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Contributors

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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

Annual Report on the Work of the Department of Public Health for 1924.



Government Press, Cairo, 1927.

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INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population.

The population of Egypt is said to have been estimated properly in the following years: 1882, 1897, 1907 and 1917. Arrangements are now being made for the 1927 census.

The above-mentioned censuses were carried out according to modern principles, and although many difficulties were encountered, the figures obtained are of great value in connection with public health work.

It is expected that the 1927 census will be more accurate than previous ones, as the educational standard of the population has been raised, and they are, therefore, in a better position to appreciate the importance of a proper estimation. The inter-censal population is estimated annually by the Statistical Department. The following table shows the increase of population during recent years:—

Year.	Population.
1880	6,674,000
1890	8,251,000
1900	10,176,000
1910	11,708,000
1920	13,225,000
1921	13,387,000
1922	13,551,000
1923	13,717,000
1924	13,885,000

The increase of the population is mainly due to the high birth-rate for which the country is noteworthy and also to the immigration of foreigners.

The population of the country as shown by the last three censuses is as follows:—

1897	8,717,228
1907	11,287,354
1917	12,718,255

These figures show an increase of 1,570,131 during the ten years preceding 1907, and an increase of 1,430,896 during the ten years preceding 1917. This decennial increase is 16·1 per cent and 12·7 per cent respectively of the total population.

It was shown by the 1897, 1907 and 1917 censuses that the males outnumbered the females. The figures are as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.
1897	4,947,850	4,786,555
1907	5,667,074	5,620,285
1917	6,369,517	6,348,738

The percentage of decennial increases of population from 1881 to 1920 compared to that of England and Wales are as follows :—

Period.	Egypt.	England and Wales.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1881-1890	23·63	11·65
1891-1900	23·32	12·17
1901-1910	14·96	10·89
1911-1920	12·38	4·93

(*b*) Urbanisation in Egypt.

Egypt is an agricultural country, but large cities are growing rapidly, most of their inhabitants being occupied in industry.

The following table shows the population classified as Urban and Rural and the percentage of each to the total number of population. The Urban population are those residing in Governorates and capitals of Provinces :

	1900	1910	1920
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Urban	13·7	14·5	14·1
Rural	86·3	85·5	85·9

(*c*) Births and Deaths.

The number of births registered in 1924 was 604,568 giving a birth-rate of 43·3 per thousand of population ; the deaths registered were 343,864 giving a death rate of 24·6 per thousand of population.

The following table shows the birth rates and death rates in Egypt each year from 1900 to 1924 :—

Period.	Number of births registered.	Birth rates.	Number of Deaths registered.	Death rates.
1900	399,324	41·6	225,108	23·4
1901	401,902	41·2	217,929	23·0
1902	425,672	42·9	272,630	27·5
1903	433,807	43·1	236,011	23·4
1904	472,136	46·2	278,503	27·2
1905	456,843	44·0	262,946	25·3
1906	481,641	45·7	263,179	24·9
1907	483,915	45·2	301,026	28·1
1908	508,827	46·9	283,069	26·1
1909	482,957	43·9	305,210	27·7
1910	504,688	45·2	305,076	27·3
1911	506,947	44·7	325,460	28·7
1912	508,180	44·2	294,964	20·4
1913	507,442	43·5	309,499	26·5
1914	522,467	44·2	333,133	28·1
1915	520,035	43·3	349,644	29·1
1916	506,350	41·6	376,359	30·9
1917	513,722	40·2	376,149	29·4
1918	503,001	39·9	512,176	40·0
1919	493,488	38·0	383,869	30·0
1920	558,369	42·8	369,823	28·3
1921	558,898	42·3	334,439	25·3
1922	582,637	43·2	339,101	25·2
1923	588,853	43·0	352,597	25·7
1924	604,568	43·3	343,864	24·6

It will be observed that the average birth rate in the pre-war period (1910-1913) was 44·4 per thousand of population ; in the war time (1914–1918) it was 41·8 per thousand of population ; and in the after war period (1919–1924) it was 42·1 per thousand of population ; thus we see that the present birth rate is higher than in war time. The birth rate in 1924 was about the same as that of 1909 which was an ordinary year unaffected by the war.

The birth rate in 1924, was greater than that of any other year since 1915. The drop of birth rate in 1924 to 0·9 less than that of 1912 and 0·2 less than that of 1913 is quite small compared with the decreases in the birthrates in European countries. This may be illustrated by the following table :—

	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910
England	43·2	32·9	30·2	30·3	28·7	23·3	25·1
France...	24·6	24·3	21·8	21·7	21·4	20·6	19·6
Prussia...	37·8	37·7	36·6	36·9	36·1	33·5	30·5
Italy	33·9	38·6	35·8	34·9	33·0	32·7	33·3
Switzerland...	29·8	28·0	26·4	27·3	28·6	26·9	25·0
Belgium	31·1	29·9	28·7	28·5	28·9	26·1	23·7
Austria	38·0	37·6	36·7	38·1	37·1	33·9	32·5
Egypt	—	—	—	—	41·6	44·0	45·2

The two great factors that influence the birth rate are (*a*) proportion of women aged 15–45 years in the population, and (*b*) increase of marriage rate.

It would be interesting if statistics regarding marriage contracts could be given, but it is regretted that this is impossible as the method of registration of contracts in each town and city follows the different religions.

The death rate for 1924 was 24·6 per thousand of population, which is less than the previous year by 1·1 per thousand and than 1922 by 0·6 per thousand. It is also lower than the rate of any other year since 1904 except 1912 which was 20·4 per thousand.

(*d*) Infant Mortality.

The infantile mortality rates per thousand of births from 1919–1924 as given by the Statistical Department are shown below compared with those of England :—

	In Egypt.	In England.
1919	128	89
1920	137	80
1921	133	83
1922	139	77
1923	144	69
1924	150	75

It will be seen on comparison that in Egypt the death rate of infants under one year is high and is not decreasing as it is in most Occidental countries.

The decline of the infant mortality in European countries is not wholly due to the special measures taken in those countries for the preservation of infant life ; it has also been influenced by the general decline in the birth rate. Dr. Stevenson, in the "Registrar-General's Statistical Review," has pointed out that the recent decline of fertility in civilised countries has been accompanied, with a few exceptions, by a fall in infant mortality. It is known that the fatality rate amongst children is greater in large families than in small ones. It is, therefore, not inconsistent that in Egypt the infant mortality should fail to show the decrease obtained in other countries, since the birth rate is maintained at a high level and shows practically no reduction over the last fifty years.

The majority of the victims of infant mortality in Egypt during 1924 were those in the first months of their age, amounting to 12,700 out of 84,339, *i.e.* 15 per cent of all infant deaths. The greatest number of deaths of infants occurred in June with a percentage of 15·2. The average temperature of that month was 27·6°C. and the humidity was 60 per cent.

(*e*) Causes of Deaths.

The Statistical Department undertakes the collection of information and classification of deaths according to disease occurring in Governorates and Mudîrîya Bandars. It is naturally a lengthy task, and the figures for 1924 are not to hand at the time of writing. These statistics have not been included in previous Departmental Reports and therefore the figures for 1923 are embodied in this report as follows :—

DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per thousand of deaths to total number of deaths from all causes.
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	2,673	41·08
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	45	0·6
Tuberculous diseases of the Lungs	1,680	25·8
Other forms of Tuberculous diseases	418	6·4
Malignant tumours	464	7·1
Non-Malignant tumours	33	0·5
Syphilis	328	5·0
Gonorrhœa	—	—
Malaria	30	0·4
Dysentery	1,126	17·3
Kala Azar	1	0·01
Bilharziasis	128	1·9
Ankylostomiasis	14	0·2
Pellagra	81	1·2
Filariasis	1	0·01
Egyptian Splenomegaly	2	0·02
Abscess of the Liver	37	0·5
Pneumonia	2,689	41·3
Pleurisy	80	1·2
Bronchitis (acute or chronic)	7,257	111·5
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	430	6·6
Acute Nephritis	652	10·02
Chronic Nephritis	755	11·6
Gynæcological Diseases	61	·9
Non-Venereal diseases of the Genito-urinary system in the male	209	3·2
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system except tub., tum. and ven. dis.	91	1·3
Vulvular diseases of the Heart	176	2·7
Aneurism	6	0·09
Other diseases of the heart and blood vessels	2,857	43·9
Appendicitis	49	0·7
Hernia	84	1·2
Gastro-enteritis of children (below 5 years of age).	20,120	309·2
Other Diseases of the Alimentary System except tub. and tum.	1,418	21·8
Puerperal Septicæmia	160	2·4
Other diseases and accidents of the puerperium	166	2·5
Cerebral hæmorrhage and embolism	520	7·9
Other diseases of the brain, nervous system and special system except tub., tum. and syphilis	1,570	24·1
Diseases of the Liver and Spleen	269	4·1
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	299	4·5
Diseases of the bones and joints	1,095	10·6
Diseases of the blood	187	2·8
Rheumatism and Gout	62	0·9
Diabetes	248	3·8
Hydrophobia	6	0·09
Septicæmia and pyæmia	212	3·2
Alcoholic and other chronic poisonings	2	0·03
Gangrene	151	2·3
Senility	4,367	67·1
Death from accidents	1,688	25·9
„ „ suicide	47	0·7
„ „ homicide	309	4·7
Other causes of Death	9,705	149·1

The above total shows that the commonest cause of death is Enteritis in children under 5 years of age ; this disease can be dealt with by the education of mothers and their instruction in the necessary hygienic measures which will lead to an amelioration of this state of affairs. After Enteritis comes Bronchitis, then the vascular diseases and the notifiable infectious diseases.

(*f*) Still-births.

The rate of still-births in Egypt is small compared to that of foreign countries.

The following is the rate of still-births per thousand births registered in the last five years :—

1920	11·8
1921	12·3
1922	11·5
1923	10·2
1924	9·4

(*g*) The Infectious Diseases.

Figures for 1924 and the preceding 4 years are as follows :—

Cases Notified.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	43	43	41	44	18
Chicken Pox	453	372	337	522	10
Cholera	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	810	873	959	1,137	1,545
Measles	9,244	3,048	5,607	17,871	3,606
Plague	463	358	487	1,519	373
Relapsing Fever	2,898	1,208	172	39	5
Scarlet Fever	135	166	134	107	164
Small-pox	3,021	93	309	519	799
Typhoid Fever	1,799	1,830	1,689	1,765	1,794
Typhus	13,253	4,487	2,489	1,935	1,683
Other Inf. Diseases	7,111	8,388	6,758	3,755	5,921

The next table gives the death rate from the different notifiable diseases per 1000 of population :—

Table Showing the deaths and Death-rates from Infectious Diseases.

Diseases.	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000pop.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000pop.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000pop.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000pop.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000pop.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	28	·80	19	·00	25	·00	37	·00	13	·00
Chicken Pox	9	·00	1	·00	—	—	13	·00	10	·00
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	316	·02	336	·02	422	·03	664	·03	689	·04
Measles	3,753	·28	1,254	·09	583	·19	673	·55	750	·12
Plague	269	·02	153	·01	288	·01	725	·05	193	·01
Relapsing Fever	429	·03	197	·01	35	·00	6	·00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	·00	15	·00	3	·00	5	·00	8	·00
Small-pox	805	·06	24	·00	90	·00	140	·00	221	·01
Typhoid Fever	426	·04	346	·20	437	·04	466	·03	462	·03
Typhus	3,510	·26	1,271	·09	723	·04	603	·04	588	·04

II.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

During 1924, the number of applications for licences for establishments falling in class I dealt with was 735, as compared with 626 in 1923 and 565 in 1922. The total number of licenced establishments at the end of 1924 was 62,247 ; 4,839 of which fall in class I, 48,944 in class II and 8,464 in class III.

The reports of the branches of the Department indicate that the sanitary conditions of these establishments is steadily improving.

302 Ministerial Arrêtés were issued during the year laying down supplementary conditions with the object of improving the sanitary condition of previously licensed establishments. It having been found that certain unhealthy establishments licensed in the past have in the course of time become surrounded by habitations, it was found necessary to prevent the recurrence of this unsatisfactory state of affairs as regards such establishments (tanneries, brick-kilns, etc.) licensed in the future. The new conditions provide that the establishment should be and remain at a specified distance from habitations and that the licence can be cancelled if these distances are not maintained.

A Departmental Order to that effect was issued by the Department in the beginning of 1925.

III.—CEMETERIES AND PRIVATE TOMBS.

No. of cemeteries established in 1924	21
No. of cemetery questions under consideration	576
No. of old cemeteries delimitated and boundaries marked	80
No. of old cemeteries condemned	17
No. of old cemeteries from which bones were transferred (being disaffected)	19
No. of old cemeteries from which bones will be transferred	133

Numerous encroachments on portions of cemetery land took place during the year, 15 cases were decided by the courts in favour of the Government and one against it ; 9 other cases were either settled out of court or were unfounded ; 34 cases were administratively settled and 721 are still under consideration.

Permits for burial in private tombs situated outside cemeteris were granted to 6 persons ; 8 applications were under consideration at the end of the year.

IV.—MARSHY PLACES (BIRKAS).

The number of private birkas inspected during 1924 and found to constitute a danger to public health amounted to 159 covering an area of 168 feddans.

The number of Government birkas filled in during 1924 in various parts of Egypt was 71, the area being 18 f., 20 k., and 14 s. *i.e.* 79,217·73 square metres.

In addition, 26 birkas were filled in by the Malaria Commission ; 82,956·5 cubic metres of earth were used for this purpose. It is also worthy of mention that since the Malaria Commission was constituted, birkas and extensive marshy lands in the Canal Zone amounting to 8,151 feddans in area have been drained up.

V.—MOSQUES.

No. of water systems newly established in private mosques	6
No. of water systems opened after repair...	109
No. of plans of water systems of private mosques approved	20
No. of water systems of mosques belonging to Wakfs of which plans were approved	11

VI.—DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES.

Arrêtés were issued for preventing the pollution of drinking water in 7 localities.

The following are the towns where filters have been installed :—

Cairo ... ...
Alexandria ... ...
Damanhûr ... ...
Tanta ... ...
Dessûq ... ...
Mansûra ... ...
Zagâzig ... ...
Damietta ... ...
Mataria (Daqahlîya) ...
Port-Said ... ...
Ismaïlîya ... ...
Suez ... ...
Helwân ... ...
Ma'adi ... ...
Gîza ... ...
Beni-Suef ... ...

(1) Water is filtered at Gîza and Helwân plants by slow-sand filters.

(2) The installations of Port-Said, Ismaïlîya and Suez consist of Puech-Chabal filters.

(3) The filters in other towns are all mechanical of the Jewel type or a modification of it.

The following are the towns where artesian wells have been sunk :—

Kafr el Zaiyât.
Zefta.
Mît-Ghamr.
Menûf.
Ashmûn.
Heliopolis.
Maghâgha.
Minya.
Qoussîya
Manfalût
Asyût.
Tema.
Luxor.

VII.—SEWAGE DEPOTOIRS.

The Department examined six questions concerning the establishment of new sewage depotoirs.

Up to the present, the only towns which deal with their sewage according to modern methods (settling tanks, etc.) are Cairo, Mansûra, Port-Said and Suez. Tanta Municipality has commenced a public drainage scheme on modern lines and is expected to complete it in 2 or 3 years.

The Department greatly hopes that Damanhûr, Zagâzig and Kafr-el-Zayât Municipalities will also go in for modern sewage disposal installations.

In Alexandria, sewage is discharged directly into the Sea.

VIII.—PROSTITUTION.

The number of Prostitues in Egypt was 5,429 and the total number of examinations of these women amounted to 162,185.

The number of prostitutes treated in hospitals for the diseases shown below was 6,212 :—

Cases of syphillis	1,210
Cases of gonorrhea	4,756
Cases of other diseases	420

GENERAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

During the year 1924, the following three hospitals have been newly established :—

(1) General Hospital at Tahta.
(2) Infectious Diseases Hospital at Qena.
(3) Anthelmintic Hospital at Damanhûr.

In addition, an infectious diseases hospital at Mansûra will be completed shortly and the building of another at Asyût will soon commence.

The erection of the following 12 hospitals has been started :—

(1) Bareem Hospital, Kom Hamada District.
(2) Mallawi Hospital.
(3) Faccous Hospital.
(4) Samalût Hospital.
(5) Abu Querqas Hospital.
(6) Hospital for Women's diseases at Abbasyîa.
(7) Mit Ghamr Hospital.
(8) Village Hospital at Zawyet el Naoûra, Sehbîn el Kom District.
(9) Village Hospital at Fashn.
(10) Prince Farouk's Hospital at Gerga.
(11) Anthelmintic Travelling Hospital at Sharqîya.
(12) Anthelmintic Travelling Hospital at Nag' Hamadi.

It is a great pleasure to record that the cost of establishing these hospitals is borne either by the generous notables of the country or by the Provincial Councils, which indicates that the inhabitants have realized the needs of the country as regards the provision of hospitals for treating poor patients.

There are now 37 hospitals for treating general, infectious, venereal and parasitic diseases.

They are classified as follows :—

(*a*) 22 General Hospitals :—

1 in each capital of Governorate ;
1 in each capital of Province (Gîza excepted) ;
1 in each town of Qalyûb, Tahta, Luxor and Esna.

(*b*) 8 Infectious Diseases Hospitals :—

3 of which are separated, from the administrative point of view, from the General Hospitals, *viz.* Abbâsyîa, Tanta and Port-Said ;
and 5 are attached to the General Hospitals of the following towns : Alexandria, Suez, Zagâzig, Minya and Qena.

(*c*) 2 hospitals for Venereal Diseases :—
1 in Cairo (Hod el Marsoud) ; and the other in Alexandria (Gabbary).

(*d*) 5 hospitals for Parasitic Diseases at Damanhûr, Tanta, Mansûra, Benha and Qalyûb.

Statistics of Patients Treated in Hospitals.

The number of beds amounted in 1924 to 4,381, an increase of 121 beds.

The number of in-patients was 67,360.

The number of days of treatment of in-patients was 1,013,430, an increase of 43,069 days over the total of the preceding year.

The total number of new patients at the out-patients departments. was 303,337, an increase of 16,680 over 1923.

The number of operations performed in 1924 was 20,195, an increase of 1,788 over the previous year.

The total cost of the hospitals in 1924 was about L.E. 226,446, a decrease of L.E. 11,851 compared with the previous year.

The average cost per year per bed in 1924 was L.E. 81·618 ; the average cost per patient per day was 223 milliemes.

The number of patients treated in the Ankylostoma annexes during 1924 was 62,647.

The average cost per Ankylostoma patient in 1924 was 19 milliemes, as against 54 milliemes in 1923.

The average cost per Bilharzia patient in 1924 was 151 milliemes compared with 216 milliemes in 1923.

Dispensaries and Out-patient Departments.

During this year 43,628 patients were treated gratuitously in the 38 dispensaries attached to the Department.

Children Dispensaries and Schools of Dayas.

There are 15 children's dispensaries in Egypt.

There are 8 schools of Dayas.

The number of children treated in the dispensaries in 1924 was 459,430, *i.e.* an increase of 60,943 over the number treated in 1923.

The number of confinements which took place in dispensaries with the help of the staffs of the schools of Dayas during the year was 5,081, an increase of 659 cases over the previous year.

INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

1.—Pharmacies.

During 1924, 63 pharmacies were opened and 56 were closed. The total number of pharmacies existing at the end of the year was 428.

2.—Permits for dealing in Poisonous Drugs.

The total number of permits granted during 1924	11
The total number of permits granted till 1924	153
The total number of permits granted till 1923	145
The total number of permits cancelled during 1924	3

3.—Opium.

No temporary permits for purchasing opium cultivated in Egypt for exportation were granted this year ; the issue of the new law is being awaited.

Eight permits have been cancelled on account of their holders contravening the Regulations, issued in 1904, on Pharmacy and trade in poisonous substances, or the conditions embodied in their permits. The number of authorised dealers in opium is now reduced to 42.

4.—Poisonous Plants.

No temporary authorisation has been granted for purchasing poisonous plants, *i.e.* Henbane, Datura, Colocynth and Belladonna, for exportation.

The number of those authorised to deal in Henbane	48
The number of those authorised to deal in Colocynth	15
The number of those authorised to deal in Belladonna...	2
The number of those authorised to deal in Datura	14

The quantity of Henbane exported this year amounted to 123,196 kilogrammes.

5.—Pharmacy Teaching.

(*a*) *Student Pharmacists.*—The number of student pharmacists of Kasr-el-Aini trained this year in pharmacies for the prescribed period of 6 months was 16.

The number of student pharmacists of Foreign Colleges admitted to training in pharmacies was 15.

(*b*) *Apprentice Assistant Pharmacists.*—The Ministerial Order No. 2337 dated July 9, 1923, laying down that candidates for training as assistant pharmacists should be at least in possession of the Secondary Certificate Part 1, has resulted in a great reduction in the number of candidates who registered their names as apprentice assistant pharmacists.

The number of app. ass. pharm. registered in 1924	5
The number of app. ass. pharm. struck off in 1924	39
The number of app. ass. pharm. who succeeded in the final examination	31
The number of candidates under training at end of December 1924 ...	161

6.—Execution of Pharmacy Law.

The number of *procès-verbaux* drawn up against contraveners of Pharmacy Law was 86.

Number of judgments given against contraveners	16
Number of cases pending	61
Number of cases filed	3
Number of cases acquitted	6

Number of *procès-verbaux* drawn up for offences against the Regulations for dealing in poisonous substances	201
Number of judgments given against contraveners	27
Number of acquittals	10
Number of cases pending	160
Number of cases filed	4

7.—Egyptian Medical Specialités.

The number of permits given to Pharmacies to prepare Egyptian specialités for sale to the Public was 13.

SECTION III.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

During 1924, Giza Ophthalmic Hospital was completed and opened for treatment as well as a stationary ophthalmic clinic under canvas annexed to the General Hospital at Suez; thus all the provinces of Egypt (except Aswân), the Governorates of Alexandria, Port-Said, Damietta and Suez, as well as three large Markazes of Gharbiya Province: namely, Mehalla-el-Kobra, Kafr-el-Zayat and Santa are now supplied each with a permanent ophthalmic hospital. Aswân has been provided with one of the large travelling ophthalmic hospitals.

Government Primary Schools, existing in Provincial Capitals in which there are permanent opthahlmic hospitals, are provided with ophthalmic clinics as well as the schools of Husseinieh and Mohammed Ali at Cairo and Ras el Tine and Moharram Bey at Alexandria.

The number of Ophthalmic Hospitals now in existence is 25, of which 20 are stationary and 5 are travelling.

The upkeep of ophthalmic hospitals, including that of the Central Administration Ophthalmic Service and of ophthalmic clinics at the Government Primary Schools, during 1923–1924 cost L.E. 44,610.

192,555 New patients were treated.
1,885,429 Out-patients were treated.
103,582 Operations were performed.
7,830 Pupils were examined.

10·8 per cent of all patients examined were found to be blind, 8 per cent in one eye and 2·8 per cent in both eyes.

The average cost per out-patient in 1924 was 21·1 mills.
The average cost per out-patient in 1923 was 24·6 mills.
The average cost per in-patient in 1924 was 51·3 mills.
The average cost per in-patient in 1923 was 59·1 mills.

SECTION IV.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

This year's report differs from those of the last few years in that investigations, which the Department carried out with the object of protecting people against plague before its outbreak, have been recorded. In order to realize this object a laboratory was erected at Asyût for the purpose of examining rats caught in the towns of Minya, Asyût and Gerga Provinces, in which places it was assumed that the disease had become endemic. The work was undertaken at a selected time before the plague season normally begins.

1990 rats were examined and 429 gave suspicious signs, but no positive results were revealed by bacteriological examination, this was no doubt due to the fact that the number of rats examined was not sufficient.

One of the Commercial Companies at Port-Said informed the Health Office of that town of the presence of dead rats in the Company stores. Some of these rats were bacteriologically examined and one of them was found to be infected with plague micro-organisms. The Company's premises were then disinfected and thorough deratisation carreid out. The whole staff, their contacts, and families were vaccinated against plaque after disinfection of their clothes and effects.

As a result, no plague cases were recorded in the Company's premises.

As the above-mentioned investigations did not achieve the result aimed at by the Department, namely, protecting people against plague before its appearance, certain localities in Asyût and Gerga Provinces, where plague has repeatedly appeared, were selected. In some of these localities, the inhabitants were vaccinated against plague ; in other localities all rat holes were closed. These proceedings took place some time before the usual beginning of the plague season in the locality concerned.

The result of these efforts will be recorded in next year's report ; for the present everything goes to prove that they will be satisfactory.

This year's report also records a change in procedure regarding the measures taken on the outbreak of plague, and this should prove an advantage. Formerly, preventive measures were confined to disinfection of one or of all parts of the plague infected locality, but the investigations carried out by the Department during last year as regards vaccination against plague and the good results obtained therefrom, have encouraged the Department to carry out general plague vaccination as soon as the first case occurs in any village, and to confine disinfection to the house of the case and surrounding houses, closing rat-holes in the villages, at the same time.

The satisfactory results of plague vaccination have been more evident this year than last, which is very encouraging. Cases which occurred after vaccination developed the disease within a period of ten days following vaccination and most of the very few cases which occurred afterwards were in persons who had not been vaccinated. Cases, which developed the disease after vaccination, were of a mild type.

The Department is of opinion that in order to combat Typhoid Fever, the use of the special vaccine should be generalised.

Every Health Office was accordingly supplied with a certain quantity, all of which has been disposed of. Arrangements are being made to supply larger quantities next year.

Two permanent inspectors were appointed during the year, one for Upper Egypt, and the other for Lower Egypt, to control anti-smallpox vaccination carried out by the village barbers and to train them in the correct technique of the operation, so as to ensure success. These appointments were found necessary for the purpose of exercising efficient control over the work of vaccination, the Markaz Medical Officer being unable to give sufficient time to it on account of his other numerous duties. These two inspectors have supervised the vaccination work in a great number of Markazes and their work has had a beneficial and satisfactory result.

During the year, lectures were given to the disinfection staff with the object of educating them in the sanitary measures to be taken against infectious disease. Regular lectures were given during the six months and at the end of the course a technical and practical examination was held, the result of which was, in general, satisfactory.

As regards the incidence of infectious disease, this year has been marked by the following features :—

(1) A striking decrease in the number of cases of relapsing fever.
(2) A decrease in the number of cases of plague.
(3) A decrease in the number of cases of typhus.
(4) An increase in the number of cases of small-pox.

Only 5 cases of relapsing fever occurred this year, which is the least number recorded during the last 21 years.

373 cases of plague were recorded against 1,519 in 1923.

1,683 cases of typhus fever occurred, as against 1,935 in the previous year.

The number of cases of small-pox amounted to 799 as compared with 519 in the previous year.

This increase is attributed to the fact that Arabs in many localities do not comply with the Vaccination Law. The Department is taking the necessary steps to ensure their compliance in the same way as their fellow country-men.

The number of cases of typhoid fever amounted to 1,794 in 1924, as against 1,765 in 1923.

Though the number of cases of this disease in 1923 is almost equal to that of 1924, it should be noted that 901 cases occurred in Cairo alone, as compared to 969 in 1923 ; this is due to the insanitary condition of the poor class habitations and to the want of special housing legislation.

As regards anti-malarial work, both the work entrusted to Municipalities, as well as that allotted to the Irrigation and Main Drainege Departments, remained unfinished at the end of 1924 owing to the delay in approving the budget, with the result that only a sum of L.E. 9,676 was spent from the total credit of L.E. 19,886 allotted.

The control of Egyptian Pilgrims was very satisfactory and no one succeeded in evading it.

260 pilgrims and 15 of the persons accompanying the Mahmal were suspected of infectious diseases. All were isolated but proved to be negative.

The control of passengers arriving from cholera infected or suspected infected places also gave complete satisfaction, the percentage of persons observed being about 99 per cent.

Specimens examined for plague, typhus, and typhoid during 1923 and 1924 are shown below :—

Year.	Plague specimens.	Typhus and Typhoid specimens
1923	2,612	6,017
1924	4,120	7,136

FRONTIERS MEDICAL SECTION.

The number of in-patients treated in the hospitals of the Frontiers Medical Section was 1,932, an increase of 120 over the previous year. The number of out-patients was 66,771 showing an increase of 1,721 over the 1923 figures. The number of patients treated in the Public Health Dispensaries was 20,205.

The number of operations performed during the year was 637 of which 570 were reported successful, 57 relieved and 10 no improvement shown.

3,096 persons were vaccinated against small-pox of which number 2,755 were reported successful, the remaining 341 undergoing revaccination.

2,036 persons entering Egypt by the Western and Southern Frontiers were medically examined, vaccinated and deloused.

Vital Statistics.

Annual General Return of Births and Deaths Registered in the Frontier District Areas during the Year 1924.

Population.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Rate per 1000.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
74,278	3,259	6	3,265	43	2,032	4	2,036	27·5

Infantile Mortality.

Under one year.	From 1 to 10 years.	Proportion per cent of Infantile Mortality.		
		Deaths under one year.		From 1 to 10 years.
		To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
502	485	15·4%	24·6%	23·8%

LUNACY DIVISION.

The Retirement of English Nurses.

The retirement of the three English Head-Nurses at Abbâsyia has necessitated the re-organisation of the " Harem " entirely under an Egyptian Staff but it is gratifying to be able to report that the loss of the English Nurses has not been as seriously felt as it was feared.

Reduction of the European Staff.

The European Staff has been reduced from 13 to 6, three of whom are engineers and electricians.

Accommodation Existing.

There are 1,241 beds at Abbâsîya and 600 at Khanka Asylum, 1,153 being for men and 688 for women ; total : 1,841.

Numnber in Residence.

The number of patients in residence on March 31, 1925, was 2,583 ; a provision for the detention of 2,500 insane for the inhabitants of Egypt makes a ratio of 1 to 5,000.

Nunmber of Patients Admitted during the Year.

The number of those admitted during the year holding Official certificates was 1,694 patients, as compared with 1,505 in 1923.

Admissions to D.P.H. Local Hospitals.

Besides the above admissions in the two asylums, 731 were admitted to the Local Hospitals of the Department of Public Health.

Distribution of Asylum Admissions.

Abbasîya Asylum: admits all female cases, all criminal lunatics, and paying male cases, some 500 criminal cases being resident.

Khanka Asylum: admits alll non-criminal pauper male cases.

Discharges.

1,014 cases were discharged from the two Asylums, of whom 220 had recovered and 42 had been found to be insane, 752 were handed over to their relatives while still insane.

Number of Insane in Egypt.

It is impossible to give any approximately correct figures as to the rate of the insane to the general population owing to the Asylums being forced to admit "only dangerous or unmanageable lunatics."

Admissions and Sickness.

(1) The outstanding features of the year under review have been the increased admissions affecting all classes.

(2) The epidemic of Malaria was very seriously spread amongst them; 655 cases at Khanka.

(3) The increased admission to the already overcrowded Asylums has necessitated the discharge of many insane persons who pass a very short time in the Asylums and the discharge of potentially dangerous lunatics who have to be set at liberty.

Single Rooms.

Both Asylums have made great efforts to eliminate as many prison-like features of the Asylums as possible, beds and bedding were allowed to be used instead of "Strong clothing," the 4,942 hours of seclusion in 1922, 2,498 in 1923 have been reduced at Abbasîya to 457; none at Khanka. Patients have become cleaner and quieter.

Sleeping draughts at night have also been reduced from 4,534 to 650. There is also a large drop in artificial feeding.

Mortality.

28	male insane persons died in Abbasîya Asylum.
86	female insane persons died in Abbasîya Asylum.
182	male insane persons died in Khanka Asylum.
296	Total deaths.

The Origin of Building Khanka Asylum.

Khanka Asylum was originally built with the idea of establishing a working colony for all those weakminded cases, who had no one to look after them, but the rapid increase of admissions forced the conversion of what was intended as a working colony into an Asylum.

Structural alterations and Additions.

At Abbasîya Asylum...	1,737·943
At Khanka Asylum	2,136·292
Total	3,874·235

The total amount expended on the structure of Abbasîya Asylum now amounts to L.E. 183,536 while L.E. 238,291 have been expended on Khanka Asylum.

Certificates.

Ninety-four admission certificates were incomplete and returned for correction.

Government Employés.

34 Government employés were examined for mental trouble and reported on.

Foreign Insane Patients.

49 Foreign subjects are in residence at Abbâsîya Asylum. Payment is made for 40 of these cases.

Receipts for Patients treated at Abbasîya Asylum.

The amounts received for the treatment of patients are as follows :—

	L.E. M.
First Class Patients	1,930·457
Second Class Patients	4,506·900
Third Class Patients (special diet)	4,369·023
Third Class Patients (ordinary diet)	242·283
Miscellaneous Receipts	415·296
Total	11,463·959

Cost of Maintenance.

The total annual cost of the Lunacy Division and its two Asylums was L.E. 99,088 562 mills., including the expense of the Lunacy Division Office (L.E. 4,614·701 mills.) and L.E. 908·382 mills. the expense of Khanka Asylum Farm.

On deducting the two latter items amounting to L.E. 5,523·083 mills. the cost of the two Asylums is found to be L.E. 93,565·479 mills.

The Gross Cost per Inmate.

The gross cost per inmate in 1924 was L.E. 36·664 mills.
The gross cost per inmate in 1923 was L.E. 41·558 mills.
The gross cost per inmate in 1922 was L.E. 44·515 mills.
The gross cost per inmate in 1921 was L.E. 58·970 mills.

On deducting the receipts (*viz.* at Abbasîya Asylum L.E. 11,463·959 mills. received in payment for maintenance, etc., and at Khanka Asylum L.E. 1,359·435 mills. for receipts from farm produce, etc.) from the total annual cost the net cost is found to have been L.E. 80,742·085 mills., *i.e.* L.E. 31·639 mills. per inmate per annum.

Statistics :—	Number.
Available accommodations	2,434
Average number resident	2,552
Male admissions	1,006
Female admissions	396
Discharged lunatics (still insane)	752
Discharged as not insane	42
Escapes	5
Deaths	296
Patients sent to Hospitals and released without certificates...	328

	Number.
Pellagra Admissions :—	
At Khanka Asylum	102
Males at Abbasiya Asylum	10
Females at Abbasiya Asylum	68
Total	180
Causes of insanity :—	
Congenital defect resulting in idiocy, imbecility and weak-mindedness	130
Hereditary defect resulting in :—	
1.—Adolescent insanity	211
2.—Epileptic insanity	38
Pellagra	149
Toxic Agencies :—	
(*a*) Endogenous :—	
Syphilis	39
Fever	11
(*b*) Exogenous :—	
Drug insanity	140
Puerperium	7
Old Age...	37
Moral causes : grief, loss, etc	42
Causes unknown	388
Impaired health	59

Number of those who Recovered.

The number of patients recovered amounted to 220, of whom 83 males from Khanka Asylum ; 53 males and 84 females from Abbasîya Asylum.

LABORATORIES.

Number of Specimens examined.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 27,915 as compared with 24,030 in 1923, the increase being due mainly to the large number of specimens received in connection with the diagnosis of plague, malaria, gonorrhœa and syphilis.

In addition, the number of examinations carried out in the bacteriological provincial laboratories at Port-Said and Suez amounted to 2,274 and 6,039 respectively.

Parasitology Section.

The Parasitology Section of the Laboratories undertook, early in the year, a field investigation on a large scale into ankylostomiasis in Helwân area, inhabited by a population of approximately 15,000. 10 per cent of the inhabitants in each village were systematically examined for evidence of parasitic infection. It was intended to treat every individual in the locality with carbon tetrachloride, excluding, however, pregnant women and children under 6 years of age, but the number treated represented roughly 50 per cent of the population. It is proposed to re-examine the inhabitants of the same locality during 1925 to ascertain if the incidence of ankylostoma infection has been affected by the campaign.

The convict prison at Tura, which lies in the same locality, was also visited and a thorough microscopical examination of the urine and stools of all prisoners, numbering about 3,000, and the warders was done. All the prisoners were given carbon tetrachloride and the results will be gauged by a future visit in 1925.

During the last four months of the year an Anthelmintic Hospital was established at Dessouk and a thorough examination of all students of the schools, kuttabs, institutions, etc., was made. It was found that nearly 30 per cent of the students and 50 per cent of the population were infected with Sch. mansoni.

Cholera Vibrio Emulsion.

For many years the Laboratories have been preparing annually a stock of cholera vibrio emulsion for use in prophylactic vaccination in case of an outbreak of cholera, or to meet emergencies. It was found, however, that this emulsion deteriorated after a time. Arrangements have, therefore, been made for the preparation of dried cholera vaccine, and 88 grams (about 40,000 doses) have already been prepared.

Preparation of Sera.

In view of the steady increase in diagnostic work, it was decided that the Laboratories should prepare sera for cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, malta and para malta fever, all of which have been found to be of a high titre.

Diagnosis Work.

The occurrence of a fever epidemic in the village of Kom-el-Akhdar, Markaz Shebin el Kom, led to an enquiry by the Department. A bacteriologist was sent to the place, and on examination it was found out that the epidemic was one of typhoid and paratyphoid, and that 77 per cent of all cases were moreover suffering from a parasitic infection.

Research Work.

A considerable amount of research work has been carried out during the year mainly in connection with the routine work of the Laboratories, and special points referred to them by the other Sections of the Department and Government Administrations. The Colloidal gold reaction for the diagnosis of syphilitic affections of the nervous system was investigated. The results so far have been encouraging and the test now forms one of the routine methods of diagnosis.

Many cases of para-enteric fevers were investigated from the aetiological point of view. A certain number of these were round to be caused by an infection with B. paratyphosus C. and B. faecalis alckaligenes.

The Laboratories carried out some experiments on the trypanosomiasis of camels with Germanin (Bayer 205) so much praised for the treatment of sleeping sickness. The results are promising and the researches are being continued.

Work performed for the Veterinary Section, Ministry of Agriculture.

The Laboratories have performed the work requested by the Veterinary Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, thus it examined the specimens sent from some of the horses and donkeys, and isolated the organisms causing abortion as well as the micro-organisms causing septicaemia in horses.

Publications of the P.H. Laboratories.

The following publications of the P.H. Laboratories have appeared during the year :—

(1) Reports and Notes of the P.H. Laboratories No. 6 on Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis in Egypt.

(2) A comparative Bacteriological study of Bovine Abortion and undulant fever, Part II, by Dr. Z. Khaled.

(3) Aperçu général sur le lait, le beurre et le fromage en Egypte, by Dr. A. Azadian.

Total Number of Bacteriological Examinations.

The total number of specimens examined for the Government	20,848
The total number of specimens examined for private individuals	1,674
Total	22,522

Total Number of Chemical Examinations.

The total number of specimens examined for the Government Service	2,705
The total number of specimens examined for the British Army... ...	5
The total number of specimens examined for private individuals ...	7
Total	2,717

Water Board.

The Water Board which, up to the end of 1923, was composed of the Director of Public Health Laboratories and of the Chief Engineer of the Municipalities and Local Commissions Section of the Ministry of Interior, was reconstituted as follows :—

(1) Director, Section 1, D.P.H. ... ... *President.*
(2) Director, Public Health Laboratories ... ... } *Members.*
(3) Sub-Director of Municipalities, Ministry of the Interior ... ... }
(4) Chief Sanitary Engineer, D.P.H. ... ... }
(5) Sub-Director, Section 1, D.P.H ... ... }
(6) A legal Member, when legal cases are under consideration ... ... }

The Board now deals with all questions of drinking water supplies submitted to the Department of Public Health, the decisions of the Board being carried out by Section 1 of this Department.

The total number of samples of water, aerated waters, and ice examined bacteriologically was 2,661.

The total number of water samples examined chemically was 178.

Milk.

The number of milk samples analysed was 1,482 of which 1,041 were found to be up to standard.

Vaccine Lymph.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued in 1924 was 3,422,792 doses. 39 batches were tested on 1,785 persons ; the percentage of negative results was 3·02 per cent.

Port-Said Laboratory.

The plan of the building of the new laboratory which will be established at Port-Said was prepared and the site chosen.

The work in this laboratory was commenced in January 1924, and during the year a total number of 2,274 specimens were examined. The Laboratory performs the bacteriological work required for the town of Port-Said and carries out investigations in connection with epidemics.

In July 1924 an epidemic amongst rats in the locality situated on the eastern side of the Suez Canal led to an investigation and three of the infected rats were sent for examination ; these showed the presence of plague bacilli.

Suez Laboratory.

This laboratory is within the grounds of the Governemnt's General Hospital at Suez. Work was commenced in January 1924, and during the year a total number of 6,039 speci-

mens were examined. Bacteriological Work in connection with the return of pilgrims from the Holy Lands is one of the main reasons for which the laboratory has been established at Suez.

Antirabic Institute.

The number of persons who received a full course of treatment was 1,487. This figure compared with the corresponding figure of the last year shows an increase of 206. Amongst the persons treated in 1924, there occurred 4 deaths. The mortality rate representing the cases in which the treatment failed was 0·26 per cent. Nine other persons died either during treatment or less than 15 days after its completion. The gross mortality rate of all deaths was therefore 0·87 per cent.

At the end of the year, a piece of Government land near Kasr-el-Aini was chosen, on which a new Antirabic Institute will be built.

THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSON.

During the year 1924, the Central Medical Commission issued 9,765 medical certificates showing a decrease of 1,128 as compared with the figures for 1923.

3,683 employés were examined for sick leave of which number 210 or 5·7 per cent were refused.

The number of applicants for retirement from the service on grounds of physical unfitness was 2,100, of these 160 or 7·6 per cent were found fit for further service.

The number of applicants examined for admission to the service was 3,662 the unsuccessful candidates amountings to 1,938, or 52·9 per cent. 25·3 per cent of these failed in the vision tests, and 15·4 per cent failed on account of defects in the urinary system.

Medical Commission of Governorates and Provnices.

12,450 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial and Governorate Medical Boards during 1924. This shows an increase of 1,448 as compared with 1923.

Nizami Ghaffirs.

Number of Nizami Ghaffirs examined for admission to service and found fit	10·197
Number of Nizami Ghaffirs examined for admission to service and found unfit	6·515
Total Number of Ghaffirs examined	16·712
Number of Nizami Ghaffirs examined for extension of service and found fit...	89
Number of Nizami Ghaffirs examined for extension of service and found unfit	27
Total Number of Ghaffirs examined	116

CENTRAL STORES.

Central Stores are attached to the Department. They issue supplies to all units of the Department: General, Ophthalmic and Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Public Health Offices. They also issue drugs, etc., to all Government Administrations, Hospitals and Dispensaries attached to the Provincial Councils, as well as some private hospitals. The Central Stores also establish and equip Travelling hospitals, when necessity arises.

Economies made in this year's budget amounted to L.E. 60,630. This was due to the commercial competition among different countries in supplying the required commodities as well as other reasons shown in detail in the Stores Report.

The work of the Central Stores has increased in proportion to the general expansion of the Department and the creation of new branches therein. The Stores compile their budget, advertise for the adjudications and orders required. They also prepare contracts and receive the articles supplied by merchants.

SANITARY INSPECTION SECTION.

A Sanitary Inspection Section was created on June 1, 1924, in the Department for the proper control of the work of Provincial Health Offices (Mudîrîyas, Governorates and Markazes, etc.); the country was divided from the public health point of view, into four regions as follows :—

(1) Gharbîya, Menûfîya and Behera Provinces and Damietta Governorate.
(2) Gîza, Qalyûbîya, Sharqîya and Daqahlîya Provinces; and Canal Governorate.
(3) Asyût, Minya, Beni-Suef and Faïyûm Provinces.
(4) Gerga, Qena and Aswân Provinces.

An inspector of wide departmental experience has been entrusted with the work of each of these four regions, under the control of the Inspector-General.

The duties of the Section comprise the supervision of the work of the Department's staff in the Provinces, and instructing them in the proper way of carrying out their duties.

Medico-Legal work is also within the radius of the Section. The number of injured persons medically examined and given first aid by the Department's Medical officers amounted to 76,274 in 1924 against 68,405 in 1923.

The Section also investigates complaints against the technical and clerical staff of the Department; they were somewhat numerous, but most of them on examination, proved to be groundless. The following figures give the number of complaints received in the last half of the year and the steps taken in connection with them :—

117	found groundless.
53	found justified and necessary action taken.
7	under consideration.
177	Total.

D.P.H. "ARRÊTÉS."

The following are the *Arrêtés* issued during 1924 regarding the work of the Department of Public Health :—

Arrêté dated February 25, 1924, adding the establishments for the pressing and cleaning of cotton to the schedule of Unhealthy establishments, Section I (*a*).

Arrêté dated June 29, 1924, adding vegetable and fruit markets to the schedule of Unhealthy establishments, Section II (*a*).

Arrêté dated September 21, 1924, making law No. 14–1909 (which forbids the employment of adolescents under 9 years of age in cotton ginning factories) applicable to establishments for the pressing and cleaning of cotton.

Arrêté dated December 7, 1924, modifying the composition of the Consultative Board of Health.

Arrêté dated December 22, 1924, modifying para. 5 of the *Arrêté* dated October 3, 1913, relative to the transport of rags.

Arrêté dated December 24, 1924, adding the establishments for the sifting and cleaning of crops machinery, to the schedule of Unhealthy Establishments, Section 1 (*a*).

Sanitary Contraventions.

Number of sanitary contraventions 1924	13,115
Number of offenders sentenced	10,121
Number of acquittals	223
Number of *procés-verbaux* filed	696
Number of cases pending	2,075
Rate of acquittals to total of contraventions	1·7 per cent.

MEDICAL PERMITS.

During the year, permits to practice their profession in Egypt were issued to :—

185 doctors.
44 pharmacists.
33 assistant-pharmacists.
13 dentists.
2 veterinary surgeons.
22 midwives.

SECTION I.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rate in 1924 amounted to 43·3 per thousand of population, as against 43 per thousand in 1923.

The death rate amounted to 24·6 per thousand of population, as against 25·7 per thousand in 1923.

TABLE I.—ANNUAL GENERAL RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EGYPT DURING THE YEAR 1924.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	POPULATION CALCULATED.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	per Thousand	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	per Thousand
GOVERNORATES.									
Cairo	804,200	40,817	650	41,467	51·6	26,663	563	27,226	33·9
Alexandria	477,100	21,677	1,556	23,233	48·7	13,050	842	13,892	29·1
Canal { Ismailia...	27,100	1,326	123	1,449	53·5	670	53	723	26·7
Canal { Port Said	85,400	3,710	295	4,005	46·9	1,851	170	2,021	23·7
Damietta	35,100	1,459	5	1,464	41·7	719	2	721	20·5
Suez	33,500	1,397	182	1,579	47·1	884	83	967	28·9
Eastern Desert ...	38,700	1,562	—	1,562	40·4	1,040	2	1,042	26·9
Western Desert ...	5,400	1,004	27	1,031	—	466	20	486	—
Sinaï Province ...	5,400	515	—	515	—	402	—	402	—
TOTAL... ...	1,511,900	73,467	2,838	76,305	50·5	45,745	1,735	47,480	31·4
PROVINCES.									
Lower Egypt:—									
Beheira	967,300	36,128	15	36,143	37·4	20,902	7	20,909	21·6
Daqahliya	1,090,300	49,010	36	49,046	45·0	24,750	21	24,771	22·7
Gharbiya	1,788,700	74,674	55	74,729	41·8	44,381	29	44,410	24·8
Minûfiya	1,170,300	51,387	6	51,393	43·9	29,043	7	29,050	24·8
Qalyûbiya... ...	580,000	24,907	7	24,914	43·0	15,014	9	15,023	25·9
Sharqiya	1,017,100	41,605	30	41,635	40·9	23,118	23	23,141	22·8
TOTAL... ...	6,613,700	277,711	149	277,860	42·0	157,208	96	157,304	23·8
Upper Egypt:—									
Asyût	1,108,200	49,502	10	49,512	44·7	27,433	5	27,438	24·8
Aswân	267,600	8,951	3	8,954	33·5	6,537	2	6,539	24·4
Beni Suef	522,800	23,221	7	23,228	44·4	10,957	5	10,962	21·0
Faiyûm	565,800	27,020	7	27,027	47·8	16,173	2	16,175	28·6
Girga	977,700	40,593	2	40,595	41·5	22,124	4	22,128	22·6
Giza	623,800	29,430	1	29,431	47·2	15,514	1	15,515	24·9
Minya	853,700	36,910	17	36,927	43·3	23,173	8	23,181	27·2
Qena	929,200	34,723	6	34,729	37·4	17,139	3	17,142	18·4
TOTAL... ...	5,848,800	250,350	53	250,403	42·8	139,050	30	139,080	23·8
GENERAL TOTAL {	13,974,400	601,528	3,040	604,568	43·3	342,003	1,861	343,864	24·6
	9,500								
	13,964,900								

TABLE II.—TOTAL POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.	Population estimated up to July 1, 1924.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.		PER CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.		
		Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Under one Year.	Under ten Years.	Deaths under 1 Year.		1-9 Years
												To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
GOVERNORATES.														
Cairo	804,200	40,817	650	41,467	51·6	26,663	563	27,226	33·9	10,072	7,602	24·3	37·0	27·9
Alexandria...	477,100	21,677	1,556	23,233	48·7	13,050	842	13,892	29·1	5,202	3,468	22·4	37·4	25·0
Ismailia "Bandar"	18,400	913	123	1,036	56·3	426	53	479	26·0	182	116	17·6	38·0	24·2
Port Said	85,400	3,710	295	4,005	46·9	1,851	170	2,021	23·7	641	648	16·0	31·6	32·1
Damietta	35,100	1,459	5	1,464	41·7	719	2	721	20·5	225	195	15·4	31·2	27·0
Suez	33,500	1,397	182	1,579	47·1	884	83	967	28·9	364	232	23·1	37·6	24·0
Lower Egypt:—														
Benha	19,900	796	7	803	40·4	522	5	527	26·5	167	147	20·8	31·7	27·9
Damanhûr	52,400	2,456	2	2,458	46·9	1,506	4	1,510	28·8	572	369	23·3	37·9	24·4
Mansûra...	53,500	2,399	36	2,435	45·5	1,304	17	1,321	24·7	409	348	16·8	31·0	26·3
Shibîn el Kôm	28,400	1,386	6	1,392	49·0	579	4	583	20·5	184	105	13·2	31·6	18·0
Tanta	79,800	3,726	19	3,745	46·9	2,475	12	2,487	31·2	772	675	20·6	31·0	27·1
Zagazig	44,000	1,915	20	1,935	44·0	1,218	14	1,232	28·0	393	296	20·3	31·9	24·0
Upper Egypt:—														
Asyût	54,500	2,598	8	2,606	47·8	1,758	4	1,762	32·3	655	521	25·1	37·2	29·6
Aswân	11,500	543	1	544	47·3	462	2	464	40·3	150	140	27·6	32·3	30·2
Beni Suef	33,800	1,902	7	1,909	56·5	1,295	4	1,299	38·4	510	372	26·7	39·3	28·6
Faiyûm	48,100	2,862	5	2,867	59·6	2,930	—	1,930	40·1	860	498	30·0	44·6	25·8
Giza	20,100	1,262	—	1,262	62·8	844	—	844	42·0	377	233	29·9	44·7	27·6
Minya	37,000	2,128	9	2,137	57·8	1,537	3	1,540	41·6	594	469	27·8	38·6	30·5
Qena	24,400	1,413	—	1,413	57·9	950	—	950	38·9	396	214	28·0	41·7	22·5
Sohâg	21,800	1,270	1	1,271	58·3	852	1	853	39·1	330	231	26·0	38·7	27·1
TOTAL	1,982,900	96,629	2,932	99,561	50·2	60,825	1,783	62,608	31·6	23,055	16,879	23·2	36·8	27·0

2.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of applications for licences for establishments falling under Class 1 dealt with during 1924 was 735 as compared with 626 in 1923, 565 in 1922, 478 in 1921 and 263 in 1920.

A statistical table showing in detail the types of 1st class establishments proposed for licences and dealt with in 1924 is hereunder mentioned.

302 Ministerial *Arrêtés* laying down additional conditions to improve the sanitary condition of various existing establishments were approved by the Administration during 1924.

A statistical table showing in detail these Ministerial *Arrêtés* is mentioned on page 26.

A general statistical table showing the number of all types of establishments licensed under the Health Division of the Schedule of Etablissements Insalubres and existing in the whole of Egypt up to 31st December 1924 is inserted on page 28.

It will be observed from this table that the number of 1st Class Establishments is 4,839; 2nd Class Establishments 48,944; 3rd Class Establishments 8,464; total number of the three classes being 62,247.

TABLE III.—Details of the applications for licences for Establishments falling under Class 1 of the Law of August 1904 (Public and Cattle Markets included) which were dealt with in 1924 :—

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under Consideration	TOTAL.
Sweetmeat factories	37	3	13	13	66
Sweetmeat and pastry factories	2	—	—	—	2
Jam factories	1	—	—	—	1
Pastry and alimentary paste ests.	17	—	1	2	20
Public bakeries	145	5	9	35	194
Dairies	37	2	7	7	53
Dairy, cheese and butter est.	1	—	—	—	1
Cheese factories	1	—	—	—	1
Butter and cheese factories	10	—	1	7	18
Natural butter factories	2	—	1	—	3
Butter substitute factories	2	—	—	4	6
Rice husking establishments	13	—	—	1	14
Corn grinding and rice husking establishments	92	—	9	5	126
Corn grinding and cotton ginning establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Corn grinding and sugar-cane crushing establishments	—	1	—	—	1
Corn grinding, rice-husking and sesame pressing establishments	1	—	—	1	2
Corn grinding and electricity engendering establishments	—	—	—	1	1
Sugar-cane crushing establishments	4	—	—	3	7
Ice-cream factories	12	1	11	1	25
Ice factories	4	—	—	1	5
Aerated water factories	21	1	4	5	31
Beer factories	—	—	—	1	1
Distilleries	9	—	1	2	12
Public and swimming baths	4	1	1	1	7
Cotton ginning factories	9	—	—	5	14
Tobacco and cigarette factories	2	—	—	—	2
Fish *halaqas*	9	—	1	1	11
Fessikh factories	9	—	—	—	9
Meat Preserving establishments	5	1	1	—	7
Soap factories	9	1	3	—	13
Wax factories	2	—	—	—	2
Tanneries	2	—	1	2	5
Flax scutching establishment	—	—	—	1	1
Sewage depots	1	—	—	—	1
Depots of chemical products	—	—	—	1	1
Hospitals	—	—	—	1	1
Public and cattle markets	31	5	2	11	49
Public markets without cattle	9	2	—	2	13
Vegetable and fruit markets	4	—	—	—	4
Food markets	1	—	—	1	2
Macaroni factories	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL	509	23	67	136	735

MINISTERIAL "ARRÊTÉS."

