further 25 milligrams of Radium Element is on order and this will be of great help in speeding up treatment. No reference to the Radium treatment of cancer would be complete without mention of the combination therewith of deep X-Rays. Unfortunately the apparatus at present available is quite unsuitable for the purpose, a constant kilovoltage of 150-180, being required, but it is hoped that in the near future such a machine may be acquired. This combined therapy is particularly desirable in the treatment of carcinoma of the uterus, where although the primary growth is easily accessible and dealt with, the pelvic cellular tissue is beyond the range of radium radiation.

TABLE—S. I.  
RETURN OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS OF 1934.

	Total Cases	Cured	Relieved	Unrelieved	Deaths
Abscess .. .. .	125 ..	116 ..	7 ..	1 ..	1
Amputations .. .. .	30 ..	24 ..	5 ..	— ..	1
Glands (Excision of) .. .. .	37 ..	30 ..	7 ..	— ..	—
Hernia .. .. .	262 ..	258 ..	1 ..	— ..	3
Hydrocele .. .. .	20 ..	20 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Hæmorrhoids .. .. .	7 ..	7 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Fistula .. .. .	40 ..	38 ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Tonsils .. .. .	78 ..	77 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Mastoids .. .. .	16 ..	13 ..	1 ..	— ..	2
Thyroid operations .. .. .	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Throat and nose .. .. .	45 ..	45 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Eye .. .. .	63 ..	60 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Hydatid Cyst .. .. .	23 ..	20 ..	1 ..	— ..	2
Benign Tumours .. .. .	49 ..	47 ..	1 ..	1 ..	—
Malignant Tumours :—					
(a) Breast .. .. .	8 ..	8 ..	— ..	— ..	—
(b) Uterus .. .. .	27 ..	3 ..	24 ..	— ..	—
(c) Other Sites .. .. .	76 ..	32 ..	38 ..	5 ..	1
Open operations on Fractures and Joints .. .. .	98 ..	82 ..	10 ..	2 ..	4
Open operations on nerves .. .. .	10 ..	10 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Osteomyelitis .. .. .	23 ..	18 ..	4 ..	— ..	1
Trephining .. .. .	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plastic operations .. .. .	34 ..	34 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Laparotomy .. .. .	46 ..	34 ..	2 ..	6 ..	4
Appendicectomy .. .. .	324 ..	320 ..	— ..	1 ..	3
Gastro-Intestinal operations .. .. .	7 ..	5 ..	1 ..	— ..	1
Cholecystectomy .. .. .	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Hysterectomy .. .. .	12 ..	12 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Salpingo-oophorectomy .. .. .	41 ..	41 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Cæsarian Section .. .. .	8 ..	6 ..	— ..	— ..	2
Cystotomy .. .. .	7 ..	5 ..	1 ..	— ..	1
Tendon Transplantation .. .. .	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Nephrectomy and Nephrotomy .. .. .	6 ..	5 ..	— ..	1 ..	—
Male Genital Organs .. .. .	31 ..	27 ..	3 ..	— ..	1
Curettage .. .. .	20 ..	20 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Ventrofixation .. .. .	11 ..	11 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Cystoscopy .. .. .	22 ..	6 ..	— ..	16 ..	—
Empyema (Tapped) .. .. .	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	— ..	—
„ (Resection of Rib) .. .. .	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Tracheotomy .. .. .	2 ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Sequestrotomy .. .. .	6 ..	5 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Splenectomy .. .. .	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Thoracotomy .. .. .	2 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	228 ..	194 ..	27 ..	3 ..	4
Minor operations .. .. .	188 ..	182 ..	3 ..	— ..	3
Total .. .. .	2,052 ..	1,838 ..	143 ..	36 ..	35





FIGS. I & II.—Lympho-sarcoma of neck (bi-lateral). Treated with external radiation on Sorba rubber 1 inch in thickness 70 mg. R.E. 6 days 10,080 mg.H.



FIGS. III & IV.—Extensive rodent ulcer (basal celled epithelioma) of nose and upper lip. Treated by interstitial radiation. 25 mg. R.E. 8 days, 4,800 mg. H.





TABLES—S. II.  
RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I—1934.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. hours	Result	Remarks
Jaw .. ..	1.5	M.	7	252	I.	Wax
Lip .. ..	10	F.	10	2,400	A.C.	Interstitial
Gum .. ..	2	F.	6	288	A.C.	Dental plate to alveolus
Eyelid .. ..	8.5	F.	7	1,428	A.C.	Interstitial
Nose .. ..	5	F.	10	1,200	A.C.	Interstitial
Jaw .. ..	7	F.	10	1,680	U.K.	Dental plate
Lip L. .. ..	6.5	M.	10	1,560	A.C.	Interstitial
Cheek .. ..	5	F.	10	1,200	S.R.	Caste
Tongue .. ..	4.5	M.	6	648	R.	Interstitial
Lip .. ..	10	F.	7	1,680	A.C.	Interstitial
Cheek .. ..	3	F.	10	720	I.	Caste
Parotid of Tongue..	27	F.	21	4,536	A.C.	Caste. Three treatments
Lip .. ..	3	M.	8	576	A.C.	Interstitial
Lip .. ..	4	F.	10	960	A.C.	Interstitial
Face .. ..	18	M.	6	2,592	A.C.	Interstitial
Nose .. ..	19	F.	5	2,280	U.	Interstitial
Nose .. ..	11	F.	11	2,904	I.	Interstitial
Cheek .. ..	6	F.	8	1,152	U.	Caste
Eyelid .. ..	6.5	M.	8	1,248	A.C.	Interstitial
Cheek .. ..	4	F.	10	960	A.C.	Caste
Gum .. ..	2.5	F.	7	420	D.	Dental plate
Scalp .. ..	20	F.	8	3,840	D.	Interstitial
Lip .. ..	32	M.	13	5,208	A.C.	Interstitial
Cheek .. ..	30	M.	5	3,600	A.C.	Caste
Nose .. ..	4	M.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mg. 6 H. 3.5 Mg. 7 H.	660	A.C.	Interstitial
Eyelid .. ..	4.5	M.	10	1,080	A.C.	Interstitial
Scalp .. ..	30	M.	8	5,850	I.	Interstitial & Caste
Parotid .. ..	43	F.	6	6,192	A.C.	Caste
Upper lip of Cheek	16.5	M.	20	3,960	I.	Interstitial & Caste. Two treatments
Eyelid .. ..	7	M.	10	1,680	A.C.	Interstitial
L. Cheek .. ..	5	M.	10	1,200	A.C.	Interstitial
Nose .. ..	3	M.	10	720	A.C.	Interstitial
Orbit .. ..	15	M.	6	2,160	A.C.	Interstitial
Orbit .. ..	20	F.	9	4,320	U.	Interstitial
Nose .. ..	4	M.	10	960	A.C.	Interstitial
Cheek .. ..	11	M.	7	1,848	A.C.	Interstitial
L. Lip .. ..	12	M.	6	1,728	M.I.	Interstitial
Nose .. ..	4	M.	10	960	A.C.	Interstitial



TABLES—S. III.  
RADIUM TABLES—GROUP II—1934.

Site	Radium Mg.	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks
Cervix ..	55	6	7,920	U.K.	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage I.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	D.	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	D.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage I.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage I.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	U.K.	Stage II.
" ..	58	6	7,920	Recurrence	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage I.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	Recurrence	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	D.	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	U.K.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage I.
" ..	55	6	7,920	N.I.	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	Died	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
" ..	55	6	7,920	Died	Stage III.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage III.

TABLES—S. IV.  
RADIUM TABLES—GROUP III—1934.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks
Branchial ..	10	M.	8	1,920	A.C.	Interstitial
Breast ..	30	F.	8	5,760	I.	Interstitial
Neck ..	75	M.	6	10,800	U.	Rubber Caste
Neck ..	82	M.	6	11,808	D.	Died 6 months. In- testinal metastasis.
Breast ..	30	F.	8	5,760	I.	Caste
Neck ..	21.5	F.	6	3,096	D.	Interstitial
Neck ..	35	M.	8	6,720	I.	Caste
Neck ..	35	F.	10	8,400	R.I.	Caste
Rib ..	20	M.	10	4,800	I.	Interstitial
Breast ..	70	F.	9	15,120	N.I.	Caste
Breast ..	83	F.	6	11,952	A.C.	Caste
Rectum ..	49	F.	12	7,008	R.	Interstitial & Intra Caste. Two treat- ments.

Note.—A.C. = Apparently cured.  
U.K. = Unknown.  
N.I. = Not improved.

D. = Died.  
I. = Improved.





TABLES S.—VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE.—RADIUM.  
Patients treated in 1934.—Condition January, 1935.

Patients treated in 1934.—Condition January, 1935.											
	Number treated A.C.		I.	R.	D.	U.K.	N.I.				
Uterus .. ..	24	13	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	1	See Table S. III.
Face .. ..	38	24	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	—	.. II
Other sites ..	12	2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	.. IV
Patients treated in 1933.—Condition January, 1935.											
Uterus .. ..	17	10	..	—	..	1	..	6	..	—	
Face .. ..	30	14	..	5	..	3	..	4	..	2	
Other sites ..	8	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	
Patients treated in 1932.—Condition January, 1935.											
Uterus .. ..	15	4	..	1	..	—	..	10	..	—	
Face .. ..	28	22	..	—	..	—	..	4	..	1	
Other sites ..	14	6	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	
Patients treated in 1931.—Condition January, 1935.											
Uterus .. ..	12	6	..	—	..	1	..	3	..	2	
Face .. ..	19	15	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	2	
Other sites ..	18	7	..	—	..	—	..	8	..	3	
Patients treated in 1930.—Condition January, 1935.											
Uterus .. ..	10	4	..	—	..	—	..	6	..	—	
Face .. ..	28	17	..	—	..	—	..	11	..	—	
Other sites ..	11	2	..	—	..	—	..	9	..	—	

A.C. = Apparently cured.

D. = Died.

I. = Improved.

U.K. = Unknown.

R. = Recurrence.

N.I. = Not improved.

TABLES—S. VII.—RADIUM TABLES—GROUP I—1933.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934
Forehead ..	5	M.	12 hrs.	60	I.	Caste	A.C.
Forehead ..	40	M.	10 days	4,320	A.C.	Interstitial	M.I.
Nose .. ..	5	M.	7	840	A.C.	Caste	R.
Lip .. ..	5	F.	7	840	A.C.	Interstitial	I.
Lip .. ..	7	M.	6	1,008	A.C.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose .. ..	3	F.	14	1,008	A.C.	Caste	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	11.5	M.	14	3,696	A.C.	Caste	A.C.
Temple .. ..	6	M.	7	1,008	U.K.	Interstitial & Caste	A.C.
Lip .. ..	10	M.	10	2,400	D.	Interstitial	D.
Nose .. ..	4.5	F.	10	1,080	R.	Interstitial	R.
Floor of mouth ..	9.5	M.	9	1,068	D.	Dental plate	D.
Orbit .. ..	35	F.	6	5,040	D.	Interstitial (retrovulvar)	D.
Lip .. ..	4.5	F.	6	646	D.	Interstitial	D.
Canthus .. ..	3	F.	11	790	A.C.	Interstitial	A.C.
Orbit .. ..	31	F.	5	3,600	A.C.	Interstitial	U.K.
Eyelid .. ..	5	M.	7	840	A.C.	Caste	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	6	F.	10	1,440	A.C.	Caste	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	3.5	M.	10	840	I.	Caste	A.C.
Nose .. ..	24	F.	7	4,032	A.C.	Caste	A.C.
Eye .. ..	23	M.	5	2,760	A.C.	Interstitial	A.C.
Jaw .. ..	3.5	F.	9	700	U.K.	Interstitial	I.
Cheek .. ..	5.5	M.	10	1,320	A.C.	Interstitial	A.C.
Parotid .. ..	20	M.	10	4,800	N.I.	Caste	N.I.
Gum .. ..	2	F.	10	720	I.	Dental plate	M.I.
Lip .. ..	6	M.	7	1,008	A.C.	Interstitial	U.K.
Face .. ..	34	M.	9	4,752	U.K.	Caste	N.I.
Lip .. ..	29	M.	20	6,960	A.C.	Interstitial	A.C.
Orbit .. ..	5	F.	8	960	D.	Interstitial	R.
Nose .. ..	9.5	M.	7	1,596	A.C.	Caste	I.
Nose .. ..	5	F.	10	1,200	A.C.	Caste	A.C.

TABLES—S. VIII.—RADIUM TABLES—GROUP II—1933.

Site	Radium Mg.	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934
Cervix ..	40	5	4,800	A.C.	Stage I.	A.C.
" ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage II.	D.
" ..	55	5	6,600	A.C.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	45	6	6,480	A.C.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	55	5	6,600	A.C.	Stage III.	A.C.
" ..	55	4	5,280	A.C.	Stage I.	A.C.
" ..	49	6	14,100	D.	Stage III.	D.
" ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage III.	D.
" ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage II.	D.
" ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage II.	D.
" ..	55	7	9,240	A.C.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	25	5	3,000	A.C.	Stage I.	A.C.
" ..	55	6	7,920	R.	Stage IV.	R.
" ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.	D.
" ..	55	6	7,920	R.	Stage II.	A.C.

TABLES—S. IX.  
RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP III—1933.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934
Mediastinal ..	90	F.	9	17,280	A.C.	Caste	R.
Shoulder ..	101	M.	10	12,120	D.	Caste	D.
Neck ..	45	M.	7	7,560	U.K.	Caste	U.K.
Penis ..	10	M.	10	1,680	I.	Interstitial	A.C.
Breast ..	77	F.	7	12,936	R.	Caste	M.I.
Tonsil ..	105	M.	13	15,360	A.C.	Interstitial & Caste	D.
Retro-peritoneal	75	M.	12	21,600	N.I.	Caste	R.
Anus ..	25	F.	10	6,000	N.I.	Interstitial	I.

Note.—A.C. = Apparently cured. I. = Improved.  
U.K. = Unknown. M.I. = Much improved.  
N.I. = Not improved. R. = Recurrence.  
D. = Died.

TABLES—S. X.  
RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934
Cheek ..	6	F.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Cheek ..	3	F.	14	1,008	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Canthus ..	3	M.	12	864	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Forehead ..	4	M.	10	960	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Forehead ..	3	F.	10	720	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose ..	2	M.	12	576	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose ..	6	F.	7	1,008	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Cheek ..	6	F.	7	1,008	G.D.	Wax Caste Melanoma	D.
Cheek ..	8	F.	7	1,344	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Cheek ..	6	M.	7	1,008	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip ..		M.			G.D.	Interstitial. 2 applications.	D.
Eyelids ..	17	M.	6	2,448	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip ..	4	M.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Forehead ..	21	M.	7	2,016	G.D.	Interstitial	D.
Lip ..	4	F.	8	768	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Cheek ..	6	M.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
	25		5	3,000			
Cheek ..	8	M.	13	2,496	G.D.	Wax Caste	D.
	9		13	2,809			
Eyelid ..	10	F.	6	1,440	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Lip ..	3	F.	10	720	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip ..	3	M.	8	576	G.D.	Interstitial	U.K.
Scalp ..	9	M.	10	2,160	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Cheek and Eyelid ..	26	F.	5	3,120	G.D.	Wax Caste—requires plastic	N.I.
Nose and Chin ..	10	F.	6	1,440	M.I.	Rubber Caste	A.C.
Forehead ..	5	F.	4	480	M.I.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip ..	7	F.	9	1,296	M.I.	Rubber Caste	A.C.
Canthus ..	3	M.	10	720	M.I.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose ..	5	F.	10	1,200	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Malar ..	15	M.	8	2,880	M.I.	Wax Caste	A.C.

TABLES—S. XI.  
RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP II—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934.
Cervix Uteri ..	25	5	3,000	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
" ..	37	6	5,348	M.I.	Stage III.	I.
" ..	47	5	5,640	I.	Stage III. Very advanced.	D.
" ..	43	5	5,160	D.	Stage III.	D.
" ..	25	6	3,600	I.	Stage IV.	D.
" ..	37	6	5,328	M.I.	Stage III. Previous S.V. Hysterectomy.	D.
" ..	46	6	6,624	G.D.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	88	11	10,560	M.I.	Stage III. 2 applications.	D.
" ..	32	4	3,072	M.I.	Stage III.	D.
" ..	73	8	7,088	G.D.	Stage II.	D.
" ..	63	5	7,560	D.	Stage II. Metastasis and Cachexia.	D.
" ..	50	6	7,200	G.D.	Stage II.	A.C.
" ..	55	4	5,240	M.I.	Stage IV. Severe Hemor- rhage.	D.
" ..	40	5	4,800	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
" ..	40	5	4,800	G.D.	Stage II.	D.

G.D. = Growth disappeared. I. = Improved.  
M.I. = Much improved. D. = Dead.



