Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City.

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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.
Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

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for the year

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CONTENTS.

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ORGANISATION AND STAFF OF CAIRO HEALTH INSPECTORATE.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

Director and Senior M.O.
Deputy Director.
6 Medical Officers.
Matron.
8 English sisters.
Housekeeper.
5 Head male attendants.
7 Asst. male nurses.
40 Male attendants.
4 Qabilas.
8 Asst. female nurses.
24 Female attendants.
1 Hospital Moawen.
1 Pharmacist.
1 Electrician.
2 Storekeepers.
4 Cooks.
1 Seamstress.
8 Washermen and women.
1 Head Clerk.
4 Asst. Clerks.
1 Telephone Operator.
3 Orderlies and messengers.
25 Servants, gardeners, boabs, etc., etc.
1 Laboratory Asst.
6 Chauffeurs.

ASSISTANT M.O.H. (Section A).

EPIDEMIC SUB-SECTION.

1 Senior Medical Officer.
2 Asst. Medical Officers.
1 Vaccination M. Officer.
1 Senior Section Clerk.
4 Clerks.
1 Draughtsman.

Inspector of Disinfection.

FUM EL KHALIG.
1 Head Disinfector.
4 Asst. Disinfectors.
1 Telephone Clerk.
2 Reises.
12 Workmen.
3 Delousing men.
3 Delousing women.
3 Carters.
1 Stableman.

ABASSIA.
1 Head Disinfector.
5 Asst. Disinfectors.
1 Telephone Clerk.
3 Reises.
14 Workmen.
4 Delousing men.
4 Delousing women.
4 Carters.
1 Stableman.

PASSENGER CONTROL SUB-SECTION.

1 Senior M.O.
1 Asst. M.O.
2 Clerks.
4 Enquiry Agents.

VENEREAL DISEASE SUB-SECTION.

EUROPEAN LOCK HOSPITAL.
1 Senior M.O.
Matron.
Asst. Matron. &
1 Qabila.
3 Dayas.
7 Ward Maids.
1 Clerk.
2 Cooks.
2 Laundry.
1 Boab.
1 Farrash (Europ. Exam. Rooms).

NATIVE EXAMINATION ROOMS.
Acting Senior M.O.
1 Asst. M.O.
Sister in Charge.
1 Qabila.
3 Dayas.
2 Female Attendants.
1 Clerk.
1 Messenger.
1 Farrash.
1 Attendant (Free Clinique).

15 DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES.

15 Medical Officers.
15 Qabilas.
22 Clerks.
30 Messengers.

17 Village Barbers.
12 Village Dayas.

ASSISTANT M.O.H. (Section B).

ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES SUB-SECTION.

GENERAL SANITATION SUB-SECTION.

1 Senior M.O.
1 Asst. M.O.
1 Senior Section Clerk.
3 Asst. Clerks.

1 Inspector Overseer.
6 Overseers.
1 Food Overseer.

ANTI-MOSQUITO SERVICE.
RAT CATCHING SERVICE.

1 Overseer.

2 Foremen.
4 Workmen.

1 Foreman.
2 Workmen.

POLICE SUB-SECTION.

Senior Medical Officer.
Asst. M.O.

VIDANGE SERVICE.
1 Inspector.
1 Clerk.
5 Agents.

SECRETARIAT.

Inspectorate Head Clerk.
1 Deputy Head Clerk.
4 Registration Clerks.
3 Accounts Clerks.
1 Typist.
3 Farrashes.
5 Office Orderlies.
3 M.O.H.'s Orderlies.

-3 OCT 22

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the Year 1920.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The scope of the work of the Cairo Health Inspectorate will be gathered from the body of the report. The staff and organization have not hitherto been detailed in any preceding report. It is considered that a description of these would be likely to prove of interest and utility.

The Principal Medical Officer of Health has, as assistants, two Assistant Medical Officers of Health. The work of the Inspectorate is divided into two sections, A and B, each of which is controlled by one of the Assistant Medical Officers who deal with all routine matters concerning their sections, under the direction of the Principal Medical Officer. Important questions and questions of principle concerning these sections are submitted for decision to the Principal Medical Officer who also controls the work of the Secretariat.

The Fever Hospital is under the direct supervision of the Principal Medical Officer of Health.

The District Medical Officers necessarily receive instructions from the Assistant Medical Officers as well as from the Principal Medical Officer of Health.

Section A comprises the sub-sections (1) Infectious Disease and Disinfection; (2) Passenger Control; (3) Venereal Disease and the Lock Hospital for European Women.

Section B consists of the sub-sections (1) Etablissements Insalubres (Sanitary condition of licensed Establishments); (2) General Sanitation, which includes the Vidange Service, Anti-Mosquito Service, and Rat-Catching Service; (3) Police Work.

Each of the sub-sections is in charge of a Senior Medical Officer who has one or more Assistant Medical Officers to help him. Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section B are, however, in charge of a single senior Medical Officer.

Fever Hospital.

A permanent establishment of 550 beds, but during a heavy epidemic season nearly 1,000 patients have been accommodated.

The staff consists of: Director, 7 Medical Officers, Matron, 8 English nursing sisters, housekeeper, 5 head male attendants, 7 assistant male nurses, 40 male ward attendants, 4 *qabilas* (Qasr el ʿAini trained Egyptian midwives with nursing experience), 8 assistant female nurses, 24 female ward attendants, 1 moʿâwen, pharmacist, electrician, 2 storekeepers, 4 cooks, 1 seamstress, 8 washer-men and women, 1 head clerk, 4 assistant clerks, 1 telephone operator, 33 orderlies and messengers, 25 servants, gardeners, cooks, etc., etc., 6 chauffeurs (ambulances and car).

During the usual annual epidemic season, February or March to July inclusive, the staff is considerably increased.

Five motor ambulances are provided to convey the sick from the city and suburbs to the hospital.

Section A.

1.—Infectious Diseases Sub-section.

Senior Medical Officer, 2 Assistant Medical Officers, and a staff of: 1 Senior Section clerk, 4 clerks, 1 draughtsman who prepares the graphic charts, and 1 enquiry agent for searching out addresses.

An additional Medical Officer is also attached to this Section whose duty is to make careful observations and reports on the efficacy of newly prepared vaccine lymph. Daily returns of deaths and all notifications of infectious disease are received and necessary action taken by this sub-section. The preparation of statistics and charts of death-rates, of incidence of infectious disease, etc., also form a part of the work.

Disinfection Service.

Under the direction of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, this is supervised by an Inspector of disinfection, who, of course, spends the whole of his time in the town.

The Disinfection Stations are two in number and are situated at Abbâsîya and Fum el Khalig.

Abbâsîya Station is provided with:—

1 travelling and 2 fixed steam disinfection machines, 1 double van, 3 tent carts and an open cart for collecting and returning clothing and bedding. A staff of 6 disinfectors, 30 workmen of various categories, and a telephone clerk perform the work at the station and in the town.

The normal number of gangs for town work is five.

Fum el Khalig Station is equipped with:—

1 travelling and 1 fixed steam disinfection machines; 2 double vans and 3 tent carts for transport of clothing and bedding.

The staff is composed of 5 disinfectors, 24 workmen, and a telephone clerk, by whom the work of the station and of the town are carried out.

The usual number of town disinfection gangs is four.

During the epidemic season extra men are taken on and the number of gangs increased. Infected clothing, bedding, etc., of all notified cases of infectious disease, is disinfected at one or other of these two stations. The houses of cases are disinfected by the gangs.

2.—Passenger Control Service.

The work of this Service consists in the observation of passengers and contacts of passengers coming from countries contaminated with cholera to whom the terms of the Arrêté of January 21, 1911, are applied.

The Senior Medical Officer visits many of the 1st and 2nd class passengers at their houses.

Passengers returning from the Sinai Peninsula, Qantara and Qantara District are also observed, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1918.

An Assistant Medical Officer meets the trains that arrive at 5 p.m. and between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. bringing Labour Corps men and other labourers from Qantara. A *mulahiz* and four policemen assist this Medical Officer.

In addition to the technical staff mentioned, two clerks and three *mulahizeen*, whose duty it is to search out addresses, complete the general staff.

3.—Venereal Diseases.

Native prostitutes are examined weekly under the Arrêté of November 16, 1905, mainly at the Examination Rooms situated at Sharia Gheit el Nubi.

There are two subsidiary examination rooms at Manchiet el Sadr and Sayeda Zeinab respectively. The work is carried on at present by two Egyptian Medical Officers, one of whom is acting as Senior Medical Officer for the being time, a European Sister in charge, 1 *qabila* (Qasr el 'Aini trained Egyptian midwife), 3 *dayas* (ordinary midwives), 2 female attendants, 1 messenger, 1 farrash, and 1 clerk. The sick are sent to Hôd el Marsûd Hospital (administered by the Director of Qasr el 'Aini Hospital).

Certain European prostitutes are examined weekly by a European Medical Officer under an arrangement with the Foreign Consuls. Others are allowed to send in certificates—obtained from private doctors—of freedom from illness. The Examination Rooms are situated in the Ezbekîya District.

Shubra Lock Hospital, to which these European women are sent when ill, is in charge of the Medical Officer of the European Examination Rooms. The staff consists of an English Matron, the sister in charge of the Native Examination Rooms who replaces the Matron during her afternoons off duty, 1 *qabîla*, 3 *dayas*, 7 ward maids, 2 cooks, 2 washers, 1 clerk who acts also as clerk of the European Examination Rooms, and one gate-keeper.

Section B.

A Senior Medical Officer and one assistant comprise the technical staff and a senior section clerk with three assistants the clerical staff of the whole Section B, except as regards Medico-legal and Police work.

1.—Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux.

All applications for establishments mentioned in the Schedule of the Decree of 1904, Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux, are dealt with by this sub-section.

The inspectional staff consists of 6 Moaweneen (overseers) and an Inspector of foodsstuffs. These Moaweneen are put in charge of districts, and it is the duty of each to inspect every licensed establishment in his district and to report daily to the Inspectorate the result of his inspections.

Action is taken by the Inspectorate through the District Medical Officer when found necessary.

2.—General Sanitation Sub-Section.

All complaints received are passed to the sub-section for necessary action.

Vidange Service also forms a part of this sub-section.

The work of this Service consists in the inspection of cesspits and supervision of emptying by the Cairo Sewage Transport Company.

A staff of one Inspector, 5 Vidange agents and 1 clerk is employed.

The inspector also acts as Inspector of the Waqfs Market at Ataba el Khadra, the largest market in Cairo.

Anti-Mosquito Service.

The staff consists of two gangs of a foreman and two workmen to each gang. The scope of the work is mentioned on pages 48–50. An overseer supervises the work of this Service.

Rat-Catching Service.

Staff of a foreman and two workmen.

3.—Medico-Legal and Police Work.

But little connected with this branch finds its way up to the Inspectorate. Returns and reports are received, but all other work is necessarily done by the Principal Medical Officer of Police and his assistant at the Governorate.

The duties of the Police Medical Officer consist of the examination and the writing of reports on all medico-legal cases, making autopsies when requested to do so by the Parquet; examinations of alleged lunatics, of candidates for entry into the service as *ghafirs*, of sick policemen and *ghafirs*; vaccination of police and *ghafirs*; treatment of police and *ghafirs* received into the Police Infirmary, etc., etc. (*see* p. 47).

Secretariat.

The work of the Secretariat is carried out under the direct supervision of the Principal Medical Officer of Health and consists of general administration, personnel, discipline, accounts, registration of incoming and outgoing correspondences, translation, typewriting of reports, etc.

The staff is composed of the Head Clerk of the Inspectorate who holds the rank of a Sous-Chef de Bureau, Deputy Head clerk, 4 Accounts clerks, 4 Registration clerks, 1 typist, 3 *farrashes*, 5 office orderlies and messengers, and 3 orderlies of the Medical Officers of Health.

Qism (District) Health Offices.

The fifteen Qisms of Cairo are: Zeitûn, Abbâsîya, Shubra, Bulâq 1, Bulâq II, Ezbekîya, 'Abdîn, Musky, Bâb el Sha'rîya, Gamâlîya, Darb el Ahmar, Khalîfa, Sayeda Zeinab, Old Cairo, and Helwân.

Each possesses a staff of one Medical Officer, one *qabîla*, a clerk (seven Qisms have two clerks each) and two messengers. 17 village barbers and 12 village *dayas* work at their villages under the control of the Medical Officers of Helwân, Old Cairo, and Zeitûn Qisms.

The work of the Qism Medical Officer consists of:—

Registration of births and deaths, vaccination, general supervision of work connected with disinfection and removal of patients to the Fever Hospital, examination of deaths not certified, inspection and reports on establishments mentioned in the Schedule of the Decree of 1904 (Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux) for which application for licences have been made and all executive work in connection with these establishments after the issue of licences, making *procès-verbaux* of contravention for breach of any sanitary laws, etc., etc., etc. In short, all the sanitary work of his district is performed by the Qism Medical Officer.

Each Qism Medical Officer also takes one night duty a fortnight at the Governorate as Police Medical Officer.

The graphic chart forming the frontispiece of the report will be of assistance in following this description.

The want of a proper inspectorate building is very much felt. The staff is housed in hired premises. During the past ten years three moves have been made. Some of the premises have been suitable and some have not. The result is that the public is, as a rule, ignorant as to the whereabouts of the Inspectorate, a condition of affairs that must be conceded as being unsatisfactory. A central position is essential and a site has been provisionally selected on the line of the Old Ismailia Canal, but hitherto funds have not been forthcoming for the construction. It is hoped that the erection of a proper building will not be much longer delayed.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

It was estimated by the Statistical Department at the beginning of the year that the mid-year population of Cairo in 1920 would be 761,300, consisting of 688,530 Egyptians and 72,770 foreigners. The district distribution of the population has been calculated as follows :—

'Abdîn District 61,200, Bâb el Sha'ıîya 65,000, Bulâq 92,700, Darb el Ahmar 68,600, Ezbekîya 57,700, Gamâlîya 62,700, Helwân 11,400, Khalîfa 54,300, Musky 23,900, Old Cairo 32,500, Sayeda Zeinab 72,700, Shubra 83,300, Waili 75,300.

This estimate must be considerably below the true figure, for, were this correct, the population would have diminished by 387 since the census of 1917. It is a fact, however, that never has Cairo been so crowded as in 1920. Vacant houses and flats have been generally unobtainable. This crowding has been due in part to cessation of building during the war and in part to the normal tendency to immigration from rural districts into towns. The last-mentioned factor received a powerful impetus from the unexampled prosperity of the country during 1920 resulting in a great influx of provincials who bought houses in Cairo and came there to live. In arriving at the estimate above mentioned, immigration and emigration are left out of consideration except in the figure taken to represent the probable increase during the first six months of the year.*

Another factor in producing too low an estimated population is the fact that deaths of non-residents have been included in the figure for deaths since 1917. These deaths should properly be excluded from Cairo deaths.

Arrangements are being made that in future the Statistical Department should be supplied with figures of deaths of non-residents so that these may be omitted.

Whatever means are taken to exclude errors, however, it is unlikely that a close estimate of population could be arrived at, for the influence of the war has been such that calculations based on normal years as were those of 1907–1917 are likely to prove fallacious.

The charts and diagrams must therefore be taken as being a mere approximation to fact, but the graphic errors resulting from too high a mortality and too high an incidence of infectious disease—the effect of too low a figure for population—tend to correspond with those found in previous reports, with the charts and diagrams of which these therefore are comparable.

The village of Kafr el Gamûs, population 1,200, has, this year, been detached from the Mudîrîya of Qalyûbîya and included within the circumscription of Cairo.

As has been stated in the report of 1915 and 1916, in addition to the " lesser Helwân, entirely under the Public Health Administration of this city, there exists also a greater Helwân, embracing the lesser together with an additional area, attached to the city for all public health purposes, except the registration of births and deaths."

The population of this greater Helwân at mid-year 1920 has been estimated as 24,641.

The total population of Cairo, including Greater Helwân, would therefore be 785,941, upon which figure zymotic diagrams are based.

Births.

There were 35,984 bitrhs in Cairo during 1920, of which 35,328 were among natives and 656 among foreigners.

This total shows an increase of 4,010 births over the total of 1919, and is, moreover, the largest number of births which has occurred in any year for the last seven years at least.

The annual birth-rate was therefore 47·3 per thousand of population as against 42·0 in 1919.

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* The method employed by the Statistical Department in calculating the population is as follows :—

The population at the end of 1918 is taken and the difference between the number of births and deaths during 1919 is added thereto or subtracted therefrom according as births or deaths predominate.

The result is considered as being the population at the end of 1919.

To this is added half the coefficient (arithmetical mean) of the annual increase for the decennial period of the last census 1907–1917. The figure thus obtained is taken to give the population for mid-year 1920.

The mean annual birth-rate during the last five years was 42·0 per thousand, the highest rate during this period being during the present year, whilst the lowest occurred in 1917 which was 35·8.

The highest district birth-rate was in Bulâq with 59·5 per thousand of population and the lowest in Ezbekîya with 33·1.

Table I.—District Annual Births and Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.

District.	1920		1919		1918	
	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.
Ezbekîya	1,908	33·1	1,751	30·5	1,540	27·2
Helwân	386	33·8	338	29·9	323	28·9
ʿAbdîn	2,248	36·7	2,073	33·7	1,841	30·0
Mûsky	902	37·7	824	34·5	698	29·6
Darb el Ahmar	2,929	42·7	2,556	37·1	2,298	34·4
Wâyli	3,273	43·5	2,948	39·5	2,609	35·1
Bâb el Shaʿriya	3,175	48·8	2,716	41·5	2,447	37·2
Shubra	4,090	50·3	3,549	42·8	3,083	37·8
Saiyeda Zeinab	3,657	49·1	3,286	44·3	2,820	37·1
Gamâliya	3,186	50·8	2,800	44·7	2,512	40·4
Khalîfa	2,884	53·1	2,472	45·6	2,154	39·7
Old Cairo	1,832	56·4	1,711	52·5	1,532	46·3
Bûlâq	5,514	59·5	4,950	53·7	4,190	44·8
Total Cairo City	35,984	47·3	31,974	42·0	28,047	36·9

Still Births.—During 1920 there occurred 1,339 still births, as against 1,215 in 1919 and 1,226 in 1918.

Of this total 1,321 were among natives and 18 of foreign parentage.

This gives a rate of 3·7 still births per 100 births as against 3·8 per cent in 1919 and 4·4 per cent in 1918.

Still births are registered in the birth registers but are not registered in the death registers.

Deaths.

The mortality during 1920 was small. The total number of deaths which occurred in Cairo was 28,701, of which 1,082 were deaths of non-residents. Therefore the total of Cairo proper was 27,619 which, with the exception of 1917 when the number was 26,804, is the lowest during the last six years.

The annual death-rate was therefore 36·3 per thousand of population, as against 41·4 in 1919 and 49·4 in 1918.

Of the total deaths of Cairo residents 26,669 were native deaths and 950 foreign.

The mean annual death-rate during the last five years was 40·5 per thousand of population, the highest rate during this period being 49·4 in 1918 and the lowest in 1917 with 35·8.

The highest district rate occurred in Bulâq with 44·6, and the lowest rate was in Helwân, being 27·0.

Table II.—District Deaths and Death-Rates per Thousand of Population.

District.	1920		1919		1918	
	No. of Deaths.	Ratio.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio.
Helwân	308	27·0	268	23·7	412	36·8
Ezbekîya	1,596	27·7	1,550	27·0	1,915	33·8
ʿAbdîn	1,861	30·4	2,339	28·0	2,438	39·8
Mûsky	769	32·2	856	35·9	843	35·7
Shubra	2,771	33·3	3,151	38·0	4,024	49·3
Darb el Ahmar	2,334	34·0	2,885	41·9	3,120	46·7
Gamâliya	2,243	35·8	2,876	45·9	3,095	49·8
Bâb el Shaʿriya	2,377	36·6	3,159	48·3	3,162	48·1
Wâyli	2,760	36·6	2,776	37·1	3,675	49·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,736	37·6	3,067	41·4	3,700	48·7
Khalîfa	2,298	42·3	2,301	42·5	3,146	58·0
Old Cairo	1,431	44·0	1,741	53·4	2,091	63·2
Bûlâq	4,135	44·6	4,578	49·6	5,947	63·6
Total Cairo City	27,619	36·2	31,547	41·4	37,568	49·4

The population of Bulâq and Old Cairo are poorer than those of any of the other Qisms.

Chart I shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1915–1919, together with the weekly death-rates for 1920 per thousand of population.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of infantile deaths during 1920 was 9,342. This includes 178 deaths of children from outside Cairo which occurred in various public institutions. The total deaths belonging to Cairo proper was 9,164, which is equal to a death-rate of 255 per thousand births as compared with 238 in 1919 and 329 in 1918. The main cause of the infantile deaths was diarrhoea which was very prevalent during the hot weather. This disease accounted for 3,595 deaths.

The mean annual infantile death-rate during the last five years was 241 per thousand births, the highest rate during this period being 329 in 1918, and the lowest 238 in 1919.

The highest district death-rate was 301 in Old Cairo, and the lowest 204 in Musky (Table III). There were 9,087 native deaths and 877 foreign.

Table III.—District Infantile Death-rates per Thousand Births.

District.	1920	1919	1918
Mûsky	204	190	216
Helwân	212	165	232
Gamaliya	223	232	308
Ezbekîya	229	180	251
Khalîfa	236	255	338
Saiyeda Zeinab	239	208	321
'Abdîn	246	235	317
Bâb el Sha'riya	248	268	323
Shubra	257	235	344
Darb el Ahmar	265	245	322
Wâyli	272	252	315
Bûlâq	288	242	374
Old Cairo	301	252	423
Total Cairo City	255	238	329

Chart II shows the weekly infantile death-rates per hundred births for 1920 as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean weekly rates for the period 1915–1919.

Chart III shows the principal causes of infantile deaths in 1920.

Table IV.—Comparative Mid-Year Populations and Vital Statistics of Cairo 1911 to 1920.

	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death-rate per Thousand Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.
1911	693,806	27,981	40·3	10,414	323	32,195	46·4
1912	704,956	26·385	37·4	9,549	303	31,555	44·8
1913	715,609	26,413	36·9	9,250	292	31,599	44·1
1914	725,670	26,128	36·0	8,875	283	31,314	43·1
1915	733,423	32,554	44·3	9,592	320	29,933	40·8
1916	740,000	28,320	38·3	9,208	295	31,170	42·1
1917	749,000	26,804	35·8	8·248	262	31,442	42·0
1918	760,008	37,568	49·4	9,242	329	28,047	36·9
1919	761,525	31,547	41·4	7,621	238	31,974	42·0
1920	761,300	27,619	36·3	9,164	255	35,984	47·3

The figure for the population of 1917, *viz.* 749,000, was estimated by the Statistical Department at the beginning of 1917, and as it is upon this figure that all the charts and diagrams of the annual report of 1917 were based, it has been inserted in the Table IV.

A later estimate made in 1918 gives the population as 761,687.

The subsequent figures for populations of 1919 and 1920 are based upon a 1917 population of 761,687.

Table V shows the mid-year populations and vital statistics of the various districts of Cairo for the year 1920.

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	23,900	769	32·2	902	37·7	184	204
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	2,377	36·6	3,175	48·8	787	258
Ezbekîya	57,500	1,596	27·7	1,908	33·1	438	229
'Abdin	61,200	1,861	30·4	2,248	36·7	553	246
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	2,736	37·6	3,657	49·1	875	239
Khalifa	54,300	2,298	42·3	2,884	53·1	682	236
Helwân	11,400	308	27·0	386	33·8	82	212
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	2,334	34·0	2,929	42·7	775	265
Gamâliya	62,700	2,243	35·8	3,186	50·8	710	223
Shubra...	83,300	2,771	33·3	4,090	50·3	1,050	257
Bûlâq	92,700	4,135	44·6	5,514	59·5	1,587	288
Old Cairo	32,500	1,431	44·0	1,832	56·4	552	301
Wâyli	75,300	2,760	36·6	3,273	43·5	889	272
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	761,300	27,619	36·3	35,984	47·3	9,164	255

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1920 was 6,959, excluding those coming from outside Cairo. Considering that 1,564 of the total are cases of influenza which was added to the list of notifiable diseases in August 1919, the year 1920 compares very favourably with the previous six years.