TABLE IV.—The draft *arrêtés* laying down additional conditions for establishments possessing permits under the Law of August 1904 (Etablissements Insalubres) approved in 1924 are as follows :—

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number.	TOTAL.
Alexandria :—		
Public bakeries	39	
Public stables	26	
Groceries	22	
Sweetmeat factories	16	
Grocery, petroleum and alcohol establishments	13	
Blacksmiths establishments	12	
Butcheries	7	
Wood depots	6	
Oil mills	7	
Depots of spiritual liquors	5	
Flour depots	5	
Public cookshops	4	
Carpentry shops	4	
Soap factories	4	
Fessikh depots	4	
Metal tinning establishments	3	
Balât factories	4	
Grocery depots	3	
Establishments for the sale of food articles	3	
Establishments for the sale of oils	3	
Milkshops	2	
Tinsmith shops	2	
Poultry shops	2	
Ironing of clothes establishments	2	
Dyeshops	3	
Tanneries	2	
Cattle *zeribas*	1	
Alcohol depots	1	
Shop for the sale of vegetables	1	
Frying and roasting establishments	1	
Tibn depot	1	
Coffee grinding establishments	1	
Fruit depot	1	
Rag depot	1	
Cotton cleaning establihment	1	
Peas oven	1	
Corn-mills	1	
Pickling establishments	1	
Meat preserving etablishment	1	
Public laundries	1	
Tripery	1	
Tobacco factory	1	
Alcohol and benzine establishment	1	
Carob mill	1	
Heavy iron and copper foundries	1	222
Cairo :—		
Public stables	10	
Oil-mills	5	
Cattle *zeribas*	3	
Establishments for curdling milk	1	
Milkshops	1	
Butcheries	1	
Public baths	1	
Sweetmeat factories	1	
Wax factories	1	
Tanneries	1	
Tripery cookshops	1	
Public kitchens	1	
Frying and roasting of meat	1	
Bouza factories	1	
Shops for the sale of vegetables	1	
Bakeries	1	31
Carried forward	253	253

TABLE IV.—MINISTERIAL "ARRÊTÉS" (*continued*).

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	253	253
Daqahliya Province :—		
Public bakeries	3	
Public swimming Baths	2	
Oil-shop	1	
Grocery and flour depot	1	
Depot for fresh skins	1	
Oil-mill	1	9
Gharbiya Province :—		
Sweetmeat factories	2	
Distillery	1	
Corn grinding establishment	1	
Cookshop	1	
Oil-mill	1	6
Sharqiya Province :—		
Aerated water factories	2	
Spiritual liquor establishment	1	
Oil-mill	1	4
Qalyûbiya Province :—		
Groceries	2	
Stable	1	3
Beheira Province :—		
Oil-mill	1	1
Damietta Governorate :—		
Rice husking establishment	7	7
Suez Governorate :—		
Public bakeries	4	4
Port-Said Governorate :—		
Sweetmeat factory	1	
Public bakery	1	2
Beni-Suef Province :—		
Establishment for ironing clothes	1	1
Faiyûm Province :—		
Cotton ginning and corn grinding establishments	4	
Corn grinding establishments	2	
Cotton ginning establishment	1	7
Minya Province :—		
Public cattle market	1	1
Asyût Province :—		
Oil-mill	1	1
Qena Province :—		
Grocery	1	
Bouza establishment	1	2
Assuân Province :—		
Aerated water factory	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	302	302

TABLE V.—"ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES" OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																
	CAIRO.																
	Esbekiya.	Shubra.	Bulaq 1 and 2.	Wasli.	Zeitoun.	Abdin.	Muski.	Old Cairo.	Sayeda Zeinab.	Bab el Shaʿriya.	Gamaliya.	Khalifa.	Darb el Ahmar.	Helwan.	El Gomrok.	Manshia.	El Labban.
CLASS I.—*Category A "Saha."*																	
Aerated water factories	7	5	8	2	2	—	3	—	1	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	1
Preserved meat factories	2	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Natural butter factories	12	6	—	1	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter substitute factories	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Milk bottling and canning establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar refineries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food markets	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale fish markets	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fesikh factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12
Fish preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ovens and bakeries	65	46	72	53	19	24	45	14	75	61	79	57	74	8	69	29	67
Sweetmeat factories	13	7	15	1	1	10	38	4	8	16	32	7	8	1	22	15	9
Vegetable and fruit preserving factories	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies (sale of milk, etc.)	23	13	5	18	9	20	4	—	28	—	25	9	19	5	9	14	9
Ice-cream factories and depots	11	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	3	1	—	2	—	1	1	3
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	18	2	16	19	3	9	27	3	11	23	7	1	2	1	25	20	25
Sugar-cane factories, etc., by mechanical motors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Starch factories	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breweries and beer factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer bottling establishments	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Alcohol factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Distilleries	15	—	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	4	10	12
Slaughter-houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice factories	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cold storage establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphalt and bitumen factories	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Match factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public baths	1	—	6	1	—	4	2	1	8	4	19	9	17	1	2	1	3
Cotton ginning factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice-husking factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Crematoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embalming establishments (human bodies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India rubber factories	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paper factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	10	3	4	2	—	—	4	3	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	3	6
Tanneries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral acids and chemical product fact.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Depots of chemical products, except mineral acids and chemical manures	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Sewage and refuse depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Manufactories of manure from sewage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knacker's yards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco and cigarette factories	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Establishments for the making of Alcoholic Liquors or Wines without Distillation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pressing and Cleaning Cotton Establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL CLASS I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—*Category A "Saha."*																	
Groceries (*baqqals*)	763	874	688	457	316	395	361	269	657	432	537	351	651	299	374	202	233
Retail oil shops (vegetable oils)	26	—	66	1	13	3	—	34	—	21	14	24	—	6	—	2	5
Wholesale grocery depots	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	2	—	95	53	9
Flour depots	64	55	114	30	4	62	69	42	80	67	60	67	98	13	41	9	47
Vinegar factories	3	2	3	3	—	—	2	—	5	2	1	1	2	—	—	2	—
Public kitchens	98	24	23	16	26	43	54	9	33	22	48	12	20	11	12	63	35
Sugar-cane factories, (not by Mech. motor)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Fesikh depots	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	4	3	5
Pickle (*turshy*) factories	2	2	7	4	—	—	2	4	1	5	1	4	3	—	4	3	5

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1924.

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.														TOTAL.
El ʿAttarin.	Mina el Basal.	Karmûz.	El Mina.	Muharram Bey.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Behcira.	Gharbîya.	Daqahlîya.	Sharqîya.	Minûfîya.	Qalyûbîya.	Giza.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.	
4	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	4	9	5	11	6	9	5	5	—	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	134
1	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	71
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	24	—	1	—	10	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	4	4	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	—	1	6	—	3	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
45	79	101	—	18	48	—	50	130	144	59	168	84	51	28	22	18	8	16	57	23	2	20	6	2,024
8	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	16	16	20	56	38	26	23	13	9	10	5	9	2	4	4	—	476
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
25	4	2	—	8	8	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	283
6	1	37	—	—	11	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
19	25	30	—	5	2	—	7	2	9	4	13	2	3	2	1	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	344
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	43	—	17	1	79
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	1	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	103
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	5	2	—	2	4	—	3	—	7	2	—	—	—	32
—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	4	6	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	35
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	40	3	3	13	4	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	—	1	—	126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	53	8	11	7	7	—	9	8	10	2	—	—	—	132
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	37	42	101	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
2	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	62
—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	15	60	1	—	—	—	26	4	1	31	—	3	1	216
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,839
235	298	684	—	95	380	—	226	356	568	1717	3759	1562	1660	1902	778	789	760	770	640	739	412	459	315	26,963
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	469	106	305	227	29	54	46	78	150	17	80	32	54	21	80	2,262
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	47	8	36	7	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	8	1	—	—	419
14	45	72	—	8	12	—	4	12	143	26	60	15	7	1	4	24	1	—	—	46	2	—	13	1,431
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	36
49	29	10	—	14	43	—	29	8	72	37	115	73	79	32	25	40	22	22	73	52	49	34	29	1,485
5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	37	5	417	—	489
—	—	3	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	5	12	13	14	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	78
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	4	9	7	—	—	1	4	1	2	6	8	—	—	1	108

TABLE V.—"ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES" OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																	
	CAIRO.																	
	Ezbekiya.	Shubra.	Bulâq 1 and 2.	Wâli.	Zeitûn.	ʿAbdîn.	Muski.	Old Cairo.	Sayeda Zeinab.	Babel Shaʿriya.	Gamâliya.	Khalîfa.	Darbel Ahmar.	Helwân.	El Gumruk.	Manshiya.	El Labbân.
Oil-mills	4	3	7	—	—	1	1	2	6	10	7	3	5	1	2	—	3
Corn-mills	4	13	9	5	7	2	—	3	9	—	5	9	6	8	3	—	1
Buza and fermented drink factories	4	2	5	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	1	4	2	1	—	—	6
Pig sties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tripe factories	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	13
Dye works	3	14	41	7	—	5	5	18	10	30	42	11	42	16	6	7	12
Bricks, tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (permanent)	—	13	8	1	3	—	—	50	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks, tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (temporary on Nile banks and in towns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—
Gypsum mills	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	5	4	5	8	4	2	—	—	1
Rag and bone stores	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glue factories (from animal matter)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catgut works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depots of hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public and cattle markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Calcination of bones factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal charcoal factories (from bones)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public laundries	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Mills for beating, carding, and pressing of wool, hair, etc.	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rag teasing establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and twine factories	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Industrial estab. employing animals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mills for grinding grains and husks, etc.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Depots and Establishments for sale of Butter and Butter Substitute	—	1	—	—	—	6	69	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Establishments for grinding coffee or other grains worked by animals or mech. motors	4	1	8	—	—	1	3	—	8	3	2	—	9	—	3	6	5
Vegetable and Fruit Markets (Khadra)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
CLASS II.—*Category B "Saha."*																	
Public stables	36	155	124	46	45	20	10	66	60	75	46	45	58	19	94	4	102
Zeribas for animals	—	8	3	1	—	3	—	—	23	50	23	7	8	2	—	—	—
Cattle sheds, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories for beverages other than aerated and alcoholic	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retail *fessikh* establishments	11	8	30	4	—	4	—	5	11	15	4	—	17	—	4	1	4
Frying and roasting ests. (meat, fish, etc.)	175	271	386	125	57	208	170	162	206	180	176	147	246	56	62	33	70
Chicken incubator buildings	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS III.—*Category A "Saha."*																	
Retting of hemp and flax for trade purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime and gypsum kilns, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Brick fields, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tile works, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potteries, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Clothes ironing establishments	199	82	72	118	74	183	59	118	127	61	40	40	81	32	34	27	19
Depots of cement and gypsum	30	30	39	20	10	17	6	3	29	7	5	5	1	1	11	2	16
Konafa Manufacturing Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	5	—
CLASS III.—*Category B "Saha."*																	
Butcher's shops	126	86	95	81	45	62	93	48	88	81	59	47	83	65	41	78	32
Fresh fish shops	24	1	2	2	3	1	20	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	17	2
Shops for sale of birds and game	26	4	4	20	3	9	37	—	6	4	2	3	7	6	4	20	8
Shops for sale of vegetables and fruit	79	40	46	43	29	45	112	12	65	41	13	38	25	12	114	80	45
TOTAL CLASS III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1924 (*continued*).

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.													TOTAL
El 'Attarin.	Mina el Basal.	Karmúz.	El Mina.	Moharram Bey.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryút.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia	Behéra.	Gharbíya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minúfiya.	Qalyúbiya.	Giza.	Fáyúm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Assyút.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswán.	
1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	36	1	9	45	22	25	4	7	1	1	1	—	6	61	66	13	360
2	8	11	—	—	2	—	1	40	4	78	144	126	50	56	75	107	33	70	34	115	68	75	20	1,203
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	—	15	4	—	—	1	2	3	6	11	3	—	114
—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	34
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	1	5	12	—	—	7	5	13	—	—	—	—	94
2	2	21	—	2	—	—	4	32	8	99	351	160	273	392	209	322	204	196	297	188	355	110	14	3,510
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	10	30	2	48	97	59	96	90	19	47	10	44	31	54	29	23	—	778
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	36	6	1	46	—	131
—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	59
—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	9	31	10	11	12	8	1	1	4	88	2	1	—	2	149
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	35	15	26	17	10	15	8	11	34	14	11	—	2	226
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	18	—	60
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	149	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	269
12	4	4	—	—	3	—	3	6	6	1	14	5	7	—	—	1	8	1	6	1	2	20	—	157
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	12
14	145	421	—	93	65	—	20	22	50	30	133	106	63	13	6	5	9	—	18	9	1	3	2	2,233
—	—	115	—	4	19	—	6	2	23	—	16	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	10	42	—	377
—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	—	—	—	11	—	—	19	—	1	8	—	—	79
1	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	8	1	8	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	47
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	12	3	20	70	15	20	53	13	2	8	4	13	18	57	—	—	429
54	88	160	—	25	132	—	41	94	83	127	385	158	89	149	70	147	81	50	94	121	82	—	6	4,966
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	16	8	5	27	7	5	15	1	16	31	36	40	4	219
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,944
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	16	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	2	—	21	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	2	5	10	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	5	57
58	10	39	—	26	58	—	25	24	82	26	143	80	50	39	34	27	33	29	42	63	28	47	14	2,243
11	15	15	—	5	18	—	4	6	16	—	28	8	11	8	5	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	390
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
45	25	41	—	15	57	—	21	38	16	96	387	140	109	131	131	148	114	81	148	215	101	122	45	3,436
2	—	4	—	1	7	—	—	20	7	9	12	15	—	1	1	2	3	—	4	—	7	2	4	182
4	4	3	—	2	10	—	7	—	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	209
63	45	78	—	22	107	—	25	80	56	72	165	70	37	26	13	10	36	9	26	22	4	23	8	1,836
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,893
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,944
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,464
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,247

3.—CEMETERIES AND PRIVATE TOMBS.

The attached tables show :—

1. Work done during 1924 in connection with newly created cemeteries or additions to existing cemeteries.

2. Special authorisations given by the Department during 1924 for burial in private tombs not situated within cemeteries.

3. Cases of encroachments on cemetery land dealt with by legal action.

TABLE VI.— WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH CEMETERIES DURING 1924.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	NEW CEMETERIES.				OLD CEMETERIES.					
	Established.	Enlarged.	Roads for Cemeteries.	Cases under Consideration.	Surrounded by Pillars.	Authorized.	Portions Condemned.	Whole Condemned.	DISAFFECTED. Already disaffected.	DISAFFECTED. Under disaffection
PROVINCES.										
Gharbîya	3	3	3	69	11	3	—	3	3	27
Beheira	3	—	1	48	15	2	—	1	2	8
Minûfiya	—	1	—	37	5	6	—	4	4	20
Sharqiya	1	1	—	68	10	—	—	1	1	8
Daqahlîya	—	—	—	42	3	1	—	—	2	16
Qalyûbîya	1	1	—	28	4	—	—	1	2	9
Giza	—	—	—	32	3	—	—	—	1	6
Beni Suef	—	1	—	21	4	1	—	—	—	6
Faiyûm	2	1	2	34	9	—	—	—	—	5
Minya	3	1	3	39	—	—	—	1	—	11
Asyût	—	1	—	27	3	—	—	—	1	11
Girga	3	2	—	51	13	—	—	6	1	—
Qena	1	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aswân	4	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	1	6
GOVERNORATES.										
Cairo	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	12	10	576	80	13	—	17	19	133

TABLE VII.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING 1924 FOR BURIAL IN PRIVATE TOMBS NOT SITUATED WITHIN CEMETERIES.

Provinces.	Number of Authorized Tombs.	Cases Under Consideration.
Qalyûbîya	1	1
Gharbîya...	2	5
Sharqîya...	1	1
Beni Suef	—	1
Girga	1	—
Qena	1	—
TOTAL	6	8

TABLE VIII.—LEGAL ACTIONS BROUGHT BY THE CONTENTIEUX AGAINST ENCROACHERS ON CEMETERY LANDS DURING 1924.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	Judgment in Government's Favour.	Judgment against Government.	Encroachment adjusted or not proved.	Cases administratively settled.	Cases under Consideration.
PROVINCES.					
Qalyûbiya	—	—	1	1	27
Gharbîya	1	—	2	9	110
Beheira	4	—	—	6	124
Daqahliya	1	1	1	—	5
Sharqiya	1	—	2	2	97
Minûfiya	—	—	1	—	67
Giza	—	—	—	—	41
Faiyûm	8	—	1	—	68
Beni Suef	—	—	—	1	14
Minya	—	—	—	—	21
Asyût	—	—	—	1	19
Girga	—	—	—	—	57
Qena	—	—	—	8	19
Aswân	—	—	1	1	6
GOVERNORATES.					
Cairo	—	—	—	—	3
Damietta	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	15	1	9	34	721

4.—BIRKAS.

The number of private birkas inspected during 1924 and found to constitute a danger to public health amounted to 159 covering an area of 168 feddans.

The Law No. 5 of 1914 relating to the filling in or draining of such birkas has consequently been enforced on the owners of these Birkas.

The following table shows the number and area of Government Birkas filled in during 1924 at the request of the Public Health Administration, same having been found to constitute a danger to public health :—

TABLE IX.—LIST OF GOVERNMENT *Birkas* FILLED IN DURING THE YEAR 1924.

PROVINCES.	Number of *Birkas* filled in.	TOTAL AREA.			
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.
Beheira	1	—	19	—	3325·66
Gharbîya	2	—	12	6	2144·18
Daqahliya	7	1	19	—	7526·49
Minûfiya	5	4	6	20	17,999·37
Sharqîya	5	4	4	15	17,612·84
Qalyûbiya	1	—	8	12	1487·8
Giza	30	1	12	5	6337·72
Beni Suef	3	1	8	14	5703·21
Minya	6	1	23	18	8357·90
Asyût	1	—	2	—	350·07
Girga	4	—	19	4	3354·83
Qena	5	—	22	16	3967·45
Aswân	1	—	6	—	1050·21
TOTAL	71	18	20	14	79,217·01

5.—MOSQUES.

(*a*) Private Mosques.

The following is a statement of the work which has been carried out in connection with the improvement of the ablution and drainage systems of private mosques throughout the Country :

Table X.—Private Mosques dealt with in 1924.

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablution system of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	—	6	6
Ablution system of old private mosques requiring repairs :—			
Number opened for use after repair	1	108	109
„ closed for want of repair	10	693	703
„ under repair...	63	476	539
Plans of new private mosques approved during 1924	—	20	20

A sum of L.E. 2,500 has been granted in 1924–1925 Budget for the sanitation of mosques belonging to the Wakfs Ministry. This sum represents the Government share of the cost of the sanitary installations for these mosques, some of which have already been finished and some are still under execution.

The following is a statement showing the work done in connection with these mosques up to end of 1924 :—

Ministry of Wakf's Mosques dealt with in 1924.

Plans and estimation of sanitary installations approved (work still in progress)	11
Sanitary installations approved in 1923 but work completed and drainage system opened in 1924	5

6.—PROTECTION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES.

Arrêtés were issued and published in the Official Journl for preventing the pollution of drinking water during 1924 at the following localities :—

El Fikrya.	Minya.
Shebin el Kôm.	Minûfiya.
Suez.	
El Marg.	Qalyûbîya.
Cairo.	
Shebîn el Qanâter.	Qalyûbîya.
Tanta.	Gharbîya.

7.—SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

Sites for slaughterhouses at the following villages were approved during 1924 :—

Shubra el Balad.	Qalyûbîya.
Delta Barrage.	,,
Bagûr.	Minûfiya.
Embaba.	Giza.
Atfeeh.	,,
Hawamdia.	,,
Saft Abu Girg.	Minya.

Sites for the slaughtering of animals for food in villages where no slaughterhouses exist were approved in the following villages :—

Aghour el Kobra.	Qalyûbîya.
Qotûr.	Gharbîya.
Dalgamûn.	,,
Tanbodi	Minûfiya.
Tema el Ameda.	Minya.
Om el Kossour.	Asyût.

8.—SEWAGE DEPOTOIRS.

No new sites or sewage Depotoirs were approved in 1924 but questions of new sites for Damietta, Sherbin, Kafr el-Sheikh, Zefta, Helwan and Luxor are still under consideration.

9.—PROSTITUTION.

The following tables indicate the places to which the Regulations regarding "*Maison de tolérance*" were applied and also certain information regarding the prostitutes examined during 1924 :—

TABLE XI.—SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES IN MARKAZES DURING THE YEAR 1924.

PLACE.	Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations.	DISEASES		
			Syphilis.	Gonorrhae.	Other Diseases.
GOVERNORATES.					
Cairo ... Egyptians	843	25,807	51	1,374	127
Cairo ... Europeans	287	12,575	21	390	24
Alexandria	1,463	41,574	30	538	297
Port Said	349	12,873	11	115	18
Ismailia	145	6,330	1	57	1
Suez	173	5,080	7	197	12
Damietta	4	134	—	6	—
PROVINCES.					
Beheira :—					
Damanhûr	159	8,268	11	110	5
Shubrakhit	18	408	1	1	—
Gharbîya :—					
Tanta	205	4,829	8	89	14
Disûq	40	727	2	9	—
Kafr el Zaiyât	29	357	—	6	1
Mehalla el Kubra	84	2,035	12	10	—
Kafr el Sheikh	27	2,054	—	11	2
Minûfiya :—					
Shebîn el Kôm	14	280	5	17	1
Minûf	17	251	9	—	—
Sharqiya :—					
Zagazig	105	2,822	14	89	—
Bilbeis	23	43	3	11	1
Faqûs	15	751	3	3	—
Ibrahîmiya	16	432	—	—	—
Daqahliya :—					
Mansûra	154	2,932	43	161	—
Mit Ghamr	75	1,443	1	11	—
Simbillâwein	39	311	—	4	—
Qalyûbiya :—					
Benha	31	620	7	45	3
Giza :—					
Giza	19	585	21	28	—
Imbâba	24	745	5	2	1
Beni Suef :—					
Beni Suef	71	2,160	4	82	5

TABLE XI.—SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES IN MARKAZES DURING THE YEAR 1924 (*contd.*).

PLACE.	Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations.	DISEASES.		
			Syphilis.	Gonorrhae.	Other Diseases.
PROVINCES (*contd*).					
Faiyûm :—					
Faiyûm	54	1,789	4	27	3
Minya :—					
Minya	87	4,000	35	166	1
Beni Mazâr	23	1,029	2	2	—
Asyût :—					
Asyût	139	3,728	28	219	8
Manfalût	34	928	2	10	—
Mellawi	28	1,325	—	5	—
Rôda	29	39	2	8	—
Abu Tig	77	1,316	2	11	—
Girga :—					
Souhâg	108	1,860	8	35	—
Tahta	23	444	—	2	5
Akhmîm...	13	436	3	13	1
Girga	47	888	2	11	—
Balyâna	49	818	44	17	—
Qena :—					
Qena	57	1,625	9	52	1
Isna...	71	1,599	7	52	4
Nagᶜ Hammâdi	34	1,158	—	9	—
Farshût	17	524	—	2	—
Deshna	11	497	—	9	—
Luxor	57	1,335	1	36	1
Qûs	29	368	1	17	1
Aswân :—					
Aswân	13	53	1	18	1
TOTAL... ...	5,429	162,185	421	4,088	539

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES TREATED IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Prostitutes.	DISEASES.		
		Syphilis.	Gonorrhae.	Other Diseases.
Cairo ... ... { Lock Hospital	268	21	390	24
{ El Hod el Marsoud	2,589	679	1,910	—
Alexandria... { Europeans	412	41	236	135
{ Egyptians	723	172	401	150
Port Said	211	34	130	47
Damietta	6	3	2	1
Suez	275	8	254	13
Mansûra...	204	43	161	—
Zagazig	103	14	89	—
Benha	55	7	45	3
Tanta	239	57	169	13
Shibîn el Kôm	23	5	17	1
Damanhûr	126	11	110	5
Beni Suef	91	4	82	5
Faiyûm	34	4	27	3
Minya	202	35	166	1
Asyût	255	28	219	8
Sohâg	161	24	137	—
Qena	159	12	141	6
Isna...	63	7	52	4
Aswân	13	1	18	1
TOTAL	6,212	1,210	4,756	420

SANITARY INSPECTION SECTION.

Creation of the Section.

The Department having noticed that the sanitary work–specially in Provinces–required more effective control and supervision by an organized authority, created this Section to supervise the work and ensure the efficient execution of the sanitary duties on systematic lines.

In order to give effect to this scheme, the Country was divided into four sections, each of which was entrusted to a senior inspector of the technical staff, with a wide experience in health work.

The section was created on June 1, 1924, and put in charge of the Inspector-General; and, at the same time, an Inspector was appointed for each of the following divisions:

1st Division.—Under the Senior of the four Inspectors. It comprises Gharbîya, Minûfiya, Beheira Provinces and Damietta Governorate; Headquarters at Tanta.

2nd Division.—Circumscription: Gîza, Qalûbîya, Sharqîya and Daqahlîya Provinces and Canal Governorate; Headquarters at Zagazig.

3rd Division.—Circumscription: Asyût, Minya, Beni Suef and Faiyûm Provinces; Headquarters at Minya.

4th Division.—Circumscription: Girga, Qena and Aswân Provinces; Headquarters at Qena.

It is evident that this valuable scheme has produced the best results as it includes the inspection of all sanitary, administrative and clerical work of the Public Health Inspectorates and their branches within the circumscription of each division.

As regards the four Divisional Inspectors, they have discharged their duties quite satisfactorily since the creation of this section, having carried out regular periodical inspections of all the branches within their circumscription.

The Department has been able, with the assistance of these inspectors, to be well acquainted with the behaviour and work of its officials and employees in the Provinces, and also to induce them to be diligent in carrying out their duties, with the result that the work of the branches is steadily improving. Every member of the Provincial Staff has become alert in his duties and in avoiding any negligence. The policy of the Department also is to entertain every complaint and carefully investigate it, with a view to the punishment of any person guilty of neglect of duty, this has led to beneficial results as regards the work.

The following is a description of the work performed by this Section since it was formed.

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.

The Divisional Inspectors having noticed the spread of plague, typhus and relapsing fevers and other infectious diseases in different localities of the country, displayed great activity in making as many tours of inspection as possible and in organising the cordons and epidemic stores. They took effective measures to combat these severe epidemics and infectious diseases, and gave their advice and guidance as to the various methods to be adopted in this connection. Some of the Divisional Inspectors communicated with the Mudirs with the object of inducing the inhabitants to establish fever hospitals in the important bandars and towns. They have also controlled the vaccination work against plague and smallpox.

The Divisional Inspectors also supervised the work of observation of pilgrims and their contacts and of passengers arriving in Egyptian Ports to ensure the satisfactory performance of these duties so that it was possible to save the Country from epidemics. They also took an interest in the issue to the poor of free medicine from the Government Dispensaries attached to Public Health Offices, as well as giving first aid to injured persons of this class of people.

In this connection, it would be useful to endeavour to make the Provincial Councils allot certain funds in their budgets for supplying the necessary drugs and appliances to the first aid chests, which the Department has supplied to the first aid barbers.

The Divisional Inspectors have issued important instructions to Medical Officers to make constant tours of inspection in their Markazes so that they may be well aware of the sanitary conditions and take immediate precautions when necessary. To facilitate this, an attendant has to be appointed to each Medical Officer ; the latter should be encouraged to keep a motor car or a motor cycle, or he should be supplied with a book of Railway Transport Warrants. Every Markaz Medical Officer should also be provided with petty cash not less than L.E. 1 and not exceeding L.E. 3 according to the importance of the Markaz whether there are infectious diseases or not.

Births and Deaths.

Inspection has been made of this branch of work to ensure the carrying out of Departmental Orders and Regulations issued in connection therewith. Instructions were given as regards advising mothers to take care of their children, and the inhabitants have been induced to establish Dispensaries for the Children. The Medical Officers have been shown how to discover the increase or decrease in the death rate and also how to trace relationship between persons recently deceased, so that villages in which there appears an increase of mortality or those suspected of being infected, can be put under observation. Cultures and blood specimens are taken from suspected cases for examination in order to establish a diagnosis, so as to indicate the appropriate precautionary measures for combating the diseases and preventing their spread. The Medical Officers have been also instructed to inspect villages in which the number of deaths notified is below normal in order to discover if secret burial is taking place and to put an end to it if discovered.

The Medical Officers were also given instructions to be careful in controlling the registration work in births and deaths Books, they are very important documents and have to be referred to in criminal and civil cases etc.

It is hoped that factors of increase of mortality, in certain villages, will be decreased.

Vaccination.

The Inspectors have carefully controlled the primary vaccination of children and the prosecution of persons who did not bring their children within the statutory period for vaccination against small pox.

It has been noticed that a great number of sanitary and first aid barbers do not vaccinate children yet have the names recorded by the aid of Sarrafs in the registers as having been successfully vaccinated. The necessary instructions have been given to control this work by periodically verifying the vaccinations *i.e.* by checking the entries in the registers against an examination of the children, to ascertain whether the records are in accordance with the facts. The inspectors have also prevented vaccination being performed by barbers in bandar towns and seen that the vaccination by barbers in villages is supervised by Medical Officers as far as possible.

In this connection, the Department is of opinion that Sanitary and First Aid Barbers should be paid and that it is preferable to select persons in possession of the Primary Education Certificate in order that they may be trustworthy and reliable persons. The Government will by this means save a lot of lives which are now lost as a result of negligence and concealment of infectious diseases cases at the beginning of an outbreak.

Necessary arrangements have been made to keep the vaccination articles such as lancets in a serviceable condition.

Unhealthy establishments.

Instructions have been given for the inspection of all Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments in most Markazes which was done in some and about to be done in the rest by the efforts of the Divisional Inspectors, who insist upon the instructions and orders of the Department being carried out. They call upon Medical Officers to continue paying visits to these places, to prepare Ministerial *arrêtés* when necessary and to draw up *procès-verbaux* of contravention against those who fail to fulfil the sanitary conditions

required ; after being repeatedly warned to do so. If these conditions are not complied with, the establishment may be closed.

General Sanitation.

Mosques.—The Divisional Inspectors induced the Medical Officers of Markazes and Out-posts to pay visits to the Mosques and advise those in charge of these mosques as to the repairs required to their sanitary and ablutionary systems and see that such repairs are made.

Birkas, Cemeteries, Abattoirs, etc.—The Inspectors have taken much interest in connection with filling in, or draining of birkas, or stocking them with fish for the destruction of mosquito larvae, as well as filling in of marshy land. In connection with the campaign against malaria, certain drains were widened and cleared. Attention was also drawn to the selection of cemetery sites, slaughtering sites, abattoirs, the disposal of sewage in places removed from habitations and inducing the public to establish public latrines and urinals. The public were also advised not to throw their refuse, or bathe or wash their clothes in the Nile

Drinking Water.—The Inspectors have also, during the period of irrigation rotations, taken great care in examining the drinking water, at times when only a very small quantity of water exists in main or branch canals, and therefore liable to contamination by the people and cattle passing through them, rendering the water unfit for drinking purposes owing to the presence of germs which cause the spread of various diseases such as dysentery, mucous diarrhoea, typhoid and paratyphoid, with the resultant danger of an increased death rate especially among children.

Inhabitants very often drink from water in irrigation drains which is very dangerous. It was thought advisable therefore to use tanks for storing water in such places during the time of irrigation rotations in villages where the use of water obtained from Abyssinian pumps is not recommended either owing to its unpalatable taste or because it contains salts or other substances which are injurious to health. In this connection it may be mentioned that a Committe has been formed to deal with questions concerning the drinking water of the Country, from all points of view, and it is hoped that it will begin work shortly.

Divisional inspectors should be appointed as members of the Provincial Councils, their collaboration being important for the carrying out of sanitary projects.

Examination of Milk Samples.—The Inspectors took great interest in the examination of milk. They controlled the work of taking and analysing milk samples according to instructions laid down for the purpose.

Summer Resorts.—The Department paid attention to Abukir and Ras-el-Bar Summer resorts. Some of the Divisional Inspectors were detailed to inspect the sanitary condition of these two resorts and they have submitted reports embodying important suggestions for the improvement of their condition.

Anti-Scorpion Serum.—It was found necessary to arrange that Anti-Scorpion Serum should be easily obtained by the public, so that first aid may be given with the least possible delay. It would be better if this serum were handed over to the sanitary and first-aid barbers in the various towns. Arrangements are being made for carrying this out.

Medico-Legal Cases.—The Department devoted considerable attention to medico-legal cases treated by its Medical Officers. In dealing with this question the Department had in view the benefit and safety of the patients themselves. To avoid the bad results which might occur from leaving the patients in their distant villages when they refuse to go to hospitals, preferring to be treated by the Medical Officers, thus affecting the reputation of such Medical Officers, it was decided that injured persons should remain near the residence of the Medical Officers during their treatment which should be carried out very carefully. Strict instructions were given for taking the greatest care in controlling the carrying out of this arrangement.

The Divisional Inspectors have examined some of the injured persons from time to time with the result that most of the cases treated were cured with no permanent disabilities resulting therefrom. Several reports have been received showing the good results obtained.

The total number of persons injured in criminal cases in Egypt during the year was 76,274 as shown in table No. 2.

TABLE I.—DETAILED LIST OF THE COMPLAINTS AND REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE SECTION DURING 1924.

Months.	Complaints against or Reports on.	Filed.			Giving notice.			Drawing attention.			Supervision of work.			Warning.			Reprimand.			Avertissement.			Fine.			Transfer.			Disciplinary Trial.			Discharge.			Under consideration.			REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	Complaints.	Secret Reports.	Ordinary Reports.	
July.	P.H. Inspectors ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* Both the complaint & the secret reportare against a single person who was referred to Parquet.
	Markaz M. Os. ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	
	Mowallidas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Clerks	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	* 1	* 1	—	—	—	4	—	—	
	Dispensary ... Tamurgies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Sais & Shaweeshes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
August.	P.H. Inspectors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	* One of the two barbers was suspended one month from duty.
	Markaz M. Os. ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	
	Clerks	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	Dispensary ... Tamurgies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sais & Shaweeshes.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Barbers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	* 2	—	—	
September.	P.H. Inspectors ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Markaz M. Os. ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	
	Clerks	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	
	Barbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October.	P.H. Inspectors ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Markaz M. Os. ...	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
	Clerks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
	Overseers (Etab. Insalubres) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Barbers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
November.	P.H. Inspectors ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Markaz M. Os. ...	6	—	1	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	
	Clerks	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Overseers (Etab. Insalubres) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sais & Shawishes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Farrashes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Barbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
December.	Markaz M. Os. ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	Clerks	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Store Keepers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sais & Shawishes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	61	—	4	10	—	4	16	1	5	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	6	10	—	18	4	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	2	63	—	5	

TABLE II.—MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS, YEAR 1924.

LOCALITY.	SLIGHT.		SERIOUS.		FATAL.		TOTAL.	
	Accid.	Crim.	Accid.	Crim.	Accid.	Crim.	Accid.	Crim.
Governorates :—								
Cairo	434	12,784	51	248	142	26	627	13,058
Alexandria	294	5,889	63	68	66	63	423	6,020
Canal	151	1,383	40	34	52	15	243	1,432
Suez	31	372	5	11	17	5	53	388
Damietta	20	430	12	8	14	11	46	449
Lower Egypt :—								
Dakahlia...	363	2,152	252	149	230	79	845	2,380
Sharkia	490	2,814	215	338	340	83	1,045	3,235
Qalioubia	251	1,439	129	164	148	52	528	1,655
Gharbia	898	4,576	420	630	601	184	1,919	5,390
Menoufia	433	3,657	222	270	316	153	971	4,080
Beheira	331	2,890	253	482	338	104	922	3,476
Upper Egypt :—								
Giza...	212	1,921	128	255	184	39	524	2,215
Beni-Suef	252	1,636	104	151	153	56	509	1,843
Fayoum	175	1,489	128	210	96	85	399	1,784
Minia	300	2,728	234	265	217	160	751	3,153
Asyût	658	3,573	311	526	363	238	1,332	4,337
Guirga	337	2,471	135	223	333	108	805	2,802
Kena	229	1,743	126	436	275	45	630	2,224
Asswan	143	432	52	36	109	9	304	477
TOTAL	6,002	54,379	2,880	4,540	3,994	1,515	12,876	63,398
							76,274	

HOSPITALS SECTION.

1.—GENERAL.

In Egypt there are 37 Government hospitals: General, Infectious, Venereal and Anthelmintic.

They are divided as follows:—

(*a*) 22 General Hospitals in: Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Port-Said, Damietta, Damanhûr, Tanta, Shibîn el Kôm, Mansûra, Zagazig, Benha, Kalyûb, Faîyûm, Beni Suef, Minya, Asyût, Suhâg, Tahta, Qena, Luxor, Isna and Aswân.

(*b*) 8 Infectious Diseases Hospitals of which 3 are administratively separated from the General Hospitals, *viz.* Abbasîya, Tanta and Port-Said Fever Hospitals, the other 5 being administratively attached to the General Hospitals of the following towns: Alexandria, Suez, Zagazig, Minya, and Qena.

(*c*) 2 Hospitals for Venereal Diseases: one in Cairo (Hod el Marsûd) and the other in Alexandria at Gabbary.

(*d*) 5 Anthelmintic, one at each of the following towns: Damanhûr, Tanta, Mansûra, Benha and Qalyûb.

The administration of Hod el Marsûd Lock Hospital has been separated from that of Kasr el Aini Hospital.

During the year 1924, the following hospitals have been established:—

(*a*) A General Hospital at Tahta:—

The erection and initial equipment of this hospital have been provided for by the local population as a memorial to the visit of His Majesty The King to Tahta in 1921.

Several feddans of land giving an estimated yearly income of L.E. 420 have been provided as an endowment. The hospital was inaugurated in 1924. The Ministry of Finance has allocated the necessary funds required for its administration and has approved the insertion of the income from the endowed land to the Department's General Budget.

(*b*) Infectious Diseases Hospital at Qena.

(*c*) Anthelmintic Hospital at Damanhûr.

In addition to these, the following two hospitals will shortly be completed:—

(*a*) Infectious Diseases Hospital at Mansûra. The erection of this hospital is in hand and it will be opened as soon as it is completed.

(*b*) The land necessary for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital at Asyût has been purchased and the building will shortly begin.

On the occasion of the visit of His Majesty The King to Maghagha in 1921, H.E. Saleh Lamloum el Saady Pasha decided to erect and initially equip a general Hospital at Bandar Maghagha as a memorial to this visit. He and his late father have provided an endowment of 202 feddans of land, the net annual income of which is estimated at L.E. 800.

The donor completed the erection and the initial equipment of this hospital during the year 1924, and requested the Department to appoint the necessary Staff for the administration of the hospital as a first step to its final handing over to the Department of Public Health.

Consequently the Hospital Staff were appointed for the remaining period of 1924 at the expense of the donors, and the Department requested the Ministry of Finance to agree to the funds required for this hopital's administration being added to the Department's Budget against the receipt of the annual income of the endowment.

Owing to the fact that the number of the existing hospitals in Egypt is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the inhabitants, and to the fact that some of the provincial councils and notables are disposed to erect hospitals and children's dispensaries for the treatment of

the poor, the Department has, on the approval of the Ministry of Finance, issued a circular to all Provincial Councils expressing its willingness to assist, encourage and furnish them with all the directions for the erection and initial equipment.

The Department has also requested the Ministry of Finance to approve the addition to its Budget of the cost of the hospitals' administration after completion of the buildings and initial equipment at the Provincial Council's expense.

The Department has laid down permanent and detailed plans for general hospitals containing two sections, *viz.* one for ophthalmic diseases and another for parasitic diseases. Some of these plans have been made for hospitals of 24 beds, and others of 16 beds.

The Department has also made other plans for village hospitals. Such plans are accompanied by an estimate of the cost of establishment, equipment, administration, and also show the cubic measurements of the building. Such plans are sent on demand to Provincial Councils and notables interested in the erection of hospitals.

The erection of the following hospitals has already been begun :—

(1) *Bereem Hospital (Kom Hamada District).*—Mostafa el Shourbagy Bey has given a house containing 18 rooms and a garden of about one feddan in area for the purpose of establishing a hospital at Bereem, Kom Hamada District, Behera Province. The Provincial Council undertook to make the necessary modifications and equipment at its own expense under the guidance of the Department to which the hospital will be handed over after completion.

The Ministry of Finance has, therefore, been requested to provide the funds required for this hospital's administration in the Department of Public Health Budget for the next year.

(2) *Mallawi Hospital.*—Asyût Provincial Council requested the Department to take over for the purpose of administration a hospital at Mallawi, Markaz Mallawi, Asyût Province.

The Department asked the Council to make some necessary modifications in the hospital and to get it equipped so that the Department may take it over after completion. The Ministry of Finance was then approached with a view to providing the funds necessary for its administration in the next year's Budget.

(3) *Faccous Hospital.*—Yussef Nahhas Bey has given a piece of land of about 6,000 metres in area and L.E. 1,000 for the purpose of erecting a hospital. The plans have been forwarded to Sharqîya Muîdrîya together with the necessary estimates of cost of building and equipment. The Mudîrîya has been requested to collect money by subscription in order that the project may be realized.

(4) *Samalout Hospital.*—The inhabitants have given a piece of land of about one feddan in area for the erection of a hospital. The money collected for the hospital amounted to L.E. 4,663·781 mills., and the Department is now communicating with the Provincial Council for the collection of the remainder of the sum necessary for the erection and equipment of the said hospital as early as possible, so that the Department may take it over for administration after completion.

(5) *Abu Qerqas Hospital.*—L.E. 8,598 have been collected from the inhabitants for the establishment of this hospital, but as the proposal is to erect a hospital of 24 beds, the sum is insufficient and correspondence has therefore been exchanged between this Department and the Provincial Council with a view to quickly collecting the remainder of the sum required for the erection and initial equipment of the building so that after its completion it may be handed over to the Department for administration.

(6) *Hospital for Women's Diseases at Abbasîya.*—The Wakf of Sayida Fatma Hanem el Minshawia has decided to establish this Hospital. Its erection, however, depends upon taking over the piece of land which the Wakf has asked the State Domains Department to offer.

(7) *Mit Ghamr Hospital.*—Daqahlîya Provincial Council has collected L.E. 6,000 for the establishment and equipment of this hospital to hold 24 beds. Communications are now being exchanged between the Department and the Provincial Council on this subject.

(8) *Village Hospital at Zawiyet el Naourah, Shebin el Kôm District, Menûfiya Province.*—The Menûfiya Provincial Council has begun to establish and equip this hospital and collected for this purpose L.E. 4,042. The collection of the remainder of the amount required has been asked for.

(9) *Village Hospital at Fashn.*—Minya Provincial Council has begun to open this hospital at its own expense and requested the appointment of the Staff necessary for its administration, and the Department is taking the necessary steps for this purpose.

(10) *Prince Farouk's Hospital, Girga Bandar.*—Girga Provincial Council has begun to establish this hospital to hold 16 beds and to collect the necessary subscriptions for the project. The sum collected amounts to L.E. 6,575.

(11) *Travelling Hospital for Parasitic Diseases at Sharqiya Province.*—The Provincial Council of Sharqîya has begun to establish, equip and administer this Hospital.

(12) *Travelling Hospital for Parasitic Diseases at Nag' Hamady.*—Quena Provincial Council has begun to establish, equip and administer this Hospital.

It is clear from the above that the inhabitants have felt the needs of the country as regards the establishment of hospitals for treating the poor and others; this being due to the activities of the Government of His Majesty The King in this connection and to the special interest which His Majesty takes in the welfare of the country.

The Department has, after careful examination, seen that the number of the General Hospitals is insufficient to meet the needs of the inhabitants as regards their treatment from ordinary diseases, and moreover some diseases have no special sections in the General Hospitals. Some of these diseases, however, cannot be attached to the General Hospitals but must be established separately in order to avoid infection of patients suffering from ordinary diseases.

Special hospitals such as Fever Hospitals for some of these abnormal diseases have been erected in certain localities; other diseases such as "Leprosy" have no hospitals at all. Moreover, there are some parasitic diseases scourging the poor class of people, *viz.*, the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia, for which treatment centres have been established in certain localities while there are no such places in most of the other towns. There are also many patients suffering from ordinary diseases, who cannot afford to travel to hospitals, owing to their being situated at far distances from their residence.

As the present state of affairs necessitates the erection of hospitals and clinics throughout the country which requires a lot of expenses that cannot be afforded simultaneously, the Department has decided to erect these hospitals gradually until they are generalized. It has, therefore, inserted in the Budget, proposals to establish the following hospitals :—

(1) Hospital of 50 beds to be erected in Cairo for midwifery and diseases of women and children.

(2) Five Hospitals for parasitic diseases (Ankylostoma and Bilharzia) to be established in Beni Suef, Faiyûm, Asyût, Qena and Sharqiya Mudîrîyas in addition to the existing hospitals in these Provinces.

(3) Three Venereal clinics at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

(4) Hospital for Leprosy with 500 beds in the vicinity of Cairo.

(5) Two Hospitals for infectious diseases, one at Shebîn el Kôm and the other at Damanhûr.

(6) Fifteen Out-patients' clinics in various localities in the Mudîrîyas.

Besides this, proposals remodifications in existing hospitals and rebuilding of hospitals which have become unfit for use, have been asked for.

As part of the programme for the improvement of the condition of hospitals, it may be mentioned here, that the Department has arranged to build a new hospital on modern lines to replace the existing hospital at Damietta which is very old. The building is now progressing and the Department will shortly take it over.

Treatment in Hospitals.

Methods of treatment in hospitals are constantly progressing in accordance with scientific progress. The Department is doing its best to procure the latest apparatus and instruments for use in the examination, diagnosis and treatment of diseases in order to obtain the best results in this connection.

The Department has also asked for a special credit for the equipment of the *X*-Rays Sections at Cairo and Alexandria Hospitals with the most recent appliances for treatment purposes.

Most of the hospitals are provided with *X*-Ray apparatus and the Department is taking the necessary steps to equip the remaining few hospitals with such apparatus.

Nursing in Hospitals.

The Department has carefully examined the question of nursing in the general hospitals with a view to raising it to the higher standard of nursing which exists in advanced countries. The necessary credit has been applied for in order to get a special class of male and female attendants trained.

The number of beds in 1924 has reached 4,381, an increase of 121 beds. This is due to the increase of the establishment of some hospitals, as it was noticed that the number of beds was insufficient for the patients who asked to be admitted for treatment.

The following table indicates the number of patients treated in hospitals during 1923 and 1924 :—

Year.	Voluntary Patients.	Patients brought by the Police.	Total.
1923	34,916	28,647	63,563
1924	41,487	25,873	67,360

The total number of voluntary patients entering the hospitals in 1924 shows an increase of 6,571 as compred with this category of patients in 1923.

The number of patients brought by the police in 1924 is lower than that of 1923 by 2,774.

The total number of patients in 1924 shows an increase of 3,797 as compared with the total of 1923.

The percentage of deaths occurring among in-patients in 1924 amounted to 5·110 per cent as against 4·868 per cent in 1923.

The number of days of treatment of the in-patients in 1924 is 1,013,430 while that of 1923 was 970,361, *i.e.*, with an increase of 43,069 days.

The total number of new out-patients amounted to 303,337 as against 286,657 in 1923 showing an increase of 16,680.

The number of operations performed in 1924 amounted to 20,195 as compared with 18,407 in 1923, *i.e.*, with an increase of 1,788.

The total cost of these hospitals in 1924 was L.E. 226,446 as compared with L.E. 238,297 in 1923 showing an increase of L.E. 11,851.

These sums do not include transport expenses nor the cost of the modifications and repairs of buildings.

The average cost per bed in 1924 was L.E. 81·618 mills. as against L.E. 89·425 mills. in 1923.

The average cost per patient per day was 223 mills. as compared with 245 Mills. in 1923.

The total hospital receipts in 1924 was L.E. 17,263 as against L.E. 15,743 in 1923, which show an increase of L.E. 1,520. The scale of treatment fees is the same as that of last year.

The figures referred to above appear in detail in the annexed tables from No. 1 to 9.

It is obvious that patients are greatly inclined towards admission to hospitals, a fact which is confirmed by the increase of the in-patients of this year as compared with their number in the previous one as well as the increase of the number of days of treatment and the number of surgical operations performed. The increase would have been greater but for the fact that a large number of patients had to be refused admission on account of lack of beds and insufficiency of accommodation. It must be mentioned that all the existing beds available in hospitals are constantly occupied by patients, thus compelling most of the hospitals to put into use a number of beds in excess of their establishments and on many occasions patients have been accommodated on matresses placed on the ground.

Owing to the fact that hospitals are compelled to accept cases sent by the police, they are sometimes obliged to refuse to admit voluntary patients owing to the lack of accommodation. Voluntary patients as a class are therefore adversely affected.

It is, however, hoped that as a result of Department's struggle to bring about the creation of additional hospitals and children's dispensaries and the efforts being made at present towards this end by both the Provincial Councils and the inhabitants, the necessity for refusing admission of patients into hospitals will diminish.

The number of patients treated in the Ankylostoma annexes during 1924 is as follows :—

Name.	1924	1923
Qalyûb	9,903	15,348
Mansûra	6,745	7,988
Benha	11,529	11,135
Damanhûr	5,408	—
Tanta	13,429	12,031
Qasr el ʿAini	5,864	5,521
Menûf (Menûfiya P.C.)	9,769	4,497
Total	62,647	56,520

The total number of cases treated in 1924 was 62,647 as against 56,520 in 1923, *i.e.*, an increase of 6,127 patients.

The treatment of Ankylostoma and Bilharzia patients at present is only performed in localities where there are special hospitals for such diseases, but owing to the success of experiments done in treating patients suffering from these diseases, the Department has decided to generalise the anthelmintic hospitals gradually throughout the country.

2.—DISPENSARIES AND OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENTS.

During this year 43,628 patients have been treated gratuitously in the Department's dispensaries at Bandars and Markazes mentioned in the table No. 10.

The total receipts realised from the sale of drugs in pharmacies authorised to sell drugs amounted to L.E. 324·37 mills. as mentioned in the table No. 11.

The following are the number of patients treated at these clinics and the sums of money collected therefrom in 1923 and 1924 :—

Year.	Number of Patients.	Money collected.	
		L.E.	M.
1923	33,494	390	522
1924	43,628	324	37

3.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES AND SCHOOLS OF DAYAS.

There are 15 children's dispensaries in Egypt directed by 4 Medical Officers and 11 European nursing sisters and Egyptian midwives. These children's dispensaries are distributed as follows :—

Zagazig, Mansûra, Shebîn el Kôm, Damanhûr, Tanta, Port Said, Tukh, Faiyûm, Gîza, Beni Suef, Biba, Wasta, Minya, Kafr el Atrash, Damru. All these children's Dispensaries are attached to Provincial Councils, Municipalities or Local Commissions, with the exception of the last two dispensaries which belong to the State Domains Department, but the Department of Public Health has the right to supervise, inspect and give the technical and administrative directions to their Staff for the performance of their duties in a proper way.

There are 8 schools of dayas under the control of nursing sisters in the following towns :—

Tanta, Zagazig, Mansûra, Shebîn el Kôm, Damanhûr, Faiyûm, Minya and Sûhâg.

The object of these schools is to graduate dayas, who are more trained than the ordinary ones. The Department has the right to supervise these schools and give the nursing sisters, charged with its control, the necessary directions. At the end of the course of study, a board is constituted for the examination of the candidates, and the successful ones are given a permit to practice their profession.

The following lists Nos. 12 and 13 show the number of children treated in 1924 which amount to 459,430, *i.e.*, an increase of 60,943 over those treated in 1923.

List No. 14 shows that the number of confinements which took place with the help of the staff of the schools of dayas during this year was 5,081 as against 4,422 in 1924, an increase of 659 cases.

The number of dayas who passed the examination in 1924 was 178 as compared with 119 in 1923 showing an increase of 59 dayas.

The Department has instructed general hospitals, children's dispensaries and schools of dayas to examine the blood of pregnant women during the 3 primary months by Wasserman reaction. If the result of the examination is positive for syphilis, she must be treated.

These hospitals have been instructed to send quarterly statements showing particulars relative to the number of pregnant women whose blood was examined. Such work began on October 1, 1924.

The following is a detailed list showing these particulars during the last 3 months of 1924 :—

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN WHO WERE EXAMINED AND TREATED FOR SYPHILIS DURING THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1924.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of women examined.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.		
		Neg.	Pos.	Suspected.
Gabbary Lock Hospital	2	—	2	—
Minya Government Hospital	10	3	4	3
Benha „ „	14	6	5	3
Qasr el 'Aini Government Hospital	145	102	40	3
Zagazig „ „	2	—	1	1
Qalyûb „ „	9	2	1	6
Sûhâg „ „	2	1	1	—
Shebîn el Kôm „ „	11	6	3	2
Faiyûm „ „	15	5	7	3
Damanhûr „ „	15	2	11	2
Tahta „ „	12	6	5	1
TOTAL	237	133	80	24

TABLE No. 1.—HOSPITAL RECEIPTS.

HOSPITAL.	TREATMENT FEES INPATIENTS.					TREATMENT FEES OUT-PATIENTS.	OTHER RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.
	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	4th. Class.	Other expenses.		Sale of Drugs.	X Ray Photos.		
Qasr el ʿAini	—	—	1,067	—	—	2,044	6	—	88	3,205
Hôd el Marsûd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever Hospital ʿAbbâsiya	663	1,996	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	2,808
Alexandria	—	151	245	—	49	993	1	4	5	1,448
Qabbary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Port Said General	249	199	219	412	18	223	4	1	7	2,025
Port Said Fever	45	35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Suez	173	392	27	126	10	110	15	—	2	855
Damietta	—	—	47	—	—	156	4	—	3	210
Damanhûr	—	1	212	—	7	85	1	—	12	318
Tanta General	8	58	256	—	35	145	1	—	4	507
Tanta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zagazig	—	52	209	—	1	279	4	—	3	548
Mansûra	—	115	270	—	—	167	—	—	12	564
Shibîn el Kôm	11	9	234	—	3	158	—	—	2	417
Benha	—	10	287	—	—	154	—	—	—	451
Qalyûb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Faiyûm	8	9	112	—	3	254	1	—	26	413
Beni Suef	—	21	212		21	200	5	—	24	483
Minya	—	38	176	—	—	166	2	—	3	385
Asyût	—	237	564	—	29	200	2	3	30	1,065
Tahta	—	—	8	—	—	80	1	—	2	91
Sôhâg	—	15	230	—	—	102	3	—	281	631
Qena	—	14	204	—	1	86	2	—	4	311
Luxor	—	19	38	—	—	42	7	—	—	106
Isna	—	—	23	—	—	38	20	—	12	93
Aswân	—	18	56	—	17	27	76	—	8	202
TOTAL	1,157	3,389	5,392	538	343	5,709	155	8	572	17,263

TABLE No. 2.—EXPENSES IN L.E.

HOSPITAL.	Salaries.	Diet.	Equipments.	Surgical Instruments.	Drugs.	Building Repairs.	Other expenses.	TOTAL.
Qasr el ʿAini	18,980	13,908	8,140	—	6,320	—	4,044	51,392
Hôd el Marsûd	1,416	1,224	267	—	27	—	169	3,103
ʿAbbâsiya Fever	12,156	5,842	2,264	—	1,066	—	890	22,218
Alexandria General	11,627	7,314	2,941	1,000	7,944	—	2,457	33,283
Qabbary	1,232	1,026	412	32	238	—	253	3,193
Port Said General	4,529	3,039	1,988	537	2,523	17	574	13,207
Port Said Fever	1,055	348	457	12	563	—	93	2,528
Suez	5,081	2,112	1,168	136	780	—	693	9,970
Damietta	1,734	732	652	145	317	—	133	3,713
Damanhûr	2,194	936	859	164	756	—	546	5,455
Tanta General	3,141	2,175	821	370	775	—	709	7,991
Tanta Fever	598	190	132	—	75	—	48	1,043
Zagazig	2,970	1,114	1,164	248	1,108	—	224	6,828
Mansûra	2,796	1,831	1,095	191	994	—	419	7,326
Shibîn el Kôm	2,091	1,174	449	70	739	—	219	4,742
Benha	1,949	1,052	757	77	660	—	146	4,641
Qalyûb	1,473	626	381	133	1,021	—	163	3,797
Faiyûm	2,114	964	425	100	944	—	219	4,766
Beni-Suef	2,078	1,157	610	358	757	—	385	5,345
Minya	2,373	1,155	487	100	1,089	—	358	5,562
Asyût	3,111	1,904	867	146	1,983	—	367	8,378
Tahta	352	45	285	202	175	—	19	1,078
Sôhâg	1,742	1,017	715	306	638	—	96	4,514
Qena	2,187	788	640	56	527	—	271	4,469
Luxor	794	341	328	89	241	—	36	1,829
Isna	989	370	118	100	537	—	55	2,169
Aswân	1,467	889	366	124	944	—	116	3,906
TOTAL	92,229	53,273	28,788	4,696	33,741	17	13,702	226,446

Table No. 3—Patients and Comparison Between Cost and Receipts 1924.