## TABLES—S. XII.

## RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP III.—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934
Maxilla .. ..	3	M.	10	720	G.D.	Dental Plate—Sarcoma.	A.C.
Breast .. ..	75	F.	7	12,500	G.D.	2nd Application—Skin.	A.C.
Shoulder .. ..	17	M.	7	2,856	G.D.	Wax Caste—Fibro-Sarcoma.	A.C.
Bladder .. ..	49	M.	8	4,656	G.D.	Advanced 2 applications (intra vesical).	U.K.
Breast .. ..	80	F.	5	9,600	G.D.	Recurrence.	A.C.
Neck .. ..	37	M.	6	5,328	G.D.	Sarcoma.	D.
Kidney .. ..	60	F.	7	10,080	M.I.	Wax Caste—Sarcoma signs of recurrence.	D.
Vulva .. ..	25	F.	5	3,000	G.D.	Interstitial.	R.
Penis .. ..	11	M.	8	2,112	G.D.	Interstitial.	D.
Retro-peritoneal ..	75	F.	5	9,000	I.	Recent Sarcoma.	D.
Perineum .. ..	15	M.	7	2,620	G.D.	Sarcoma.	A.C.
Neck .. ..	61	M.	7	10,248	I.	Sarcoma D—3 months.	D.
Mediastinal .. ..	70	F.	6	10,080	M.I.	X-Ray shows great improve- ment, also in dyspnoea.	I.
Neck .. ..	30	M.	10	7,200	N.I.	Interstitial.	A.C.

N.I.—Not improved.

## TABLES—S. XIII.—1931.

## RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.

Site	Rad- ium (Mg.)	Sex	Dura- tion (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934.
Eye lid .. ..	1.5	M.	10	360	G.D.		A.C.
Inner Canthus ..	2.5	M.	10	610	G.D.		A.C.
Nose .. ..	3.	M.	6	432	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Nose .. ..	20.	M.	5	2,400	M.I.	V. Advanced.	A.C.
Lip L. .. ..	4.	M.	7	672	G.D.		A.C.
Hand .. ..	10.	M.	7	1,680	I.	Not traced.	U.K.
Nose .. ..	15.	F.	8	2,580	G.D.		R.
Cheek .. ..	6	F.	6	864	G.D.		A.C.
Cheek .. ..	6	F.	8	1,152	G.D.		A.C.
Lip L. .. ..	2.5	M.	6	442	G.D.		A.C.
Inner Canthus ..	2.	M.	6	288	G.D.		A.C.
Lip L. .. ..	3.	M.	3	216	G.D.	Patient removed needles 3rd day.	N.I.
Nose .. ..	7.5	F.	6	1,080	M.I.	Very extensive.	A.C.
Canthus .. ..	2.5	M.	8	480	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Forehead .. ..	8.	M.	6	1,152	G.D.	Extensive.	A.C.
Forehead .. ..	3.	M.	8	648	G.D.		A.C.
Nose .. ..	2.5	M.	10	600	I.	Wax.	A.C.
Cheek (2 applications)	26.	M.	17	4,872	G.D.	Sarcoma. Extensive.	U.K.
Canthus .. ..	3.	M.	12	864	I.		A.C.

## RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP II.—1931.

Site	Rad- ium (Mg.)	Dura- tion (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934.
Cervix (2 applications)	62	9	6,080	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
Cervix .. ..	18	3	1,296	M.I.	Stage III.	U.K.
" .. ..	45	4	4,320	M.I.	Stage III.	D.
" (2 applications)	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
" .. ..	60	6	8,640	G.D.	Stage III.	A.C.
" .. ..	55	4	5,250	G.D.	Stage I.	D.
" .. ..	55	6	7,920	G.D.	Stage II.	D.
" .. ..	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	D.
" .. ..	43	4	4,121	M.I.	Stage III.	U.K.
" .. ..	30	5	3,720	M.I.	Stage II.	A.C.
" .. ..	30	6	4,320	I.	Stage I. (recent)	A.C.
" .. ..	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.

## RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP III.—1931.

Site	Sex	Radium	Duration	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1934.
Breast .. ..	F.	82	15	16,080	M.I.	V. Advanced.	U.K.
Buttock (2 applications) ..	M.	70	11	9,432	G.D.	Sarcoma.	A.C.
Neck .. ..	M.	40	6	5,760	M.I.	Lympho-Sarcoma.	A.C.
Breast .. ..	F.	52	7	8,736	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Thyroid (2 applications) ..	M.	75	9	8,400	D.	6 months later of pneumonia.	D.
Vagina .. ..	F.	20	7	3,360	G.D.		A.C.
Axilla .. ..	F.	25	4	2,400	G.D.	Subsequent to breast operation.	D.
Larynx .. ..	M.	23	7	5,544	D.	After 1 month.	D.
Abdominal Scar ..	F.	15	6	2,160	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Rectum .. ..	M.	15	7	2,520	G.D.	With excision of ulcer.	D.
Breast (2 applications) ..	F.	85	14	13,080	G.D.		U.K.
Breast .. ..	F.	60	7	10,080	I.	Not traced.	U.K.
Scalp .. ..	M.	20	5	2,400	M.I.	Fibro-Sarcoma paste.	A.C.
Neck .. ..	M.	38	7	4,764	I.		D.
Neck (2 applications) ..	M.	76	10.5	10,296	G.D.	Sarcoma paste.	D.
Tonsil (2 applications) ..	F.	62	14	20,832	G.D.	Interstitial and paste.	D.
Neck and Axilla (2 applications) ..	M.	90	12	13,230	G.D.	Extensive paste.	D.
Toe .. ..	F.	5	10	1,200	I.		A.C.

## TABLES—S. XIV.

## RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.—1930

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1932.	Condition Dec., 1934.
Cheek .. ..	25	7	4,200	G.D.		—	D.
Cheek and Lip ..	5	7	840	M.I.	V. Extensive.	A.C.	A.C.
Orbit .. ..	30	10	7,200	G.D.	Melanoma	—	D.
Eyelid .. ..	5	11	1,320	G.D.	Paste	A.C.	D.
Nose .. ..	5	7	840	G.D.	Paste	D. 1 year.	D.
Nose .. ..	5	10	1,200	G.D.	V. Advanced	A.C.	D.
Lip .. ..	5	10	1,200	G.D.		U.K.	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	20	13	6,240	G.D.	V. Advanced.	A.C.	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	19	9	4,104	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose and Cheek ..	6	6	864	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose and Cheek ..	9.5	7	1,596	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Forehead .. ..	6	6	864	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose .. ..	6.5	8	1,440	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	3.0	6	432	M.I.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Penis .. ..	3.5	7	908	M.I.		A.C.	D.
Scalp .. ..	14.5	7	2,436	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Cheek and Lip ..	15	7	2,520	M.I.	Extensive		
	20	4	1,920		2 treatments	A.C.	A.C.
Nose .. ..	5	7	940	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.	A.C.
Cheek .. ..	12.5	8	2,300	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Lip .. ..	3.0	10	720	G.D.		—	D.
Forehead & Cheek ..	28.0	6	4,032	M.I.		D. Cardiac	D.
Penis .. ..	15	10	3,600	M.I.	V. Extensive.	A.C.	A.C.
Penis .. ..	3.5	7	588	M.I.		D. Recurrence	D.
Nose .. ..	4	18	1,728	M.I.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Nose .. ..	3.5	10	840	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Eyelids, Cheek ..	25.0	10	6,000	M.I.		Recurrence	D.
Eyelid .. ..	1.5	10	360	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Shoulder .. ..	14	5	1,680	G.D.		A.C.	D.

## GROUP II.

Cervix .. ..	32	7	5,376	D.	Stage IV.	D. Jan., 32.	D.
" .. ..	25	7	4,200	M.I.	Stage III.	A.C.	D.
" .. ..	80	6	11,520	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.
" .. ..	30	8	5,460	U.K.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.
" .. ..	30	5	3,600	M.I.	Stage II.	A.C.	A.C.
" .. ..	75	7	12,600	I.	Stage III.	D. May, 32.	D.
" .. ..	70	9	6,300	G.D.	Stage II.	Pelvic Metastasis.	D.
" .. ..	50	6	7,200	M.I.	Stage IV.	—	D.
" .. ..	90	5	11,800	M.I.	Stage III.	—	D.
" .. ..	75	5	9,000	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.



## GROUP III.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Dura- tion (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1932.	Condition Dec., 1934.
Breast .. .. .	25	10	6,240	I.	Male V. Advanced	—	D.
Breast .. .. .	50	8	9,600	D.	Recurrent Paste	D. Feb., 32.	D.
Breast .. .. .	34	12	9,792	I.		—	D.
Orbit .. .. .	10	11	2,600	M.I.	Sarcoma	A.C.	A.C.
Neck .. .. .	35	7	5,880	D.	Sarcoma V. Advanced	D. March, 32. Recurrence	D.
Breast .. .. .	28	7	4,704	I.			D.
Pelvis .. .. .	50	6	7,200	I.	From Uterus	Local	D.
Breast .. .. .	85	5	10,200	I.		A.C.	D.
Maxilla .. .. .	40	6	5,760	I.		U.K.	D.
Axilla .. .. .	27	8	4,914	G.D.	From Breast	A.C.	D.
Breast .. .. .	21	9	4,536	G.D.	Male	D. Sept., 32.	A.C.

Note.—G.D. = Growth disappeared.

D. = Died.

M.I. = Much improved.

U.K. = Unknown.

I. = Improved.

A.C. = Apparently cured.

## SARCOMA LIST.—1933.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Sex	Dura- tion (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks
Jaw .. .. .	1.5	M.	7	252	I.	Wax.
Gum .. .. .	2	F.	6	288	A.C.	Dental plate to alveolus.
Jaw .. .. .	7	F.	10	1,680	U.K.	Dental plate.
Breast! .. .. .	30	F.	8	5,760	I.	Interstitial.
Parotid of tongue ..	27	F.	21	4,536	A.C.	Caste. Three treatments.
Neck .. .. .	75	M.	6	10,800	U.K.	Rubber Caste.
Neck .. .. .	82	M.	6	11,808	Died.	Caste. Intestinal metastasis. Died 6 months after.
Parotid .. .. .	43	F.	6	6,192	A.C.	Caste.
Neck .. .. .	35	M.	8	6,720	I.	Caste.
Neck .. .. .	35	F.	10	8,400	I.	Caste.
Rib .. .. .	20	M.	10	4,800	I.	Interstitial.
Orbit .. .. .	15	M.	6	2,160	A.C.	Caste.
Orbit .. .. .	20	F.	9	4,320	Died	Interstitial.
Breast .. .. .	70	F.	9	15,120	N.I.	Caste.

## APPENDIX B.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST FOR 1934.

By MINNIE GOSDEN, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.),  
*Government Bacteriologist.*

There have been no changes in the staff during the year, which consists of:—

- 1 Bacteriologist
- 1 Laboratory assistant
- 1 Clerk (part time)
- 1 Attendant and cleaner.

From a study of the following report it will, I think, be realized that the small subordinate staff are very fully occupied. I should like to express appreciation of their work and help at all times. The good work performed by the laboratory assistant I have referred to on a previous occasion, and this year I should like to mention especially the attendant and cleaner, whose keenness in his duties has been a very material help to the smooth working of the laboratory.

The work has been continued on the lines followed in the previous 5 years since the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory, and has consisted of bacteriological, pathological and biochemical examinations in disease, and public health examinations, and has been very varied in character. The specimen and principal finding are shown in detail in Table B. II. The total number examined was 9,833, which is a slight increase in the previous year. The following figures show the number of specimens examined each year since the Bacteriological Laboratory was opened.

1929 (from March)	5,163	1932 .. ..	11,540
1930.. ..	9,616	1933 .. ..	9,795
1931.. ..	9,612	1934 .. ..	9,833

The senders of specimens are shown in detail in Table B. I, from which it will be seen that the laboratory is most used by the Medical Officers attached in Nicosia Hospital (1,791) the V.D. Clinics (5,963) and Limassol Hospital (364), private practitioners sent 446 specimens, which is an increase on every year except 1932 during an epidemic of diphtheria when many throat swabs were examined. A comparison of the number of specimens sent by private practitioners each year shows that they are making increasing use of the laboratory, the policy of performing examinations for some of the more common diseases in Cyprus without fee to them was continued. I think this service could be usefully extended by the Senior Medical Officer being given authority to allow any examination to be performed for a private practitioner without charge, when it is in the interest of the public health.

*Specimens sent by Private Practitioners.*

1929.. ..	140	1932.. ..	523
1930.. ..	140	1933.. ..	367
1931.. ..	284	1934.. ..	446

## REVENUE.

The total value of the work performed during the year calculated on the Government scale of charges was £3,293. 14s. In addition T.A.B. vaccine was made in the laboratory, which would have cost £173 if purchased from abroad, and used in the Island.

The amount collected in fees, for such examinations as are not carried out free of charge, paid into the Treasury was £68, which was a considerable increase on last year.

## OTHER DUTIES.

During the year in addition to routine laboratory duties, which take up much of the time, I have performed post-mortems for the Police in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances and also acted as expert witness for the Crown in cases arising out of these post-mortems.



## ROUTINE INVESTIGATIONS.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL FINDINGS, WHICH ARE SHOWN IN DETAIL IN

## TABLE B. II.

*Blood Films.*

375 films were examined for malaria, *P. falciparum* being found in 23, *P. vivax* in 10, and *P. malariae* in 2. These films were mainly sent to exclude malaria in patients attending hospital with fever, often after treatment with quinine, and the numbers do not indicate the prevalence of different parasites in Cyprus.

*Counts.*

176 blood counts were carried out, a macrocytic type of anaemia with high colour index was present in 4 cases associated with pregnancy, these cases were treated with liver and marmite with very good results. 22 films showed an eosinophilia, these were found chiefly during an examination of boys from Syrianokhori where bilharzia infection occurs.

*Cultures.*

15 cultures of blood grew *B. typhosus* and *B. coli* once each and *staphylococcus aureus* twice. Blood culture is not much used as a means of early diagnosis in enteric fevers.

*Biochemical.*

15 estimations of blood sugar and blood urea were made, 2 of uric acid and 1 each of chlorides and bile.

*Complement Fixation Tests.*

5,045 Wassermann reactions were carried out with 985 strongly positive results, and 200 weakly positive or doubtful. Most of these specimens were sent from the V.D. Clinics, the results from which are shown in Table B. III. The total number of tests performed for the clinics and the percentage of positives has varied little each year, after the 1st year.

1929 (from June) ..	1,915 ..	total positive ..	602 ..	% positive ..	31.1
1930 ..	5,147 ..	..	916 ..	..	17.7
1931 ..	5,032 ..	..	938 ..	..	18.6
1932 ..	5,093 ..	..	802 ..	..	15.5
1933 ..	5,323 ..	..	855 ..	..	16.0
1934 ..	4,735 ..	..	910 ..	..	19.5

The method used continually has been that of McIntosh and Fildes. 13 sera were examined for complement fixation with hydatid fluid with 2 positive results.

*Agglutination Tests.*

402 sera were examined for agglutinins. Positive results in significant dilutions were obtained with the following organisms:—*B. typhosus* 142, *B. paratyphosus* A 18, *B. paratyphosus* B. 16. 2 sera agglutinated *Br. melitensis*. One of these cases gave a history of long fever and "rheumatism," the other had no suspicious clinical signs. All sera negative to the enteric group have been tested against *Br. melitensis* during the year.

*Grouping.*

Blood from 26 donors was tested for hæmogglutination against the recipients sera.

4 blood transfusions were performed by the Bacteriologist for septicæmia, hæmorrhage from placenta prævia, severe anaemia, hæmorrhage from bullet wound. Citrated blood was used.

*Pathological Fluids, Pus, etc.*

Of 19 specimens of pus from abscesses 5 grew *staphylococcus aureus*, 1 streptococci, 1 pneumococci, 1 *B. coli* and 1 *B. tetani*. Tetanus bacilli were isolated from under the scab on a circumcision wound from a Moslem boy who died of tetanus after ritual circumcision. This boy was one of 23 who had been circumcised by the same man during a period of a fortnight. Of these 13 developed tetanus with 3 deaths, the others were given prophylactic serum and did not develop the disease.



*Urethral and Cervical Smears.*

1,253 smears from urethra and cervix in male and female patients were examined for gonococci, which were found in 520.

The results of these smears from the V.D. Clinics are shown in detail in Table B. III. During the last two years there has been a decrease in the number of smears sent from these clinics, but the proportion containing gonococci has increased.

1929 (from March) ..	1,626 ..	gonococci present ..	553 ..	% positive ..	34
1930 ..	2,184 ..	.. ..	830 ..	.. ..	38
1931 ..	2,023 ..	.. ..	709 ..	.. ..	35
1932 ..	2,041 ..	.. ..	720 ..	.. ..	35
1933 ..	1,551 ..	.. ..	687 ..	.. ..	44
1934 ..	1,218 ..	.. ..	510 ..	.. ..	42

*Pharyngeal Swabs.*

177 swabs from throats, etc., were examined. 32 grew organisms morphologically typical diphtheria bacilli. These were found mainly during the last 6 months of the year. Since the epidemic in 1932-1933 the disease seems to be endemic in the Island.

*Fæces.*

91 fæces were examined microscopically and by culture. In 11 the cytological appearances were in favour of bacillary dysentery. Dysentery bacilli giving cultural and serological reactions of *B. shiga* were isolated once, and *B. flexner* on 3 occasions. *Entamœbæ histolytica* free forms and cysts were found in 4 specimens.

*Sputum.*

The examination of sputum, mainly for suspected tuberculosis, showed the bacillus present in 97.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fluids.*

Among 26 specimens of C.S.F. examined an increase in lymphocytes was noted in 5 specimens, leucocytes in 1. In one the Wassermann reaction was strongly positive, and pneumococci and *B. tuberculosis* were found once each.