The total number of the eight principal diseases was 4,838, this being the lowest total (excepting 1917) during the last seven years.

The number of deaths from these diseases was 1,493.

Therefore the rate per thousand of population for these diseases was 6·155 cases recorded, whilst the death-rate was 1·899 per thousand.

See Tables VI, VII (with Fig. 1), VIII, and IX.

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1920.

YEAR.	Eight Principal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total Number of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from the Eight Principal Diseases.	Eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population of the Eight Principal Diseases.
1914	4,878	405	5,283	1,610	6,722	2,218
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7,831	3,224
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9,150	3,832
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	5,746	2,146
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10,535	4,328
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11,659	5,051
1920	4,838	2,121	6,959	1,493	6,155	1,899

With the exception of measles, the amount of infectious disease that occurred was comparatively small.

The annual summer epidemic of typhus, which had been very severe during the two previous years, was much lighter than usual.

There was also a diminution in the amount of typhoid fever.

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN 1910.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	169	7·071	35	1·464	20·7
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	253	3·892	85	1·307	33·6
Ezbekiya	57,700	454	7·868	73	1·265	16·1
'Abdîn	61,200	457	7·467	76	1·241	16·6
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	553	7·606	205	2·819	37·1
Khalîfa	54,300	290	5·340	111	2·044	38·3
Helwân	36,041	174	4·827	28	0·776	16·1
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	499	7·274	294	4·285	58·9
Gamâliya	62,700	175	2·791	90	1·435	51·4
Shubra	83,300	503	6·038	82	0·984	16·3
Bûlâq...	92,700	486	5·242	164	1·769	33·7
Old Cairo	32,500	171	5·261	106	3·261	62·0
Wâyli	75,300	654	8·685	144	1·912	22·0
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	785,941	4,838	6·155	1,493	1·899	30·9

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EIGHT PRINCIPAL), 1916 TO 1920.

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Smallpox	1916	277	0·374	103	0·139	37·1
	1917	48	0·064	5	0·006	10·4
	1918	35	0·044	5	0·006	14·3
	1919	1,455	1·851	494	0·628	33·9
	1920	157	0·199	50	0·063	31·8
Measles	1916	1,222	1·651	607	0·820	49·7
	1917	1,034	1·380	446	0·595	43·1
	1918	168	0·214	82	0·104	48·8
	1919	719	0·914	316	0·402	43·9
	1920	1,325	1·685	404	0·514	30·5
Scarlet fever	1916	48	0·064	2	0·002	4·6
	1917	293	0·391	22	0·029	7·5
	1918	81	0·103	7	0·008	8·6
	1919	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
	1920	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
Diphtheria	1916	836	1·129	335	0·452	40·1
	1917	764	1·020	352	0·469	46·1
	1918	632	0·805	232	0·295	36·7
	1919	484	0·615	150	0·190	31·0
	1920	329	0·418	77	0·097	23·4
Typhoid fever	1916	1,462	1·975	632	0·854	43·2
	1917	1,141	1·523	384	0·512	33·6
	1918	1,609	2·050	612	0·779	38·0
	1919	1,383	1·759	345	0·438	24·9
	1920	925	1·176	215	0·273	23·2
Typhus fever	1916	1,858	2·510	1,075	1·452	57·9
	1917	767	1·024	371	0·495	48·4
	1918	4,433	5·648	2,356	3·002	53·1
	1919	4,825	6·139	2,629	3·344	54·5
	1920	1,606	2·043	705	0·897	43·9
Relapsing fever	1916	1,035	1·398	59	0·079	5·7
	1917	244	0·325	16	0·021	6·5
	1918	1,287	1·639	93	0·118	7·2
	1919	236	0·300	20	0·025	8·5
	1920	429	0·545	23	0·029	5·4
Cerebro-spinal fever	1916	33	0·044	23	0·031	69·7
	1917	13	0·017	12	0·016	92·3
	1918	23	0·029	10	0·012	43·4
	1919	23	0·029	12	0·015	52·2
	1920	28	0·035	15	0·019	53·4
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	1916	6,771	9·150	2,836	3·832	41·8
	1917	4,304	5·746	1,608	2·146	37·4
	1918	8,268	10·535	3,397	4·328	41·1
	1919	9,164	11·659	3,970	5·051	43·3
	1920	4,838	6·155	1,493	1·899	30·9

Table IX.—District Distributions of the Principal Zymotic Diseases in 1920.

Districts.	Population.	Smallpox.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Total.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.
Mûsky	23,900	8	—	9	1	1	—	75	19	38	6	3	1	8	1	27	7	169	35
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	12	1	29	1	—	—	91	44	63	15	2	—	8	—	48	24	253	85
Ezbekiya	57,000	22	8	21	—	—	—	136	36	112	13	5	—	33	5	125	11	454	23
'Abdîn	61,000	9	—	31	2	—	—	163	43	111	17	7	—	33	2	103	12	457	76
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	13	3	64	1	5	3	182	82	81	27	3	2	31	7	174	80	553	205
Khalifa	54,300	6	3	39	1	1	1	117	54	52	25	—	—	17	7	58	20	290	111
Helwân	36,041	3	1	12	3	2	1	30	10	28	5	1	—	21	—	77	8	174	28
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	6	3	52	9	13	9	172	106	60	21	—	—	37	26	159	120	499	294
Gamâliya	62,700	8	5	23	1	—	—	82	54	30	10	—	—	14	8	18	12	175	90
Shubra	83,300	15	8	45	—	3	—	140	41	96	11	7	—	34	8	163	14	503	82
Bûlâq	92,700	18	5	26	—	—	—	149	84	68	21	1	—	41	7	183	47	486	164
Old Cairo	32,500	14	7	17	—	—	—	71	47	29	18	—	—	6	3	34	31	171	106
Wâyli	75,300	23	6	61	4	3	1	198	85	157	26	10	1	46	3	156	18	654	144
Totals for Cairo	785,941	157	50	429	23	28	15	1,606	705	925	215	39	4	329	77	1,325	404	4,838	1,493
Extra-urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases		9	2	100	1	2	1	93	17	44	6	1	—	3	—	16	—	268	27
Totals		166	52	529	24	30	16	1,699	722	969	221	40	4	332	77	1,341	404	5,106	1,520

In fact taking the average number during the last five years, all the diseases, excepting measles and cerebro-spinal fever, were below the mean.

Smallpox.—The number of cases of smallpox notified during 1920 was 157, as against 1,455 in 1919. The ratio of deaths to cases recorded was, however, not very much smaller than in the previous year. 41 out of the 50 deaths from this disease were diagnosed after death ; that is to say that there had been no medical attendance and the cases had not been notified.

The highest incidence occurred in Wâyli with 23 whilst Ezbekîya was next with 22.

The highest death-rate was in Old Cairo, being 0·215, and the lowest in Mûsky and 'Abdîn. *See* Table X and Figure 2.

Chart IV shows the weekly number of cases of smallpox estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

TABLE X.—SMALLPOX CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	8	0·334	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	12	0·184	1	0·015	8·3
Ezbekiya	57,700	22	0·381	8	0·138	36·4
'Abdîn	61,200	9	0·147	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	13	0·178	3	0·041	23·1
Khalifa	54,300	6	0·110	3	0·055	50·0
Helwân	36,041	3	0·083	1	0·027	33·3
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	6	0·087	3	0·043	50·0
Gamâliya	62,700	8	0·127	5	0·079	62·5
Shubra	83,300	15	0·180	8	0·096	53·3
Bûlâq	92,700	18	0·194	5	0·053	27·8
Old Cairo	32,500	14	0·430	7	0·215	50·0
Wâyli	75,300	23	0·305	6	0·079	26·1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	785,941	157	0·199	50	0·063	31·8

Measles.—The total number of cases of measles during the present year was 1,325, and this is the highest number for at least nine years. The rate of cases notified per thousand of population was therefore 1·685.

The highest mortality-rate occurred in Saiyeda Zeinab with 2·393, whilst Gamâlîya had the lowest rate, being 0·287.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	27	1·129	7	0·292	25·9
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	48	0·738	24	0·369	50·0
Ezbekiya	57,700	125	2·166	11	0·190	8·8
'Abdîn	61,200	103	1·683	12	0·196	11·6
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	174	2·393	80	1·100	46·0
Khalifa	54,300	58	1·068	20	0·368	34·5
Helwân	36,041	77	2·136	8	0·221	10·4
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	159	2·317	120	1·749	75·5
Gamâliya	62,700	18	0·287	12	0·191	66·7
Shubra	83,300	163	1·956	14	0·168	8·6
Bûlâq	92,700	183	1·974	47	0·507	25·7
Old Cairo	32,500	34	1·046	31	0·953	91·2
Wâyli	75,300	156	2·071	18	0·239	11·5
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	785,941	1,325	1·685	404	0·514	30·5

The highest death-rate occurred in Darbel Ahmar with 1·749 per thousand of population and the lowest in Shûbra with 0·168.

The ratio of deaths to cases recorded varied a great deal in the different districts and ranged from 91·2 per cent in Old Cairo to 8·6 per cent in Shûbra, whilst the ratio for Cairo City was 30·5. *See* Table XI and Figure 3.

Chart V shows the weekly number of cases of measles estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

Scarlet Fever.—There is nothing particular to remark on the incidence of this disease; the total number of cases was the same as in 1919, namely only 39, giving a morbidity-rate of 0·049 per thousand of population. The number of deaths also was the same as in the previous year with a rate of 0·005 per thousand of population.

Wâyli was responsible for 10 cases, but there were only three districts which were entirely free.

Saiyêda Zeinab had the highest ratio of deaths to cases, *i.e.* 66·7 per cent. *See* Table XII and Figure 4.

Chart VI shows the weekly number of cases of scarlet fever estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	3	0·125	1	0·141	33·3
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	2	0·030	—	—	—
Ezbekya	57,700	5	0·086	—	—	—
ʿAbdîn	61,200	7	0·114	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	3	0·041	2	0·027	66·7
Khalifa	54,300	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	36,041	1	0·027	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	—	—	—	—	—
Gamaliya	62,700	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	83,300	7	0·084	—	—	—
Bûlâq	92,700	1	0·010	—	—	—
Old Cairo	32,500	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	75,300	10	0·132	1	0·013	10·0
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	785,941	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	8	0·334	1	0·041	12·5
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,000	8	0·123	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	57,700	33	0·571	5	0·086	15·1
ʿAbdîn	61,200	33	0·539	2	0·032	6·1
Saiyeda Zeinab	72,700	31	0·426	7	0·096	22·6
Khalifa	54,300	17	0·313	7	0·128	41·2
Helwân	36,041	21	0·582	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	68,600	37	0·539	26	0·379	70·3
Gamâliya	62,700	14	0·223	8	0·127	57·1
Shubra	83,300	34	0·408	8	0·096	23·5
Bûlâq	92,700	41	0·442	7	0·075	17·1
Old Cairo	32,500	6	0·184	3	0·092	50·0
Wâyli	75,300	46	0·610	3	0·039	6·5
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	785,941	329	0·418	77	0·097	23·4

Diphtheria.—The total number of cases recorded during 1920 was 329, which is the smallest for at least nine years. This gives a ratio of 0·418 cases recorded per thousand of population. The ratio of cases to deaths was also low in comparison with former years. 63 out of the 77 deaths from this disease were diagnosed after death.

Darb el Ahmar had the highest number of cases as well as the highest ratio of deaths to cases recorded. *See* Table XIII and Figure 5.

Chart VII shows the weekly number of cases of diphtheria estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

Typhoid Fever.—The total number of cases during the year was 925, which is the lowest since 1913. The morbidity-rate was 1·176 per thousand of population, whilst the death rate was 0·273.

The highest morbidity-rate occurred in Wâyli with 2·084 and the lowest in Gamâlîya with 0·478.

The highest death-rate as well as the highest ratio of deaths to cases was in Old Cairo with 0·553 per thousand of population and 62·1 per cent respectively. *See* Table XIV and Figure 6.

Chart VIII shows the weekly number of cases of typhoid fever estimated per 500,000 of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						per Cent.
Mûsky...	23,900	38	1·589	6	0·251	15·8
Bâb el Sha'riya...	65,000	63	0·969	15	0·230	23·8
Ezbekiya	57,700	112	1·941	13	0·225	11·6
'Abdîn	61,200	111	1·813	17	0·277	15·3
Saiyeda Zeinab...	72,700	81	1·114	27	0·371	33·3
Khalîfa	54,300	52	0·957	25	0·460	48·1
Helwân	36,041	28	0·776	5	0·138	17·9
Darb el Ahmar...	68,600	60	0·874	21	0·306	35·0
Gamaliya	62,700	30	0·478	10	0·159	33·3
Shubra	83,300	96	1·152	11	0·132	11·5
Bûlâq...	92,700	68	0·733	21	0·226	30·9
Old Cairo	32,500	29	0·892	18	0·553	62·1
Wâyli...	75,300	157	2·084	26	0·345	16·6
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	785,941	925	1·176	215	0·273	23·2

Typhus Fever.—Although still prevalent during the year, was very much less severe than, at any rate, the two previous years, the total number of cases being 1,606 against 4,825 in 1919 and 4,433 in 1918.

This gives a rate of 2·043 cases per thousand of population. The total number of deaths from this disease was 705, which gives a death-rate of 0·897 per thousand of population.

The district with the highest morbidity-rate was Mûsky, being 3·138, whilst Helwân had the lowest rate.

The highest death-rate occurred in Darb el Ahmar with 1·545 and the lowest in Helwân with 0·277.

The highest ratio of deaths to cases was in Old Cairo, being 66·2, and the lowest in Mûsky with 25·3 per cent.

Chart IX shows the weekly number of cases of typhus fever estimated per 500,000 of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

With the object of attacking the source of this disease (as well as Relapsing Fever) a delousing campaign was started during March. A man and a woman who have been specially trained in the work go out with each disinfecting gang to the house of the case. If, on examination of the contacts, lice or nits are found, the contacts are bathed and

all hair is shaved from the body whenever possible. When objections are made to this procedure, washing with petroleum solution is carried out instead. The hair of the head is also thoroughly washed and soaked with the solution. The clothes are disinfected. The whole operation is repeated on the seventh day if considered necessary and the clothes re-disinfected.

To do this thoroughly takes so much time and supervision that it has not been found possible to delouse in this way the contacts of all cases.

Two of the women engaged in this work contracted the disease.

2,350 Arabic handbills were distributed detailing the best methods of exterminating lice, as a precautionary measure against typhus and relapsing fevers.

The *Fatwa* of the Grand Mufti of Egypt was read in Waqf mosques and posted about in prominent places in the native quarters.

This *Fatwa* explains that typhus and relapsing fevers are contagious and epidemic diseases, that they are communicated from one person to another by means of the louse, and recapitulates the teaching of the Mohammedan religion regarding contagious and epidemic diseases and the duty that is incumbent on every Muslim to protect himself against them.

An outbreak of typhus of some severity took place at the village of Kafr el Gamûs, population 1,200, near Matârîya, included this year within the circumscription of Cairo. This disease was discovered on March 19, and the last case occurred on June 20. There were 53 cases in all. The village officials strove in every way to conceal the disease and on pleading that removal of cases to the Fever Hospital was the cause, were allowed to have an isolation camp just outside the village. The only response to this concession was the concealment by the Sheikh el Beled and Sheikh of *ghafirs* of typhus cases in the persons of the sister of one who was aunt of the other and also of the wife of the official telephone operator. These cases were discovered only after death, when concealment was no longer possible.

The sanitary barber of the village was dismissed by us and the 'Omda and Mashaiekh dismissed by the Ministry of the Interior.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	75	3·138	19	0·794	25·3
Bab el Sha'riya...	65,000	91	1·400	44	0·676	48·3
Ezbekiya	57,700	136	2·357	36	0·623	26·5
'Abdin	61,200	163	2·663	43	0·702	26·4
Saiyeda Zeinab...	72,700	182	2·503	82	1·127	45·0
Khalifa	54,300	117	2·154	54	0·994	46·1
Helwân	36,041	30	0·832	10	0·277	33·3
Darb el Ahmar...	68,600	172	2·507	106	1·545	61·6
Gamâliya	62,700	82	1·307	54	0·861	65·8
Shubra	83,300	140	1·680	41	0·492	29·3
Bûlâq	92,700	149	1·607	84	0·906	56·4
Old Cairo	32,500	71	2·184	47	1·446	66·2
Wâyli	75,300	198	2·629	85	1·128	42·9
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	785,941	1,606	2·043	705	0·897	43·9

Relapsing Fever.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 429, giving a rate of 0·545 cases recorded per thousand of population, whilst the death-rate was 0·029 per thousand of population.

The highest case-rate occurred in Saiyeda Zeinab with 0·880, and the lowest in Bûlâq with 0·280.

The highest death-rate was in Darb el Ahmar, being 0·131 per thousand of population, whilst the highest ratio of deaths to cases was in the Helwân district with 25·0 per cent. *See* Table XVI and Figure 8.

Chart X shows the weekly number of cases of relapsing fever estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	9	0·376	1	0·041	11·1
Bâb el Sha'riyn...	65,000	29	0·446	1	0·015	3·4
Ezbekiya	57,700	21	0·363	—	—	—
'Abdin...	61,200	31	0·506	2	0·032	6·4
Saiyeda Zeinab...	72,700	64	0·880	1	0·013	1·6
Khalifa	54,300	39	0·718	1	0·018	2·6
Helwân	36,041	12	0·332	3	0·083	25·0
Darb el Ahmar...	68,600	52	0·758	9	0·131	17·3
Gamaliya	62,700	23	0·336	1	0·115	4·3
Shubra	83,300	45	0·540	—	—	—
Bûlâq	92,700	26	0·280	—	—	—
Old Cairo	32,500	17	0·523	—	—	—
Wâyli	75,300	61	0·810	4	0·053	6·6
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	785,941	429	0·545	23	0·029	5·4

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 28 cases during the year, with 15 deaths. The case-rate was therefore 0·035 and the death-rate 0·019 per thousand of population.

The highest case-rate occurred in Darb el Ahmar with 0·189 and the highest death-rate in the same district.

A small outbreak of this disease took place at the end of January and during February among the Police recruits who were lodged at the Old School of Commerce, Sharia El Khalîg el Masri. There were 9 cases in all and the disease appears to have been introduced from the Faiyûm.

In view of what has been written concerning the incubation period of cerebro-spinal meningitis the dates of incidence of these cases are not without interest, *viz.* January 31, February 4, 8, 12, 13, 18, 22, 23, and 24.

All clothes and bedding were disinfected and the men distributed as widely as possible in the various rooms of the building. The arrangement found in force, of a common mug and a bucket of drinking water in which to dip was abolished; water taps were appointed as the sole source for drinking water and each man was provided with his own mug.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	23,900	1	0·041	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya...	65,000	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekya	57,700	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdin...	61,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	72,700	5	0·068	3	0·041	60·0
Khalifa	54,300	1	0·018	1	0·018	100·0
Helwân	36,041	2	0·055	1	0·027	50·0
Darb el Ahmar...	68,600	13	0·189	9	0·131	69·2
Gamaliya	62,700	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	83,300	3	0·036	—	—	—
Bûlâq	92,700	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	32,500	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	75,300	3	0·039	1	0·013	33·3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	785,941	28	0·035	15	0·019	53·4

Under these measures, the epidemic was quickly suppressed. One case only occurred after they were put into force. *See* Table XVII and Figure 9.

Chart XI shows the weekly number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean rates for the period 1915–1919.

Puerperal Fever.—The total number of deaths notified from puerperal fever during 1920 was 48, of which 43 were among natives and 5 among foreigners.

This gives a death-rate of 0·062 per thousand of population and 1·333 per thousand births.

In addition to these 48 deaths, there were 30 others which took place within a fortnight of confinement.

The cases assigned to these were : peritonitis 3, eclampsia 7, difficult labour 3, typhus 2, heart disease 5, hæmorrhage 5, influenza 1, pneumonia 3, and abortion 1.

If these 30 deaths be added to the total of 48 from puerperal fever, the death-rate will be 0·102 per thousand of population and 2·170 per thousand births.

Table XVIII.—Puerperal Fever, 1914–1920.

Year.	Death from Puerperal Fever.	Death within a Fortnight of Confinement.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rate from Puerperal Fever per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate from Puerperal Fever per Thousand Births.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand Births.
1914	48	30	78	0·066	1·532	0·107	2·490
1915	85	32	117	0·115	2·839	0·159	3·903
1916	75	29	104	0·113	2·406	0·140	3·336
1917	55	27	82	0·073	1·766	0·109	2·607
1918	85	31	116	0·112	3·030	0·152	4·135
1919	55	25	80	0·072	1·720	0·105	2·502
1920	48	30	78	0·062	1·333	0·102	2·170

Influenza (and Respiratory Diseases).—This infectious disease became notifiable in August 1919, and during 1920 the number of notifications were 1,587 with 130 deaths recorded.

This gives a case-rate of 2·019 per thousand of population and a death-rate of 0·165 per thousand of population. The ratio of deaths to cases was 8·2 per cent.

The following prophylactic measures were taken with a view to prevent the spread of the disease.

Posters in Arabic, English, French, Italian, and Greek were put up in various quarters of the town and in tram cars and handbills distributed giving in brief the manner in which the disease is contracted and the precautions to be taken against it. The measures to be adopted, when attacked or when nursing a patient affected with it, were also detailed.

Instructions were sent to the Tram Companies as to the necessity of keeping the trams ventilated during the journey and of leaving the doors open until they start on the return journey.

Theatres and places of amusement were required to leave an interval of at least an hour between successive performances, during which time a thorough ventilation of the interior of the building was to be effected by opening all doors and windows.

In view of the fact that the cause of death in influenza has so frequently been pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia in the serious epidemics of recent years, a comparison of the recorded deaths from influenza with those certified as being due to pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia is not without interest. Such a comparison is even of considerable value when an epidemic is threatening in view of the possibility of the influenzal origin of cases of pneumonia being overlooked.

It happens that this year there is nothing remarkable to be observed in the comparison, but the table that has been drawn up is given as Table XIX.

As will be seen from that table, the deaths due to respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis, amounted to 4,099.

These comprise 1,518 of pneumonia, 2,269 of bronchitis, 39 of pleurisy, and 273 of other respiratory diseases. (Table XIX.)

Of the deaths from pneumonia 740 were deaths of children up to five, 156 of persons from over 5 to 15 years of age, 234 from over 15 to 35, and 388 above 35.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1920.