Hospital.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-Patients.		Number of Out-Patients.		Number of Operations.	Cost of Upkeep.				Receipts.				
		Total.	Number of days of Treatment.	Total.	Number of Visits.		Total Cost.	Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient per Day.	Total Receipts.	Receipts per Bed per Annum.		Receipts per Patient per Day.	
							L.E.	L.E.	M.	M.	L.E.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Qasr el 'Aini	720	14,543	216,663	80,673	59,339	6,196	51,392	66	781	237	3,205	4	546	—	014
Hôd el Marsûd	250	2,589	51,935	94	1,953	—	3,103	12	412	60	—	—	—	—	—
'Abbâssiya Fever	900	2,157	34,502	—	—	—	22,218	24	687	643	2,808	3	120	—	081
Alexandria General	435	9,314	116,514	35,791	88,873	2,475	33,283	76	513	285	1,448	3	328	—	012
Qabbari	133	779	26,914	40	127	—	3,193	24	008	118	1	—	—	—	—
Port Said General	160	3,169	49,568	19,710	38,137	568	13,207	82	544	226	2,025	12	656	—	040
Port Said Fever	54	660	3,613	—	—	—	2,528	46	815	699	82	1	735	—	023
Suez	175	3,214	36,894	8,023	14,063	245	9,970	56	971	270	855	4	885	—	023
Damietta	69	1,166	20,176	10,266	18,507	484	3,713	53	812	184	210	3	43	—	010
Damanhûr	92	1,901	29,422	4,849	8,731	441	5,455	59	185	185	318	3	456	—	010
Tanta General	155	2,942	50,407	8,283	20,984	1,230	7,991	51	555	158	507	9	218	—	010
Tanta Fever	30	346	3,727	—	—	—	1,043	34	767	279	—	—	—	—	—
Zagazig	134	2,393	34,419	11,788	30,806	1,291	6,828	50	955	198	548	4	89	—	015
Mansûra	156	2,886	40,844	13,898	29,323	769	7,326	47	602	179	564	3	615	—	013
Shibîn el Kôm	81	1,872	24,517	8,345	26,015	673	4,742	58	543	112	417	5	148	—	017
Benha	81	2,611	31,762	9,875	19,462	876	4,641	57	296	146	451	5	567	—	013
Qalyûb	59	1,091	18,981	12,675	21,351	746	3,797	64	355	200	44	—	745	—	002
Faiyûm	77	1,607	27,403	12,189	25,607	609	4,766	61	896	173	413	5	363	—	015
Beni Suef	86	1,673	25,129	12,244	33,692	532	5,345	62	151	212	483	5	616	—	015
Minya	103	2,284	33,900	8,444	19,505	557	5,562	53	941	163	385	3	737	—	011
Asyût	187	3,600	57,106	14,429	22,507	977	8,378	46	943	146	1,065	5	095	—	011
Tahta	15	143	1,256	3,602	9,343	64	1,078	72	533	858	91	6	60	—	072
Sohâg	74	1,709	25,529	7,661	14,485	264	4,514	61	—	176	631	8	527	—	024
Qena	63	1,231	24,197	6,580	11,134	323	4,469	70	936	184	311	4	936	—	012
Luxor	16	434	7,383	7,341	18,349	638	1,829	114	312	247	106	6	625	—	014
Isna	31	577	10,499	2,564	5,409	223	2,169	69	967	207	93	3	—	—	009
Aswân	45	469	10,170	3,973	10,502	214	3,906	77	911	344	202	4	488	—	019
Total	4,381	67,360	1,013,430	303,337	548,204	20,195	226,446	81	618	223	17,863			—	

TABLE No. 4.—LIST OF SORTS OF CASES OF PROSTITUTES.

Hospital.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Cases.	Total Number of Prostitutes.
Qasr el ʿAini	—	—	—	—
Hôd el Marsûd	677	1,901	11	2,589
ʿAbbasiya Fever	—	—	—	—
Alexandria General	—	—	—	—
Qabbary	141	460	178	779
Port Said General	34	130	47	211
Port Said Fever	—	—	—	—
Suez	8	254	13	275
Damietta	3	2	1	6
Damanhûr	11	110	5	126
Tanta General	57	169	13	239
Tanta Fever	—	—	—	—
Zagazig	14	89	—	103
Mansûra	43	161	—	204
Shebîn el Kôm	5	17	1	23
Benha	7	45	3	55
Qalyûb	—	—	—	—
Faiyûm	4	27	3	34
Beni Suef	4	82	5	91
Minya	35	166	1	202
Asyût	28	219	8	255
Tahta	—	—	—	—
Sohâg	24	137	—	161
Qena	12	141	6	159
Luxor	—	—	—	—
Isna	7	52	4	63
Aswân	1	18	1	20
TOTAL	1,115	4,180	300	5,595

TABLE NÔ. 5.—LIST OF BEDS.

Hospital.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Other beds.	Total Number of beds.
Qasr el ʿAini	—	—	604	116	720
Hôd el Marsûd	—	—	250	—	250
ʿAbbasiya Fever	25	50	825	—	900
Alexandria General	—	6	396	33	435
Qabbary	—	—	130	3	133
Port Said General	4	8	148	—	160
Port Said Fever	14	20	20	—	54
Suez	12	17	140	6	175
Damietta	—	—	69	—	69
Damanhûr	—	—	89	3	92
Tanta General	1	4	145	5	155
Tanta Fever	—	—	30	—	30
Zagazig	1	2	127	4	134
Mansûra	1	7	145	3	156
Shebîn el Kôm	—	2	78	1	81
Benha	2	3	75	1	81
Qalyûb	2	2	55	—	59
Faiyûm	2	2	72	1	77
Beni Suef	—	2	80	4	86
Minya	—	2	100	1	103
Asyût	—	14	170	3	187
Tahta	—	—	15	—	15
Sohâg	—	2	71	1	74
Qena	—	2	60	1	63
Luxor	—	—	16	—	16
Isna	—	—	31	—	31
Aswân	1	2	41	1	45
TOTAL	65	147	3,982	187	4,381

Table No. 6.—Statistics Inpatients.

Hospital.	Admissions.			Discharge.				Remaining
	Existing.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dead.	Total.	
Qasr el ʿAini	548	13,995	14,543	13,373	—	1,204	14,577	514
Hôd el Marsoud	111	2,478	2,589	2,412		—	2,412	177
ʿAbbasiya Fever	109	2,048	2,157	1,900	12	169	2,081	76
Alexandria Genezal	313	9,001	9,314	7,881	515	589	8,985	329
Qabbary	132	647	779	724	—	—	724	55
Port Said General	133	3,036	3,169	2,779	151	121	3,051	118
Port Said Fever	7	653	660	623	—	31	654	6
Suez	55	3,159	3,214	2,968	62	92	3,122	92
Damietta	41	1,125	1,166	1,076	10	28	1,114	52
Damanhûr	75	1,826	1,901	1,076	660	81	1;817	84
Tanta General	120	2,822	2,942	2,531	138	157	2,826	116
Tanta Fever	6	340	346	315	3	22	340	6
Zagazig	79	2,314	2,393	2,137	59	113	2,309	84
Mansûra	153	2,733	2,886	1,660	1,038	93	2,791	95
Shebîn el Kom	44	1,828	1,872	1,721	34	45	1,800	72
Benha	88	2,523	2,611	1,609	866	60	2,535	76
Qalyûb	64	1,027	1,091	689	331	32	1,052	39
Faiyûm	69	1,538	1,607	1,144	337	57	1,538	69
Beni Suef	53	1,620	1,673	1,494	50	75	1,619	54
Minya	76	2,208	2,284	1,863	252	86	2,201	83
Assyût	102	3,498	3,600	2,097	1,198	134	3,429	171
Tahta	—	143	143	127	4	2	133	10
Sohâg	88	1,621	1,709	1,512	57	65	1,634	75
Qena	62	1,169	1,231	1,100	46	45	1,191	40
Luxor	10	424	434	398	8	14	420	14
Isna	17	560	577	515	22	10	547	30
Aswân	19	450	469	288	133	14	435	34
Total	2,574	64,786	67,360	56,012	5,986	3,339	65,337	2,571

Table No. 7.—Detailed List of Inpatients.

HOSPITAL.	Patients came by their own will.	Cases sent by the Police.	Total.	Number of days of treatment.
Qasr el ʿAini	9,109	5,434	14,543	216,663
Hôd el Marsûd	—	2,589	2,589	51,935
ʿAbbasiya Fever	1,892	265	2,157	34,502
Alexandria General	4,195	5,119	9,314	116,514
Qabbary	—	779	779	26,914
Port Said General	3,751	418	3,169	49,568
Port Said Fever	660	—	660	3,613
Suez	3,073	141	3,214	36,894
Damietta	989	177	1,166	20,176
Damanhûr	882	1,019	1,901	29,422
Tanta General	1,235	1,707	2,942	50,407
Tanta Fever	346	—	346	3,727
Zagaizg	1,847	546	2,393	34,419
Mansûra	2,374	512	2,886	40,844
Shebîn el Kôm	833	1,039	1,872	24,517
Benha	2,043	568	2,611	31,762
Qalyûb	913	178	1,091	18,981
Faiyûm	1,109	498	1,607	27,403
Beni Suef	1,155	518	1,673	25,129
Minya	1,154	1,130	2,284	33,900
Assyût	2,205	1,395	3,600	57,106
Tahta	137	6	143	1,256
Sohâg	732	977	1,709	25,529
Qena	692	539	1,231	24,197
Luxor	368	66	434	7,383
Isna	524	53	577	10,499
Aswân	269	200	469	10,170
Total	41,487	25,873	67,360	1,013,430

TABLE No. 8.– DETAILED LIST OF OUTPATIENTS.

Hospital.	Patients came by their own will.	Cases sent by the Police.	TOTAL.	Number of Visits.
Qasr el ʿAini	76,183	4,490	80,673	59,339
Hôd el Marsûd	—	94	94	1,953
ʿAbbasîya Fever	—	—	—	—
Alexandria General	29,748	6,043	35,791	88,873
Qabbary	—	40	40	127
Port Said General...	19,173	537	19,710	38,137
Port Said Fever	—	—	—	—
Suez	7,849	174	8,023	14,063
Damietta	10,100	166	10,266	18,507
Damanhûr	4,507	342	4,849	8,731
Tanta General	7,294	989	8,283	20,984
Tanta Fever	—	—	—	—
Zagazig	11,011	777	11,788	30,806
Mansûra	13,503	395	13,898	29.323
Shebin El Kôm	375	7,970	8,345	26,015
Benha	9,734	141	9,875	19,462
Qalyûb	12,571	104	12,675	21,351
Faiyûm	11,985	204	12,189	25,607
Beni Suef	12,080	164	12,244	33,692
Minya	8,128	316	8,444	19,505
Asyût	14,292	137	14,429	22,507
Tahta	3,589	13	3,602	9,343
Sohâg	7,503	158	7,661	14,485
Qena...	6,580	—	6,580	11,134
Luxor	7,341	—	7,341	18,349
Isna	2,526	38	2,564	5,409
Aswân	3,900	73	3,973	10,502
TOTAL	279,972	23,365	303,337	548,204

TABLE IX.—

SECTIONS.	Qasr el-'Aini Hosp.	Hod El Marsûd. Hosp.	Fever Hosp. 'Abbassîya.	Alex. Hosp. Gen.	Lock Hosp. Alex.	Port Said Hosp. Gen.	Port Said Fever Hosp.	Suez.	Damietta.	Damanhûr.	Tanta Gen.	Tanta Fever Hosp.
Medical :—												
Alimentary :—												
Diseases of stomach ...	59	—	—	90	—	71	—	66	7	8	11	—
Tuber, peritonitis ...	46	—	—	24	—	2	—	15	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	99	—	—	162	—	83	—	133	3	15	42	—
Diarrhœa and enteritis	43	—	—	123	—	60	—	35	12	20	51	—
Liver	65	—	—	44	—	8	—	9	2	2	15	—
Other diseases	76	—	—	88	—	70	—	9	—	2	3	—
Respiratory :—												
Pneumonia	117	—	—	108	—	14	—	33	—	4	9	—
Phthisis	306	—	—	125	—	54	—	17	3	8	17	—
Pleurisy	31	—	—	18	—	12	—	16	—	3	4	—
Other diseases	277	—	—	252	—	132	—	70	12	8	62	—
Circulatory :—												
Heart	230	—	—	196	—	53	—	30	7	9	23	—
Other diseases	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Urinary :—												
Nephritis	237	—	—	68	—	22	—	37	17	26	52	—
Other diseases	154	—	—	119	—	91	—	15	4	7	8	—
Blood :—												
Spleen	298	—	—	74	—	31	—	5	5	13	29	—
Other diseases	43	—	—	33	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nervous :—												
Brain	192	—	—	34	—	23	—	5	—	—	5	—
Spinal cord	76	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—
Other diseases	179	—	—	64	—	26	—	1	1	—	17	—
Constitutional :—												
Rheumatism	38	—	—	138	—	47	—	66	5	11	31	—
Diabetes	69	—	—	38	—	9	—	8	4	2	9	—
Senility	—	—	—	32	—	10	—	15	—	1	20	—
Debility	79	—	—	90	—	33	—	21	58	25	15	—
Parasitic :—												
Malaria	23	—	—	95	—	2	—	9	1	1	4	—
Ankylostomiasis ...	119	—	—	115	—	48	—	43	44	33	48	—
Filaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	52	—	—	51	—	18	—	14	6	29	62	—
Poisoning :—												
Alcohol	147	—	—	138	—	10	—	1	—	—	48	—
Other poisons	371	—	—	118	—	23	—	19	—	8	79	—
Lunatics	176	—	—	170	—	42	—	14	—	45	55	—
Other medical diseases ...	485	—	—	124	—	181	—	1099	25	139	127	—
Surgical :—												
Fractures :—												
Simple	646	—	—	245	—	80	—	26	30	40	120	—
Compound	185	—	—	100	—	31	—	12	10	43	85	—
Tumours :—												
Malignant	164	—	—	49	—	12	—	7	2	1	10	—
Non-malignant	188	—	—	50	—	20	—	11	—	—	9	—
Traumatic injuries	1057	—	—	844	—	154	—	85	67	412	379	—
Burns	266	—	—	179	—	62	—	30	13	15	51	—
Bilharziasis	378	—	—	152	—	176	—	83	398	269	153	—
Fistula in ano	63	—	—	108	—	77	—	24	17	20	68	—
Liver abscess	12	—	—	10	—	3	—	4	1	3	2	—
Hernia	516	—	—	452	—	150	—	61	28	43	128	—
Hæmorrhoids	192	—	—	351	—	80	—	40	24	23	61	—
Appendicitis	47	—	—	30	—	13	—	2	—	—	6	—
Vesical calculus	126	—	—	42	—	24	—	10	11	32	46	—
Other surgical diseases ...	3950	—	—	1171	—	526	—	287	204	277	520	—
Ophthalmic	1316	—	—	644	—	97	—	83	68	—	—	—
Skin Diseases	272	—	—	621	—	49	—	27	17	56	45	—
Venereal :—												
Syphilis	275	679	—	190	141	121	—	31	17	48	97	—
Gonorrhœa	4	1910	—	60	460	184	—	313	7	129	206	—
Soft Sores	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery	512	—	—	82	—	46	—	7	—	17	30	—
Gynæcological diseases	314	—	—	168	178	44	—	15	14	24	49	—
Foundlings	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relatives accompanying patients	—	—	—	390	—	59	—	62	21	29	25	—
Under observation	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	—	—	2,157	450	—	—	660	—	—	—	—	346
TOTAL	14,543	2,589	2,157	9,314	779	3,169	660	3,214	1,166	1,901	2,942	346

DETAILS OF HOSPITAL RETURNS OF SICK, 1924.

Zagazig Hosp.	Mansûra.	Shebîn El Kôm.	Benha	Qalyûb.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Tahta.	Sohâg.	Qena.	Luxor	Isna.	Aswân.	TOTAL.
22	96	3	1	8	29	13	—	25	1	16	20	2	—	9	567
—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	104
18	4	10	46	3	23	12	27	62	7	14	19	18	5	14	869
18	45	5	18	3	35	12	36	35	3	5	7	6	16	4	642
23	21	2	7	5	—	1	4	13	6	3	1	2	3	1	237
2	3	—	62	3	11	—	28	18	—	—	6	7	—	5	393
7	9	3	4	1	10	6	2	16	4	5	5	1	2	2	362
2	13	5	16	4	5	1	12	14	3	—	9	5	3	5	627
3	6	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	104
31	44	25	68	32	48	21	37	78	11	—	28	13	4	6	1,259
27	18	14	24	9	11	5	21	21	6	2	15	3	4	3	731
—	—	4	8	—	2	—	1	6	—	—	3	3	4	4	50
11	27	10	47	7	5	13	3	24	1	1	15	6	1	3	633
50	27	12	26	—	35	27	23	30	—	—	15	4	—	7	654
5	36	13	2	11	15	5	—	9	—	—	3	2	—	—	556
—	—	5	94	18	10	—	12	3	—	—	—	9	—	4	238
2	8	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	103
13	9	—	19	—	8	7	12	25	3	—	9	4	1	3	401
13	25	22	38	5	24	17	25	44	2	14	20	8	7	2	602
4	2	3	3	—	2	—	6	18	1	3	2	1	2	1	187
9	14	—	8	3	2	2	6	3	—	5	5	1	1	1	138
7	6	12	10	6	35	12	6	94	15	7	3	13	2	7	522
—	4	4	4	3	6	1	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	170
30	42	40	39	26	43	12	107	222	11	214	201	74	71	9	1,591
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30	34	7	29	8	4	6	18	49	—	3	3	2	4	—	429
4	12	21	10	—	4	6	10	9	1	7	4	—	—	3	435
9	36	10	9	7	7	15	13	46	—	5	7	—	6	2	790
28	33	—	33	2	12	10	27	35	—	30	20	—	—	23	755
138	176	92	174	24	96	59	159	128	12	226	7	15	64	12	3,558
52	178	61	61	18	71	55	70	122	—	44	38	5	5	18	2,005
31	39	48	42	20	55	38	40	58	—	42	38	2	6	14	939
15	6	9	12	8	4	20	20	10	2	2	14	3	3	—	373
9	11	21	8	16	17	4	16	20	4	13	11	4	4	10	446
341	384	453	447	83	266	379	427	760	6	341	164	27	56	64	7,196
27	35	32	18	5	22	36	25	48	1	33	10	4	2	5	919
156	320	56	114	63	87	93	223	167	3	53	45	16	25	18	3,048
44	58	42	45	35	10	42	21	35	3	9	19	5	—	10	755
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	45
137	178	99	187	142	66	131	78	89	2	57	42	9	6	17	2,618
75	55	85	80	32	31	32	45	53	12	14	16	9	5	17	1,332
2	—	—	3	2	4	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	111
63	48	24	24	9	36	35	38	17	—	10	16	9	3	11	634
418	533	469	590	340	274	282	346	635	13	229	141	77	85	84	11,396
—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	22	8	2,261
20	33	17	37	11	45	11	28	62	—	8	9	2	12	4	1,386
38	97	24	38	6	54	39	70	102	—	100	39	11	74	12	2,303
98	177	22	55	2	56	129	190	261	—	162	158	—	58	23	4,664
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
14	11	13	5	4	9	4	12	24	—	7	1	—	1	1	770
44	27	23	22	46	—	26	14	41	6	8	9	6	—	3	1,111
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
32	36	44	23	59	14	49	13	59	3	11	27	22	8	14	1,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,885
2,393	2,886	1,872	2,611	1,091	1,607	1,673	2,284	3,600	143	1,709	1,231	434	577	469	67,360

General Dispensaries.

43,628 patients were treated gratis in the various Government Dispensaries during the year. The detailed attendances at each dispensary are given in the following table.

The receipts for the sale of drugs at these dispensaries are detailed in the next two tables.

Table X.—Out-patients Treated Gratuitously in the Government Dispensaries during 1924.

Dispensary.	Patients.	Total.	Dispensary.	Patients.	Total.
			Brought forward ...		19,615
Biheira Province.			*Giza Province.*		
Delingât	37		Barrage	173	
Shubrâkhit	880		Saff	488	661
Kafr el Dawâr...	827				
Rashid	664				
El Atf	1,393		*Faiyûm Province.*		
Itay el Barûd	1,735				
Kôm Hamâda	340		Itsa	676	676
Abu el Matâmir Abu Hommos Section 2 ...	48	5,924			
			Beni Suef Province.		
Gharbiya Province.					
			Beba	31	
			Wasta	1,699	1,730
Bassyûn	109				
Fouâ	783				
Baltîm (Burollos)	153		*Minya Province.*		
Sherbîn	2,308				
Bilkâs	126		Beni Mazâr	2,402	
El Santa	90		Samâlôt	1,748	
Tanta 2nd Section Kitôr .	90		Abu Korkâs	1,056	
Kafr el Zayât	315		Maghâgha...	460	
Samanûd	42		El Fashn	795	7,661
Mahalla el Kobra	2,782				
Talkha	200				
Zifta	311	3,650	*Assyût Province.*		
			Manfalôt	522	
			Dayrût	688	
Dakahliya Province.			Abu Tig	401	
			El Badâry...	233	
Fareskûr	825		Abnûb	241	2,085
Matariya	886				
Manzala	777				
Simbillawein	93				
Aga	1,092	3,673	*Girga Province.*		
			Akhmîm	1,901	
			Tima	731	
Sharqiya Province.			Girga...	759	
			El Baliana	666	4,057
Tal el Kebîr	34	34			
			Qena Province.		
Minufiya Province.					
			Koseir	446	
Kuesna	628		Luxor	351	
Ashmûn	176		Nag hamâdy	1,654	
Minûf...	921		Dishna	162	
Tala	363	2,088	Kous	425	3,038
			Aswân Province.		
Qalyûbia Province.					
			Idfu	91	
Tûkh	492		Dirr	103	
Kalyûb	2,820		Kom Ombo	238	432
Benha	948	4,260			
Total		19,615	Total		43,628

TABLE XI.—RECEIPTS COLLECTED FROM THE DISPENSARIES FROM THE SALE OF DRUGS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

DISPENSARY.	Amount collected.		Total.	DISPENSARY.	Amount collected.		Total.
	L.E.	MILLS.			L.E.	MILLS.	
				Brought forward ...			181·268
Biheira Province :—				*Beni Suef Province :*			
Delingât	1	490		Beba	5	132	
Shubrâkhit	1	985		Wasta	13	725	18·857
Kafr El Dawâr ...	2	284					
Rashîd	11	433					
Atf	7	605					
Etai el Barûd ...	3	680	28·477	*Minyia Province :—*			
				Beni Mazâr	2	771	
Gharbiya Province :-				Samâlût	5	25	
				Abu Korkâs ...	—	840	8·636
Bosyûn	6	640					
Fiwa	22	180					
Baltim (Burollos)	7	65		*Asyût Province :—*			
Sherbin	6	795					
Bilkâs	18	124		Manfalût	2	260	
Santa	15	698	76·502	Dayrût	5	705	
				Abu Tig	4	25	
Dakahliya Province :				Badâry	11	505	
				Abnûb	25	50	48·545
Fareskûr	4	265					
Matariya	22	910	27·175				
				Girga Province :—			
Sharqiya Province :-							
				Akhmim	4	840	
				Tima	4	764	
Tel el Kebir ...	22	752	22·752	Girga	12	96	
				Baliana	7	447	29·147
Minfiya Province :—							
Kuesna	2	738	2·738	*Qena Province :—*			
				Naga Hamâdi ...	18	788	
				Dishna	4	832	
Giza Province :—				Kûs	1	491	25·111
Barrage	4	857					
Saff	12	300	17·157				
				Aswân Province :—			
Faiyûm Province :—							
				Idfu	11	243	
				Dirr	1	230	12·473
Itsa	6	467	6·467				
Carried forward ...			181·268	TOTAL			324·037

TABLE XII.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES. ANALYSIS OF CASES DURING 1924.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Tûkh.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Beba.	Wasta.	Minya.	Port Said.
Eyes	—	—	—	274	—	1,179	—	19	13	2,202	1,283	1,160	—
Skin	545	933	1,906	1,351	1,327	416	1,214	592	1,209	701	753	681	973
Ears	139	272	487	382	718	138	89	106	371	188	155	236	224
Chest	1,265	1,776	2,565	1,572	764	400	1,309	838	1,479	262	694	804	1,479
Abdomen	2,820	6,318	5,550	3,988	5,060	1,728	1,072	3,820	4,597	2,649	2,386	3,366	5,135
Surgical	320	232	158	13	474	396	222	53	168	23	51	83	783
General	493	218	2,006	199	1,209	929	169	219	344	41	376	836	172
Infectious	161	68	34	27	27	515	114	39	127	13	5	5	33
Total number of new cases...	5,743	9,817	12,706	7,806	9,579	5,701	4,189	5,686	8,308	6,079	5,703	7,171	8,799
Number of old cases	7,315	49,381	35,511	36,237	50,886	10,761	23,601	14,095	30,132	37,900	27,316	9,918	29,090
TOTAL	13,058	59,198	48,217	44,043	60,465	16,462	27,790	19,781	38,440	43,979	33,019	17,089	37,889
Number of working days ...	294	300	288	285	296	234	287	273	267	237	276	270	283

TABLE XIII.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARY CASES AND INTENDANCES, 1924.

DISPENSARY.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Period.
Damanhûr	5,743	7,315	13,058	294
Tanta	9,817	49,381	59,198	300
Mansûra	12,706	35,511	48,217	288
Zagazig	7,806	36,237	44,043	285
Shibîn el Kôm	9,579	50,886	60,465	296
Tûkh	5,701	10,761	16,462	234
Giza	4,189	23,601	27,790	287
Faiyûm	5,686	14,095	19,781	273
Beni Suef	8,308	30,132	38,440	267
Biba	6,079	37,900	43,979	237
Wasta	5,703	27.316	33,019	276
Minya	7,171	9.918	17,089	270
Port Said	8,799	29,090	37,889	283
TOTAL	97,287	362,143	459,430	Average 276 Days
Total in 1924	82,008	316,479	398,487	284 „
Increase or Decrease	15,279	45,664	60,943	8 „

TABLE XIV.—SCHOOL OF DAYAS. STATISTICS FOR 1924.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
Abortions	1	6	2	23	30	2	9	5	78
Deliveries	567	491	480	618	678	349	327	97	3,607
B.B.A.	25	5	24	23	141	—	11	9	238
Prinipara	73	91	126	122	106	72	50	21	661
Abnormal comp.	17	9	13	68	10	15	15	5	152
Premature births	10	9	10	15	12	15	12	2	85
Still-born	12	14	8	33	25	16	17	5	130
Deaths { Mother	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	1	8
Deaths { Child...	8	1	1	6	1	10	3	1	31
In-patients...	1	7	11	43	15	11	—	3	91
Total number of cases	714	633	677	952	1,020	490	446	149	5,081
Number of visits of matrons and *dayas*	5,107	2,890	3,597	14,306	5,051	3,223	4,296	1,479	39,949
Number of working days... ...	278	276	318	318	310	222	334	133	274
Number of *dayas* trained... ...	19	25	20	35	28	24	29	4	184
Number of *dayas* who passed...	19	25	20	34	27	21	28	4	178

4.—KASR EL AINI HOSPITAL.

Foreword.

The number of in-patients admitted during the year was 14,543. The following table shows the continuous increase in the number of in-patients admitted in the Hospital during the last 5 years :—

Year.	Number of In-patients.
1920	11,784
1921	12,174
1922	13,074
1923	13,760
1924	14,543

The number of out-patients was 80,673, the number of attendances being 140,012. The following table gives the number of out-patients of the last 5 years :—

Year.	Number of out-patients. (New Cases)	Attendances.
1920	119,499	282,976
1921	106,622	291,405
1922	122,416	353,251
1923	88,095	159,607
1924	80,673	140,012

It will be seen from this table that the number of out-patients in 1923 and 1924 as compared with that in 1922 has decreased by almost one third. This was largely, as was pointed out in the report of last year, due to the charge of P.T. 2 on nearly every patient on the first as well as on each subsequent visit. It will be observed, however, that while the number of out-patients has decreased the number of in-patients has increased.

The number of operations performed in 1924 was 5576 as against 5,534 in 1923 and 5,190 in 1922.

Report on the Anthelmintic Section.

6,304 patients attended the section this year as against 5,521 last year. The following table gives the number of patients who attended this section during the last 5 years :—

Year.	Number of patients.
1920	1,768
1921	4,188
1922	5,801
1923	5,521
1924	6,304

The following table gives the number of patients who attended during each month of this year :—

Month.	Number of patients.
January	315
February	327
March	441
April	338
May	513
June	685
July	715
August	927
September	778
October	531
November...	398
December...	336
TOTAL	6,304

Whenever possible, the urine and fæces of each case were examined, but while the urine of all the cases was examined only 44 per cent of the patients provided their fæces for examination. About 18 per cent of the cases were free of helminthic infection. Debilitated patients were admitted for treatment as in-patients.

The number of patients who attended daily varied a great deal, the biggest 272 (48 new and 224 old cases) was on September 1, the smallest 41 (6 and 35) on February 9.

About 13 per cent of the patients were females and 17 per cent children under 12 years.

BILHARZIASIS DIVISION.

3,669 cases of Bilharziasis attended the section ; of these 140 cases suffered from intestinal or both urinary and intestinal Bilharziasis while the rest were cases of pure urinary Bilharziasis.

Re-examination at the end of the course of treatment was made ; should living ova be found, extra injections were given—usually three—and the result again ascertained. Another examination was made three months after and results were usually satisfactory.

The following is an analysis of the 1st 1,000 cases who attended this year.

	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Negative cases	268	202	28	38
Positive cases	732	495	102	135
Lesion :—				
Urinary	690	463	95	132
Intestinal	32	25	5	2
Mixed	10	7	2	1
Attendance :—				
Incomplete...	220	143	27	50
Full course...	512	352	75	85
Results :—				
Satisfactory	448	309	59	80
Needed extra injections	19	11	6	2
Persistent Sepsis	33	24	6	3
Amœbic infection	12	8	4	—
	512			

From the above, it will be seen that 73 per cent were positive; of these 94 per cent were urinary, 4 per cent intestinal and 1 per cent mixed. Of the positive cases 70 per cent completed the full course of injections (12 in number). The treatment was satisfactory in all but 4 per cent who needed extra injections; 7 per cent were satisfactory as regards the Bilharzial infection but persistent sepsis required special treatment; and about 2·5 per cent were mixed infection of Bilharziasis and amœbic dysentery and also required special treatment.

Drugs.—Antimony was the only drug used this year for the treatment of Bilharziasis. The sodium antimony tartarate was the salt chiefly used, but during the last 6 weeks its supply was deficient and was replaced by the potassium salt. Ever since then we had complaints from its use: it produced too much coughing, vomiting and, in some cases, fainting, besides severe inflammation in case of escape of its solution into the subcutaneous tissue. With the sodium salt these were less marked. We had one death, a man who died suddenly while waiting for the injection.

Emetine was reserved for children and others whose veins were inconspicuous.

Ankylostoma Division.

775 cases of Ankylostomiasis infection attended the section this year. The following is an analysis of the results of examination of the fæces of 2,789 patients.

Negative cases	1,486
Ankylostomiasis (pure or mixed)	775
Bilharziasis	140
Ascaris	105
Tænia	27
Oxyuris	32
Heterophyes	22
Amœbic dysenteriæ	135
Flagellates	67
Total	2,789

It is customary to give a dose of anthelmintic to every patient regardless of the subsequent result of the examination. Positive cases have their stools re-examined a week later and if positive given another dose of the anthelmintic. If a positive result persisted after three such doses of the same anthelmintic, another anthelmintic was tried and the results were usually satisfactory. Of the 775 cases of Ankylostomiasis, 139 or 18 per cent had more than one dose of anthelmintic and 41 or 5 per cent required more than three doses of the same anthelmintic and another anthelmintic was tried.

Drugs.—Carbon tetrachloride was chiefly used. It was given in doses of 4 c.c. for adults and 3 c.c. for children. It was given once a week on an empty stomach and followed three hours later by a saline purge.

Oleum chenopodium was used in cases where carbon tetrachloride failed after three doses.

In-patients Statistics.

The following is an analysis of 13,977 patients discharged and died during the year 1924:—

Diseases and others.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Discharged.		Died.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Medical	4,392	3,492	900	3,132	802	360	98
Surgical	4,628	3,609	1,019	3,166	822	443	197
Ear, Nose and Throat	433	269	164	259	159	10	5
Ophthalmic	1,319	797	522	796	522	1	—
Gynæcological and Obstetric	739	—	739	—	711	—	28
Skin	272	208	64	207	62	1	2
Venereal	437	372	65	371	65	1	—
Antirabic	1,757	1,235	522	1,220	516	15	6
Grand Total	13,977	9,982	3,995	9,151	3,659	831	336

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS.							
POISONS :—							
Acetic Acid	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Alcohol	147	141	6	139	6	2	—
Ammonia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arsenic	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Benzine Poisoning	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Booza	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carbolic Acid	30	26	4	25	3	1	1
Coal Gas	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cocaïne	22	18	4	17	4	1	—
Boric Acid	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Datura	25	24	1	21	1	3	—
Hashish	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Heroïn	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Ptomaine	110	64	46	62	46	2	—
Sodium Chloride	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iodine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hyposulphate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lysol	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Manzool	96	85	11	83	11	2	—
Mercury	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Morphine	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Opium	32	32	—	17	—	15	—
Lead Sub-Acetate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Petroleum	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Nitric Acid	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sulphuric Acid	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Dioxide	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Suspected Poisoning	17	13	4	13	4	—	—
DEFICIENCY DISEASES :—							
Pellagra	52	47	5	38	5	9	—
DISEASES OF METABOLISM :—							
Diabetes Mellitus	67	56	11	48	11	8	—
Diabetes Insipidus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—							
Mouth :—							
Stomatitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pyorrhia Alveolaris	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Tonsils :—							
Tonsillitis	15	11	4	11	4	—	—
Pharynx :—							
Pharyngitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Oesophagus :—							
Stricture of Oesophagus	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Stomach :—							
Gastritis	23	12	11	12	11	—	—
Dyspepsia	14	4	10	4	10	—	—
Gastric Ulcer	14	11	3	11	3	—	—
Gastric Cancer	6	4	2	2	2	2	—
Gastralgia	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (*contd.*)							
Intestines :—							
Gastro-enteritis	12	11	1	11	1	—	—
Enteritis	7	2	5	1	3	1	2
Diarrhœa	22	18	4	14	2	4	2
Constipation	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Colitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Colic	18	17	1	17	1	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Chronic Intestinal Obstruction	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Appendicitis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Pancreas :—							
Carcinoma	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Liver :—							
Hepatitis	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Carcinoma	7	6	1	5	1	1	—
Jaundice	43	32	11	27	10	5	1
Cholocystitis	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Biliary colic	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cancer of Gall Bladder	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abdominal Tumours	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Ascites	11	9	2	9	2	—	—
Tabes Mesenterica	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.							
Bacterial Diseases :—							
Typhoid	17	15	2	12	2	3	—
Paratyphoid	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Influenza	132	97	35	97	35	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia	59	51	8	43	4	8	4
Lobar Pneumonia	55	46	9	29	5	17	4
Generalised tuberculosis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	306	253	53	186	38	67	15
Tubercular peritonitis	45	32	13	23	11	9	2
Bacillary Dysentery	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Protozoal Diseases :—							
Amœbic dysentery	15	12	3	10	3	2	—
Malaria	23	21	2	21	2	—	—
Chronic Dysentery	82	69	13	60	10	9	3
Metazoal Diseases :—							
Urinary Bilharziasis	52	42	10	39	10	3	—
Intestinal Bilharziasis	108	102	6	96	5	6	1
Urinary and Intestinal Bilharziasis	46	42	4	40	4	2	—
Nematodes :—							
Ankylostoma	119	106	13	103	13	3	—
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia	126	118	8	112	8	6	—
Strongyloides	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Infectious Diseases of Doubtful Aetiology :—							
Endemic Splenomegaly and Cirrhosis	275	211	64	200	58	11	6
Suspected Fever	6	4	2	2	2	2	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES (*contd.*):—							
Infectious Diseases of Doubtful Aetiology (contd.):—							
Rheumatic fever	54	39	15	38	15	1	—
Scarlet fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Typhus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Small Pox	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rheumatic Torticollis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:—							
Laryngitis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Laryngismus Stridulous	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	208	174	34	163	31	11	3
Asthma	18	15	3	15	3	—	—
Bronchiectasis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Emphysema	36	35	1	28	1	7	—
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Pleurisy	31	24	7	23	7	1	—
Empyæma	4	2	2	—	1	2	1
Mediastinal Tumour	4	1	3	1	3	—	—
Sarcoma of Lung	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM:—							
Nephritis	237	190	47	148	34	42	13
Pyelitis	14	11	3	11	3	—	—
Renal colic	113	107	6	107	6	—	—
Renal calculus	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Cystitis	5	3	2	3	1	—	1
Pyonephrosis	4	3	1	1	—	2	1
Uraemia	5	3	2	—	—	3	2
Amyloid Kidney	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bacilluria	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Floating Kidney	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Albuminuric retinitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD:—							
Anæmia	36	23	13	22	13	1	—
Hodgkin's Disease	4	2	2	1	2	1	—
Myelocytic Leukæmia	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Lymphatic	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Purpura	5	3	2	3	1	—	1
Serum Disease	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hæmoglubinuria	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Venous Thrombosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:—							
Heart:—							
Pericarditis	3	1	2	1	1	—	1
Myocarditis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mild Angina Pectoris	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Extrasystole	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Heart Block	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Auricular fibrillation	23	11	12	11	9	—	3
Heart Failure	88	66	22	49	20	17	2
Mitral stenosis	9	6	3	6	3	—	—
Mitral regurgitation	28	17	11	16	11	1	—
Double Mitral	54	38	16	35	14	3	2

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (*contd.*):—							
Heart (contd.):—							
Malignant endocarditis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Paroxysmal tachycordia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Aortic stenosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Aortic regurgitation	10	10	—	8	—	2	—
Double aortic	7	6	1	3	—	3	1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Brain:—							
Mental Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenia	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Hysteria	17	5	12	5	12	—	—
Insomnia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Headache	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	17	17	—	17	—	—	—
Neurosis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jaksonian Epilepsy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	17	16	1	3	—	13	1
Hemiplegia	117	84	33	81	28	3	5
Monoplegia	10	9	1	9	1	—	—
Aphasia	4	1	3	1	2	—	1
Encephalitis	35	30	5	30	3	—	2
Cerebellar Tumour	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Cerebral Tumour	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bulbar Paralysis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paralysis Agitans	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Chorea	10	5	5	5	5	—	—
Optic Atrophy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
Spinal Cord:—							
Myelitis	38	32	6	30	6	2	
Paraplegia	23	15	8	13	8	2	—
Tabes Dorsalis	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
Syringo-Myelia	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dessiminated Sclerosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	6	3	3	3	3	—	—
							—
Nerves:—							
Neuritis	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Facial Paralysis	17	14	3	14	3	—	—
Neuralgia	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Sciatica	15	14	1	14	1	—	—
Musculo-spinal Paralysis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTORY SYSTEM:—							
Psoudo-hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Erb's Guvenile Muscular Dystrophy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Myositis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Fibrositis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lumbago	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	38	28	10	28	9	—	1
Charcot's Disease	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*)							
MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES :—							
Electric Shock	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drowned	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Senility and Debility	79	52	27	27	19	25	8
Marasmus	6	—	6	—	3	—	3
Premature Baby	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Scorpion Sting	222	126	96	123	94	3	2
Snake bite	8	4	4	3	4	1	—
Under observation	28	27	1	27	1	—	—
Malingerer	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Lodger	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS.							
SPECIFIC INFECTIONS :—							
Syphilis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tubercular Abscess	20	14	6	14	6	—	—
Tubercular Ulcer	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Leishmaniasis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Madura Foot	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Granuloma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
NON-SPECIFIC INFECTIONS :—							
Cancrum Oris	4	3	1	2	—	1	1
Perforating Ulcer	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Carbuncle	10	8	2	8	—	—	2
Gangrene of Limbs	20	15	5	4	3	11	2
Sinus	6	1	5	1	4	—	1
Burns and Scalds	266	125	141	70	51	55	90
DEFORMITIES :—							
Hare Lip	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Spina Bifida	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Genu Varum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Vulgum	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Talipes equino varus	6	1	5	1	5	—	—
Hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Imperforate Anus	8	—	8	—	6	—	2
Duputreyn's Contraction	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
TUMOURS :—							
Fibroma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lipoma	18	12	6	12	6	—	—
Neurofibroma	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Sarcoma	14	11	3	8	3	3	—
Epithelioma	5	4	1	3	1	1	—
Rodent Ulcer	15	15	—	15	—	—	—
Teratoma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sebacious cyst	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Dermoid cyst	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Scars :—							
Contracted Scar	11	5	6	4	6	1	—
Keloid	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS :—							
Varicose Veins	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Ulcers (Varicose)	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Thrombosis of Veins	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Phlebitis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
DISEASES OF MUSCLES AND TENDONS :—							
Myositis	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Volkmann's Ischæmic Contracture	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Duputryen's Contracture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Tenosy novitis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cut Tendons	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Ganglion	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fibro Sarcoma of Muscle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF HEAD :—							
Cranium Injuries :—							
Fissured Fractures	17	13	4	10	2	3	2
Depressed Fracture	69	54	15	33	8	21	7
Fractured Base	54	39	15	14	6	25	9
Brain :—							
Meningocele	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Tumour of Brain	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Concussion	107	74	33	62	22	12	11
Laceration	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Compression	9	8	1	1	—	7	1
DISEASES OF FACE :—							
Tumour of Orbit	5	5	—	3	—	2	—
Angioma	8	5	3	5	3	—	—
Lip :—							
Hare Lip	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Epithelioma of Lip	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Jaw :—							
Epulis of Upper Jaw	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sarcoma of Upper Jaw	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Other Tumours of Upper Jaw	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Epulis of Lower Jaw	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Sarcoma of Lower Jaw	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Tumours of Lower Jaw	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Cheek and Gums :—							
Tumour of Cheek	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Dental Ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alveolar Abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tongue :—							
Glossitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer of Tongue	9	7	2	6	2	1	—
Sarcoma of Tongue	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Palate :—							
Perforated Palate	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Floor of Mouth :—							
Ranula	4	1	3	1	3	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS	TOTAL	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
DISEASES OF FACE (*contd.*):—							
Salivary Glands:—							
Salivary Fistula	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Tumours of Salivary Gland	6	2	4	2	3	—	1
DISEASES OF NECK:—							
Goitre	37	7	30	6	28	1	2
Ex-ophthalmic Goitre	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Thyro-Glossal Fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF CHEST:—							
Contusion of Chest wall	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Fractured ribs	50	44	6	42	5	2	1
Incised wound of chest wall	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Penetrating wounds	20	18	2	16	1	2	1
Ruptured lung	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Empyema	19	17	2	11	1	6	1
DISEASES OF ABDOMEN:—							
Contused wounds	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Incised wounds of abdomen wall	6	2	4	2	4	—	—
Penetrating wounds	8	7	1	4	1	3	—
Ruptured Liver	11	8	3	1	—	7	3
„ Spleen	5	5	—	1	—	4	—
„ Intestine	5	4	1	—	1	4	—
Gastric Ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Intestinal Obstruction	16	14	2	3	1	11	1
Chronic Intestinal Obstruction	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Acute Appendicitis	22	18	4	15	4	3	—
Chronic Appendicitis	15	12	3	12	3	—	—
Appendicular Abscess	10	8	2	6	2	2	—
Acute Peritonitis	7	4	3	1	2	3	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Tubercular Cæcum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Intestine	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Bilharziasis of Intestine	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Endemic Splenomegaly	24	17	7	16	6	1	1
Malignant Tumour of Spleen	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Liver Abscess	12	11	1	7	1	4	—
Hydatid of Liver	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hepatitis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Cancer of Pancreas	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cholicystitis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Gall Stones	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gumma of Liver	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tubercular Masses of Abdomen	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Fistulæ of Abdomen Wall	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Sinus of Abdomen Wall	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
Suspected Tumours of Abdomen	8	4	4	4	3	—	1
Dermoid of Abdomen Wall	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Inflamed Umbilicus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hernia:—							
Inguinal Hernia	368	367	1	362	1	5	—
Recurrent Inguinal Hernia	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Irreducible Inguinal Hernia	21	19	2	18	2	1	—
Sliding Inguinal Hernia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Direct Inguinal Hernia	3	3	—	3	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES OF ABDOMEN (*contd.*) :—							
Hernia (contd.) :—							
Obstructed Inguinal Hernia	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	57	55	2	46	1	9	1
Femoral Hernia	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Umbilical Hernia	6	2	4	1	4	1	—
Strangulated Umbilical Hernia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ventral Hernia	36	16	20	16	19	—	1
Irreducible Ventral Hernia...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Incisional Hernia	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Colon Rectum and Anus :—							
Colitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bilharzial Masses of Colon	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wounds of Rectum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bilharzia of Rectum	22	19	3	18	3	1	—
Prolapse of Rectum	17	15	2	14	2	1	—
Stricture of Rectum	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cancer of Rectum	9	8	1	5	1	3	—
Piles :—	192	177	15	176	15	1	—
Piles with Prolapse	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
,, ,, Fistula	19	19	—	19	—	—	—
,, ,, Anal Fissure	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Inperforate Anus	8	—	8	—	6	—	2
Atresia of Anus	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Anal Abscess	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Anal Fissure	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Anal Fistula	63	60	3	58	3	2	—
Ischio-rectal Abscess	17	16	1	15	1	1	—
Pruritis Ani	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Traumatic Fissure of Anus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ruptured Perineum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Condyloma of Anus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sinus of Coccygeal Region	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary :—							
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renal Colic	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Renal Calculus	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Pyelitis	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Hydronephrosis	14	12	2	8	1	4	1
Pyonephrosis	24	21	3	17	2	4	1
Perinephric Abscess	9	8	1	6	1	2	—
Sarcoma of Kidney	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Tumours of Kidney	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Kidney	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Perinephric Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Urinary Bilharziasis	15	14	1	12	1	2	—
Ureter							
Ureteric Fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bladder							
Bilharziasis of Bladder...	15	14	1	12	1	2	—
Cystitis	37	29	8	26	7	3	1
Vesical Calculus	126	112	14	105	13	7	1
Malignant Bladder	17	17	—	12	—	5	—
Atony of Bladder	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ectopia Vesicæ	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Perivesical Abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Retention of Urine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Incontinence of Urine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ruptured Bladder...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Ruptured Urethra	4	3	1	3	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
DISEASES OF SMALL INTESTINE :—							
Enterectomy for Rupture	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
New growth	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Entero-colostomy for Obstructions ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Entero-Colostomy after reaction for Fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF LARGE INTESTINE :—							
Colorrhaphy for Rupture	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Unbursting Volvulus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATION OF ABDOMEN :—							
Colostomy for Obstruction	9	8	1	2	—	6	1
Resection for Intussusception	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Colostomy Volvulus	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
New growth	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
APPENDIX :—							
Appendicectomy	31	25	6	23	6	2	—
Drainage of abscess	13	12	1	10	—	2	1
SPLEEN :—							
Splenectomy for Rupture	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Endemic Splenomegaly	24	17	7	13	6	4	1
LIVER :—							
Tamponade for Rupture for Liver Abscess	5	3	2	2	—	1	2
Aspiration	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Drainage	5	5	—	3	—	2	—
Cholecystostomy	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Cholecystectomy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Exploration for Liver Abscess	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY TRACT. KIDNEY :—							
Drainage of Pyonephrosis	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Perinepheric Abscess	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Nephrotomy for Exploration	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, ,, Calculus	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Nephrectomy for Rupture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prostate :—							
Enlarged Prostate...	46	46	—	36	—	10	—
Malignant Prostate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Urethra:—							
Hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Phimosis...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	17	17	—	16	—	1	—
Impacted Stone of Urethra...	18	18	—	18	—	—	—
Peri-Urethral Abscess	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
Urinary Fistula	75	75	—	64	—	11	—
Recto-Vesical Fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Extravasation of Urine	4	3	1	2	—	1	1
Inflamed Prepuce	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Elephantiasis of Penis	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Circumcision	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY TRACT.							
KIDNEY (*contd.*) :—							
Scrotum and Its contents :—							
Gangrene of Scrotum	15	15	—	12	—	3	—
Elephantiasis of Scrotum	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Scrotal Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Undescended Testes	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Tubercular Testes	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bilharziasis of Testes	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis of Testicle	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Cancer of Testicle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epidydimitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tubercular Epidydimitis	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Hydrocele	206	206	—	206	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	10	10	—	9	—	1	—
Funiculitis	18	18	—	16	—	2	—
Hydrocele of the Cord	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Variocele	29	29	—	29	—	—	—
Spermatocele	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
BREAST :—							
Acute Mastitis	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Mammary Abscess	15	—	15	—	15	—	—
Elephantiasis of Breast	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Breast	17	1	16	1	14	—	2
Sarcoma of Breast	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
SPINE :—							
Spina Bifida	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Pott's Disease	67	29	38	25	36	4	2
Meningitis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Tumour of Spinal Cord	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Contusion of Spine	18	14	4	12	3	2	1
Fractured Spine	12	9	3	5	2	4	1
Traumatic Myelitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
LYMPHATIC GLANDS AND VESSELS :—							
Cystic Hygroma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lymphangitis	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Elephantiasis	10	7	3	6	3	1	—
Tubercular Glands	128	49	79	48	76	1	3
Septic Lymphatic Glands	9	8	1	8	1	—	—
Lymphadenoma	5	2	3	1	3	1	—
Lympho-sarcoma	9	6	3	5	3	1	—
Endothelioma	9	6	3	5	3	1	—
JOINTS :—							
Synovitis	24	20	4	14	3	6	1
Septic Arthritis of Knee	12	7	5	2	3	5	2
,, ,, ,, Hip	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
,, ,, ,, Ankle	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Joint	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Shoulder	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
,, Elbow	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
,, Wrist	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
,, Hip	47	34	13	31	7	3	6
,, Knee	34	25	9	23	8	2	1
,, Ankle	16	10	6	10	6	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*)