*Urines.*

659 urines were examined, a fairly high proportion showed either sugar or albumen and pus or blood. Tests are only carried out in the laboratory for urine when some abnormality is suspected.

*Leprosy Examinations.*

222 examinations of nasal smears and ear clips were made for leprosy, the bacillus being found in 92. Most of these examinations were made to check treatment on known lepers in the Leper Colony or on parole, and do not indicate new cases.

*Pathological Examinations.*

85 specimens were received for histological examination, or as specimens for the museum. Details are included in Table B. II. Curettings are received fairly regularly from cases of suspected carcinoma of the uterus, which was found in 4 cases, two in the body and two the cervix.

13 post-mortem examinations were performed by the Bacteriologist, the cause of death being shown in Table B. II. The two cases of lobar pneumonia died within a few hours of admission to hospital, both with mental symptoms, one of acute violent mania, and the other with ataxia, the pneumonia being only found post-mortem. The case of caustic soda poisoning was one of several suicidal deaths which led to restrictions on the sale of caustic soda. The death from tetanus was one of a series of cases following circumcision by one operator, an account of which is being prepared for publication elsewhere.

*Public Health Examinations.*

512 spleen smears and rat carcasses were examined. In February and March organisms showing bipolar staining were found in spleen smears from Larnaca, the rats having been destroyed. Following this, rats were forwarded



unopened to the laboratory and examined clinically and by culture by the Bacteriologist, and the campaign against rats was intensified, but nothing clinically or culturally suspicious of infection by *B. pestis* has been found, an intensive campaign against rats still continues.

Fleas from rats were collected as in previous years for identification and show clearly that the predominant rat flea is *Xenopsylla Cheopis*. Rats examinations are shown in detail in Table B. IV.

163 examinations of water used for drinking purposes were made. Purification or chlorination of water supplies is not carried out and some of the sources are bacteriologically very unsatisfactory. There are sources, especially in the mountains, of very good quality in the raw state. Results are shown in detail in Table B. V.

#### *Various.*

An attempt was made to assist the Veterinary Department in investigating deaths and paralysis among cattle by estimating the blood phosphates in cases, but with no conclusive results, two dogs with chronic ulcers were examined for Leishmann Donovan bodies with negative results.

During an investigation into the cause of the cases of tetanus following circumcision mentioned earlier in the report the Police sent the instruments, dressings and powders used by the operator for examination, organisms morphologically and culturally *B. tetani* were isolated from some pieces of muslin and cotton wool which were part of a supply used for dressing the wounds. A broth culture from these organisms caused tetanus in a Guinea pig in under 18 hours.

#### *Vaccines.*

3,460cc. of mixed T.A.B. vaccine was made in the laboratory and used in the Island. Inoculation of people in infected villages is being encouraged, the cost being very little with vaccine prepared locally.

#### *Publications.*

Poisoning by caustic soda, by S. G. Willimott and M. Gosden. *Brit. Med. Journ.* June 9, 1934, p. 1022.

Acute Intussusception in an adult, by C. H. Cuff and M. Gosden. *Brit. Journ. of Surg.* XXII No. 87, 1935.

TABLE B-1.—SENDERS OF SPECIMENS.  
PATHOLOGICAL FLUIDS, EXCRETA, ETC.

Senders	BLOOD.						PATHOLOGICAL FLUIDS, EXCRETA, ETC.						PAT. SPEC.				P. H. SPECIMENS						VARIOUS							
	Films	Counts	Cultures	Biochemical	Grouping	Wassermann Reaction	Weinberg Reaction	Agglutination	Urethral and cervical smears	Fluids, pus, etc.	Sputum	Pharyngeal swabs	Examination for leprosy	Urine	Feces	Tissues & Museum	Post-mortems	Spleen smear	Rats	Plas (rat)	Mosquito	Drinking water	Condensed milk	Police specimens	Veterinary	Vaccines	Ring worm	Calculi		
Surgical Specialist...	8	21		8		4	10	1	1	7	1			57		27													146	
Gen. Surgeon, N'sia	1	3				12				5	3			17		9													52	
Con. Surgeon, L'sol.																													1	
Consulting Physician	74	16		5		11	1	62	3	14	10	13		85	13	1													316	
D.M.O., Nicosia	93	91	1	8	16	32	1	5	2	6	81	27		26	4	7													407	
D.M.O., Limassol	80	18		6		95		81	1	10	26	18		5	6	16													364	
D.M.O., Famagusta		1				2		21		6	5	3			2	10													53	
M.O., Troodos																													1	
M.O., Nicosia	22	9	1	5		29		19	3	12	63	55		426	4	3													870	
M.O., Larnaca						2		40		5	10	6			1	3													87	
M.O., Kyrenia		4				25		7	6		13				1	1													65	
M.O., Paphos								10	6	1	5	1			3	1													23	
M.O., Kofinon		1				6			6		10	3			9	5													36	
M.O., Athienou								6	1		1	1				1													13	
M.O., Khiro								1	1			5																	7	
M.O., Pedhoulas	1					2		1				2																	8	
Med. Offr., Pakhna	1										5	2			2														8	
Med. Offr., Kilani															1														3	
Med. Offr., Kellaki																													9	
Med. Offr., Vathi								2																					2	
Med. Officer, Vathi																													2	
M.O., Lefkoniko						1																							1	
M.O., M. Hospital	4					44		1	1		2	1			13														68	
M.O., Troops																													13	
D.S., Yialousa																													6	
D.S., Lefka																													1	
D.S., Nisou																													8	
D.S., Vathi						1		4	1		1	1																	1	
D.S., Stroumbi																													8	
D.S., Morphou	2					5					1																		2	
D.S., Perapedhi								2																					3	
D.S., Evrykhou																													1	
D.S., Lapithos																													3	
D.S., Leonariso																													3	
D.S., Pedhoulas						2					3																		2	
D.S., Rizokarpaso																													3	
Govt. Bacteriologist	4	2	1		10	2		1		2		3		3	1	2								1	1	5	1			39
Govt. Analyst																													4	
Govt. Oculist						1																							1	
Govt. Clinics						4,745			1,218																					5,963
Priv. Practitioners	82	9	7	6		23	1	134	10	5	92	26		20	24	2													446	
Tr. Oculist, Nicosia																													2	
Tr. Oculist, Limassol						1																							1	
Govt. O., F. gusta																													1	
Govt. Laryngologist																													1	
Govt. Famagusta																													3	
L.C.M.P., Nicosia																													12	
Munic. Health Offr.																													1	
Sanitary Inspectors																													738	
Water Engineer																													6	
C.V. Officer																													23	
Totals	375	176	15	55	26	5,945	13	403	1,254	75	335	177	222	659	91	85	13	2	512	99	1	163	1	9	10	11	5	1	9,833	



TABLE B—II.

## EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED AND POSITIVE FINDINGS.

<i>Examinations performed.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Principal Positive Findings.</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Blood :</i>			
Films .. .. .	375	<i>P. vivax</i> .. .. .	10
		<i>P. malarie</i> .. .. .	2
		<i>P. falciparum</i> .. .. .	23
		Gametocytes present .. .. .	3
Counts .. .. .	176	Macrocytic anæmia .. .. .	4
		Secondary anæmia, low colour index .. .. .	10
		Leucocytosis .. .. .	13
		Eosinophilia .. .. .	22
		Lymphocytosis .. .. .	11
		Retriculocyte count .. .. .	1
		Arneth count .. .. .	2
Culture .. .. .	15	<i>B. typhosus</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. coli</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>Staphylococcus Aureus</i> .. .. .	2
<i>Biochemical</i>			
Sugar .. .. .	15	High values .. .. .	6
Urea .. .. .	15	High values .. .. .	2
Uric acid .. .. .	2		
Chlorides .. .. .	1		
Van den Bergh .. .. .	1	Direct positive .. .. .	1
<i>Serum Reactions :</i>			
Complement fixation (Wassermann)	5,045	Wassermann Reaction positive .. .. .	985
		Wassermann Reaction weakly positive .. .. .	200
		(Weinberg) .. .. .	2
Agglutination .. .. .	402	Weinberg Reaction positive .. .. .	2
		<i>B. typhosus</i> .. .. .	142
		<i>B. paratyphosus A</i> .. .. .	18
		<i>B. paratyphosus B</i> .. .. .	16
		<i>Br. melitensis</i> .. .. .	2
Napiers test for Kala Azar .. .. .	6	Negative .. .. .	6
Grouping .. .. .	26		
Coagulation time .. .. .	1	Normal .. .. .	1
<i>Pathological fluids, pus, cultures, etc.</i>			
Pus from abscess, wounds, etc. .. .. .	19	<i>Staphylococcus Aureus</i> .. .. .	5
		<i>Streptococci</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>Pneumococci</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. coli</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. tuberculosis</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. tetani</i> .. .. .	1
Pathological Fluids .. .. .	22	Pleural Fluids .. .. .	
		Leucocytes .. .. .	5
		Lymphocytes .. .. .	2
Vomit .. .. .	2	Blood .. .. .	1
<i>Cultures</i>			
Ear .. .. .	1		
Ulcer of breast .. .. .	2	<i>Staphylococcus Aureus</i> .. .. .	1
Leg .. .. .	1	<i>B. pyocyaneus</i> .. .. .	1
Teeth .. .. .	2		
Urethral and cervical smears .. .. .	1,253	Gonococci present .. .. .	520
Serum for spirochaetes .. .. .	1	Negative .. .. .	1
Pharyngeal and nasal swabs .. .. .	177	Klebs-Löffler bacilli .. .. .	32
		<i>Streptococci</i> .. .. .	7
		Vincent's Angina .. .. .	1
Fæces .. .. .	91	Cytologically bacillary dysentery .. .. .	11
		<i>B. dysenteriae shiga</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. dysenteriae flexner</i> .. .. .	3
		<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> (free forms) .. .. .	2
		(cysts) .. .. .	2
Sputum .. .. .	335	Ova, <i>ascaris lumbricoides</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. tuberculosis</i> .. .. .	97
		Charcot-Leyden crystals .. .. .	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids .. .. .	26	<i>Pneumococci</i> .. .. .	1
		<i>B. tuberculosis</i> .. .. .	1
		Increase in cells, lymphocytes .. .. .	5
		Increase in cells, leucocytes .. .. .	1
		Wassermann Reaction positive .. .. .	1
		Wassermann Reaction weakly positive .. .. .	1

*Pathological fluids, pus, cultures, etc.—continued.*

Urines .. .. .	659	Albumen .. .. .	41
		Amount estimated .. .. .	15
		Sugar .. .. .	27
		Amount estimated .. .. .	12
		Acetone .. .. .	2
		Bile .. .. .	2
		Urea estimated .. .. .	4
		Pus .. .. .	81
		Blood .. .. .	26
		Casts .. .. .	10
		Oxalate crystals .. .. .	58
		B. coli .. .. .	2
		Streptococci .. .. .	
		Ova, schistosoma hæmatobium .. .. .	1
<i>Examinations for leprosy</i>			
Nasal scrapings .. .. .	111	B. lepræ .. .. .	43
Ear and skin clips .. .. .	111	B. lepræ .. .. .	49
<i>Pathological Examinations.</i>			
Histological examination and specimens for museum .. .. .	85	<i>Inflammations.</i>	
		<i>Pyogenic.</i>	
		Bone, jaw .. .. .	1
		Bone, tibia .. .. .	1
		Subcutaneous tissue .. .. .	1
		Ulcer, lip .. .. .	1
		Ulcer, cervix .. .. .	1
		Appendix .. .. .	3
		Lobar pneumonia .. .. .	1
		Pyosalphynx .. .. .	1
		Granulation tissue .. .. .	6
		<i>Tubercular.</i>	
		Lymphatic glands .. .. .	3
		Kidney .. .. .	1
		Epididymis .. .. .	1
		Appendix .. .. .	1
		<i>Syphilitic.</i>	
		Aortitis, rupture of aorta .. .. .	1
		Lymphatic glands .. .. .	1
		<i>Degenerations.</i>	
		Fatty, liver .. .. .	1
		<i>Tumours.</i>	
		<i>Non-malignant.</i>	
		Adenoma .. .. .	
		Thyroid .. .. .	1
		Prostate .. .. .	2
		Fibroma .. .. .	
		Scalp .. .. .	2
		Finger .. .. .	1
		Papilloma .. .. .	
		Skin .. .. .	1
		Neuroma .. .. .	
		Amputation neuroma .. .. .	1
		Cysts .. .. .	
		Multilocular .. .. .	
		Ovarian cysts .. .. .	2
		<i>Malignant.</i>	
		<i>Carcinomata.</i>	
		Skin, squamous celled .. .. .	3
		„ basal celled .. .. .	1
		Lip .. .. .	1
		Bladder .. .. .	1
		Breast .. .. .	2
		Uterus, body .. .. .	2
		„ cervix .. .. .	2
		Lymphatic glands .. .. .	
		Secondary .. .. .	2
		<i>Sarcomata.</i>	
		Myeloma, jaw .. .. .	1
		Melanotic, foot .. .. .	1
		Jejunum (secondary) .. .. .	1
		Myxosarcoma .. .. .	
		Thigh .. .. .	1
		Mixed tumours .. .. .	
		Parotid gland .. .. .	1



*Pathological Examinations.—cont.*  
*Histological examination and*  
*specimens for museum.—cont.*

Spleen smears for Kala Azar ..	2
Post-mortem examinations ..	13

*Public Health Specimens.*

Spleen smears (rats) and rat cultures .. ..	512
Rat fleas (batches) .. ..	99

Water .. ..	163
Condensed milk .. ..	1

Mosquito .. ..	1
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*Various.*

Calculi (urinary) .. ..	1
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*Veterinary.*

Blood phosphates (cows) ..	14
Serum, ulcer on dog .. ..	2
Parrot (post-mortem) .. ..	1
Nasal discharge dog .. ..	1
Histological .. ..	6

*Police exhibits.*

Dressings, powder, etc. ..	8
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Viscera for culture .. ..	1
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*Vaccines.*

Autogenous .. ..	7
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T.A.B. batches .. ..	4
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Test of vaccine on rabbit ..	1
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Scrapings and hairs for ringworm	5
----------------------------------	---

TOTAL .. .. 9,833

*Products of conception.*

Intertubular ectopic gestation	1
Fœtus and sac 3½ months, from ruptured tube .. ..	1
Polyp. chorionic tissue .. ..	1

*Various.*

Hydronephrosis .. ..	1
Elephantiasis of vulva .. ..	1
Fracture of tibia .. ..	1
Mucous polyp. nose .. ..	1
Calcified wood from urinary bladder .. ..	1
Ascaris lumbricoides (adult) ..	1

Stab wound, empyæma and abscess of spleen .. ..	1
Typhoid ulceration .. ..	1
Lobar pneumonia .. ..	2
Acute gastro-enteritis, fatty degeneration of liver .. ..	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage .. ..	1
Miliary tuberculosis .. ..	1
Corrosive poisoning (caustic soda)	1
Osteomyelitis, pyæmia .. ..	1
Senility .. ..	2
Infected circumcision wound, tetanus .. ..	1
Instrumental perforation of uterus, general peritonitis ..	1

Xenopsylla cheopis .. ..	791
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Leptopsylla musculi .. ..	406
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Ceratophylus .. ..	2
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Pulex irritans .. ..	1
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See separate table.

Organisms in agar at 37° C. 206,000 in 1cc.

Test for B. coli negative in 0.01cc.

Urates and phosphates .. ..	1
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Leishmann donovan bodies negative	2
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Eggs of Linguatula rhinaria ..	1
--------------------------------	---

Nodules skin of horse granulation tissue .. ..	1
--	---

Inflammatory, mainly eosinophil leucocytes .. ..	2
--	---

Cæcum (sow).	
--------------	--

Adenoma .. ..	1
---------------	---

Liver (goat).	
---------------	--

Secondary carcinoma .. ..	1
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Uterine wall (dog).	
---------------------	--

Acute pyogenic inflammation ..	1
--------------------------------	---

B. tetani (from cotton wool and bandages) .. ..	2
---	---

Staphylococcus aureus and streptococci .. ..	3
--	---

Staphylococcus aureus .. ..	4
-----------------------------	---

Total 3460cc.	
---------------	--

Microsporum fungus (hair) .. ..	2
---------------------------------	---

Epidermophyton (hand) .. ..	1
-----------------------------	---

Microsporum furfur (neck) .. ..	1
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TABLE B. III.  
RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF SPECIMENS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

District	Wasser- mann Reaction Blood	Useless	Number Positive	Weakly Positive	% Positive	Smears	Gonococci found	% Positive
Nicosia ..	2,231	29	437	90	19.8	511	175	34.2
Limassol ..	783	5	205	35	26.0	74	51	68.9
Larnaca ..	786	19	139	31	18.1	323	107	33.1
Famagusta ..	638	9	75	19	11.9	182	122	67.0
Paphos ..	297	25	54	15	19.5	128	55	42.9
Total ..	4,735	87	910	190	19.5	1,218	510	41.9

TABLE B. IV.  
EXAMINATION OF RATS.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly totals
Limassol ..	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	12	9	30
Larnaca ..	—	3	10	17	28	16	13	17	10	15	—	10	139
Famagusta ..	1	3	5	2	3	—	2	3	—	57	154	107	337
Kyrenia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paphos ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Nicosia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Totals ..	1	6	16	22	36	16	16	20	10	75	166	128	512

Fleas were collected from 170 of these rats for identification with the following results:—

Xenopsylla cheopis ..	male 345 ..	female 446 ..	total 791 ..	% 65.9
Leptopsylla musculi ..	male 137 ..	female 269 ..	total 406 ..	% 33.8
Ceratophylus ..	2 ..	—	total 2 ..	% 0.16
Pullex irritans ..	1 ..	—	total 1 ..	% 0.08

TABLE B. V.  
RESULTS OF WATER EXAMINATIONS.