	Week ending	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Broncho-Pneumonia.		Week ending	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases excluding Broncho-Pneumonia.
1	January 7 ...	7	—	36	105	27	July 8...	9	—	23	90
2	„ 14 ...	22	1	38	93	28	„ 15...	6	—	36	95
3	„ 21 ...	66	6	36	100	29	„ 22...	3	—	23	66
4	„ 28 ...	132	7	25	81	30	„ 29...	2	—	28	78
5	February 4 ...	184	11	36	107	31	August 5...	8	—	20	60
6	„ 11 ...	174	5	44	115	32	„ 12...	4	—	32	83
7	„ 18 ...	140	21	43	104	33	„ 19...	11	—	26	76
8	„ 25 ...	134	13	36	114	34	„ 26...	2	—	20	53
9	March 4 ...	141	17	38	111	35	September 2...	4	—	27	75
10	„ 11 ...	70	7	21	74	36	„ 9...	1	—	20	53
11	„ 18 ...	46	9	27	82	37	„ 16...	15	—	20	44
12	„ 25 ...	52	8	29	76	38	„ 23...	10	1	17	39
13	April 1 ...	44	8	34	93	39	„ 30...	8	—	20	41
14	„ 8 ...	28	5	36	83	40	October 7...	8	—	12	45
15	„ 15 ...	21	5	34	84	41	„ 14...	9	—	17	36
16	„ 22 ...	16	4	48	96	42	„ 21...	9	—	19	47
17	„ 29 ...	18	—	44	114	43	„ 28...	7	—	18	40
18	May 6 ...	6	1	40	94	44	November 4...	3	—	19	47
19	„ 13 ...	21	—	43	121	45	„ 11...	9	—	16	44
20	„ 20 ...	27	—	50	116	46	„ 18...	9	—	16	49
21	„ 27 ...	8	—	42	115	47	„ 25...	9	—	23	54
22	June 3 ...	8	—	31	92	48	December 2...	6	—	22	49
23	„ 10 ...	5	1	40	107	49	„ 9...	8	—	16	47
24	„ 17 ...	18	—	31	105	50	„ 16...	11	—	24	69
25	„ 24 ...	5	—	38	114	51	„ 23...	8	—	18	57
26	July 1 ...	12	—	38	93	52	„ 31...	3	—	28	73
							TOTAL	1,587	130	1,518	4,099

Encephalitis Lethargica.—During 1920 six cases of this disease were notified. One of these came from Kharga Oasis whilst the other five were residents of Cairo. One case was notified from Ezbekîya, one from Shubra, one from 'Abdîn, and two from Saiyeda.

The first case was notified from Ezbekîya on June 10.

All died with the exception of the case from Ezbekîya.

Case.	Date of Notification.	Date of Onset.	Age.	Sex.	Nationality.	District.	Result.
1	June 10	May 22	12	Male	Syrian	Ezbekîya	Recovered
2	„ 12	„ 28	17	„	Egyptian	Shubra	Death (June 24)
3	„ 24	June 18	57	Female	French	'Abdîn	„ („ 23)
4	July 3	„ 20	19	„	Egyptian	Kharga Oasis	„ (July 3)
5	Sept. 3	Augst 31	23	„	„	Saiyeda	„ (Sept. 13)
6	Dec. 21	Dec. 12	18	„	„	„	„ (Dec. 20)

The symptoms of the first two cases were reported to be as follows :—

Case 1.—R. A., age 12, male, schoolboy. Was last at school May 22. Started with headache and general weakness. When seen on June 13, he had slight fever, stupor, could be roused to answer questions but went to sleep again. No diplopia, no squint, no facial paralysis. Pupils dilated and fixed; muscles of limbs "paralysed." No history of recent illness in patient or family. Sanitary conditions of the house bad.

Mother stated that his condition was improving. Not so drowsy as he had been. Recovered.

Case 2.—T. A., age 17, male, student. Was last at school May 27, started with headache and general weakness. When seen on June 13, temperature was 37·5° in morning and 38·5° in evening.

Lies on his back in helpless state. Drowsy but could be roused, after which he at once went to sleep. Could hardly open his eyes. Diplopia, pupils dilated and fixed. Spasmodic contraction of the face. Difficulty in speech. Muscles of limbs "paralysed." Slight incontinence of urine. Constipation. Sanitary condition of house good. No history of recent illness in patient or family. Died June 23.

Steps Taken :—

(*a*) A circular letter was sent to all practitioners in Cairo drawing their attention to the disease and asking them to notify all cases.

(*b*) Also to Medical Officers of Districts to notify all cases and to give a full report of each case.

(*c*) Every case was isolated and disinfection done after death or recovery.

(*d*) Every case which could not be isolated in his or her own house was sent to the Fever Hospital.

Anthrax.—Infected Shaving Brushes.—On August 20, 1919, an officer of the R.A.M.C. reported verbally to the Principal Medical Officer of Health that three cases of malignant pustule on the cheek had occurred amongst the troops at Qantara and that in each case the patient had recently bought a shaving brush from the same consignment. This consignment had been received in June 1919 from a firm in Cairo who had imported 500 dozen from Japan in May 1919. A shaving brush of this consignment was bought and examined by the R.A.M.C. officer who found it to be swarming with Anthrax bacilli. Specimens were obtained by the Inspectorate from the remainder of the stock still in possession of the Cairo firm and sent to the Public Health Laboratories for analysis. The results of the examination of the R.A.M.C. Medical Officer were fully confirmed. The brushes still in possession of the firm were bought up by the Inspectorate and destroyed. The remainder had by this time been sold and widely distributed to such places as Alexandria, Mansûra, Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Beyrout.

Arrangements were made by the Department for the examination of specimens of future consignments before being released from the Customs. Several consignments from Japan were found to be infected and one, at least, was returned to Japan.

In view of the danger to the public, Law No. 21 of 1920 was promulgated on May 29, 1920, regulating the importation of shaving brushes into the country.

This law forbids the importation unless accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority of the country of manufacture to the effect that the hair has been submitted to a disinfection recognized as being sufficient for anthrax. Notwithstanding this certificate the sanitary authority can always stop delivery from the Customs until a bacteriological examination of specimens has been made. Infected consignments can be destroyed without compensation or may be authorized by the sanitary authority to be reexported to the country of origin. Another article empowers the Ministry of the Interior—by decision of the Council of Ministers—to prohibit the importation of shaving brushes from any country under certain circumstances.

IV.—DISINFECTION SERVICE.

During 1920 the total number of rooms disinfected by the two Services of Abbâsîya and Fum el Khalîg was 25,169. Of this total the Abbâsîya Service was responsible for 14,641 rooms and Fum el Khalîg 10,528.

Of the rooms disinfected by the Abbâsîya Service 673 were disinfected with formalin, 11,314 with sublimate solution, and 2,654 with cyllin.

The Fum el Khalîg staff disinfected 268 rooms with formalin, 7,234 with sublimate solution, and 3,026 with cyllin.

In addition to these disinfections 241,760 articles of clothing were removed by the two Services for steam disinfection.

Of this number 192,253 were removed and disinfected at 'Abbâsîya and 49,507 at Fum el Khalîg.

Delousing.—During the year, a delousing campaign was instituted against typhus and relapsing fever. Four male and four female delousers were attached to the 'Abbâsîya staff and three male and three female delousers to the Fum el Khalîg staff.

The total number of contacts deloused during the year was 1,979, of which 1,102 were females and 877 males.

One male and one female delouser were appointed to each complete gang at the 'Abbâsîya and Fum el Khalîg Disinfecting Stations.

V.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSIYA.

The carrying out of the building programme of the hospital has unfortunately been subjected to regrettable delays, due in part to financial stringency and in part to difficulty in obtaining materials.

The Epidemic Cordon.—Still consists of a great number of highly unsuitable mat huts. Absestos-cement sheeting was obtained from England in the autumn for the erection of proper pavilions, but the absence of a credit for their construction prevented anything from being done.

The extension of the Nursing Sisters' Quarters and the *House for Qabilas and Assistant Female Pupil Nurses*, approved in 1919–1920 budget, though built during the year, are not yet ready for occupation.

Three important buildings the construction of which is approved in principle have not yet been commenced. These are:—

House for Medical Officers.
New Administration block.
New First Class Patients' Pavilion.

Associated with the construction of a new administration block, is the remodelling of the old administration block to provide improved accommodation for laundries, cereal store, drug-store, etc.

The store accommodation at the Fever Hospital is quite inadequate and must be considered as one of the factors responsible for the deficiencies of equipment revealed at the stocktaking carried out in October 1920.

The roofs of four large wards in two of the blocks having been found to be unsafe, these were most thoroughly repaired by the Department of Public Works in the spring.

Water Supply.

In April the water supply of the hospital became seriously deficient in quantity. This had occurred at times in previous years, but on the occasion in question parts of the hospital such as the kitchen, laundry, and certain of the W.C.s, were without water.

It became necessary therefore to take immediate action in the matter. This was done, and in a commendably short space of time the 6-in. main, hitherto stopping short at the gate, was continued a sufficient distance into the hospital grounds to provide an ample water supply and the internal canalization was partially remodelled. The work was carried out by the Water Company at a cost of L.E. 388·170 milliemes. The water mains are now adequate for all calls that may be made on them.

Summary of Admissions.

During the year 1920 there were 3,152 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital, as compared with 5,530 in 1919. Of these admissions, 2,452 were males and 700 females. *See* Table XX.

The number of patients admitted each month was 159 in January, 231 in February, 358 in March, 547 in April, 552 in May, 448 in June, 277 in July, 192 in August, 134 in September, 110 in October, 85 in November, and 59 in December. *See* Table XXI.

The admissions consisted of 109 cases of small-pox, 54 of chicken-pox, 43 of measles, 9 of scarlet fever, 172 of typhoid fever, 918 of typhus fever, 568 of relapsing fever, 17 of cerebro-spinal fever, 59 of diphtheria, 20 of mumps, 546 of influenza, 8 of erysipelas, 9 of paratyphoid, 1 of para-Malta, and 619 other cases consisting of 342 cases sent to Hospital under mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases, 164 persons sent in under observation

in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself, and 113 mothers of young children and other persons accompanying patients. The 342 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease were found on examination to consist of 53 of gastro-enteritis, 44 of malaria, 40 of pneumonia, 39 of bronchitis, 14 of tuberculosis, 4 of whooping cough, 23 of tonsilitis, 18 of dysentery, 9 of rheumatism, 12 of various skin diseases, and 86 other cases of a most diverse nature consisting of syphilis, prolapse of uterus, gangrene, tumour of brain, heart disease, mania, etc.

TABLE XX.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1920.

MONTH.	SEX.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Para-Malta Fever.	TOTALS.
January	Male ...	8	—	1	—	5	16	3	1	1	1	76	—	19	3	4	1	—	139
	Female ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	20
February	Male ...	15	5	3	—	6	19	13	9	2	—	93	1	14	10	—	—	1	191
	Female ...	9	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	7	—	1	5	9	—	—	40
March ...	Male ...	17	6	6	—	5	91	44	1	3	—	50	1	17	25	3	—	—	269
	Female ...	10	4	2	—	2	39	3	—	—	—	9	—	3	3	14	—	—	89
April ...	Male ...	9	11	5	—	6	216	83	2	—	—	48	—	30	15	1	—	—	426
	Female ...	5	5	5	—	2	64	8	—	—	—	5	1	9	6	11	—	—	121
May ...	Male ...	13	6	2	2	6	176	115	1	2	2	42	1	27	17	5	—	—	417
	Female ...	10	4	8	—	4	53	17	1	1	—	5	—	9	8	14	1	—	135
June ...	Male ...	6	2	4	2	—	109	152	1	2	2	26	—	26	6	1	—	—	349
	Female ...	1	2	2	—	—	42	17	—	2	—	8	—	12	4	9	—	—	99
July ...	Male ...	1	—	—	—	13	40	74	—	1	1	24	—	37	26	1	1	—	219
	Female ...	1	—	1	—	7	14	8	—	—	—	8	1	8	3	7	—	—	58
August	Male ...	3	—	2	1	27	21	13	—	5	7	27	1	27	13	1	2	—	150
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	—	—	—	9	—	8	4	2	1	—	42
September	Male ...	1	1	—	1	32	3	6	1	5	4	19	—	20	8	3	3	—	107
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	7	—	5	—	—	27
October	Male ...	—	1	—	—	14	—	1	—	8	1	34	1	20	3	—	—	—	83
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	—	4	1	6	1	5	—	—	27
November	Male ...	—	1	—	1	8	2	2	—	9	—	17	—	17	1	—	—	—	58
	Female ...	—	1	1	1	6	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	12	—	—	27
December	Male ...	—	1	—	1	3	1	3	—	8	1	12	—	11	3	—	—	—	44
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	15
1919 ...	Male ...	73	34	23	8	125	694	509	16	46	19	468	5	275	130	19	7	1	2,452
	Female ...	36	20	20	1	47	224	59	1	13	1	78	3	67	34	94	2	—	700
TOTALS ...		109	54	43	9	172	918	568	17	59	20	546	8	342	164	113	9	1	3,152

Of the 3,152 admissions, 83 were 1st class, 290 2nd class, and 2,779 3rd class. *See* Table XXI.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhus fever, relapsing fever, and cerebro-spinal fever) were 1,895.

TABLE XXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS PER MONTH BY CLASSES AND SEX DURING 1920.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.	SEX.		CLASS.		
		Male.	Female.	First.	Second.	Third.
January	159	139	20	2	10	147
February	231	191	40	3	13	215
March	358	269	89	7	36	315
April	547	426	121	11	56	480
May	552	417	135	25	53	474
June	448	349	99	1	34	413
July	277	219	58	4	20	253
August	192	150	42	5	20	167
September	134	107	27	3	17	114
October	110	83	27	6	15	89
November	85	58	27	9	8	68
December	59	44	15	7	8	44
TOTAL ...	3,152	2,452	700	83	290	2,779

From the Hospital admissions, however, should be deducted 42 military patients.

There were 452 deaths in the Hospital during 1920 or, estimated on the 3,152 admissions, 14·34 per cent of the cases admitted. *See* Table XXIII.

Of these 35 were due to smallpox, giving a hospital case-mortality of 32·1 per cent for this disease, 255 to typhus with a case-mortality of 27·7 per cent, 56 to typhoid with a case-mortality of 32·5 per cent, 18 to relapsing with a case-mortality of 1·2 per cent, 7 to influenza with a case-mortality of 1·2 per cent, 4 to diphtheria with a case-mortality of 6·7 per cent, 1 to chicken-pox with a case-mortality of 1·8 per cent, 2 to measles with a case-mortality of 4·6 per cent, 1 to paratyphoid with a case-mortality of 11·1 per cent, 13 to cerebro-spinal fever with a case-mortality of 12·5 per cent, 2 to tetanus, 4 to tuberculosis, 6 to enteritis, and 20 to pneumonia.

In addition there were 27 deaths amongst patients sent in under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and whose condition on arrival did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These were 5 acute bronchitis, 2 senility, 4 dysentery, 1 premature labour, 4 miliary tuberculosis, 2 peritonitis, 1 rheumatic fever, 3 gangrene of legs, 4 heart diseases, and 1 encephalitis lethargica.

Included amongst the 2,452 male admissions were 429 sick convicts from the Cairo Prisons. Of these, 60 were suffering from typhus, 27 from typhoid, 8 from measles, 124 from influenza, 1 from erysipelas, 147 from relapsing fever, 1 from diphtheria, 1 from

cerebro-spinal fever, 4 from malaria, 10 from mumps, 2 from tuberculosis, 3 from pneumonia, 3 from bronchitis, 3 from tonsilitis, 8 from enteritis, 1 from dysentery, 2 from skin diseases, 2 from glands in the neck, 1 from pleurisy with effusion, 1 from liver abscess. 20 of the observation cases sent in under mistaken diagnosis were found not to be suffering from any disease. *See* Table XXIV.

TABLE XXII.– GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED DURING 1920.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick	Paratyphoid Fever.	Para-Malta Fever.	TOTAL.
January ...	First ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second ...	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	10
	Third ...	6	1	1	—	5	15	3	1	1	1	89	—	18	3	2	1	—	147
February	First ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Second ...	7	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
	Third ...	16	6	3	—	8	17	13	9	3	—	100	1	15	15	8	—	1	215
March ...	First ...	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Second ...	5	2	2	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	—	—	36
	Third ...	21	6	6	—	7	106	47	1	3	—	57	1	19	27	14	—	—	315
April ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
	Second ...	6	4	2	—	1	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	56
	Third ...	8	12	7	—	7	233	89	2	—	—	53	1	38	20	10	—	—	480
May... ...	First ...	1	3	1	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	25
	Second ...	8	—	1	—	—	31	9	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	53
	Third ...	14	7	8	2	10	183	123	2	1	2	45	1	36	24	16	—	—	474
June ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	1	2	—	18	3	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	34
	Third ...	7	4	5	—	—	132	166	—	2	2	34	—	44	10	7	—	—	413
July... ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
	Second ...	2	—	—	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	20
	Third ...	—	—	1	—	14	47	81	—	1	1	31	1	43	29	3	1	—	253
August ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	5
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	20
	Third ...	3	—	2	1	26	24	16	—	—	7	35	1	31	17	2	2	—	167
September	First ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	17
	Third ...	1	1	—	1	31	3	7	1	—	5	25	—	25	8	4	2	—	114
October ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
	Second ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	15
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	16	1	1	—	1	1	37	2	23	4	3	—	—	89
November	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9
	Second ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Third ...	—	2	1	—	11	—	3	—	3	—	19	—	19	1	9	—	—	68
December	First ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7
	Second ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	8
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	6	1	13	—	11	3	2	—	—	44
1919... ...	First ...	4	6	2	—	7	35	—	—	10	—	1	—	4	—	12	2	—	83
	Second ...	29	9	7	5	25	122	16	1	28	—	7	—	16	3	21	1	—	290
	Third ...	76	39	34	4	140	761	552	16	21	20	538	—	322	161	80	6	1	2,779
TOTALS		109	54	43	9	172	918	568	17	49	20	546	8	342	164	113	9	1	3,152

Of the convict patients 32 died, death being due to typhus in 16, typhoid in 8, influenza in 2, cerebro-spinal fever in 2, relapsing fever in 1, pneumonia in 1, and dysentery in 1.

The convict case-mortality was therefore 7·4 per cent of the total number of convicts admitted in 1920. *See* Table XXV.

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1920.

MONTH.	Smallpox.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Tetanus.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Tuberculosis.	Enteritis.	Pneumonia.	Observation.	TOTAL.
January	2	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	15
February	7	5	4	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	27
March	5	18	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	28
April	1	66	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	5	2	84
May	13	70	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	4	104
June	6	56	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	76
July	—	24	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	43
August	—	111	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	29
September	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	16
October	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	15
November	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
December	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
TOTAL	35	255	56	18	7	4	1	2	1	2	1	13	4	6	20	17	452

In the hospital laboratory, 1,862 specimens were examined during 1920. These consisted of 44 blood films examined for malaria and 568 for relapsing fever. 172 Widal's reaction were carried out for typhoid and paratyphoid A and B, 20 for Malta and para-Malta, 918 for Weil-Felix. 58 sputa specimens were examined for the tubercle bacillus, 65 swabs for diphtheria, 17 specimens of fluid for cerebro-spinal fever.

Besides the above examinations many others had to be carried out at the Hygienic Institute when the Hospital had no medical officers available for that work.

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FROM WHICH ADMITTED IN 1920.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Relapsing Fever	Diphtheria.	Malaria.	Mumps.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Tonsilitis.	Enteritis.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.	Glands of Neck.	Pleurisy with effusion.	Liver Abscess.	Observation.	TOTAL.
January	4	4	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41
February	4	4	3	40	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	56
March	5	3	4	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	35
April	15	2	—	14	—	1	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	49
May	7	1	—	8	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	31
June	17	—	—	3	—	—	74	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	103
July	7	3	—	6	—	—	47	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
August	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
September	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	12
October	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	9
November	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
December	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	60	27	8	124	1	1	147	1	4	10	2	3	3	3	8	1	2	2	1	1	20	429

TABLE XXV.—MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATHS IN 1920.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Influenza.	Cerebro-Spinal.	Relapsing.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	TOTAL.
January	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
February	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	6
March	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
April	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
May	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
June	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
July	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
August	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
September	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
October	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	16	8	2	2	1	2	1	32

VI.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1920 there were 2,408 calls made on the Ambulance Service, as against 3,472 in 1919 and 4,904 in 1918.

Out of this total, 31 journeys were made by the first class ambulance, 134 by the second class, 160 by the third class, and 1,720 by the hooded carts, whilst 363 journeys were made by the motor ambulances which are now five in number, the fifth having been received on December 15.

VII.—DEATH INQUIRIES.

During 1920 the number of uncertified deaths, which required investigation because they were deaths of persons who had received no medical attendance during their last illness, was 18,814. Therefore the proportion of uncertified deaths to the total of 27,619 deaths which occurred in Cairo is 68·1 per cent as against 70·7 per cent in 1919 and 72·4 per cent in 1918.

This is the lowest percentage for some years although the proportion still remains very high. *See* Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI.—DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS, 1914 TO 1920.

DISTRICT.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mûsky	53·6	48·6	45·1	45·2	30·7	50·3	46·7
Bâb el Shaʿriya ...	73·8	73·3	66·0	64·1	65·7	61·8	60·4
Ezbekiya	34·4	45·5	36·4	31·8	37·2	31·3	23·3
ʿAbdîn	58·6	72·6	63·4	63·4	61·5	63·1	58·9
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	79·2	77·4	74·3	69·9	68·3	72·6	58·0
Helwân	73·9	63·5	73·8	68·8	65·3	61·2	60·7
Khalîfa	87·5	87·9	90·0	88·0	90·8	85·1	85·6
Darb el Ahmar ...	70·5	78·2	78·1	76·9	72·5	79·6	71·7
Gamâliya	74·1	77·4	73·3	77·2	71·6	67·7	68·6
Shubra	72·6	77·4	74·8	75·5	78·5	75·8	74·3
Bûlâq	89·2	91·1	90·4	87·4	88·0	86·1	83·4
Old Cairo	76·1	87·3	89·6	89·5	86·8	87·2	84·4
Wâyli	66·7	60·5	67·8	67·0	63·1	61·8	68·2
TOTAL ...	73·8	77·5	74·8	73·4	72·4	70·7	68·1

TABLE XXVII.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1920.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.					Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District *Hakimas*.	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village *Dâyas*.	District Totals.	
							Per Cent.
Mûsky	769	294	65	—	—	359	46·7
Bâb el Shaʿriya	2,377	1,207	228	—	—	1,435	60·4
Ezbekiya	1,596	303	69	—	—	372	23·3
ʿAbdîn	1,861	922	174	—	—	1,096	58·9
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,736	1,010	577	—	—	1,587	58·0
Helwân	308	163	24	—	—	187	60·7
Khalîfa	2,298	1,622	345	—	—	1,967	85·6
Darb el Ahmar	2,334	1,385	289	—	—	1,674	71·7
Gamâliya	2,243	1,174	365	—	—	1,539	68·6
Shubra	2,771	1,500	223	334	2	2,059	74·3
Bûlâq ... Bûlâq I	4,135	1,297	901	—	—	2,198	83·4
Bûlâq II		1,025	225	—	—	1,250	
Old Cairo	1,431	981	224	—	3	1,208	84·4
Wâyli ... Zeitûn	2,760	435	35	423	23	916	68·2
ʿAbbâsiya		807	160	—	—	967	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	27,619	14,125	3,904	757	28	18,814	68·1

Of the 18,814 investigations held, 14,125 or 75·0 per cent were made by the District Medical Officers, 3,904 or 27·7 per cent by the District *hakîmas*, 757 or 4 per cent by the village sanitary barbers, and 28 or 1 per cent by the village *dayas*.

The daily average of death inquiries during 1920 was 51·4. The Medical Officers' daily average was 38·7 per cent, the *hakîmas*' 10·7 per cent, the village barbers' 2·1 per cent, and the village *dayas*' 0·07 per cent.

The largest number of investigations was made by the Medical Officer of Khalîfa who was responsible for 1,622.

The District *hakîma* of Bûlâq I had the highest record, having made 901 inquiries or 2·5 per day. *See* Table XXVII.

VIII.—VACCINATIONS.

During 1920 there were 40,054 vaccinations carried out by the Medical Officers of the Inspectorate and Districts.

Of this total 30,623 were primary vaccinations, 30,215 of which were of native children and 408 of children of foreign birth.

This is as compared with 27,292 in 1919 and 25,613 in 1918. The remaining 9,431 were secondary vaccinations of contacts of small-pox or of persons voluntarily applying for this.