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
JOINTS (*contd.*) :—							
Osteo-Arthritis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Baker's Cyst	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Ankylosis	14	10	4	10	4	—	—
Genu-Varun	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Talipes	6	1	5	1	5	—	—
Tumour of Joint	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Injuries to Joints :—							
Contusions	34	32	2	31	2	1	—
Sprains	6	4	2	4	—	2	—
Dislocations :—							
Tempro-maxillary joint	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sterno-clavicular	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Shoulder	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Elbow	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Wrist	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Carpo-metacarpal	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hip	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Knee	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Ankle	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tarso-metatarsal	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
FRACTURES :—							
Simple Fracture of Clavicle	40	31	9	31	9	—	—
„ „ „ Scapula	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ „ „ Humerus	58	46	12	45	12	1	—
Compound Fracture of Humerus	9	4	5	4	5	—	—
Simple Fracture of Ulna	53	42	11	42	10	—	1
Compound Fracture of Ulna	14	12	2	12	2	—	—
Simple Fracture of Radius	42	32	10	31	10	1	—
Compound Fracture of Radius	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Simple Fracture of Ulna and Radius	36	31	5	31	5	—	—
Compound Fracture of Ulna and Radius	12	9	3	9	3	—	—
Simple Fractuse of Metacarpus and Phalanges	16	15	1	15	1	—	—
Compound Fracture of Metacarpus and Phalanges	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Simple Fracture of Pelvis	5	5	—	2	—	3	—
„ „ „ Ribs	50	44	6	42	5	2	1
„ „ Nasal Bone	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Compound Fracture Nasal Bone	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ „ of Mandible	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ „ „ Maxilla	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Simple Fracture of Mandible	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
DISEASES OF BONES :—							
Periostitis	11	8	3	6	2	2	1
Traumatic Periostitis	13	11	2	11	2	—	—
Acute Osteomyelitis	13	7	6	7	5	—	1
Chronic Osteomyelitis	9	7	2	6	2	1	—
Caries	39	20	19	19	19	1	—
Necrosis	96	65	31	58	29	7	2
Epiphysitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Myeloma	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Osteoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Osteo-Sarcoma	14	12	2	11	1	1	1
Rachetic Chest	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
DISEASES OF BONES (*contd.*) :—							
Simple Fracture of Neck of Femur ...	31	23	8	21	8	2	—
„ „ „ Shaft of Femur ...	92	63	29	60	27	3	2
Compound Fracture of Shaft of Femur	19	16	3	12	3	4	—
Simple Fracture of Condyle of Femur	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Compound Fracture of Condyle of Femur	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Simple Fracture of Patella	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
„ „ „ Tibia	40	33	7	33	7	—	—
Compound Fracture of Tibia	19	18	1	16	1	2	—
Simple Fracture of Fibula	13	12	1	12	1	—	—
Compound Fracture of Fibula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Simple Fracture of Tibia and Fibula ...	95	78	17	78	17	—	—
Compound Fracture of Tibia and Fibula	65	52	13	44	12	8	1
Simple Fracture of Tarsus	6	4	2	3	2	1	—
Compound Fracture of Tarsus	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Simple Fracture of Metatarsals and Phalanges	13	13	—	13	—	—	—
Compound Fracture of Metatarsals and Phalanges	8	8	—	7	—	1	—
Simple Fracture of Sternum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Multiple Fractures	35	26	9	16	3	10	6
Compound Multiple Fractures	11	10	1	3	1	7	—
NERVES :—							
Cut Nerves	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Neurofibroma	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
BURSÆ :—							
Bursitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
CRUSHES :							
Limbs	84	78	6	47	3	31	3
Fingers and Toes	27	26	1	26	1	—	—
BITES :—							
Dog Bite...	1,524	1,049	475	1,045	470	4	5
Hydrophobia...	8	8	—	—	—	8	—
Wolf Bite	42	30	12	30	11	—	1
Fox Bite...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Camel Bite	56	54	2	52	2	2	—
Donkey Bite	41	33	8	33	8	—	—
Mule Bite	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Horse Bite	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Monkey Bite	21	11	10	11	10	—	—
Rat Bite...	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Cat Bite	32	20	12	19	12	1	—
Lion Bite	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Human Bite	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Animal Bite	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
EYES :—							
Trichiasis	300	187	113	187	113	—	—
Stye	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Blepharitis	20	17	3	17	3	—	—
Ptosis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Entropion	28	12	16	12	16	—	—
Ectropion	4	3	1	3	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
EYES (*contd.*):—							
Meibonian Cyst	7	4	3	4	3	—	—
Blepharophimosis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Symblepharon	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gangrene of eyelid	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Tumour of Lid	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Cataract	127	76	51	76	51	—	—
Dislocation of Lens	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Trachoma	129	88	41	88	41	—	—
Conjunctivitis	46	36	10	36	10	—	—
Purulent Conjunctivitis	19	11	8	11	8	—	—
Phylyctenular Conjunctivitis	19	17	2	17	2	—	—
Ptyregium	26	21	5	21	5	—	—
Epithelial Flakes	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pannus	20	15	5	15	5	—	—
Tumour of conjunctivitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dacrocystitis	10	6	4	6	4	—	—
Lachrymal Fistula	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
,, Cyst	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
,, Abscess	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tumour of Lachrymal Gland	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iritis	10	8	2	8	2	—	—
Iridocyclitis	12	10	2	10	2	—	—
Closed Pupil	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rupture of Iris	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glaucoma	87	54	23	54	23	—	—
Panophthalmitis	16	8	8	8	8	—	—
Choroiditis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Proptosis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Myopia	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Buphthalmos	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Detachment of Retina	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Retinitis Pigmentosa	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Retro-bulbar Neuritis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Optic Atrophy	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
Optic Neuritis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Strabismus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tumours of eye	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Defective Vision	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Glioma	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Foreign Body in Eye	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Oculo Motor Paralysis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tumour of Eye	9	8	1	8	1	—	—
Intra-oculer Hæmorrhage	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Abscess of Eye	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lag Ophthalmos	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Tarsus	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	188	139	49	139	49	—	—
Perforated Ulcer	27	13	14	13	14	—	—
Phlyctenular Ulcer	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hypopion Ulcer	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Adherent Leucoma	42	24	18	24	18	—	—
Leucoma	35	18	17	18	17	—	—
Kertatitis	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Corneal Infiltrations	26	24	2	24	2	—	—
Staphyloma	26	15	11	15	11	—	—
Nebula	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhage in Cornea	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ruptured Cornea	3	2	1	2	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
MIDWIFERY :—							
Under observation	158	—	158	—	158	—	—
Normal Labour	135	—	135	—	135	—	—
Twins	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Placenta Prævia	11	—	11	—	8	—	3
Retained Placenta	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Eclampsia	6	—	6	—	2	—	4
Albuminuria	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Pregnancy Kidney	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerpural Sepsis	11	—	11	—	11	—	—
Sapræmia	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Morning Sickness	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Complete abortion	29	—	29	—	29	—	—
Incomplete abortion	9	—	9	—	9	—	—
Threatened abortion	15	—	15	—	15	—	—
Premature Labour	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Ruptured Uterus	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Ectopic Gestation	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Subinvolution	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Post-partum Hæmorrhages	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hydramnios	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Normal Puerperum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Monster Pregnancy	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ „ with Gonorrhea ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pregnancy with Heart Failure	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ „ Fœtus Dead	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Contracted Pelvis	41	—	41	—	38	—	3
Prolapse of Cord	7	—	7	—	6	—	1
Persistent Occipto-Posterior	7	—	7	—	6	—	1
Flat Pelvis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Breech Presentation	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Face Presentation	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Rigid Os.	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Brow Presentation	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Neglected Shoulder	8	—	8	—	7	—	1
Osteomalacia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Uterine Inertia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Prolonged 2nd Stage	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Vicarious Menses	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bleeding after Abortion	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pretending Abortion	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Huge Ascites of Fœtus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Difficult Labour	10	—	10	—	9	—	1
Missed Labour	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Paralytic Ileus	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
GYNAECOLOGY :—							
Bleeding from Vulva	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hypertrophy of Labia Minora	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Papilloma of Vulva	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pepper in Vagina	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bilharzia of Vagina	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Vaginal Atresia	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Vaginitis	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Cyst of Vagina	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Trauma of Vagina	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Bladder	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rectocele	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cystocele	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Cysto-rectocele	22	—	22	—	22	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
GYNÆCOLOGY (*contd.*):—							
Rupture of Perineum	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Cancer of Cervix	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Hypertrophy of Cervix	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Stenosis of Cervix	15	—	15	—	15	—	—
Cervicitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Polypus of Cervix	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Parametritis	25	—	25	—	24	—	1
Salpingoophritis	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Pyosalpinx	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Ch. Salpingitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tubercular Salpingitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Simple Salpingitis	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Procidentia	18	—	18	—	18	—	—
Prolapse of Uterus	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Recto-vaginal Fistula	15	—	15	—	15	—	—
Carcinoma of Uterus	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Double Uterus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Myoma of Uterus	28	—	28	—	28	—	—
Endometritis	14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Recto-vaginal and Anal Fistula	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ch. Metritis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Rectal Fistula	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ovarian Tumour	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Ovaritis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ovarian Cyst	20	—	20	—	20	—	—
Parovarian Cyst	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Prolapse of Ovary	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Vesico-vaginal Fistula	21	—	21	—	21	—	—
Recto-vaginal Fistula	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Urethro-vaginal Fistula	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Perimetritis	22	—	22	—	18	—	4
Dysmenorrhœa	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Menorrhagia	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Menopause	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Metrorrhagia	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Uterus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Abdominal Tumour	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Amenorrhœa	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Leucorrhœa	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Uterine Hæmorrhage	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Tubercular Mass of Abdomen	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Vaginal Hæmorrhage	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
NOSE, EAR AND THROAT:—							
Cerebellar Abscess	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mastoiditis	32	20	12	19	11	1	1
Otitis Media	19	11	8	10	8	1	—
Abscess Behind Ear	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Polypus of Ear	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wax	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ruptured Drum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deafness	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Epistaxis	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Rhinitis	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Defected Septum	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nasal Polypus	10	5	5	5	5	—	—
Nasal Fibroma	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Rhinoscloroma	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Abscess of Nose	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis of Nose	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*)							
NOSE EAR AND THROAT (*contd.*).							
Septic Throat	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	27	13	14	13	14	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils	13	3	10	3	10	—	—
Peritonsillar Abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sarcoma of Tonsil	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Retropharyngeal Abscess	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
T. B. Laryngitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ch. Laryngitis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Laryngeal Obstruction	15	7	8	6	4	1	4
Carcinoma of Larynx	8	7	1	6	1	1	—
Laryagenal Tumour	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Foreign Body in Larynx	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Abscess of Larynx	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign Body of Œsophagus	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Stricture of Œsophagus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Malignant Disease of Œsophagus	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Dysphagia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gumma of Palate	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cut Throat	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign Body in Bronchus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Periodontitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Granuloma of Nose	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Frontal Sinusitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Immobility of vocal cords	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Suppurative Ponsinusitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hyprtrophied Turbinate	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Turbinitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Suppuration of Ethmoidal Sinuses	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS.							
OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN AND FASCIA :—							
Secondary Suture	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Thierch's Skin Graft	17	15	2	15	2	—	—
Plastic by :—							
Flaps	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Tube Graft	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lymphangioplasty	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Extraction of Foreign Body	18	11	7	11	7	—	—
Evacuation of :—							
Acute Abscess	15	11	4	11	4	—	—
Cold Abscess	18	15	3	11	3	4	—
Excision of :—							
Wound	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Sinus	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Scar	8	3	5	3	5	—	—
Elephantiasis	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
Oriental Sores	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Granulomata	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lipoma	19	14	5	14	5	—	—
Fibroma	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Neurofibroma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angioma	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Rodent Ulcer	12	11	1	9	1	2	—
Sarcoma	5	5	—	4	—	1	—
Cyst	8	4	4	4	4	—	—
Tumours of unknown nature	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Exploration of Tumours	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ulcer	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Fibromyoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Submaxillary tumour	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS ON THE BLOOD VESSELS :—							
Ligature of Bleeding points	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Trendelemburg's for Varicose Veins ...	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Blood Transfusion	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Ext. Carotid Artery	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arteric-venous Anastomosis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LYMPH GLANDS :—							
Excision of Tubercular Glands of :—							
Neck	77	39	38	39	35	—	3
Axilla	12	—	12	—	12	—	—
Groin	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Excision of :—							
Lymphadenoma of Neck	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Lymphosarcoma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON TENDONS :—							
Tenotomy	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tenorrhaphy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON BONES :—							
Osteotomy of Femur	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wiring of :—							
Mandible...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Humerus...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Radius and Ulna	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Femur	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Plating of :—							
Humerus...	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Femur	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Tibia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Radius and Ulna	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bone Graft for :—							
Fracture of Radius	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
„ „ Humerus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wiring for Maxilla	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Bone Graft for Femur	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of :—							
Ribs...	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Osteoma	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Myoma	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Sarcoma	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Sequestrectomy of :—							
Malar Bone	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mandible	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Humerus	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
Radius	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Ilium	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Femur	20	20	—	18	—	2	—
Tibia	19	11	8	10	7	1	1
Fibula	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tarsus	3	2	1	2	1	—	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS ON JOINTS :—							
Arthrotomy for :—							
Drainage...	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Reduction	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Sutural Derangement	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Septic Arthritis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arthrectomy of :—							
Wrist	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hip	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Elbow	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Knee	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Amputations above :—							
Elbow	3	5	—	4	—	1	—
At Elbow	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Below Elbow	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Above Knee	14	13	1	11	—	2	1
Below Knee	9	7	2	6	2	1	—
Reamputation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Big Toe	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Finger	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE SPINE :—							
Scraping and Bipping	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Plastic for Spina Bifida	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Excision for Spina Bifida	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Craniectomy for Depressed Fracture ...	79	69	10	51	9	18	1
Exploration for Depressed Fracture ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Removal of Fragments	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE ORBIT :—							
Evisceration	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Excision for Malig. Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diathermy „ „	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LIPS :—							
Plastic for Harelip	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Excision of Epithelioma	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE JAWS :—							
Excision of :—							
Simple Epulis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Tumour of Upper Jaw...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fibrocystic Diseases	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE MOUTH :—							
Excision of :—							
Cancer of Tongue	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ranula	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Epithelioma of Upper Jaw	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
OPERATIONS ON BONES.—							
Scraping of :—							
Tibia	6	5	1	5	—	—	1
Femur	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Os calcis...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS ON BONES (*cont'd.*) :—							
Scraping of :—							
Ulna	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Metacarpus	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Tarsus	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Skull	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ribs	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sternum	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jaw	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Acute Osteomyelitis drainage	7	4	3	2	2	2	1
Chr. Osteomyelitis :—							
Femur	6	4	2	4	1	—	1
Tibia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Humerus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Extension of Fr. Femur by Callipers	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of Humerus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Trimming for Compound Fracture ...	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Excision of Head of Astraganlus ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
GENITO-URINARY OPERATIONS.—							
Cystoscopy	24	20	4	20	3	—	1
Funiculitis (incision)	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Urethral carancle	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Spermatocele	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ovarian Cyst	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Tumour of Epidydimis excised	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
T.B. Epidydimitis excised	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Excision of Tunica Vaginalis for Gangrene	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Undescended Testicle	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Perimetric Abscess	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
NERVES OPERATIONS :—							
Stimulation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Freeing	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Resection	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture of Rectum Diletation	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Iliac Abscess	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Cellulitis	4	2	2	1	2	1	—
Mastoiditis	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
T.B. Cervical Spine Albee's operation of bone graft	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fæcal Appendicular Fistula	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Muscle graft	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Breaking Adhesions ankylosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillectomy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scraping and bipping T.B. Gland ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Drainage of Extra peritoneal Abscess and exploration	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Irreducible Ventral Hernia	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Obstructed Ing. Hernia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
KIDNEY OPERATIONS :—							
Nephrectomy for Infection :—							
Hydronephrosis	9	8	1	7	1	1	—
Pyonephrosis	9	6	3	4	3	2	—
Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
BLADDER OPERATIONS :—							
Suture for rupture	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lithotrity	23	23	—	21	—	2	—
Lithotomy :—							
Suprapubic	100	100	—	95	—	5	—
Perineal	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Suprapubic Cystotomy...	22	21	1	18	1	3	—
Perivesical Abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
URETHRA OPERATIONS :—							
Plastic for :—							
Hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Epispadias Rupture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Urethrotomy for :—							
Stricture	11	11	—	10	—	1	—
Calculus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Calculus Removed by forceps	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Excision of Bilharzial Fistula	41	41	—	39	—	2	—
Suprapubic Fistula	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Stone of Ureter	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS.							
TESTICLE :—							
Eversion of Tunica for :—							
Hydrocele	287	287	—	287	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Orchidectomy	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Incision for inflamed Hydrocele... ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
SPERMATIC CORD :—							
Excision of :—.							
Hydrocele	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Varicocele	52	52	—	52	—	—	—
PROSTATE :—							
Suprapubic prostatectomy	14	—	—	9	—	5	—
PENIS :							
Decortication for :—							
Bilharziasis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Phimosis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Retrovesical Fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diathermy for Malignant Tumour ...	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Umbilical Urinary Fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of Papilloma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scraping semi membranous bursa ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scraping Rhinoschroma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ischamic Contraction (incision)... ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diathermy for Madura Foot	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
SCROTUM :—							
Excision for Elephantiasis	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE RECTUM AND ANUS :—							
Plastic for imperforate Anus	3	3	—	1	—	2	—
Incision of Sphincter for anal Fissure	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Ligature for Piles	117	109	8	109	8	—	—
Whitehead's	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Semilunar Incision for prolapse... ...	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
Excision of :—							
Bilharzial Masses	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
Anal Fistula	29	28	1	27	1	1	—
Diathermy for Piles	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Carbolic for Piles	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cautery for prolapse	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Proctoscopy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sigmoidoscopy	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Epithelioma of Anus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dilatation	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
INJURIES.							
OPERATIONS ON EXTERNAL EAR :—							
Removal of Foreign Body...	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Excision of Polypus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cut Ear	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON MASTOID :—							
Schwartz's Operation	28	19	9	18	9	1	—
Scraping of Mastoid Sinus...	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON NOSE :—							
Resection of Septum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Partial Turbinectomy	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Excision of Polypus	11	5	6	5	6	—	—
Cautery to Hypertrophic Turbinitis ...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Scraping for Hypertrophic Rhinitis ...	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Excision of Nasal Tumours...	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Rhinoscopy	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON SINUSES :—							
Frontal Sinus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ethmoidal Sinus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maxillary Antrum...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON LACHRYMAL APPARATUS :—							
Dacryocystectomy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON PHARYNX :—							
Quinsy (incision)	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillectomy	105	58	47	58	47	—	—
Curettage of adenoida	11	8	3	8	3	—	—
Curettage of adenoida and Tonsillectomy	28	19	9	19	9	—	—
OPERATIONS ON LARYNX :—							
Laryngoscopy	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
Removal of Foreign Body	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Excision of Tumour	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dilatation of Larynx	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON TRACHEA :—							
Tracheotomy	5	3	2	2	2	1	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.	
				Male.	Female.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE.					
OPERATIONS ON THE LIDS :—					
For Skin Grafting :—	3	2	1	2	1
For Trachoma :—					
Cauterisation	1	—	1	—	1
Expression and Scraping	80	58	22	58	22
Tarsatomy	16	9	7	9	7
For Trichiasision Entropion :—					
Excision of Lashes	21	16	5	16	5
Sneller's Operation	426	281	145	281	145
Von Mellingen's	120	63	57	63	57
For Ectropion :—					
Sneller's Suture	1	1	—	1	—
Mac Callan's	2	2	—	2	—
For Meibomian Cysts :—					
Scraping	—	—	—	—	—
Excision	7	4	3	4	3
For Tumour :—					
Excision	4	4	—	4	—
OPERATIONS ON THE BULBAR CONJUNCTIVA :—					
For Pannus:—					
Cautery	3	3	—	3	—
Scraping	11	9	2	9	2
For Pterygium :—					
Transplantation	32	26	6	26	6
For Tumours :—					
Excision	2	1	1	1	1
Subconjunctival Injections	6	5	1	5	1
Epithelial Plaque Scraping and Cautery	1	1	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LACHRYMAL APPARATUS :—					
Splitting and Canaliculisation	2	2	—	2	—
Dacryocystectomy	9	4	5	4	5
OPERATIONS ON THE CORNEA :—					
Removal of Foreign Body	3	3	—	3	—
Paracentesis	7	6	1	6	1
Staphylectomy	2	1	1	1	1
OPERATIONS ON THE LENS :—					
For Cataract :—					
Discission of Capsule	2	1	1	1	1
Needling	38	33	5	33	5
Curetting Evacuation	16	9	7	9	7
Extraction	70	43	27	43	27
For Dislocation :—					
Extraction	1	1	—	1	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.	
				Male.	Female.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE (*continued*).					
OPERATIONS ON IRIS :—					
Iridectomy for :—					
Prolapse	32	17	15	17	15
Leucoma	66	49	17	49	17
Iritis	3	2	1	2	1
Closed Pupil	2	2	—	2	—
Glaucoma	32	26	6	26	6
Cataract	41	28	13	28	13
Buphthalmus	1	1	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE GLOBE :—					
Sclerectomy for Glaucoma	4	4	—	4	—
Trephining for :—					
Glaucoma	37	30	7	30	7
Buphthalmus	1	1	—	1	—
Evisceration for :—					
Panophthalmitis	11	10	1	10	1
Enucleation for :—					
Trauma	1	1	—	1	—
Staphyloma	19	16	3	16	3
Glaucoma	3	2	1	2	1
Shrunken eye	2	2	—	2	—
Tubercular exophalmus	1	1	—	1	—
Retro Bulbar Tumour	1	—	1	—	1
Sloughing Cornea	1	1	—	1	—
LACHRYMAL FISTULA :—					
Scraping	7	5	2	5	2
SAEMISCH'S SECTION :—					
For Ulcers	5	5	—	5	—
Tenetomy and Advancement	1	1	—	1	—

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATIONS.			
Hysterectomy	8	7	1
Dilatation of Cervix	79	79	—
Curettage of Uterus	80	80	—
Anterior Colporrhaphy	36	36	—
Posterior Colpoperiniorrhaphy	53	53	—
Amputation of Cervix	8	8	—
Ovariotomy	14	14	—
Ovarectomy	5	5	—
Laparotomy	10	10	—
Cauterization of Cervix	3	3	—
Excision of Polypus of Cervix	4	3	1
Shorting of round Lig. (Alex. Adams Operation)	1	1	—
Redoublement	7	7	—

Operations (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.
Gynæcological Operations (*continued*).			
Excision of Papillema Vulva	1	1	—
Salpingectomy	1	1	—
Cæsarian Section	23	18	5
Pairing of Fistula and Stitching	6	6	—
Bilharzial Papillema of Vulva	1	1	—
Trachelorrhaphy	2	2	—
Pelvis Abscess	1	1	—
Salpingostomy	2	2	—
Ventrel Suspension Kelly's	7	7	—
Subsectal Hysterectomy	2	2	—
Posts Colpotomy	1	1	—
Salpingectomy	1	1	—
Forceps Delivey	1	1	—
Appendicectomy	1	1	—
Excision of Labia Minera	1	1	—
Lawson Tait's Completer Perineorrhaphy.	2	2	—

	Total.	Mother.		Child.	
		Cured.	Died.	Alive.	Still-born.
Malga' Maternity.					
Normal Labour:—					
Macerated Fœtus	2	2	—	—	2
Twins	5	5	—	7	2
Breech presentation	9	9	—	7	2
Vertex	109	109	—	104	5
Difficult and Abnormal Labour:—					
Premature	10	10	—	10	—
Transverse presentation	1	1	—	10	—
Precipitate labour	1	1	—	—	1
Forceps (Vertex):—					
Low...	24	22	2	13	11
High	11	10	1	5	6
Forceps in Twins...	2	2	—	4	—
Removal of Adherent Placenta... ...	6	5	1	—	—
Hydramnios	3	3	—	1	2
Cæsarian Section:—					
P.P.H. (Post partum hæmorrhage) ...	11	7	4	8	3
Perforation and Crushings...	24	21	3	—	24
Decapitation	10	8	2	3	7
Disorders of Pregnancy:—					
Threatened Abortion	11	11	—	—	—
Incomplete ,, ...	8	8	—	—	—
Complete ,, ...	32	32	—	—	—

OPERATIONS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SKIN IN-PATIENTS.							
Acné vulgaris	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Chilbain	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Eczema	67	54	13	54	13	—	—
Erythema	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Exfoliative Dermatitis	6	3	3	3	3	—	—
Favus	33	21	12	21	12	—	—
Folliculitis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Herpes Catarrhalis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herpes Zoster	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Hyperkeratosis	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Impetigo	6	2	4	2	4	—	—
Leprosy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Leucodermia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lichen planus	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Lupus Erythematosus	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Lupus vulgaris	17	10	7	10	6	—	1
Occupational Dermatitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Onychia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Oriental Sore	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Pemphigus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pityriasis Capitis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Pityriasis Rubra	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pitryriasis Versicolor	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pruritus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Prurigo	13	9	4	9	4	—	—
Psoriasis	15	13	2	13	2	—	—
Pyodermia	20	16	4	15	4	1	—
Ringworm	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Scabies	40	37	3	37	2	—	1
Sycosis	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Tinea	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Urticaris	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
SYPHILIS IN-PATIENTS.							
Gonorrhea	155	138	17	138	17	—	—
Syphilis	267	222	45	221	45	1	—
Syphilis and Gonorrhea	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Soft Sore	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Big Warts of Anus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Growth of Larynx, ear and nose	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Septic Ulcer of Scrotum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis and Stonmatitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

APPENDIX I.

The External Maternity Section.

During the year 1924 : 232 cases were admitted.

The following is an analysis of the work done :—

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Cured.	Died.
Abnormal Pregnancy :—			
Threatened Abortion	1	1	
Incomplete „	—	—	—
Complete „	1	1	—
Hydatiform Mole...	1	1	—
Normal Labours :—			
Vertex Presentation	206	204	2
Breech	11	11	—
Abnormal Labour :—			
Transverse Presetation	1	1	—
Twins	4	4	—
Obstruted Labour :—			
Contracted Pelvis...	2	2	—
Premature Labour :—			
At 7 Months...	1	1	—
Abnormal Puerpevium	4	3	1

APPENDIX II.

Foundlings.

236 Foundlings were present in the Malgaa' during the year; of these 159 were admitted during this year, and 77 were present at the end of the previous year. The following is an analysis of the 236 Foundlings :—

Adopted	25
In Malgaa'	27
With Mordahaas (wet nurses)	73
Struck off	2
At school	1
Claimed by relatives	3
Died	105
Total	236

The following table gives the causes of death of the 105 Foundlings :—

Alimentary Diseases...	34
Respiratory diseases	32
Aplastic anæmia	1
Athrepsia and Marasmus	8
Prematurity	8
Inanition	3
Pyæmic abscess	8
Intracranial hæmorrhage	1
Miliary Tuberculosis	1
Tetanus neonatorum	1
Status Lymphatious	1
Intestinal obstruction	1
Pericarditis	1
Exposure collapse	1
Stones of Kidney and Bladder	1
Burns (on admission)	1
Hæmorrhage (after incision of scalp)	1
Whooping cough	1
TOTAL	105

APPENDIX III.

CHILDWELFARE.

272 babies attended the Childwelfare clinic during 1924 : of these 159 were present from the previous year, and 113 new babies came during this year. The following shows the attendance of the 272 babies :—

Attended regularly	158
Struck off for irregular attendance	48
Struck off over age	38
Died	28
TOTAL	272

OPERATIONS.

The total number of Operations performed in the theatres of the Hospital during the year 1924 is 3,539.

The following is an analysis of the Operations performed in each Section :—

	Total.	Male.	Female.	Discharged.		Died.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
General Surgical	1509	1314	195	1238	181	76	14
Nose, Ear and Throat	233	145	88	143	88	2	—
Ophthalmic	1157	792	365	792	365	—	—
Gynæcelegical	361	—	361	—	354	—	7
Obstetric	279	—	279	—	266	—	13
GRAND TOTAL	3539	2251	1288	2173	1254	78	34
				3,427		112	

5.—ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL.

The Scientific Observations and Deaths.

Prostatectomy is one of Dr. Zareef Bey's (surgeon to hospital) favourite operations.

He uses Fryer's method and has performed 11 prostatectomies which were all successful and ended with complete cure, except one patient whose death was due to dysentery which followed a long time after the operation, so that we cannot consider the operation as a cause nor even an important factor of the patient's death.

All the splenectomies he has performed, seven in number, ended with complete cure.

During the year he met with two interesting cases of perforation of the intestines; one was due to dysentery and the other to typhoid, both ended with complete success. He attributes this success to the early diagnosis and immediate operation.

In pyoperitonitis cases, by washing the Peritoneal Cavity with ether and in aseptic operations by a solution of Camphor Oil 1 per cent, he found this process to be very valuable especially in preventing intraabdominal adhesions in the latter operations.

Dr. Mahmud Kamel Aly, the Medical Officer in charge of the Gynaecological and Obstetrics Section has made some valuable observations of which the following examples may be mentioned :—

He met through his work with a woman having a double uterus, one connected with a normal vagina and the other with an undeveloped vagina having no apparent cervix and filled with menstrual blood. Double hysterectomy was performed with complete success.

The Cesarean operation was performed twice, one of which was made on a woman in the 7th month of pregnancy, she had has two cesareans previously at Qasr-el-'Aini but the operation, as an emergency, was done early this time because the uterus has ruptured at the site of the old Scar of the previous operations and its contents were floating in the abdominal cavity. These contents were taken off and a hysterectomy was performed and resulted in complete cure. Two operations were made for extra-uterine gestation with successful result.

Dr. Kamel, finding that the use of stovaine as anaesthetic gave unsatisfactory results in other sections and hospitals, has stopped its use in the Gynaecological Section and replaced it by chloroform which he uses in all cases where this anaesthetic is administered by an experienced medical man.

Dr. Riad Iskandar is interested in gastro-jejunostomy. He had operated on three cases of carcinoma in the stomach, one at the cardiac end and two at the pyloric end. He performed gastro-jejunostomy on the three cases with successful results. He performed two other gastro-jejunostomies for ulcers in the stomach with successful results.

He is of the opinion that this operation should be performed more frequently than it is done at present.

Six splenectomies were performed by him, of which five were successful and one was fatal.

He says that he made some operations of transfusion of the blood which were easily and successfully performed.

Skin Diseases Section.

Dr. Ibrahim Mustafa Sabry's observations :—

Dr. Sabry is of the opinion that the luetin reaction in cases of hereditary and tertiary syphilis gives more accurate results than the Wasserman reaction as in 95 per cent of cases, it is positive, where the Wasserman is negative.

He tried Pot. Iod. in cases of leprosy and noticed a rise of temperature similar to that of malaria, but when put on Quinine the temperature dropped down. This was observed in an early and in a late stage of the disease.

He tried X-rays in cases of Keloid after removal of the scar but he cannot yet give a decisive opinion as to the value of this treatment.

He states that he succeeded in suppressing the pellagric rash by exposing it to X-rays. A remarkable improvement takes place within two weeks and the rash disappears one week later.

He says that he has obtained excellent results by exposing the Lupus Vulgaris cases to X-rays after scraping their lesions.

Electrical Department.

Dr. Afifi.—In spite of the lack of a complete X-ray set in this Department, Dr. Afifi is able to make the following observations :—

A patient suffering from hemiplegia of 2 months duration was cured after a course of two months electric treatment.

Another case of nervous disturbance, general debility with numbness of extremities and sense of heat in the right side was cured by electricity after three sittings.

A case of abdominal fistula of one year's duration following an operation for ovarian cyst is being treated by zinc ionization. The pus has decreased and the patient is still under treatment and the fistula did not close yet.

Lock Hospital.

Dr. Ameen Sidhom.—He recommends intravenous injections of lantol in cases of acute gonorrhea, he believes that after 4 days of the lantol treatment, accompanied by general and local treatment, the pain in cases of ovaritis and salpingo-œphoritis disappears.

He insists that the patient should be given complete rest and milk diet and laxatives daily, and the application of ice and hot water bags alternately on the hypogastric region as well as hot vaginal douches every 4 hours. He should also be given 5 grammes of sodium salicylate daily.

Ophthalmic Section.

All cases of interest in this section are communicated to the Ophthalmic Service of the Central Administration and are delivered in lectures at the Annual Meetings of the Ophthalmic Society and therefore they were omitted here.

Return of Deaths occuring in the Hosp. during the year 1924.

No. of Deaths.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Cause of Death.
	Digestive System.		Diseases of Metabolism.
8	Diseases of the Liver.	1	Diabetes.
2	Diseases of the Stomach.	12	Senility.
7	T.B. Peritonitis.	30	General debility.
6	Dysentery.		Parasitic Diseases.
16	Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	15	Pellagra.
1	Piles.	2	Ankylostoma.
1	Other diseases.	4	Bilharsia
	Diseases of the Respir. Sys.	12	Poisons.
33	Pneumonia.	4	Other Med. diseases.
48	T.B.	70	Accidents.
3	Pleurisy.	82	Burns.
9	Other diseases.	8	Malignant tumours.
	Diseases of the Circulatory Sys.	4	Simple Fractures.
60	Diseases of the heart.	5	Comp. „
	Nervous Diseases.	2	Appendicitis.
6	Diseases of the Brain.	2	Liver Abscess.
1	„ „ Spinal Cord.	9	Hernia.
5	Other diseases.	46	Other Surgical diseases.
5	Diseases of the Spleen.	6	Delivery.
2	Diseases of the Blood.	4	Gynaecological diseases.
	Diseases of the Kidney.	2	Diseases of the Skin.
13	Nephritis.	2	Syphilis.
1	Other diseases.	36	Fevers.
		1	Relatives of Patients.
		1	Foundling.
		2	Supra Pubic Lithotomy.

It is to be noted that the majority of deaths are due to heart diseases, T.B., Pneumonia, general debility, accidents, burns, some surgical complications, so that if we count the deaths due to the above causes only, we will find them to be 369 of the total number of deaths.

The high rate of mortality among the above patients is due to the general debility of most of them, as they are poor and of a low class from a hygienic point of view. This factor (general debility) is the hindrance in the way of successful treatment, either surgical or medical, as it clearly appears from the following statistical tables.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MONTHLY ADMISSIONS IN 1924.

MONTH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
January	478	128	606
February	462	132	594
March	568	159	727
April	487	144	631
May	573	172	745
June	644	180	824
July	705	164	869
August	733	214	947
September	742	218	960
October	662	167	829
November	518	133	651
December	481	137	618
TOTAL	7,053	1,948	9,001

TABLE II.—OUT-PATIENTS IN 1924.

A. NEW CASES.					B. OLD CASES.			
MONTH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.		MONTH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
January	1,306	1,185	2,491	Grand Total: 88,873	January	2,657	1,912	4,569
February	1,324	1,099	2,423		February	2,953	1,759	4,712
March	1,389	1,332	2,721		March	3,019	2,038	5,057
April	1,296	1,171	2,467		April	2,676	1,747	4,423
May	2,169	2,031	4,200		May	3,016	2,062	5,078
June	1,324	1,099	2,423		June	2,593	1,759	4,352
July	1,633	1,454	3,087		July	2,530	1,309	3,839
August	1,807	1,654	3,461		August	2,296	1,591	3,887
September	1,913	1,699	2,612		September	2,557	1,734	4,291
October	1,779	1,576	3,355		October	2,451	1,920	4,371
November	1,504	1,392	2,896		November	2,331	2,229	4,560
December	1,316	1,339	2,655		December	2,051	1,892	3,943
TOTAL	18,760	17,031	35,791			31,130	21,952	53,082

TABLE III.—OUT-PATIENTS (*Males and Females*) IN 1924.

MONTH.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	NEW.	OLD.	TOTAL.	NEW.	OLD.	TOTAL.
January	1,306	2,657	3,963	1,185	1,912	3,097
February	1,324	2,953	3,917	1,099	1,759	2,858
March...	1,389	3,019	4,418	1,332	2,038	3,370
April	1,296	2,676	3,972	1,171	1,747	2,918
May	2,169	3,016	5,185	2,031	2,062	4,093
June	2,593	1,324	3,917	1,759	1,099	2,858
July	1,633	2,530	4,163	1,454	1,309	2,763
August	1,807	2,296	4,103	1,654	1,591	3,245
September	1,913	2,557	4,470	1,699	1,734	3,433
October	1,779	2,451	4,230	1,576	1,920	3,496
November	1,504	2,331	3,835	1,392	2,229	3,621
December	1,316	2,051	3,367	1,339	1,892	3,231
Total	18,760	31,130	49,890	17,031	21,952	38,983

TABLE IV.—OUT-PATIENTS ANNEX OF BILHARZIA.

Cases remaining from 1923	24	= 453
New cases in 1924	429	
Cases who did not continue treatment during 1924... ...	195	= 453
Cured	227	
Still under treatment at the end of 1924	31	

Details.

The number of patients cured was 227 classified as follows :—

212 attended regularly during the year 1924 until they were cured.

15 were remaining from the year 1923 and attended regularly until they were cured.

227 Total.

It is to be noted that out of the 227 patients who were cured :—

20 were suffering from Bilharziasis of bladder and rectum.

205 were suffering from vesical Bilarziasis.

2 were suffering from Heamaturia, difficult micturition but in spite of several examinations of the urine and faeces for Bilharzial Ova with negative results, the symptoms disappeared on giving the Tarter Emetic injections.

227 Total.

Out of the above-mentioned 227 cases :—

64 patients were army, police and costguard's men, Government and Municipality employees and students.

163 civilians, most of them were peasants coming to Alexandria.

227 Total.

Those who did not continue the treatment were 195 classified as follows :—

186 reported themselves to hospital during the year 1924.

9 were of the year 1923 patients and did not continue their course of treatment during 1924.

195 Total.

The average number of injections given to those irregular patients was between 3 and 8 injections and the result of examining them was as follows :—

17 patients were suffering from Bilharziasis of Bladder and Rectum.

8 ,, ,, Rectal Bilharzia.

170 ,, ,, Vesical Bilharzia.

195 Total.

164 of the said patients were civilians.

31 were soldiers, students and Government employees.

195 Total.

The number of those remaining from the year 1923 was 24 classified as hereunder :—

15 were cured.

9 did not continue the treatment as above referred to.

24 Total.

Recapitulation and Further Details.

Total number of patients detailed above is :—

429 men and women of different ages out of which :—

12 women were cured.
8 women did not continue their treatment.

Total ... 20 Women.

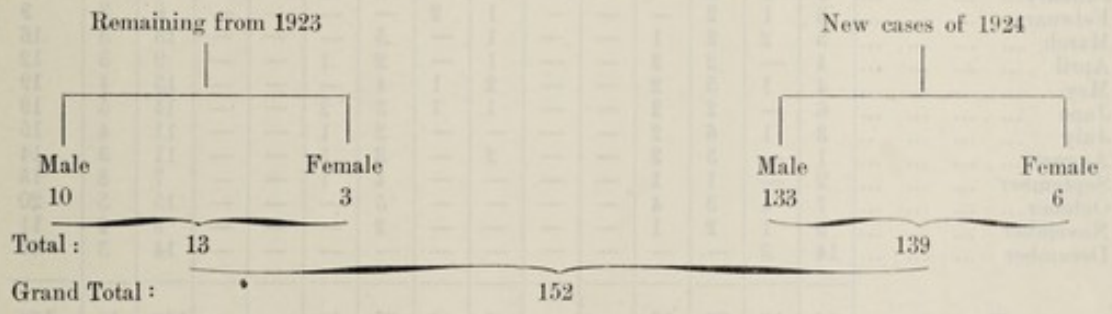
„ ... 409 Men.

It can be deducted from the above details that the vesical affections were by far more than the number of rectal ones, and that the number of women was very low compared with that of men. The attendance of the soldiers, Government employees and students was much more regular than the others if we take into consideration the number of each.

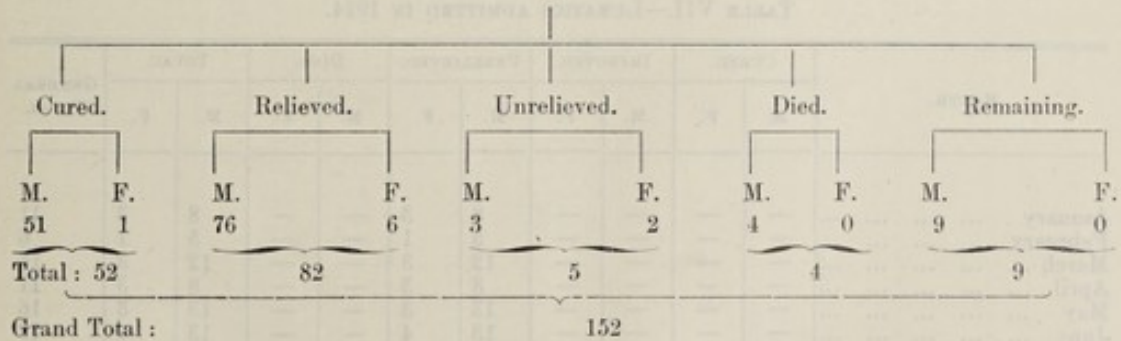
Examination of Patients.

When a patient comes to the Out-Patients Department suffering from difficult micturition with or without hæmaturia, he is asked to get a sample of his urine for examination and if it is found to be positive for Bilharzial Ova, he is then instructed to attend the annex, and after having undergone the treatment of 12 tartar Emetic injections, his urine is examined again and if found free from Bilharzial Ova or the Ova are dead, he is then considered cured.

Bilharzia Patients who were treated in Hospitals as In-patients :—



Discharged from Hospital :—



N.B.—The patients who were relieved were all sent to the Out-patients Department.

TABLE V.—BILHARZIASIS IN-PATIENTS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	9	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	15	1	16
February	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
March	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
April	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
May	4	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	9	4	13
June	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
July	2	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10
August...	2	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	15
September	5	1	13	1	—	—	1	—	19	2	21
October	3	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	14	1	15
November	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
December	1	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	8	1	9
TOTAL	51	1	76	6	3	2	4	—	134	9	143

TABLE VI.—SHOWING LUNATICS SENT TO CAIRO DURING THE YEAR 1924 AND THOSE WHO WERE FOUND SANE.

MONTH.	PATIENTS SENT TO CAIRO.				OTHER CASES.										GENERAL TOTAL.
	By the Police.		Through the Hosp.		Cured.		Unrelieved.		Still insane.		Died.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January...	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	8	3	11
February	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	9
March	5	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	13	3	16
April	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	9	3	12
May	4	1	5	2	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	15	4	19
June	6	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	14	5	19
July	3	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	11	4	15
August	1	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	11	3	14
September	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	7	8	15
October...	7	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	15	5	20
November	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	2	11
December	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	17
TOTAL	56	12	33	17	—	—	8	4	35	13	—	—	132	46	178

TABLE VII.—LUNATICS ADMITTED IN 1924.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	8	3	11
February	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	1	6
March	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	12	3	15
April	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	8	3	11
May	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	13	3	16
June	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	13	4	17
July	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	11	4	15
August...	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	9	3	12
September	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	7	8	15
October...	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	15	5	20
November	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	9	2	11
December	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	14	3	17
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	124	42	—	—	124	42	166

N.B.—"M" denotes Masculine and "F" denotes Feminine.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING THE VENEREAL DISEASES TREATED DURING 1924 AT GABBARY LOCK HOSPITAL.

DISEASES.	CURED.	SENT TO GENERAL HOSPITAL.	DIED	TOTAL.
Syphilis...	163	—	—	163
Gonorrhea	408	—	—	408
Soft sores	72	—	—	72
Skin diseases	42	—	—	42
Pts.'Relatives	13	—	—	13
Under observation	13	12	—	25
Pyrexia of unknown origin ...	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	711	13	—	724

REMARKS :—

The number of women remaining at Gabbary Hospital at the end of December, 1924, was 55.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " 1923 " 132.
The above mentioned total (724) does not include the women remaining at the hospital.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING THE MONTHLY DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS DURING 1924.

MONTH.	CURED.			IMPROVED.			UNRELIEVED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
January	201	49	250	194	41	235	21	12	33	32	14	46	448	116	564
February	238	85	323	188	24	212	23	11	34	30	9	39	479	129	608
March	249	90	339	217	52	269	33	11	44	39	12	51	538	165	703
April	227	76	303	205	48	253	41	17	58	45	11	56	518	152	670
May	252	79	331	201	43	244	43	10	53	30	15	45	526	147	673
June	272	108	380	292	60	352	42	14	56	43	18	61	649	200	849
July	328	118	446	293	33	326	41	12	53	40	14	54	702	177	879
August	357	114	471	307	48	355	35	11	46	36	13	49	735	186	921
September	355	123	478	297	61	358	37	11	48	42	20	62	731	215	946
October	321	98	419	293	66	359	26	11	37	41	14	55	681	189	870
November...	273	103	376	244	25	269	19	6	25	21	11	32	557	145	702
December...	224	62	286	212	85	247	20	8	28	21	18	39	477	123	600
TOTAL	3,297	1,105	4,402	2,943	536	3,479	381	134	515	420	169	589	7,041	1,944	8,985

TABLE X.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RELATIVES ACCOMPANYING PATIENTS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
February	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	19
March	6	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	22	29
April	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	19
May	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	21
June	8	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	32	40
July	5	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	32
August	19	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	35	54
September	8	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	38	46
October	7	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	31
November	5	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32	37
December	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	35
TOTAL	81	291	—	—	—	—	1	—	82	291	373

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE FOUNDLINGS ADMITTED DURING 1924.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
February	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
March	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	7
April	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
May	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
June	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
July	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
August	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
November	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
December	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	14	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	23	38

TABLE XII.—BARBERS AND DAYAS TRAINED IN 1924.

BARBERS.				DAYAS.			
No.	Succeeded in Examination.	Failed.	Did not attend lectures.	No.	Succeeded in Examination.	Failed.	Did not attend lectures.
17	16	1	—	40	36	1	3

TABLE XIII.—ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES.	CURED.	TRANSFERRED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Typhus	11	—	2	13
Relapsing Fever	1	—	—	1.
Under Observation	96	—	3	99
Influenza	89	—	2	91
Small-pox	8	—	—	8
Chicken Pox	4	—	—	4
Mumps	18	—	—	18
Meningitis	1	—	3	4
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1
Measles	5	—	—	5
Diphtheria	12	—	8	20
Plague	2	—	1	3
Erysipelas	69	—	3	72
Tetanus	6	—	7	13
Typhoid	26	—	4	30
Paratyphoid	38	—	3	41
Sunstroke	4	—	—	4
Simple Fever	10	—	—	10
Contacts of Infec. Dis. cases suffering from uninfectious Diseases	4	—	—	4
Rabies	—	—	—	—
Puerpural Fever	—	—	—	—
Relatives	2	—	—	2
TOTAL	407	—	36	443

TABLE NO. XIV.—PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM FEVERS (*without details.*)

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	24	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	26	5	31
February	23	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	24	6	30
March	25	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	28	4	32
April	28	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	30	9	39
May	20	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	22	6	28
June	30	5	—	—	—	—	6	2	36	7	43
July	32	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	35	6	41
August	23	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	24	4	28
September	33	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	38	3	41
October	35	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	37	3	40
November	40	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	6	46
December	33	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	5	38
TOTAL	346	55	—	—	—	—	27	9	373	64	437

TABLE XV.—SHOWING CASES OF POISONING TREATED IN HOSP. DURING YEARS 1923 AND 1924.

POISON.	POISON TREATED DURING 1923.	CURED.	DIED.	TREATED DURING 1924.	CURED.	DIED.
Alcohol	94	94	—	142	140	2
Datura	—	—	—	8	8	—
Cocaine	19	19	—	11	11	—
Heroine	—	—	—	5	4	1
Other poisons	136	130	6	93	82	11
TOTAL	249	243	6	259	245	14

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING OTHER MEDICAL DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
February	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
March	8	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	13
April	5	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	8	2	10
May	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	8
June	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
July	13	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
August...	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11
September	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	16
October	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
November	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
December	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4
TOTAL	73	17	24	4	—	1	4	—	101	22	123

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING PERSONS UNDER OBSERVATION WHO WERE FOUND TO HAVE NO DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10
February	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	14
March	2	4	—	—	—	—	-	—	2	4	6
April	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
May	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
June	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
July	8	10	—	—	—	-	—	—	8	10	18
August...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	12
September	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	17
October	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
November	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
December	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
TOTAL	65	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	59	124

TABLE XVIII.—SHOWING TRAUMATIC INJURIES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	7	4	25	3	—	1	4	1	36	9	45
February	8	2	34	3	—	—	—	1	42	6	48
March	14	1	38	8	—	—	2	1	54	10	64
April	10	1	37	2	—	1	4	2	51	6	57
May	16	1	41	3	—	—	4	1	61	5	66
June	13	4	69	5	2	—	5	1	89	10	99
July	31	1	62	3	—	—	7	—	90	4	94
August...	13	3	43	4	—	1	8	—	64	8	72
September	13	1	43	6	1	—	5	3	62	10	72
October	17	1	47	5	—	—	11	2	75	8	83
November	8	2	40	1	—	—	4	—	52	3	55
December	5	1	40	2	—	—	2	2	47	5	52
TOTAL	145	22	519	45	3	3	56	14	723	84	807

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING SURGICAL CASES (*BURNS*).

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	6	4	9	13
February	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	6	8
March	1	1	3	3	—	—	3	8	7	12	19
April	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	2	3	5	8
May	—	1	3	2	—	—	2	7	5	10	15
June	—	2	3	5	—	—	3	4	6	11	17
July	1	—	9	3	—	—	3	7	13	10	23
August...	1	—	9	2	—	—	2	4	12	6	18
September	—	1	3	1	—	—	5	4	8	6	14
October	2	4	1	5	—	—	1	1	4	10	14
November	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	5	7	7	14
December	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	5	5	6	11
TOTAL	6	13	45	28	—	—	25	57	76	98	174

TABLE XX.—SHOWING CASES OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
February	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	5	1	6
March	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
April	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	3	5
May	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	6
June	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	4
July	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
August...	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	1	6
September	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	4
October	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	3	5
November	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL	5	4	6	1	11	11	5	3	27	19	46

TABE XXI.—SHOWING CASES OF NON-MALIGNANT TUMOURS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
February	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
March	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
April	2	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	8
May	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
June	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
July	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
August...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
October	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
November	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
December	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
TOTAL	21	8	11	3	3	1	—	—	35	12	47

FRACTURES.

Table XXII.—Showing Cases of Simple Fractures.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	12	2	—	—	1	—	14	2	16
February	2	4	13	2	—	—	—	—	15	6	21
March	2	1	16	1	—	—	—	—	18	2	20
April	1	1	10	2	—	—	1	—	12	3	15
May	2	1	20	1	—	—	—	—	22	2	24
June	2	1	10	1	1	—	—	—	13	2	15
July	1	2	22	1	—	—	1	—	24	3	27
August	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	18	1	19
September	1	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
October	2	—	14	4	—	—	1	—	17	4	21
November	3	—	12	2	1	—	—	—	16	2	18
December	3	1	21	3	—	—	—	—	24	4	28
Total	20	13	176	22	2	—	4	—	202	35	237

Table XXIII.—Showing Cases of Compound Fractures.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
February	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
March	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
April	2	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	9	1	10
May	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
June	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	7
July	1	—	4	—	—	1	2	—	7	1	8
August	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13
September	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
October	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
November	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13
December	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total	22	5	59	3	1	1	4	1	86	10	96

The following tables from No. 24 to No. 30 include statistics of the different surgical cases, to some of whom operation were done, as well as those who were discharged without showing symptoms of any disease and those remaining under treatment from 1923.

Table No. XXIV.—Showing cases of Anal Fistula.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
February	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
March	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
April	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
May	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
June	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
July	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
August	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
September	1	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	14
October	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10
November	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
December	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Total	19	4	74	—	3	—	—	—	96	4	100

TABLE XXV.—SHOWING CASES OF APPENDICITIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
June	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
July	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
August	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
September	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
November	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
December	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL	18	3	3	1	—	—	2	—	23	4	27

TABLE XXVI.—SHOWING CASES OF VESICAL CALCULUS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
February	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
April	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
May	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
June	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
July	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
August	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
November	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
December	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
TOTAL	32	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	41	1	42

TABLE XXVII.—SHOWING CASES OF LIVER ABSCESSES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
October	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	5	—	—	1	2	—	8	2	10

TABLE XXVIII.—SHOWING CASES OF HERNIA.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	10	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	13
February	10	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	14	1	15
March	16	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	22	—	22
April	24	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	29
May	24	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	30	2	32
June	34	1	3	1	2	—	1	2	40	4	44
July	23	1	3	—	3	—	1	—	30	1	31
August	41	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	49	—	49
September	51	2	6	1	6	—	1	—	64	3	67
October	43	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	54	—	54
November	39	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	44	1	45
December	24	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	28	2	30
TOTAL	339	12	50	2	19	—	7	2	415	16	431

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING CASES OF PILES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
February	7	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	16
March	11	2	12	—	1	—	—	—	24	2	26
April	5	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	13
May	8	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	17
June	6	—	24	—	4	—	—	—	34	—	34
July	11	—	23	—	3	—	—	—	37	—	37
August	6	5	33	—	—	1	—	—	39	6	45
September	10	5	33	—	—	—	—	—	43	5	48
October	7	2	29	2	—	—	—	—	36	4	40
November	3	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	23
December	9	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	28
TOTAL	88	23	214	2	10	1	—	—	312	26	338

TABLE XXX.—SHOWING OTHER SURGICAL CASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	17	7	38	3	2	2	1	2	58	14	72
February	34	4	31	—	3	2	1	1	69	7	76
March	23	11	41	5	2	2	6	—	72	18	90
April	19	8	44	8	4	2	6	1	73	19	92
May	38	12	29	3	5	—	2	—	74	15	89
June	25	11	52	4	9	3	5	2	91	20	111
July	36	9	49	5	2	8	2	—	89	15	104
August	48	6	45	6	6	1	2	2	101	15	116
September	46	7	47	6	3	—	4	3	100	16	116
October	32	10	39	7	2	1	2	—	75	18	93
November	34	12	47	5	—	—	3	—	84	17	101
December	27	6	32	—	—	1	1	—	60	7	67
TOTAL	379	103	494	52	38	15	35	11	946	181	1,127

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

TABLE XXXI.—SHOWING CASES OF SKIN DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	24	3	8	5	—	—	—	—	32	8	40
February	26	10	13	1	3	1	—	—	42	12	54
March	23	—	14	7	2	1	—	—	39	8	47
April	23	2	21	4	4	—	—	—	48	6	54
May	25	3	10	3	2	2	—	—	37	8	45
June	21	8	32	7	1	—	1	—	55	15	70
July	17	13	16	4	—	—	—	—	33	17	50
August...	21	8	23	5	3	2	—	—	47	15	62
September	17	11	30	8	1	—	1	—	49	19	68
October	22	5	22	5	1	—	—	—	45	10	55
November	14	—	13	6	2	—	—	—	29	6	35
December	13	—	7	5	1	—	—	—	21	5	26
TOTAL	246	63	209	60	20	6	2	—	477	129	606

TABLE XXXII.—SHOWING CASES OF SYPHILIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	10	4	14
February	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	11	1	13
March	—	1	10	6	—	—	1	—	16	7	23
April	—	—	5	3	3	—	—	—	8	3	11
May	—	—	10	3	2	1	—	—	19	4	16
June	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	9	7	16
July	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
August...	—	—	15	3	1	—	—	—	16	3	19
September	—	—	11	5	1	—	—	—	12	5	17
October	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
November	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	9	1	10
December	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	10	7	17
TOTAL	1	1	123	41	7	1	1	1	132	44	176

TABLE XXXIII.—SHOWING CASES OF GONORRHŒA.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
February	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
March	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	4	3	7
April	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
May	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
June	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	5	3	8
July	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
September	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
October	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
November	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
December	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
TOTAL	—	—	42	11	7	—	—	—	49	11	60

TABLE XXXIV—SHOWING CASES OF SOFT-SORES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
March	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
April	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES SECTION, ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL IN 1924.

New patients attending out-patients Department 5,715 patients.
In-patients... ... ... 905 „
Number of Beds in the Male Section ... ... 26 beds.
„ „ „ „ „ Female Section ... ... 12 „

DETAILS :—

Out-patients : Out of those who attended the out-patients Department :—

2,188 were suffering from venereal diseases.
3,527 „ „ „ skin diseases.

In-patients : Out of those in-patients :—

229 were suffering from venereal diseases.
606 „ „ „ skin diseases.

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES.

DEPARTMENT.	SYPHILIS.				GONORRHEA.		Softsore.	Hardsore.
	1st Degree.	2nd Degree.	3rd Degree.	Congenital.	Acute.	Chronic.		
Out-patients	105	1,209	237	138	238	171	89	1
In-patients	21	145	39	16	60	—	17	1
TOTAL	126	1,354	276	154	298	171	106	2
		1,910			469			

Total number of patients suffering from Syphilis (out and in patients)... 1910
„ „ „ „ „ Gonorrhea (out and in patients) 469
„ „ „ „ „ Soft sores „ „ „ „ 106
„ „ „ „ „ Hard sores „ „ „ „ 2
„ „ „ „ „ Venereal Diseases „ „ 2487

Out of the patients suffering from Syphilis 320 are treated with N.A.B. Hg. and Iodides on interrupted courses for 3 years.
The rest are treated with Hg. and Iodides only.

TABLE XXXV.—SHOWING THE SKIN DISEASES TREATED IN THE IN AND OUT-PATIENTS SECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

NAME OF THE DISEASE.	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.
Acne Vulgaris and Seborrhœa	94	3
„ Rosacea	2	1
„ Necrotica	1	—
Actinomycosis	1	1
Alopecia Areata	20	—
Artificial Dermatitis	115	15
Boeck's Sarcoid	1	2
Chicken-pox	5	—
Chill blain	9	—
Condyloma Accuminata	15	2
Choloosma	12	—
Dermatitis Herpetiformis	1	—
„ Papillaris	10	—
Dirt	15	1
Eczema, different kinds	1,321	158
Erythema Multiformi	42	8
„ Nodosum	6	—
„ Indurativum Bazin	1	—
Ephilides	33	1
Favus	77	19
Gangrene of Neck	1	1
Herpes Tousurans	120	20
„ Labialis	10	3
„ Progenitalis	2	2
„ Zoster	12	3
Hæmorrhage of Corpus Cav. Penis	1	—
Hairy Mole	1	—
Hyperkeratosis Palmaris and Plantaris	2	—
Ichthyosis	1	1
Intestinal Intoxication and Toxic Erythema	133	8
Impetigo Contagiosa	141	12
Impetigs Staphylogenes	63	12
Kerion Celsi	2	1
Keloid	4	—
Lichen Ruber Planum	15	6
„ „ Accuminatus	6	3
„ Pillaris	11	2
„ Vidal Chronicus	6	—
Lupus Erythematosus	6	—
„ Vulgaris	24	13
Leprosy	26	17
Microsporic and Trichophytic	93	—
Milium	3	—
Onychiomycosis Trichophytic	1	—
Molluscum Contagiosum	9	—
Pemphigus Vulgaris	1	1
„ Foliaceous	2	3
Pityriasis Versicolor	67	8
„ Rosa	11	—
„ Rubra Hebra	1	1
„ „ Pillaris	2	1
„ Lichenoidis Chronicus	1	1
Psoriasis Vulgaris	37	14
Parapsoriasis	2	4
Prurigo Hebra	138	8
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	6	—
Plastic Induration of Penis	1	—
Pruritis	54	5
Psorospermic (Darrier's disease)	1	2
Scabies	636	225
Sycosis Vulgaris	24	7
„ Trichophytic	4	2
Scleroderma	2	1
Ulcus Cruris	17	6
Vitiligo	13	—
Von Recklinghausen disease	1	—
Warts	30	—
Xanthoma Palpebrarum	2	—
TOTAL	3,527	606

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Table XXXVI.—Showing Cases of the Liver.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
March	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
April	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	4
May	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
July	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
August...	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
September	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
October...	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6
November	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
December	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total	7	2	26	—	1	—	8	—	42	2	44

Table XXXVII.—Showing Other Alimentary Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
February	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
March	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
April	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
May	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
June	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
July	15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	18
August...	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
September	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
October	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
November	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
December	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Total	70	5	7	3	—	—	1	—	80	8	88

Table XXXVIII.—Showing Cases of Stomach Diseases (*Digestive System*).