Name of Source.	Date.	Organisms in agar at 37° C. in 1cc.	Typical B. coli in cc.	Atypical B. coli in cc.
Ayios Dhometios, I. Kokkinos well ..	5.1.34 ..	3,980 ..	+0.1cc. ..	+0.1cc.
Ayios Dhometios, M. Athanasios well ..	5.1.34 ..	uncountable ..	+0.1cc. ..	—
Ayios Dhometios, village piped well water ..	5.1.34 ..	20 ..	—	+10cc.
Mr. Feneck's well ..	11.1.34 ..	20 ..	—20cc. ..	—20cc.
Government House well ..	26.1.34 ..	140 ..	+1cc. ..	+1cc.
Military Headquarters (Palace Hotel) Military Headquarters (Mr. Paschalis house) ..	29.1.34 ..	60 ..	+1cc. ..	—
New Military Hospital ..	29.1.34 ..	30 ..	+1cc. ..	—
Old Military Hospital ..	29.1.34 ..	30 ..	+20cc. ..	+20cc.
Pernera water ..	1.2.34 ..	20 ..	—20cc. ..	—20cc.
P.W.D. well Colonial Secretary's House ..	21.2.34 ..	20 ..	+10cc. ..	—
Kannavia Spring "Vati" ..	23.2.34 ..	20 ..	+10cc. ..	—
New Government House ..	26.2.34 ..	100 ..	—20cc. ..	—20cc.
Ayios Elias, Monargha ..	27.2.34 ..	480 ..	—20cc. ..	+1cc.
Nicosia Supply ..	28.2.34 ..	10 ..	—20cc. ..	—
Stud Stable, Famagusta ..	3.3.34 ..	10 ..	—20cc. ..	—20cc.
Ayia Varvara ..	5.3.34 ..	910 ..	+5cc. ..	—
Liza Polidorou well ..	6.3.34 ..	5,080 ..	+0.1cc. ..	—
Old Government House, garden ..	7.3.34 ..	80 ..	+5cc. ..	—
P.W.D. well, Famagusta ..	9.3.34 ..	4,400 ..	—	+0.1cc.
Municipal well, Famagusta ..	9.3.34 ..	50 ..	+0.1cc. ..	+0.1cc.
Pedhoulas, Platania ..	6.4.34 ..	540 ..	—	+5cc.
P.W.D. well ..	7.4.34 ..	90 ..	—	+5cc.
Xylophagou village supply ..	8.4.34 ..	330 ..	+1cc. ..	—
Well, Tophane locality ..	17.4.34 ..	200 ..	—	+1cc.
Larnaca tis Lapithou ..	23.4.34 ..	nil in 0.1cc. ..	—20cc. ..	—20cc.
Well Tophane ..	27.4.34 ..	120 ..	+5cc. ..	—
Leonarissio Tofis well ..	30.4.34 ..	1,170 ..	+1cc. ..	+1cc.
Polemihia Camp ..	30.4.34 ..	10 ..	+20cc. ..	—
Limassol Pumping Station ..	30.4.34 ..	uncountable in 0.1cc. ..	+5cc. ..	—
Limassol Public Garden, Djamoua ..	30.4.34 ..	40 ..	+20cc. ..	—



<i>Name of Source.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Organisms in agar at 37° C. in 1cc.</i>	<i>Typical B. coli in cc.</i>	<i>Atypical B. coli. in cc.</i>
Pedhoulas, Platania .. ..	3.5.34	30	—20cc.	—20cc.
Nicosia Everite Pipe Line .. ..	8.5.34	610	+1cc.	—
Paphos Mirmikof .. ..	14.5.34	50	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol Public fountain, Athanasiou Dhiakou St. .. ..	14.5.34	40	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol Public fountain, Kapodistria Street .. ..	14.5.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol Ayia Erini tanks .. ..	14.5.34	60	+1cc.	+1cc.
Limassol Pumping Station .. ..	14.5.34	1,900	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol Ayia Erini, Polemidhia .. ..	14.5.34	70	+10cc.	+10cc.
Harbour well, Famagusta .. ..	17.5.34	170	—	+1cc.
Xylophagou village well No. 1 .. ..	26.5.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
Xylophagou village well No. 2 .. ..	26.5.34	1,380	+0.1cc.	—
Xylophagou village well No. 3 .. ..	26.5.34	90	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Xylophagou village, Diakos well .. ..	31.5.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
Xylophagou village, Kastanous well .. ..	31.5.34	90	+1cc.	—
Xylophagou village, Geraticos well .. ..	31.5.34	70	+0.1cc.	—
Xylophagou village, Spyros well .. ..	31.5.34	150	+0.1cc.	—
Xylophagou village, A. Christou well .. ..	31.5.34	320	+0.1cc.	—
Nicosia Everite pipe outlet .. ..	7.6.34	200	+1cc.	—
Ayia Varvara boring .. ..	7.6.34	260	+0.1cc.	—
Akapnou, Kalamonas spring .. ..	11.6.34	50	—20cc.	—20cc.
Nicosia Pumping Station chain of wells .. ..	19.6.34	100	—	+0.1cc.
Nicosia Everite pipe near Museum .. ..	19.6.34	110	+1cc.	+1cc.
Mesopotamos, from tank, selling water .. ..	20.6.34	170	—	+1cc.
Ktima, Alakadi well .. ..	23.6.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
Ktima, Djamioi stream .. ..	23.6.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Prodhromos, Berengaria Hotel .. ..	27.6.34	120	—	+5cc.
Platres, Bizani fountain .. ..	27.6.34	40	—20cc.	—20 cc.
Platres, Grand Hotel .. ..	27.6.34	50	—20cc.	—20cc.
Mesana village, stream .. ..	29.6.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Mesana village, stream in river bed .. ..	29.6.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
Mesana village, reservoir .. ..	29.6.34	430	+1cc.	+1cc.
Mesana village, Aloupoudes spring .. ..	29.6.34	1,200	+0.1cc.	—
Mesana village, Vournes locality .. ..	29.6.34	260	—	+1cc.
Mesopotamos spring .. ..	4.7.34	200	—	+5cc.
Famagusta Stud Stable .. ..	5.7.34	60	—	+1cc.
Famagusta P.W.D. well .. ..	5.7.34	100	+1cc.	+1cc.
Famagusta Municipal well .. ..	5.7.34	3,700	—	+1cc.
Famagusta Municipal well .. ..	17.7.34	60	+5cc.	+5cc.
Famagusta Stud Stable .. ..	17.7.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Ayia Erini, Polemidhia Camp .. ..	17.7.34	70	—	+0.1cc.
Limassol water supply, Fountain Ayios Antonios .. ..	17.7.34	210	+20cc.	—
Limassol Pumping Station .. ..	17.7.34	20	+10cc.	—
Limassol, Djamoua locality .. ..	16.7.34	330	+5cc.	—
Famagusta P.W.D. well .. ..	23.7.34	680	+1cc.	—
Ayia Erini, Polemidhia .. ..	23.7.34	120	+1cc.	—
Limassol, Karaiskaki St. .. ..	23.7.34	110	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol Pumping Station .. ..	23.7.34	30	+5cc.	+5cc.
Limassol, Ayios Antonios quarter .. ..	23.7.34	190	+20cc.	—
Berengaria Hotel, spring .. ..	23.7.34	190	—20cc.	—20cc.
Prodhromos village water .. ..	23.7.34	60	—20cc.	—20cc.
Prodhromos Hardji deposit .. ..	23.7.34	460	—20cc.	—20cc.
Famagusta Stud Stable .. ..	26.7.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	—20cc.	—20cc.
Famagusta P.W.D. well .. ..	26.7.34	60	—	—
Famagusta source well .. ..	26.7.34	820	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Larnaca Kouppi main deposit .. ..	27.7.34	80	+0.1cc.	—
Larnaca Kamares drain .. ..	27.7.34	90	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Larnaca Avlakia fountain Scala .. ..	27.7.34	100	+0.1cc.	—
Chrisopolitissa deposit .. ..	27.7.34	60	+0.1cc.	—
Limassol coffee shop, Evripides St. .. ..	27.7.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
Limassol coffee shop, Gladstone St. .. ..	27.7.34	60	+1cc.	—
Kato Drys supply .. ..	6.8.34	90	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Kato Drys piped supply .. ..	6.8.34	20	—	+20cc.
Syna well Trakhona, Tsiflikou .. ..	7.8.34	760	—	+10cc.
Ayios Theodoros well end of village .. ..	14.8.34	1,930	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.



<i>Name of Source.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Organisms in agar at 37° C. in 1cc.</i>	<i>Typical B. coli in cc.</i>	<i>Atypical B. coli in cc.</i>
Ayios Theodoros well, centre of village	14.8.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Athienou, Nicolaki lacco	20.8.34	290	+1cc.	—
Athienou well, Alonia	20.8.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Athienou, Sarmadji Campino	20.8.34	960	—	+0.1cc.
Athienou, Haji Michael Panaghi well	20.8.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	—	+0.1cc.
Limassol Pumping Station	20.8.34	200	—	+5cc.
Limassol, fountain Ayios Antonios Quarter	20.8.34	300	—	+20cc.
Limassol, well at coffee shop Yiatros	20.8.34	60	—	+0.1cc.
Limassol, fountain at Karaiskaki St.	20.8.34	10	—	+10cc.
Ipsonas, Paleo Lakkos	20.8.34	540	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Ipson, well by church	20.8.34	850	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Well of Mr. Kasparian	6.9.34	330	—	+0.1cc.
Limassol Pumping Station well	17.9.34	320	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol Pumping Station	17.9.34	390	—	+10cc.
Limassol Tower	17.9.34	250	—	+20cc.
Ayia Phyla. Kato Yidonissa	17.9.34	90	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol, fountain Rihartho St.	17.9.34	150	—	+20cc.
Limassol, fountain Ayiou Andreou	17.9.34	210	—	+1cc.
Famagusta Municipal well	18.9.34	250	—	+5cc.
Famagusta Municipal well No. 3	18.9.34	1,020	—	+10cc.
Akrotiri. Well near church	2.10.34	2,940	+0.1cc.	—
Zakaki well	2.10.34	1,150	+1cc.	—
Zakaki well near coffee shop	2.10.34	810	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Trakhoni well	2.10.34	550	—	+0.1cc.
Akrotiri well	2.10.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
R.W.T. well, Styllos	17.10.34	350	+5cc.	+5cc.
Sykhari Adit	19.10.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Famagusta Artesian boring	20.10.34	50	—	+5cc.
Limassol, Haji Amoudha Quarter	22.10.34	20	—	+1cc.
Limassol Pumping Station	22.10.34	410	—	+1cc.
Limassol, fountain Ayiou Andreou	22.10.34	40	+5cc.	—
Limassol, coffee shop Yiatros	22.10.34	140	—	+1cc.
Mr. Gunnis House supply	26.10.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+10cc.	—
Well, Ayii Omoloyitadhes village	1.11.34	340	—	+1cc.
Moutoullas, Hantara locality	5.11.34	50	—	+0.1cc.
Ktima, Kourka locality	5.11.34	80	+1cc.	—
Ktima, Klamaderes locality	5.11.34	430	+0.1cc.	—
Ktima, Dasoudhi locality	5.11.34	360	+0.1cc.	—
Vasilia, Bigagoulia locality	12.11.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Famagusta P.W.D. ship supply	16.11.34	60	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.
Agianja chain of wells	19.11.34	30	—	+10cc.
Pedhoulas, Neron tou Kayia No. 1	19.11.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Pedhoulas, Neron tou Kayia No. 2	19.11.34	10	—20cc.	—20cc.
Limassol, fountain Djamoua	21.11.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+1cc.	—
Limassol Pumping Station	21.11.34	500	+1cc.	—
Limassol, well at coffee shop Yiatros	21.11.34	610	—	+0.1cc.
Limassol, tank on motor car, Meso- potamos water	21.11.34	220	+10cc.	—
Limassol, fountain Karaiskaki St.	21.11.34	60	—	+1cc.
Larnaca, Ayious village	26.11.34	plate covered with proteins	—20cc.	—20cc.
Larnaca, Ayious village	26.11.34	250	—20cc.	—20cc.
Larnaca, Ayious village	26.11.34	600	—	+20cc.
Larnaca, Ayious village No. 4	26.11.34	110	—20cc.	—20cc.
Evdhimou Karayousouf spring	28.11.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+5cc.	—
Kivisili village supply	1.12.34	120	+5cc.	—
Kythrea, Kefalovrysos	7.12.34	130	—20cc.	—20cc.
Government Analyst's house	7.12.34	1,870	+0.1cc.	—
Ayios Amvrosios, Halcos source	10.12.34	250	+0.1cc.	—
Pera, Lakkos tou Milou	17.12.34	700	+5cc.	—
Pera, Lakkos tou Potamou	17.12.34	250	+10cc.	—
Pera, Lakkos Nicolaou Andreou	17.12.34	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+0.1cc.	—
Pera, Lakkos Georghiou Maou	17.12.34	1,120	+0.1cc.	—
Pera, Lakkos Stephani Stavrinou	17.12.34	1,080	+0.1cc.	—
Pera, Lakkos Georghiou Petrou	17.12.34	730	+1cc.	—
Polis, Alonia	22.12.34	870	+0.1cc.	+0.1cc.



## APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT  
LABORATORY FOR THE YEAR 1934.

BY STANLEY G. WILLIMOTT, PH.D. (CANTAB.), B.Sc., PH.D. (LIV.), A.I.C.,  
*Government Analyst.*

The return to more normal conditions following the break in the drought of previous years was without marked effect upon the official work of the laboratory during the year under review. The total number of samples analysed showed a slight decrease of 3.8 per cent. The Government Analyst was on duty leave in Egypt from the 1st to 17th January, 1934, and on vacation leave in England from 7th May to 24th October, 1934. The only change in personnel was the appointment of Mr. Th. A. Ioannides as Laboratory Attendant as from 1st June, 1934.

The total number of samples analysed was 2,255 as compared with 2,342 in 1933; and as in previous reports, these figures do not take into account lecture courses, examinations, consultations, etc. The total analyses for 1934 and those of the previous decade are compared in Table I.

TABLE I (G.A.).—TOTAL ANALYSES MADE DURING THE LAST DECADE.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>
1924 .. ..	2,195	1930 .. ..	1,546
1925 .. ..	1,834	1931 .. ..	1,812
1926 .. ..	1,999	1932 .. ..	2,428
1927 .. ..	1,850	1933 .. ..	2,342
1928 .. ..	4,805*	1934 .. ..	2,255
1929 .. ..	1,713†		

\* Includes 3,344 pathological specimens.

† Includes 678 pathological specimens.

The total for 1934 may be divided into official and non-official samples and classified under the different headings shown in Tables II and III.

TABLE II (G.A.).

## OFFICIAL SAMPLES.

Food and Drugs .. ..	1,788
Criminal .. ..	221
Waters .. ..	59
Agricultural and Industrial..	20
Customs and Excise .. ..	51
Miscellaneous.. ..	62
Research .. ..	29
Biochemical .. ..	1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,231</b>

TABLE III (G.A.).

## NON-OFFICIAL SAMPLES.

Animal viscera .. ..	12
Foodstuffs .. ..	8
Waters .. ..	3
Iron sheet .. ..	1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total Table II ..</b>	<b>2,231</b>
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>2,255</b>

The samples falling under the different headings are considered in some detail in the following sections :—

## 1.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

The island is divided into seven districts for the purpose of the administration of the Food and Drugs Law. Data showing the total samples analysed and the number and percentage found adulterated within each of these districts, are summarized in Table IV.

TABLE IV (G.A.).—ADULTERATION IN THE DISTRICTS.

District	Samples analysed		Genuine		Adulterated		% Adulterated	
Nicosia..	233	..	200	..	33	..	14.1	
Famagusta..	55	..	53	..	2	..	3.6	
Larnaca	304	..	296	..	8	..	2.6	
Limassol	916	..	559	..	357	..	38.9	
Paphos	174	..	153	..	21	..	12.0	
Polis..	72	..	64	..	8	..	11.1	
Kyrenia	34	..	34	..	—	..	0.0	
Total	1,788	..	1,359	..	429	..	23.9	

Adulteration was most pronounced in Limassol district and, as in past years, practically non-existent in Kyrenia district. The number of official samples taken in Famagusta district, the next largest area to Nicosia, was inadequate and the rate found is probably not a reliable indication of the extent of adulteration in that area. The general adulteration rate of 23.9 per cent. shows some increase on that of 1933 (21.6 per cent.) and is again accounted for by the policy of instructing the sanitary staff to sample intensively wherever suspected stocks or old supplies of canned foods have been known to exist. In these duties the District Sanitary Inspectors in charge of Larnaca and Limassol districts have been most active.

Table V gives the total number of each kind of foodstuff or drug examined for the whole Colony, with the proportion of samples adulterated.

TABLE V (G.A.).—FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSED WITH PER CENT. ADULTERATION.