Of these revaccinations 9,174 were vaccinations of natives and 257 of foreigners, whilst 9,151 were carried out by the District Medical Officers and 280 by the Medical Officers of the Inspectorate.

TABLE XXVIII.—

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.												VIA PORT								
	Number of Passengers.	PORT OF ORIGIN.								Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before Full Period of Observation completed.	Number of Passengers.	PORT OF							
		Beyrouth.	Constantinople.	Mersina.	Smyrna.	Piræus.	Salonica.	Corfu.	Zante.					Piræus.	Constantinople.	Beyrouth.	Alexandretta.	Basra.	Jaffa.	Aden.	Jibuti.
January	236	73	44	7	30	81	—	1	—	222	12	2	182	—	52	117	—	—	6	—	—
February	275	51	91	7	36	89	—	1	—	264	9	2	128	2	37	86	—	1	—	—	—
March ...	303	56	85	8	33	97	1	23	—	291	6	6	188	—	13	160	—	—	—	2	1
April ...	161	42	80	—	—	24	8	7	—	152	4	5	191	—	65	125	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	364	116	76	46	12	95	12	7	—	334	17	13	194	—	26	161	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	249	36	42	101	20	45	5	—	—	227	13	9	99	12	5	75	—	—	1	—	—
July ...	284	135	51	—	1	82	—	15	—	281	2	1	154	—	10	144	—	—	—	—	—
August	375	124	37	2	55	84	45	28	—	366	9	—	130	—	66	62	2	—	—	—	—
September	571	150	107	44	34	208	—	28	—	561	5	5	252	—	31	218	—	—	—	—	—
October	791	74	152	32	48	416	—	69	—	242	37	12	420	—	63	320	—	—	—	—	2
November	603	125	165	32	134	74	—	64	9	590	12	1	303	—	67	911	—	—	—	—	—
December	427	52	192	14	55	44	60	10	—	413	6	8	301	—	43	239	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4639	4034	1122	293	458	1339	131	253	9	4463	132	64	2542	14	478	1918	2	1	7	2	3

PASSENGER CONTROL.

SAID.									VIA SUEZ.														
ORIGIN.						Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before Full Period of Observation completed.	Number of Passengers.	PORT OF ORIGIN.											Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before Full Period of Observation completed.
Dar el Salam.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shangai.	Yokohama.					Odessa.	Beyrouth.	Basra.	Abu Zenelma.	Jeddah.	Tor.	Mombassa.	Bombay.	Singapore.	Hong-Kong.	Yokohama.			
—	—	—	—	—	7	149	24	9	73	—	4	2	3	21	8	—	14	21	—	—	67	5	1
—	2	—	—	—	—	107	16	5	54	—	—	—	12	5	2	—	2	32	1	—	51	1	2
9	—	—	—	3	—	166	18	4	30	—	—	—	9	19	—	—	2	—	—	—	21	8	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	151	29	11	92	—	—	7	1	69	—	—	15	—	—	—	73	14	5
—	5	1	—	—	1	176	13	5	59	6	—	—	6	34	4	—	9	—	—	—	44	12	3
—	6	—	—	—	—	85	9	5	51	—	—	1	9	29	4	—	8	—	—	—	20	29	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	139	12	3	69	—	—	—	8	53	—	—	7	—	—	1	49	20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	118	7	5	49	—	—	6	16	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	11	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	224	24	4	47	—	—	2	9	17	10	—	7	2	—	—	20	21	6
—	31	—	—	4	—	364	43	13	119	—	—	3	9	61	42	—	2	—	2	—	100	19	—
—	25	—	—	—	—	269	28	6	55	—	—	6	7	26	14	2	—	—	—	—	41	14	—
—	19	—	—	—	—	259	37	5	72	—	—	—	18	9	27	—	18	—	—	—	54	17	1
9	88	1	1	10	8	2207	260	75	770	6	4	27	107	370	111	2	84	55	3	1	578	171	21

IX.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE.

(*a*) Passenger Service.

During 1920 the total number of passengers arriving in Cairo and requiring to undergo a period of observation, on account of coming from countries under supervision on account of being infected, was 7,951. This shows a considerable increase over the previous year which had a total of 4,288.

The largest number of passengers came from Syria (2,958) whilst Turkey and Greece come next in numbers, *viz.* 2,301 and 1,746 respectively.

Of the total number of passengers, 4,639 or 58·3 per cent landed in Alexandria, 2,542 or 32 per cent in Port Said, and 770 or 9·7 per cent in Suez.

Out of the 7,951 passengers, 7,228 or 90·9 per cent were observed during the whole prescribed period, 160 or 2 per cent left Cairo before completing their full period of observation, whilst 563 or 7·1 per cent could not be traced. *See* Tables XXVIII and XXIX.

Table XXIX.—Number of Passengers from Foreign Countries under Medical Observation who arrived in Cairo during 1920.

Ports of Origin.	Via Alexandria.	Via Port Said.	Via Port Suez.	Total.
Syria	1,034	1,920	4	2,958
Turkey	1,873	478	—	2,301
Greece	1,732	14	—	1,746
Mesopotamia	—	1	27	28
Palestine	—	7	—	7
Red Sea	—	2	588	590
French Somaliland	—	3	—	3
British East Africa	—	9	2	11
India	—	90	139	229
China	—	10	3	13
Japan	—	8	1	9
Russia	—	—	6	6
Total	4,639	2,542	770	7,951

Besides the above there were also 19,646 Egyptian Labour Corps men coming from the Canal Zone who required to be observed on their arrival in Cairo.

Of these, 16,791 or 85·5 per cent were traced whilst 2,855 or 14·5 per cent could not be found.

Apart from these 19,646 Egyptian Labour Corps men who had been notified to us from Qantara there were 1,914 Labour Corps men who had not been notified to the Inspectorate but who presented themselves for observation. *See* Table XXX.

Table XXX.—Record of Egyptian Labour Corps men Returning to Cairo in 1920.

District.	Number recorded on Lists from Kantara to the Inspectorate.	Number observed in Qisms Corresponding to Addresses given in the Lists.	Number observed at the Inspectorate.	Number not traced.	Number notified by Mudiriya Health Authorities for Observation in Cairo.			Number coming up for Observation, whose Names were not shown on any Lists.		
					Total.	Observed.	Not found.	Total.	Observed.	Not found.
Bâb el Sha'riya	1,134	1,090	9	35	—	—	—	189	189	—
Zeitûn	1,096	955	40	101	9	9	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	1,722	1,410	312	—	56	56	—	260	260	—
Old Cairo	568	474	—	94	—	—	—	18	18	—
Khalifa	1,237	758	18	461	3	3	—	146	146	—
Shubra	1,350	852	14	484	3	3	—	347	347	—
Helwân	264	200	—	64	—	—	—	50	50	—
Bûlâq I	2,330	2,060	46	224	4	4	—	125	125	—
Mûsky	1,103	1,064	—	39	—	—	—	236	236	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	786	504	17	265	—	—	—	56	56	—
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	1,331	883	12	436	19	12	7	8	8	—
'Abbâsiya	1,408	1,153	221	34	157	157	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	2,259	1,781	111	367	30	18	12	244	244	—
Bûlâq II	898	774	17	107	17	13	4	155	155	—
'Abdîn	2,160	2,000	16	144	89	76	13	—	—	—
Total ...	19,646	15,958	833	2,855	387	351	36	1,834	1,834	—

(*b*) Pilgrim Service.

During 1920 there were 72 passports issued by the Governorate to residents of Cairo wishing to make pilgrimage to Mecca.

Besides these 75 Government employees were given permission to accompany the Mahmal.

Out of the 72 persons who had passports 71 returned from the Hedjaz and underwent the usual period of observation. The one presumably remained behind, as is sometimes done.

Of the 75 employees 74 returned whilst one did not leave Cairo for the pilgrimage. *See* Table XXXI.

Table XXXI.—Yearly Record of Pilgrims in 1920.

District.	Pilgrims with Passports issued by the Governorate as recorded in District Registers.	Government Employees accompanying Mahmal as recorded in District Registers.	Pilgrims and Govt. Employees who returned and were observed the usual Period in Cairo.		Persons who did not leave Cairo after taking out Passport or Permission.		Pilgrims and Employees who took out Passports or Permission from Cairo but who were observed elsewhere on return.		Pilgrims returning from Earlier Pilgrimages than the Last.	Pilgrims and Government Employees observed in Cairo who left from elsewhere.	
			Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.		Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.
Bâb el Sha'riya	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Zeitûn	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Old Cairo	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khalîfa	8	12	7	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shubra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mûsky	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Darb el Ahmar...	27	—	24	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	15	26	15	18	—	1	—	7	4	—	—
'Abbâsiya	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	0	—	—	—
Gamâliya	4	19	3	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Bûlâq II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1	—
'Abdîn	6	2	6	1	—	—	—	1	6	0	—
Total ...	72	75	67	65	—	1	4	9	16	3	—

X.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(*a*) Examination Rooms for Native Prostitutes.

The total number of women on the registers during 1920 shows a further diminution, as compared with the last six years, being 1,486 as against 1,601 in 1919 and 1,573 in 1918.

During the year, 342 names were struck off for various reasons, leaving 1,144 at the end of the year, a total which differed but little from that at the end of the previous year.

The number of examinations carried out during the year was 34,485, as compared with 24,980 in 1919. This shows an average of 23·2 examinations per woman.

(*a*) *Bâb el Sha'rîya and Ezbekiya.*—The number of women registered in these districts was 1,237, being 112 less than in 1919. Of these, 257 were struck off during the year, leaving a total of 980 on December 31.

The total of examinations held was 30,064, as against 21,829 the previous year, showing an average of 24·3 examinations per woman.

(*b*) *Abbâssîya.*—The number on the books during the year was about the same as in the previous year, being 150 as against 151.

Those remaining at the end of the year were, however, only 78. The number of examinations carried out was 2,311, which is an average of 15·4 examinations per woman. It will observed that the number of absentees at the weekly examinations is considerable.

(*c*) *Saiyeda Zeinab.*—The total number of registered women in this district was 99, as against 101 in 1919. Out of this number 13 were struck off during the year, leaving 86 on the books at the end of the year.

The examinations held totalled 2,110, making an average of 21·3 per woman. *See* Table XXXII.

Diseases.—The total number of cases of disease discovered as a result of the examinations was 2,559. The actual number of women who were diseased was 947. All these were sent to hospital for treatment.

The total number of cases of syphilis discovered was 225, as compared with 194 in 1919. This shows an increase of 31.

The number of cases found whilst in the secondary stage was considerably greater than in the previous year, the figure being 186 as compared with 113 in 1919, whilst the primary cases were 42 less than in the previous year.

There were 2,171 cases of gonorrhœa, of which 127 were acute and 2,044 chronic. This shows a diminution of 326 on last year's figures. *See* Table XXXIII.

(*b*) European Examination Rooms.

The total number of women on the registers during 1920 was 393 as against 437 in 1919. Out of this total 46 were new names whilst 126 were struck off for various reasons such as old age, giving up the life, or having been transferred to the class which sends in weekly certificates from private practitioners. There were, therefore, 267 names on the books at the end of the year.

During 1920 there were 9,894 examinations held, which give an average of 25·2 examinations per woman.

As a result of these weekly examinations 305 cases of disease were discovered, giving a percentage of 3·1 per cent of examinations revealing disease. The actual number of women who were found diseased was 189. *See* Table XXXIV.

(*c*) European Lock Hospital.

During 1920 there were 371 admissions to the hospital. This total included 305 cases from among the women who undergo a weekly examination at the European Examination Rooms, whilst 66 belonged to the class of prostitutes who send in a weekly certificate from private practitioners.

The average number of days in hospital was 16·0. Out of this total number of admissions 38 were suffering from syphilis, *i.e.* 5 primary, 31 secondary, and 1 tertiary.

Table XXXII.—Results of Examinations of Registered Native Women.

District.	1920.								1919.							
	Number of Women on Register.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at End of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Cases of Disease sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Conditions.	Number of Women on Register.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at End of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Cases of Disease sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Conditions.
								Per Cent.								Per Cent.
Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiya	1,237	257	980	30,064	24·3	823	2,247	7·5	1,349	367	982	21,829	16·2	2,459	2,495	11·4
'Abbâsiya	150	72	78	2,311	15·4	53	168	7·3	151	38	113	2,019	13·5	166	168	8·3
Saiyeda Zeinab... ...	99	13	86	2,110	21·3	71	144	6·8	101	41	60	1,132	11·2	120	125	11·0
Totals	1,486	342	1,144	34,485	23·2	947*	2,559	7·4	1,601	446	1,155	24,980	15·6	2,745†	2,788	11·2

* Total number of women.
† This total includes women who have been sent to hospital on more than one occasion during the year.

The average number of days in hospital for this disease was 19·2.

The total number of cases of gonorrhœa was 295 made up of 15 acute, 6 sub-acute, and 274 chronic.

The average period of detention of this disease was 16·1 days.

There were also 7 cases of chancroid who remained in hospital, on an average 21·1 days.

TABLE XXXIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE DISCOVERED AMONG REGISTERED NATIVE WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1920				1919			
	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiya.	'Abbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiya.	'Abbasiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ... Primary ...	37	1	1	—	77	2	2	—
Syphilis ... Secondary ...	155	21	10	—	102	6	5	—
Syphilis ... Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis ...	192	22	11	225	179	8	7	194
Gonorrhœa { Acute	124	3	—	—	309	4	3	—
Gonorrhœa { Chronic ...	1,787	131	126	—	1,929	147	107	—
Total Gonorrhœa ...	1,911	134	126	2,171	2,236	151	110	2,497
Chancroid	144	22	7	163	80	9	8	97
TOTAL DISEASES ...	2,247	178	144	2,559	2,492	168	125	2,788

Besides these there were 31 cases admitted under observation and who eventually proved to be free of disease. The average number of days in hospital for these was 3·8. *See* Table XXXV.

In last year's annual report it is stated that confinement in any hospital, to a person who does not feel ill, is extremely irksome, and that, where less freedom can be given than in an ordinary hospital, the confinement becomes more irksome still.

The extreme dislike of the women to admission to hospital was the cause of some trouble during the spring of 1920.

Owing to the fact that the number of admissions had been unusually high the women refused, on March 1, to attend for weekly examination. Complaints of being sent into hospital unnecessarily, of being kept in too long, and of being improperly treated, were made to certain of the Consuls. An enquiry showed the complaints to be without foundation, but it was not until after the lapse of about a month that the examinations were resumed.

TABLE XXXIV.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EUROPEAN WOMEN, 1916 TO 1920.

YEAR.	Total Number of Women registered during the Year.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Examinations held during the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found Diseased.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Condition.
							Per Cent
1916	659	234	425	24,934	37·8	896	3·5
1917	519	156	363	16,372	31·5	329	2·0
1918	440	48	392	17,275	39·3	450	2·6
1919	437	91	350	15,826	35·9	351	2·2
1920	393	126	267	9,894	25·2	305	3·1

TABLE XXXV.—EUROPEAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND PERIOD OF DETENTION FOR THE DIFFERENT DISEASES.

DISEASE.	1920.					1919.				
	Total Number of Patients admitted during the Year.	Number of Patients remaining in Hospital at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.	Total Number of Days in Hospital of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.	Average Number of Days in Hospital of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.	Total Number of Patients admitted during the Year.	Number of Patients remaining in Hospital at the End of the Year	Total Number of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.	Total Number of Days in Hospital of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.	Average Number of Days in Hospital of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.
Syphilis ... Primary	5	1	4	190	47·5	4	—	4	125	31·2
Syphilis ... Secondary	32	1	31	467	15·1	7	5	2	36	18·0
Syphilis ... Tertiary	1	—	1	34	34·0	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis	38	2	36	691	19·2	11	5	6	161	26·8
Gonorrhœa ... Acute	15	—	15	304	20·3	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ... Sub-acute	6	—	6	159	26·5	25	—	25	587	23·5
Gonorrhœa ... Chronic	274	9	265	4,138	15·6	306	24	282	5,044	17·9
Total Gonorrhœa	295	9	286	4,601	16·1	332	25	307	5,631	18·3
Chancroid	7	—	7	148	21·1	8	—	8	142	17·7
Under Observation	31	—	31	119	3·8	38	—	38	211	5·5
TOTALS	371	11	360	5,559	16·0	389	30	359	6,145	17·1

I.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the Law of August 28, 1904, and the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of August 29 of the same year, 1,540 establishments, coming under this Office, were licensed during 1920 after the fact of compliance with the conditions of exploitation had been verified by inspection, as compared with 1,512 in 1919.

Of the 1,540 establishments dealt with, 70 were establishments coming under Class I of the schedule attached to the law, as against 27 in 1919; 1,113 were establishments in Class II as compared with 903 in 1919, 357 in Class III as compared with 582 in 1919.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments in each class licensed during 1920:—

CLASS I.

Tanneries	4
Aerated Water Factories	3
Soap Factories	7
Dairy	1
Tobacco and Cigarette Factories	3
Flax Scutching and Carding Mill	1
Sweetmeat Factories	7
Distillery	1
Preserved Meat Factory	1
Cotton Ginning Factory	1
Sewage and Refuse Depot	1
Pastry and Alimentary Paste Factories	14
Ovens and Bakeries for trade purposes for the use of the public	25
Ice-cream Factory	1
TOTAL	70

CLASS II.

Groceries	696
Retail Oil-shops (for sale of vegetable oil)	4
Wholesale Grocery Depots	5
Flour Depots	65
Vinegar Factories	6
Public Kitchens and Kitchens of Public Establishments	28
Sugar Cane Crushing and Sugar and Molasses Factories not driven by Mechanical Motors	2
Fessikh Depots	3
Pickle (*Turshy*) Factories	2
Oil-Mills	2
Corn Mills for trade porposes or for the use of the Public	2
Dye Works	13
Gypsum Mill	1
Rag and Bone Stores	2
Glue Factory (from Animal Matter)	1
Depots of Hides and Skins	3
Public Laundry	1
Mill for beating, carding, pressing, or otherwise preparing wool, hair, and jute for trade purposes	1
Rope factory	1
Industrial establishment employing animal as motor force in closed spaces	1
Mills for grinding grain and husks for trade purposes or for the use of the public when worked by mechanical power (motor) or by animal force	6
Public Stables, temporary or permanent and all the stables where animals are employed for industrial or commercial purposes	26
Zeriba for animals	1
Manufactories of beverages other than Aerated Waters and Alcoholic or fermented drinks	6
Retail *fessîkh* establishments	6
Frying and Roasting Establishments	229
TOTAL	1,113

CLASS III.

Clothes Ironing Establishments	100
Depots of Cement and Gypsum	15
Butchers' Shops	68
Fresh Fish Shops...	3
Shops and Stores for the sale of domestic birds and game of all description	7
Shops for the sale of Vegetables and Fruits ...	164
TOTAL	357

In last year's Report, attention was drawn to the small staff provided for inspection of establishments already licensed, and the principle was enunciated that the strength of staff to be aimed at is one overseer for each of the fifteen districts of Cairo and two others for milk samples and inspection of foodstuffs.

A commencement has been made in this direction by the appointment as overseers of four men of a higher standard of education than those already employed. These four men, after some months of careful training under the Inspector of overseers, commenced their work in July 1920. It is to be expected that with these overseers, and especially when their numbers are increased, the standard of sanitation in establishments mentioned on the schedule will be considerably raised. Evidence of improvement is already forthcoming as may be seen by Table XXXVI, which shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions discovered at inspections of the various food establishments in 1919 and 1920. The percentage of the total is 6·6 per cent in 1920 as against 5·5 per cent in 1919. This increase is due to the more stringent application of the conditions of exploitation.

The number of establishments inspected in 1920 was 14,667, as compared with 10,553 in 1919. As the men became more familiar with the work, a great deal more will be expected of them as regards numbers of establishments inspected.

The conditions were found to be satisfactory in 13,686 or 93·4 per cent of establishments inspected, as compared with 94·3 per cent in 1919.

TABLE XXVI.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS IN FOODSTUFF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1919 AND 1920.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Percentage of Visits in which Faulty Conditions were found.	
	1920	1919
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Grocers' shops	4·03	1·2
Butchers' shops	1·08	0·2
Bakeries	26·80	13·0
Restaurants and public kitchens	7·40	5·4
Confectionery establishments	22·00	22·4
Oil shops	8·80	2·5
Poultry shops	13·40	1·8
Dairies and milk shops...	14·60	31·8
Vegetable dealers' shops	—	1·1
Fish shops	9·20	2·5
Other establishments	11·50	13·8
General Percentage	6·60	5·5

The inspections of the various districts were distributed as described in the following table :—

Mûsky 855, Bâb el Sha'rîya 1,781, Ezbekîya 2,250, 'Abdîn 1,516, Saiyeda Zeinab 1,123, Khalîfa 535, Darb el Ahmar 2,204, Gamâlîya 630, Shubra 2,119, Bûlâq I 612, Bûlâq II 542, Old Cairo 290, 'Abbâsîya 211.

In Table XXXVII are shown the number and results of inspections in the various districts of the city. Unsatisfactory conditions were found most commonly in Old Cairo and Ezbekîya. Mûsky, Bûlâq I, Saiyeda Zeinab, and Darb el Sha'rîya showed the most satisfactory conditions.

In Table XXXVIII are shown the monthly distribution of the work and the results of the inspections in the various establishments. Bakeries, confectionery shops, poulterers' shops, dairies, and milk shops gave the most frequent cause for complaint. Bakeries

have always given trouble on account of faulty arrangements for smoke removal and insufficient frequency of whitewashing. The latter defect was also very common in the other establishments mentioned. Butchers' shops, grocers' shops, and greengrocers' shops were found to be the most satisfactory.

TABLE XXXVII.—RESULT OF INSPECTIONS DURING 1920.

DISTRICT.	Total Number of Inspections.	Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage Unsatisfactory Conditions.
			Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Mûsky	855	831	97·2	24	2·8
Bâb el Sha'riya	1,781	1,701	95·5	80	4·5
Ezbekiya	2,250	2,083	92·5	167	7·4
'Abdin	1,516	1,336	88·8	180	11·8
Saiyeda Zeinab	1,123	1,081	96·2	42	3·7
Khalifa	534	496	91·8	38	7·8
Darb el Ahmar	2,204	2,053	93·1	151	6·8
Gamâliya	630	582	92·3	48	7·6
Shûbra	2,119	1,986	93·7	133	6·2
Bûlâq I	612	594	97·0	18	2·9
Bûlâq II	542	501	92·4	41	7·5
Old Cairo	290	245	84·4	45	15·5
'Abbâsiya	211	197	93·3	14	6·6
TOTAL	14,667	13,686	93·3	981	6·6

Table XXXIX shows that the number of milk samples taken was 1,186. Of these, 339 were found adulterated and 847 genuine.

The number of samples of aerated waters taken was 243. Of these, 19 samples only were found to contain lactose fermentation organisms in 10 c.c. The factories from which samples gave unsatisfactory results were reinspected, the condition of the licences verified, and a time limit was given to carry out the lacking measures. Failure to comply was followed by legal proceedings. At the same time the floors of such factories, the water tanks where bottles are soaked, and the storage water tanks were washed with boiling water under the supervision of an overseer. In nearly all cases these measures gave the most satisfactory results.

Table XXXVIII.—Objectionable, Unhealthy, and Dangerous Establishments previously existing inspected in 1920.