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
February	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
March	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	10
April	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	6
May	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
June	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
July	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
August...	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
September	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
October	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
November	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	53	14	14	4	—	1	1	1	68	20	88

TABLE XXXIX.—SHOWING CASES OF TUBERCULAR PERITONITIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
May	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
June	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
July	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3
October	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
November	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	3
December	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL	6	1	6	3	1	—	6	1	19	5	24

TABLE XL.—SHOWING CASES OF DYSENTERY.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
February	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6
March	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
April	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
May	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
June	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
July	8	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	13	1	14
August	20	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	28
September	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	2	19
October	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
November	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	18
December	7	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	10	2	12
TOTAL	124	4	22	1	—	—	4	2	150	7	157

TABLE XLI.—SHOWING CASES OF DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	3	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	16	—	16
February	8	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
March	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
April	6	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	10	2	12
May	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	6	3	9
June	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
July	11	—	5	1	—	—	2	2	18	3	21
August	10	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	12	2	14
September	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
October	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
November	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	7	2	9
December	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL	68	2	24	8	2	—	11	5	105	15	120

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

TABLE XLII.—SHOWING CASES OF THE HEART.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	7	—	—	—	5	2	14	2	16
February	—	—	11	—	1	—	9	—	21	—	21
March	—	—	9	—	3	—	6	1	18	1	19
April	—	—	10	—	3	—	4	1	17	1	18
May	—	—	8	3	—	—	4	—	12	3	15
June	1	—	11	2	—	—	4	1	16	3	19
July	—	—	5	2	1	—	3	1	9	3	12
August...	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
September	—	—	5	5	1	—	4	3	10	8	18
October	—	—	10	6	2	—	6	2	18	8	26
November	1	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	7	1	8
December	—	—	4	2	1	—	3	—	8	2	10
TOTAL	4	—	95	23	12	—	49	11	160	34	194

TABLE XLIII.—SHOWING CASES OF OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
March	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	3	6	9

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

TABLE XLIV.—SHOWING CASES OF PNEUMONIA.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	1	7
February	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	6
March	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	2	10
April	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	10
May	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	10
June	6	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	10	1	11
July	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	2	11
August...	5	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	9	1	10
September	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	11
October	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	9
November	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	6
December	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	5
TOTAL	64	5	3	—	—	1	25	8	92	14	106

Table XLV.—Showing Cases of Phthisis.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	9	—	9
February	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	5	1	6
March	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	6
April	—	—	7	1	—	—	4	2	11	3	14
May	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	2	8	2	10
June	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	6	2	8
July	—	—	1	—	3	1	6	—	10	1	11
August...	—	—	4	1	2	—	6	—	12	1	13
September	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	9	—	9
October	—	—	14	—	3	—	5	—	22	—	22
November	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
December	—	—	5	1	2	1	2	—	7	4	11
Total	—	—	46	6	19	2	41	7	104	17	121

Table XLVI.—Showing Cases of Pleurisy

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
May	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	9	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	17	1	18

Table XLVII.—Showing Other Respiratory Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	5	1	5	3	—	—	—	1	10	5	15
February	8	1	5	1	1	—	2	—	16	2	18
March	11	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	19	—	19
April	4	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	9	1	10
May	8	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	15	1	16
June	4	1	10	4	—	—	—	—	14	5	19
July	3	2	24	—	1	—	—	—	28	2	30
August..	12	2	7	3	—	—	—	—	19	5	24
September	11	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	26
October	11	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	22	4	26
November	16	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	21	3	24
December	7	1	9	—	—	—	1	—	17	1	18
Total	100	21	98	13	4	—	8	1	210	35	245

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Table XLVIII.—Showing Cases of the Brain.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
March	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
August	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	8
September	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	4
October	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	5
November	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	6	1	7
December	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	5
Total	3	1	14	1	7	—	5	1	29	3	32

Table XLIX.—Showing Cases of the Spinal Cord.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
February	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
September	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	4
October	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
November	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	5	1	2	2	1	—	8	3	11

Table L.—Showing other Cases of the Nervous Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Improved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	—	7	1	8
February	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	—	7	1	8
March	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	8
April	2	1	5	—	2	1	—	—	9	2	11
May	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	4
June	2	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
July	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	6
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
October	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
November	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	11	1	31	4	8	4	4	1	54	10	64

TABLE LI.—SHOWING CASES OF THE SPLEEN.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
March	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	4
April	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9
May	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	5	1	6
June	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	7
July	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
August...	2	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	5	3	8
September	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
October	1	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
November	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
December	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
TOTAL	10	3	36	8	9	—	5	—	60	11	71

TABLE LII.—SHOWING OTHER BLOOD DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
February	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
March	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
April	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
May	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
June	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	6	1	7
July	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
August...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	1	16	7	3	—	2	—	25	8	33

TABLE LIII.—SHOWING CASES OF THE NEPHRITIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	5
February	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
March	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
April	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	4	3	7
May	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
June	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
July	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	5
August...	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
September	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	7
October	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	6	1	7
November	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	4	3	7
December	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	5
TOTAL	13	3	26	9	1	—	8	5	48	17	65

TABLE LIV.—SHOWING OTHER URINARY DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
February	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
March	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
April	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
May	8	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	13
June	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	10
July	8	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	15	1	16
August...	8	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	2	13
September	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	12
October	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
November	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
December	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
TOTAL	69	4	31	1	10	—	1	—	111	5	116

DISEASES OF THE GENERAL CONSTITUTION.

TABLE LV.—SHOWING CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	13	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	16	4	20
February	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
March	8	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	13
April	9	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	12	4	16
May	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	8	2	10
June	6	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
July	7	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	12	2	14
August...	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	1	13
September	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
October	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
November	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
December	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
TOTAL	79	3	21	17	6	—	—	—	106	20	126

TABLE LVI.—SHOWING CASES OF DIABETES.

MONTH.	CURED.		IMPROVED		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
February	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	6	2	8
April	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
May	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
June	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
July	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
November	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
December	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
TOTAL	1	—	17	7	7	2	—	1	25	10	35

TABLE LVII.—SHOWING CASES OF SENILITY.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
February	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	3	3	6
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3
April	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	3	4
May	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
August	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	6
September	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
October	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
December	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	—	—	7	2	4	6	9	3	20	11	31

TABLE LVIII.—SHOWING CASES OF DEBILITY.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	9	1	10
February	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3
April	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
May	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	2	5	7
June	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	1	5	4	9
July	1	—	5	2	1	1	2	—	9	3	12
August	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	5	3	8
September	—	—	3	2	10	1	1	2	14	5	19
October	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	3	7
November	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	6
December	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	4
TOTAL	8	4	19	12	12	3	21	9	60	28	88

DISEASES CAUSED BY GERMS OR WORMS.

TABLE LIX.—SHOWING CASES OF PELLAGRA.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
February	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
March	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
April	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	8
May	1	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	11	—	11
June	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	7
July	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	4
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
November	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
December	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	4	1	5
TOTAL	3	—	23	1	6	1	13	2	45	4	49

TABLE LX.—SHOWING CASES OF MALARIA.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
June	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
July	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
August...	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	16
September	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20
October	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	16
November	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
December	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
TOTAL	80	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	85	6	91

TABLE LXI.—SHOWING CASES OF ANKYLOSTOMA.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
February	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
March	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
April	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
May	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
June	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
July	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
August...	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	14	2	16
September	4	—	7	5	—	—	1	—	12	5	17
October	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
November	9	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	15	1	16
December	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
TOTAL	58	1	42	8	1	1	2	—	103	10	113

TABLE LXII.—SHOWING CASES OF FILARIA.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

POISONING.

Table LXIII.—Showing Cases of Alcoholic Poisoning.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
February	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
March	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10
April	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
May	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
June	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	14
July	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
August	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
September	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
October	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20
November	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
December	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total	134	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	4	138

Table LXIV.—Showing other Cases of Poisoning.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	6
February	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
March	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
April	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
May	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11
June	11	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	6	20
July	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
August	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	9
September	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	19	—	19
October	7	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	9	4	13
November	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	7
December	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
Total	90	13	2	1	—	—	10	2	102	16	118

GYNAECOLOGICAL AND MIDWIFERY DISEASES

Table LXV.—Showing Cases of Midwifery.

Month.	Cured.	Improved.	Unrelieved	Died.	Total.
January	3	—	—	—	3
February	4	—	1	—	5
March	9	—	—	—	9
April	7	—	—	—	7
May	7	—	—	—	7
June	5	—	—	1	6
July	8	—	1	2	11
August	7	—	1	1	9
September	8	—	—	—	8
October	4	2	—	—	6
November	7	—	—	1	8
December	—	—	—	1	1
Total	69	2	3	6	80

TABLE LXVI.—SHOWING GYNOECOLOGICAL CASES.

MONTH.	CURED.	IMPROVED.	UNRELIEVED	DIED.	TOTAL.
January	6	—	—	—	6
February	11	1	—	1	13
March	11	5	1	—	17
April	9	1	3	—	13
May	8	1	—	1	10
June	9	1	1	—	11
July	13	2	2	—	17
August	12	4	1	1	18
September	6	3	1	1	11
October	8	8	1	—	17
November	9	—	—	—	9
December	7	3	1	—	11
TOTAL	109	29	11	4	153

OPERATIONS.	CURED.	IMPROVED.	UNRELIEVED.	DIED.	UNDER TREATMENT.	TOTAL.	
Laparotomies	138	2	3	2	8	153	
Herniotomy :—							
Inguinal	367	—	—	2	4	373	
Ventral	10	—	—	—	—	10	
Crural	5	—	—	—	—	5	397
After operations	2	—	—	—	—	2	
Recurrent	7	—	—	—	—	7	
Strangulated hernia :—							
Inguinal	26	1	—	4	—	31	34
Exomphalos	2	—	—	1	—	3	
Hydrocele and Hæma	227	—	—	—	3	230	
Varicocele	67	—	—	—	—	67	
Castration	12	—	—	—	—	12	
Undescended testicle	4	—	—	—	—	4	
Trephining	44	1	—	—	—	45	
Prostatectomy	12	—	—	1	—	13	
Kidney operations	8	—	—	1	—	9	
Benign tumours and cysts.	41	2	—	—	2	45	
Malignant tumours :—							
Sarcoma of Lower jaw	1	—	—	1	—	2	
„ Thigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Epithelioma of lip	2	—	—	—	—	2	
Rodent Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Cancer of breast	2	—	—	1	1	4	
„ Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ Axilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other operations	4	—	—	—	—	4	
Parotid and salivary calcul.	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Goitre	9	—	—	—	—	9	
Amputations :—							
Due to injury	34	1	—	6	1	42	63
„ Disease	19	—	—	2	—	21	
Carried Forward	1,044	7	3	21	19	1,094	

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unrelieved	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Brought Forward ...	1,044	7	3	21	19	1,094
Supernumerary Finger :—						
Lithotrity	17	—	—	—	—	17
Suprapubic...	23	—	—	—	—	23
Perineal	10	—	—	—	—	10
Cysposcopy	—	—	3	—	—	3
Mastoid	7	—	—	—	1	8
Circumcision	2	—	—	—	—	2
Fist. in Ano.	51	76	—	—	1	128
Urinary fist.	9	—	8	—	—	17
Piles and fissures	384	—	—	1	2	387
Anal and ischio-rectal abscess	29	—	—	—	—	29
Necrosis	79	8	—	—	8	95
Extract of Nail	1	—	—	—	—	1
Plastic...	14	—	—	—	—	14
Skin grafting	7	—	—	—	—	7
Abscesses, cellulitis, sinuses, ulcers, etc. ...	175	9	—	1	8	193
Carbuncle of Back	4	—	—	—	—	4
Carbuncle of neck	3	1	—	1	—	5
Elephantiasis	1	2	—	—	—	3
Hare lip	6	1	—	—	—	7
Prolapse of rectum	26	—	—	—	—	26
Imperforate anus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins	—	5	—	—	—	5
Papilloma of rectum	3	9	—	—	—	12
Decortication	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flap wounds	12	16	—	1	—	29
Ranula	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dilatation of urethra	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimming operations	15	10	—	1	1	27
Gunshot wounds	5	—	—	—	—	5
Bilharziasis...	—	11	—	—	—	11
Bone operations :—						
Plating and wiring	7	—	—	—	—	7
Compound fractures...	17	—	—	—	—	17
Excisions :—						
Head of Mandible	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shoulder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elbow...	4	1	—	—	—	5
Knee	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hip	1	—	—	—	—	1
Foreign bodies	7	—	—	—	—	7
Nasal polypi	2	—	—	—	—	2
Glands of neck	24	7	1	—	2	34
,, axilla...	3	—	—	—	1	4
,, groin...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Examination under chloroform	6	2	3	—	—	11
Reduction of dislocation	2	1	—	—	—	3
Stitch sinus	5	—	—	—	1	6
Tonsillectomy	9	—	—	—	1	10
Trachectomy	8	1	1	—	—	10
Tenotomy	8	—	—	—	—	8
General Total...	2,013	170	19	53	46	2,301
Percentage	87·5	7·4	·8	2·3	2	—

The following numbers are to be added to the above mentioned total of operations *i.e.* 2,301

(*a*) Minor Gyn. operations 131

(*b*) Other Surgical operations done in the Female Section 17

2,449

Details of the Operations (*a*) and (*b*) are hereunder mentioned.

Minor Gynæcological Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Urethral Caruncle	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Papilloma	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cyst of external genitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redundant hymen	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bartholinectomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Colpo-perinorraphy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Anterior colporraphy	3	—	—	—	1	4
Posterior colporraphy	2	—	—	—	1	3
Vaginal cyst	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vaginum bipartum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colpolleisis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vesico-vaginal fistula	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaginal drainage	5	1	—	—	—	6
Uterine polypus	7	—	—	2	—	9
Scraping of cervix	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dilatation of cervix	14	—	—	—	1	15
Curettage	44	—	—	—	4	48
Evacutation for abortion	15	—	—	—	—	15
Total	98	1	—	2	7	108
Mid-wifery.						
Eclampsia accouchment forcée	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forceps	7	—	—	—	1	8
Craniotomy	3	—	—	—	—	3
Podalic version	10	—	—	1	—	11
Emberyotomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	21	—	—	1	1	23
Other Operations (Female Section) not found in the General List.						
Septic knee	—	1	—	1	—	2
Setting of fractures	6	—	—	—	—	6
Cold Abscesses	2	—	2	—	—	4
Branchial Cyst	1	—	—	—	—	1
Turbinates	1	—	—	—	—	1
Freeing of Adhesions	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total	13	1	2	1	—	17

Medico Legal Reports Drawn up in 1924.

Medico Legal Reports on serious cases.	Medico Legal Reports on slight cases.	Total.
153	1,858	2,011

INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

1.—GENERAL.

The numerous duties carried out during 1924 by the Inspectorate of Pharmacies, under the various laws they administer, are dealt with in the following pages :—

TABLE I.—LIST SHOWING NUMBER OF PHARMACIES IN EGYPT AND RESULTS OF INSPECTION THEREON DURING 1924.

PHARMACIES.	CAIRO.	ALEXANDRIA.	PROVINCES.	TOTAL.
Total of pharmacies existing at the end of 1923 :				
Qualified proprietors	104 } =169	49 } = 94	80 } =158	233 } =421
Unqualified proprietors	65 }	45 }	78 }	188 }
Opened during 1924 :—				
Qualified proprietors	10 } = 23	7 } = 15	14 } = 25	31 } = 63
Unqualified proprietors	13 }	8 }	11 }	32 }
Closed during 1924 :—				
Qualified proprietors	11 } = 17	8 } = 18	4 } = 21	23 } = 56
Unqualified proprietors	6 }	10 }	17 }	33 }
Existing at the end of 1924 :—				
Qualified proprietors	103 } =175	44 } = 91	90 } =162	237 } =428
Unqualified proprietors	72 }	47 }	72 }	191 }
Inspected during 1924 :—				
Qualified proprietors	112 } =195	48 } = 98	73 } =139	233 } =432
Unqualified proprietors	83 }	50 }	66 }	199 }
Satisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified proprietors	101 } =177	46 } = 94	71 } =136	218 } =407
Unqualified proprietors	76 }	48 }	65 }	189 }
Unsatisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified proprietors	11 } = 18	2 } = 4	2 } = 3	15 } = 25
Unqualified proprietors	7 }	2 }	1 }	10 }
Warning :—				
Qualified proprietors	13 } = 21	5 } = 9	10 } = 17	28 } = 47
Unqualified proprietors	8 }	4 }	7 }	19 }

II.—POISONOUS SUBSTANCES AND STUPEFACIENTS.

(*a*) PERMITS.

The number of permits for dealing in poisonous substances and stupefacient drugs during 1924 as compared with that in 1923 is as follows :—

	CAIRO.	ALEXANDRIA.	PROVINCES.	TOTAL.
Total number of permits at the end of 1923	72	49	24	145
Number of permits cancelled during 1924 ...	3	—	—	3
Remainder...	69	49	24	142
Number of permits granted during 1924 ...	10	1	—	11
Total number existing at the end of 1924 ...	79	50	24	153

Nine temporary one-year permits granted in 1923 for dealing in stupefacient drugs were renewed during 1924.

The following table shows the number of the authorisations granted in 1924 for dealing in poisonous substances :—

Schedule of Poisonous Substances.	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	Total.
Schedule I	3	0	0	3
Schedule II	6	1	0	7
Stupefacient drugs	1	0	0	1
Total	10	1	0	11

(*b*) Poisonous Plants.

No temporary authorisations have been granted for purchasing poisonous plants, *i.e.*, Henbane, Datura, Coloquinth and Belladonna, for export, as the few applicants for such authorisations failed to submit the documents required by the Department.

The following table shows the number of persons authorised to deal in poisonous plants :—

Henbane	38
Datura	14
Coloquinth	15
Belladonna	2

The quantity of Henbane exported by authorised dealers of this plant during this year exceeded that of any previous year as it amounted to 123,196 kilogrammes.

(*c*) Opium.

No temporary authorisations for purchasing local opium for export were granted, pending the issue of a new law which will provide for the control of the poppy plant and the trade generally.

Eight authorisations were cancelled by *Arrêtés* issued by the Ministry of the Interior ; their holders having either contravened the prescriptions of the law issued in 1904 (on pharmacy and trade in poisonous substances) or the conditions in the authorisations granted to them.

The number of authorised dealers has thus been reduced to 42.

(*d*) Parcels of Poisonous and Stupefacient Substances.

Parcels containing poisonous or stupefacient drugs are usually sent to the Inspectorate of Pharmacies either by the Parquet or by *Officiers de Police Judiciaires* to be kept till the cases of contravention or *délit* brought up against their owners, for illegal trade in these substances, are settled ; also some poisonous or stupefacient drugs are brought to the Inspectorate by its *Moawins* and others, in connection with legal actions against offenders.

To keep a proper record of these parcels the Inspectorate has created two books, one for the parcels sent by the Parquet or other Government authorities and the other for the parcels purchased by the *Moawins* and others.

These parcels are kept until final judgment of confiscation or destruction is pronounced ; they are then handed over to the special board charged with their confiscation and destruction.

The Department confiscated 247 parcels of this kind during 1924.

III.—ANALYSIS OF DRUGS ETC. IN THE LABORATORIES DURING 1924–1925.

(1) Samples of salts received from Customs :—		
Samples fit	78	
,, unfit	8	Total 86
(2) Samples of drugs and *spécialités* being suspected		25
(3) Samples of articles seized (Manzul, poisonous or stupefacient substances) to know their contents		58
(4) Samples of poisonous or stupefacient substances bought from certain establishments where illegal trade is carried on		59
(5) Samples of *spécialités* prepared without permit		4
Total		232

IV.—EGYPTIAN SPÉCIALITÉS.

The Inspectorate of Pharmacies has examined with the utmost care all applications for permits authorising the preparation and sale of Egyptian *spécialités*. Only 13 qualified pharmacists have been granted such permits with regard to the following specialities :—

Syrup.	Eyedrops.	Purgative.	Pills.	Cachets.	Lotion.
2	4	2	2	1	2

V.—PHARMACEUTIC STUDIES.

(*a*) Student Pharmacists.

The following table shows the number of the student pharmacists of Kasr el Aini, trained in pharmacies for the prescribed period of 6 months, as well as the students of foreign colleges allowed to be trained in pharmacies :—

Students of Kasr el Aini	Students of Foreign Colleges
16	15

(*b*) Apprentice Assistant Pharmacists.

The issue of Ministerial *Arrêté* No. 2,337 dated July 9, 1922 modifying article 1 of the Regulations relating to the Course of Study and the examination for the certificate of Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist, attached to Law No. 20 of 1911, providing that candidates for training as assistant pharmacists should at least be in possession of the Secondary Education Certificate Part I, resulted in a great diminution in the number of candidates who registered their names during this year as apprentice assistant pharmacists, compared with the numbers in previous years.

The following table shows the number of apprentices registered this year and of those struck off for various reasons, such as non-compliance with the Regulations above referred to, having passed more than five years without succeeding in the examination for admission to the School of Assistant Pharmacies, or for passing more than two years without being trained in pharmacies ; the names of others were struck off on account of their death, giving up their training or going abroad to study pharmacy.

The table shows also the apprentices who succeeded in the final examination for assistant pharmacists and those trained in pharmacies up to December 1924.

Apprentices registered in 1924.	Struck off for different reasons.	Succeeded in Final Examination.		Trained up to December 1924.
5	39	June	26	161
		October	5	
		Total	31	

Table II.—Quantities of Stupefacient Drugs imported in 1924.

	Name of Article.	Number of Ampoules.	Kilog.	Grammes.
Cocaine and Coca.	Cocaine pure	—	—	12
	„ chlorhydrate	—	11	356
	„ ampoules 0·01	972	—	—
	„ „ 0·02	852	—	—
	Coca, fluid extract	—	136	500
	„ soft extract	—	7	200
	„ tincture	—	5	—
	„ leaves	—	15	510
Morphine.	Acétate	—	—	55
	Chlorhydrate	—	6	425
	Sulfate	—	—	65
	Ampoules 0·01	59,674	—	—
	Ampoules 0·02	61,886	—	—
Héroïne.	Pure	—	—	25
	Chlorhydrate	—	2	823
	Ampoules 0·01	432	—	—
	„ 0·02	5,100	—	—
Dionine	Pure	—	3	971
	Ampoules 0·01	120	—	—
Opium.	Pieces	—	7	300
	Powder	—	34	150
	Tincture	—	6	500
	Fluid extract	—	1	050
	Dry „	—	—	875
	Liquid „	—	—	200
	Soft „	—	7	275
Cannabis Indien.	Tincture	—	1	000
	Fluid extract	—	—	775
	Soft „	—	3	425

TABLE III.—CONTRAVENTIONS AGAINST THE PHARMACY LAW NO. 14 OF 1904.

PHARMACIES.	CAIRO.	ALEXANDRIA.	PROVINCES.	TOTAL.
Qualified proprietors	13	8	9	
„ managers	11	2	3	
Assistant pharmacists	8	1	3	
Apprentices	3	—	1	
Unqualified proprietors	8	1	3	
Unauthorised persons	8	1	3	
	=51	=13	=22	86
Judgments given against contraveners :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	3	4	
Qualified managers	—	1	1	
Assistant pharmacists	1	1	2	
Apprentices	1	—	—	
Unqualified proprietors	—	—	—	
Uuauthoried persons	1	—	1	
	= 3	= 5	= 8	16
Cases pending :—				
Qualified proprietors	12	3	3	
„ managers	10	—	1	
Assistant pharmacists	7	—	1	
Apprentices	2	—	1	
Unqualified proprietors	8	1	3	
Unauthorised persons	7	—	2	
	=46	= 4	=11	61
Cases filed :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	—	
„ managers	1	—	—	
Assistant pharmacists	—	—	—	
Apprentices	—	—	—	
Unqualified proprietors	—	—	—	
Unauthorised persons	—	1	—	
	= 1	= 2	= 0	3
Cases acquitted :—				
Qualified proprietors	1	1	2	
Qualified managers	—	1	1	
Assistant pharmacists	—	—	—	
Apprentices	—	—	—	
Unqualified proprietors	—	—	—	
Unauthorised persons	—	—	—	
Authorised dealers	6	—	1	
Unauthorised dealers	90	8	96	
	=97	=10	=100	207
Judgments given against Contraveners :—				
Authorised dealers	1	—	—	
Unauthorised dealers	—	2	24	
	= 1	= 2	=24	27
Cases acquitted :—				
Authorised dealers	—	—	—	
Unauthorised	—	1	9	
	= 0	= 1	= 9	10
Cases pending :—				
Authorised dealers	4	—	1	
Unauthorised dealers	88	4	63	
	=92	= 4	=64	160
Cases filed :—				
Authorised dealers	1	—	—	
Unauthorised dealers	2	1	—	
	= 3	= 1	= 0	4

PART I.—REPORT OF THE LUNACY DIVISION.

At the beginning of the Financial Year, April 1, 1925, the Lunacy Division which has been directly attached to the Ministry of the Interior since 1914 reverts back to the Department of Public Health.

The retirement of the 3 English Head-Nurses at Abbasiya has necessitated the reorganisation of the "Hareem" entirely under an Egyptian staff but it is gratifying to be able to report that the loss of the English nurses has not been as seriously felt as it was feared.

The European staff has been reduced from 13 to 6, three of whom are engineers and electricians.

Accommodation existing.—The number of beds on the establishment remains unchanged. There are 1.503 beds at Abbasiya and 640 at Khanka Asylum, 1371 being for men and 772 for women, total 2,143.

Number in Residence.—The number of patients in residence on March 31, 1925, is 2,583, a provision for the detention of 2,500 insane for about 13,000,000 inhabitants (1 to 5,000).

Number admitted.—The admissions, exclusive of transfers between the Asylums, reached a total of 1,366 (compare 1,209 in 1923).

Admissions to Local Hospitals.—Besides the above admissions in the two Asylums, 731 were admitted to the local hospitals of the Department of Public Health. The table on page 4 shows the movements of cases so admitted.

Total Admissions of Insane registered.—By adding the total of column 15 (328) of the following table to the admissions to the Asylums (1,366), the total number of cases of occurring insanity brought under official cognizance during the year is found to be 1,694 (compare 1,505 in 1923).

Distribution of Asylum Admissions.—The distribution of the admissions remains unchanged and is as follows :—

Abbasiya Asylum admits all female cases, all criminal lunatics and paying male cases.

Khanka Asylum admits all non-criminal pauper male cases.

Discharges.—1,014 cases were discharged, of whom 220 had recovered and 42 had been found to be sane.

752 cases were handed over to their relatives while still insane, usually because their vacancies were required for new admissions.

Number of Insane in Egypt.—It is impossible to give any approximately correct figures as to the rate of the insane to the general population owing to the Asylums being forced to admit "only dangerous or unmanageable lunatics." There is accommodation for 2,500 in the two Asylums, but with admissions numbering 1,400 these two places can hardly be looked upon as more than institutions for the sake of public security. A few private asylums have started lately, but no control has so far been exercised over them and steps should be taken to license and control them.

Abbasiya Asylum besides admitting ordinary cases is also the Criminal Asylum, some 500 being resident. Efforts are made to keep these patients separate from the others as far as possible, but overcrowding and a high admission-rate preclude it being done very effectually. Representations have been made for a separate criminal asylum.

Admissions and Sickness.—The outstanding features of the year under review have been the increased admissions effecting all classes at both Asylums and the epidemic of malaria (655 cases) at Khanka Asylum.

Name of Hospital.	Number of Cases certified and sent to Asylums.			Number of Cases discharged as not Insane.			Number of Cases released as recovered.			Number of Cases released as still Insane but not requiring Asylum Treatment.			Total cases released without Certification. *i.e.*, Total of Columns 4 to 12.			Total Cases admitted to Hospitals from April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.			Total Cases admitted into Hospitals in 1923, *i.e.*, from April 1, 1923 to March 31, 1924.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Isna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sohâg	11	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	9	—	9	20	4	24	17
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût	5	4	9	12	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	15	17	7	24	17
Beni Suef	6	1	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	8	10
Qena	12	5	17	2	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	7	9	—	9	21	5	26	13
Mansûra	22	8	30	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	1	7	28	9	37	30
Damanhûr	15	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	29	23	6	29	38	9	47	34
Port Said	8	5	13	3	1	4	—	—	—	15	5	20	18	6	24	26	11	37	33
Minya	9	3	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	6	1	7	9	1	10	18	4	22	24
Shibîn el Kôm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	4	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	—	5	9	—	9	12
Faiyûm	14	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	3	1	4	17	4	21	14
Qasr el ʿAini (Cairo)	65	24	89	53	13	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	13	66	118	37	155	170
Fever Hospital (Cairo)...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4
Tanta	16	6	22	4	—	4	2	1	3	6	—	6	12	1	13	28	7	35	46
Qalyûb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Benha	7	2	9	4	—	4	—	—	—	16	1	17	20	1	21	27	3	30	15
Alexandria	90	29	119	7	2	9	—	—	—	51	29	80	58	31	89	148	60	208	164
Aswân	4	3	7	—	—	—	3	—	3	11	1	12	14	1	15	18	4	22	27
Zagazig	8	3	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	2	10	9	2	11	17	5	22	18
Total	298	105	403	92	19	111	12	2	14	157	46	203	261	67	328	559	172	731	650
Compare in 1924 ...	239	85	324	151	41	192	7	—	7	93	34	127	251	75	326	490	160	650	—

The increased admissions to the already overcrowded Asylums has necessitated the discharge of many insane persons who pass a very short time in the Asylums, and the discharge of potentially dangerous lunatics who have to be set at liberty.

The epidemic of malaria, described in the Khanka Asylum Report (forecasted some years ago), was very serious not only for the staff and patients in the Asylum but also owing to the discharge of many malarial cases to all parts of the country. An effort is now being made to drain the malarial swamps adjoining the Asylum grounds.

Single-rooms.—Both Asylums have made great efforts to eliminate as many prison-like features of the Asylums as possible, 260 single-room doors have been removed and the wards made into open ones enabling ordinary beds and bedding to be used instead of "strong clothing." Many walls, gates, etc., have been taken down, windows and openings constructed wherever possible, letting in light and air, more liberty and occupation is allowed to the patients. The results up to date have been most satisfactory and the Asylums are decidedly much quieter, the 4942 hours of seclusion in 1922, 2498 in 1923, have been reduced at Abbassiya to 457, none at Khanka. Sleeping draughts at night have also been reduced from 4534 to 650. There is also a large drop in artificial feeding. The use of sedative drugs and the occurence of accidents remain about the same.

The greatest benefit appears to have been from turning the sections made of cells into open wards. These prison-like wards were always very noisy, the patients hanged on the doors, shouted and screamed especially on the female side. This was apparently largely due to the local belief in and terror of ghosts and devils. Patients now appreciate their partial privacy without the accompanying terrifying solitude, and these rooms, are beginning to be looked on as a privilege, also many of the dirty cases have become clean. The atmosphere in a single room in which a lunatic has passed the night, looked after by possibly a lazy, careless or unsympathetic attendant, can better be imagined than described, and these wards became a breeding ground for vermin. The removal of the doors has thus enabled the sections to show a distinct advance in cleanliness.

The death-rate at both Asylums has increased, that at Khanka Asylum can be put down almost entirely to the epidemic of malaria, but the slight increase at Abbasiya and part of the increase at Khanka are explained by the larger admission-rates as shown by table XI, which demonstrates the large death-rate in the first three months of admission.

The admission of lunatics accused of crimes is an ever increasing one, the numbers are largely swollen by weakminded vagrants who have committed some petty offence or merely the actual one of vagrancy. These numbers are bound to increase year by year as civilisation advances and divergencies from the normal are tolerated less and less, it is quite conceivable that what can be put up with in the country districts cannot be in towns where a more civilised standard is aimed at.

Khanka Asylum was originally built with the idea of a working colony for all those weakminded cases who had no one to look after them and could not look after themselves, but the rapid increase of admissions and the want of further provision for the acutely insane forced the conversion of what was intended as a working colony into an asylum. It is thus that Egypt has the anomaly of two large asylums adjoining Cairo and none anywhere else and the enforced long journeys which so many insane have to undergo to abtain treatment.

Structural Alterations and Additions:—

	L.E.	M.
At 'Abbâsiya Asylum	1,737	943
At Khanka Asylum	2,136	292
TOTAL	3,874	235

The total amount expended on the structure of 'Abbâsiya Asylum now amounts to L.E. 183,536, while L.E. 238,291 have been expended on Khanka Asylum.

Certification and Commitment.—Ninety-four admission certificates were incomplete and returned for correction.

Government Employees.—Thirty-four Government employees were examined for mental trouble and reported on.

Deaths.—The following table shows the death-rate :—

	1924.					Compare in 1923.	
	Number of Deaths.	Average Number resident.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Number resident.	Total treated.	Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Number resident.	Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.
Khanka (males only)	182	999	18·22	1,741	10·45	12·47	7·65
ʿAbbâsiya females	86	810	10·61	1,193	7·20	8·64	6·11
ʿAbbâsiya non-criminal males	14	209	6·69	378	3·70	4·51	3·06
ʿAbbâsiya male criminals	14	534	2·62	622	2·25	3·38	2·81
ʿAbbâsiya total males	28	743	3·76	1,000	2·80	3·78	2·92
ʿAbbâsiya total males and females...	114	1,553	7·34	2,193	5·19	6·27	4·62
Both Asylums total	296	2,552	11·59	3,934	7·52	8·75	6·00

Foreign Subjects.—Forty-nine foreign subjects are in residence at ʿAbbâsiya Asylum. Payment is made for 40 of these cases.

Receipts for Patients treated at ʿAbbâsiya Asylum.—The amounts received for the treatment of patients are as follows :—

	L.E.	M.
First class patients	1,930	457
Second class patients	4,506	900
Third class (special diet)	4,369	023
Third class (ordinary diet)	242	283
Total	11,048	663
Miscellaneous receipts	415	296
Total	11,463	959

Of the above amount L.E. 570·015 milliemes were collected by the local authorities.

Cost of Maintenance.—The total annual cost of the Lunacy Division and its two Asylums was L.E. 96,679 including the expense of the Lunacy Division Office (L.E. 4,615) and L.E. 908 the expense of Khanka Asylum Farm.

On deducting the two latter items the cost of the two Asylums is found to be L.E. 91,156.

The average number of patients daily resident having been 2,552, the gross cost per immate was L.E. 35·719 milliemes per annum (compare L.E. 41·558 in 1923, L.E. 44·515 in 1922 L.E. 58·970 in 1921.

On deducting the receipts (*viz.*, at ʿAbbâsiya L.E. 11,464 received in payment for maintenance, etc., and at Khanka Asylum L.E. 1,359 for receipts for farm produce, etc.) the net cost is found to have been L.E. 78·333, *i.e.*, L.E. 30·695 per inmate per annum (compare L.E. 36·253 in 1923, L.E. 38·830 in 1922, L.E. 35·125 in 1921.

TABLE I.—Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges and Deaths for the Year 1924.

		Total.
In hospitals on April 1, 1924		2,532
Cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1925 :—		
First admission	1,072	
Readmissions	294	
Transfers	36	
Total admissions		1,402
Total cases treated in the year		3,934
Cases discharged, dead or transferred :—		
Recovered	220	
Relieved	623	
Not improved	129	
Not insane	42	
Escaped	5	
Died	296	
Transferred	36	
Total number of cases discharged, dead, or transferred		1,351
Remaining in hospitals on March 31, 1925		2,583
Average daily number resident		2,552
Persons admitted		1,330
Maximum daily number resident		2,646
Minimum daily number resident		2,476

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FOR EACH MONTH.

Months.	Admissions.				Discharges.				Deaths.			
	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbásiya.			Khanka.	ʿAbbásiya.			Khanka.	ʿAbbásiya.		
1924												
April	82	19	26	127	40	17	19	76	10	4	8	22
May	80	25	44	149	85	20	22	127	11	5	11	27
June	90	25	50	165	88	16	35	139	26	1	4	31
July	63	19	33	115	34	22	15	71	21	3	9	33
August	67	19	30	116	39	10	32	81	24	3	5	32
September	56	20	34	110	59	18	31	108	15	—	7	22
October	55	26	40	121	32	20	31	83	13	1	7	21
November	40	15	30	85	29	17	23	69	16	2	8	26
December	40	23	24	87	43	11	37	91	9	1	7	17
1925												
January	42	18	30	90	43	12	13	68	15	3	7	25
February	51	21	32	104	30	12	23	65	9	2	6	17
March	73	37	23	133	33	28	16	77	13	3	7	23
Total	739	267	396	1,402	555	203	297	1,055	182	28	86	296
Average monthly rate (approx.) ...	61	22	33	116	46	17	25	88	15	2	7	24

Table III.—Statistics.

Year.	Available Accommodation.	Average number resident.	Male Admissions.	Female Admissions.	Total Admissions.	Discharged lunatics (still insane).	Discharged as not insane.	Escapes.	Deaths.	Death-rate on total treated.	Pellagra Admissions.	G.P.I. Admissions.	Cost per annum.	Number of staff.	Seclusion Hours.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Patients sent to Hospitals and released without certification.
													L.E.					
1896	370	477	330	95	425	220	13	—	81	8·87	8	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	500	475	429	132	561	389	12	2	75	7	33	25	—	137	—	21	—	—
1907	640	826	460	153	613	294	7	1	79	5·8	89	30	21858	247	—	14	—	—
1913	1390	1737½	637	228	865	194	17	—	213	7·57	145	51	39515	343	97181	16	—	294
1917	1750	2121	761	332	1093	537	41	1	369	11·1	231	61	62038	549	30175	17	—	176
1918	1750½	2119	724	384	1108	489	32	2	450	13·4	316	40	93475	570	21607	21	—	203
1919	1781	2096	677	295	972	430	26	4	250	8·2	161	43	122746	582	29467	16	1	179
1920	1841	2155	882	365	1247	707	24	1	210	6·2	202	51	153016	617	16497	11	—	275
1921	2241	2271	933	326	1259	529	25	3	227	6·5	225	32	127260	643	12660	19	—	251
1922	2241	2474	802	309	1111	527	24	1	188	5·4	247	27	102463	683	4942	16	—	243
1923	2434	2524	853	356	1209	703	52	—	221	5·9	189	40	98501	698	2498	14	1	326
1924	2434	2552	1006	396	1,402	752	42	5	296	7·52	180	38	96679	689	457	15	—	328

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALE PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya	Total.
Shopkeepers and tradesmen	73	27	100
Artisans	88	22	110
Fellahin	203	36	239
Servants	32	6	38
Porters, labourers, etc.	55	10	65
Students, fiqis, etc.	35	15	50
Soldiers, policemen, ghafirs	11	2	13
Fishermen, sailors	5	—	5
Professional men	11	2	13
Clerks and Government employees	20	20	40
Occupations unknown	132	57	139
Convicts	—	7	7
Total	665	204	869

TABLE V.—FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya		
Pellagrous insanity	71	10	68	149
Mania, depressive	92	23	146	261
Dementia praecox	171	66	72	309
General paralysis	26	8	4	38
Drug insanity	103	25	9	137
Weakmindedness, imbecility and idiocy	103	27	16	146
Senile insanity	44	9	14	67
Epileptic insanity	15	13	10	38
Dementia	—	21	24	45
Confusional insanity	27	1	5	33
Puerperal insantiy	—	—	8	8
Paranoia	8	1	1	10
Organic dementia	3	—	2	5
Post-febrile insanity	2	—	3	5
Total	665	204	382	1,251

TABLE VI.—RACES AND RELIGIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.		
Mohammedans :—				
Egyptians	594	157	312	1,063
Sudanese	—	4	7	11
Syrian	—	—	1	1
Tunisian	—	1	—	1
Christians :—				
Egyptians (Copts)	49	15	26	90
Syrians	1	4	3	8
Armenians...	2	1	7	10
Greeks	7	7	7	21
British	—	2	2	4
Sudanese	—	1	—	1
French	—	—	1	1
Russian	1	—	2	3
Austrian	—	—	1	1
Italian...	—	4	2	6
Maltese	—	1	—	1
German	—	—	1	1
Jews	7	7	10	24
Unknown	4	—	—	4
Total	665	204	382	1,251

TABLE VII.—NATIONALITIES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED SUFFERING FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS.

NATIONALITIES.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	RESIDENCE.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.				Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.		
Egyptians	25	7	4	36	Cairo	10	4	2	16
British	—	1	—	1	Alexandria	2	2	—	4
French	—	—	—	—	Port Said	2	—	—	2
Italian	—	—	—	—	Mudiriyas	12	2	2	16
Greek	—	—	—	—					
Roumanian	—	—	—	—					
Armenian	—	—	—	—					
Russian...	—	—	—	—					
Syrian	1	—	—	1					
Total	26	8	4	38	Total	26	8	4	38

TABLE VII*a*.—PELLAGROUS ADMISSIONS.

Name of Province or Town.	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		
Cairo	10	—	11	21
Alexandria...	5	—	3	8
Upper Egypt.				
Minya	5	—	1	6
Giza	4	—	—	4
Asyût	5	1	4	10
Girga	—	2	—	2
Qena	4	—	5	9
Faiyûm	4	—	2	6
Beni Suef	3	—	1	4
Aswân...	—	—	1	1
Lower Egypt.				
Qalyûbiya	4	—	1	5
Beheira	5	—	2	7
Gharbiya	20	3	15	38
Sharqiya	13	1	3	17
Minûfiya	14	1	14	29
Daqahliya	6	1	5	12
Convicts	—	1	—	1
Total... ...	102	10	68	180

TABLE VII*b*.—PELLAGROUS ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Months.	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		
1924				
April	12	—	4	16
May	17	—	8	25
June	12	1	5	18
July	8	1	8	17
August	5	—	8	13
September	5	—	3	8
October	5	—	5	10
November	8	2	5	15
December	4	—	5	9
1925				
January	3	—	5	8
February	7	1	7	15
March...	16	5	5	26
Total... ...	102	10	68	180

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM EACH DISTRICT.

Town or Province.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	Population (Census 1917).
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.			
Cairo	171	77	121	369	790,939
Alexandria	64	15	39	118	444,617
Canal	12	1	5	18	91,090
Damietta	1	—	—	1	30,984
Suez	9	4	2	15	30,996
Eastern Desert Province	—	—	—	—	37,040
Western Desert Province	—	—	—	—	5,371
Sinai Province	—	—	—	—	5,430
Gharbiya	85	19	61	165	1,659,313
Beheira	34	10	11	55	885,000
Daqahliya	28	4	20	52	963,643
Minûfîya	45	8	31	84	1,072,636
Sharqiya	40	6	17	63	955,497
Qalyûbiya	15	5	5	25	528,581
Beni Suef	24	1	4	29	452,893
Faiyûm	25	3	8	36	507,617
Giza	10	11	10	31	524,352
Aswân	6	4	3	13	253,340
Asyût	32	6	15	53	981,197
Girga	18	8	5	31	863,234
Minya	26	7	16	49	763,922
Qena	20	7	6	33	840,317
Total	665	196	379	1,240	12,711,009
Sudan	—	1	—	1	
Total of ordinary admissions...	665	197	379	1,241	
Convicts from various prisons	—	7	3	10	
Total patients admitted	665	204	382	1,251	

TABLE IX.—CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.		
Congenital defect resulting in idiocy, imbecility and weakmindedness	103	15	12	130
Hereditary defect resulting in :—				
(1) Adolescent insanity	171	19	21	211
(2) Epileptic insanity	15	13	10	38
Pellagra	71	10	68	149
Toxic agencies :—				
(*a*) Endogenous :—				
Syphilis	27	8	4	39
Fever	8	—	3	11
(*b*) Exogenous :—				
Drug insanity	105	18	17	140
Puerperium	—	—	7	7
Old age	28	9	—	37
Moral causes : grief, loss, etc.	2	12	28	42
Causes unknown	91	98	199	388
Impaired health	44	2	13	59
Total	665	204	382	1,251

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		
Tuberculosis	10	3	8	21
Diarrhœa and dysentery...	22	1	12	35
General paralysis	18	8	6	32
Pellagra	46	3	20	69
Heart disease	7	1	5	13
Senile decay	13	3	10	26
Diseases of the brain and its meningis...	6	1	2	9
Epilepsy	8	2	3	13
Septic blood poisoning	2	—	5	7
Intestinal obstruction	—	2	1	3
Exhaustion from acute brain disease...	9	—	4	13
Pulmonary diseases	10	4	7	21
Appendicitis	—	—	1	1
Diseases of the kidney	7	—	—	7
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	—	—	1
Bilharziasis	2	—	—	2
Fracture of skull	1	—	—	1
Cancer	—	—	1	1
Malaria	19	—	—	19
Peritonitis...	1	—	1	2
Total	182	28	86	296

TABLE XI.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED, RECOVERED, AND OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.	
Under one month	9	5	6	34	2	13
From one to three months	40	7	29	20	2	8
„ three to six months	27	6	19	26	4	11
„ six to nine months	5	7	15	11	—	9
„ nine to twelve months...	1	6	5	8	1	7
„ one to two years	1	8	6	14	6	11
„ two to three years...	—	3	—	17	—	8
„ three to five years...	—	5	1	22	4	2
„ five to seven years...	—	1	—	7	1	3
Over seven years	—	5	3	23	8	14
Total...	83	53	84	182	28	86

The Farm at Khanka continues to pay its way and it should be remembered that an asylum farm is not and should not be run as a commercial speculation. Its main object is to provide a place where patients can be kept occupied with a view to their mental improvement and possible future discharge in a condition to sustain themselves in their life outside.

H. W. DUDGEON.
Director of Lunacy.

PART II.—REPORT ON 'ABBÂSÎYA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The entire "Hareem" has had to be reorganised owing to the departure of the English head Nurses. A new and separate female entrance has been arranged at the S.W. corner. A more drastic and secure separation of the male from the female side was found necessary. All labour formerly performed by men in the "Hareem" for the distribution of food, scavenging, cleaning and tidying, etc., has been entirly taken over by the female staff, and there is now very little mixing of the male and female sides. Male work in the "Hareem" being confined to skilled labour such as carpenters, plumbers, etc. The female side of the Asylum is especially overcrowded, and the admission rate shows a steady increase year by year.

A great deal of work has been done by the Asylum staff and patients to make the Asylum appear more like a hospital than a place of detention, and the patients have shown great appreciation of these efforts and their general mentality has accordingly improved.

Much remains to be done, mostly work too extensive for the staff to contemplate, the most urgent is the removal of the Kitchen, and Laundries with their attendant heating apparatus to a safer and more convenient position. Their removal would not only eliminate a very distinct risk of fire, but would also enable these places to be converted into much needed wards for the accommodation of patients.

Number admitted.—The total number of cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1925, was 663, of which number 22 were transferred from Khanka Asylum, 16 on their becoming private patients, and 6 on information being received subsequent to their admission to Khanka Asylum that they were accused of crimes. These figures do not include 50 cases destined for Khanka Asylum temporarily admitted to 'Abbâsiya Asylum.

Number resident.—Although the normal establishment of the hospital is now fixed at 1,503 beds (731 for male patients and 772 for female patients), the actual numbers resident are 770 male and 809 female.

Discharges.—137 cases were discharged on recovery. 312 cases were discharged still insane to the care of their relatives. 114 patients died, and 14 were transferred to Khanka Asylum on their becoming paupers. Twenty-eight accused persons were found to be not insane and were sent back for trial. Seven convicts were found to be not insane and were sent back to prison. Two escaped and are still at large.

Classification.—The 1,579 patients in residence are classified as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Non-criminal :—			
1st class	10	3	13
2nd „	35	23	58
3rd European class	96	34	130
Paupers	138	699	837
Accused :—			
1st class	3	—	3
2nd „	5	—	5
3rd European class	3	—	3
Paupers	444	42	486
Prisoners (paupers)	36	8	44
Total	770	809	1,579

Thus there are 212 paying patients in residence, of whom :—

Sixteen are in the First Class (paying P.T. 40 per diem).

Sixty-three are in the Second Class (paying 20 P.T. per diem).

And 133 are in the Third Class (paying P.T. 10 per diem).

Pharmacy.—21,500 prescriptions were dispensed and 610 photographs taken. The milk has been analysed daily.

Maglis el Hasby.—Twenty-six reports were sent to the Maglis el Hasby and Maglis el Milli as to the interdiction of patients.

Voluntary Patients.—Fifteen patients were admitted at their request. Eleven insane persons brought uncertified were referred to the police for certification.

Lectures.—Lectures were delivered on mental diseases to the students of the Cairo Medical School by the Director during the winter. A course of lectures on the nursing of the insane was given to the nursing staff by the Sub-Director.

Criminals and Criminal Lunatics.—Fourteen male and three female convicted prisoners were admitted, of whom seven male proved to be sane and were sent back to prison.

137 men and 12 women accused of offences were admitted for examination. Twenty-six men and two women were returned for trial as not being insane.

Accused Lunatics admitted.—An analysis of the forms of insanity of the 137 male and 12 female accused persons admitted gives the following statistics :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia	25	2	25
Pellagrous insanity...	9	2	11
Drug insanity	6	—	6
Maniacal depressive insanity	10	3	13
Congenital	25	1	26
Epileptic insanity	6	—	6
Dementia Præcox	32	2	34
Not insane	26	2	28
Total	137	12	149

Thirteen of the above cases had been inmates of the Asylum formerly.

The offences of the 26 male and 2 female persons found not insane were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Theft...	9	2	11
Vagrancy	3	—	3
Murder and attempted murder	4	—	4
Arson	1	—	1
Trafficking in drugs	1	—	1
Swindling...	3	—	3
Lèse-Majesté	1	—	1
Assault	4	—	4
Total	26	2	28

The 121 accused persons found insane were charged with the following offences :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Theft	26	4	30
Attempted murder	4	—	4
Threatening murder	2	—	2
Murder	14	1	15
Assault	24	—	24
Lèse-Majesté	4	—	4
Trespassing	7	1	8
Attempted theft	3	—	3
Making away with property	1	1	2
Vagrancy	8	—	8
Swindling...	1	—	1
Destroying property	4	—	4
Arson...	5	2	7
Escaping from police supervision...	5	—	5
Rape and attempted rape	3	—	3
Kidnapping	—	1	1
Total	111	10	121

OFFENCES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FORMS OF INSANITY OF ACCUSSED.

	Theft.	Attempted Murder.	Threatening Murder.	Murder.	Assault.	Lèse Majesté.	Trespassing.	Attempted theft.	Making away with property.	Vagrancy.	Swindling.	Destroying Property.	Arson.	Escaping from Police supervision.	Rape and attempted rape.	Kidnapping.	TOTAL.
Senile dementia	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Pellagrous insanity ...	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	11
Chronic mania and chronic dementia	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Drug insanity...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Mania	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Mania recurrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Adolescent insanity ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Weakmindedness	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	12
Imbecility and idiocy ...	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	14
Epileptic insanity	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Dementia præcox	12	3	2	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	32
Dementia	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	11
Melancholia	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total	30	4	2	15	24	4	8	3	2	8	1	4	7	5	3	1	121

Convicted Persons.—The following return gives the forms of insanity of the 14 male and 3 female convicted persons admitted :—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Imbecility...	1	—	1
Dementia	2	—	2
Pellagrous insanity...	1	1	2
Melancholia	—	1	1
Mania	—	1	1
Weakmindedness	1	—	1
Dementia præcox	2	—	2
Not insane	7	—	7
Total	14	3	17

Six of the above cases had been inmates of the asylum on former occasions.

Accused Lunatics discharged.—Eighty-five accused persons were discharged after treatment, 35 on recovery, 30 being relieved, one transferred to Khanka as an ordinary patient, one escaped and 19 not improved.

Criminal Lunatics resident.—The number of criminal lunatics in residence on March 31, 1925, was 491 males and 50 females, of whom 36 males and 8 females were convicts, the rest being accused lunatics.

ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Existing in hospital on April 1, 1924				733	797	1,530
Cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1925:—						
First admissions	198	321	519			
Readmissions	47	75	122			
Transferred from Khanka Asylum	22	—	22			
Total admissions				267	396	663
Total cases treated in the year				1,000	1,193	2,193
Cases discharged dead, or transferred:—						
Recovered	53	84	137			
Relieved	62	165	227			
Not improved	41	44	85			
Not insane	32	3	35			
Escaped	1	1	2			
Died	28	86	114			
Transferred to Khanka Asylum	14	—	14			
Total number of cases discharged, dead, or transferred to Khanka Asylum				231	383	614
Remaining in hospital on March 31, 1925				769	810	1,579
Average daily number resident				743	810	1,553
Persons admitted *				260	385	645
Maximum daily number resident				774	832	1,606
Minimum daily number resident				727	790	1,517

Seclusion.—Forty-five patients were secluded for a total of 457 hours, *i.e.*, an average of 1·25 hours daily, as against 13·5 in 1922.

* Persons, i.e., different individuals, in contradiction to "cases" which term may refer to several admissions of the same person during the year. 7 men and 11 women were admitted more than once during the year, and accounted for 18 cases.

Artificial Feeding.—152 cases were fed artificially on 1,254 occasions, *i.e.*, an average of two patients were fed thrice daily all the year round.

Hypnotics.—655 doses of hypnotics were administered at night, *i.e.*, an average of 1 doze for every three patients treated per annum.

Epileptic Fits.—4,098 epileptic fits were recorded.

Illness treated.—1,937 cases of illness were treated of whom 29 cases were influenza, 6 cases were sent to Kasr el 'Aini Hospital for operation, of whom 2 died.

Suicides.—None.

Escapes.—Seven patients succeeded in getting away, five of whom were captured and returned to the hospital, and 2 remain still at large.

Fire.—None.

Births.—Two children were born during the year.

Wassermann and Gold Sol.—Thirty specimens of blood and cerebro-spinal fluid were collected and sent to the Public Health Laboratories (D.P.H.) for examination and gave various results.

Bilharzia.—113 male patients and 159 female patients were examined for Bilharzia. They showed the following results :—

Males.	*Females.*
8 showed live ova.	26 showed live ova.
2 „ calcified ova.	3 „ calcified ova.

Accidents.—Six patients sustained fractures of bones during epileptic fits or excitement. One sustained dislocation of shoulder during a fit. One weak pellagrous case died from shock after an attack of choking over food.

Autopsies.—Twenty six post-mortem examinations were made.

Deaths.—The following table shows the death rate :—

	1924-1925					1923-1924	
	Number of Deaths.	Average number resident.	Percentage of Deaths to average number resident.	Total treated.	Percentage of Deaths to total treated.	Percentage of Deaths to average number resident.	Percentage of Deaths to total treated.
			%		%	%	%
Females	86	810	10·61	1,193	7·20	8·64	6·11
Non criminal males	14	209	6·69	378	3·70	4·51	3·06
Male criminals ...	14	534	2·62	622	2·25	3·38	2·81
Total males	28	743	3·76	1,000	2·80	3·78	2·92
Total males and females	114	1,553	7·34	2,193	5·19	6·27	4·62

Statistics.