Sample	Number		Adulterated		% Adulterated	
Flour .. ..	125	..	1	..	0.8	
Rice .. ..	7	..	nil	..	nil	
Bread .. ..	10	..	nil	..	nil	
Biscuits ..	16	..	4	..	25.0	
Coffee .. ..	219	..	44	..	20.0	
Tea .. ..	36	..	nil	..	nil	
Milk .. ..	45	..	9	..	20.0	
Condensed milk ..	23	..	3	..	13.0	
Olive oil .. ..	47	..	18	..	38.3	
Sesame oil .. ..	5	..	nil	..	nil	
Vinegar .. ..	3	..	nil	..	nil	
Butter .. ..	10	..	1	..	10.0	
Cocoline .. ..	3	..	nil	..	nil	
Margarine .. ..	1	..	nil	..	nil	
Salt .. ..	101	..	nil	..	nil	
Pepper .. ..	27	..	nil	..	nil	
Tomato paste ..	56	..	1	..	1.7	
Pickles .. ..	3	..	nil	..	nil	
Sugar .. ..	70	..	nil	..	nil	
Sweets .. ..	13	..	nil	..	nil	
Cheese .. ..	18	..	nil	..	nil	
Sardines .. ..	503	..	236	..	46.9	
Herrings .. ..	377	..	112	..	29.6	
Soumada .. ..	1	..	nil	..	nil	
Canned Foods ..	11	..	nil	..	nil	
Mineral water ..	11	..	nil	..	nil	
Quinine .. ..	35	..	nil	..	nil	
Aspirin .. ..	8	..	nil	..	nil	
Castor Oil .. ..	3	..	nil	..	nil	
Epsom Salt .. ..	1	..	nil	..	nil	
Total .. ..	1,788	..	429	..	23.9	



The total of 1,788 official samples represents a substantial increase of 715 compared with the total for the previous year and, as might be expected, there was a slight increase in the adulteration rate found. The number of prosecutions brought before the Courts was 50 and the fines and costs inflicted amounted to £30. 9s. 5cp. It is to be regretted that the fines in proved cases of adulteration in Cyprus are generally inadequate so that the punishment does not act as any serious deterrent. There would always appear to have been a marked tendency in Cyprus to practise general adulteration, *i.e.* not only of the staple foodstuffs but also of agricultural and even mineral products. Within the last decade matters have been much improved in regard to agricultural and mineral products, by laws and regulations now in force, but there does not appear to have been any corresponding improvement in the sophistication of foodstuffs.

The explanation would appear to be that dishonest shopkeepers and contractors will continue their usual falsifications so long as they know that the legal penalty, if and when detected, will only be a matter of 5s. to 20s. including costs. In many cases it is obviously very profitable to continue adulteration on such terms. Furthermore the sharp practice of labelling any foodstuffs as "adulterated", whether or not the commodity is genuine, appears to render the seller immune from legal action (see Annual Report for 1931). It would seem therefore that little can be expected by way of improvement until a new Food and Drugs Law is enacted to replace the out-of-date measure still in operation.

Olive oil, coffee and milk continued to be the favourite foodstuffs adulterated, while a large number of canned foods were found to be in a condition unfit for human consumption. As regards the latter, because of the special control introduced four years ago, the improvement in the condition of canned foods, especially canned fish noted in my Annual Report for 1933, has continued. No new campaigns were undertaken but the year's activities were mainly devoted to consolidating the work already initiated in the districts. In these endeavours it is encouraging to be able to record an increasing co-operation on the part of the sanitary staff of the Municipal Authorities in their desire to give proper effect to the measures enacted for safeguarding the public health. The interest of the public, however, might be stimulated by giving greater prominence to the subjects of food and nutrition in programmes for popular lectures and in exhibitions of educational films.

The olive harvest was again not good so that genuine supplies of the oil were restricted and these conditions offered opportunity to the unscrupulous for wholesale adulteration using for this purpose a variety of imported vegetable oils and fats. Chief amongst these were soya-been and cotton seed oils, and the refined solid fats used in cooking. In the case of coffee, some form of starch continued to be the favourite adulterant and the amount present was found to vary from 4 to 65 per cent. In the last quarter of the year under review a number of samples were received from Paphos district containing on analysis not more than 10 per cent. of starchy matter. It was found in these cases that the coffee had been mixed with roasted acorn flour which contained comparatively small amounts of starch. This appeared to be the explanation for the small percentage of starch present although the samples had been adulterated with considerable additions of the acorn flour. Paphos is the only district where the oak tree flourishes and in fact boasts a pig industry where the acorns available find a valuable application as feed. These cases are also of interest as indicating how adulteration, crude though it be, varies in its methods in the different districts.

Even on the basis of the present generous standards the adulteration of fresh milk of all kinds continued to be widely practised throughout the Colony. The rate of 20 per cent. found shows a considerable decrease but it is doubtful whether last year's figure of 31.3 per cent. would have been very much lowered had it been possible to secure a greater number of samples. The condemned samples were found to be watered in the majority of cases and the remainder to be skimmed or subjected to both falsifications. A sample of imported flour and four samples of biscuits were in a state of decomposition and contained weevils while the sample of butter was rancid. All samples of drugs submitted were found to be satisfactory.



The experiment of authorizing certain Sanitary Inspectors, who hold the Local Certificate of the Government of Cyprus to take official samples in their sub-districts, having proved successful, the system has been extended to include a further nine of such officers.

## 2. CRIMINAL.

A total of 221 exhibits were examined on behalf of the Police in connection with 38 criminal cases, classified in Table VI:—

TABLE VI (G.A.).—CRIMINAL EXHIBITS.

Exhibits in	murder and stabbing cases	..	..	..	23
"	"	rape and sodomy cases	..	..	4
"	"	poisoning cases and poisons	seized	from un-	
		authorized persons	..	..	131
"	"	unnatural offence	..	..	9
"	"	robbery cases	..	..	29
"	"	dangerous drugs	..	..	1
"	"	killing animals	..	..	9
"	"	suspected stamp cases	..	..	12
"	"	counterfeit coins	..	..	3
Total					221

Although there was a marked decline in the number of cases submitted (54 in 1933) the number of exhibits examined remained about the same. The greatest number of productions arose in connection with poisoning cases and suspected cases. The seven murder cases dealt with do not call for any special comment from the forensic point of view.

The malicious poisoning of the wells of Ephtagonia village (Limassol District) was investigated and found to be caused by the presence of Paris Green. Cocaine was identified as the drug in question in a case of unlawful possession of dangerous drugs at Larnaca; and arsenic the poison in question in a case of malicious poisoning of poultry at Nicosia. In another case of attempted poisoning at Famagusta, strychnine was detected in coffee, bread and vomitus. Severe vomiting appears to have saved the victim's life but a dog which consumed the vomited matter died within the hour with typical symptoms. Again strychnine was found in the dog's viscera. It was possible to substantiate a charge of stealing poultry by the isolation of chicken fat from the broken potsherds although originally the cooking pot had been cleaned and smashed at the approach of the Police. One case of attempted suicide by a woman who fortunately made a good recovery, was traced to poisoning with caustic soda. It is remarkable that caustic soda is nearly always used by women suicides. This case was not included in the series of poisonings by caustic soda published in the *British Medical Journal* of 9th June, 1934, p. 1022.

There have been fewer cases of accidents to children by mis-adventure, a frequent cause of which has been the taking of sugar-coated tablets in mistake for sweets. An example and a safeguard has been set by Government in discontinuing the importation of all sugar-coated tablets containing poison.

Three coins, all five shillings pieces, were analysed and found to consist wholly of tin. The coins were moulded and although the milling was irregular they were deceptive counterfeits.

## 3. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The work of this section showed a considerable increase and 51 samples were analysed. These comprised flour, fats, oils, petroleum products, saccharin, dangerous drugs and textiles. The oils in question were identified as cotton seed and soya-bean of different quality according to their refinement. Assessment of duty was then determined on the laboratory findings.

For the purpose of protecting locally-grown wheat the import duty on foreign flour was increased to £3 per ton by Law 25 of 1934, while Order in Council No. 1582 of 29th May, 1934, prohibited the importation into the Colony of flour other than pure wheaten flour. In pursuance of these regulations 15 samples were examined and found to be genuine wheaten flour.



Eleven samples of imported saccharin were also examined for identity in view of a suspicion of possible traffic in dangerous drugs. All were found to be genuine specimens. A sample from a consignment of gas mantles was examined for the presence of artificial silk fibres.

#### 4. ANIMAL VISCERA.

No poison was detected on analysis of twelve viscera, taken from different farm animals, and principally in the districts of Limassol and Paphos.

#### 5. SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

The examination for the Government Certificate in Chemistry was held at the laboratory on 24th February and onwards. Twenty-three candidates presented themselves of whom sixteen passed and were awarded the Government Certificate. The best student of the year was Mr. Takis M. Ioannides of Nicosia who received the Papadopoulos Prize. The general standard of the written work was fairly satisfactory but the practical work was poor. The sum of £46 was collected in examination fees and paid into the Treasury.

A special course of 25 lectures and demonstrations of those aspects of physics and chemistry of essential sanitary importance was delivered at the beginning of the year to the School for Sanitary Inspectors. Test papers were set as well as the chemistry section of the final examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

The Government Analyst also acted as examiner on the Board of Examiners in Pharmacy in the practical and written work for the Government Qualifying Certificate.

#### 6. OTHER DUTIES.

The Government Analyst acted as President of the following Boards of Survey:—

- (a) Agricultural Stores;
- (b) Agricultural Laboratory;
- (c) Veterinary Stores.

The amount of official correspondence and advisory work has again been considerable.

The following official reports were prepared, submitted to Government, and published:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Government Analyst for 1933.
- (b) A note on Some Ancient Copper-Coated Silver Coins of Cyprus: *Journal Inst. Metals*, 1934, **55**, 291.
- (c) Poisoning by Caustic Soda (Willimott and Gosden): *Brit. Med. Journal*, June 9, 1934, p. 1022.
- (d) The Cardiac Activity and Toxicity towards Rats of Red and White Squill from Cyprus (Wokes and Willimott): *Quart. Journal Pharm. Pharmacol*, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1934, pp. 565–573.

The English edition of the monograph on "Edible and Poisonous Fungi of Cyprus," prepared in 1933, has been practically sold out by the laboratory so that the cost of publication to Government has been covered. The Greek edition of the same monograph has been distributed gratis to schoolmasters and Mukhtars.

#### 7. MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of samples not falling under the headings already considered may be conveniently dealt with here. Fourteen samples of alcohol, supplied to the Department on contract, were analysed and found to be up to specification. A complete analysis of Larnaca salt (1931 crop) was carried out for the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue. Two samples of water, submitted by the Government Railway, were examined and reported as possible for use in locomotives. Several samples of canned foods were examined for the military authorities, Troödos Camp. Arising out of the scheduling of the caustic alkalis as poisons, 12 samples were sent for identification. Nine veterinary specimens from the viscera of dogs, suspected to have been poisoned, were submitted in one of which mercuric chloride was found.



Two samples of sand from Kyrenia district for use in the new Government House building, contained respectively 0.28 and 0.24 parts sodium chloride per 1,000; and two samples of lime, for the same purpose, gave the following analysis:—

	A	B
	%	%
Silica .. ..	5.4	3.0
Alumina .. ..	10.0	10.9
Lime .. ..	84.0	86.3

Twelve mineral specimens from the shores of Khrysokhou Bay were examined and found to be pumice of good quality, although generally of small size. As already indicated there seems to be little doubt that this pumice is sea-borne and it is interesting to note that sufficient quantities are available on the south-west, west and northerly shores of the island to warrant collection and export. Samples of pumice stone have also been obtained from the shores of Famagusta Bay. It is noteworthy that interest in the possibilities of Cyprus marble continues.

As indicated in last year's Annual Report some data were collected on the variation in salinity of Larnaca Salt Lake from the time of the rains in January up to the time when the lake is dry in July. It has been suggested that these data might be of interest to others and accordingly the complete figures are summarized in Table VII. Specimens from the salt lake were taken weekly and on arrival at the laboratory the samples were titrated against standard silver nitrate solution using potassium chromate as indicator. The total chlorides are expressed as sodium chloride. The degree of salinity is seen to vary considerably according to the amount of precipitation and is frequently reduced as a result of a single rain storm. The question of the origin of the Larnaca salt deposits cannot be discussed here but these findings do not lend themselves in support of the theory that the salt is produced by leakage of sea water into the lake.

TABLE VII (G.A.) SALINITY OF LARNACA SALT LAKE.

Date.	% Chlorine.	% Sodium Chloride.	Remarks.
19.1.33	12.20	20.13	
25.1.33	10.40	17.60	.. Heavy rain
2.2.33	9.20	15.20	.. Heavy rain
8.2.33	10.20	16.83	
16.2.33	11.30	18.65	
23.2.33	11.80	19.47	
1.3.33	12.40	20.44	
8.3.33	12.00	19.80	.. Heavy rain
14.3.33	12.80	21.12	
22.3.33	14.20	23.47	
27.3.33	14.30	24.67	
4.4.33	15.00	24.75	
12.4.33	15.22	25.00	
19.4.33	16.00	26.40	
27.4.33	16.22	26.65	
15.5.33	19.20	31.60	
25.5.33	19.80	32.67	
31.5.33	19.72	32.40	
8.6.33	19.80	32.65	
14.6.33	20.80	34.32	
21.6.33	21.40	35.36	
24.6.33	Lake dry	Lake dry	



## 8. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Additions to revenue were made from the following sources :—

<i>Revenue.</i>					£	s.	cp.
Government Analyst's Fees	..	..	..	..	23	14	0
Lecture Fees	..	..	..	..	46	0	0
Fines inflicted under the Food and Drugs Law	..	..	..	..	30	9	5
Total	..	..	..	..	100	3	5

<i>Expenditure.</i>					£	s.	cp.
Chemical and Apparatus	..	..	..	..	50	13	5
Lighting and Heating, etc.	..	..	..	..	36	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	86	13	5

## 9. VALUE OF WORK PERFORMED.

<i>Category.</i>						<i>Amount.</i>		
						£	s.	cp.
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	1,877	8	0
Criminal Exhibits	..	..	..	..	..	464	2	0
Water	..	..	..	..	..	123	18	0
Customs and Excise	..	..	..	..	..	53	11	0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	260	8	0
Private Work	..	..	..	..	..	23	14	0
Lecture Fees	..	..	..	..	..	46	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£2,849	1	0

The above figures do not take into account research or advisory work. They are based on the Government scale of fees, and give a fair approximation to the value in Cyprus of the work performed.

## 10. GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

Repairs of a minor character only were carried out on the fabric of the Government Laboratory during the year. With the increasing expansion of work there is great need for the installation of a petrol-air gas plant.

## 11. INSPECTION OF PHARMACIES.

Government dispensaries, private pharmacies and clinics were inspected on the half-yearly plan as heretofore but arrangements have now been made to introduce a system of quarterly inspection which it is hoped to put into operation next year. The District Compounders, who are also Inspectors of Pharmacies under the Dangerous Drugs Law for their respective areas, exercised supervision principally in the larger towns. The Government Analyst, as Chief Inspector for the Colony, examined 30 Government and 16 private pharmacies and clinics, all by surprise inspection.



With the scheduling of codeine and dionin and their respective salts and preparations as dangerous drugs, by Order in Council No. 1595 of 6th August, 1934, the work of inspection has been considerably increased. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to report that these additional duties have in no way impaired the vigilance of the inspectors concerned. Although the consumption of dangerous drugs in the Colony continues at a high level it is probable that with quarterly inspection the control over their use in the principal towns will be adequate. In the smaller villages, however, where new pharmacies and clinics are now being opened as an innovation, experience has shown that constant supervision is essential. Altogether the good order of both Government and private pharmacies, so far as dangerous drugs are concerned, has been maintained. But there is great room for improvement in the state of private clinics and the manner in which dangerous drugs are handled by medical and dental practitioners. This has been a difficult problem throughout and is perhaps explained by the standard of the profession in Cyprus which is admittedly low. Perhaps the reason for the extraordinary consumption of ampoules of morphine locally is the fact that frequently no attempt is made at a diagnosis, the practitioner immediately having resort to injection to abolish the pain, with a repetition of the process as required.

In order to improve matters conferences were held with the Criminal Investigation Department and the Acting Senior Medical Officer, and definite recommendations were made in regard to the following points:— The introduction of D.D. prescription books, proper signing and dating of such prescriptions in ink, the non-repetition of D.D. prescriptions, the use of D.D.s in the compounding of preparations outside the Law to be illegal, the control of addicts, the control of the import, export and possession of D.D.s, the advisability of the Department being responsible for the import of all D.D.s into the Colony, etc. These improvements and innovations foreshadow a new consolidated Dangerous Drug Law with more stringent regulations and greater departmental powers in the coming year.

## 12. WATER.

The question of water supply is the most important problem of the Colony and the year will be remembered as marking a break in the long-continued drought. In Cyprus water supplies are obtained from rivers, springs, shallow wells—drawn up by windmill pump or the Persian wheel (alakati), and chains of wells whereby an underground water tunnel is driven, the water collected and led to the surface. The rainfall, though not abundant, was sufficient to replenish the depleted underground supplies and the sources that had completely dried up. Private effort in the search for new supplies was unabated during the year but the only notable success was the finding of a new large spring, as a result of Government operations at Sykhari, in the limestone formations of the Kyrenia mountains at a point opposite to Nicosia. The analysis of this supply showed it to be of the same satisfactory quality as the famous spring at Kythrea.