Nature of Establishment.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Per Cent.	
	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.
Grocers' shops ...	112	2	231	5	143	—	112	—	367	47	466	11	392	12	487	20	366	15	701	42	625	28	611	12	4,613	194	96·0	4·0
Butchers' shops ...	179	—	221	—	164	—	102	—	193	16	290	3	693	2	407	5	287	2	367	3	452	4	203	4	3,558	39	98·9	1·1
Bakeries	24	8	19	6	21	10	31	12	18	9	35	13	32	8	35	20	23	19	77	35	57	15	70	7	442	162	73·2	26·8
Restaurants with public kitchen...	55	2	42	7	59	—	28	—	136	26	192	7	114	4	180	26	175	24	204	7	178	10	94	5	1,457	118	92·6	7·4
Confectionery establishments...	2	—	7	2	3	—	6	1	3	1	19	—	13	2	18	9	12	6	16	2	12	4	2	5	113	32	78·0	22·0
Oilmen's shops ...	—	—	42	—	8	2	23	—	9	—	3	4	44	1	27	6	34	1	40	10	42	4	47	3	319	31	91·2	8·8
Poulterers' shops...	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	7	3	24	4	13	2	21	3	7	—	13	1	20	6	9	—	123	19	86·6	13·4
Dairies and milk shops	6	2	18	2	6	2	12	3	4	3	23	11	12	—	34	4	16	1	33	4	26	3	20	1	210	36	85·4	14·6
Vegetable dealers' shops	—	—	6	—	2	—	9	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	47	—	2	—	115	—	100·0	0·0
Fish shops	9	—	6	—	3	—	5	—	43	8	32	3	29	4	25	4	19	2	16	1	39	2	29	2	255	26	90·8	9·2
Other establishments ...	58	8	124	15	83	8	86	6	159	24	129	13	328	32	268	34	246	30	314	57	337	65	349	32	2,481	324	88·5	11·5
Total ...	448	22	718	37	493	22	417	22	946	137	1,214	69	1,670	67	1,502	131	1,185	100	1,822	162	1,835	141	1,436	71	13,686	981	93·4	6·6

TABLE XXXIX.—MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1920.

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I	Genuine ...	2	3	10	12	7	—	11	8	6	5	3	8	75
	Adulterated...	6	3	3	2	2	—	3	—	2	3	4	6	34
Gamâlîya	Genuine ...	7	4	6	2	3	—	3	3	6	4	3	3	44
	Adulterated...	3	2	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	16
ʿAbbâsîya	Genuine ...	5	—	8	8	4	4	3	5	2	5	—	1	45
	Adulterated...	—	—	1	3	1	1	3	4	—	1	—	6	20
Bûlâq II...	Genuine ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	8	6	21
	Adulterated...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khalîfa	Genuine ...	5	—	9	2	3	3	2	6	5	2	—	4	41
	Adulterated...	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Ezbekîya	Genuine ...	1	6	10	11	6	1	2	4	7	8	—	6	62
	Adulterated...	2	9	3	4	2	4	5	1	6	8	—	3	47
ʿAbdîn	Genuine ...	5	3	4	10	1	—	1	1	6	6	2	5	44
	Adulterated...	3	4	1	3	4	1	4	2	2	—	4	1	29
Shubra	Genuine ...	5	11	5	2	8	—	9	4	7	—	6	4	61
	Adulterated...	6	7	2	1	6	—	—	3	3	—	6	—	34
Darb el Ahmar ...	Genuine ...	5	3	9	6	2	—	10	3	3	6	2	11	60
	Adulterated...	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	12
Mûsky	Genuine ...	4	8	10	10	6	7	7	5	8	6	4	12	87
	Adulterated...	3	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	28
Bâb el Shaʿrîya ...	Genuine ...	1	7	6	—	5	—	3	1	5	2	3	6	39
	Adulterated...	3	—	2	2	1	—	5	1	—	2	4	7	27
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	Genuine ...	8	5	23	10	—	7	3	2	13	—	13	8	92
	Adulterated...	2	—	9	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	9	2	31
Old Cairo	Genuine ...	3	5	2	8	3	—	10	1	13	4	1	2	52
	Adulterated...	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	9
Zeitûn	Genuine ...	7	15	5	10	6	2	5	12	2	12	3	10	89
	Adulterated...	—	2	2	5	1	1	—	7	5	7	5	4	39
Helwân	Genuine ...	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	8	—	36
	Adulterated...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
TOTAL... ...	Genuine ...	66	70	119	91	54	24	69	57	86	69	56	86	847
	Adulterated...	36	32	36	25	21	21	26	20	30	26	41	34	339
GRAND TOTAL		102	102	155	116	75	36	95	77	116	95	97	120	1186

XII.—PROSECUTIONS.

The following table XL shows the number and character of the prosecutions that were instituted on public heath grounds during the year and the results that were obtained. A comparison with the prosecutions of 1919 is also given.

TABLE XL.—PROSECUTIONS.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	1920.					1919.				
	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED.	RESULT.				TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED.	RESULT.			
		Convictions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Consideration.		Convictions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Consideration.
"Vidange" and "Dépotoirs." Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by Arrêté of June 2, 1910	395	352	4	—	39	312	218	13	55	26
Practice of Medicine and its Branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	4	4	—	—	—	21	18	3	—	—
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917	325	261	2	25	37	286	211	8	28	39
Enclosure of Waste Lands. Arrêté of June 15, 1893	35	23	—	3	9	5	2	—	1	2
CEMETERIES :—										
Inhumation, Exhumation, and Transport of Bodies Abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of June 12, 1912...	74	69	1	1	3	260	244	4	5	7
Excavations and Birkas near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No 14 of September 15, 1904...	19	5	—	2	12	4	1	1	—	2
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20, of November 17, 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912...	31	27	—	—	4	22	18	—	—	4
"Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux." Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and Arrrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905 ...	431	312	5	6	108	314	230	4	6	74
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913	8	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Adulteration of Milk. Art. 302 of the Native Penal Code	320	222	5	—	93	179	151	3	1	24
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334, 335 and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, para. 6 ...	151	125	—	1	25	60	50	2	5	3
Passengers Control, Law No. 3 of 1918 ...	51	51	—	—	—	61	53	—	2	6
Selling deteriorated meat	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,848	1,460	17	39	332	1,533	1,201	39	103	190

It will be seen that prosecutions for offences connected with the practice of medicine have fallen from 21 in 1919 to 4 in 1920. This is largely due to the fact that eleven of the prosecutions in 1919 were for illegal practice of dentistry. A new Dentistry Law was, however, promulgated in February 1920, which enabled a certain number of persons, hitherto unauthorized, to obtain permits to practise this profession.

The great decrease in the amount of infectious disease during 1920 is responsible for the diminution in the number of prosecutions for contravention of Law No. 15 of 1912.

Of the prosecutions for breaches of the law, "Pharmacy and sale of Poisons," three were for illegal sale of cocaine and morphine. In one case a conviction was obtained. The other two cases are still pending.

The increase in the number of prosecutions connected with the Law on Inconvenient, Unhealthy and Dangerous Establishments is due to the fact that four new overseers have been appointed (*see* Section XI) and the conditions of exploitation more strictly enforced.

XIII.—MEDICO-LEGAL AND POLICE.

The Principal Medical Officer of Police reports that the following improvements have been introduced by him during the year :—

At every police station and outpost suitable arrangements from a medical point of view have now been made for the reception and examination of the injured; a first aid chest has been provided for each police unit, and the police officers have been instructed in the elements of first aid.

Every motor of the fire brigade has also been supplied with a specially constructed medical chest.

All new men joining one or other of the different branches of the police force : police, *ghafirs*, detectives, etc., are now vaccinated and an anti-lice campaign has been instituted with the object of preventing typhus and relapsing fevers in the ranks of the police force. Qism latrines and detention prisons are medically inspected and rules laid down for keeping the places in a sanitary condition.

Barracks and kits of policemen are also being medically inspected by him.

These are very valuable measures and should contribute greatly towards the maintenance of good health amongst the police and the comfort of the injured.

The medical work carried out by the Medical Officers of Police during 1920 was as follows :—

Nature of Work.	1919.	1920.
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	5,613	7,578
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	153	200
Medico-legal examinations on persons killed in the streets by accident or where the causes of death were suspected by the Qism Medical Officers	237	178
Examinations of persons to whom no period of treatment was necessary (Police Circular)	26	80
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	292	355
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses	131	119
Ghafirs examined on entering service on request of the Commandant's Office	775	958
Persons who were examined and sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	403	446
Policemen examined on request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	800	844
Cab-drivers, carters, and chauffeurs examined on request of the Traffic Office	1,929	2,088
Persons sent to Fever Hospital as suffering from suspected cases of infectious diseases	191	179
Number of examinations performed by the Medical Officers elsewhere than at the Governorate	748	705
Ghafirs examined on account of sickness	1,928	3,219
Constables and policemen vaccinated	869	883
Constables and policemen treated at Office	317	449
Constables and policemen admitted to Police Infirmary	759	1,075
Constables and policemen admitted to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	514	492
Constables and policemen sent to Fever Hospital as suffering from suspected cases of infectious diseases	210	188
Nomination of Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	173	129
Shoeblacks examined for fitness or otherwise	19	32
Inspections done on First Aid Boxes at the various Qisms	—	2
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	26	16
Vagabonds sent by the Qisms	35	72
Medico-legal examinations of hanged persons	—	—
Examination and treatment of scourged persons	—	—
New policemen examined for eyesight	129	166
Number of Medico-legal reports written to replace lost reports	31	36
Examination of sodomites for venereal diseases, etc.	15	9
Constables and policemen examined to be brought before Court Martial	61	48
Pieces of minced food for dog poisoning	1,770	—
Persons examined for estimation of age on the request of judicial authorities	—	5

XIV.—ANTI-MOSQUITO MEASURES.

The work carried out against mosquitoes in 1920 remained the same as in 1919. The anti-mosquito measures were applied only in certain selected areas where a sufficient number of inhabitants had agreed to allow access to their premises for the purpose of dealing with possible breeding places.

The numbers of complaints about mosquito prevalence were very few. The Gezîra area has benefited very materially from the drainage work carried out there by the Main Drainage Department in the years 1919 and 1920.

Helwân.

The mosquito problem at Helwân divides itself naturally into two parts according to the variety of mosquito, the measures of suppression required being different in the two cases.

(*a*) The Culex mosquito is the variety almost exclusively found in the town. The work of suppression is carried out by the Local Council in the ordinary way by oiling the cesspits and collections of water, emptying barrels, etc., etc.

In consequence of the representations made to the Medical Office of Health, a Medical Officer, expert in mosquito prevention work from previous experience in the Sudan, was send by Cairo Inspectorate to Helwân to make a careful survey and to report to the Inspectorate.

Six weeks were spent in daily observations. A map was made showing the position of every cesspit and collection of water in the town. The chief breeding-places were found to be cesspits—wells—store water tanks, and garden fountains, wooden barrels in gardens, hooshes, or inside houses.

A variety of waste water disposal not uncommon at Helwân and very difficult to deal with is the *magrûr*, an underground channel with uneven floor lying from a few centimetres to one metre below the surface of the ground and from two to ten metres in length. Water collects in small pools in the uneven floor. These *magrûrs* are usually inaccessible as far as oiling is concerned.

Recommendations were made by the Inspectorate for correction of the defects observed in the arrangements in force and the modifications necessary to put the work on a proper footing were detailed.

(*b*) Anopheles mosquitoes are found around the outskirts of the town, mainly in the collections of water resulting from the various springs.

The springs of Helwân may be briefly described as follows :—

(1) Spring between kilometres 23 and 24 of the Cairo-Helwân railway line, running northwards in two stone-built channels on either side of the line.

This is a saline spring containing the following :—

	Parts per million.
Total solids	8,088
Chlorine	3,550
Sulphates (SO_3)	1,000
Alkalinity (French Degrees)	88
Iron... ... / Manganese	None in 50 cubic cms.
Sulphuretted hydrogen...	Absent.

Anopheles mosquito larvæ were found. The Railway Administration is taking steps to drain off the water.

(2) Pools in holes on the golf course, used for watering the links. Anopheles larvæ found. The Main Drainage Department of Cairo, acting for the Anti-Malarial Commission, has deepened these, lined them with rubble so as to leave a 50-centimetre shaft, and provided the opening with a well-fitting cover.

(3) Dilapidated well about 500 metres west of Tewfik Palace Hotel.

(4) "Bir el Hadid." A spring about 300 metres west of the Hotel last mentioned. This was supposed to be a chalybeate spring, but on analysis the water showed the following composition :—

	Parts per million.
Total solids	9,668
Chlorine	4,756
Sulphates (SO_3)	787
Alkalinity (French Degrees)	16·4
Iron... ... / Manganese	None in 40 cubic cms.
Sulphuretted hydrogen...	Absent.

(5) "Bir Hanem." A sulphur spring at the western end of Zaki Pasha Street. By changing, from time to time, the course of the water that finds its way out of the sides of the circular wall built round the spring and filled up with sand, the water, after running down the hill, can be prevented from forming pools at the bottom, it being then absorbed by the sand.

(6) The bath spring and the two springs near it, the latter being free and used by the poorer classes for bathing. These are sulphur springs.

An analysis of the water of one of these springs in November 1918 gave the following results :—

	Parts per million.
Solid matter in solution	6,260
Chlorine equivalent to sodium chloride	4,797
Alkalinity 33°.0	—
Permanent hardness (expressed as CaCO-)	1,210
Sulphuretted hydrogen	53·5

The overflow from these three springs is collected into a properly built drain and led away into open ground beyond the railway embankment more than a mile distant to the south-west of Helwân.

(7) Certain sulphur springs north of the aerodrome, not always in evidence.

(8) Two aerodrome springs. The military authorities drained these during the course of the year.

(9) Spring at ʿEzbet el Qiblîya. A sulphur spring now covered up. The water, however, finds its way out at the north-north-east of the village.

(10) Water collection in quarry holes about 200 metres east of El Hayat Hotel percolating from the cesspit. Culex larvæ only found.

(11) Four pools in old quarries resulting from overflow of the town reservoir and free water fountain. No larvæ found. When last inspected these pools were drying up owing to representation made.

The measures required to be taken in dealing with these springs, the pools resulting from which afford breeding grounds for the Anopheles mosquito, are quite different fromthose found efficacious in keeping down the Culex mosquito in the town.

When the quantity of water is small, the precautions consist in changing, from time to time, the direction of the stream in order to secure the absorption of the water by the sand.

When the quantity of water is large, this has to be conducted to a sufficient distance to allow the formation of pools at a safe distance from the town. The oiling of pools in the open air is of little use unless the pools are very small as the wind blows the oil off large areas of the surface.

It has been said that cases of malaria have at times been known to occur in Helwân itself. The Inspectorate has no information that the accuracy of this statement has ever been established by blood examination of the so-called cases.

Tradition runs that some years ago, signs of malaria were detected in certain of the inhabitants of the southern village ('Ezbet Helwân el Qiblîya) close to the site at which the aerodrome has been constructed. This is not at all improbable as the neighbourhood is one in which Anopheles mosquitoes could generally be found and the existence of these mosquitoes always constitutes a potential danger.

XV.—RAT-CATCHING SERVICE.

In consequence of complaints received from various Government offices of the prevalence of rats, of destruction of official documents and of other inconveniences, a rat-catching service was started on January 1, consisting of a foreman and two men.

The number of complaints received during the year was 60 of which 18 were from Government offices and foreign agencies and 42 from private individuals. The total number of rats caught was 4,979.

	Rats Caught.		Rats Caught.
Government Archives	35	Cairo Governorate	691
Customs House	564	Veterinary Department	90
Coastguards	73	Supplies Department	99
Public Health Department	602	Public Works	141
'Abbâsiya Law Courts	869	Legislative Council	9
Survey Department	144	Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	36
Shubra Health Office	23	French Agency	9
'Abdîn Health Office	10	British Residency	86
Cairo City Inspectorate	6	Private individuals, churches, sporting clubs, etc.	1,460
War Office	32		

XVI—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) Sick Employees examined by Health Offices; Permits for Transport of Dead Bodies; Complaints *re* Health Matters; Public Baths, Mosques, Latrines, and Ablutionary Systems; Cemeteries; New Pharmacies and Drug-Stores; Lunatics certified; Birkas; Fencing of Waste Land; Vidange.

Table XLI gives all figures on these subjects. As regards complaints, a certain number are received regarding which no action is taken, on account of absence of any power to deal with the condition complained of.

The cemetery that was enlarged was that of the African Society, 'Abbâsîya. The new cemeteries established were those of the Syrian Catholic Community at 'Abbâsîya and Jewish Community at Helwân.

(*b*) Refuse Disposal.

A note on this subject was made in the Departmental Annual Report of 1916. The salient points of that note—supplemented by comments—are the following:—

In the year 1916 the total quantity of refuse collected by the carts of the Scavenging and Watering Service was calculated to be 279 tons per day or 102,114 tons per annum, the calculation being based on the estimate that a cartload of refuse carried by a simple dust cart weighs one-third of a ton and by a double dust-cart two-thirds of a ton.

The three methods of disposal employed are: dumping on some convenient site, sale to native baths for fuel, burning in the destructor.

The last-named is, of course by far the most satisfactory method of disposal, but when from the nature of the refuse the proportion of burnable material is small, as is the case in Cairo, this method of disposal presents difficulties and is expensive. The refuse destructor costs about L.E. 1,300 per annum to run and burns only 30 tons of refuse per day.

The cost in capital outlay and annual expenditure of disposing of all the refuse of Cairo in this way would be greater than could be justified in the present state of development of the city.

The sale of refuse to the native baths for fuel is carried on, not on account of the revenue it brings to the Government—about L.E. 600 per annum—but because most of the baths would have to close if not allowed to use street sweepings for this purpose, the price of wood or coal being far beyond the means of their proprietors.

Dumping the refuse on some convenient site is a method of disposal peculiarly well suited to Cairo on account of its desert surroundings, though the great difficulty in this connection is that of transport.

The refuse dumps at present in use are the following:—

Madbah dépotoir. Already in 1916 this had become a high mound of refuse.

'Abbâsîya dépotoir, an immense uneven area on the northern slope of the hill on which is situated the old reservoir of the Water Company. Many very large holes in this area are being filled in and the level of the whole raised to form a smooth slope leading down to the road. The filling-in is useful from the point of view of the Public Works Administration, for, when completed, the whole neighbourhood will be much improved and the Tanzim Department propose to plant trees on a part, at least, of the land. This dump has replaced the Husseinia dépotoir.

The Shanawani dépotoir to the east of Cairo, between the termination of Mûsky street and Bâb el Nasr, has lately been abandoned also, as the desired level has been reached.

At Gîza a very large deep crescent-shaped pond has for years been employeed as a dépotoir and is not yet filled.

Dumps also exist at Shubra, Embaba, and Matârîya.

The Scavenging and Watering Service was transferred from the Public Health Department to the Main Drainage Department in the spring of 1919. The following figures of daily output for 1920 have been supplied to me by the courtesy of the Chief Inspector of that Service.

Miscellaneous 1920.

Qism H. O.	Sick employees examined by H.O.s.	Permits for transport of dead bodies.						Complaints re Health Matters.		Public Baths.		Mosques Examined.				Cemeteries.			Pharmacies.	Drug Stores.	Patients sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Birkas.		Waste land.		Vidange.		Remarks.
		Corpses transported abroad.	Arrived from abroad.	From one Cemetery to another in Cairo.	From Cairo to other localities in Egypt.	Arrived from localities in Egypt.	Removed from one grave to another in the same Cemeteries.	Dealt with.	Action not completed or impossible.	Measures executed.	Measures not executed.	Waqfs. Measures recommended.	Waqfs. Measures not recommended.	Private. Measures recommended.	Private. Measures not recommended.	Abolished.	Enlarged.	New.				Filled in.	Not filled in.	Fenced.	Not fenced.	Vidange Notices made.	Contravened.	
ʿAbdîn	204	—	—	—	30	—	—	16	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	1	3	65	18	75 notices for vidange were served on proprietors at their over sequest.
Ezbekiya	289	—	—	—	16	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	43	—	—	3	2	146	30	
Bâb el Sharʿîya	136	—	—	—	4	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	823	32	
ʿAbbâsîya	175	1	—	4	10	5	—	259	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	124	6	
Gamâliya	24	—	—	57	4	14	—	25	2	15	—	27	34	3	13	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	2	216	45	
Khalifa	73	—	—	32	4	16	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	1	676	45	
Darb el Ahmar	57	—	—	2	4	7	—	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	377	7	
Bûlâq I	55	—	—	—	2	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	1	126	11	
Bûlâq II	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	2	—	19	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	607	74	
Shûbra	220	—	—	—	12	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	3	3	5	948	76	
Mûsky	24	—	—	—	4	—	—	174	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	2	191	16	
Saiyeda Zeinab	333	1	—	13	39	—	3	132	29	7	1	27	9	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	30	80	998	34	
Zeitoun	81	—	—	1	3	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	31	2	
Heluân	50	—	—	1	10	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	2	3	1	
Old Cairo	38	—	1	10	18	19	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	1,437	25	
Total	1,890	2	1	120	160	61	3	952	31	27	5	55	62	10	26	—	1	2	8	3	142	1	3	73	108	6,768	422	

Daily Output 1920.

	Single Dust-Cart (1 m³. Capacity).	Double Dust-Van (2 m³. Capacity).
Madbah	51	45
Giza	5	3
'Abbâsiya	90	25
Embaba	16	—
Matariya	36	—
	226	75

Total ... 376 cubic metres

In addition, 158 single dust cart loads were daily delivered to native baths, as fuel, against payment of 10 milliemes per load, and 30 tons per day were burnt at the destructor.

A single cart load is reckoned at about one metre and at about one-third of a ton weight.

Thus the total average daily output in 1920–1921 was :—

	Tons.	
Tipping	125	
Baths	53	
Destructor	30	
Total ...	208	per day or
	75,920	„ annum.

Tabular Statement of Rubbish Output for the last Five Years.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tipping	72,468	86,505	87,965	38,690	54,625
Native baths	18,666	17,520	19,345	19,345	19,345
Destructor	10,980	10,950	10,950	10,950	10,950

(*c*) Mulid el Nabi.

The Mulid el Nabi festival was held at 'Abbâsîya on November 22, 23, and 24, on a large scale for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

It has been calculated that on the last day of the Mulid the number of visitors was approximately 10,000.

The sanitary requirements were provided for and supervised by the Inspectorate.

Ten portable latrines and accessories were erected in 5 groups of two each to the south of the tents of Government Ministries.

Arrangements were made with the Cairo Sewage Transport Company for the emptying of pails, two carts being constantly employed for this purpose. The cleanliness of the latrines was secured by the employment of five of the Sewage Transport Company's men, one to each group of two latrines. In addition to sweeping, etc., lime and cyllin were employed.

In the absence of these or some similar arrangements, the surroundings would have become unutterably foul.

The supervision was performed by the Inspector of Vidange and two of his subordinates.

(*b*) Paving of the Narrow Streets in the Native Quarters.

A measure likely to prove of great value to public health is in course of being carried out in the smaller streets of the native quarters.

This consists in the paving of these streets with cubical stone sets, 25×25×20 cms.

These stone sets are placed upon a clean sand foundation, the cracks between the stone soon become filled in and an impermeable surface is produced.

This impermeable surface, which can be swept and washed and thus kept clean, presents a vast improvement over the old mud surface, absorbent of dirty liquids often impregnated with animal matters subject to decomposition.

An improvement in the health of the inhabitants of the quarters so dealt with may be hoped for, especially with regard to diarrhœal and other intestinal diseases. This is an exceedingly important matter in view of the high death-rate from infantile diarrhœa.

36,086 square metres of this paving have so far been laid down in the following quarters :—

Darb el Ahmar.—In the area bounded on the north by Sharia Shanawani, on the south by Sharia Darb el Ahmar, on the east by the refuse heaps adjacent to the Tombs of the Khalifs, and on the west by the Sharia El Ghoury, 17,680 square metres.

Gamâliya.—In that part of the District immediately to the north of the Darb el Ahmar quarter just described: 4,287 square metres.

Mûsky.—In the triangle formed by Sharia Mohammed 'Ali, Sharia El Khalig el Masri, and the Sharia El Mûsky: 7,692 square metres.