Year.	Available Beds.	Redisent.							Total Treated.			Admissions.							Discharged cured and uncured.	Discharged not insane.	Escapes.	Deaths.	Death rate % on average No. resident.	Death rate % on total treated.	Pellagra Admissions.	G.P.I. Admissions.	Receipts.		Number of Staff.	Seclusion hours.	Restraint.	Serious accidents.	Suicides.	Artificial feeding patients (times).	Nights draughts.	Sedative drugs in Kilos dispensed.	Cases treated for Medical diseases other than mental.	Number of Insane sent to Hospital and released without certification.
		Average No. ordinary Males.	Average No. ordinary Females.	Average No. Accused Males.	Average No. Accused Females.	Average No. Male Prisoners.	Average No. Female Prisoners.	Average No. Total Resident.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.	Ordinary Male Admissions.	Ordinary Female Admissions.	Accused Male Admissions.	Accused Female Admissions.	Prisoners Male Admissions.	Prisoners Female Admissions.	Total Admissions including Transfers.									L.E.	M.									
1917	1,150	468	510	357	31	43	6	1,415	1,378	863	2,241	400	322	72	8	23	2	827	535	41	0	235	16·6	14 9	124	58	10,734	878	365	30,175	1 patient for 35 hours.	13	—	1,276	6,775		2,467	176
1918	1,150	429	542	357	31	45	5	1,409	1.201	938	2,139	259	377	65	5	18	2	726	482	31	1	260	18·1	11·9	119	32	10,637	636	386	21,607	—	16	—	2,034	4,897		2,715	203
1919	1,181	395	565	353	31	45	5	1,394	1.141	866	2,007	266	288	52	5	24	2	637	444	25	3	136	9·7	6·7	76	31	10,533	978	398	29,467	—	11	1	1,612	4,265		2,148	179
1920	1,181	399	609	353	34	45	6	1,446	1,195	988	2,183	302	356	89	9	28	0	784	584	24	1	101	7·	4·6	111	39	11,800	000	404	16,497	—	8	—	3,420	7,644	76	2,454	275
1921	1,241	406	658	369	39	52	7	1,531	1,176	1,003	2,179	240	316	81	8	31	2	678	570	23	2	113	7·3	5·2	97	15	11,115	992	425	12,660	—	4	—	5,111	7,174	91	2,203	251
1922	1,241	288	694	399	43	58	8	1.490	935	1,053	1,988	87	300	111	8	10	1	517	389	23	1	92	6·1	4·6	83	9	12,045	589	423	4,942	—	14	—	5,787	6,633	107	2,356	243
1923	1,434	266	722	422	45	51	8	1,514	959	1,095	2,054	88	339	106	16	21	1	571	394	35	0	95	6·27	4·6	103	20	11,848	914	435	2,498	—	10	1	3,481	4,534	55	2,236	326
1924	1,503	209	749	483	53	50	8	1,553	1,000	1,193	2,193	116	381	137	12	14	3	663	449	35	2	114	7·34	5·19	78	13	11,463	959	426	457	—	8	—	1,254	655	58	1,937	328

H. W. Dudgeon,
Director.

PART III.—REPORT ON KHANKA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Outbreak of Malaria.—The predominating feature of the year under review has been the serious epidemic of Malaria which swept accross the Asylum from east to west in the months of June and July 1924, an outbreak which has had a devastating effect on the health of the community patients and staff alike. The total number of persons affected during the year was as follows :—

Patients affected	382
Staff affected	273
TOTAL	655

The monthly distribution was as follows :—

	Persons affected.	
	Patients.	Staff.
1924		
April...	—	—
May	20	31
June	122	48
July	135	81
August	22	62
September	11	14
October	16	17
November	8	6
December	26	12
1925		
January	11	2
February	4	—
March	7	—

Types of Malaria.—While the majority of cases have proved to be benign tertain in character, no less than 34 per cent of the blood films returned as positive have proved to be of malignant tertian malaria.

The outbreak commenced towards the end of May at the eastern extremity of the Hospital, *i.e.*, in the married quarters of the attendants, in a group of dwellings which have since been vacated as it is no longer considered either necessary or advisable to have so many of the staff in residence within the grounds of the Asylum. The outbreak spread westwards in very definite fashion and it has been noticed that mosquitoes are most numerous when the direction of the wind is from the East. The outbreak is occupying the attention of the Department of Public Health and steps are being taken to drain the marshes between the Gabel El Asfar Farm and the Hospital. Quinine has been freely issued to patients and staff alike as a preventative and seems to have had a distinctly beneficial effect in impeding the spread of the disease.

Wiring of doors and windows has been carried out in the most urgent places.

As was to be expected, an outbreak of epidemic character such as this has had its influence on the death rate, which has risen from 12·4 per cent on the average number resident in the previous year to 18·2 per cent on the average number resident during the year under review. The total number of persons certified as having died from Malaria was 21, but the total number of persons who died suffering from Malaria and in whom the malaria was the exciting, though not the sole cause of death was 47.

Spleen Rate.—The Spleen rate. of importance as indicating not so much the malaria of the moment as the average prevalence of the disease, has been estimated at the close of the year, *i.e.*, during the months of February and March 1925. The result is as follows :—

Number of patients examined during these months	965
Spleen enlarged to one finger breadth	117
Spleen enlarged to two fingers breadth	43
Spleen enlarged to three fingers breadth	7
Spleen enlarged to over three fingers breadth	—
Total enlarged spleens	167

or roughly 17 per cent of the patients in residence.

As Christophers* has pointed out that the adult spleen rate is "the highly malarious community" of Singhbhum, Calcutta is 11 per cent, the above result, considered as a measure of the endemicity of the disease, can hardly be discribed as gratifying.

Malaria and G.P.—The General paralytics admitted here are in such advanced stages of the disease that little hope can be entertained of recovery following upon an attack of malaria, either naturally or artificially induced. However, it is as well to place the details, few as they are, on record :—

Case No. 1.—A.K. admitted here on 6.2.24 suffering from G.P.I. Developed malaria during outbreak on 2.7.24. No improvement. Died subsequently on 1.10.24.

Case No. 2.—A.S. admitted here on 2.12.24 suffering from G.P.I. Injected with 5 cc. of blood from A.M.R. on 16.12.24. blood of A.M.R. had been examined and found positive for benign tertian parasites. A.S. developed malaria on 29.12.24, and blood was found positive for malaria parasites. Died in seizure on 31.12.24.

Case No. 3.—M.S.G. admitted here on 31.10.24 suffering from G.P.I. Injected with 5 cc. of blood from A.M.R., as above, on 16.12.24. Blood of M.S.G. found positive for malarial parasites on 3.1.25. No improvement and supsequently discharged at request of relatives on 28.2.25.

Case No. 4.—M.A.E.S. admitted here on 21.6.23 suffering from G.P.I. Injected with 5 cc. of blood from M.A.S. on 16.12.24. Blood of M.A.S. had been examined and found positive for benign tertian parasites. M.A.E.S. developed malaria on 16.1.25 and blood was found positive for malarial parasites. No improvement. Still in hospital.

Pellagra.—The number of patients admitted suffering from pellagra remains about the same as last year, *viz.*, 102. By far the greatest numbers are admitted in spring and early summer, this constituting one of the most constant features of the malady recorded since the opening of the hospital.

The distribution of the malady in Egypt is another practically constant factor. Of the total number of deaths from this disease during the year under review fifty per cent were cases that had been admitted in previous years.

The details are as follows :—

Remaining in Hospital on march 31, 1924	134
Admitted during the year	102

The distribution of these cases remains practically unaltered :—

	Per Cent.
From Upper Egypt	25
From Lower Egypt	75

* Ind. Jour. Med. Res. Oct. 1924.—The Mechanism of immunity against malaria in communities living under hyper endemic conditions.

The subsequent history has been :—

Discharged Recovered	16
Discharged Relieved	56
Discharged not improved	11
Died	57
Remaining in Hospital March 31, 1925	96

Drug Cases.—Statistics were collected during the year of the total number of patients admitted between 1912-23 whose insanity could be ascribed to the taking of Hasheesh (*a*) in a pure form, and (*b*) mixed with other drugs, chiefly in combination with alcohol, but a certain number, nineteen, in combination with opium alone or in addition to alcohol. The result of the statistics are intersting and show that, as the years pass, hasheesh tends to be taken in combination with other drugs, chiefly alcohol, and not alone as was formerly the case.

Total number admitted during the 12 years...	376
Where insanity was ascribed to hasheesh pure	100
" " " " " " mixed with other drugs...	276
Received from the four large towns Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez	192
Average age of those admitted	32 years.

Occupations of those admitted-Salesmen and artizans in practically equal proportions furnish fifty per cent of the total numbers.

Further Drug Statistics.

April 1924–March 1925.

Number of Salesmen admitted	73	
" " Artisans	88	
" " Fellahin	203	
" " Salesmen suffering from Drug Insanity	23=30	Per cent.
" " Artisans " " " "	17=19	" "
" " Fellahin " " " "	18= 9	" "

As there were 103 Drug Cases admitted during the year, 40 of these were either salesmen or artisans giving a result practically similar to past years.

Admissions.—There was a welcome drop in the number of cases that had to be discharged as not insane, only six being so admitted, *Cf.* seventeen in the previous year.

Discharges.—Owing to lack of accommodation most cases have to be discharged as relieved. This is reflected in the number of readmissions which increase as the years go on. The figures for the past six years are as follows :—

1919	36
1920	70
1921	97
1922	112
1923	144
1924	172

Standard of Nursing.—Attendants having become accustomed to the fact that many patients who are not suitable cases for sleeping in dormitories, will sleep well in single rooms from which the doors have been removed, twenty five per cent of the single rooms were thus treated during the year, which, with a similar percentage so treated last year, reduces the locked single rooms in the hospital at night to forthy-three.

Accidents.—One patient, formerly a criminal, killed another by hitting him a blow on the head with a fâs. A second patient died as the result of abdominal injuries received in a quarrel with a fellow patient ; while a third patient was run down by the hospital ambulance and died as a result of the injuries he had sustained. All were reported to the Parquet and no blame was attached to any one.

Artificial feeding.—Six patients 40 times required artificial feeding throughout the year.

Autopsies.—Forty-two post-mortem examinations were conducted during the course of the year.

Epilepsy.—1,476 epileptic fits have been recorded.

Lectures.—During the months of February and March of this year, the Senior Medical Officer delivered a series of lectures to the attendants on the management of the insane.

Sickness among Staff.—In comparison, the health of the staff has suffered more from Malaria than the health of the patients. Amongst a Staff of 263, no less than 200 were affected at one time or another.

It is regretted to report the deaths of two attendants from pernicious forms of this disease.

Death Rate.—As has been mentioned above, the outbreak of malaria has had its influence on the death rate for the year.

	Per cent.
Mortality on average number resident	18·2
Mortality on total cases treated	10·4

In addition, it is interesting to note, as evidence of the poverty of physique of patients admitted here, that 30 per cent of the total admissions had to be sent direct to the Infirmary owing to physical disabilities and no less than over 35 per cent of those who died during the year under review were of this class.

Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

		Total.
In hospital on April 1, 1924		1,002
Cases admitted during 1924-1925 :—		
First admissions	553	
Transferred from ʿAbbâsiya Asylum	14	
Readmissions	172	
Total admissions		739
Total cases treated in the year		1,741
Cases discharged or dead :—		
Recovered	83	
Relieved	396	
Not improved	44	
Died	182	
Transferred to ʿAbbâsiya Asylum	22	
Escaped	3 *a*	
Not insane	7 *b*	
Total number of cases discharged or dead		737
Remaining in hospital on March 31, 1925		1,004
Average daily number resident		999
Persons admitted		685
Maximum daily number resident		1,040
Minimum daily number resident		959

Note: (*a*) 1 Escaped at close of last year.
1 of 2 escapes in current year returned on 16th day.
(*b*) 1 Admitted at close of last year.

Voluntary.—Eight cases were admitted on their own demand without certification.

AVERAGE EXCESS OF POPULATION OVER AVERAGE NORMAL ACCOMMODATION.

	Per Cent.				
1917...	57·2	or	252	on	440 beds.
1918...	58·6	„	258	„	440 „
1919...	59·5	„	262	„	440 „
1920...	61·1	„	269	„	440 „
1921...	58·4	„	273	„	467 „
1922...	53·7	„	344	„	640 „
1923...	57·8	„	370	„	640 „
1924...	56·0	„	359	„	640 „

ADMISSION RATES TO RESIDENT POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
1917...	38·4
1918...	54·7
1919...	47·7
1920...	65·3
1921...	78·1
1922...	60·3
1923...	63·0
1924...	73·9

Increase in Weight.—Average increase in weight on those :—

	Resident.	Discharged.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1918	8½	15
1919	6	20
1920	8	13
1921	9	11
1922	7½	19
1923	7	13
1924	6	10

Machinery.—The Chief Engineer reports as follows :—

The electric current as well as the water supply have slightly increased in cost against last year, this being due to the higher price of liquid fuel.

Lubricating oils and salaries have slightly decreased.

A new battery to take the night load would probably reduce costs.

The Laundry machinery shows shorter working hours, this being due to a better Steam and Hot water supply, the result of the new horizontal boiler installed and the larger size of steam piping laid down.

The total cost of water to the Hospital was L.E. 900·635.

The continuous current produced amounted to 70,924 K.W.H. and the alternating current produced amounted to 66,649 K.W.H., both at 6·95 mills. giving a total cost of L.E. 966·717.

The Ice Machine produced 5,193 blocks (of 11 kilos. each) costing L.E. 137·571 making 26·5 per block.

The steam for cooking and laundry cost L.E. 488·819.

Light cost L.E. 159·848 for 803 lamps, making 199 mills. per lamp per annum.

The light of one night for the whole hospital costs 438 mills.

Cost of Machinery, Water and Light, Including Fuel and Labour but not Replacement.

	1913		1916		1920		1923		1924	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Water	410	300	632	063	1,435	209	737	019	900	635
Electric current	226	965	688	213	1,811	784	815	981	966	717
Light	64	378	76	028	178	057	158	872	159	848
Boilers	180	855	703	529	890	983	904	189	488	819
Laundry machine	35	060	84	843	217	639	136	661	126	460
Ice machine	50	760	80	869	186	521	107	067	137	571
Sewage pumps	111	955	231	076	448	692	280	798	297	256
Irrigation pump	43	180	104	858	294	593	155	088	158	661

FARM ACCOUNT.

Position on Thirteen Years Working to 1924-1925.

Profit and Loss Account.

	L.E.	Mill.		L.E.	Mill.
Net profit to 1924-1925...	10,809	158	Excess of receipts over Expenditure	1,321	781
			Stock property, etc....	9,487	377
	10,809	158		10,809	158

Excess of receipts over Expenditure in 1924-25=L.E. 223.77.

Statistics.

Year.	Available Accommodation.	Average Number Resident.	Admissions, including Transfers.	Discharged Recovered.	Other Discharges.	Discharged not Insane.	Escapes.	Deaths.	Mortality.		Pellagra Admissions.	G. P. I. Admissions.	Number of Staff.	Seclusion Hours.	Restraint.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Artificial Feeding.	Night Draughts.	Sedative Drugs. Kilos.	Cases treated medically.
									on Average No. Resident.	on Total Cases treated.											
									%	%											
1917	600	692	266	36	91	—	1	134	19·3	14	107	3	184	—	—	4	—	21	71	8·5	2,612
1918	600	698	382	66	114	1	1	190	27·2	17·6	197	8	184	—	—	5	—	100	137	7·5	2,918
1919	600	702	335	70	145	1	1	114	16·2	10·9	85	9	184	—	—	5	—	8	44	4	984
1920	660	709	463	70	272	—	—	109	15·3	9·2	91	12	213	—	—	3	—	2	38	7	1,817
1921	1,000	740	581	56	239	2	1	114	15·3	8·7	128	17	218	—	—	5	—	—	90	13·5	1,698
1922	1,000	984	594	124	259	1	—	96	9·7	6.4	164	18	260	—	—	2	—	1	100	24·3	1,252
1923	1,000	1,010	638	90	428	17	—	126	12·4	7·6	86	20	263	—	—	4	—	3	57	36·1	1,287
1924	1,000	999	739	83	440	7	3	182	18·2	10·4	102	26	263	—	—	7	—	6	67	29·1	2,015

R. S. Miller.

Director.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMIC SECTION, 1924.

Foreword.

During 1924, Giza Permanent Ophthalmic Hospital was completed and opened for treatment as well as an Ophthalmic Stationary Branch under canvas annexed to the General Hospital at Suez, thus all the provinces of Egypt (except Asswan), the Governorates of Alexandria, Port Said, Damietta and Suez, as well as the three large markazes of Gharbia Province namely Mehalla el Kubra, Kafr el Zayat and Santa, have now been supplied each with a permanent ophthalmic hospital. Asswan, being the only province not supplied with a permanent ophthalmic hospital owing to the poverty and inability of its inhabitants to raise a sum of money sufficient to build a hospital, has been provided with one of the large travelling ophthalmic hospitals until a permanent one is built (same as other mudirias).

Ophthalmic School Clinics are present in every capital of province provided with a permanent ophthalmic hospital as well as in the schools of Hussanieh and Mohammed Ali at Cairo and Ras el Tin and Moharram Bey at Alexandria.

If the great need of the country for treatment from the various eye diseases is taken into consideration, the twenty five ophthalmic hospitals now existing are quite insufficient to deal with the widely apread eye diseases, especially trachoma and acute ophthalmias, from which most Egyptians of all ages suffer. It is therefore very necessary in these circumstances to establish permanent ophthalmic hospitals in the capital towns of markazes as well as many travelling ophthalmic hospitals to visit the towns at long distances from these capitals. In this way ophthalmic treatment would be generalized to all the inhabitants of Egypt.

The cost of maintenance of ophthalmic hospitals, including cost of Central Administration and expenses of ophthalmic clinics at the Government Primary Schools, during 1923–1924 was L.E. 44,610. For this sum, 192,555 new patients and 5,916 in-patients were treated, 103,582 operations performed, 1,885,429 attendances of out-patients recorded and 7,830 pupils inspected. These figures if compared with those of the previous year, will show an increase of more than 22 per cent in the new patients, 18 per cent in the in-patients, 25 per cent in the operations, 13 per cent in the attendances of out-patients and about 4 per cent in the pupils inspected. This increase is due to the facts that the treatment is gratuitous and the careful attention to the patients, which led to the popularity and confidence in the ophthalmic hospitals.

It is also to be noted that the people began to recognise the importance of the early treatment of their children when infected with acute ophthalmias to save them from complete blindness caused by this disease if left untreated for a few days. This is proved by the fact that more than 6 per cent of patients treated were babies under one year and 33 per cent were children from 1 to 15 years.

10·8 per cent of all patients examined were found to be blind, 8 per cent in one eye and 2·8 per cent in both eyes. This percentage, although very high, is gradually falling since 1919 as shown in tables III and XIX Table IV proves that the important cause of blindness in most cases was acute ophthlmia.

It has been mentioned in the previous annual reports that trachoma affects more than 90 per cent of the population : this applies to the fellah in his field as well as the pupil in his school. It is also to be noted that at the beginning of the school session more than 31 per cent of all the pupils were infected with serious stages of trachoma ; but this percentage fell to 9·4 per cent at the end of the session as a result of the ophthalmic treatment. The methods of treatment adopted at school clinics for the various stages of trachoma were detailed in the ophthalmic Report for 1922. The number of pupils now attending school, who for their defective vision, required spectacles during 1924 and previous years was 433. By the use of these spectacles which were not greater in strength than ± 6 dioptres, more than 43 per cent of the pupils attained good or fair vision.

The capital expenditure involved in the provision and equipment of the 23 hospitals (Alexandria and Suez Branches annexed to General Hospitals are excluded) has been L.E. 117,300 of which L.E. 23,000 were paid by the Government, more than L.E. 60,000 by public subscription and the rest by the Provincial Councils or municipalities.

General Remarks.

(1) Suez Ophthalmic Branch.

As the Governorate of Suez is situated at a long distance from the nearest ophthalmic hospital and most of its inhabitants, who are poor labourers working in its harbour, are in need of ophthalmic treatment, and as no money is available for building an ophthalmic hospital, the Depatment established an Ophthalmic Branch under canvas annexed to the General Hospital out of the margins of its budget.

(2) Building Ophthalmic Hospitals in the Markazes.

As a result of the Department's efforts to provide ophthalmic hospitals in the markazes by the Provincial Councils, Menoûfiya Province Council established an ophthalmic hospital under canvas at Menouf and decided to provide a similar one at Ashmoun ; while Minia Provincial Council raised a sum sufficient for building an ophthalmic hospital at Maghagha which is being built by the Ministry of Public Works.

(3) Providing Ophthalmic Branches in the General Hospitals built in Markazes.

The Department decided that in future every hospital built in any Markaz where there is neither a general nor an ophthalmic hospital, should be a general hospital with an ophthalmic branch for the purpose of generalizing its benefit. Efforts are being made for building hospitals of this kind at the expense of the Provincial Councils at Barrim village, Kom Hamada Markaz, Abu Kirkas and Mallawi.

(4) Establishing Travelling Ophthalmic Hospitals.

Experience has proved that the travelling ophthalmic hospitals are of great value as they can be installed in the localities remote from the towns with permanent ophthalmic hospitals. The Department, therefore, intended to increase the number of these hospitals as much as possible and applied in its budgetary proposals for 1925–1926 three large travelling hospitals but only two were granted. The Department will continue providing as many as possible of these hospitals.

(5) Increasing the Number of Beds for In-patients at the Ophthalmic Hospitals.

Owing to the continual increase in the number of in-patients and the lack of money for building additional sections at the permanent ophthalmic Hospitals, and in order to accept the largest possible number of in-patients and to arrange for every facility for them, the Department reorganised the in-patients' sections and provided places for 128 extra beds ; some of these were supplied during 1924 while the rest will be supplied during 1925 out of the credit granted in the 1925–1926 Budget.

(6) Generalizing Ophthalmic Treatment all over Egyt.

The Department prepared projects for generalizing the ophthalmic treatment all over Egypt including the villages. In case the Government grants the required credits with the assistance of the Provincial Councils and public subscriptions by notables, these projects will be realized gradually in a period of about 20 years.

(7) Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory at Giza.

The building of the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory near Giza Ophthalmic Hospital was completed by the Imperial War Graves Commission and handed over to the Government on Jan. 26, 1925. It is being equipped at the expense of the Egyptian Government and will start work as soon as its officials and employees are selected.

Clinical and Economical Improvement at the Ophthalmic Hospitals.

In the British Medical Journal of October 27, 1923, the following was published :—

" THE STRENGTH OF COCAINE SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA."

" A. Abraham (Deut. med. Woh., August 31, 1923, p. 1156) confirms the observation made by Hirsch in 1920 that a 3 per cent solution of cocaine is quite as effective in inducing surface anæsthesia as a 10 or 20 per cent solution, provided potassium sulphate is added to the solution. The author recommends the following prescription."

Cocaine hydrochlor...	3
Suprarenin. Hydrochlor. (1 in 1,000)...	5
Sol. pot sulph. (2 per cent)	25
Sol. acid. carbol. (0·5 per cent)	100

" At the Ear and Nose Department of the University Hospital in Cologne the author has found this prescription not merely give as satisfactory anæsthesia as a 20 per cent solution of cocaine ; there is the additional and great advantage of reduced cost and risk of cocaine poisoning. This weak solution can be relied on even for endolaryngeal operations."

Working upon this, the Department gave instructions for the trial of this solution at certain ophthalmic hospitals under the supervision of the ophthalmic inspectors after substituting Adrenaline for Suprarenine and after experience the Department came to a decision that the following formula are quite satisfactory and were put into force at the ophthalmic hospitals :—

(*a*) Formula of 1 per cent cocaine solution :—

Cocaine hydrochlor	0·05 gm.
Adrenaline hydrochlor sol. 1 /1000 sterile	0·24 c.c. (4 drops).
Pot. sulph. sol. 2 per cent sterile	1·25 c.c.
Carbol. acid. sol. 0·5 per cent sterile	3·50 c.c.
TOTAL SOLUTION	5·04

(*b*) Formula of ½ per cent cocaine solution :—

Cocaine hydrochlor	0·05 gm.
Adrenaline hydrochlor sol. 1/1000 sterile	1·0 c.c (16 drops).
Pot. sulph. sol. 2 per cent sterile	2·5 c.c.
Carbol. acid. sol. 0·5 per cent	6·5 c.c.
TOTAL SOLUTION	10·05

Dissolve one cocaine tablet of 0·05 gm. in the required already boiled carbolic acid solution when at a temperature of about 50° C. and then add the potassium sulphate solution and *when cool* add the Adrenaline solution.

N.B.—(*a*) The 1 per cent cocaine solution prepared as above is the anæsthetic used for intra-ocular operations as well as operations on the cornea.

(*b*) The ½ per cent cocaine solution is the anæsthetic used for subcutaneous, subconjunctival, and conjunctival anæsthesia for operations on the lids, conjunctiva and orbit (excision of globe, etc.). Only one lid should be injected at a time. The injection of the next lid should be done just before tying the stitches of the first one to allow just enough time for the action of both cocaine and adrenaline.

In addition to the reduced risk of cocaine poisoning by using these formula, a *great economy in the cost of cocaine, amounted to L.E. 500 annually*, has resulted as the quantity of cocaine now assigned for the Ophthalmic Hospitals has been reduced to ¼ of the previous scale.

The Ophthalmological Society of Egypt.

The annual meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt was held at the Government School of Medicine, Cairo, on Friday March 7, 1924. Most of the Medical Officers of the Ophthalmic Section attended as usual. There were 78 members and some visitors, 15 papers were read, 8 of them by members of the staff on the following subjects:—

A description of a case of double immature senile cataract with successful operation done 10 years ago, a new operation for the relief of trichiasis, leproma of the cornea, on spring catarrh, report on three cases of papilledema, on functional amaurosis and asthenopia, some points in connection with jurisprudence in relation to eyes, and a case of albuminuric retinitis relieved after bilharzial treatment by tartar emetic injections. Also many cases were exhibited by members of the staff.

TABLE I.—PRIMARY GLAUCOMA.

Acute	47
Subacute	87 *
Chronic	2,977
TOTAL	3,111
Total number of patients examined	206,342
Per cent of glaucoma cases	1·51
Per cent of absolute glaucoma cases	·77
Operations:—	
Iridectomy	450
Trephine with iridectomy	908

* Including 1585 absolute monocular and binocular.

Table III.—Yearly Percentage of Blindness amongst Ophthalmic Hospitals Patients since the Year 1909.

Year.	Per Cent of Blindness in one or both Eyes.	Year.	Per Cent of Blindness in one or both Eyes.
1909	15·6	**1917**	13·9
1910	17·4	**1918**	14·6
1911	19·2	**1919**	15·3
1912	15·8	**1920**	13·8
1913	14·8	**1921**	12·2
1914	13·2	**1922**	11·8
1915	12·0	**1923**	11·2
1916	11·2	**1924**	10·8

N.B.—It is to be noted that there is a gradual decrease in the percentage of blindness since 1919.

The definition of blindness adopted here is that proposed by Trousseau, that is to say inability to count fingers held up at a distance of one meter.

Table IV.—Causes of Blindness.

A.—Congenital	1
B.—Acquired :—	
I.—Conjunctivitis resulting in :—	
(*a*) Total corneal opacity	6,827
(*b*) Shrunken globe	6,454
(*c*) Secondary glaucoma	3,943
(*d*) Other conditions	923
II.—Fundus :—	
(*a*) Optic atrophy	165
(*b*) Optic neuritis...	25
(*c*) Retinitis pigmentosa	24
(*d*) Detachment of retina	62
(*e*) Other diseases of fundus	151
III.—Glaucoma, Primary :—	
Monocular (including absolute No. 790)	1,137
Binocular („ „ „ 795)	1,064
IV.—Cataract	2,258
V.—Injury	222
VI.—Operation	53
VII.—Infectious disease...	17
VIII.—Iritis endogenous	362
IX.—Various	557
Total	24,245

Table V.—Comparison of Corneal Opacity among Pupils of Tanta Primary School in the Years 1914–15 and 1924–25.

Year.	Both Corneæ clear.	One Cornea clear, the other showing Opacity.	Opacity of both Corneæ.
1914-15	173	54	33
1924-25	781	78	41

TABLE VI.—SYNOPSIS OF WORK OF HOSPITALS SINCE THE YEAR 1921.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Hospitals in existence :—				
Travelling	5	5	5	5
Permanent	16	16	18	20
New patients treated	113,201	133,750	156,837	192,555
Total attendances of out-patients	1,322,074	1,510,020	1,664,791	1,885,429
Operations performed	65,378	76,035	82,466	103,582
In-patients	4,513	4,798	4,995	5,916
Details :—				
Patients examined	127,223	147,492	174,004	206,342
Patients regularly treated	113,201	133,750	156,837	192,555
Incurable cases	6,727	6,582	7,859	6,858
Blind in one eye	10,566	12,524	14,394	16,535
Blind in both eyes	5,053	4,850	5,146	5,716
Trichiasis cases examined	28,245	32,720	31,405	37,433
„ eyes operated on and cured	28,939	30,869	33,904	42,279

TABLE VII.—WORK DONE AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

1.—IN-PATIENTS : TOTAL NUMBER		5,916
(Number of available beds 377)		
Number of diets issued		112,787
2.—OPERATIONS :—		
I. Major :—		
(*a*) Senile cataract	981	
(*b*) Soft cataract	405	
(*c*) Trichiasis or entropion	42,279	
(*d*) Other operations	9,847	
TOTAL	53,512	
II. Minor (including mechanical treatment of trachoma)	50,070	
GRAND TOTAL, major and minor operations		103,582
3.—OUT-PATIENTS :—		
I.—Incurable		4,913
II.—Postponed		8,874
III.—Tickets issued, *i.e.* new cases		192,555
IV.—Old cases		1,679,087
V.—Visits made by patients to hospital for treatment (equal I + II + III + IV).		1,885,429
VI.—Average number of visits made to hospital by each patient under regular treatment (old cases + tickets issued) ÷ tickets issued. The factor of incurable cases is neglected		9·7
VII.—Discharges :—		
(*a*) Cured		34,452
(*b*) Relieved		8,545
(*c*) Incurable		1,945
(*d*) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended only once		28,986
(*e*) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended more than once		85,035
VIII.—Trichiasis cases seen among new out-patients :—		
(*a*) No previous operation having been performed		33,695
(*b*) Previous operation performed unsuccessfully (not at an Ophthalmic Hospital, but probably by some charlatan)		3,738

N.B.—3. I Incurable cases do not receive tickets, but are recognized as soon as seen by the surgeon as both incurable and devoid of surgical interest.

VII (*c*) Incurable cases include those which are recognized as soon as seen by the surgeon as incurable but are given tickets for statistical or other purposes.

TABLE VII.—WORK DONE AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924 (*continued*).

3.—OUT-PATIENTS (*contd.*) :—		
IX.—Spectacles ordered		709
X.—Constant wash cases (number of days' treatment)		281,414
XI.—Ages of patients examined :—	PER CENT.	
Under one year	6·39	12,298
From 1 to 5 years	13·79	26,569
„ 6 „ 10 „	10·07	19,390
„ 11 „ 15 „	9·31	17,928
„ 16 „ 20 „	7·66	14,747
„ 21 „ 25 „	8·13	15,656
„ 26 „ 30 „	7·74	14,894
„ 31 „ 35 „	8·09	15,596
„ 36 „ 40 „	6·57	12,647
„ 41 „ 45 „	6·29	12,129
„ 46 „ 50 „	4·69	9,046
„ 51 „ 55 „	3·47	6,674
„ 56 „ 60 „	2·97	5,710
„ 61 „ 65 „	2·38	4,583
„ 66 „ 70 „	1·34	2,588
Over 70 years	1·09	2,100
TOTAL		192,555
XII.—Origin of patients :—		
Patients from :—		
(*a*) Town in which hospital is situated		69,938
(*b*) Markaz in which hospital is situated		60,050
(*c*) Other Markazes of same Mudiria		42,563
(*d*) Other Mudirias or Governorates		20,004
TOTAL		192,555

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES.

Ametropia :—	
Hypermetropia	708
Myopia	896
Astigmatism	579
Presbyopia...	89
Conjunctiva :—	
Conjunctivitis, gonococcal	12,379
„ Morax-Axenfeld	1,526
„ Koch-Weeks	5,244
„ Pneumococcal	655
Other organisms or negative and unclassified	2,941
Trachoma I	15,595
„ II*a*	21,666
„ II*b*′	2,265
„ II*b*″...	90

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

Conjunctiva (contd.):—	
Trachoma IIc	902
„ III including post-trachomatous degeneration	127,081
„ IV	8,294
Phlyctenule	5,887
Pterygium	2,510
Pinguecula	352
Xerosis	465
Symblepharon	161
Dermoid	15
Other conditions:—	
Argyrosis	139
Colloid and hyaline degeneration	45
Hypertrophied caruncle	104
Injuries (foreign bodies, burn, etc.)	130
Cyst	41
Eyelids:—	
Pediculus ciliaris	467
Trichiasis and entropion	41,051
Distichiasis	146
Ectropion	492
Lagophthalmos	764
Blepharitis	15,793
Hordeolum	856
Wart	170
Chalazion	1,075
Eczema	182
Rodent ulcer	15
Dermoid	45
Ptosis	316
Erysipelas	3
Herpes	10
Chancre	4
Epithelioma	2
Other tumours	50
Leucodermia	7
Coloboma	1
Lacrimal Apparatus:—	
Lacrimal fistula	126
Stenosis of the duct	67
Dacryocystitis, acute	49
„ chronic	1,692
Cornea:—	
Ulceration, simple	9,524
„ hypopyon	496
„ perforation	2,364
„ special forms	98
Pannus	23,441
Keratitis, interstitial	4
„ trachomatous	326
„ neuro-paralytic	1
Nebula or leucoma	66,514
Adherent leucoma	9,622
Totally opaque cornea	6,827

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

Cornea (contd.) :—	
Staphyloma	2,292
Xerosis of cornea	366
Abscess of cornea	28
Conical cornea	786
Injuries (burn, foreign bodies, etc.)	507
Epithelioma	1
Limbus :—	
Tumours	18
Iris :—	
Anterior synechia	122
Posterior „	937
Inflammation	409
Iris bombé	17
Irido-dialysis	142
Congenital coloboma	20
Aniridia	10
Persistent pupillary membrane	12
Iridodonesis	108
Various	34
Sclerotic :—	
Ciliary staphyloma	635
Episcleritis	7
Injuries	23
Choroid :—	
Coloboma	7
Rupture	3
Disseminated choroiditis	22
Choroido-retinitis	21
Atrophy of choroid	82
Tumours	—
Albinismus	3
Retina :—	
Retinitis, Albuminuric and diabetic	17
„ syphilitic	6
„ pigmentosa	40
Detachment of retina	76
Embolism and thrombosis of retinal vessels	2
Glioma	15
Other conditions	14
Night blindness (in which retinitis pigmentosa is absent)	35
Optic Nerve :—	
Neuritis	38
Atrophy (*see* table IX, causes of Optic Atrophy)	183
Opaque nerve fibres	9
Other conditions	2
Lens :—	
Cataract, senile	3,453
„ soft	268

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

Lens (contd.) :—	
Cataract traumatic	70
„ lamellar	8
„ anterior polar	794
„ posterior „	40
„ dislocated, traumatic	128
„ „ operative	33
„ „ congenital	6
Aphakia	681
Secondary cataract	208
Ectopia lentis	3
Vitreous :—	
Opacities	85
Foreign bodies	2
Muscles :—	
Strabismus, alternating	321
„ convergent	4,048
„ divergent	3,912
Heterophoria	73
Nystagmus	755
Paralysis	31
Glaucoma :—	
Primary, acute ... ... } Including absolute glaucoma caused by acute,	47
„ sub-acute ... ... } sub-acute or chronic glaucoma.	87
„ chronic ... ... }	2,977
Secondary	4,354
Globe :—	
Shrunken globe	6,454
Buphthalmos	44
Exophthalmic goitre	10
Panophthalmitis	241
Microphthalmos	12
Anophthalmos	49
Injury	100
Orbit :—	
Tumours	24
Cellulitis	12
Tenonitis	—
Periostitis	6
Injuries	1
Cyst, frontal	3
„ ethmoidal	—
Contracted socket	43
Fly-blown	19
Blind : —	
In one eye	16,535
In both eyes	5,716

TABLE IX.—CAUSES OF OPTIC ATROPHY.

Optic Atrophy :—	
A. (1) Primary :—	
The spinal diseases causing the condition are :—	
G.P.I.	—
Tabes	9
Disseminated sclerosis	—
Lateral sclerosis	—
Spastic paraplegia	—
Lebers hereditary optic atrophy	—
Congenital optic atrophy	1
It may also be caused by :—	
Arterio-sclerosis	5
Unknown cause	3
(2) Compression of the optic chiasma or of the optic nerve by a tumour or injury by a projectile or bony fracture may produce optic atrophy of a primary type	6
(3) Retro-bulbar neuritis :—	
The acute form causes atrophy of the optic nerve, primary in type not infrequently. The chronic form more rarely.	
Acute retro-bulbar neuritis. The causes are :—	
(*a*) Sepsis (dental, periostitis, middle ear, accessory sinuses)	1
(*b*) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)	16
(*c*) Intoxications (alcohol, lead)	—
(*d*) Nervous diseases (disseminated sclerosis, acute myelitis)	1
Chronic retro-bulbar neuritis may be caused by tobacco, alcohol, diabetes, iodoform, opium, etc.	—
B. Post-neuritic :—	
The causes of optic neuritis, all of which may be followed by post-neuritic atrophy, are as follows :—	
(*a*) Sepsis (dental, periostitis, middle ear, accessory sinuses)	8
(*b*) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)	106
(*c*) Intoxications (kidney disease and diabetes, alcohol, felixmas)	10
(*d*) Nervous diseases : Diss. sclerosis, G.P.I., epilepsy	1
(*e*) Anæmia	7
(*f*) Unknown	9
TOTAL (equal Optic Atrophy, page 10)	183

TABLE X.—LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Eyelids :—	
For Trichiasis and entropion :—	
Snellen's	35,015
Anagnostakis	53
Snellen-Anagnostakis	165
Canthoplasty	662
Grafting mucous membrane	5,952
Electrolysis (minor)	3,265
Excision of lash (minor)	211
Other operations	432
For Ectropion :—	
Plastic	33
MacCallan's	20
TOTAL, *carried forward*	45,808

TABLE X.—LIST OF OPERATIONS (*continued*).

TOTAL, *brought forward*	45,808
Eyelids (contd.):—	
For Ectropion (*contd.*):—	
Kenneth Scott's	—
Kuhnt's	9
Other operations	41
For ptosis	11
For symblepharon	88
For hordeolum and chalazion (minor)...	1,598
Cyst removed	86
Wart excised (minor)	155
Restitching wounds (minor)	47
Opening abscesses (minor)	561
Conjunctiva:—	
For trachoma:—	
Expression or Mechanical Treatment (minor)	22,544
Combined excision of Heisrath	655
Post-trachomatous degeneration (minor)	19,722
Other operations (minor)	288
Other operations (major)	145
Pterygium	1,464
Cornea:—	
Scraping of cornea	7
Foreign body removed (minor)	468
Sæmisch's section	89
Cautery	77
Tattooing	4
Iris:—	
Iridectomy for adherent leucoma	3,201
„ visual	390
„ for glaucoma	450
„ preliminary for cataract	52
Cystoid cicatrix	3
Division of anterior synechia	27
Various	54
Lacrimal Sac:—	
Excision	410
Various (minor)...	1,211
Lens:—	
For senile cataract:—	
Extraction with iridectomy	880
„ after previous iridectomy...	100
„ simple	1
For membrane after extraction: Discission	597
For soft cataract:—	
Extraction	2
Discission	86
Curette evacuation	310
Paracentesis	7
For membrane after evacuation:—	
Discission	110
Capsulotomy	15
TOTAL, *carried forward*	101,773

TABLE X.—LIST OF OPERATIONS (*continued*).

TOTAL, *brought forward*	101,773
Globe :—	
Trephining of cornea-sclera with iridectomy	908
Trephining	15
Excision	394
Evisceration	224
Paracentesis	57
Orbit :—	
Exenteration	18
For tumour	8
For dermoid	25
For cellulitis	9
For cyst, frontal	1
„ ethmoidal	2
Tenotomy and advancement	11
Other major operations	133
Trial with magnet :—	
Positive	1
Negative	3
TOTAL...	103,582

TABLE XI.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

Tissues hardened, Sections cut and examined Microscopically at the Ophthalmic Laboratory during 1924.

Lids :—	
Inflammation	5
Degeneration	1
Tumours :—	
Benign including cysts	19
Malignant	13
Conjunctiva :—	
Inflammation	27
Degeneration	8
Tumours :—	
Benign including cysts	23
Malignant	5
Limbus :—	
Tumours :—	
Benign including cysts	10
Malignant	6
Cornea :—	
Wounds	3
Inflammation including ulceration...	4
Tumours :—	
Benign	2
Malignant	1
Sclerotic :—	
Wounds	6
TOTAL, *carried forward*	133

TABLE XI.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT (*continued.*)

TOTAL, *brought forward*... ...	133
Iris and Ciliary Body :—	
Inflammation	23
Vitreous :—	
Other conditions (Abscess)	1
Choroid :—	
Inflammation	2
Degeneration including ossification	1
Retina :—	
Tumours :—	
Benign...	1
Malignant	11
Orbit :—	
Tumours :—	
Inflammation	6
Benign including cysts	7
Malignant	6
Lacrymal Glands :—	
Tumours :—	
Inflammation	2
Malignant	1
Lacrymal Sac :—	
Inflammation	32
Lacrymal Canaliculus :—	
Tumour, Benign	2
Glaucoma :—	
Primary	5
Secondary :—	
Interior synechia or adherent leucoma...	171
Intra-ocular haemorrhage	1
Sympathetic Ophthalmia	2
Phthisis Bulbi :—	
Inflammation	24
Unclassified	13
Undetermined	10
Examination of Cells :—	
Eosinophilia :—	
Positive	29
Negative	76
Undetermined	3
GRAND TOTAL... ...	562

TABLE XII.—WASSERMANN TESTS.

Positive	33
Doubtful	1
Negative	82
Unfit	9
Anticomplementary	4
TOTAL	129

TABLE XIII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR DIPHTHERIA SPECIMENS.

Positive	9
Negative	136
Overgrown	12
Sterile	33
Unfit	—
TOTAL	190

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.	HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS.
Giza	18,765	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	9,060
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	17,203	Giza	6,982
Alexandria	11,479	Asyût	6,196
Tanta	10,949	Tanta	5,473
Port Said	9,987	Sohâg	5,391
Asyût	9,732	Benha	5,211
Sohâg	8,253	Shibîn el Kôm	4,988
Beni Suef	8,189	No. 3 T.O.H.	4,776
Shibîn el Kôm	8,019	Beni Suef	4,651
Benha	7,448	Faiyûm	4,446
Minya	7,151	Qena	4,186
Faiyûm	7,142	Minya	3,995
Zagazig	6,888	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	3,830
Mansûra	6,545	Mansûra	3,682
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	6,117	Alexandria	3,549
No. 3 T.O.H.	5,731	Zagazig	3,362
Mahalla el Kubra	5,406	Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	3,315
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	5,366	No. 2 T.O.H.	3,164
Kafr el Zaiyât	5,333	Mahalla el Kubra	2,988
Damietta	5,037	Kafr el Zayat	2,830
Damanhûr	4,775	Santa	2,687
Qena	4,768	Damietta	2,589
Santa	4,631	Damanhûr	2,509
No. 2 T.O.H.	4,434	Port Said	2,255
Suez	3,207	Suez	1,467

N.B.—Number of working months :—

	Months.	Days.
Suez (opened on Sept. 13, 1924)	3	18
No. 2 T.O.H.	6	2
Giza (opened on March 22, 1924)	9	10
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	9	25
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	10	28
No. 3 T.O.H.	11	2
Other Hospitals	12	—

TABLE XV.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PER MONTH AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

HOSPITALS.	MAJOR.	HOSPITALS.	MINOR.
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	352	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	403
Giza	345	Giza	403
Sohâg	285	Tanta	248
No. 2 T.O.H.	278	Asyût	247
Asyût	270	No. 2 T.O.H.	243
No. 3 T.O.H.	269	Suez	230
Faiyûm	231	Shibîn el Kôm	212
Benha	229	Benha	205
Tanta	208	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	195
Beni Suef	205	Beni Suef	182
Shibîn el Kôm	202	Minya	166
Qena	199	Sohâg	164
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	180	No. 3 T.O.H.	163
Mansûra	178	Alexandria	160
Suez	177	Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	157
Minya	167	Qena	150
Zagazig	165	Faiyûm	140
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	155	Mahalla el Kubra	134
Alexandria	135	Damietta	130
Santa	126	Mansûra	129
Kafr el Zaiyât	123	Port Said	119
Damanhûr	115	Zagazig	115
Mahalla el Kubra	115	Kafr el Zaiyât	113
Damietta	86	Santa	98
Port Said	69	Damanhûr	94

TABLE XVI.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED ACCORDING TO THE AGE AT WHICH THEY SOUGHT TREATMENT.

AGE.	NO. OF PATIENTS.
Under one year	12,298
From 1 to 5 years	26,569
„ 6 to 10 years	19,590
„ 11 to 15 „	17,928
„ 16 to 20 „	14,747
„ 21 to 25 „	15,656
„ 26 to 30 „	14,894
„ 31 to 35 „	15,596
„ 36 to 40 „	12,647
„ 41 to 45 „	12,129
„ 46 to 50 „	9,046
„ 51 to 55 „	6,674
„ 56 to 60 „	5,710
„ 61 to 65 „	4,583
„ 66 to 70 „	2,588
Over 70 years	2.100
TOTAL	192,555

TABLE XVII.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED PER MONTH.

January	7,524
February	7,503
March	11,116
April	10,685
May	18,731
June	24,117
July	20,260
August	22,693
September	21,130
October	20,200
November	16,849
December	11,747
TOTAL	192,555

TABLE XVIII.—AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

The average temperature was arrived at by taking one place in Lower Egypt (Qurashia), one place in Cairo (Giza), and one place in Upper Egypt (Asyût) and obtaining an average figure from the mean temperature at each place on each month. This is shown in appended table, the reading being in degrees centigrade.

MONTH.	QURASHÎYA.	GIZA.	ASYÛT.	AVERAGE.
January	10·1	10·2	11·3	10·5
February	11·9	13·4	14·5	13·3
March	15·1	15·6	18·1	16·3
April	18·7	19·4	23·6	20·6
May	22·2	22·5	25·8	23·5
June	26·6	26·9	30·2	27·9
July	27·6	28·0	30·6	28·7
August	27·0	27·6	30·1	28·2
September	25·1	25·2	27·5	25·9
October	21·6	22·1	23·8	22·5
November	16·8	17·0	17·6	17·1
December	12·8	13·0	13·5	13·1

TABLE XIX.—BLINDNESS AMONG OUT-PATIENTS SINCE 1909.

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS EXAMINED.	ONE EYE.		BOTH EYES.		ONE EYE AND BOTH EYES.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1909	22,373	2,116	9·4	1,385	6·1	3,501	15·6
1910	25,506	2,438	9·5	2,010	7·8	4,448	17·4
1911	31,274	3,196	10·2	2,811	8·9	6,007	19·2
1912	43,668	4,115	9·4	2,824	6·4	6,939	15·8
1913	62,233	5,360	8·6	3,878	6·2	9,238	14·8
1914	75,398	6,425	8·5	3,591	4·7	10,016	13·2
1915	71,930	5,637	7·8	2,992	4·2	8,629	12·0
1916	94,447	7,042	7·4	3,504	3·7	10,546	11·2
1917	100,410	9,385	9·3	4,611	4·6	13,996	13·9
1918	90,668	8,969	9·9	4,261	4·7	13,230	14·6
1919	83,577	8,537	10·2	4,278	5·1	12,815	15.3
1920	108,113	9,833	9·1	5,154	4·7	14,987	13·8
1921	127,223	10,566	8·3	5,053	3·9	15,619	12·2
1922	147,492	12,524	8·5	4,850	3·3	17,374	11·8
1923	174,004	14,394	8·3	5,146	2·9	19,540	11·2
1924	206,342	16,535	8·0	5,716	2·8	22,251	10·8
TOTAL	1,464,658	127,072	8·7	62,064	4·2	189,136	12·9

The definition of blindness adopted here is that proposed by Trousseau, that is to say inability to count fingers held up at a distance of one metre.

TABLE XX.—TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS IN ONE OR BOTH EYES.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Permanent Hospitals :—				
Tanta	9·78	8·78	8·06	7·98
Asyût	16·50	14·32	14·25	11·58
Mansûra	19·30	18·79	18·54	17·10
Beni Suef	17·07	17·55	17·34	15·91
Zagazig	11·10	11·58	10·47	11·26
Damanhûr	9·77	9·49	9·75	9·14
Shibîn el Kôm	9·09	9·06	8·23	9·63
Sohâg	16·16	13·74	11·77	18·39
Minya	19·85	19·04	17·41	11·01
Faiyûm	11·10	14·17	10·30	10·23
Benha	7·40	9·67	10·91	11·52
Alexandria	9·70	9.67	6·99	7·41
Aswân (Oph. Branch)	14·60	—	—	—
Port Said	6·13	3·00	2·76	6·12
Qena	—	—	14·97	18·99
Damietta	—	—	16·70	7·55
Giza	—	—	—	8·88
Suez	—	—	—	10·21
Mahalla el Kubra	9·20	8·65	7·07	8·42
Kafr el Zaiyât	10·88	9·34	6·77	7·43
Santa	12·63	12·55	12·46	8·92
Travelling Hospitals :—				
No. I. Travelling :—				
Rôd el Farag	14·35	12·30	12·22	11·88
No. II. Travelling :—				
Gîza	13·09	13·03	12·88	15·53
Fakûs	—	—	—	16·12
No. III. Travelling :—				
Nagâ Hammâdi	4·10	—	—	—
Aswân	20·26	16·36	12·32	13·12
Luxor	—	8·90	—	—
Esna	—	—	12·63	—
Edfû	—	—	—	16·69
Asyût Travelling :—				
Manfalût	6·46	—	5·87	—
Dairût	—	—	7·64	—
Mallawi	—	9·70	—	11·27
Abnûb	14·60	—	5·87	6·05
Abu Tîg	9·80	14·10	11·21	9·33
Badâri	—	6·22	—	7·63
Daqahliya Travelling :—				
Mit-Ghamr	—	9·60	—	3·43
Matarîya	8·95	—	6·21	—
Dikirnis	11·10	—	12·67	8·94
Fariskûr	—	10·18	—	7·86
Aga	—	—	13·09	—
Simbillawein	12·32	20·29	19·85	5·36

TABLE XXI.—SOURCES OF PROVISION OF HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.	Date at which opened.	Government Grant.	Public Subscription or Private Benefaction.	Provincial Councils or Municipality.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
No. 1 Travelling*	1904	—	1,000	—
No. 2 Travelling	1905	—	—	1,500
Tanta	1908	8,463	—	—
Asyût	1911	8,817 and site	5,004	—
Mansûra	1912	—	5,000	—
Beni Suef	1912	—	4,000	—
Asyût Travelling	1912	—	—	720
Zagazig	1913	—	—	4,286
Mahalla el Kubra...	1913	—	—	2,400
Kafr el Zaiyât	1913	—	—	2,200
Daqahliya Travelling	1913	—	—	720
Damanhûr	1914	—	—	5,000
Shibin el Kôm	1914	—	5,422	—
Sohâg	1914	960	4,000	—
Minya	1915	—	—	5,500
Santa	1915	—	—	2,600
Faiyûm	1916	Site.	—	4,000
No. 3 Travelling †	1918	—	1,000	—
Benha	1920	—	14,000	—
Alexandria (Oph. Branch) ...	1920	annexed to general Hosp.	—	—
Port Said...	1921	1,000	—	1,000
Qena...	1923	—	12,400	2,800
Damietta (temporary)	1923	1,000 and used building.	240	—
Fouad I Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza	1924	3,000 and site.	8,668	600
Suez Ophthalmic Branch under canvas annexed to general Hospital...	1924	This branch was established from the margin of P.H.D. Stores.	—	—
TOTAL		23,240	60,734	33,326

* Retained in Cairo for provision of clinical facilities for teaching.

† For South Egypt, Luxor to Aswân, until Aswân Permanent Hospital is built.

TABLE XXII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.—(*A*) CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable staff	6,018	4,429
Hors cadre staff	325	264
Allowances :—		
Compensation allowance	58	—
Inspection allowance	384	—
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	830	546
Telephones...	23	(1) 23
Telegrams	10	7
Petty expenses	10	2
TOTAL	7,658	5,271(2)

(1) Excluding trunk line calls.
(2) Two posts of divisional inspectors were vacant, one of which during the whole year, the other up till Nov. 23, 1923.

TABLE XXIII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.—(*B*) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

CHAPTER.	Grant.	Total Actual Expenditure
	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable staff	12,489(1)	11,529(1)
Hors cadre staff	7,851	7,822
Ophthalmic allowance	648(2)	406(2)
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	1,206	1,453
Food	4,935	3,918
Forage	69	43
Water...	310	344
Light	235	122
Disposal of sewage	80	42
Heating	— (3)	535
Rent	100	84
Telegrams and telephones	157	142
Stores :—		
General equipment	— (3)	4,368
Surgical equipment		164
Instruments		517
Drugs		2,608
Dressings		487
Transport of stores	600	250
Petty expenses	330	254
TOTAL	—	35,088(4)

(1) To this L.E. 216 is granted by the Government for the salary of the medical officer of Daqahlia Provincial Council Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital which is recovered from the said Council.
(2) To this L.E. 48 is granted by the Government for the Ophthalmic allowance of the M. O. of Daqahlia Provincial Council Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital which is recovered from the said Council.
(3) No special grant for the ophthalmic hospitals. The grant is for the various units of the whole Department.
(4) Excluding repairs, being omitted as the credit is at the disposal of the Public Works Ministry and no return is made.

TABLE XXIV.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923–1924.—(*B*) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS (PER UNIT).