Altogether 59 samples were analysed of which 24 were returned as contaminated or otherwise unsatisfactory as potable supplies.

In Table VIII are summarized the analyses of the remaining 14 different sources included in the scheme for the Water Survey of Cyprus and this completes the data, for January and July only, already published in my Annual Report for 1933. Here again examples may be seen of the pure soft waters of the mountains and the hard saline and often polluted waters of the plain. The former are represented by Platres (Summer Resort), Lefkara and Evrykhou; the latter by Nicosia (Silikdar), an indifferent supply from Turkish days, Athienou and Vatili (villages of the plain), Akanthou and Myrtou are representative of the waters issuing from the limestones of the Kyrenia hills. Morphou, though ranked as a village, has a much larger population than, for example, Kyrenia and has one of the best urban water supplies. Polemidhia Camp supply is one of the most satisfactory of the Limassol district, while Famagusta (windmills) is an example of the hard saline waters of the east coast of the Mesaoria plain.

From the results of our Departmental Water Survey the most profitable areas in the search for good water supplies appear to be: the coastal region of Morphou Bay, the contact zone of the Kyrenia hills, and the old geological river-bed of the Pedieos River from its source in Makheras almost to Nicosia.



TABLE VIII. (G.A.)—WATER SURVEY OF CYPRUS. [PARTS PER 100,000.]

	NICOSIA Silkdar		NICOSIA Anemomylos		FAMAGUSTA Windmills		LEONARISSE		POLIS		VATILI		ATHIENOU	
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July
Colour	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	amber yel.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Turbidity	nil	slight	nil	nil	nil	nil	slight	sl. alk.	nil	small	nil	nil	nil	nil
Reaction	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.
Total solids	68.00	76.00	58.00	61.00	72.00	63.00	62.00	51.00	65.00	51.00	84.00	83.00	172.00	147.00
Free ammonia	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Albuminoid ammonia	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.005
Combined chlorine	17.20	21.70	11.40	10.40	17.70	16.00	12.50	8.16	12.50	10.30	24.10	21.70	61.00	53.00
As sodium chloride	28.38	35.80	18.81	17.16	29.20	26.40	20.62	13.25	20.62	16.99	39.76	35.80	100.65	87.45
Nitrogen as nitrates	pres.	0.42	pres.	0.80	pres.	pres.	pres.	pres.	pres.	0.52	pres.	0.80	pres.	0.43
Nitrogen as nitrates	nil	nil	nil	nil	trace	Str. Reac.	trace	nil	nil	nil	trace	nil	trace	nil
Oxygen absd. in 15 mins.	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.019	0.007	0.014	0.024	0.014	0.014	0.018	0.014	0.011	0.019
Oxygen absd. in 3 hrs.	0.021	0.027	0.024	0.034	0.035	0.016	0.027	0.047	0.027	0.029	0.034	0.029	0.021	0.035
Temporary hardness	7.80	11.40	10.40	7.00	6.50	11.15	9.10	5.75	6.50	8.70	7.80	14.95	21.80	15.70
Permanent hardness	22.10	21.45	19.50	20.15	20.80	18.85	20.80	25.70	23.40	15.60	22.10	17.55	32.50	30.00
Total hardness	29.90	32.85	29.90	27.15	27.30	30.00	29.90	31.45	29.90	24.30	29.90	32.50	54.30	45.70

	EVRYKHO		PLATRES		LEFKARA		AKANTHO		MORPHOU		MYRTOU		LIMASSOL	
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July
Colour	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Turbidity	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Reaction	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.
Total solids	46.00	32.00	38.00	36.00	38.00	38.00	65.00	58.00	42.00	32.00	43.00	41.00	44.00	53.00
Free ammonia	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002
Albuminoid ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003
Combined chlorine	5.00	4.5	1.70	1.40	3.30	3.50	9.40	7.30	5.70	4.60	8.30	6.70	7.20	7.80
As sodium chloride	8.25	7.42	2.80	2.31	5.44	5.77	15.51	11.85	9.57	7.59	13.69	11.05	11.88	12.88
Nitrogen as nitrates	pres.	trace	pres.	trace	pres.	0.175	pres.	pres.	pres.	0.28	pres.	1.000	pres.	trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Oxygen absd. in 15 mins.	0.014	0.022	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.025	0.011	0.013	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.048
Oxygen absd. in 3 hrs.	0.027	0.040	0.024	0.026	0.022	0.029	0.024	0.051	0.019	0.027	0.019	0.027	0.029	0.092
Temporary hardness	10.40	7.25	6.50	6.75	6.50	10.40	9.10	14.30	3.90	4.55	3.90	3.90	6.50	11.48
Permanent hardness	20.10	7.75	24.70	17.55	22.10	11.05	26.00	23.85	14.30	9.10	18.20	14.95	15.60	26.52
Total hardness	30.50	15.00	31.20	24.30	28.60	21.45	35.10	38.15	18.20	13.65	22.10	18.85	22.10	38.00

*Publications.*

During the year the papers on coins and poisoning by caustic soda appeared, references to which have already been given. Opportunity was taken during English leave to complete the investigation on Cyprus red and white squill. The animal experiments were carried out in collaboration with Mr. F. Wokes, B.Sc., F.I.C., at the pharmacological research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, London. Reference to the joint paper published embodying these results has also been given.

*Staff.*

Once again it is my pleasant duty to record my appreciation of the loyal assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Government Laboratory, and in particular to the Assistant Analyst, Mr. L. C. Haralambides, who acted during the whole period of my vacation leave. My thanks are also due to all Inspectors of Pharmacies whose co-operation has rendered the work outside the laboratory effective and efficient.



## APPENDIX D.

### REPORT ON THE MENTAL HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1934.

BY DR. S. LYSANDRIDES, *Medical Superintendent.*

**STATISTICS.**—On the 31st December, 1934, there were 183 patients (119 males, 64 females), whilst on the 31st December, 1933, there were 174 patients (116 males, 58 females), showing an increase of 9 (3 males, 6 females). The total number treated was 226 (157 males, 69 females).

**Admissions.**—During the year 52 patients were admitted; of these 41 were males and 11 females. Of the foregoing number, 18 males were cases of readmission.

**Discharges.**—Total number 33, divided as follows:—Discharged recovered: 22 males. Discharged improved: 9 males and 1 female, a total of 10. Discharged not improved 1 male (Police case for medical observation).

**Escapes.**—No escape occurred during the year.

**Deaths.**—Total number 10, 6 males, 4 females, the principal cause of them being G.P.I. and Status Epilepticus.

**VISITORS.**—As in the past years the Visiting Board, consisting of Mrs. A. Shellish, Munir Bey and Dr. Phiniefs, paid their quarterly visits during which they inspected the Institution and put forward various suggestions for the improvement of the Mental Hospital. An increase of visits from relatives and friends of the patients has been noticed; visits are allowed daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**BUILDINGS.**—I am glad to report that electric light, the lack of which was so badly felt in the past and the installation of which I repeatedly recommended, has been available since the 24th October last. This is of great importance as, apart from the benefit derived by those of the patients capable of appreciating good light, it is of great help to the staff in looking after and guarding the patients at night time. The two Blocks recommended in my previous Report as necessary for the female division, were erected during the year so that for the present sufficient accommodation is available and the unsatisfactory conditions have been overcome. The surplus from the estimated cost of these two blocks was utilized for the construction of three storerooms, also long needed as we had to use for storage purposes rooms intended for accommodation of male patients. I wish again to mention the necessity of having at least two more blocks for the male patients, the number of whom is increasing quite out of proportion to the space at our disposal. All buildings were kept in a good state and I am glad to say that the Public Works Department very willingly carried out all required repairs. The painting which was very badly required was not done last year, but it was started early this year.

**STAFF.**—I was absent on leave for purposes of study from the 12th May to 20th July, during which period Dr. Symeonides very kindly agreed to act in my place. The staff consists of the Medical Superintendent, the Head Warder, nine male and five female Attendants, one barber attendant, one laundress and a cook. My request for the increase of the number of attendants was acceded to in part only, the appointment of one more attendant having been decided upon for next year. Similarly the increase of the salaries of the male attendants was decided on last year and I consider this very satisfactory as, apart from the fact that salaries were low, I hope that it will result in increased willingness on the part of the recipients. All members of the staff and especially the Head Warder, Mr. A. Stassinis, carried out their duties satisfactorily during the year. The Honorary Dentist of the Nicosia General Hospital visited the Mental Hospital regularly and attended those suffering with their teeth and he rendered his services promptly whenever called upon to do so.



**GENERAL HEALTH—CASUALTIES.**—In general the health of the patients and staff was good during the year, no severe illnesses having occurred. Only light cases of Malaria, Influenza and Diarrhoea were observed. The ten deaths that occurred during the year resulted from the following causes: 4 from G.P.I., 2 from Status Epilepticus, 1 from Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 from old standing Cirrhosis of the Liver, 1 senile, dement from Apoplexy and 1 from Collapsus due to Acute Delirium. There were 23 cases of injury, 6 self-inflicted, 7 by other patients and 10 as the result of accidents (usually epileptic falls), all of them slight, except one fracture of the thigh.

**TREATMENT—OCCUPATION.**—The same treatment as that followed in recent years was again applied. Wholesome food was given to the patients except those for whom a special diet was necessary. Patients are washed regularly once a week in the Turkish Bath available, whilst warm immersion and shower baths are used as treatment for cases where indicated. The regular use of tonics, such as Iron, Arsenic, Phosphates, Strychnine and especially Opotheapeutics was continued. For the treatment of Epileptics Gardenal was greatly used this year with good results. We applied Pyretotherapy to a still greater extent this year to such mental disorders as Schizophrenia, Manic Depressive Psychoses and General Paralysis of the Insane, etc., Sulfosin Leo having been used for this purpose. The results attained were satisfactory for the first two diseases; in some cases of G.P.I., for which Tryparsamida also was used, a satisfactory remission resulted but not to the extent of warranting discharge. The system of employing all suitable patients in various occupations according to their capabilities was extended and it was proved that this is of great benefit to a number of patients. It has been noted that cases usually uneasy and delusional show a definite improvement by being occupied in some sort of work. The work carried out by such patients varies in accordance with their skill and previous occupation, the majority helping the Attendants in their daily work of cleaning, tidying and nursing. Some patients do white-washing and many gardening. Also a limited number help in the kitchen. Female patients are of great help in the washing and mending of the clothing. There is a number of females that embroider and do needle-work.

**AMUSEMENTS OF PATIENTS.**—Owing to the non-existence of a special Recreation Room the Visitors' Room was again placed at the disposal of recovering and quiet patients, where they were able to read papers, magazines and some books. A good part of the day is spent in the open-air amusing themselves as they please. Games such as football, marbles, etc., are played and a number of patients like listening to the gramophone and dancing native dances. Smokers are provided with cigarettes.

**FESTIVITIES.**—The customary Christmas lunch party was given to the patients on New Year's Eve and, as on all such occasions, abundant and rich food was arranged. Packets of cigarettes were presented to the patients on behalf of Mr. G. Poulia. Other presents, provided for by the Christmas Hospital Fund, consisted of pullovers, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, etc. On this occasion a native orchestra played to the enjoyment of the patients.

**CHURCH SERVICES.**—A religious service for the Moslem patients was held on the 28th March on the occasion of the Bairam and a Holy Communion service for the Greek-Orthodox took place on the 11th April, Easter Wednesday, both in the Reading Room.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—I submit the estimates for the Mental Hospital should be increased, as with the sum allotted at present it is not possible to run the Hospital sufficiently well. The estimates now in force are the same for the last six years during which the number of patients has been increasing steadily and is now over fifty per cent. more than when the last increase was granted.

The construction of a small Hospital and Recreation Room, already approved, should not be deferred any longer as both these are of great necessity.

Further accommodation of at least two blocks in the Male division is necessary.

The increase of the number of attendants continues to be recommendable.



TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS,  
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total</i>
			—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining in the Mental Hospital, 1st Jan., 1934..						116	58	174
Cases admitted :								
First Admissions	..	..	23	11	34			
Re-Admissions	..	..	18	—	18			
<hr/>								
Total admitted during the year	..	..	..	..	..	41	11	52
<hr/>								
Total under care during the year	..	..	..	..	..	157	69	226
Cases discharged :								
Recovered	..	..	..	22	—	22		
Relieved	..	..	..	9	1	10		
Not improved	..	..	..	1	—	1		
Died	..	..	..	6	4	10		
<hr/>								
Total discharged and died during the year	..	..	..	..	..	38	5	43
<hr/>								
Remaining in the Mental Hospital on 31st December, 1934	..	..	..	..	..	119	64	183
<hr/>								

TABLE II.—OBITUARY SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING THE  
YEAR 1934, WITH THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER AND  
AGE AT DEATH.

<i>Register No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Form of Mental Disorder</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—
311	35	M.	Acute Delirium ..	27.12.1933	Collapsus
59	64	F.	Senile Dementia ..	13. 9.1930	Apoplexy
16	48	F.	Chronic Melancholia	18. 7.1924	Cirrohosis of the liver
317	55	M.	General Paralysis ..	15. 2.1934	Exhaustion.
306	29	M.	Ceneral Paralysis ..	5.12.1933	Epileptiform attacks
58	27	M.	Epilepsy .. ..	24.11.1927	Status Epilepticus
9	52	M.	Epilepsy .. ..	14. 8.1907	Status Epilepticus
93	43	F.	General Paralysis ..	29. 2.1932	Apoplexy
288	31	M.	Encephalitis Lethargia ..	5. 7.1933	Exhaustion
116	61	F.	General Paralysis ..	20.10.1933	Exhaustion

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER OF THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES (RECOVERIES—IMPROVEMENTS) AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR AND FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER OF THE INMATES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Form of Mental Disorder	Admissions			Discharges (Recoveries—Improvements)			Deaths			Remaining in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Oligophrenia or Mental Deficiency (Idiocy, Imbecility, Feeble-mindedness, Moral Insanity) ..	8	1	9	5	—	5	—	—	—	19	5	24
Schizophrenic Psychosis—												
(a) Dementia Præcox (simple, hebephrenic, Katatonic, Paranoid) ..	6	4	10	6	1	7	—	—	—	45	32	77
(b) Paraphrenia Paranoia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Manic—Depressive Psychosis (Elation, Depression Stupor Alternative) ..	10	1	11	5	—	5	—	1	1	13	10	23
Senile Dementia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	1	7
Confusional Psychosis ..	6	—	6	6	—	6	1	—	1	2	—	2
Alcoholic Psychosis ..	3	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic Psychosis ..	4	—	4	5	—	5	2	—	2	7	6	13
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	2	4	5	3	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
Dementia, Secondary or Terminal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	19
Borderland cases ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Feigned Insanity ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	41	11	52	32	1	33	6	4	10	119	64	183



## APPENDIX E.

## REPORT ON VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

The five clinics continued their activities throughout the year. Since the inception 7 years ago 25,581 patients have attended these clinics, including 17,087 males and 8,494 females.

The number of treatments for gonorrhœa amounts to 980,615 and the number of injections for syphilis 106,243.

The total cost of the campaign to 31st December, 1934, amounted to £27,446.

## STAFF.

Five Medical Officers and 20 nurses are employed. Of the latter, 11 are male and 9 female.

## PROPHYLACTIC CENTRES.

The attendances at these institutions during the last 4 years were as follows :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Larnaca ..	4,811	6,844	5,602	4,220	4,781
Nicosia ..	—	—	1,426	6,286	9,173
Limassol ..	—	—	—	4,138	6,625
Famagusta ..	—	—	—	710	—

These figures are gratifying in that it shows the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis.

## TREATMENT CENTRES.

The total number of daily attendances for the year 1934 were as follows :—

Nicosia 98,732, Larnaca 47,216, Limassol 49,757, Famagusta 42,935, Paphos 14,736, Prisons 804.

The number of new cases seen in all centres amounted to 3,444, comprising 2,352 males and 1,092 females.

These were distributed as follows :—

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Famagusta	Paphos	Prisons
Males ..	949	407	413	318	199	66
Females ..	544	224	158	105	61	—

Venereal Disease amongst the males occurred as below.

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Famagusta	Paphos	Prisons
Syphilis ..	183	54	54	27	10	—
Gonorrhœa ..	338	155	130	172	94	60
Gonorrhœa & Syphilis	33	77	9	13	3	—
Other Venereal D. ..	157	50	94	50	59	—
Non Venereal D. ..	233	64	113	47	32	6
Examination not completed ..	5	7	13	9	1	—

The classification amongst the female cases was as follows :—

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	F'gusta.	Paphos	Prisons.
Syphilis ..	284	110	70	52	29	—
Gonorrhœa ..	78	14	22	10	5	—
Gonorrhœa & Syphilis	49	34	12	2	2	—
Other Venereal D. ..	34	4	6	6	4	—
Non Venereal D. ..	81	50	40	22	11	—
Examination not completed ..	18	12	8	13	10	—

## PROPAGANDA.

The campaign against venereal disease was continued throughout the year, by means of lectures and films to the villages and in towns.



## APPENDIX F.

TABLE I.