'Abdîn.—In the triangle formed by Sharia Mohammed 'Ali, Sharia Gheit el 'Edda and the Convent of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul: 5,075 square metres.

1,352 square metres have also been laid down elsewhere in the town.

It is to be hoped that this work will be continued without interruption, as the cost is comparatively small and the sanitary advantages resulting thereform are undoubtedly great.

(*e*) Theatre Commission.

By the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of July 12, 1911, instituting the Theatre Commission, and by the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of February 6, 1912, the Medical Officer of Health of the town is appointed a member of the Theatre Commission.

During the year, one new establishment and 29 establishments already licensed were inspected by a delegate of the Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

Of this number, 7 were theatres and 27 cinemas and café concerts.

A few of these establishments were reinspected two or three times. In a third of the total number were the sanitary arrangements found satisfactory. Many of the others were in a dirty condition.

P. G. S. Williams,

Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City.

APPENDIX A.—Cairo City Weekly Weather State for 1920.

(From the reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

Number of Week.	Week.	Temperature (°C.).						Humidity per Cent.		Rainfall m.m.		Sunshine (Hours).		Cloud.		Wind.		Nile Gauge.	
		Maximum.	Difference from Normal.	Minimum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Per Cent of Possible.	0—10.	Difference from Normal.	Force.	Direction.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.
1	January 1- 7	19·6	+0·6	7·0	0·0	11·9	−0·7	85	+13	0·0	− 1·4	8·6	84	2·3	−2·0	2	S.E.	14·61	−0·60
2	„ 8-14	19·6	+1·0	9·1	+1·9	13·2	+0·8	77	+ 5	0·0	− 1·6	6·6	64	5·3	+0·9	1	S.E.	14·58	−0·51
3	„ 15-21	16·4	−0·9	7·6	+1·6	11·2	−0·8	75	+ 4	Drops.	− 1·6	4·8	46	6·7	+2·3	3	S.W.	14·52	−0·45
4	„ 22-28	17·7	−0·3	8·3	+2·3	11·7	−0·8	72	+ 1	Drops.	− 1·6	6·7	63	3·7	−0·5	2	S.W.	14·43	−0·48
5	„ 29- 4 February ...	17·7	−1·1	6·9	+0.5	11·0	−2·0	82	+12	0·0	− 1·4	7·1	66	3·8	−0·3	2	S.E.	14·79	−0·23
6	February 5-11	15·3	−4·7	6·0	−2·0	9·0	−4·0	85	+17	7·1	+ 6·2	5·6	51	6·2	+2·2	3	S.W.	15·79	+0·53
7	„ 12-18	16·6	−3·4	6·4	−1·6	10·6	−2·9	80	+13	Drops.	− 1·0	6·7	60	4·8	+0.9	2	S.W.	15·77	+0·42
8	„ 19-25	17·7	−3·3	8·1	−0·1	11·8	−2·3	81	+16	16·0	+15·0	5·5	49	5·8	+2·0	3	S.W.	15·74	+0·38
9	„ 26- 4 March ...	20·8	−0·7	10·2	+1·7	14·7	−0·3	68	+ 4	0·3	− 0·6	7·1	62	4·8	+1·1	3	S.E.	15·60	+0·20
10	March 5-11	22·7	+0·7	10·5	+2·0	15·7	−0·3	78	+16	6·7	+ 6·0	7·9	68	5·1	+1·4	2	N.E.	15·70	+0·28
11	„ 12-18	24·2	+0·7	11·3	+1·8	16·6	−0·2	70	+ 8	0·0	− 0·7	8·9	75	2·2	−1·4	2	N.E.	15·59	+0·15
12	„ 19-25	23·4	+0·4	11·1	+1·1	15·9	−1·9	76	+15	Drops.	− 0·6	8·4	69	5·0	+1·4	2	S W.	15·59	+0·21
13	„ 29- 1 April... ...	23·7	−1·8	9·2	−1·8	16·2	−2·4	57	− 2	0·0	− 0·8	10·0	81	0·8	−2·8	2	N.E.	15·55	+0·21
14	April 2- 8	34·0	+7·0	13·2	+1·7	21·1	+1·6	58	+ 0	0·0	− 0·9	9·5	75	2·2	−1·3	1	N.W.	15·58	+0·28
15	„ 9-15	27·2	−0·8	13·4	+1·4	19·1	−1·2	61	+ 5	0·0	− 0·9	10·3	80	1·4	−2·1	1	N	15·60	+0·30
16	„ 16-22	27·4	−1·1	13·8	+0·8	19·1	−2·2	63	+ 8	Drops	− 0·9	11·0	85	4·2	+0·8	1	N.W.	15·55	+0·28
17	„ 23-29	32·8	+2·8	15·5	+1·5	23·2	+1·2	50	− 4	0·0	− 0·9	11·3	86	0·5	−2·8	2	N.E.	15·46	+0·20
18	„ 30- 6 May	29·6	−0·4	14·5	+0·5	21·1	−1·8	58	+ 6	0·0	− 0·4	11·4	85	1·3	−1·8	1	N.W.	15·46	+0·19
19	May 7-13	33·5	+3·5	16·6	+2·6	23·8	+0·3	38	−13	0·0	− 0·2	12·2	90	1·9	−1·1	3	N.E.	15·49	+0·24
20	„ 14-20	29·2	−3·8	16·2	+0·2	21·3	−2·7	50	+ 0	0·0	− 0·2	11·9	87	2·2	−0·6	1	N.W.	15·52	+0·47
21	„ 21-27	34·0	+0·5	17·4	+0·4	24·3	−0·6	46	− 4	0·0	− 0·2	12·1	87	1·0	−1·4	1	N.W.	15·56	+0·34
22	„ 28- 3 June... ...	31·6	−1·9	17·7	+0·7	24·2	−1·2	55	+ 4	0·0	− 0·1	12·5	90	0·9	−1·1	1	N.W.	15·53	+0·32

23	June	4-10	34·2	−0·3	17·5	−0·5	24·6	−1·4	52	+ 1	0·0	0·0	12·3	88	1·3	−0·3	2	N.W.	15·54	+0·31
24	„	11-17	34·5	−1·0	18·1	−0·9	25·4	−1·5	48	− 3	0·0	0·0	12·3	87	0·0	−1·2	1	N.W.	15·58	+0·30
25	„	18-24	36·6	+2·1	18·2	−0·8	26·4	−0·6	52	0	0·0	0·0	12·9	91	0·2	−1·0	1	N.W.	15·67	+0·36
26	„	25- 1 July	37·4	+2·4	18·5	−0·5	26·6	−0·8	49	− 3	0·0	0·0	12·6	90	0·9	−0·3	1	N.W.	15·78	+0·42
27	July	2- 8	34·7	−0·3	18·7	−1·3	25·8	−2·0	52	− 1	0·0	0·0	12·8	92	0·7	−0·6	1	N.W.	15·79	+0·37
28	„	9-15	36·4	+0·4	20·3	+0·3	26·6	−1·4	51	− 3	0·0	0·0	12·5	90	1·2	−0·1	1	N.E.	15·79	+0·30
29	„	16-22	34·6	−1·4	21·4	+0·4	26·8	−1·2	56	+ 1	0·0	0·0	12·3	89	2·2	+0·8	1	N.W.	15·84	+0·29
30	„	23-29	35·6	−0·4	21·8	+0·3	27·4	−0·6	54	− 3	0·0	0·0	12·7	93	1·6	+0·2	1	N.W.	16·00	+0·29
31	„	30- 5 August ...	36·6	+1·6	20·8	−0·2	27·3	−0·7	58	− 1	0·0	0·0	12·4	91	1·9	+0·4	1	N.E.	16·26	+0·32
32	August	6-12	37·7	+2·7	21·7	+0·7	28·3	+0·3	52	− 8	0·0	0·0	12·1	91	1·4	−0·1	1	N.E.	16·70	+0·29
33	„	13-19	35·3	+0·8	22·1	+1·1	27·8	−0·2	50	−12	0·0	0·0	11·8	89	1·9	+0·3	2	N.W.	17·76	+0·55
34	„	20-26	35·0	+1·0	22·6	+1·6	27·7	−0·1	—	—	0·0	0·0	11·2	86	3·1	+1·5	2	N.W.	18·42	+0·64
35	„	27- 2 Sept.	35·9	+1·9	22·6	+2·6	28·1	+1·1	56	− 9	0·0	0·0	11·3	89	1·9	+0·3	2	N.W.	18·68	+0·59
36	September	3- 9	31·5	−1·5	20·1	−0·9	25·0	−1·3	67	0	0·0	0·0	11·1	88	0·6	−1·0	2	N.W.	18·63	+0·29
37	„	10-16	30·9	−1·1	19·8	+0·8	24·1	−1·7	72	+ 4	0·0	0·0	10·0	81	1·0	−0·6	1	N.W.	18·33	−0·18
38	„	17-23	30·6	−1·4	18·1	−0·4	23·2	−1·8	75	+ 6	0·0	0·0	9·9	81	1·2	−0·5	1	N.E.	18·03	−0·61
39	„	24-30	30·2	−0·8	17·8	−0·7	23·0	−1·3	72	+ 2	0·0	0·0	9·4	78	1·9	0·0	1	N.W.	17·82	−0·88
40	October	1- 7	29·9	−1·1	18·3	+0·3	23·0	−1·0	77	+ 6	0·0	− 0·4	9·2	78	3·0	+0·9	2	N.	17·83	−0·80
41	„	8-14	28·7	−1·3	16·1	−0·9	21·8	−1·4	72	+ 1	0·0	− 0·4	9·1	78	1·7	−0·5	1	N.E.	17·92	−0·64
42	„	15-21	28·9	−0·1	17·1	+0·1	21·8	−0·9	78	+ 6	0·0	− 0·5	9·0	79	2·9	+0·5	2	N.E.	17·93	−0·67
43	„	22-28	28·6	+0·6	16·7	+1.2	21·8	0·0	76	+ 4	0·0	− 0·4	9·2	82	3·7	+1·1	2	N.E.	18·40	−0·15
44	„	29- 4 Nov.	25·7	−1·3	15·1	−0·9	20·0	−0·8	74	+ 2	0·0	− 0·6	7·2	66	3·1	+0·4	2	N.E.	18·22	−0·02
45	November	5-11	27·3	+1·3	13·5	−0·5	18·6	−1·3	80	+ 7	0·0	− 0·7	5·7	53	4·4	+1·5	1	N.E.	18·11	+0·37
46	„	12-18	24·2	+0·2	11·8	−0·2	16·3	−2·6	79	+ 6	0·0	− 0.7	7·6	71	3·7	+0·6	2	N.E.	17·72	+0·42
47	„	19-25	23·7	+0·7	11·4	+0·4	15·8	−1·9	82	+ 9	Drops.	− 0·7	7·9	75	4·5	+1·2	2	N.E.	17·14	+0·22
48	„	26- 2 Dec.	21·5	0·0	9·5	−1·5	14·1	−2·6	84	+11	0·0	− 0·8	8·2	79	5·2	+1·7	2	N.E.	16·67	+0·05
49	December	3- 9	20·8	−0·2	8·2	−1·8	12·9	−2·9	86	+13	Drops.	− 1·1	7·3	71	7·1	+3·3	1	N.E.	16·30	—0·04
50	„	10-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·3	61	—	—	—	—	16·09	—0·02
51	„	17-23	20·6	+1·6	7·8	−0·2	13·2	−0·7	76	+ 3	0·0	− 1·2	6·9	67	4·3	+0·1	1	N.N.E.	15·67	—0·10
52	„	24-31	—	—	8·5	+0·5	11·3	−1·8	78	+ 6	20·7	+19·5	4·8	48	3·7	−0·6	1	N.E.	14·68	—0·68

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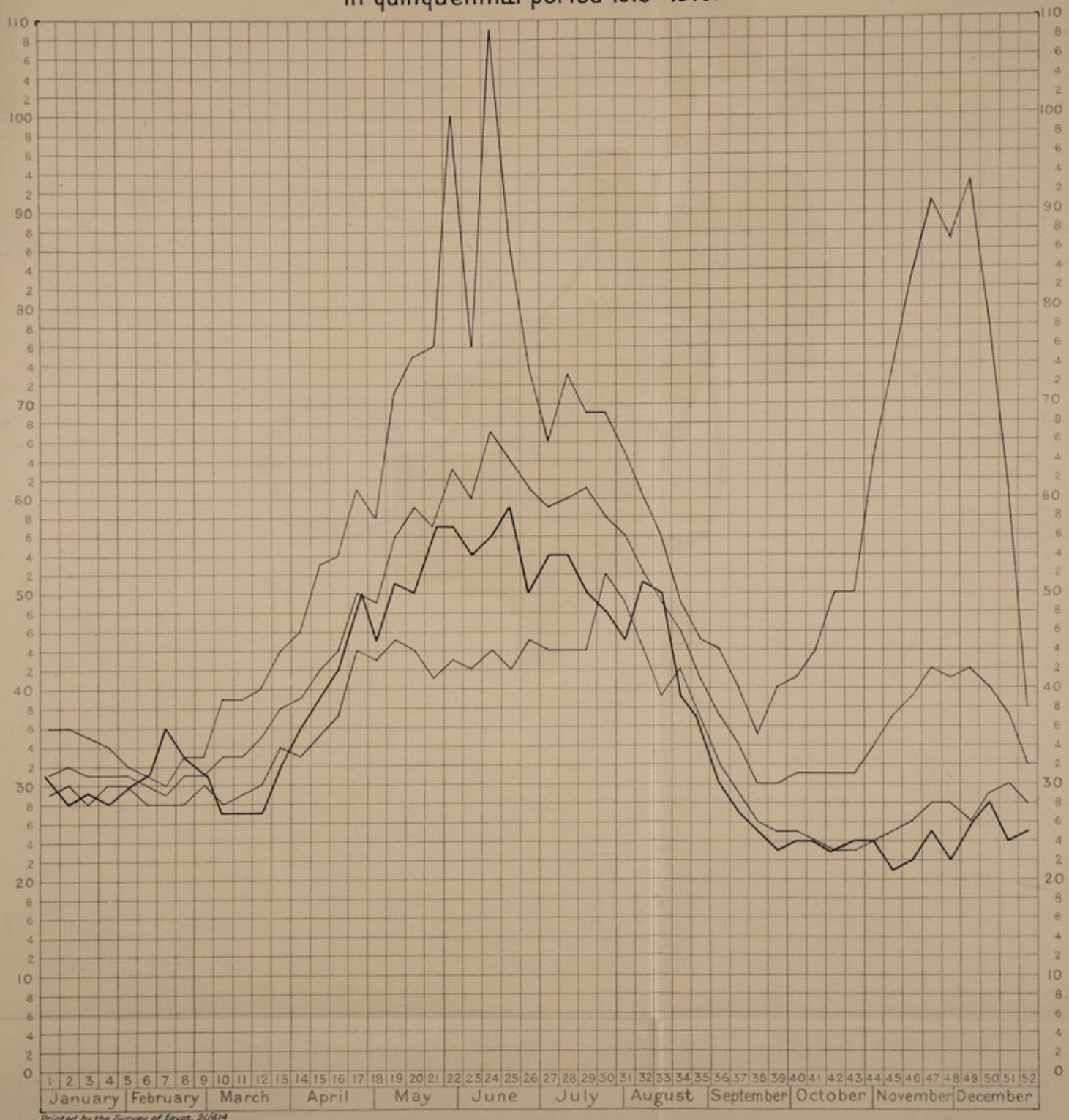
Chart I.

Cairo City weekly death-rates per 1000 Living in quinquennial period 1915-1919.



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 21/614

——— *Maximum, Minimum and Mean rates.*

——— *Weekly death-rates in 1920.*

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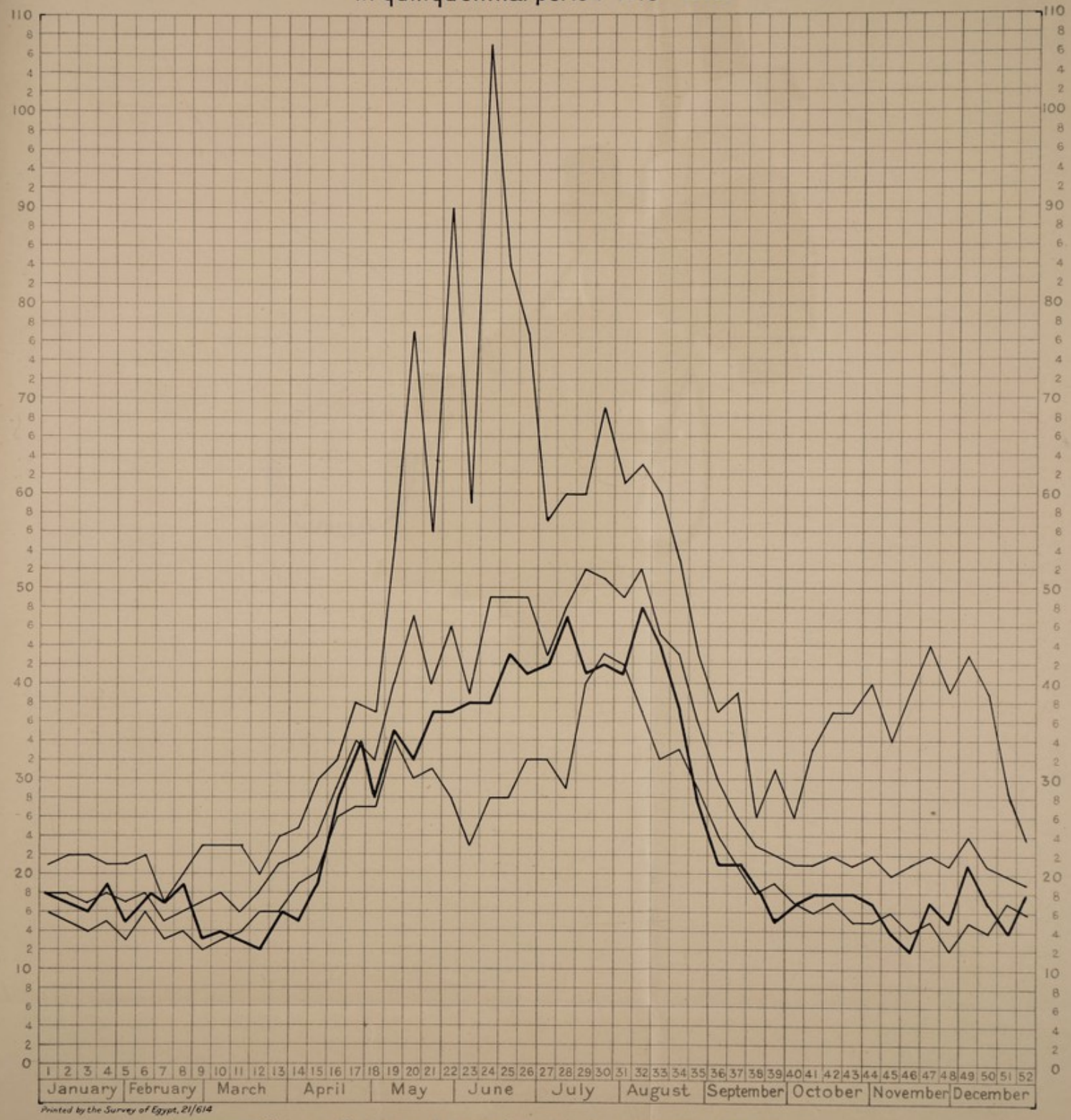
Chart II.

Cairo City Infantile Mortality Children 0-1 in quinquennial period 1915 - 1919.



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Maximum, Minimum and Mean of weekly death-rates per 100 births.

Weekly death-rates per 100 births for 1920.

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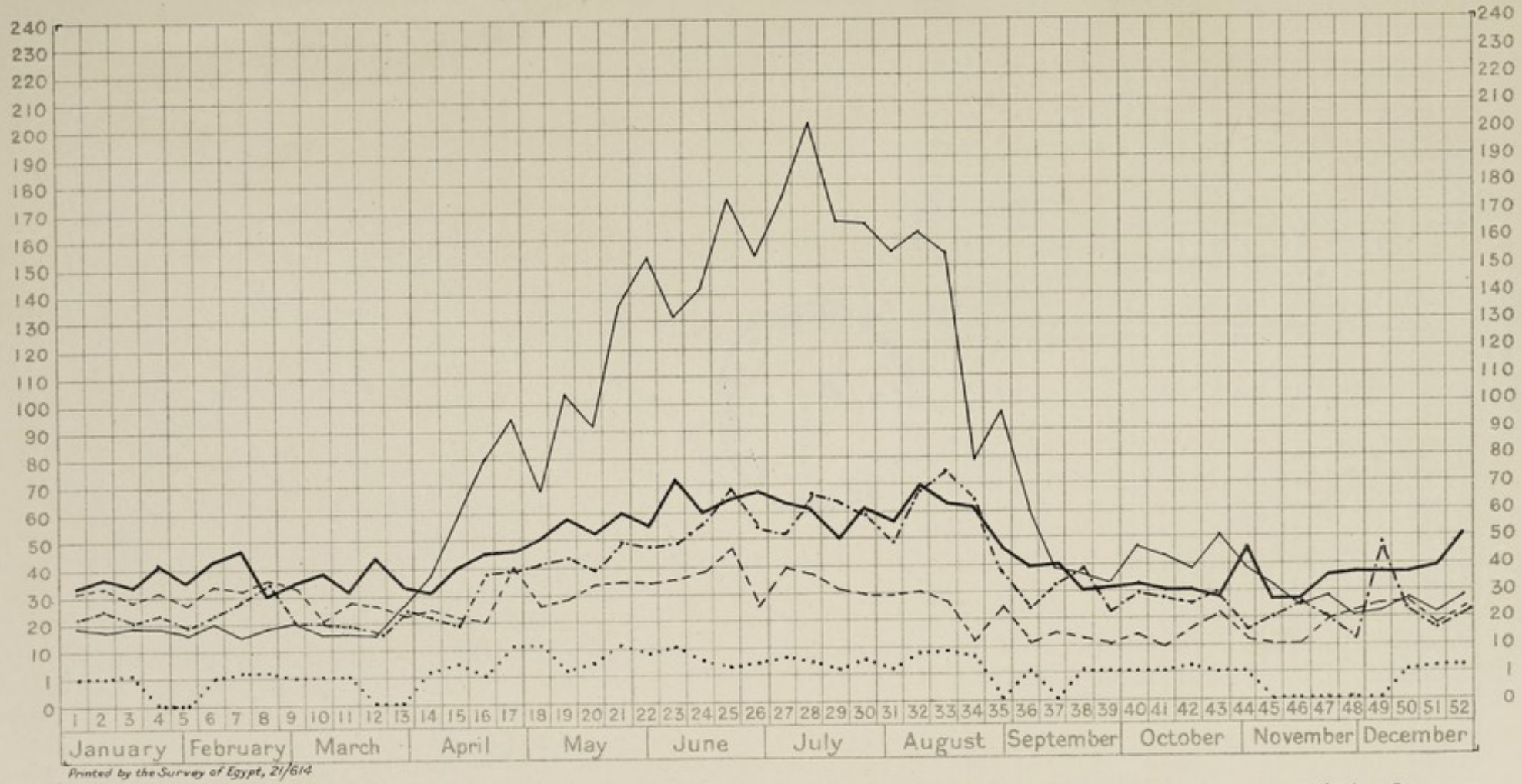
Chart III.

Weekly Infantile Mortality Children 0-1 Year 1920, Cairo.



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Diarrhœa and Enteritis — Marasmus - - - - Pulmonary and Bronchial Diseases -.-.-.- Other Diseases ..... Infectious Diseases.