CHAPTER.	No. 1 Camp.	No. 2 Camp.	No. 3 Camp.	Tanta.	Assiût.	Mansurah.	Beni Suef.	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shebin el Kom.	Sohâg.	Minia.	Fayoum.	Benha.	Alexandria Oph. Branch and Schools.	Port-Said.	Qena.	Damietta.	Suez.	Cairo Schools.	TOTAL.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable staff	733	470	469	990	927	835	716	658	484	531	557	653	685	658	495	440	646	324	65	193	11,529*
Hors cadre staff	426	719	413	463	552	494	429	459	414	416	460	480	400	466	244	340	439	166	—	42	7,822
Ophthalmic allowance ...	69	30	3	72	29	—	—	60	—	5	24	—	—	24	42	—	—	—	—	48	406†
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance ...	209	111	179	100	200	23	29	47	40	83	140	76	44	25	27	8	57	25	30	—	1,453
Food	190	270	269	290	294	308	274	218	189	294	336	270	191	266	8	27	202	20	2	—	3,918‡
Forage	6	30	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Water	8	—	10	47	41	11	40	55	32	28	—	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	—	344
Light	—	—	—	19	42	25	32	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Disposal of sewage	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	1	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Heating	—	—	—	89	—	27	35	75	9	—	110	91	—	9	—	—	90	—	—	—	535
Rent	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Telegrams and telephones	21	1	1	10	13	11	10	9	9	10	1	10	11	15	—	9	1	—	—	—	142
Stores :—																					
General equipment	561	353	513	386	293	201	219	241	172	142	239	105	322	186	—	104	163	168	—	—	4,368
Surgical equipment	—	—	—	12	16	3	14	—	2	—	—	—	13	67	—	—	17	20	—	—	164
Surgical instruments	74	124	74	14	3	13	8	26	7	15	12	22	9	9	—	36	16	55	—	—	517
Drugs	202	310	153	274	35	213	216	90	75	106	83	124	119	133	—	169	204	102	—	—	2,608
Dressings	36	86	9	59	18	13	34	25	38	20	27	29	11	24	—	—	58	—	—	—	487
Transport of stores ...	—	100	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Petty expenses	10	28	13	13	16	23	16	11	13	13	26	14	16	13	—	9	15	5	—	—	254
TOTAL	2,545	2,719	2,263	2,838	2,479	2,204	2,072	1,984	1,488	1,664	2,015	1,874	1,845	1,931	816	1,142	1,944	885	97	283	35,088

* Excluding, L.E. 216 salary of the M. O. of Daqahlia P.C.T.O.H., which is recovered from the said Council.

† Excluding L.E. 48 Ophthalmic allowance of the M.O. of Daqahlia P.C.T.O.H. which is recovered from the said Council.

‡ Including cost of butter supplied by Central Stores.

TABLE XXV.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.—(C) PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

CHAPTER.	GHARBIA.					ASSIÛT.		DAQAHLIA.	
	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure Per Unit.			Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
			Mahalla el Kubra.	Kafr el Zayât.	Santa.				
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Employees	972	980	346	324	310	192	86	306	323
Servants	570	524	143	139	242	154	174	240	251
War Gratuity	—	157	54	48	55	138	37	—	54
Transport and travelling allowance	—	43	12	13	18		106	100	212
Food	100	110	—	—	110		—	160	72
Water	—	—	—	—	—		5	—	8
Light and heating	26	13	2	4	9		3	20	7
Rent	—	—	—	—	—		—	15	—
Stores:—									
Equipment	420	215	71	29	65		162	200	183
Instruments			12	24	14		11		18
Drugs	240	271	90	84	97		86	150	99
Stationery and periodicals	—	—	—	—	—		—	8	—
Post and telegrams	6	6	2	2	2		1	1	—
Petty expenses	45	11	2	3	6		11	15	10
TOTAL	2,379	2,332	734	670	928	704	682	1,215	1,237

L.E. 220 for depenses divers, no details.

TABLE XXVI.—COMPARISON OF THE COST OF MAINTENANCE OF A PERMANENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL IN 1914 AND 1924.

	Number.	1914	Total.	Number.	1924	Total.
		L.E.	L.E.		L.E.	L.E.
ART. 1.—*Salaries, Wages, and Allowances* :—						
A.—Pensionable Staff :—						
Medical Officer	2	336		2	420	
Clerk	1	60		1	90	
Moawin	—	—		1	90	
	3		396	4		600
C.—Hors Cadre Staff :—						
Moawin	1	48		—	—	
Chief attendant	1	36		2	84	
Attendants (male)	2	42		5	150	
Attendants (female)	2	36		2	42	
Cook	1	24		1	42	
Sai	1	18		1	30	
Gardener	—	—		1	30	
Boab	1	18		—	—	
Sundry subordinate staff	3	54		—	—	
	12		276	12		378
E.—Allowances		72	72		—	—
ART. 2.—*Transport, Transfer and Travelling Allowances* :—						
Transport					10	
Transfer		50	50		20	
Travelling allowance					50	
						80
ART. 3.—*Food*			139			371
ART. 5.—*Rent, Water, Lighting, etc.* :—						
Water		30			60	
Lighting		40			40	
Heating		20			30	
Sewage		12			—	
			102			130
ART. 6.—*Books and Periodicals*			1			—
ART. 7.—*Telegrams and Telephones* :—						
Telegrams		9	9		2	
Telephones					10	
						12
ART. 8.—*Petty Expenses*			12			20
ART. 11.—*Stores*			300			500
TOTAL			1,357			2,091

TABLE XXVII.—COST OF UNIFORM DIETS FOR THE IN-PATIENTS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924, EXCLUDING COST OF RATIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Diets issued	Total Cost.*	Cost per Day per Head.
		L.E.	Mills.
No. 1 Camp, Rôd el Farag	4,717	94	19·95
Qena	6,256	129	20·58
Zagazig	6,423	153	23·75
Damanhûr	5,329	139	26·17
Asyût	8,233	228	27·69
Beni Suef	6,005	172	28·69
Tanta	7,603	223	29·30
No. 2 Camp, Giza and Fakkûs	3,127	95	30·33
Minya	6,419	198	30·80
Mansûra	7,733	228	31·13
Benha	5,322	170	31·87
Faiyûm	3,806	128	33·62
Daqahliya Travelling† (Dikirnis, Mit Ghamr, Fariskûr and Simbellawein)	2,105	72	34·20
Santa†	3,023	110	36·34
Sohâg	5,467	222	40·55
Shibîn el Kôm	4,572	193	42·24
No. 3 Camp, Aswân and Edfû	3,702	160	43·29
TOTAL	89,842	2,714	30·21

* Fuel excluded.

† Rations of these hospitals are not supplied by contractors but bought locally.

Scale of Full Diet as given to All In-patients at Ophthalmic Hospitals.

	Grammes.
Bread	600
Beef	150
Vegetables	150
Lentils	75
Rice	75
Milk	200
Native butter (*Samna Baladi*)	15
Sugar	30
Salt	20

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER OF BEDS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.	First.	Second.	Third.
No. 1 Travelling	—	—	14
No. 2 Travelling	—	—	20
No. 3 Travelling	—	—	15
Tanta	—	—	26
Asyût	1	—	27
Mansûra	—	—	21
Beni Suef	—	—	19
Zagazig	—	—	20
Damanhûr	—	—	18
Shibîn el Kôm	—	—	15
Sohâg	—	—	14
Minya	—	—	17
Faiyûm	—	—	10
Benha	—	—	15
Alexandria	—	—	31
Port Said	—	—	6
Qena	—	—	23
Damietta	—	—	5
Giza	—	—	30
Suez	—	—	8
Daqahliya	—	—	12
Santa	—	—	10
TOTAL	1	—	376

Statistics of Ophthalmic Treatment in Schools, 1924-1925.

Ophthalmic treatment has been carried out at the Primary Government Schools of Tanta, Asyût, Mansûra, Beni Suef, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Shibîn el Kôm, Suhâg, Minya, Faiyûm, Gîza, Benha, Moharram Bey and Ras el Tin at Alexandria, Hussanieh and Mohammad Aly at Cairo, and Qena.

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(*a*) BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOLS.	No Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Tanta	28	—	225	123	338	186	900
Per cent	3·11	—	25·00	13·67	37·55	20·67	
Asyût	39	—	76	95	169	137	516
Per cent	7·56	—	14·73	18·41	32·75	26·55	
Mansûra	101	—	146	36	57	209	549
Per cent	18·39	—	26·59	6·56	10·38	38·07	
Beni Suef	21	—	53	130	78	240	522
Per cent	4·02	—	10·15	24·90	14·94	45·98	
Zagazig	24	—	54	45	160	128	411
Per cent	5·84	—	13·14	10·95	38·93	31·14	
Damanhûr	10	—	97	41	161	52	361
Per cent	2·77	—	26·87	11·36	44·59	14·40	
Shibîn el Kôm	6	—	12	24	88	53	183
Per cent	3·28	—	6·56	13·11	48·09	28·96	
Sohâg	6	—	12	20	127	85	250
Per cent	2·40	—	4·80	8·00	50·80	34·00	
Minya	18	—	39	78	109	84	328
Per cent	5·49	—	11·89	23·78	33·23	56·61	
Faiyûm	9	—	34	79	109	46	277
Per cent	3·25	—	12·27	28·52	39·35	16·61	
Gîza	25	—	43	42	78	134	322
Per cent	7·76	—	13·35	13·04	24·21	41·62	
Benha	13	—	25	51	176	87	352
Per cent	3·69	—	7·10	14·49	50·00	24·71	
Moharram Bey	88	2	103	9	51	107	360
Per cent	24·44	0·56	28·61	2·50	14·17	29·72	
Hussanieh	50	—	151	49	204	259	713
Per cent	7·01	—	21·18	6·87	28·61	36·33	
Mohammad Aly	15	—	115	75	213	288	706
Per cent	2·12	—	16·29	10·62	30·17	40·79	
Ras el Tin	257	4	213	27	115	214	830
Per cent	30·96	0·48	25·66	3·25	13·86	25·78	
Qena	7	—	35	85	82	41	250
Per cent	2·80	—	14·00	34·00	32·80	16·40	
TOTAL ...	717	6	1433	1009	2315	2350	7830
Per cent ...	9·16	0·08	18·28	12·88	29·57	30·01	

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(*b*) END OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOLS	No Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA. I.	II.	III.	IV.	TOTAL.
Tanta	26	—	114	11	440	265	856
Per cent	3·04	—	13·32	1·28	51·40	30·96	
Asyût	35	—	2	3	281	184	505
Per cent	6·93	—	0·39	0·59	55·64	36·44	
Mansûra	86	—	128	1	42	229	486
Per cent	17·69	—	26·34	0·21	8·64	47·12	
Beni Suef	22	—	20	7	295	158	502
Per cent	4·38	—	3·98	1·39	58·78	31·47	
Zagazig	23	—	7	1	176	204	411
Per cent	5·59	—	1·70	0·24	42·83	49·63	
Damanhûr	9	—	11	—	232	117	369
Per cent	2·44	—	2·98	—	62·87	31·70	
Shibin el Kôm	6	—	3	1	83	90	183
Per cent	3·28	—	1·64	0·55	45·35	49·18	
Sohâg	7	—	2	5	86	123	223
Per cent	3·14	—	0·89	2·24	38·57	55·16	
Minya	18	—	3	2	170	116	309
Per cent	5·83	—	0·97	0·64	55·02	37·54	
Faiyûm	6	—	—	2	179	99	286
Per cent	2·09	—	—	0·69	62·59	34·62	
Giza	23	—	15	1	147	141	327
Per cent	7·03	—	4·59	0·31	44·95	43·12	
Benha	9	—	23	29	179	112	352
Per cent	2·56	—	6·53	8·24	50·85	31·82	
Moharram Bey	91	—	60	4	70	149	374
Per cent	24·33	—	16·04	1·07	18·72	39·84	
Hussanieh	48	—	79	4	235	394	760
Per cent	6·32	—	10·39	0·53	30·92	51·84	
Mohammad Aly	17	—	80	11	294	307	709
Per cent	2·39	—	11·28	1·55	41·47	43·30	
Râs el Tin	255	—	83	8	201	278	825
Per cent	30·91	—	10·06	0·97	24·36	33·69	
Qena	6	—	2	—	160	48	216
Per cent	2·78	—	0·93	—	74·07	22·22	
TOTAL ...	687	—	632	90	3270	3014	7693
Per cent ...	8·93	—	8·21	1·17	42·51	39·18	

TABLE II *a*.—EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA.

YEAR.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR. Pupils with any stage of Trachoma. No.	Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I. and II. No.	Per Cent.	END OF THE YEAR. Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I. and II. No.	Per Cent.
1907–1908	464	289	62·3	—	—
1914–1915	1,553	342	22·0	61	4·0
1916–1917	1,528	327	21·4	48	3·0
1917–1918	1,699	282	16·6	71	4·2
1919–1920	2,454	410	16·7	201	8·2
1920–1921	3,363	643	19·1	290	8·6
1921–1922	5,036	1,369	27·2	580	11·5
1922–1923	6,140	1,982	32.3	892	14.5
1923–1924	6,820	2,115	31.0	835	12.2
1924–1925	7,107	2,442	34·4	722	10·2

TABLE II *b*.—STAGES OF TRACHOMA AT BEGINNING AND END OF SCHOOL YEAR.

STAGES OF TRACHOMA.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR. No.	Per Cent.	END OF THE YEAR. No.	Per Cent.
Trachoma I	1,433	20·1	632	9·0
,, II	1,009	14·2	90	1·3
,, III	2,315	32·6	3,270	46·7
,, IV	2,350	33·1	3,014	43·0

TABLE III *a*.—TRACHOMA AND ITS RELATION TO SCHOOL YEARS (Beginning of the Year.)

School.	1st Year.					2nd Year.					3rd Year.					4th Year.				
	Non-Trachomatous.	Trachoma.				Non-Trachomatous.	Trachoma.				Non-Trachomatous.	Trachoma.				Non-Trachomatous.	Trachoma.			
		I.	II.	III.	IV.		I.	II.	III.	IV.		I.	II.	III.	IV.		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Tanta	8	122	67	60	25	7	54	30	100	57	9	41	21	119	61	4	8	5	59	43
Asyût	15	27	20	33	18	8	30	37	50	34	6	16	28	63	55	10	3	10	23	30
Mansûra	28	66	24	21	31	37	35	6	9	47	24	36	5	19	78	12	9	1	8	53
Beni Suef	5	31	35	17	44	9	15	49	25	94	2	6	33	24	64	5	1	13	12	38
Zagazig	5	36	27	37	26	6	13	11	60	40	6	4	4	34	43	7	1	3	29	19
Damanhûr	1	35	27	15	5	4	30	9	52	14	1	23	4	60	12	4	9	1	34	21
Shibîn el Kôm	2	7	12	29	11	3	2	5	25	15	1	1	6	22	21	—	2	1	12	6
Suhâg	3	3	10	35	16	1	6	5	48	39	1	1	5	21	11	1	2	—	23	19
Minya	3	19	23	22	16	9	7	20	37	21	3	7	30	28	27	3	6	5	22	20
Faiyûm	6	16	27	27	8	1	5	17	38	11	1	2	18	19	20	1	11	17	25	7
Giza	11	26	20	22	16	7	13	15	19	41	6	2	7	29	58	1	2	—	8	19
Benha	5	11	29	53	15	5	8	9	54	14	2	—	11	40	39	1	6	2	29	19
Moharram Bey	33	43	3	8	19	17	33	4	10	33	21	15	2	15	36	19	12	—	18	19
Husseiniya	14	57	19	40	28	15	53	16	65	49	11	30	11	61	107	10	11	3	38	75
Mohammad Aly	5	53	47	42	42	5	37	22	75	79	3	16	4	62	111	2	9	2	34	56
Ras el Tîn	103	83	8	32	30	88	62	7	45	70	45	45	8	25	69	25	23	4	13	45
Qena	2	15	33	15	2	2	6	20	22	9	3	12	23	25	16	—	2	9	20	14
TOTAL	249	650	431	508	352	224	409	282	734	667	145	257	220	666	828	105	117	76	407	503

TABLE III *b*.—COMPARISON OF SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA I and II (BEGINNING OF THE YEAR).

CLASS.	Total number of pupils.	Total number of serious stages of Trachoma I and II.	Per Cent.
First Year	2,190	1,081	49·4
Second Year	2,316	691	29·8
Third Year...	2,116	477	22·5
Fourth Year	1,208	193	15·5

TABLE IV.—VISION OF ALL PUPILS WITHOUT SPECTACLES.

	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Per Cent.
Good Vision :—			
(*a*) Normal vision in each eye 6/6 and 6/6	1,597		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/9 or 6/9 and 6/9	1,679	3,276	41·84
Fair Vision :—			
(*a*) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, 6/9 and 6/12, 6/12 and 6/12	1,455		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/18	123	1,578	20·15
Bad Vision :—			
Fails to attain any of the above standards	2,976	2,976	38·01
TOTAL	7,830	7,830	

TABLE V.—SPECTACLES ORDERED.

	Tanta.	Asyût.	Mansûra.	Beni Suef.	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Sohâg.	Minya.	Faiyûm.	Giza.	Benha.	Moharram Bey.	Husseiniya.	Mohammad Aly.	Ras el Tin.	Qena.	TOTAL.
Number of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in previous years	18	18	27	15	8	22	16	7	9	5	7	10	24	25	19	21	7	258
Number of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in this year	5	9	9	—	8	—	5	7	10	3	9	12	—	11	5	—	1	94
Number of pupils now attending ordered spectacles but not yet obtained ...	4	1	1	12	—	10	1	10	5	4	—	1	3	—	—	20	9	81
TOTAL	27	28	37	27	16	32	22	24	24	12	16	23	27	36	24	41	17	433
Spectacles on order or under repair ...	4	1	1	12	—	10	4	14	8	4	1	1	5	—	—	20	9	94
Number of pupils wearing spectacles on date of general inspection ...	21	22	29	13	16	22	16	10	16	3	13	21	19	28	11	20	8	288
Net number not wearing spectacles which were previously ordered	2	5	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	1	3	8	13	1	—	51

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF PUPILS ORDERED SPECTACLES WHO BY USE OF SPECTACLES NOT GREATER IN STRENGTH THAN + − 6 D. CAN GET GOOD OR FAIR VISION.

	Total.	Grand Total.	Per Cent.*
Good Vision :—			
(*a*) Normal vision in each eye 6/6 and 6/6	25		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/9, or 6/9 and 6/9	58	83	19·2
Fair Vision :—			
(*a*) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, or 6/9 and 6/12 or 6/12 and 6/12... ...	95		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/18	10	105	24·2

* The percentage is taken in relation to the number of all pupils ordered spectacles (*i.e.* 433). *See* Table V.

TABLE VII.—CONDITION OF CORNEA BEFORE TREATMENT.

Schools.	Both Corneæ clear.	One Cornea clear the Other showing Opacity.	Opacity of both Corneæ.
Tanta	781	78	41
Asyût	444	49	23
Mansûra	473	51	25
Beni Suef	433	65	24
Zagazig	338	54	19
Damanhûr	317	39	5
Shibîn el Kôm	131	30	22
Suhâg	210	32	8
Minya	276	37	15
Faiyûm	234	21	22
Giza	274	33	15
Benha	303	27	22
Moharram Bey	349	9	2
Husseiniya	661	16	36
Mohammad Aly	650	29	27
Ras el Tîn...	789	31	10
Qena	200	35	15
Total	6,863	636	331
Per cent	87·65	8·12	4·23

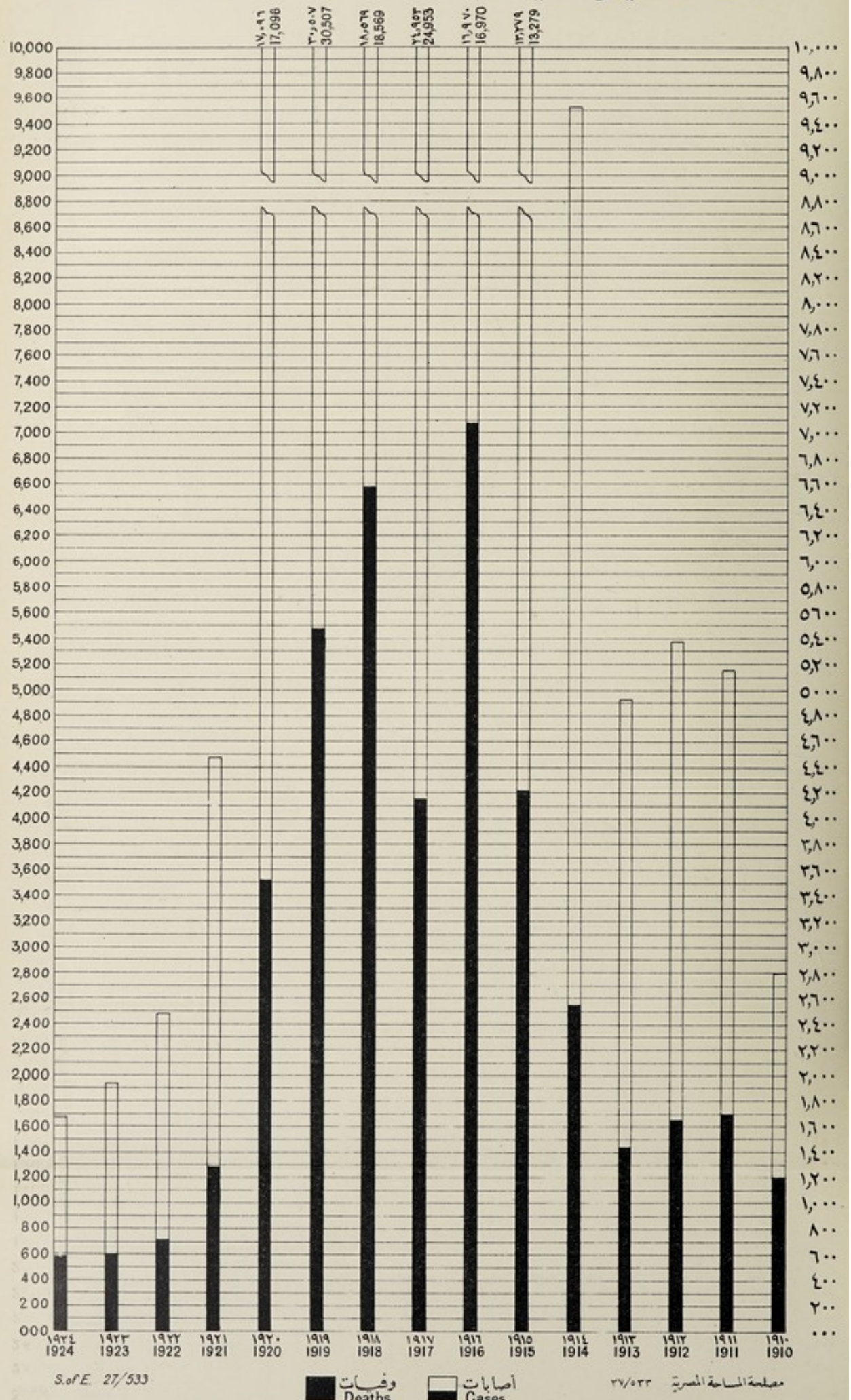
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TYPHUS

الحمى التيفوسية



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ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

RELAPSING FEVER

الحمى الراجعة

١٢٦٤٢ 12.642
١١٨٢٥ 11.162
١٠٤٩٤ 10.494

10000 9800 9600 9400 9200 9000 8800 8600 8400 8200 8000 7800 7600 7400 7200 7000 6800 6600 6400 6200 6000 5800 5600 5400 5200 5000 4800 4600 4400 4200 4000 3800 3600 3400 3200 3000 2800 2600 2400 2200 2000 1800 1600 1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 000

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١٩٢٤ 1924	١٩٢٣ 1925	١٩٢٢ 1922	١٩٢١ 1921	١٩٢٠ 1920	١٩١٩ 1919	١٩١٨ 1918	١٩١٧ 1917	١٩١٦ 1916	١٩١٥ 1915	١٩١٤ 1914	١٩١٣ 1913	١٩١٢ 1912	١٩١١ 1911	١٩١٠ 1910

وفيات Deaths
اصابات Cases

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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٣

SECTION IV.

The most important features to record this year in connection with Infectious Diseases in Egypt are :—

1. The continuous decrease in the incidence of Typhus fever.
2. The small number of cases of Relapsing Fever which occurred during the year.
3. The decrease in the number of cases of Plague.

Typhus.

The decrease in the incidence of Typhus first became evident in 1920 and this decrease continued until 1924.

The number of cases recorded during 1924 was 1638 as compared with :-

Year.	Cases.
1923	1935
1922	2484
1921	4476

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths during the last 10 years :—

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Rate of deaths per 1000 inhabitants.
1915	17,096	4,216	24·6	0·338
1916	30,507	7,096	23·2	0·563
1917	18,569	4,147	22·4	0·325
1918	24,935	6,589	26·4	0·510
1919	16,970	5,569	32·8	0·432
1920	13,279	3,512	26·4	0·269
1921	4,476	1,273	28·5	0·096
1922	2,484	717	28·8	0·053
1923	1,935	603	31·1	0·042
1924	1,683	588	34·9	0·042

Relapsing Fever.

5 cases only occurred during the year. This is the smallest number recorded for a considerable period of time.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths from relapsing fever during the last 20 years :—

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Rate of deaths per 1000 in-habitants.
1905	122	49	40·1	0.004
1906	96	25	26·04	0·002
1907	342	13	3·8	0·001
1908	662	18	2·71	0·001
1909	227	24	10·57	0·002
1910	149	127	85·23	0·011
1911	545	66	12·11	0·005
1912	220	19	8·63	0·001
1913	342	45	13·4	0·003
1914	211	28	13·27	0·002
1915	761	72	9·46	0·005
1916	10,494	862	8·21	0·068
1917	11,162	1,043	9·34	0·081
1918	12,642	829	6·55	0·064
1919	3,372	598	18·24	0·046
1920	2,876	430	14·60	0·032
1921	1,217	198	16·27	0·014
1922	170	35	20·58	0·002
1923	39	6	15·38	0·0004
1924	5	—	—	—

Small Pox.

The number of cases of small-pox recorded during the year was 799, showing an increase of 280 over the previous year.

With the exception of the three previous years, namely 1921, 1922 and 1923, the figure recorded this year is found to be much lower than any during the last 21 years.

The 799 cases recorded in 1924, occurred in the following places :—

221 in Asyût Province.
210 in Cairo.
79 in Minya Province.
74 in Gîza Province.
35 in Minûfîya Province.
32 in Daqahlîya Province.

General Vaccination was completed in 1921, and the majority of cases of small-pox recorded during the years following on this procedure, occurred in persons who were either not vaccinated, or in whom vaccination was unsuccessful.

Re-vaccination of the inhabitants was carried out in Mallawî and Abu-Kerkâs Markazes, Abnûb and Gîza Bandars, the suburbs of Damietta and all infected places in other Markazes with, in addition, the localities adjoining them.

The following table shows the number and distribution of cases of small-pox and deaths therefrom recorded in Egypt in 1924 :—

Governorate or Province.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cairo	210	56
Alexandria	10	1
Ismailia	—	—
Port-Said	8	—
Damietta	8	1
Suez	5	—
Frontier Districts	5	1
Beheira	—	—
Daqahliya	32	9
Gharbiya	9	3
Minûfiya	35	9
Qalyûbiya	20	2
Sharqiya	10	—
Asyût	229	97
Aswân	4	1
Beni Suef	1	—
Faiyûm	10	3
Girga	6	2
Giza	74	9
Minya	79	22
Qena	44	5
Total	799	221

The Two Vaccination Inspectors.

The country has suffered severely from the spread of small-pox which assumed the proportions of a severe epidemic in 1919 and 1920, the number of cases amounting to 10,899. This necessitated the undertaking of a vaccination campaign on an enormous scale in the course of which 5½ millions vaccinations were performed.

The total cost of this campaign is impossible to estimate as it was carried out partly by the Department's permanent staff as an extra duty, and partly by a specially recruited staff; the expenses incurred in this connection were not less than L.E. 15,000 ; the Vaccine Institute had to be enlarged in order to cope with the demand for vaccine.

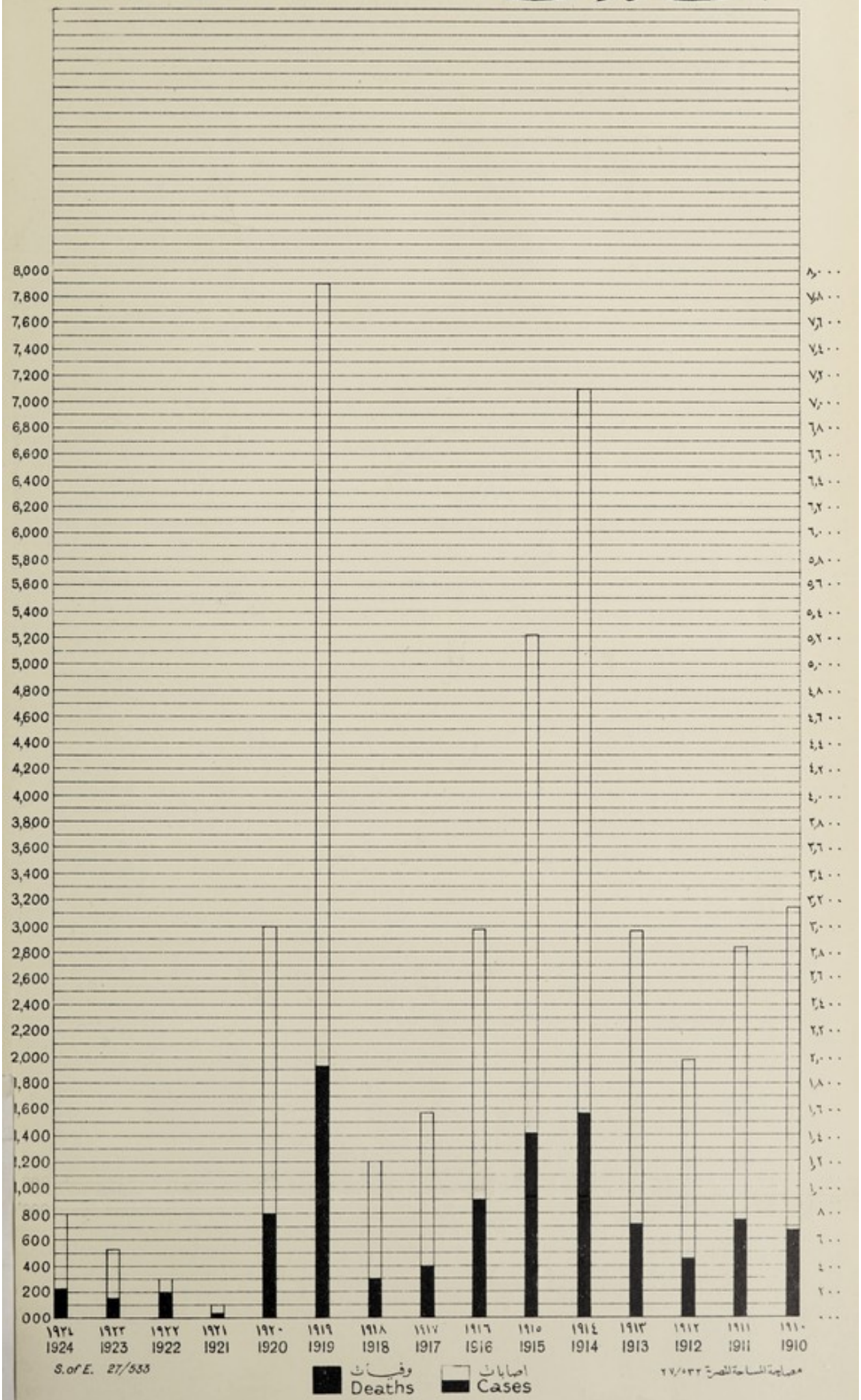
As a result of general vaccination, the disease has been reduced to almost vanishing point ; not more than 77 cases were recorded during 1921. The Department has found that it is possible to maintain this satisfactory result by appointing special officials to inspect the ordinary vaccination work carried out by Sanitary Barbers in the villages.

Annexed to the Public Health
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ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

SMALL POX

الجدرى



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These Medical Officers supervise, from time to time, the work of the sanitary barbers and instruct them in the efficient carrying out of vaccination in order to secure satisfactory results. This practice ensures the regular performance of the work by the barbers, and tends to minimize evasion of vaccination of children by parents.

It is necessary, moreover, to carry out vaccination among Arabs (uncontrolled at present) whose births are not entered in the Department's birth registers.

All these organizations require careful supervision in order to maintain the reduced rate in the incidence of small-pox ; the Medical Officers, however, could not carry out this inspection as required owing to lack of time, and the Department deemed it necessary, therefore, to create two new posts of Vaccination Inspectors, in which two senior Medical Officers will be appointed, one for the inspection of vaccination work in Upper Egypt and the orther for lower Egypt.

Two temporary Medical Officers were chosen in the summer of 1923 to fill these posts. They performed very valuable work which resulted in the improvement of vaccination in all towns visited by them. In addition to their control of vaccination work, they performed important duties with regard to secret burial.

In 1924, two senior Markaz Medical Officers were appointed to these two posts.

The Department issued necessary instructions to the Vaccination Inspectors for their guidance.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX FROM 1902 TO 1924 AND THE RATES PER 100.000 INHABITANTS.

Year.	Number of Inhabitants in Egypt.	Number of deaths from small-pox per annum.	Rate of deaths per 100,000 of inhabitants.
1902	9,912,240	280	2·81
1903	10,064,766	565	5·61
1904	10,218,249	1,094	10·7
1905	10,373,813	851	8·23
1906	10,531,000	409	3·89
1907	10,686,000	573	5·36
1908	10,841,000	620	5·71
1909	10,998,000	1,023	9·3
1910	11,157,000	648	5·8
1911	11,317,000	737	6·51
1912	11,481,000	456	3·97
1913	11,646,000	706	6·06
1914	11,815,000	1,564	13·23
1915	11,987,000	1,262	1·05
1916	12,160,000	902	7·41
1917	12,760,200	409	3·20
1918	12,910,500	306	2·37
1919	12,878,000	1,926	14·95
1920	13,042,400	796	6·1
1921	13,227,400	24	0·19
1922	13,473,300	89	0·66
1923	13,717,000	145	1·05
1924	13.885,000	221	1·6

THE FOLLOWING TABLE II.—SHOWS THE NUMBER OF SMALL-POX CASES AND DEATHS RECORDED DURING THE LAST 21 YEARS.

YEAR.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Proportion of deaths per thousand inhabits.
			Per cent.	
1904	4,336	1,094	25·20	0·107
1905	4,186	851	20·32	0·082
1906	1,965	409	20·81	0·038
1907	2,130	573	26·90	0·050
1908	2,578	620	24·04	0·057
1909	4,096	1,023	25·28	0·093
1910	3,117	648	20·78	0·058
1911	2,824	737	26·09	0·065
1912	1,985	456	22·97	0·039
1913	2,934	706	24·06	0·060
1914	7,097	1,564	22·03	0·132
1915	5,222	1,262	24·16	0·105
1916	2,972	962	30·35	0·074
1917	1,567	409	26·10	0·032
1918	1,198	306	25·54	0·023
1919	7,895	1,926	24·39	0·148
1920	3,004	796	26·48	0·061
1921	92	24	26·00	0·001
1922	205	89	29·00	0·006
1923	519	145	27.93	0.010
1924	799	221	27·65	0·016

TYPHOID FEVER.

1,794 cases of Typhoid fever were recorded during the year as compared with 1765 in 1923.

In order to generalise the benefit of vaccination against this disease, the Department has supplied to Public Health Offices in Mudirîyas and Governorates quantities of this vaccine so that the prophylactic vaccination of contacts may be carried out. Private Practitioners, notifying cases of typhoid, may also be supplied with this vaccine, in the event of their expressing a desire to inoculate contacts.

The Vaccine is issued free.

PLAGUE.

The number of cases of plague amounted to 373 in 1924 as compared with 1519 in 1923; the number of deaths from plague was 193 in 1924, *i.e.* 51·7 per cent as compared with 47·7 per cent in 1923.

Out of the 373 cases which occurred in 1924 :—

284 were Bubonic.
7 were Pneumonic.
and 82 were Septicaemic plague.

The proportion of Pneumonic cases to Bubonic was 2·46 to 100 as compared with 9·86 to 100 in 1923.

The 7 Pneumonic cases were distributed as follows :—

6 at Ezbet el Sherifa, Mallawi Markaz.
1 at Lûxor Markaz.

Of the 373 cases of plague which occurred during the year, 30 occurred in the Ports. The latter were distributed as follows :—

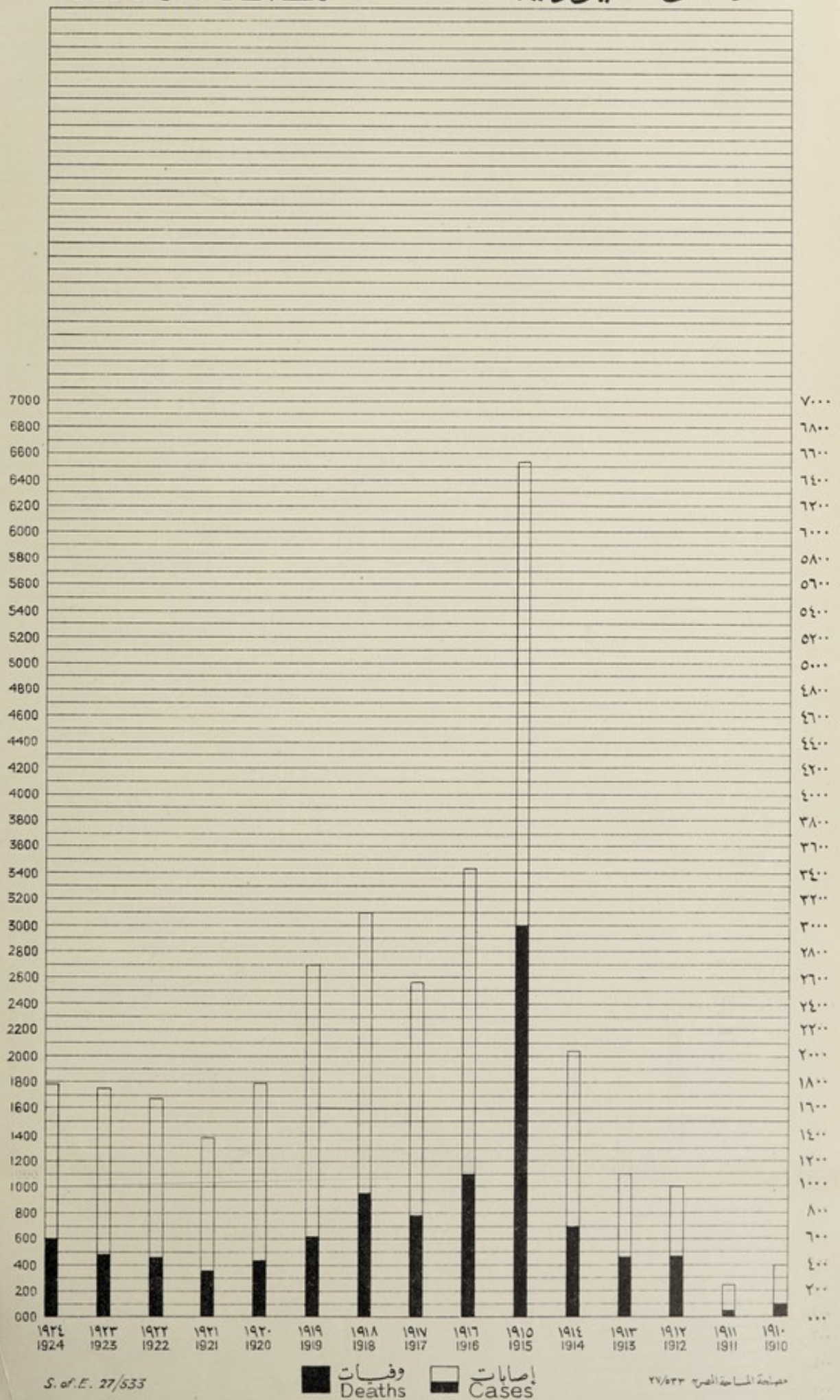
2 at Alexandria.
8 at Port Said.
20 at Suez.

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ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

TYPHOID FEVER

الحمى التيفودية



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One of the Commercial Companies at Port Said informed the Health Office of that town of the presence of dead rats in the Company's Stores. Some of these rats were bacteriologically examined, and one of them was found to be infected with plague Bacilli. The Company's premises were then disinfected and thorough deratisation carried out. The whole staff, contacts, and families were vaccinated against plague after disinfection of their clothes and effects.

As a result, no plague cases were recorded in the Company's premises.

Table III.—Showing the Localities in Which Outbreaks of Plague have Occurred.

Localities.	District.	Number of Cases.	Localities.	District.	Number of Cases.
Tanta Bandar	Tanta.	6	El Qole'a	El Fashn	2
Ezab Nûbâr	El Raml.	1	Talat	„	1
Shanshour	Ashmûn.	2	Asmu el 'Arus	Deirût.	1
Kafr Ashma	Shebin el Kôm.	1	Deirût el Mahatta	„	6
„ Fisha...	Menûf.	2	El Qorashiya	„	1
Fisha el Soghra...	„	4	Kharfa	„	1
Sirawheit	„	2	Abu Khalaqa	„	1
Bahnay	„	2	Mallawi	Mallawi.	1
Garawân	„	3	Nazlet Sharmûkh	„	3
Tilwana	„	3	Saquiet Mûsa	„	13
Menûf Bandar	„	21	Nazlet Hamzawi	„	1
Heit	„	1	El Baraguil	„	1
Sirs el Layana	„	2	El Ashmûnîn	„	1
El Bagûr	„	1	Abu qolta	„	1
Kafr Mahmoud...	„	1	Awlad Salâma	Gerga.	1
„ el Mehalla	Benha.	1	El Samata	Deshna.	1
El Ramleh...	„	4	Gerga Bandar	Gerga.	9
Ekyâd...	Tûkh.	1	El Ba'eerât	Luxor.	1
El Galayla...	Simbellawein.	1	El Ballas	Qena.	36
El Tel el Kebîr...	Zagazig.	1	El Taramsa	„	7
Ezbet Saleh Selîm	Beba.	1	Qalandûl	Mallawi.	10
Faiyûm Bandar	Faiyûm.	2	Kafr Mahfûz	Sennûris.	53
El Hûseniya	Etsa.	3	Ezab El Sherifa	Mallawi.	13
Nawara	„	1	„ Fanûs	Sennûris.	19
El Kallabein	Sennûris.	1	Talha	Benha.	2
Garfis	„	2	Emyai...	Tûkh.	4
El Ikhsâs	„	2	Ma'saret Dûda	Sennûris.	17
Matar Târes	„	1	El Qamaysha	Tala.	5
Saft el Labân	Minya.	1	El Muqrani	Etsa.	1
Beni Mazâr	Beni Mazâr.	16	El Zerbi	Sennûris.	1
E'tu	„ „	1	El A'lâm	El Faiyûm.	3
Nazlet el Dalil	„ „	1	El Rahmaniya	Deirût.	1
Edqaq...	„ „	1	El Idara	Mallawi.	1
El Fikriyâ	Abu Qerqas.	10	Abu Shorbân	Beba.	2
„ (Ezbet el Fabrika)	„ „	2	Sayala el Sharqiya	Beni Mazâr.	4
Beni Mûsa...	„ „	9	Helwa...	„ „	5
Minshât De'bess	„ „	1	Deberki	Menûf.	2
Abyûha	„ „	2	Fawrîqat Beba	Beba.	1
Menhari	„ „	2			
Kom el Zoheir (Ezbet el-Sheikh Mobârek)	„ „	1			

TABLE IV.—VILLAGES WHERE VACCINATION AGAINST PLAGUE WAS CARRIED OUT.

Village.	Markaz.	Number of inhabitants.	Number of Persons vaccted.	Date of the termination of Vaccination. 1924.		Number of Cases. before vaccination.	Number of Cases. after vaccination.
El Ballâs	Qena.	8,288	8,288	April	20	28	8*
El Taramsa	„	500	500	„	20	7	—
Qalandul	Mallawi.	6,261	6,261	„	26	10	—
Kafr Mahfûz	Sennûres.	4,055	4,055	„	27	26	27†
Ezab el Sherifa... ...	Mallawi.	693	693	„	28	10	3
Ezab Fanûs	Sennoures.	2,890	2,890	May	10	19	—
Tahla	Benha.	3,942	3,942	„	7	2	—
Emyai...	Tûkh.	85	85	„	20	4	—
Ma'saret Dûda	Sennûres.	8,121	8,121	June	10	17	—
El Qamaysha	Tala.	2,026	2,026	„	11	5	—
El Maqrani	Etsa.	1,128	1,128	„	30	1	—
El Zerbi	Sennûres.	5,685	5,685	July	4	1	—
El A'lam	Faiyûm.	2,073	2,073	June	15	3	—
El Rahmaniya	Deirût.	2,013	2,013	„	29	1	—
El Idara	Mallawi	3,000	3,000	„	7	1	—
Ebu Shorbân	Beba.	3,485	3,485	July	9	2	—
Sayala el Sharqiya ...	Beni Mazâr.	1,198	1,198	„	17	4	—
Helwa...	„ „	2,658	2,658	„	26	5	—
Deberky	Menûf.	5,142	5,142	December	25	2	—
Fawriqet Beba	Beba.	2,500	2,500	„	31	1	—

* El Ballas Out of the 8 cases which occurred here 7 were recorded during the 10 days following vaccination.

† Kafr Mahfûz 15 cases were recorded during the 10 days following vaccination; 9 cases were not previously vaccinated.

EZAB EL SHERÎFA.

Three cases occurred in this village during the five days following vaccination against plague, that is to say; most of the cases occurring after vaccination were in the period of incubation when vaccinated; moreover the cases which had been vaccinated were of mild type.

As the Department's Statistics for the last 25 years show that the plague season commences usually about the month of March every year, the Department considered that it was advisable to attack the disease at an early stage in its course, *i.e.* during the period when it is confined to rats so as to prevent its spread among the people.

As this disease is, for the most part, endemic in Upper Egypt, the Department erected, in January 1924, a laboratory in Asyût Bandar for making investigations on rats. This laboratory was placed in charge of a Bacteriologist from the Public Health Laboratories and a trained staff was placed at his disposal. Instructions were issued by the Department with regard to rat trapping and investigations connected therewith. These investigations are so arranged that rat-trapping is carried out in places where plague has repeatedly appeared during a number of years, that is to say, in Asyût and Girga Provinces and in places where it is believed that the disease has become endemic.

The object, the Department has in view, is that when a positive result is obtained, measures should at once be taken to disinfect houses, close rat holes, and carry out general vaccination in that particular village.

The following report which deals with these investigations, shows that not a single positive case was recorded, this is probably due to the small number of rats actually trapped.

Report of the Laboratory for plague investigation at Asyût.

The Laboratory was established on the January 29, 1924, on waste land in the neighbourhood of the Government Hospital. The premises comprise two rooms, one for use as an Office and the other for rat dissection and sterilisation of instruments, and two tents, one for housing tubes and drugs and the other as sleeping accommodation for the laboratory, assistant. A large tank was placed in the Laboratory grounds for the disinfection of trap after use. Anaesthetic boxes were placed in another part of the grounds.

Mode of Investigation.

As soon as the traps containing the rats are received, they are removed from their respective bags, and both the traps and the bags are placed in special boxes, each of which contains a swab saturated with Chloroform. After twenty minutes the boxes are opened, as by this time all rats and fleas contained in them are found to be dead. The rats are then taken to the dissecting room and after dissection, sepcimens are taken from those having enlarged spleens, or enlarged lymphatic glands but specially from those having white spots in their spleens. The specimens are then sent to the Public Health Laboratories so as to arrive not later than the day following that of their despatch ; here they are put in an incubator at a temperature of 37° centigrade for another day and then finally examined for plague.

The sending of a specimen from every case of enlarged spleen in a rat, whether it is proved to be plague positive or not, involves a considerable amount of laborious work ; it is, however, found to be the most efficient method of discovering the existence of plague.

It is necessary, therefore, for a period of 48 hours to elapse from the time the specimens are taken to the time they are examined.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of rats from Asyût Province, especially the Bandar and Markaz of Asyût ; this was due to the fact that the object of the investigations required was first explained to the Mudirîya Public Health Inspector and the Medical Officer ; the latter again conveyed this information to the Omdas and Sheikhs.

On the other hand, great difficulty was experienced at first in obtaining any appreciable number of rats from Minya and Girga Provinces. As only one rat was received every three days, from each of these two Mudirias, strict instructions were issued by the Department ; the number of rats collected thereafter greatly increased.

The following table V.—shows the number of rats collected from the different Markazes and also the number of specimens taken from these rats :—

Mudîrîya.	Town.	Number of rats.	Number of specimens.
Asyût	Asyût Bandar	98	23
	El Walidiya	55	18
	El Qosiya	81	26
	Nazlet Abdella	47	7
	El Moteia	61	19
	Sanabo	68	17
	Deirût Om Nakhla	64	12
	El Idara	203	46
	Qalandûl	121	27
Minya	Minya Bandar	20	2
	Deida	64	17
	El Fekrîya	178	13
	Beni Mazâr	115	31
	Kôm Zoheir	93	11
	Abu Qorqâs	12	6
	Ezbet El Dashlûti	18	2
	Ezbet El Fawriqa	13	3
	Manhâri	63	8
Girga	Bandar Girga	109	17
	Bandar Tahta	118	28
	El Eisawiya	24	6
	Sohâg	102	14
	El Samata	23	5
	El Baliana	63	26
	Bardis	75	24
	El Minshât	61	16
	El Mahasna	41	5
	Total	1,990	429

Some specimens were found to contain suspected organisms, but further investigation proved that the latter were not plague bacilli. The work was completed on April 15, 1924, without a single case being found to be positive.

General Plague Voccination and the closing of Rat-Holes in Villages situated in Asyût and Girga Provinces where Cases of Plague Have Repeatedly occurred.

The object which the Department had in view was to stamp out this disease, by combating it and preventing its spread by every possible means.

The Department was unable to attain this object by the examination of rats as previously mentioned ; it proposed, therefore, to carry out general vaccination in villages, where plague had repeatedly occurred, and to close all rat-holes in other places in Asyût and Girga Provinces well in advance of the time when the usual incidence of plague takes place.

The inhabitants of the villages were, therefore, vaccinated on the dates and at the places mentioned below :—

Mudirieh.	Towns.	Population 1917.	Date of vaccination.	Number vaccinated.
Asyût	El Mote'a	8,591	26.12.24	7,200
	El Walidiya	8,577	26.12.24	7,798
Girga	El Minshât...	1,2621	5.12.24	10,976
	El Zankûr	2,498	5.12.24	2,510
	El Mahasna	2,645	5.12.24	2,730
	El Balyana...	1,599	5.12.24	6,311

The following table VI.—shows the villages where rat-holes were closed by the Department :—

Village.	No. of Houses.	No. of Houses with holes.	No. of rat holes closed.
Nazlet Abdella	146	123	960
Deirût Om Nakhla	869	280	663
Sanabo...	1,813	939	2,062
Tahta	3,178	4,252	7,227
Girga	3,279	4,450	11,181
El Qoraan	748	912	1,883
Sahel Tahta...	812	1,031	1,068

This work was carried out under the supervision of an Epidemic Inspector assisted by two Epidemic Medical Officers.

The Department issued the following instructions with reference to the vaccination of the inhabitants of infected places with Anti-Plague vaccine :

Public Health Inspector.

The Department desires to obtain valuable results from Anti-Plague Vaccination.

These results cannot be obtained unless numerous trials are made in various parts of the country. The Department suggests therefore, that as soon as a case of plague occurs, the Public Health Inspector of the Mudîrîya should telegraph to the Central Administration for permission to carry out general vaccination in that particular village. The telegram should state the quantity of vaccine and number of Medical Officers required for this purpose.

Before commencing vaccination, the following measures should be carried out :—

1. A sketch map should be drawn showing the village divided into squares, each of which is allotted a serial number.

2. A list should be made of the inhabitants of each square separately, beginning with the first house in the square and proceeding round the square until the first house is again reached.

Lists should be made as in the Form shown below :—

Name of Occupant of House.	Inhabitants.			Date of Vaccination.	REMARKS.
	No.	Name.	Age.		

3. Such lists should be compiled by an employee specially appointed for this purpose ; he will be accompanied by the Sheikh of the Hessa (Part of the Village) concerned or some other responsible person.

4. If the population of the village is over 2,000 inhabitants, more than one employee may be appointed for the drawing up of these lists.

5. The lists should be completed within two days.

6. When the telegraphic reply is received from the Central Administration approving general vaccination, and the Medical Officers have arrived, the work should be commenced immediately in accordance with the following instructions :—

I.—Two tents should be specially erected and enclosed by a rope fence as in the construction of a cordon. The annexed diagram shows the arrangement recommended.

II.—The following equipment for vaccination, should be prepared :—

2 tents, each with two poles, or two huts.
1 table.
1 sterilizing set.
3 Golla plates.
1 Primus stove.
1 dissecting forceps for each Medical Officer.
3 Syringes.
150 Needles for every 5,000 inhabitants.
2 Overcoats for each Medical Officer.
1 First class towel.
1 Litre iodine tincture.
3 Graduated glasses, each 30cc. capacity.
1 Litre Lysol.
1 Litre Alcohol.
A number of chairs.
Keating's powder.
200 metres of rope.
40 Pieces of wood each 1½ metres long.

III.—Staff required for Vaccination.

One or more Medical Officers according to the population of the village ; the proportion should be one Medical Officer for every 2,000 inhabitants.

One Police Officer.

A sufficient number of policemen and Ghaffirs should be provided to prevent overcrowding and the escape of the inhabitants, and to maintain order.

One or more employees for the clerical work, according to the population of the village.

One or more Tamourgies.

IV.—The Omda and all Sheikhs should be present during the procedure, in order to afford any assistance required, and to give information regarding absentees.

V.—Vaccination should be completed within three days at most whatever the population may be.

VI.—The inhabitants, upon whom the vaccination is to be performed, should be informed the previous night in order to be ready to proceed to the Vaccination quarters in the morning or after noon of the day fixed in accordance with the time allotted for each square.

They will be informed either by the Ghaffirs or by Munadeen *i.e.* men who go round the village announcing to the inhabitants that they should proceed to the appointed place for vaccination.

VII.—Work should commence at 5 a.m. and finish at noon, for the morning session, the afternoon session should commence at 3 p.m. and finish at 5.

VIII.—The work should be carried out in a methodical manner *i.e.* an employee should call the names of the inhabitants from the lists provided for this purpose ; arrangements should be made for the men to wait in a special place in the cordon some distance from that set apart for the women.

IX.—Before commencing vaccination, the Department's staff engaged in the work should be inoculated.

X.—Tamourgies will request people to lay bare their arms, they will then clean the skin area with Tincture of Iodine and take them to the Medical Officer.

XI.—Adults should be inoculated for the first time with $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. of vaccine.

XII.—No one should be exempted from inoculation except very young infants, and those mentioned under paragraph XVII.

XIII.—The quantity of vaccine to be administered to children according to their age is as follows :—

Age 2 years. quantity of vaccine required $^1/_6$ of adult dose.
Age 3 years. quantity of vaccine required $^1/_5$ of adult dose.
Age 4 years. quantity of vaccine required $^1/_4$ of adult dose.
Age 5–6 years. quantity of vaccine required $^1/_3$ of adult dose.
Age 7–9 years. quantity of vaccine required $^1/_2$ of adult dose.
Age 10–12 years. quantity of vaccine required $^2/_3$ of adult dose.

Persons over 12 years of age should be given the same dose of vaccine as that for an adult.

XIV.—The second inoculation is to be made on the tenth day after the 1st. and the dose of vaccine for the former should be double that for the latter.

XV.—All arrangements should be made so that the work of the inhabitants is interfered with as little as possible.