Dr. E. A. Neff, <i>Senior Medical Officer.</i>
Dr. C. H. Cuff, <i>Surgical Specialist.</i>
Dr. R. Stuppel, <i>District Medical Officer, Nicosia.</i>
Dr. G. M. Gibbon, <i>District Medical Officer, Limassol.</i>
Dr. H. Symeonides, <i>Medical Officer, 1st Grade, Nicosia.</i>
Dr. G. M. Pietroni, <i>Medical Officer, 1st Grade, Larnaca.</i>
Dr. Th. Astreos, <i>Medical Officer, 1st Grade, Paphos.</i>
Dr. G. Atrides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Lefkoniko.</i>
Dr. J. S. Makrides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Polis.</i>
Dr. S. Constantinides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Kyrenia.</i>
Dr. C. Myrianthopoulos, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Kellaki.</i>
Dr. P. A. Anastassiades, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Paphos.</i>
Dr. A. Josephakis, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Famagusta.</i>
Dr. J. Christodoulides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Nicosia.</i>
Dr. A. Economides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Kophinou.</i>
Dr. Chr. Volos, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Klirou.</i>
Dr. P. E. Demetriades, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Larnaca.</i>
Dr. C. Rodosthenis, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Pakhna.</i>
Dr. M. Liassides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Vatili.</i>
Dr. Z. K. Zardis, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Limassol.</i>
Dr. C. S. Markides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Nicosia.</i>
Dr. P. Koumas, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Famagusta.</i>
Dr. C. Kronides, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Limassol.</i>
Dr. Hassan Atta Hikmet, <i>Medical Officer, 2nd Grade, Nicosia.</i>
Dr. Hassan Tahsin Salih, <i>Travelling Oculist.</i>
Dr. Mehmed Ali, <i>Travelling Oculist.</i>
Dr. Chr. Tornaritis, <i>Travelling Oculist.</i>
Miss A. Moxon, <i>Matron, Nicosia General Hospital.</i>
Miss A. Barclay, <i>Matron, Limassol Government Hospital.</i>
Miss C. A. Wyeth, <i>Matron, Sanatorium.</i>
Mrs. H. Hunter, <i>Matron, Leper Hospital.</i>
Miss M. M. Murphy, <i>Nursing Sister, Nicosia Government Hospital.</i>
Miss H. M. Morsley, <i>Nursing Sister, Nicosia Government Hospital.</i>
Miss W. Hunton, <i>Nursing Sister, Nicosia Government Hospital.</i>
Miss D. Drew, <i>Nursing Sister, Limassol Government Hospital.</i>
Miss L. Seymour, <i>Nursing Sister, Limassol Government Hospital.</i>
Dr. S. G. Willimott, <i>Government Analyst.</i>
Dr. M. Gosden, <i>Government Bacteriologist.</i>
M. Aziz, <i>Chief Sanitary Inspector.</i>
Dr. S. Lysandrides, <i>Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital.</i>
Dr. Chr. Kalavros, <i>Honorary Oculist, Nicosia Hospital.</i>
Dr. Chr. Tsiros, <i>Honorary Oculist, Larnaca Hospital.</i>
Dr. Chr. Makrides, <i>Honorary Oculist, Limassol Hospital.</i>
Dr. N. Michaelides, <i>Medical Officer, Venereal Clinics.</i>
Dr. M. J. Fterakis, <i>Medical Officer, Venereal Clinics.</i>
Dr. S. Pastides, <i>Medical Officer, Venereal Clinics.</i>
Dr. Eyioub Nedjmuddin, <i>School Medical Officer, Paphos.</i>
Mr. J. G. Marcellos, <i>Honorary Dentist, Nicosia &amp; Kyrenia Hospitals.</i>
Mr. V. Diamantides, <i>Honorary Dentist, Larnaca Hospital.</i>
Mr. Y. P. Michaelides, <i>Honorary Dentist, Limassol Hospital.</i>
Dr. M. Coureas, <i>Honorary Consulting Physician, Nicosia Government Hospital.</i>
Dr. A. Gavrielides, <i>Honorary Consulting Surgeon, Limassol Government Hospital.</i>
Dr. G. Christopoulos, <i>District Surgeon, Pedhoulas.</i>
Dr. C. Myrianthis, <i>District Surgeon, Perapedhi.</i>
Dr. M. Kontarinis, <i>District Surgeon, Lefka.</i>
Dr. Ch. Papaioannou, <i>District Surgeon, Nisou.</i>
Dr. C. Zachariades, <i>District Surgeon, Yialousa.</i>
Dr. A. Pavlides, <i>District Surgeon, Triкомо.</i>



Dr. D. L. Demetriou, *District Surgeon*, Agros.  
 Dr. A. Malliotis, *District Surgeon*, Kelokedhara.  
 Dr. N. Argyrides, *District Surgeon*, Pano Panayia.  
 Dr. Halil Fikri, *District Surgeon*, Pyrgos.  
 Dr. N. Stylianos, *District Surgeon*, Morphou.  
 Dr. G. M. Avraamides, *District Surgeon*, Stroumbi.  
 Hassan Shevket, *Clerk*, 2nd Grade.  
 Minos X. Ioannides, *Clerk*, 2nd Grade.  
 E. J. Menikefs, *Clerk*, 3rd Grade.

# APPENDIX G.

## TABLE II.

### FINANCIAL.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	EXPENDITURE, 1934.					£	s.	cp.
Personal Emoluments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,097	0	1
Other Charges :—								
Wages :—								
Central Hospital, Nicosia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	318	17	8
Sanatorium, Nicosia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	120	16	6
Limassol Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	155	10	0
Mental Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	132	0	0
Leper Farm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	394	16	8
Government Laboratories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	102	0	0
Food, Clothing and Miscellaneous :—								
Central Hospital, Nicosia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,132	1	0
Sanatorium, Nicosia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	980	0	6
Limassol Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	816	5	8
Mental Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,765	9	3
Leper Farm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,066	8	8
Drugs and Surgical Supplies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,897	16	5
Care of Healthy Children of Lepers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	197	7	3
Extra Assistance :—								
Medical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,482	2	4
Nursing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	423	14	1
Prevention of Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,666	6	5
Disinfection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	53	0	3
Midwifery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	136	0	0
Venereal Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,368	16	6
Social Work .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	17	2
Chemical and Equipment of Laboratories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	122	18	4
The Food and Drugs Law, 1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25	17	4
Remuneration to Examiners in Pharmacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
Contributions :—								
Local State-aided Hospitals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,253	3	3
Infant Welfare Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	240	0	0
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	216	0	0
Hospital Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	293	3	2
Allowances in lieu of Commission on Sale of Drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	29	0	0
Books and Periodicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35	12	1
Uniforms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	170	11	7
Travelling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,153	3	8
Rent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	212	14	0
Lighting and Heating .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	382	5	2
Training of Medical Department Officials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	90	18	0
Incidentals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	81	17	2
Travelling expenses of officers on duty leave .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24	10	8
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	£49,654	4	1

## APPENDIX H.

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.							
1. Enteric Group :—							
(a) Typhoid Fever .. ..	10	80	13	90	6	84	76
(b) Paratyphoid A. .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Paratyphoid B. .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
(d) Type not defined .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2. Typhus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria :—							
(a) Tertian .. ..	2	238	1	240	3	5,059	4,750
(b) Quartan .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	389	311
(c) Aestivo-autumnal .. ..	—	13	2	13	—	313	196
(d) Cachexia .. ..	—	8	3	8	1	227	154
(e) Blackwater .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
6. Small-pox :—							
Alastrim .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	5	6
8. Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
9. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	76	74
10. Diphtheria .. ..	—	15	3	15	1	5	4
11. Influenza .. ..	1	18	1	19	5	1,264	895
12. Miliary Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	16	10
14. Cholera .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhoea .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Dysentery :—							
(a) Amœbic .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	9	9
(b) Bacillary .. ..	—	10	2	10	2	98	91
(c) Undefined or due to other causes .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	45	41
Carried forward .. ..	13	397	25	410	18	7,596	6,622



## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	13	397	25	410	18	7,596	6,622
<b>I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES—continued.</b>							
17. Plague :—							
(a) Bubonic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pneumonic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Septicæmic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Undefined .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Spirochætosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ictero-hæmorrhagica .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy .. ..	—	86	1	86	—	7	—
21. Erysipelas .. ..	2	13	1	15	—	38	35
22. Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
23. Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases :—							
(a) Rubeola (German Measles)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Varicella (Chicken-Pox) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	116	63
(c) Kala-azar .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Phlebotomus Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Dengue .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Epidemic Dropsy .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Yaws .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Trypanosomiasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Anthrax .. ..	—	5	—	5	—	6	6
28. Rabies .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus .. ..	—	8	4	8	—	6	2
30. Mycosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal .. ..	28	77	25	105	36	91	79
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System .. ..	—	3	1	3	—	—	1
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum .. ..	—	8	1	8	—	9	11
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column .. ..	—	6	1	6	1	4	1
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints .. ..	4	20	—	24	—	23	8
Carried forward .. ..	47	625	59	672	55	7,899	6,829

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	47	625	59	672	55	7,899	6,829
<b>I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES—continued.</b>							
36. Tuberculosis of other organs :—							
(a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus) .. ..	—	13	—	13	—	4	8
(b) Bones .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	7	4
(c) Lymphatic System .. ..	—	9	—	9	—	28	29
(d) Genito-urinary .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
(e) Other organs .. ..	2	2	—	4	—	19	36
37. Tuberculosis disseminated :—							
(a) Acute .. ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Chronic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
38. Syphilis :—							
(a) Early .. ..	1	6	—	7	—	100	31
(b) Late .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	327	198
(c) Tertiary .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	5	8
(d) Hereditary .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Period not indicated .. ..	—	7	—	7	—	10	5
39. Soft Chancre .. ..	—	8	—	8	—	464	135
40. A.—Gonorrhœa & its complications	1	12	—	13	—	1,100	691
B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis .. ..	1	2	—	3	—	1	—
D.—Granuloma Venereum .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
41. Septicæmia .. ..	—	11	9	11	—	40	23
42. Other Infectious Diseases :—							
Trypanosomiasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.</b>							
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity .. ..	—	4	—	4	—	4	2
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver .. ..	—	2	—	2	1	3	17
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum .. ..	—	5	1	5	1	—	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs .. ..	2	36	2	38	—	—	18
Carried forward .. ..	54	749	72	803	57	10,020	8,041



## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	54	749	72	803	57	10,020	8,041
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE— <i>continued</i> .							
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast .. ..	1	13	1	14	—	3	13
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin .. ..	—	14	—	14	—	11	17
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified ..	5	70	3	75	1	25	24
50. Tumours non-malignant .. ..	—	66	1	66	—	69	89
51. Acute Rheumatism .. ..	1	81	1	82	3	499	729
52. Chronic Rheumatism .. ..	—	37	—	37	3	490	631
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Pellagra .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Beri-Beri .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Rickets .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	10	3	10	2	14	10
58. Anæmia :—							
(a) Pernicious .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	224	490
(b) Other Anæmias & Chlorosis	1	15	1	16	—	726	1,462
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland :—							
(a) Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	1	1	1	—	10	16
(b) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxoedema ..	—	2	—	2	—	1	4
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
62. Diseases of the Thymus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
64. Diseases of the Spleen .. ..	—	3	—	3	1	151	165
65. Leukæmia :—							
(a) Leukæmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	9	8
(b) Hodgkin's Disease .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	5	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral sub- stances (lead, mercury, etc.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic sub- stances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward .. ..	62	1,066	84	1,128	68	12,271	11,709

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	62	1,066	84	1,128	68	12,271	11,709
<b>II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE—continued.</b>							
69. Other General Diseases :—							
Auto-intoxication .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
Hæmophilia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Diabetes Insipidus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
<b>III. AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.</b>							
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis) .. ..	—	4	3	4	—	2	2
72. Locomotor Ataxia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
74. Apoplexy :—							
(a) Hæmorrhage .. ..	—	10	4	10	—	13	30
(b) Embolism .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Thrombosis .. ..	—	6	2	6	—	5	11
75. Paralysis :—							
(a) Hemiplegia .. ..	1	9	—	10	1	35	29
(b) Other Paralyses .. ..	—	8	1	8	1	30	12
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
78. Epilepsy .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	141	57
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
80. Infantile Convulsions .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
81. Chorea .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. A.—Hysteria .. ..	1	17	—	18	—	50	535
B.—Neuritis .. ..	1	34	—	35	2	2,015	1,272
C.—Neurasthenia .. ..	—	18	—	18	—	190	323
83. Cerebral Softening .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	—	3	—	3	—	136	121
Carried forward .. ..	65	1,179	94	1,244	72	14,903	14,114



## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	65	1,179	94	1,244	72	14,903	14,114
III. AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES— <i>contd.</i>							
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision:							
(a) Diseases of the eye .. ..	—	14	—	14	—	44	47
(b) Conjunctivitis .. ..	—	17	—	17	—	4,939	5,577
(c) Trachoma .. ..	—	20	—	20	—	6,721	5,177
(d) Tumours of the Eye .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
(e) Other affections of the Eye	2	43	—	45	2	1,481	1,692
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus .. ..	1	44	2	45	1	762	708
IV. AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.							
87. Pericarditis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	4	4
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	2	12	4	14	—	27	38
89. Angina Pectoris .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
90. Other Diseases of the Heart:—							
(a) Valvular:—							
Mitral .. ..	2	23	2	25	—	76	136
Aortic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	11	25
Tricuspid .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Myocarditis .. ..	1	9	3	10	—	97	120
91. Diseases of the Arteries:—							
(a) Aneurism .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	1	6
(b) Arterio-Sclerosis .. ..	—	14	—	14	—	326	355
(c) Other diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non- cerebral) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Diseases of the Veins:—							
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	—	9	—	9	1	86	56
Varicose Veins .. ..	1	9	—	10	—	32	15
Phlebitis .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	4	10
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System:—							
Lymphangitis .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	12	8
Lymphadenitis Bubo (non- specific) .. ..	1	30	—	31	2	153	104
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	—	6	—	6	—	41	37
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Carried forward .. ..	75	1,437	105	1,512	78	29,726	28,242

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	75	1,437	105	1,512	78	29,726	28,242
<b>V. AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>							
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages :—							
Adenoids .. ..	—	13	—	13	—	63	57
Polypus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	11	12
Rhinitis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	86	86
Coryza .. ..	—	5	—	5	—	572	367
98. Affections of the Larynx :—							
Laryngitis .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	57	50
99. Bronchitis :—							
(a) Acute .. ..	3	80	2	83	2	1,661	1,551
(b) Chronic .. ..	2	39	—	41	2	533	459
100. Broncho-Pneumonia .. ..	3	41	9	44	2	101	66
101. Pneumonia :—							
(a) Lobar .. ..	7	62	9	69	2	150	75
(b) Unclassified .. ..	—	15	5	15	—	18	3
102. Pleurisy, Empyema .. ..	1	52	3	53	2	80	64
103. Congestion of the Lungs .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
104. Gangrene of the Lungs .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105. Asthma .. ..	—	17	—	17	2	177	156
106. Pulmonary Emphysema .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
107. Other affections of the Lungs :—							
Pulmonary Spirochaetosis .. ..	—	4	—	4	—	2	4
<b>VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>							
108. A.—Diseases of the Teeth or Gums :—							
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5,203	5,343
B.—Other affections of the Mouth :—							
Stomatitis .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	215	230
Glossitis, etc. .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	18	36
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils :—							
Tonsillitis .. ..	—	27	—	27	—	485	486
Pharyngitis .. ..	—	26	—	26	—	181	156
110. Affections of the Oesophagus .. ..	—	8	—	8	—	2	2
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach .. ..	—	20	—	20	—	44	17
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	11	4
Carried forward .. ..	91	1,858	133	1,949	90	39,402	37,467



## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	91	1,858	133	1,949	90	39,402	37,467
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.							
112. Other affections of the Stomach :—							
Gastritis .. ..	2	72	1	74	2	1,277	2,060
Dyspepsia, etc. .. ..	2	35	—	37	—	1,432	2,373
113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis :—							
Under two years .. ..	—	8	2	8	—	779	653
114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis :—							
Two years and over .. ..	5	59	1	64	2	1,227	1,096
Colitis .. ..	—	22	1	22	—	179	178
Ulceration .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
114a. Sprue .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Ankylostomiasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites :							
(a) Cestoda (Tænia) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	28	47
(b) Trematoda (Flukes) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma) :—							
Ascaris .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	80	90
Trichocephalus dispar .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichina .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strongylus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxyuris .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	75	164
(d) Coccidia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other parasites .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Unclassified .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	9	4
117. Appendicitis .. ..	4	374	8	378	10	258	341
118. Hernia .. ..	5	316	9	321	4	582	76
119. A.—Affections of the Anus Fistula, etc. .. ..	1	34	—	35	1	54	28
B.—Other affections of the Intestines :—							
Enteroptosis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	6	19
Constipation .. ..	1	37	—	38	2	1,138	1,473
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
121. Hydatid of the Liver .. ..	1	14	1	15	2	4	6
Carried forward .. ..	112	2,831	156	2,943	113	46,532	46,078