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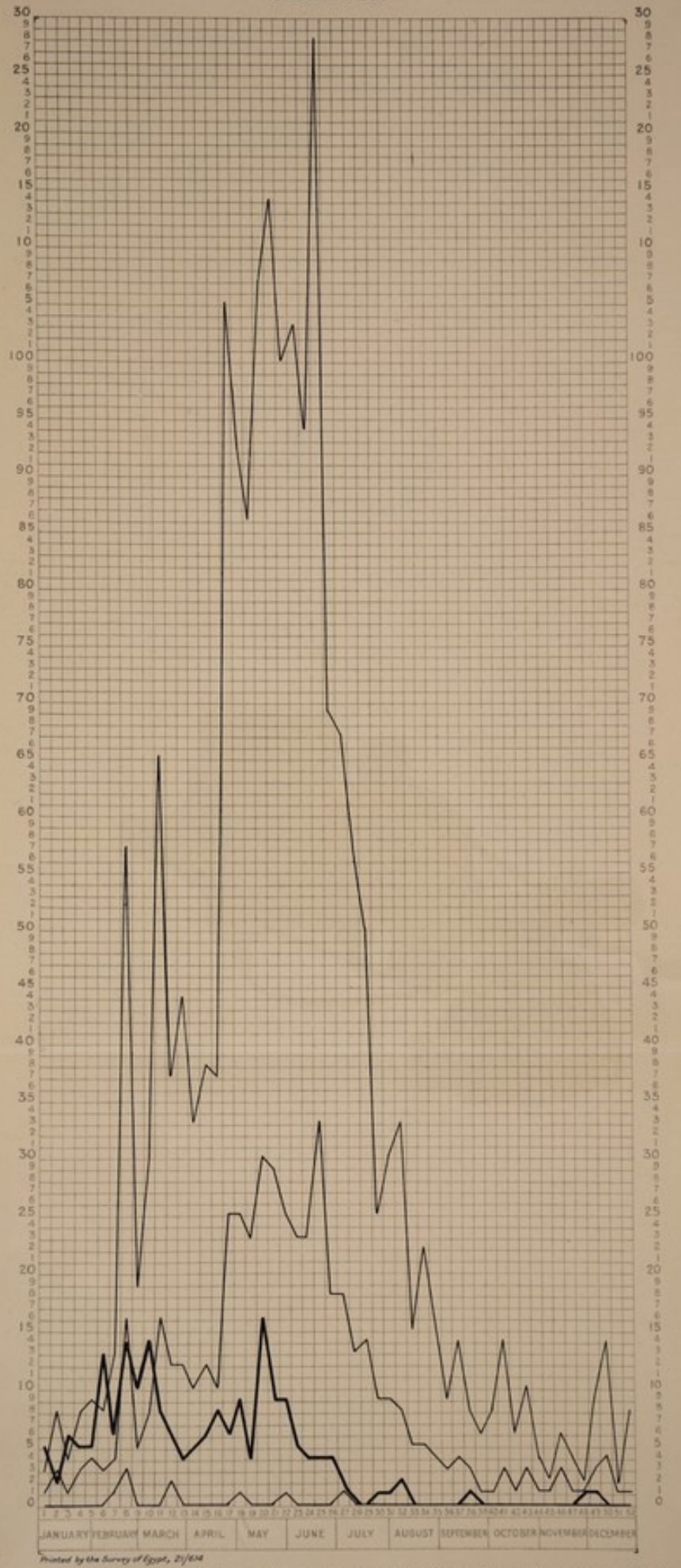
SMALL POX



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——— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1915-1919.

——— Weekly Total of cases in 1920.

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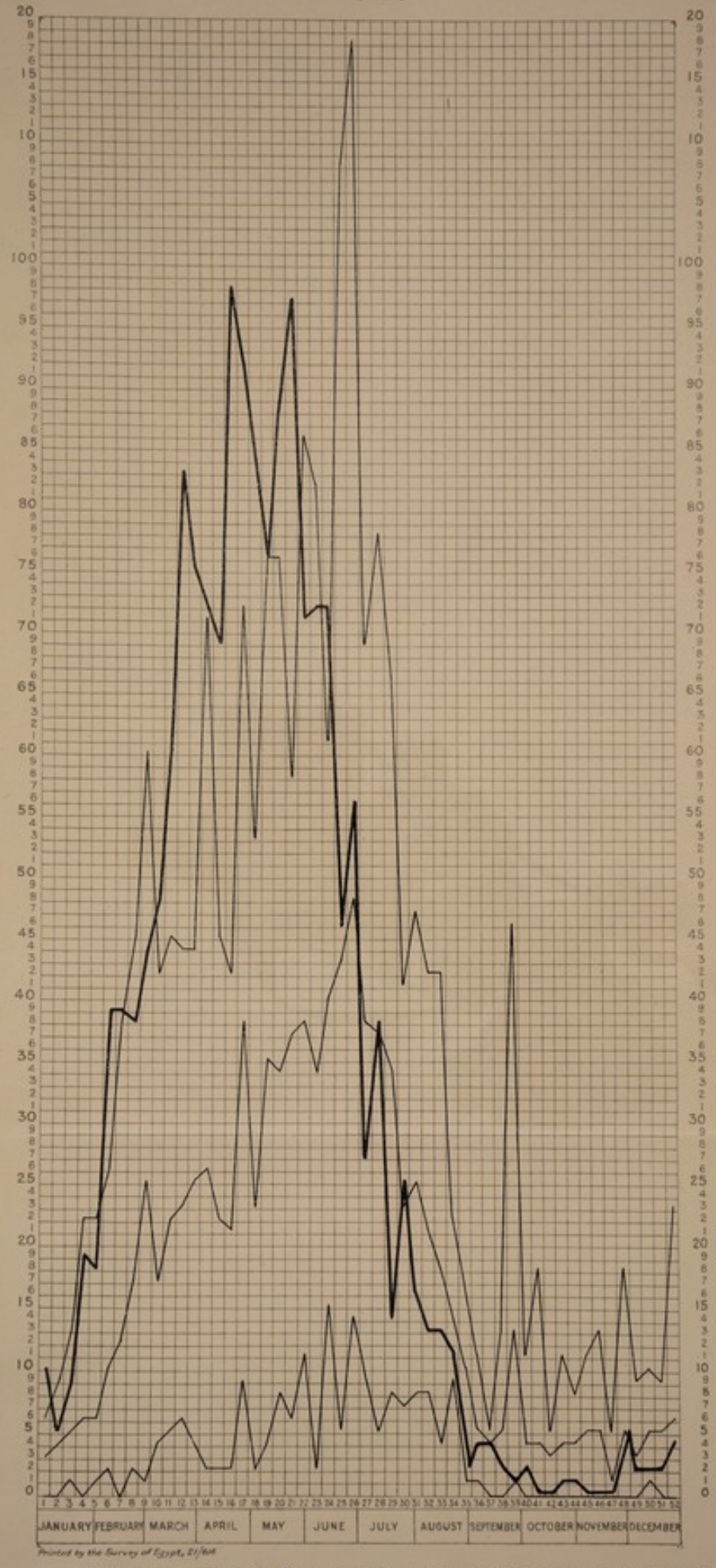
MEASLES



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, Cairo

——— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1915-1919.

——— Weekly Total of cases in 1920.

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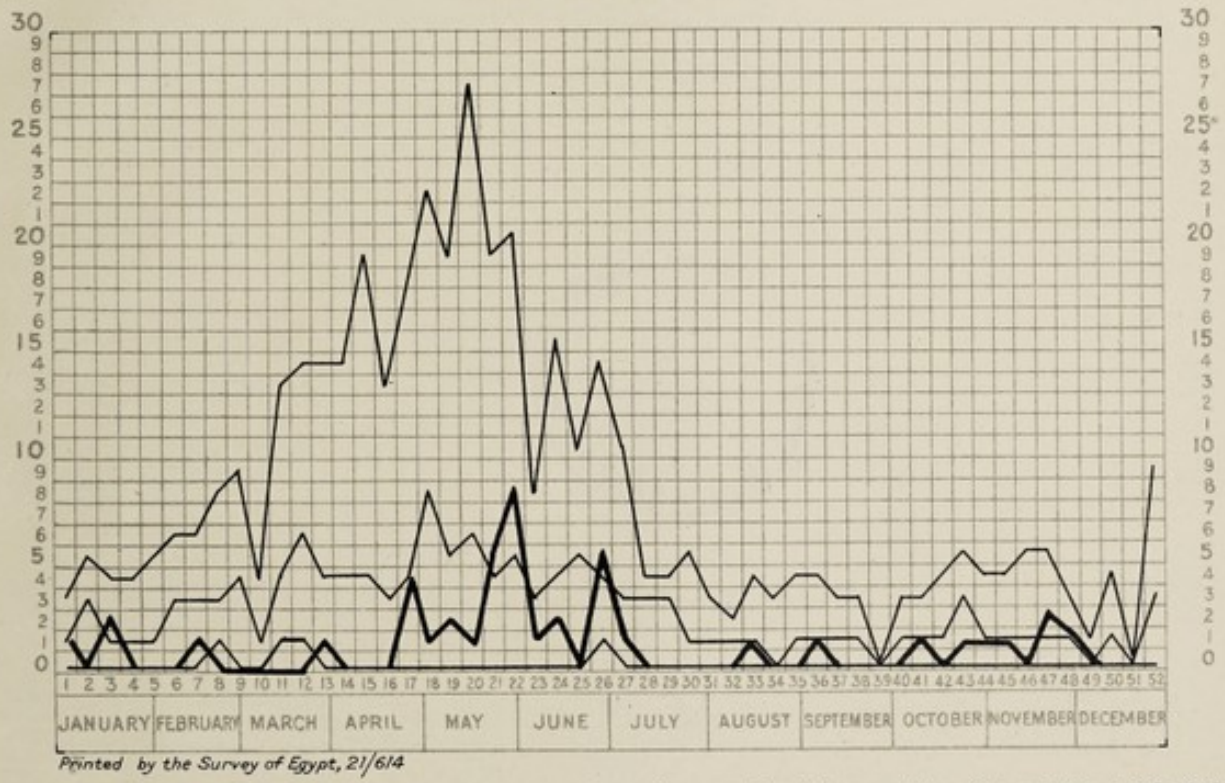
Cairo City Health Report

Chart VI.

SCARLET FEVER



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 21/6/14

——— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1915-1919.

——— Weekly Total of cases in 1920.

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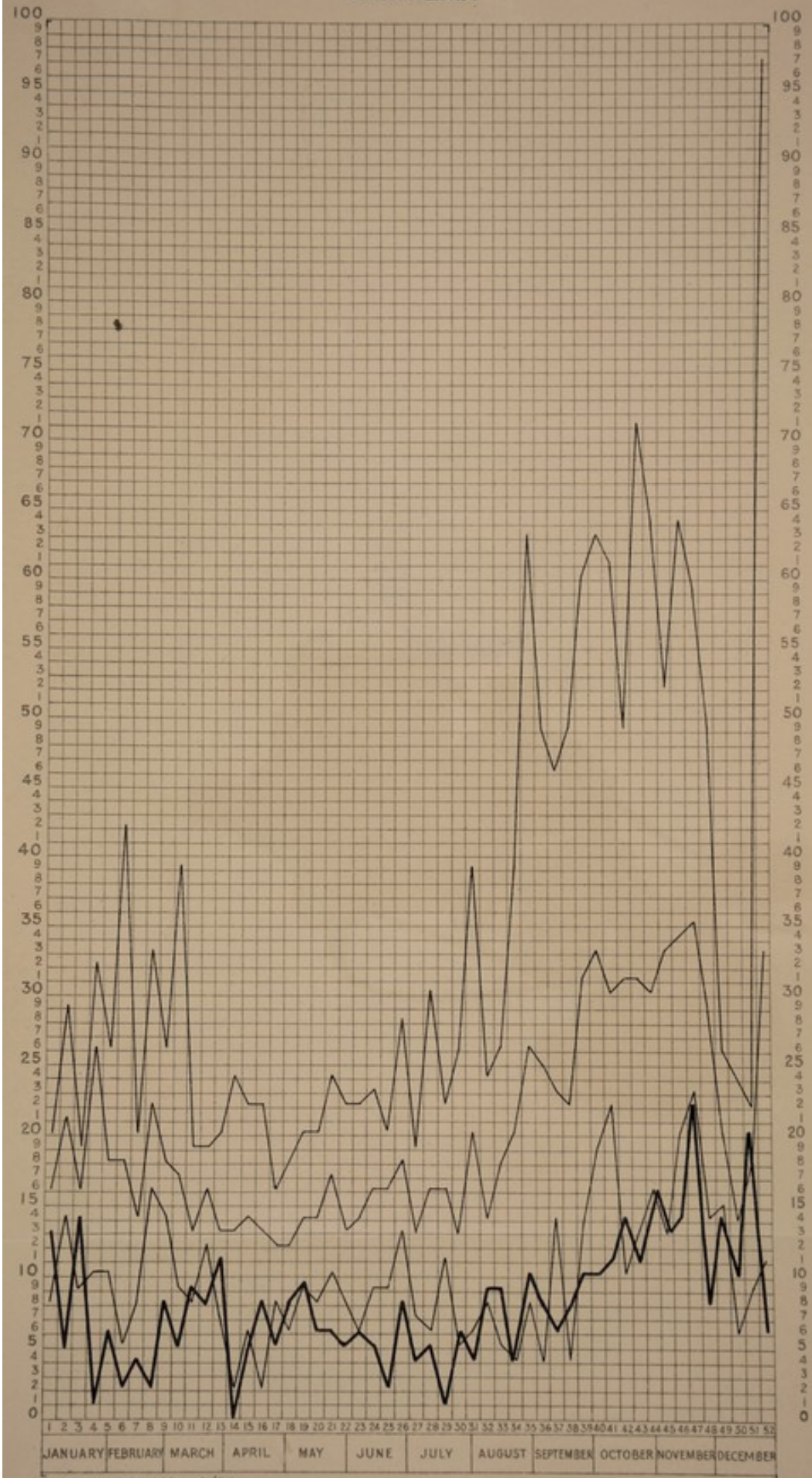
DIPHTHERIA



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 21/614

——— *Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1915-1919.*

——— *Weekly Total of cases in 1920.*

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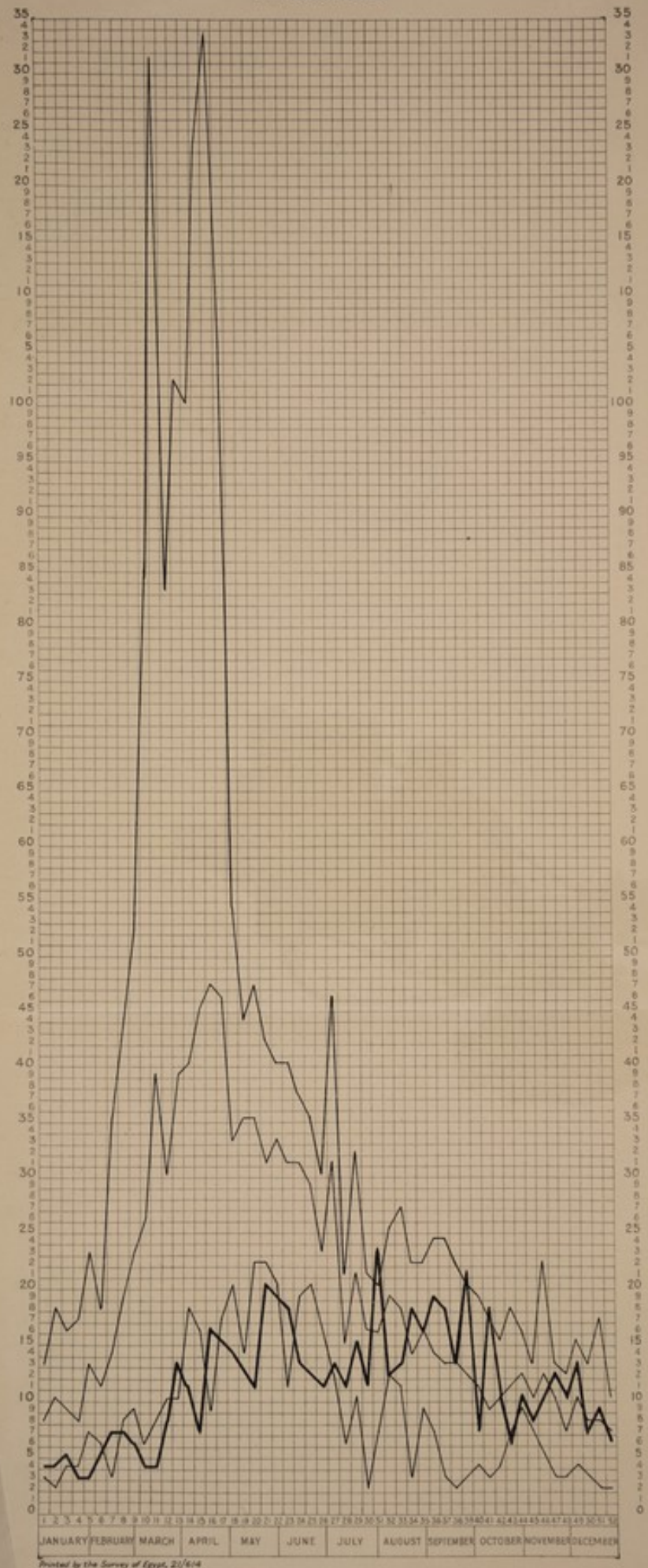
TYPHOID FEVER



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——— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of population 1915-1919.

——— Weekly Total of cases in 1920.

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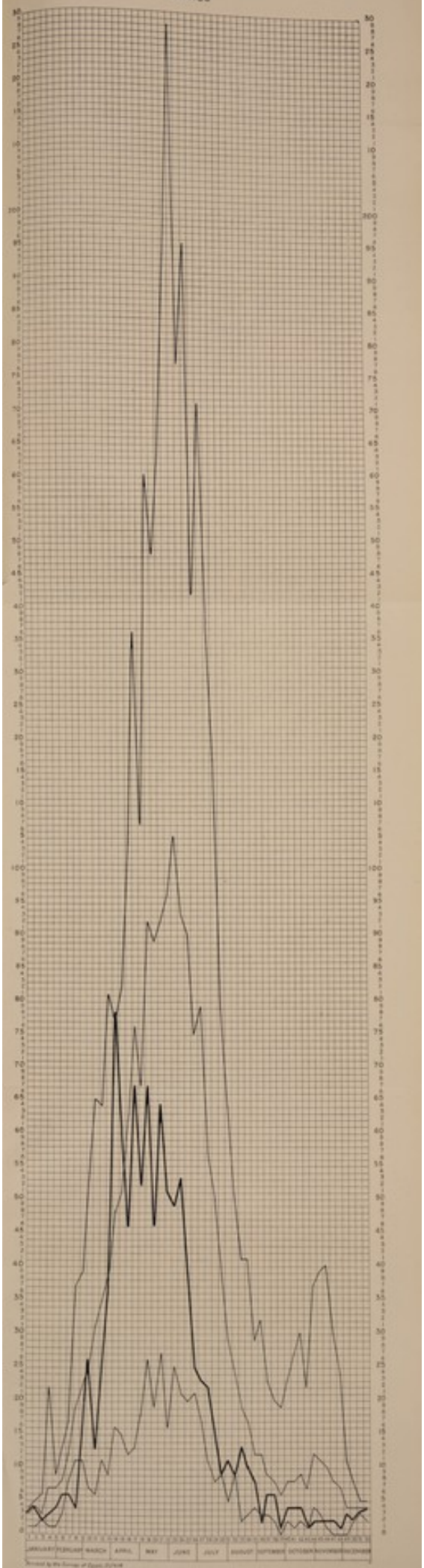
TYPHUS

Chart IX.



Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per 100,000 of population 1915-1919.

Weekly Total of cases in 1920.

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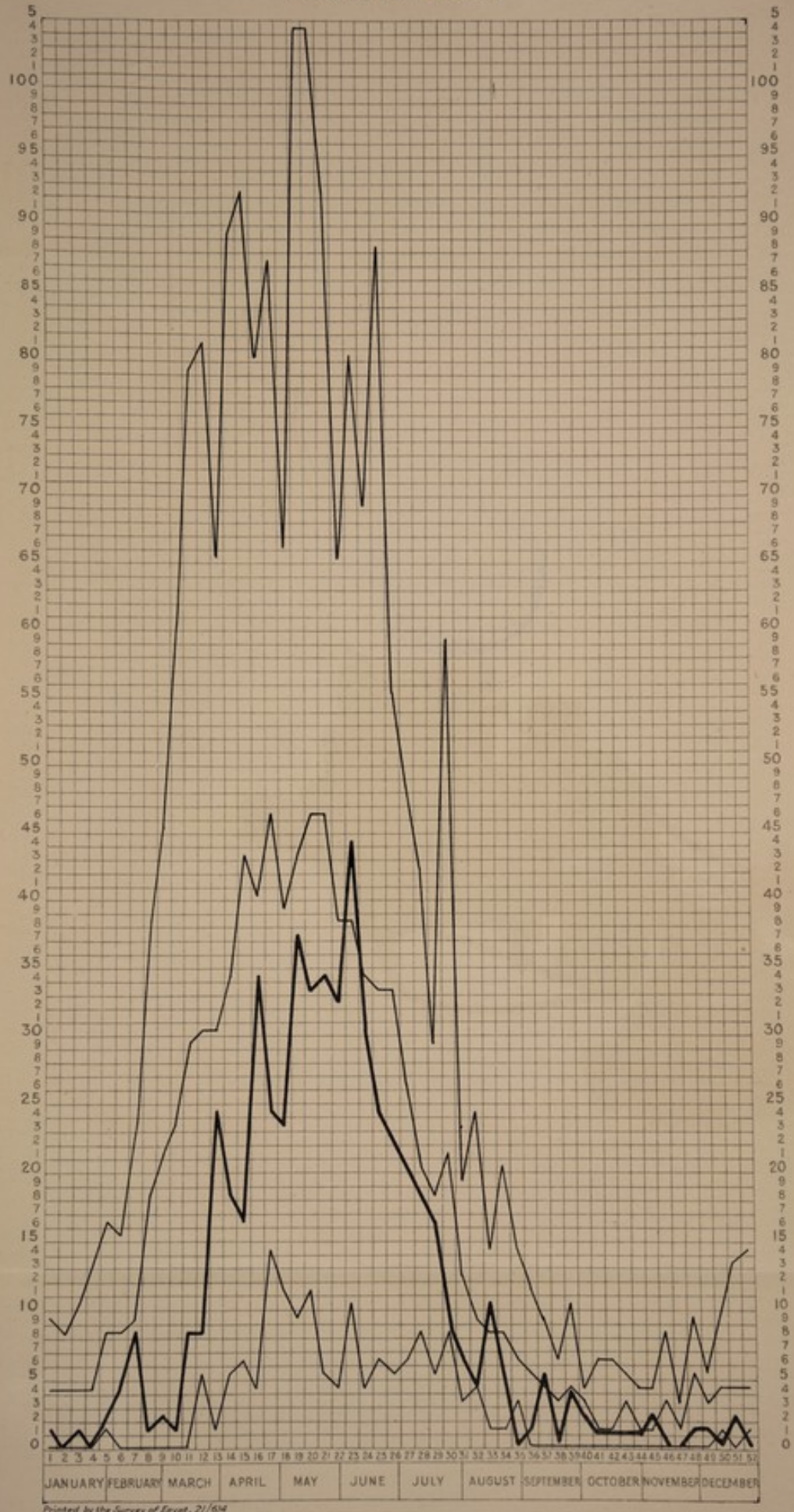
RELAPSING FEVER



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——— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1915-1919.

——— Weekly Total of cases in 1920.