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	112	2,831	156	2,943	113	46,532	46,078
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.							
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver :—							
(a) Alcoholic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
(b) Other forms .. ..	—	5	2	5	—	10	9
123. Biliary Calculus .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	3	13
124. Other affections of the Liver :—							
Abscess .. ..	—	16	—	16	1	58	81
Hepatitis .. ..	1	15	—	16	1	62	89
Colecystitis .. ..	1	17	—	18	—	40	58
Jaundice.. ..	—	10	—	10	—	38	34
125. Diseases of the Pancreas .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ..	1	20	8	21	2	9	14
127. Other affections of the Digestive System .. ..	—	5	1	5	—	14	16
VII. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VENEREAL).							
128. Acute Nephritis .. ..	—	33	2	33	—	188	266
129. Chronic .. ..	—	16	—	16	—	71	64
130. A.—Chyluria .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
B.—Schistosomiasis.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys :—							
Pyelitis, etc. .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	8	23
132. Urinary Calculus .. ..	2	17	—	19	2	64	88
133. Diseases of the Bladder :—							
Cystitis .. ..	—	44	3	44	—	85	68
134. Diseases of the Urethra :—							
(a) Stricture .. ..	—	3	1	3	—	27	3
(b) Other .. ..	—	4	1	4	—	11	9
135. Diseases of the Prostate :—							
Hypertrophy .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Prostatitis .. ..	1	26	2	27	2	35	—
Carried forward .. ..	118	3,067	176	3,185	121	47,260	46,917



## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	118	3,067	176	3,185	121	47,260	46,917
VIII. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VENEREAL)— <i>contd.</i>							
136. Diseases (non-Venerel) of the Genital Organs of Man :—							
Epididymitis .. ..	—	11	—	11	—	21	—
Orchitis .. ..	—	17	—	17	—	47	—
Hydrocele .. ..	—	16	—	16	—	40	—
Ulcer of Penis .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	15	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries .. ..	1	17	—	18	1	—	1
138. Salpingitis :—							
Abscess of the Pelvis .. ..	—	40	—	40	1	—	65
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	1	39	—	40	1	—	54
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) .. ..	1	48	1	49	1	—	313
141. A.—Metritis .. ..	1	73	2	74	2	—	504
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs :—							
Displacements of Uterus .. ..	—	13	—	13	—	—	14
Amenorrhœa .. ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	99
Dysmenorrhœa .. ..	—	11	—	11	—	—	187
Leucorrhœa .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal) :—							
Mastitis .. ..	2	20	—	22	1	—	90
Abscess of Breast .. ..	1	6	—	7	2	—	22
IX. PUERPERAL STATE.							
143. A.—Normal Labour .. ..	16	459	—	475	19	—	225
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy :—							
(a) Abortion .. ..	1	90	2	91	3	—	73
(b) Ectopic Gestation .. ..	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
(c) Other accidents of Pregnancy	—	42	1	42	1	—	115
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage .. ..	1	2	—	3	—	—	10
145. Other accidents of Parturition .. ..	—	15	4	15	—	—	32
146. Puerperal Septicæmia .. ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	23
147. Phlegmasia Dolens .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
149. Sequelæ of Labour .. ..	—	9	—	9	—	—	1
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward .. ..	143	4,014	186	4,157	153	47,383	48,764

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	143	4,014	186	4,157	153	47,383	48,764
<b>IX. AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.</b>							
151. Gangrene .. ..	1	20	8	21	2	10	3
152. Boil :—							
Carbuncle .. ..	3	13	1	16	—	1,257	912
153. Abscess :—							
Whitlow .. ..	—	41	—	41	1	257	157
Cellulitis .. ..	11	179	3	190	9	586	381
154. A.—Tinea .. ..	—	37	—	37	1	298	207
B.—Scabies .. ..	—	4	—	4	1	996	760
155. Other Diseases of the Skin :—							
Erythema .. ..	1	4	—	5	—	151	110
Urticaria .. ..	—	6	—	6	1	147	125
Eczema .. ..	—	5	—	5	1	771	730
Herpes .. ..	—	2	1	2	—	60	48
Psoriasis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	78	55
Elephantiasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myiasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chigoes .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	9	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>X. DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS).</b>							
156. Diseases of Bones :—							
Osteitis .. ..	3	28	4	31	5	30	19
157. Diseases of Joints :—							
Arthritis .. ..	—	15	1	15	—	233	326
Synovitis .. ..	—	3	—	3	1	11	3
158. Other Diseases of Bones of Organs of Locomotion .. ..	—	14	—	14	1	36	24
<b>XI. MALFORMATIONS.</b>							
159. Malformations :—							
Hydrocephalus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Hypospadias .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spina Bifida, etc. .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Other malformations .. ..	1	11	—	12	—	10	4
Carried forward .. ..	163	4,399	204	4,562	176	52,326	52,632



## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	163	4,399	204	4,562	176	52,326	52,632
XII. DISEASES OF INFANCY.							
160. Congenital Debility .. ..	—	12	1	12	—	3	6
161. Premature Birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
162. Other affections of Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.							
164. Senility :— Senile Dementia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	16
XIV. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.							
165. Suicide by Poisoning .. ..	—	8	—	8	—	—	1
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangula- tion .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
169. Suicide by Drowning .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by Firearms .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
173. Suicide by crushing .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
175. Food Poisoning :— Botulism .. ..	—	6	—	6	—	1	1
176. Attacks of poisonous animals :— Snake Bite .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	4	2
Insect Bite .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
177. Other accidental Poisonings ..	—	4	2	4	—	1	4
178. Burns (by Fire) .. ..	2	28	6	30	2	147	100
179. Burns (other than by Fire) ..	—	6	1	6	—	61	62
180. Suffocation (accidental) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted) ..	—	13	1	13	3	59	25
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments) .. ..	2	226	5	228	8	1,586	485
185. Wounds (by fall) .. ..	—	47	—	47	—	828	313
Carried forward .. ..	167	4,752	220	4,919	189	55,051	53,658

## RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Diseases	IN-PATIENTS					OUT-PATIENTS	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Male	Female
		Admis- sions	Deaths				
Brought forward .. ..	167	4,752	220	4,919	189	55,051	53,658
<b>XIV. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES—<i>contd.</i></b>							
186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by Machinery) .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	3	7
188. Wounds (crushing, <i>e.g.</i> , railway acci- dents, etc.) .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	15	8
189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, etc. .. ..	2	50	—	52	4	330	179
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
191. Executions of civilians by belli- gerents .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
192. A.—Over fatigue .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
B.—Hunger or Thirst .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, etc.	—	3	—	3	—	171	72
194. Exposure to Heat :—							
Heatstroke .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
195. Lightning Stroke .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
197. Murder by Firearms .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	5	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
199. Murder by other means .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201. A.—Dislocation .. ..	—	28	—	28	—	42	32
B.—Sprain .. ..	—	12	—	12	—	47	16
C.—Fracture .. ..	9	168	17	177	7	134	53
202. Other external Injuries .. ..	5	154	2	159	8	1,143	779
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</b>							
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown) ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined :—							
Ascites .. ..	—	11	2	11	1	80	90
Oedema .. ..	—	3	—	3	—	39	42
Asthenia .. ..	1	15	—	16	—	278	404
Shock .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperpyrexia .. ..	—	1	1	1	—	149	256
B.—Malingering .. ..	—	10	—	10	—	2	—
<b>XVI. DISEASES, THE TOTAL OF WHICH HAVE NOT CAUSED TEN DEATHS ..</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	184	5,210	242	5,394	209	57,504	55,606



## APPENDIX I.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH WORK AND  
ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF  
LIMASSOL FOR THE YEAR 1934.**

## FINANCIAL.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The total receipts of the Corporation amounted to.....£16,663. 8.8  
The total expenditure of the Corporation amounted to.....£15,331.10.3

*Contributions to Hospitals and Infant Welfare Centre.*

2. A sum of £353. 13s. 8cp. was paid as contribution to Hospitals and a sum of £70 as contribution to the Infant Welfare Centre established in Limassol with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council.

*Contribution to Venereal Prophylactic Station.*

3. A sum of £30 was paid as contribution towards the cost of maintaining a venereal prophylactic station in Limassol. Such prophylactic station was on the 15th March, 1935, taken over by the Corporation and turned into a Municipal Prophylactic Station in which everyone is entitled to get free prophylactic treatment against venereal diseases.

*Conservancy of the Town.*

4. A sum of £2,792. 5s. was expended for the conservancy of the town. This amount includes all expenditure incurred by the Corporation in connection with keeping the streets and public places clean and in good sanitary condition. It includes also expenditure in connection with anti-mosquito, sanitary and public health work and a sum of £620 paid for the purchase of two motor lorries properly covered and specially constructed for the removal of town refuse.

*Salaries of the Medical Staff, Sanitary Staff, etc.*

5. A sum of £720 has been paid for the payment of the salaries or remuneration of—

- (a) Municipal Medical Officer of Health ;
- (b) Municipal Engineer ;
- (c) Surveyor of the Conservancy of the Town ;
- (d) Municipal Sanitary Inspector ;
- (e) Inspectors of Slaughter-houses.
- (f) Inspectors of Municipal Markets.
- (g) Midwives attending poor persons free of charge.

*Note.*—The amount representing the wages of 5 sanitary labourers regularly employed by the Corporation is included in the item under Head "Conservancy of the Town."

*Miscellaneous.*

6. A sum of £274. 6s. was expended as follows :—

- (a) £24. 6s. for the provision of pit latrines to dwelling houses owned by poor persons.
- (b) £160 for the construction of public latrines and urinals near the Custom House.
- (c) £90 for the burial of paupers' corpses and for the supply of medicines to poor persons.

*Acquisition of Land or Premises for widening Existing Streets.*

7. A sum of £1,000. 11s. 6cp. was paid for the acquisition of land or premises for widening and straightening existing streets.

*Maintenance of the Poor-House and other Charities.*

8. A sum of £1,028. 14s. 6cp. was expended for the maintenance of the Poor-House and other charities.

Nearly the whole expenditure in this paragraph may be classified as expenditure tending to promote and preserve the public health in the town of Limassol.



*Medical and Sanitary Staff.*

9. The Medical and Sanitary Staff employed consist of:—

- (a) 1 Municipal Medical Officer of Health;
- (b) 1 Surveyor of conservancy;
- (c) 1 Municipal Sanitary Inspector;
- (d) 5 Sanitary labourers;
- (e) 4 Midwives (2 Turks and 2 Greeks).

*Note.*—The midwives are not whole-time employees of the Corporation.

*Total Expenditure for Public Health.*

10. The total expenditure relating to Public Health amounted, as it appears from the preceding paragraphs, to £6,269. 11s. 2cp., viz. about 41% of the total expenditure of the Corporation during the year 1934.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Housing and Town Planning.*

11.—(a) 96 new houses were erected which have complied with the sanitary requirements as far as possible but taking always into consideration the financial ability and social standing of the owner.

The building regulations were enforced as far as possible.

(b) About 200 houses have been repaired.

(c) 19 buildings were set back on payment of compensation for widening existing streets.

(d) A plan has been prepared in respect of part of Spyro Araouzo Street by the sea-side showing the future width of such street and the direction that it shall take.

*Treatment of Buildings Unfit for Human Habitation.*

12.—(a) 3 houses were totally and/or partly demolished.

(b) No building was closed on the ground that it was unfit for human habitation.

The Corporation did not think advisable to proceed with such an extreme measure owing to the economic depression.

*Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.*

13.—(a) All the streets and public places in the town were swept and cleaned every day between midnight and 5 a.m.

(b) In addition to the general sweeping and cleaning hereinbefore mentioned, all the central streets of the town were regularly swept and cleaned during day time when and where necessary.

Every precautionary measure was taken to avoid dust in the carrying out of such sweeping and cleaning.

(c) The town refuse was regularly removed from the streets, public places and houses by motor lorries properly covered and specially constructed for the removal of refuse.

(d) All town refuse was sold to certain farmers and used by them as fertilizer on the following terms:—

(a) The Corporation conveyed such refuse to certain fields approved by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health situated at the East and West end of the Municipal limits and sometimes outside the Municipal limits.

(b) The purchasers spread such refuse on their fields and gardens and then ploughed it in not later than 4 days after the delivery thereof in such manner as to satisfy the Municipal Medical Officer of Health.

There is no doubt that such disposal of refuse is not a satisfactory one from the health point of view and the Corporation is now exploring other ways for the disposal of town refuse which I believe will satisfy all health and sanitary requirements.



*Anti-mosquito Work.*

14.—(a) 118,530 inspections of houses have been made by the Municipal Medical and Sanitary Staff in order to ascertain whether any mosquito breeding places existed.

(b) 58 notices have been served on owners or occupiers of premises where mosquito breeding places were discovered. In consequence of such notices the mosquito breeding places complained of were removed.

(c) A considerable number of water tanks and wells were stocked with fish. Also a great number of disused wells were covered or soiled.

(d) The following table shows the spleen rate during the year 1934 as compared with 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

1931	1932	1933	1934
—	—	—	—
3.25	1.40	1.10	0.7

*Disinfections.*

15.—(a) 19 disinfections of houses and of the clothing in and contents of such houses, wherein persons suffering of contagious or infectious disease or consumption have died or cease to live, were carried out.

(b) 2 disinfections of second-hand articles intended for sale were carried out.

*Abatement of Nuisances.*

16.—(a) Notices have been served on 146 owners or occupiers of premises calling upon them to abate the nuisance caused thereon by the accumulation or deposit of filth or other refuse. In most cases such owners or occupiers were required to fence their premises so as to avoid the recurrence of such nuisance.

Out of the said 146 owners or occupiers 120 complied with the requirements of such notices.

(b) Notices were served on 195 owners or occupiers of premises calling upon them to provide such premises with proper sanitary conveniences.

Out of the 195 owners or occupiers 161 complied with the requirements of such notices.

(c) 60 houses owned by poor persons were, at the expense of the Corporation, provided with pit latrines with a view to avoiding the nuisance which would, but for such pit latrines, have occurred on such premises.

(d) New public latrines and urinals were erected near the Custom House during the year 1934.

*Inspection of Foodstuffs.*

17.—(a) All Municipal Markets and Slaughter-houses were regularly inspected by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health.

(b) All premises in which foodstuffs or liquids were made or kept or exposed for sale were regularly inspected by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health and the Municipal Sanitary Inspector.

(c) All foodstuffs or liquids found in any of the above markets, slaughter-houses or premises which in the opinion of the Municipal Medical Officer of Health were unfit for human consumption were seized and destroyed.

(d) The following table shows the quantity of foodstuffs seized and destroyed during the year 1934:—

Fresh fish	.. .. .	150 okes about
Macaroni	.. .. .	200 okes about
Flour	.. .. .	300 okes about
Dry figs	.. .. .	355 packets
Chocolates and other sweets	.. .. .	645 pieces
Herrings	.. .. .	56 cases containing 50 herrings each
Tin fish	.. .. .	6,000 tins
Fresh meat	.. .. .	4,200 okes about
Fresh pork	.. .. .	150 okes about
Carcasses of slaughtered animals for human consumption	.. .. .	22 carcasses
Vegetables, fruits and liquids	.. .. .	A considerable quantity was seized and destroyed but no record of the approximate quantity was kept.



*Control of Infectious Diseases.*

18. The Corporation with a view to preventing the spreading of infectious diseases proceeded with the following measures :—

- (a) The hawking of vegetables and fruits liable to infection was absolutely prohibited.
- (b) The sale of second-hand articles was strictly prohibited unless such articles were previously inspected by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health.

All second-hand articles which in the opinion of the Municipal Medical Officer of Health ought to be disinfected or destroyed were in fact disinfected or destroyed, as the case might be.

- (c) No person employed in any bakery, slaughter-house or in the sale of fresh meat or fresh pork was allowed to carry on his business unless he obtained a certificate from the Municipal Medical Officer of Health to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness were such as not to admit of the possible infection of the foodstuffs made, handled or sold by him.

139 certificates of this nature were given during the year 1934.

- (d) A record is kept in the Municipal Offices by the Municipal Sanitary Inspector of all persons reported to be suffering of infectious diseases and no permit for the burial of any corpse is granted before each case is fully inquired into by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health or the Municipal Sanitary Inspector. If the person who died was suffering from any infectious disease then his house and the clothing or articles contained therein were properly disinfected or destroyed, as the case might require.
  - (e) Monthly bacteriological examinations of the drinking water of the Limassol town were, on the application of the Corporation, made by the Government Bacteriologist.
  - (f) All barber-shops, baths, coffee-houses, hotels, restaurants, pastry-shops, khans, taverns and other premises in which foodstuffs are made or exposed for sale were regularly inspected by the Municipal Medical and Sanitary Staff in order to ascertain whether the articles used therein were clean and in good sanitary condition. All articles used in barber-shops, such as razors, etc., should, according to the instructions of the Medical and Sanitary Staff, had been properly disinfected before use.
- Other sanitary measures were suggested to and imposed on the owners of such premises as far as possible.
- (g) Black disinfectant and lime are generally supplied by the Corporation to poor persons free of charge.
  - (h) The licensing of dogs was strictly enforced. 192 dogs were destroyed during the year 1934.

*Control of Trade and Industries.*

19.—(a) All factories were inspected by the Medical and Sanitary Staff of the Corporation. In some cases the owners of such factories were forced to make certain alterations or improvements which were deemed necessary for the proper ventilation of such factories and generally for the protection of health of those working therein.

(b) No khan was licensed until the owner thereof complied fully with the sanitary requirements imposed by the Law or bye-laws or with the instructions of the Municipal Medical Officer of Health.

*Prosecutions.*

20. 146 prosecutions were made, the great majority of which relate to sanitation and health.