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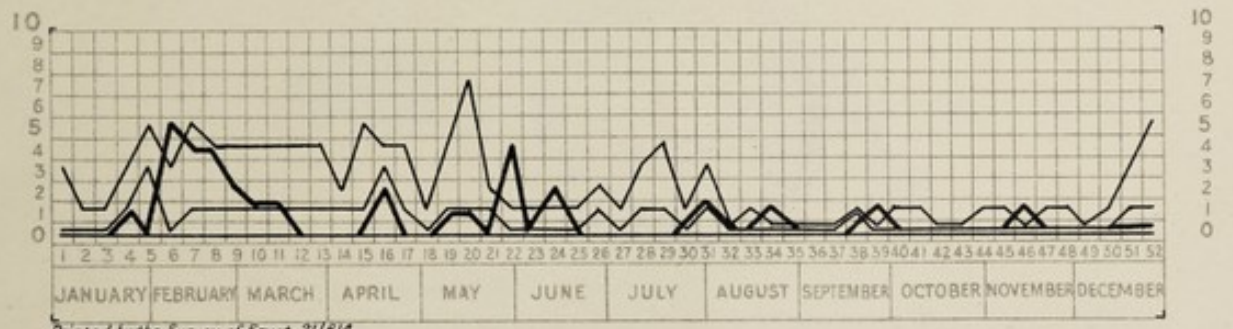
Cairo City Health Report 1920 Chart XI.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER



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——— *Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1915-1919.*

——— *Weekly Total of cases in 1920.*

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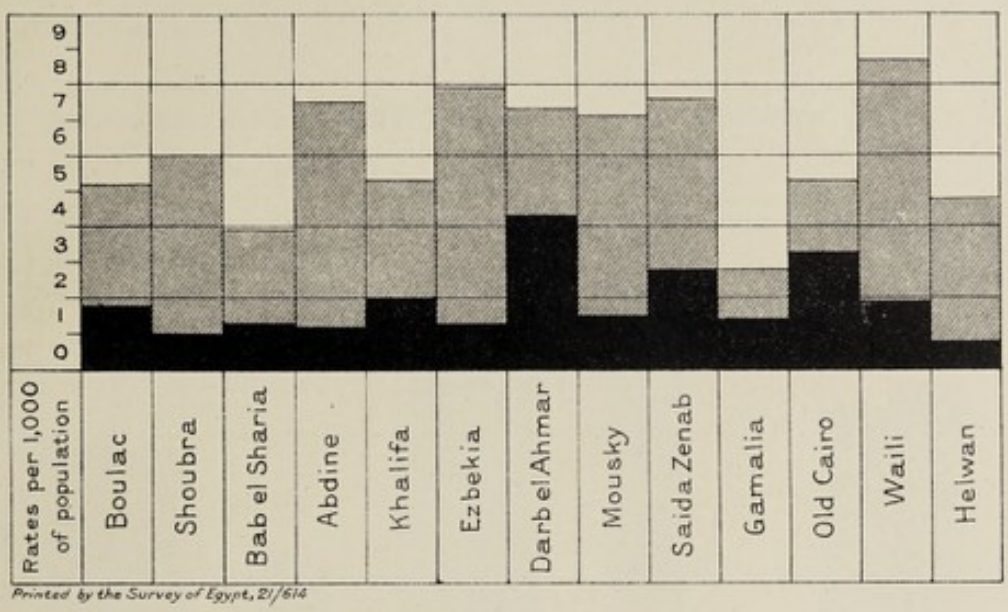
ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



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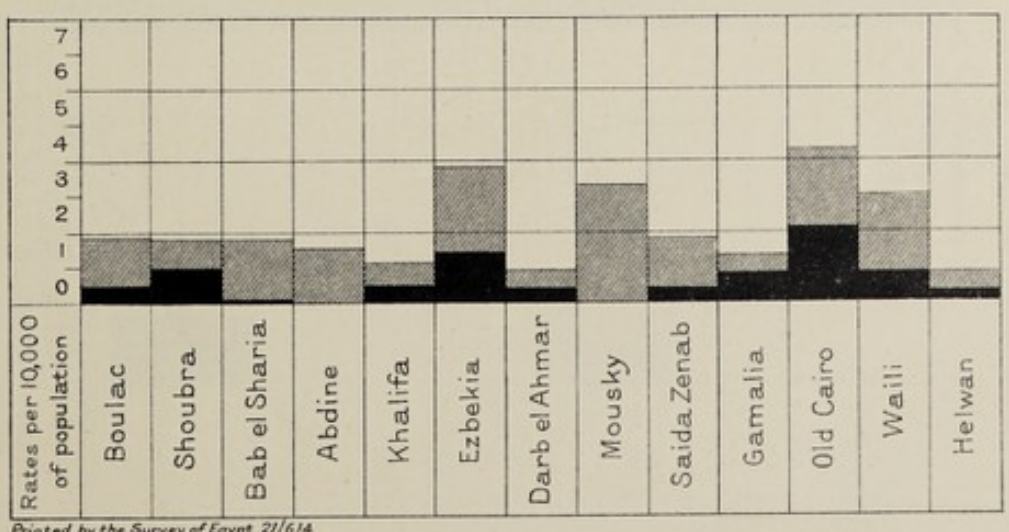
Deaths

Cases recorded

Fig. 2.

SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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Deaths

Cases recorded


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MEASLES CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

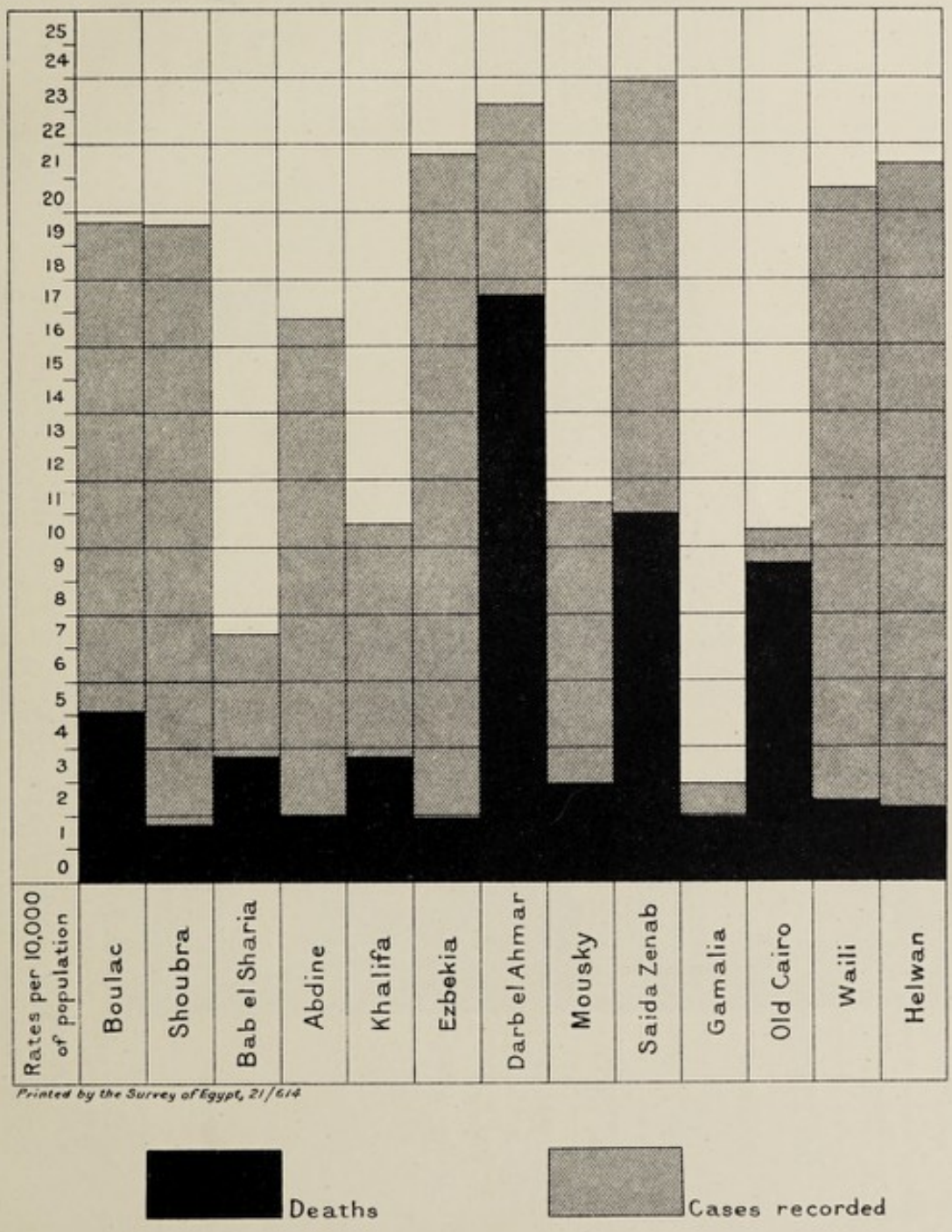

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Fig 4.

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

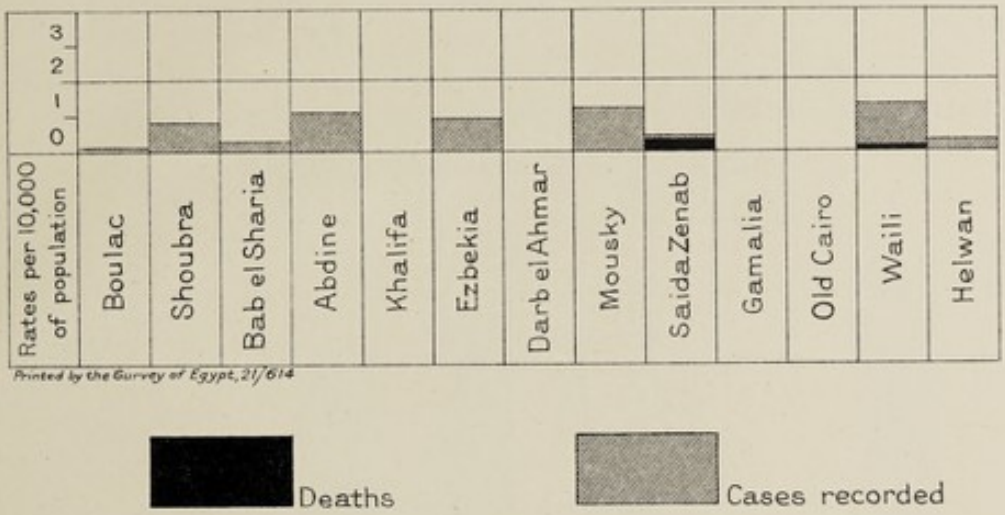
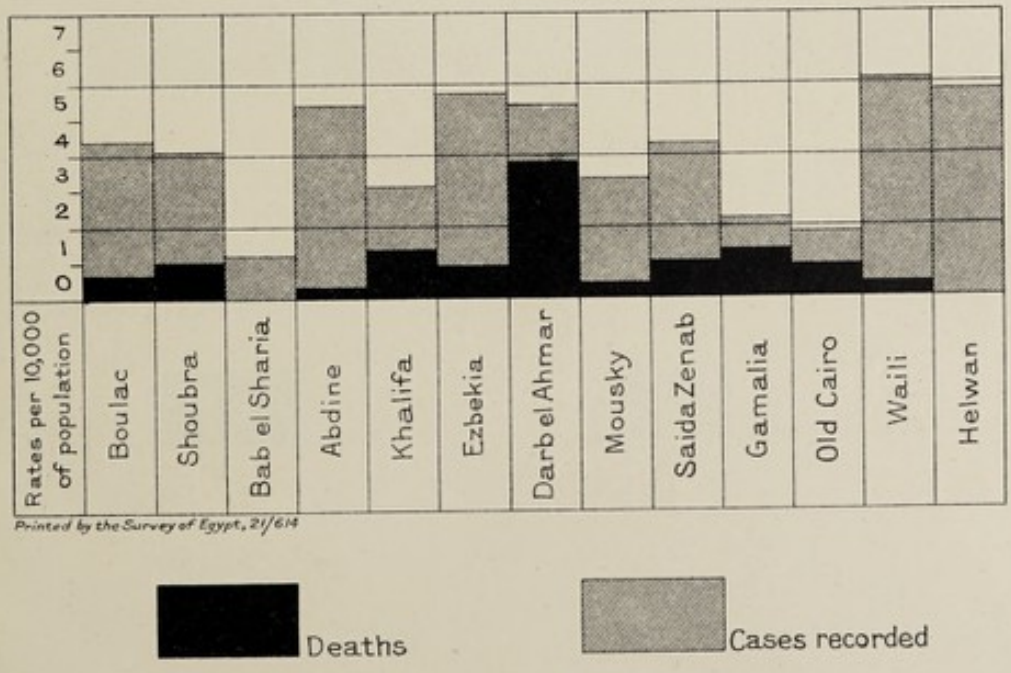


Fig. 5.

DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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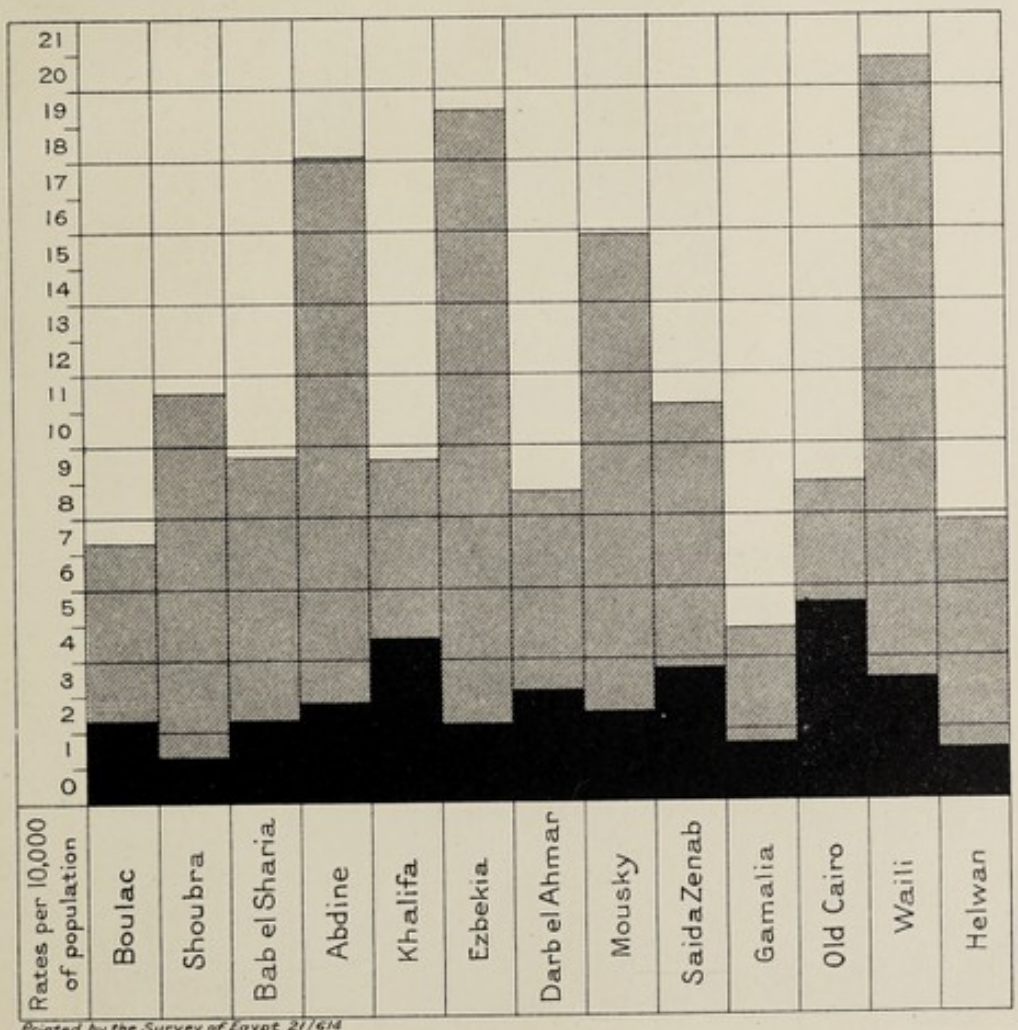
TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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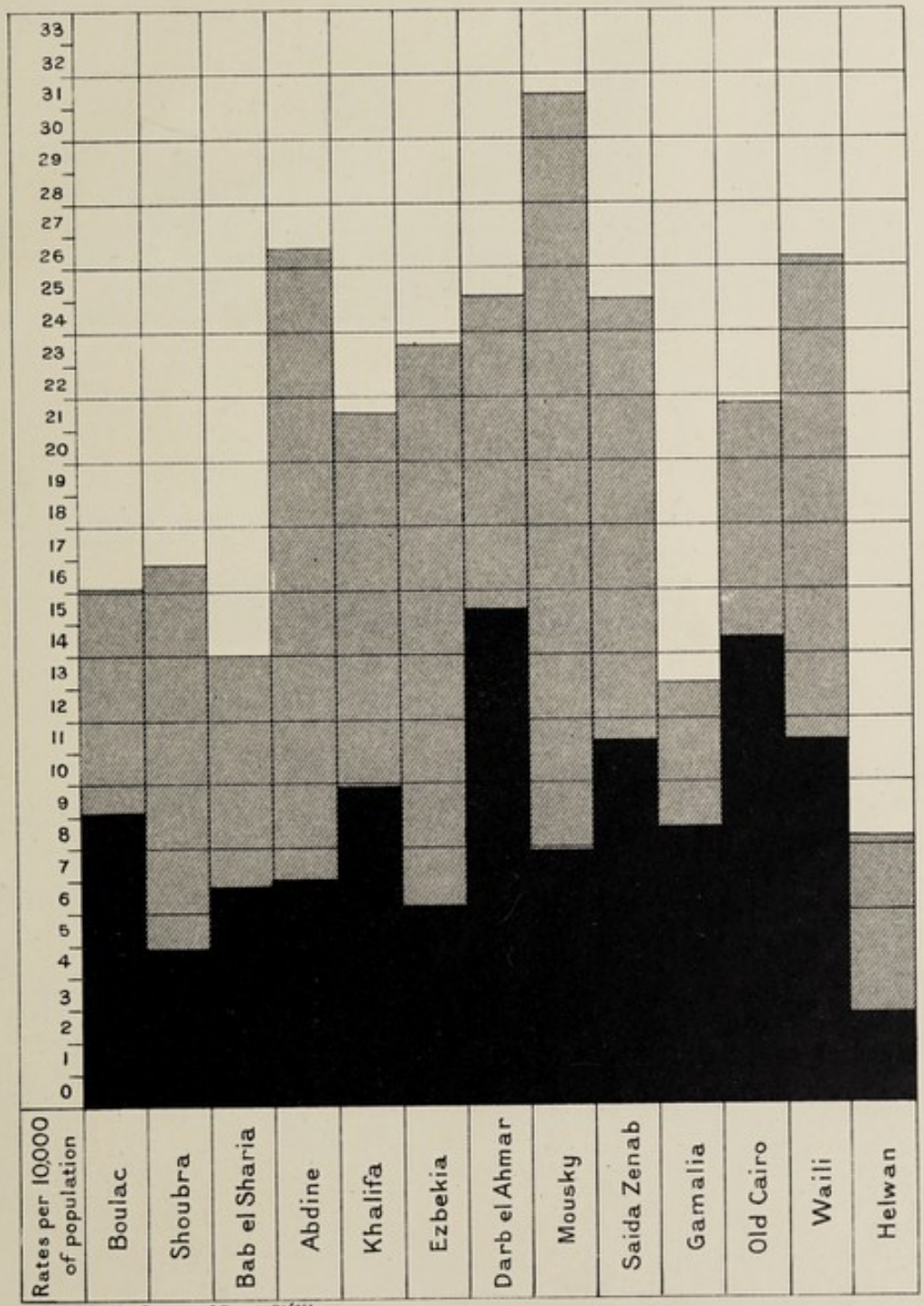
TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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Deaths

Cases recorded

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RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

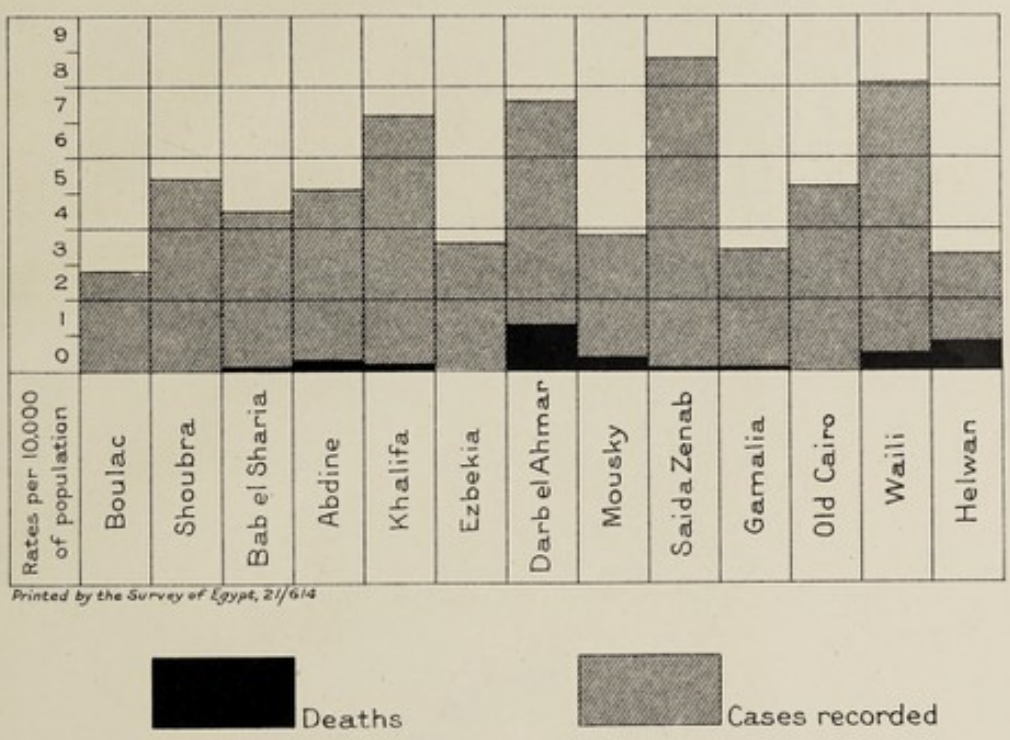
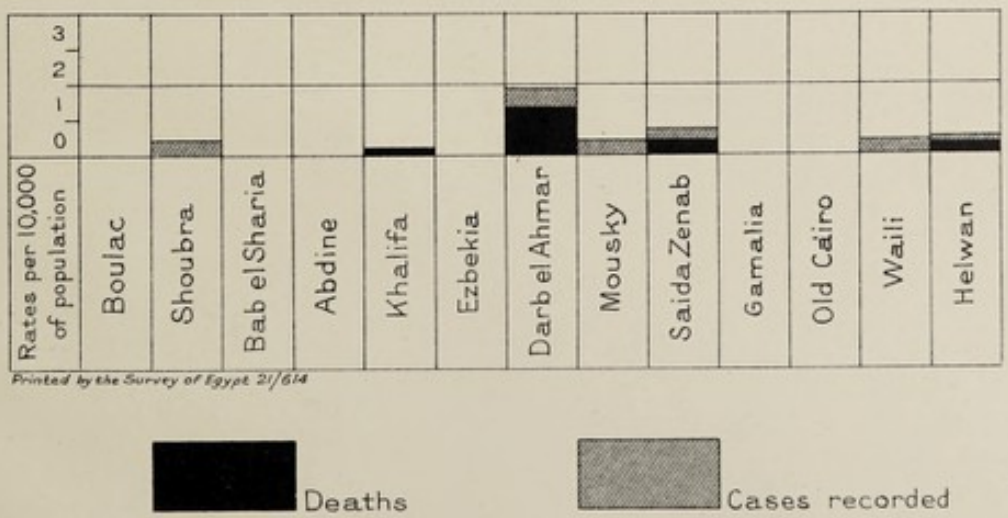


Fig. 9.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1920 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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