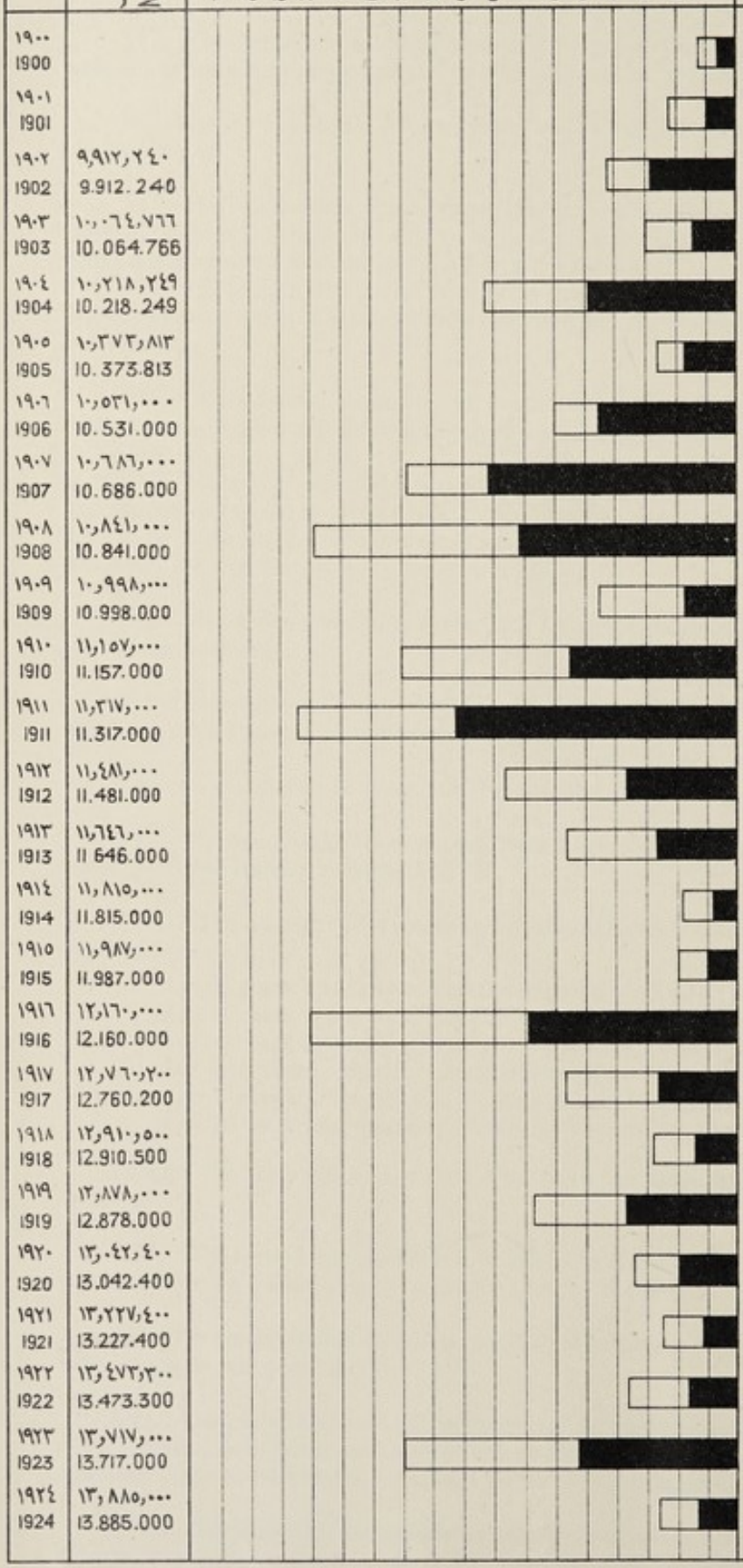
XVI.—Certain Ghaffirs should be instructed to visit the houses during the carrying out of inoculation, in order to make sure that all the inhabitants proceeded to the vaccination quarters ; they should search for absentees and bring them in at once.

XVII.—Persons who are unable to present themselves for vaccination on account of old age, weakness, or sickness are to be exempted from vaccination. Families of notables should be vaccinated in their houses after the routine work of the day has been completed.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
20 JUN 28

الطاعون
PLAGUE

السنة YEAR	تعداد القطر No of Population	عدد الاصابات No of Cases	النسبة في كل ١٠٠٠٠٠ Percentage Per 100000	عدد الوفيات No of Deaths
١٩٠٠		١٢٧	١,٣	٦٠
1900		127	1.3	60
١٩٠١		٢٠٥	٢,١	١٠٢
1901		205	2.1	102
١٩٠٢	٩,٩١٢,٢٤٠	٤٨١	٤,١	٢٩١
1902	9.912.240	481	4.1	291
١٩٠٣	١٠,٠٦٤,٧٦٦	٣٠٣	٣	١٦٠
1903	10.064.766	303	3	160
١٩٠٤	١٠,٢١٨,٢٤٩	٨٥٤	٨,٤	٥٠١
1904	10.218.249	854	8.4	501
١٩٠٥	١٠,٣٧٣,٨١٣	٢٦٦	٢,٦	١٨١
1905	10.373.813	266	2.6	181
١٩٠٦	١٠,٥٣١,٠٠٠	٦٣١	٦	٤٧٥
1906	10.531.000	631	6	475
١٩٠٧	١٠,٦٨٦,٠٠٠	١٢٥٣	١٠,٨	٩١٤
1907	10.686.000	1253	10.8	914
١٩٠٨	١٠,٨٤١,٠٠٠	١٥١١	١٣,٩	٧٨٠
1908	10.841.000	1511	13.9	780
١٩٠٩	١٠,٩٩٨,٠٠٠	٥١٣	٤,٧	٢٠٧
1909	10.998.000	513	4.7	207
١٩١٠	١١,١٥٧,٠٠٠	١٢٣٩	١١	٦١٥
1910	11.157.000	1239	11	615
١٩١١	١١,٣١٧,٠٠٠	١٦٥٦	١٤,٦	١٠٤١
1911	11.317.000	1656	14.6	1041
١٩١٢	١١,٤٨١,٠٠٠	٨٨٤	٧,٧	٤٤١
1912	11.481.000	884	7.7	441
١٩١٣	١١,٦٤٦,٠٠٠	٦٥٤	٥,٦	٣٠٤
1913	11 646.000	654	5.6	304
١٩١٤	١١,٨١٥,٠٠٠	٢١٩	١,٩	١١١
1914	11.815.000	219	1.9	111
١٩١٥	١١,٩٨٧,٠٠٠	٢٣٥	٢	١٢٠
1915	11.987.000	235	2	120
١٩١٦	١٢,١٦٠,٠٠٠	١٧٠٢	١٤	٨٢٨
1916	12.160.000	1702	14	828
١٩١٧	١٢,٧٦٠,٢٠٠	٧٣٢	٥,٧	٣٣٩
1917	12.760.200	732	5.7	339
١٩١٨	١٢,٩١٠,٥٠٠	٣٥٧	٢,٨	١٥٣
1918	12.910.500	357	2.8	153
١٩١٩	١٢,٨٧٨,٠٠٠	٨٧٧	٦,٨	٤٧٣
1919	12.878.000	877	6.8	473
١٩٢٠	١٣,٠٤٢,٤٠٠	٤٦٢	٣,٥	٢٦٩
1920	13.042.400	462	3.5	269
١٩٢١	١٣,٢٢٧,٤٠٠	٣٥٦	٢,٦	١٥٣
1921	13.227.400	356	2.6	153
١٩٢٢	١٣,٤٧٣,٣٠٠	٤٨٣	٣,٦	٢٢٨
1922	13.473.300	483	3.6	228
١٩٢٣	١٣,٧١٧,٠٠٠	١٥١٩	١١	٧٢٥
1923	13.717.000	1519	11	725
١٩٢٤	١٣,٨٨٥,٠٠٠	٣٧٣	٢,٦	١٩٣
1924	13.885.000	373	2.6	193



وفيات Deaths ■ ■ أصابات ووفيات Cases and Deaths

XVIII.—Special care should be taken to prevent contacts of cases of plague from associating with the remainder of the inhabitants during this procedure. The contacts should first have their clothes removed for disinfection, after which they are to be supplied with Departmental clothing ; they are then to be inoculated.

XIX.—The clerk's registration work should be checked by recording the mark denoting 5 persons in pencil on a piece of paper. On completion of the work, these marks should be added, and their total cheched with the number registered by the clerk.

General Instructions for the Practice of Vaccination.

I.—Syringes are to be placed in cold water in the sterilizer ; the water should then be brought to the boiling point.

Syringes should never be plunged into boiling water, otherwise the galss parts are liable to be broken. There is no necessity to boil the barrel of the syringe between injections, unless it is contaminated or is stained with the blood of those inoculated.

II.—All needles should be boiled before use.

III.—A sterilized needle should only be used for one person, after which it must be re-sterilized, before again being used.

IV.—The water in the sterilizer should be kept boiling during the whole time the work is going on.

V.—During the process of inoculation, the needle is taken from the sterilizer by means of forceps and is fixed to the syringe. After use, the needle is removed with the fingers and placed in the boiling water ; this procedure is repeated for each operation.

VI.—Broken needles should not be thrown on the floor, they must be placed on a plate specially provided for the purpose, in order to avoid injury to bare-footed persons.

VII.—Before commencing vaccination, a Medical Officer should deliver an abridged lecture to the inhabitants, explaining its advantages."

The following table VII.—shows the General Statistics of plague from 1899 to 1924 :—

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
1899	93	45	48·3
1900	127	60	47·2
1901	205	102	49·5
1902	481	291	60·0
1903	303	160	52·4
1904	854	501	58·66
1905	266	181	68·0
1906	631	475	75·2
1907	1,253	914	72·9
1908	1,511	780	51·6
1909	513	207	40·3
1910	1,238	615	49·6
1911	1,658	1,041	62·8
1912	884	441	49·8
1913	654	304	46·4
1914	219	111	50·7
1915	235	120	51·0
1916	1,702	828	48·7
1917	732	399	54·5
1918	357	153	42·8
1919	877	473	53·9
1920	462	269	58·2
1921	356	153	42·9
1922	487	228	46·8
1923	1,519	725	47·7
1924	373	193	51·7

Eyyptians. TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak. From	Duration of Outbreak. To	Cases remaining at end of previous year.
1	Alexandria.	Alexandria.	—	Remaining from previous year.	December 25	1
1	Port Said.	Port-Said.	—	April 24	„ 7	—
2	„	Canal.	Ismaïlia.	July 6	July 6	—
1	Suez.	Suez.	—	Remaining from previous year.	December 20	3
					Total ...	4
1	Beheira.	Raml.	Ezab Nûbâr (Ezbet El Khomsmeya).	August 9	August 9	—
1	Gharbiya.	Tanta.	Tanta Bandar.	April 21	September 16	—
1	Minûfiya.	Shebîn el Kôm.	Kafr ʿAshma.	February 14	February 14	—
1	„	Ashmûn.	Shanshur.	Remaining from previous year.	January 12	3
1	„	Minûf.	Kafr Fîsha.	„ „	„ 31	6
2	„	„	Fîsha el Soghra.	„ „	April 15	3
3	„	„	Sirwheit.	„ „	January 29	2
4	„	„	Bahnay.	January 6	„ 12	—
5	„	„	Garwân.	„ 18	„ 29	—
6	„	„	Tilwâna.	„ 23	„ 31	—
7	„	„	Minûf Bandar.	„ 28	June 28	—
8	„	„	Heit.	February 7	February 7	—
9	„	„	Sirs el Layâna.	„ 9	May 4	—
10	„	„	El Bâgûr.	March 6	March 6	—
11	„	„	Kafr Mahmûd.	September 1	September 1	—
12	„	„	Deberky.	December 20	December 25	—
					Total ...	14
1	Minûfiya.	Tala.	El Kamaisha.	June 5	June 28	—
1	Qalyûbiya.	Benha.	Tahla.	May 3	May 5	—
2	„	„	Kafr Tahla.	„ 17	„ 18	—
3	„	„	El Ramla.	December 22	December 31	—
					Total ...	—
1	Qalyûbiya.	Tûkh.	Ekyâd.	January 7	January 13	—
2	„	„	Emyai (Ezbet Amin Bey).	May 21	May 29	—
					Total ...	—
1	Daqahliya.	El Simbillâwein.	El Golaila.	October 1	October 1	—
1	Sharkiya.	Zagazig.	El Tal el Kebîr.	January 31	January 31	—
1	Beni-Suef.	Beba.	Abou Shorbân.	June 21	June 21	—
2	„	„	Abou Shorbân (Ezbet Saleh Selim).	„ 24	„ 24	—
3	„	„	Fawriqet Beba.	December 25	December 25	—
					Total ...	—
1	Faiyûm.	Faiyûm.	Faiyûm Bandar.	April 26	July 18	—
2	„	„	El A'lâm.	May 8	June 24	—
					Total ...	—
1	„	Etsa.	El Husseiniya (Ez. el Gabâli)	June 11	July 6	—
2	„	„	El Makrâni.	„ 11	June 14	—
3	„	„	Nawâra.	„ 12	„ 26	—
					Total ...	—

OF PLAGUE FOR 1924.

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases remaining at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			Total.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Total.	Died.	Cured.	Total.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
2	2	—	4	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	5	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
10	2	—	12	6	9	15	—	3	2	—	17	11
12	4	—	16	8	12	20	—	5	4	—	25	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
5	—	—	5	1	4	5	—	1	—	—	6	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	2	2
2	—	—	2	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	2	—
4	—	—	4	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	4	2
2	—	—	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	3	1
3	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
7	3	—	10	5	5	10	—	5	6	—	21	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
28	3	—	31	12	23	45	—	11	12	—	54	35
1	3	—	4	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	5	3
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	3
5	4	—	9	4	4	8	1	—	3	—	12	7
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
4	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
5	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	1	2	—	6	6
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	3	2
3	—	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	2	—	5	4
3	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	5	2

Egyptians. TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak. From	Duration of Outbreak. To	Cases remaining at end of previous year.
1	El Faiyûm.	Sinnûris.	Kafr Mahfûz.	February 18	June 19	—
2	"	"	El Kallabin.	April 26	April 26	—
3	"	"	Ezab Fanûs.	" 29	May 24	—
4	"	"	Gerfes.	May 2	" 17	—
5	"	"	El Ekhsâs.	" 27	June 11	—
6	"	"	Matartâres (Ezbet el Abid).	" 29	May 29	—
7	"	"	Ma'saret Dûda.	June 3	June 26	—
8	"	"	El Zerbi.	February 5	" 24	—
					Total ...	—
1	El Minya.	El Minya.	Saft el Laban.	May 31	May 31	—
1	"	Beni Mazâr.	Beni Mazâr Bandar.	February 5	August 8	—
2	"	"	Eton.	April 14	April 8	—
3	"	"	Nazlet el Dalil.	May 6	May 6	—
4	"	"	Edqaq.	June 26	June 26	—
5	"	"	Sayâla el Sharqiya.	July 10	July 21	—
6	"	"	Helwâ.	" 21	August 8	—
					Total ...	—
1	El Minya.	Abu Qurqas.	El Fikriya.	May 4	July 30	—
2	"	"	El Fikriya (Ez. el Fabriqa.)	March 27	April 2	—
3	"	"	(Ezbet Mohamed Bey Mûsa).	July 1	July 1	—
4	"	"	Beni Mûsa.	May 8	" 13	—
5	"	"	Minshât Debes.	" 22	May 31	—
6	"	"	Abyûha	" 27	June 5	—
7	"	"	Menhâri.	June 19	July 9	—
8	"	"	Kom el Zoheir Ez. el Sheikh Ombârek.	July 31	" 31	—
					Total ...	—
1	El Minya.	El Fashn.	El Qali'a.	June 20	June 27	—
2	"	"	Talat.	" 20	July 3	—
					Total ...	—
1	Asyût.	Deirût.	Asmu el Arûs.	April 6	April 6	—
2	"	"	Deirût el Mahatta.	" 7	" 19	—
3	"	"	El Qorashfya.	" 26	" 26	—
4	"	"	Kharfa.	May 22	May 22	—
5	"	"	El Rahmâniya.	June 18	June 18	—
6	"	"	Abu Khalaka.	August 13	August 13	—
					Total ...	—
1	Asyût.	Mallawi.	Mallawi Bandar.	April 11	April 11	—
2	"	"	Qalandûl.	" 1	" 25	—
3	"	"	Nazlet Sharmûkh.	" 17	May 16	—
4	"	"	El Mahras (Ez. el Sherifa).	" 29	" 14	—
5	"	"	Saqiet Mûsa.	May 8	" 8	—
6	"	"	Nazlet Hamzâwi.	June 7	June 7	—
7	"	"	El Baraguil.	" 15	" 15	—
8	"	"	El Idara.	July 5	July 5	—
9	"	"	El Ashmûnin.	" 19	" 19	—
10	"	"	Abu Qolta.	August 27	August 27	—
					Total ...	—
1	Gerga.	Gerga.	Awlâd Salâma.	January 17	January 17	—
2	"	"	Gerga Bandar.	" 24	May 24	—
					Total ...	—

OF PLAGUE IN 1924 (*continued*).

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			TOTAL.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	TOTAL.	Died.	Cured.	TOTAL.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
51	—	—	51	10	41	51	—	1	1	—	53	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
17	1	—	18	3	15	18	—	1	—	—	19	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
15	1	—	16	4	12	16	—	—	1	—	17	5
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
85	3	—	88	19	69	88	—	3	5	—	96	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
11	—	—	11	5	6	11	—	2	3	—	16	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
4	—	—	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	2
5	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
20	—	—	20	7	13	20	—	2	7	—	29	16
6	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	2	2	—	10	4
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
6	1	—	7	2	5	7	—	2	—	—	9	4
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
19	1	—	20	4	16	20	—	6	2	—	28	12
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
4	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	6	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
6	—	—	6	2	4	6	—	1	4	—	11	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
7	3	—	10	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	10	7
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	2
—	6	5	11	10	1	11	—	—	1	1	13	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
10	9	5	24	19	5	24	—	2	6	1	33	28
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
8	—	—	8	1	7	8	—	1	—	—	9	2
8	1	—	9	2	7	9	—	1	—	—	10	3

Egyptians.

TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak		Cases existing at end of previous year.
				From	To	
1	Qena.	Qena.	El Ballas.	April 5	May 24	—
2	"	"	El Taramsa (Nagᶜ el Gabal).	" 5	April 24	—
					Total ...	—
1	Qena.	Luxor.	El Baeerat.	April 29	April 29	—
1	"	Dishna.	El Samata.	November 15	November 22	—
				Grand Total of Natives ...		18
Foreigners :—						
1	Port Said.	Port Said.	—	May 31	November 10	—
1	Suez.	Suez.	—	January 17	August 10	—
Natives and Foreigners :—				Grand Total of Foreigners...		—
	Grand Total of Natives.			Existing at end of previous year		18
	Grand Total of Foreigners.			Existing at end of previous year		—
				Grand Total of Natives and Foreigners.		18

OF PLAGUE IN 1924 (*continued*).

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			Total.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Total.	Died.	Cured.	Total.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
24	7	—	31	18	13	31	—	3	2	—	36	23
7	—	—	7	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	7	2
31	7	—	38	20	18	38	—	3	2	—	43	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
244	32	5	281	104	194	298	1	35	49	2	367	190
3	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
2	1	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	2
5	1	—	6	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	6	3
244	32	5	281	104	194	298	1	35	49	2	367	190
5	1	—	6	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	6	3
249	33	5	287	107	197	304	1	35	49	2	373	193

TABLE IX.—COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM PLAGUE DURING THE YEARS 1922, 1923 AND 1924.

MONTHS.	1922					1923					1924				
	Remaining at end of previous year.	Admissions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Remaining at end of previous year.	Admissions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Remaining at end of previous year.	Admission to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.
January	10	9	3	12	3	1	2	1	1	3	18	15	4	26	8
February	—	16	5	5	7	—	10	5	4	2	—	7	3	6	9
March	—	16	3	13	5	—	118	40	12	31	—	7	2	2	3
April	—	35	13	16	4	—	257	102	137	80	—	103	41	20	19
May	—	50	20	31	10	—	306	111	174	90	—	66	22	78	19
June	—	108	25	46	23	—	170	68	153	38	—	54	21	35	8
July	—	90	34	85	22	—	141	37	120	19	—	16	4	19	7
August	—	20	9	31	10	—	60	13	70	7	—	6	4	4	3
September	—	7	3	6	6	—	12	6	20	4	—	6	1	4	—
October	—	15	8	6	1	—	49	16	21	10	—	1	—	—	2
November	—	21	8	12	2	—	28	6	20	7	—	1	—	3	—
December	—	3	—	5	4	—	61	15	45	14	—	5	5	—	8
TOTAL	10	390	131	268	97	1	1214	420	777	305	18	287	107	197	86

	1922	1923	1924
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Percentage of Deaths occurring in Hospital out of total number of Admissions to Hospital	33·58	43·59	37·24

TABLE X.

Monthly Incidence of Cases and Deaths from Plague During 1923.

TABLE X.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lower Egypt.										
Governorates:—										
Cairo	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	1	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	17	6
Port Said	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	13	6
Suez	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	3	3
Provinces:—										
Gharbîya	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Daqahliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minûfiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	46	15
Qalyûbiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Upper Egypt.										
Province:—										
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	10	2
Faiyûm	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	19	3
Minya	—	—	1	1	1	1	13	7	65	29
Asyût	3	3	11	6	95	43	133	70	66	47
Girga	—	—	—	—	41	18	145	80	129	77
Qena	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	8	23	9
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
GRAND TOTAL	5	4	12	7	149	71	337	182	396	201
Percentage to the Grand Total ...	0·32	0·55	0·78	0·96	9·8	9·79	22·18	25·1	26·06	27·7
Total of Lower Egypt ...	2	1	—	—	5	4	28	11	81	31
Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt ...	0·35	0·48	—	—	0·89	1·94	5·0	5·33	14·49	15·4
Total of Upper Egypt ...	3	3	12	7	144	67	309	171	315	170
Percentage to Total of Upper Egypt ...	0·31	0·57	1·25	1·34	15·0	12·9	32·18	32·94	32·81	32·73

AND DEATHS FROM PLAGUE DURING 1923.

JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
7	3	4	3	7	3	4	3	11	4	5	5	1	—	67	33
8	5	17	9	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	28
3	1	1	1	9	3	1	2	8	4	9	4	7	3	47	24
—	—	10	5	2	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	2	—	24	10
—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
70	29	64	23	5	2	4	1	21	4	17	1	55	19	292	97
—	—	43	1	23	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	74	10
32	14	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	64	22
6	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	11
22	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	107	48
37	26	12	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	203
19	15	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	342	197
4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	2	2	1	1	52	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
208	106	160	56	67	20	16	10	59	26	35	13	75	29	1,519	725
13·59	14·62	10·53	7·72	4·41	2·75	1·05	1·37	3·88	3·58	2·3	1·79	4·93	4·0	—	—
88	38	140	43	53	18	14	9	46	15	31	10	71	26	559	206
15·74	18·44	25·04	20·87	9·48	8·73	2·5	4·36	8·22	7·28	5·56	4·85	12·7	12·62	—	—
120	68	20	13	14	2	2	1	13	11	4	3	4	3	960	519
12·5	13·1	2·08	2·52	1·45	0·38	0·2	0·19	1·38	12·11	0·41	0·57	0·4	0·57	—	—

TABLE X.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lower Egypt.										
Governorates:—										
Alexandria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Port Said...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Ismaïlia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	2	2	4	1	—	—	2	1	2	1
Provinces:—										
Beheira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Minûfiya	17	8	9	8	6	3	6	5	5	4
Daqahlîya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharqiya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qalyûbiya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Upper Egypt.										
Provinces:—										
Beni Souef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Faiyûm	—	—	1	1	—	—	39	6	36	14
El Minya...	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	2	17	9
Asyût	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	19	11	9
Girga	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	3	1
Qena	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	25	3	1
GRAND TOTAL	23	12	16	12	10	5	122	60	85	41
Percentage to Grand Total ...	6·16	6·21	4·28	6·21	2·68	2·59	32·70	31·08	22·78	21·24
Total of Lower Egypt ...	21	11	13	9	6	3	11	8	15	7
Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt ...	20·28	17·18	12·5	14·06	5·76	4·71	10·57	12·5	14·42	10·93
Total of Upper Egypt ...	2	1	3	3	4	2	111	52	70	34
Percentage to Total of Upper Egypt ...	0·74	0·77	1·11	2·32	1·44	1·55	41·26	40·31	26·02	26·35

AND DEATHS FROM PLAGUE DURING 1924.

JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	4
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	1	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	20	13
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	52	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	12	4
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4
29	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	33
19	8	17	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	28
3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	45	26
62	29	23	11	9	7	6	1	3	2	1	—	13	13	373	193
16·62	15·02	6·16	5·69	2·41	3·62	1·60	0·51	0·80	1·03	0·26	—	3·48	6·73	—	—
8	4	3	2	6	5	6	1	3	2	—	—	12	12	104	64
7·68	6·25	2·88	3·12	5·76	7·81	5·76	1·56	2·88	3·12	—	—	11·53	18·75	—	—
54	25	20	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	269	129
20·07	19·37	7·74	6·97	1·11	1·55	—	—	—	—	0·33	—	0·33	0·74	—	—

Measles.

3,606 cases of measles were recorded in 1924 as compared with 17,871 in 1923. The number of deaths amounted to 1,750 as against 7,673 in 1923.

The following table XI.—shows the general statistics of measles during the last ten years :—

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
1915	4,394	1,754
1916	7,746	3,614
1917	7,416	3,643
1918	3,684	1,757
1919	3,483	1,643
1920	9,225	3,749
1921	3,049	1,254
1922	5,582	2,570
1923	17,871	7,673
1924	3,606	1,750

It is very difficult for Sanitary Authorities to exercise efficient control over the notification of cases of this disease. For this reason, the Health Departments of some countries do not include measles in the schedule of notifiable diseases.

The difficulty experienced in the control of this disease lies in the fact that it is highly infectious in the pre-eruptive stage *i.e.* before the diagnosis is established.

It is necessary to isolate patients in their own homes if possible and to impress upon the patient's parents or guardian the precautionary measures to be adopted for preventing the spread of the disease.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria was 1,545 in 1924 as compared with 1,137 in 1923.

The incidence of the disease in various parts of the country was as follows :—

735 in Cairo.
150 in Alexandria.
75 in Port Said.
33 in Damietta.
10 in Suez.
12 in Ismaïlia.

The remaining cases occurred in the Mudîrîyas.

Schick Test.

This test was performed at Kasr el 'Aini Hospital on thirty children of the foundlings Asylum, whose ages varied between 6 and 12 months. The result was positive in the case of three children and negative for the remainder. Each one was inoculated with the preventive serum.

As some of the children died in the normal course of events, and others were adopted and lost sight of within the six months following the test, the Department was unable to complete its observations.

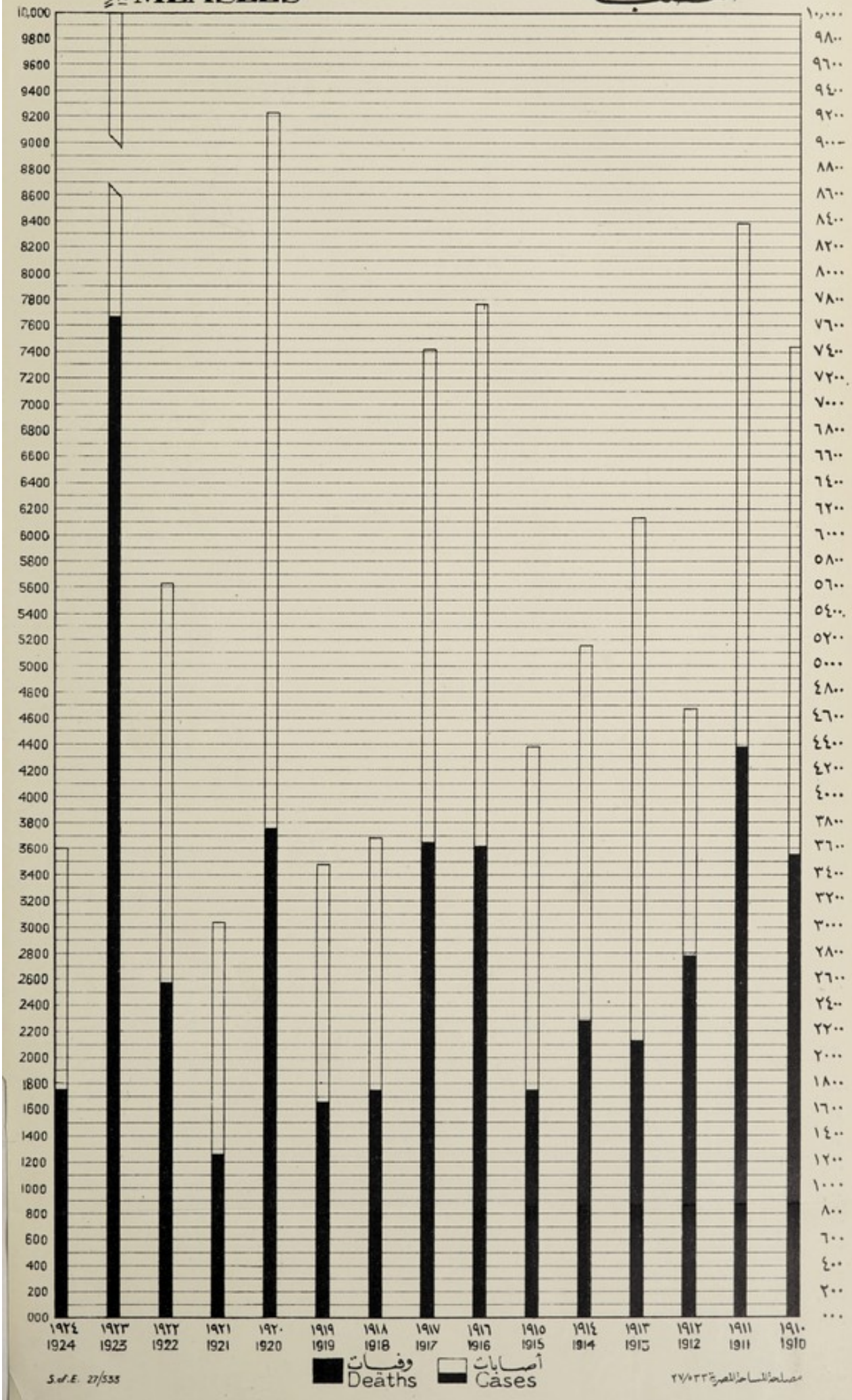
It was impossible to keep the vaccine for a sufficient period ; it was also observed that it deteriorated during the period elapsing between its issue and receipt ; the Department therefore, decided to postpone this test until the Laboratories were in a position to produce the various kinds of sera and vaccines.

Annexed to the Public Health
Annual Report for 1924.

ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

MEASLES

الحصبة



S.of.E. 27/535

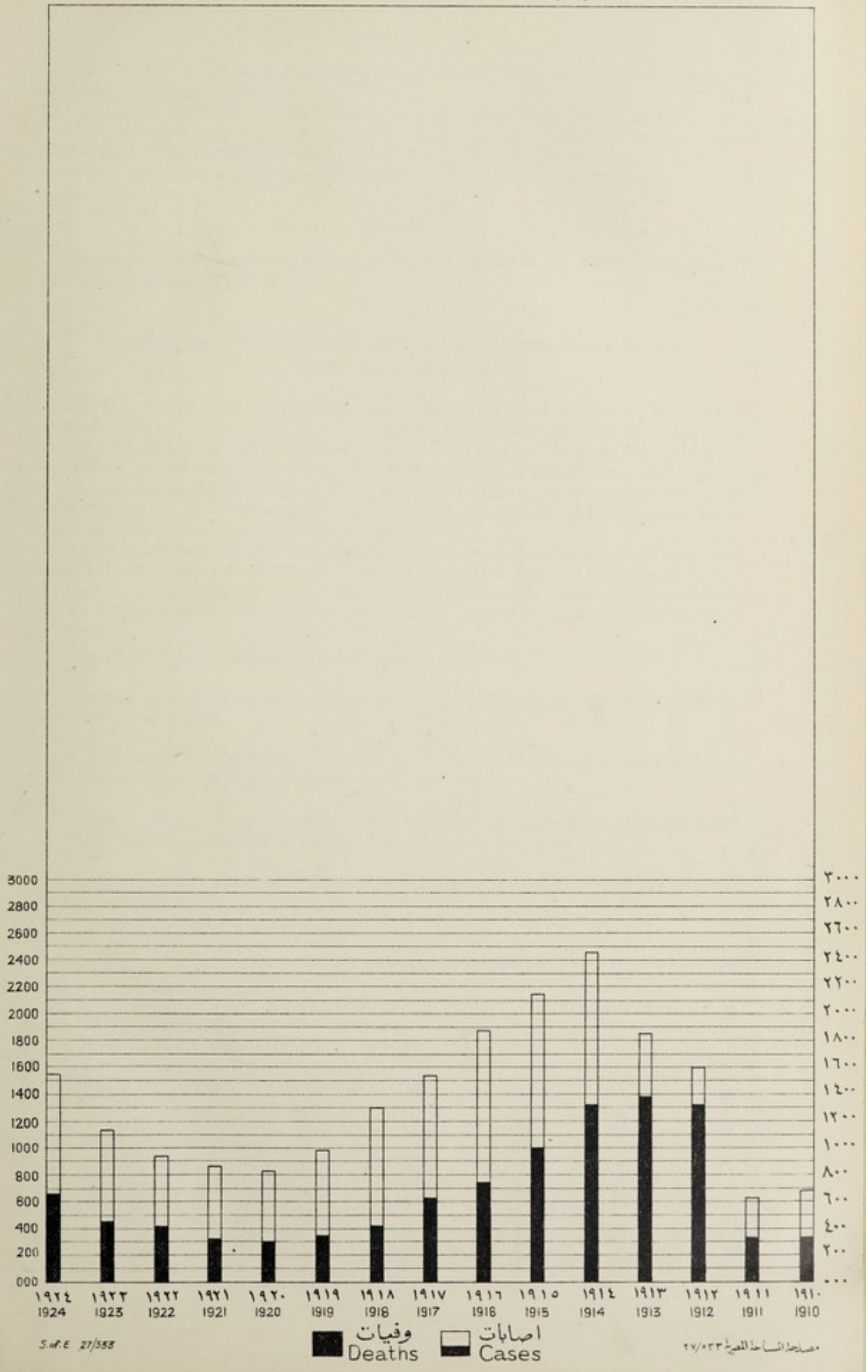
مصلحة الساحل المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٣

Annexed to the Public Health
Annual Report for 1924

ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

DIPHTHERIA

الدفتريا



S.of.E 27/353

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٣

Influenza.

The number of Influenza cases notified in 1924 was 2,764 as compared with 1,792 cases which occurred in 1923.

Though the notification of this disease is compulsory yet it is only notified when it lasts a considerable time or if it is accompanied by complications. Thus the number of cases notified cannot well be relied upon for giving a true estimate of the incidence of the disease; it can only be considered as an approximate estimate of the total number of cases.

Mulids.

The Department gave its opinion regarding the holding of 147 Mulids, the period of each varying between 3 and 21 days.

Lectures given to Disinfectors staff for the purpose of Explaining how to carry out their duties.

The Department has noticed that some disinfectors staff and disinfection Rayesses in certain Mudîrîyas are not very vonversant with the prophylactic measures which should be taken during epidemics. This fact is due to insufficient study of the Hand-book which the Department distributed to each one of them and in which these measures are dealt with.

The aim which the Department has in view, for combating these diseases, cannot be realised unless the disinfecting staff become fully conversant with all the measures which should be carried out in the event of an epidemic.

As the failure to adopt effective measures to teach and to train this staff efficiently will nullify any action taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at the proper time and will in addition render the high cost of such measures fruitless, the Department has decided, that an Inspector of Epidemics should give monthly lectures to disinfectors and Raises of disinfection.

Three teaching centres were selected for this purpose :—

1. *Asyût.*—For all disinfectors and raises of disinfection in the Mudîrîyas of Minya, Asyût, Girga, and Qena.

2. *Cairo.*—For all disinfectors and raises of disinfection in Cairo, Port Said, and Suez Governorates, Gîza, Faiyûm, and Beni Suef Provinces.

3. *Tanta.*—For all disinfectors and raises of disinfection of all Mudîrîyas of Lower Egypt.

These lectures commenced in February, and ended in June 1924.

An Examination was held in October at the above-mentioned centres and its result was very satisfactory.

TABLE XII.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES OF EGYPT AND DEATHS OCCURRING THEREFROM DURING THE YEAR 1924.

(C=Cases. D=Deaths.)

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		GOVERNORATES.							LOWER EGYPT.						UPPER EGYPT.								TOTAL.	
		Cairo.	Alexandria.	CANAL. Ismailia.	CANAL. Port Said.	Damietta.	Suez.	Frontiers Administration.	Behcira.	Daqahliya.	Gharbiya.	Menûfiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Sharqiya.	Asyût.	Aswân.	Beni Suef.	Fâlyûm.	Girga.	Giza.	Minya.	Qena.	1924.	1923.
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	C.	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	44
	D.	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	37
Chickenpox	C.	243	84	5	13	—	7	—	2	7	2	13	1	—	9	—	12	5	—	11	—	2	416	522
	D.	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	13
Cholera	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	C.	735	159	12	75	33	10	—	11	68	122	34	30	33	60	4	31	27	42	11	30	18	1,545	1,137
	D.	259	86	7	38	21	2	—	4	31	63	23	18	16	32	1	20	12	21	6	16	13	689	464
Measles	C.	182	18	2	6	2	2	118	30	47	108	75	104	67	682	455	35	62	611	39	506	455	3,606	17,871
	D.	77	5	—	—	2	—	52	7	8	30	23	18	27	493	166	19	26	350	6	308	133	1,750	7,673
Plague	C.	—	2	1	8	—	20	—	1	1	6	52	12	1	44	—	4	106	10	—	60	45	373	1,519
	D.	—	2	1	4	—	13	—	1	1	2	35	4	1	35	—	4	33	3	—	28	26	193	725
Relapsing Fever	C.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	39
	D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever	C.	102	58	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	107
	D.	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Smallpox	C.	210	10	—	8	8	5	5	—	32	9	35	20	10	229	4	1	10	6	74	79	44	799	519
	D.	56	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	3	9	2	—	97	1	—	3	2	9	22	5	221	145
Typhoid Fever	C.	912	229	11	29	1	52	—	17	59	69	77	48	32	21	13	6	31	33	12	52	90	1,794	1,765
	D.	266	77	2	5	—	12	—	2	9	12	22	5	9	9	1	1	4	4	3	8	11	462	466
Typhus (exanthem)	C.	108	18	1	3	1	2	10	282	181	180	152	71	82	87	21	4	65	173	—	143	99	1,683	1,935
	D.	55	9	—	—	—	1	2	66	58	29	33	32	13	79	10	1	13	75	—	89	23	588	603
Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases	C.	1,727	374	114	114	21	152	171	129	98	300	182	470	283	66	123	46	129	253	40	367	129	5,288	3,755
	D.	270	80	7	20	14	12	25	36	48	31	36	48	30	18	5	9	13	87	15	38	20	862	545
TOTAL 1924	C.	4,232	955	147	259	66	250	304	473	493	797	620	757	509	1,198	620	140	435	1,129	187	1238	882	15,691	—
	D.	995	272	17	69	38	40	80	117	164	170	181	127	96	763	184	55	104	543	41	509	231	4,796	—
1923	C.	4,779	1,274	139	303	226	591	101	933	3,639	1,804	3,587	1,165	1,013	2,322	157	696	1,190	1,895	618	739	1,042	—	29,213
	D.	1,370	410	17	122	98	64	13	240	1,534	967	1,104	186	258	1,414	50	183	373	1,156	329	338	436	—	10,682

Propaganda Office.

In view of the various difficulties experienced by the Health Staff in combating Infectious diseases owing to the public being ignorant of the value of the measures to be taken in this connection, and due also to the practice of the inhabitants of evading these measures or opposing them, the Department deemed it necessary to establish a Propaganda Office for the publication of sanitary precautions to be taken among all classes of the population.

The following is the work performed by this office during the year :—

I.—The preparation of illustrated posters and small pamphlets dealing with the following subjects : —

1. The care which sould be taken of the cleanliness of the body ; the diseases which may follow neglect of this precaution.
2. Elementary instruction with regard to infectious diseases and prophylactic measures in connection with them.
3. Preventive measures against the infection of Ankylostoma and Bilharzia.
4. The methods of conveyance and prevention of malaria.
5. The protection of water supplies.
6. Advice to the people to use latrines instead of urinating and defaecating in the roads, fields, and water channels.
7. Advice to mothers on the feeding of young children and nursery hygiène.
8. The careful selection of habitations with sufficient light and ventilation.

II.—The compiling of a handbook on Hygiene and the preventive measures to be employed against infectious diseases, this book will be written in very simple language and used in preliminary and Primary Schools. Kuttabs and other Primary Institutions throughout the country. It will be furnished with illustrations and charts for the explanation of the subject matter.

It will also contain Korânic Versets, Prophetic and other Quotations from the Holy Books in addition to proverbial and public sayings in connection with the subjects trated.

III.—The demonstration of important subjects to the Public by means of the Cinematograph.

The Propaganda Office was attached to the Epidemic Section and placed in charge of a Medical Officer of the staff of this Section.

This Office requested the Public Health Departments of certain Foreign Countries, which depend upon propaganda measures for Public Health reform, to furnish it with printed pamphlets, pictures, and any information which they might have in this connection, for its guidance ; appropriate subjects for Egypt were then selected from the material supplied.

The U.S.A. have been kind enough to send a considerable number of printed pamphlets and pictures in connection with Ankylostoma, skin and infectious diseases, as well as printed matter illustrating the dangers of inhaling impure air, the protection of drinking water supplies, athletics, the care of pupils in and out of school, the upbringing of children etc., etc.

The Office now possesses a good collection of pictures, maps, and books for that purpose.

Further, the Epidemic Section of the Dept. has asked all M.Os. and P.M.Os. and Directors of Hospitals as well as the Senior Medical Practitioners of the country, to furnish the Department with their views as to the best and most effective methods to be adopted for attaining the objects for which the Office was established ; many proposals were received from them in reply.

After due consideration of the views expressed by these gentlemen, and the methods adopted in America, it was decided to make use of the Cinema and the magic lantern. The Department then obtained films showing how Ankylostoma infection is conveyed, this disease being the most wide-spread in Egypt ; the films show its effect, also upon the health of the population and how it is possible to prevent it. The Department has also obtained a film for Malaria showing the mode of infection, methods of treatment and the prophylactic measures necessary to be carried out.

The Department intends to enlarge the scope of this Office in order to attain the object in view as soon as possible.

The work of this Office is at present confined to Propaganda work at the outbreak of infectious disease and the dangers attending such disease ; printed instructions as to the taking of prophylactic measures against every kind of infectious disease are distributed ; these instructions were printed in different languages.

A pamphlet On Ankylostoma was printed, and the printing of another on Malaria will soon be completed ; both are written in simple language so that they can be easily understood by the least educated.

Passengers and Immigrant Control.

54,945 passengers disembarked at Egyptian Ports from countries infected with Cholera, or suspected to be infected, during 1924. Their addresses were recorded in order that they might be medically controlled. 54,737 (*i.e.* 99·7 per cent) were subsequently traced.

The control of passengers returning to Egypt via Kantara has been carried on during the year. The number of persons arriving at Kantara was 26,606, 26,163 or 98 per cent of whom were traced.

The following tables give full statistical details of Passenger Control :—

Pilgrims.

The number of pilgrims who proceeded from Egypt to the Hedjaz during the year was 8,164, classified as follows :—

6,629	with Pilgrim Passports.
1,037	with Commercial Passports.
498	the Mahmal Escort.
8,164	

All were vaccinated against Cholera and Small-pox previous to their departure.

The following table XIII.—shows the number of pilgrims who proceeded to the Hedjaz annually during the last nine years :—

Year.	Number of Pilgrims.
1916	1,076
1917	281
1918	464
1919	444
1920	1,652
1921	2,959
1922	6,132
1923	5,458
1924	8,164

3,916 foreign pilgrims passed through Egypt on their way to the Hedjaz embarking at Port Tewfik for this purpose. Their nationality is shown below :—

Numbers.	Nationality.
219	Turks.
242	Persians.
1,855	British.
3	Russians.
1,312	French.
100	From Hedgaz.
16	Dutch.
155	Mesopotamians.
14	Afganistanians.
3,916	

The first ship conveying Egyptian Pilgrims sailed on June 16, 1924.

The first batch of pilgrims arrived at Suez from Jeddah on July 26, 1924.

The following table XIV.—shows the number of ships which returned to Egypt conveying Egyptian and Foreign pilgrims, and also the places where they were quarantined before they were allowed to enter the country :—

Name of ship.	Date of arrival.	Egyptian Pilgrims.	Foreign Pilgrims.	Total.	Place of Quarantine.
Kalyâri	July 26	639	—	639	Tor
Mansûra	July 27	180	183	363	"
Kalyâri	July 28	689	—	689	"
Kalyâri	July 30	609	—	609	"
Mansûra	July 30	264	226	490	"
Amazonia	July 31	10	738	748	"
Egypt	July 31	7	—	7	"
Ateroria	August 2	542	—	542	"
Mansûra	August 2	144	217	361	"
Rawda	August 2	88	296	384	"
Pelgrano	August 6	41	496	537	"
Qena	August 7	212	366	578	"
Brinkious	August 7	—	14	14	"
Kalyâri	August 9	659	1	660	"
Kalyâri	August 11	669	—	669	"
Kalyâri	August 13	642	—	642	"
Kalyâri	August 15	498	—	498	"
Riedmont	August 16	847	—	847	"
Kalyâri	August 17	514	—	514	"
Mansûra	August 17	49	174	223	"
Kalyâri	August 20	526	—	526	"
Ateroria	August 27	289	60	349	"
El Borollos	August 27	16	4	20	"
Mansûra	September 1	1	47	48	Moses Spring.
Qena	September 16	3	1	4	"
Mosawwa	September 17	1	9	10	"
Asmara	September 25	—	3	3	"
Mansûra	September 29	10	22	32	"
Mosawwa	October 1	3	3	6	"
By land	October 4	—	1	1	"
Burullos	October 5	31	8	39	"
Mansûra	October 19	1	—	1	"
By land	October 20	—	2	2	Shatt
Argayel	October 26	—	2	2	"
By land	October 16	—	2	2	"
Unknown		1	—	1	
Argayel	December 31	—	3	3	"
		8,185	2,878	11,063	

375 pilgrims returned to Egypt via Kantara. The following table shows the number of Egyptians and Foreigners respectively among this number :—

	Pilgrims arriving by train.	Pilgrims arriving by Caravan Routes.	Total.
Egyptians	116	1	117
Foreigners	237	21	258
Grand Total	353	22	375

The Respective Nationality of Pilgrims.

The nationality of the pilgrims returning via Suez is as follows :—

Number of Pilgrims.	Country of Origin.
17	Hedjaz.
1582	Palestine.
478	Syria.
82	Oman.
149	Irâq.
188	Persia.
4	Afgânistân.
197	India.
35	Jâva.
34	Turkey.
9	Bulgaria.
14	Serbia.
12	Mûrish.
5	Tripoli.
5	Tûnis.
20	Algeria.
19	Morocco.
1	Fez.
1	Soumali lands.
1	Seneghal (British).
7	Seneghal (French).
2	Nigeria
5	Lagos.
1	Liberia.
2,878	

The Nationality of the Pilgrims Returning Via Hedjazis as follows :—

Number of Pilgrims returning by Train.	Number of Pilgrims returning by Caravan Routes.	Nationality.
183	4	Indians.
8	—	Syrians.
14	—	Seneghals.
2	—	Nigerians.
6	4	From Jawa.
6	8	Moorish.
1	4	Yemens.
1	—	From Zinzibâr.
2	—	Turks.
14	—	From Hedjaz.
—	1	Sudanese.
237	21	

The control of the Egyptian Pilgrims was very satisfactory and very complete.

360 pilgrims and 15 persons of the Mahmal Escort were suspected of infectious diseases and isolated ; it was subsequently proved that they were free from infectious disease. 11 pilgrims died after arrival home ; the necessary measures were taken in accordance with instructions issued by the Department.

From particulars shown in the preceeding tables, it may be noticed that the number of Egyptian pilgrims who returned to Egypt was 8,302 ; of these 8,185 returned via Port Tewfik and 117 via Kantara. The number of pilgrims who returned to Egypt is seen to be greater than the number who left ; this is due to the return of those pilgrims who left in 1923 with Commercial Passports ; in addition to these, other pilgrims who proceeded to the Hedjaz in previous years and had settled there, returned this year owing to military operations in that country.

The Department was informed of the death of 119 pilgrims in the Hedjaz, but no information was received as to the out-break of any infectious disease there. Every effort was, as usual, made by the Department to trace all Egyptian pilgrims returning to this country and to observe them carefully. A specimen of the fæces of every case showing enteric symptoms was carefully examined.

El Tor Lazaret was opened on July 23, 1924, and closed on August 26, 1924. After this date, the Quarantine Department put into quarantine at Moses Springs Pilgrims proceeding to Suez ; from October 20, 1924, they were quarantined at Shatt.

Foreign Pilgrims, on their arrival at Suez or Kantara, were sent with a special agent of the Department ot the Port of Embarkation where they were brought to the Public Health Office ; here they were observed before proceeding abroad.

The Hedjaz Emigrants.

In view of the war in progress in Arabia, at this time, a great number of the inhabitants began to emigrate to Egypt. It was feared that Cholera might be brought to this country by these people as it was rumoured that the disease had occurred among the fighting troops ; the Quarantine Board was, therefore, requested by the Department to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of Egypt against infection.

The Quarantine Board issued an order preventing the landing of Arabian emigrants in Egypt ; they were allowed, however, to land at Sawâkin after ten days' Quarantine.

The Department came to an agreement with the Ministry of the Interior to the effect that all emigrants before being allowed to land in Egypt must comply with the following regulations :—

I. First and second class passengers who are in good health and are able to furnish satisfactory addresses are allowed, when these have been recorded by the Port Medical Officer, to enter the country where they are carefully observed for a period of 15 days.

II.—Third class passengers must undergo the following routine :—

1. Be carefully examined on board by the Quarantine agents.
2. Their clothes and effects must be disinfected by the Quarantine Department.
3. Their bodies must be deloused by the Quarantine Department.
4. They should be vaccinated against small-pox by the Department of Public Health.
5. They must be isolated at the Fever Hospital, Suez, and their excreta examined for cholera, if necessary, by the Department of Public Health.

In accordance with a proposal of the Department of Public Health, the Quarantine Board issued instructions for the observation of the Western shores and frontiers of the Red Sea, by the Frontiers Districts and Coast-Guards Administrations ; the object of this precaution was to intercept any person found and to conduct him to the nearest Medical Officer, who would place him under observation for 10 days. It was also decided to continue the measures taken in the Sinai Peninsula until the end of December 1924.

Furthermore, this Department issued instructions to Inspectors and Medical Officers to be constantly on the alert in order to accomplish this object.

El 'Arîsh Lazaret.

The Quarantine Board was requested to inform this Department what measures they considered necessary to be taken in case of an outbreak of cholera in Syria or Palestine, as regards Passengers proceeding to Egypt from the Eastern Frontiers. As a result of this request, it was agreed to erect a lazaret at El 'Arish for this purpose. It was decided also to nominate a Committee for the selection of the site and to deal with the question from every point of view. The Board asked the Government to furnish the necessary funds, and the work of establishing the Lazaret, which will have accommodation for a very large number of passengers, has now begun.

The Department proposed the creation of an additional Sanitary Station on the Egyptian Frontiers at Rafà.

El 'Arish was preferred to Rafà, for the following reasons :—

1. The Topographical position of Rafà does not permit of sufficient control being exercised owing to the fact that the inhabitants, engaged in Agricultural pursuits on either side of the Frontier, are in constant touch with one another.
2. A single road leads to Rafà.
3. El 'Arish is a central place through which most of the routes between the Eastern Frontiers and the Canal pass.

STATISTICS OF SHIPS, PASSENGERS AND CREWS ENTERING DAMIETTA DURING 1924.

Number of Ships ... 285

" " Crews ... 1,732 } All were traced and found to be in good health.

" " Passengers 24 }

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT PORT SAIDF ROM CHOLERA INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1924.

DESTINATION.	1ST. AND 2ND. CLASSES.			3RD. CLASS.			Total.
	Traced.	Not traced.	Percentage of traced.	Traced.	Not traced.	Percentage of traced.	
Cairo	1,477	61	96·04	1,089	14	98·73	2,641
Alexandria	211	28	88·28	131	17	88·51	387
Interior	355	—	100·00	1,593	2	99·87	1,950
Port Said	469	4	99·6	6,618	1	99·98	7,392
TOTAL	2,812	93	96·81	9,431	34	99·53	12,370

Totol Passengers traced... ... 12,243

Total Passengers not traced ... 127

Percentage of Total passengers traced ... ... 99·98

Total Number of Ships 867

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ENTERING EGYPT THROUGH KANTARA.

MONTHS.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Canal.			Interior			Total.			Percentage Traced.	1st. Class Passengers.	Caravan Routes Passengers.
	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.			
January	542	48	590	374	12	386	250	7	257	93	6	99	1,259	73	1,332	94·6	515	39
February	521	44	565	326	16	342	192	8	200	71	2	73	1,110	70	1,180	94·1	936	43
March	663	16	679	427	7	434	234	1	235	115	1	116	1,439	25	1,464	98·3	914	13
April	1,193	10	1,203	546	1	547	324	—	324	1,371	2	1,373	1,434	13	3,447	99·6	713	11
May	772	31	803	774	2	776	655	6	661	177	4	181	2,378	43	2,421	98·3	544	52
June	585	8	593	437	3	440	2,062	1	2,063	121	3	124	3,205	15	3,220	99·5	287	17
July	651	13	664	523	15	538	463	6	469	148	4	152	1,785	38	1,823	98·0	352	45
August	927	10	937	521	5	526	582	12	594	176	7	183	2,206	34	2,240	98·5	297	14
September	1,473	24	1,497	524	23	547	991	4	995	232	—	232	3,220	51	3,271	98·5	415	78
October...	1,290	12	1,302	489	4	493	719	8	727	223	1	224	2,721	25	2,746	99·1	389	8
November	818	22	840	357	7	364	566	5	571	132	—	132	1,873	34	1,907	98·3	430	37
December	662	11	673	344	8	352	456	3	459	71	—	71	1,533	22	1,555	98·6	380	15
TOTAL	10,097	249	10,346	5,642	103	5,745	7,494	61	7,555	2,930	30	2,960	26,163	443	26,606	98·4	6,172	372

TABLE XVII.—ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR 1924 OF PASSENGERS WHO ENTERED EGYPT THROUGH PORT-TEWFIK COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES.

MONTHS.	Number of Ships.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Canal.			Interior.			Total.			Percentage Traced.
		Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Total.	
January	44	30	1	31	46	—	46	1,260	—	1,260	3	—	3	1,339	1	1,340	99·93
February	44	67	—	67	32	—	32	452	—	452	1	—	1	552	—	552	100
March	53	1,019	—	1,019	80	—	80	633	—	633	1	—	1	1,733	—	1,733	100
April	52	867	—	867	56	—	56	646	—	646	7	1	8	1,576	1	1,577	99·94
May	42	132	1	133	35	—	35	690	1	691	13	—	13	870	2	872	99·77
June	48	44	—	44	98	—	98	659	1	660	12	—	12	813	1	814	99·88
July	36	157	—	157	47	—	47	242	—	242	—	—	—	446	—	446	100
August	39	81	1	82	162	—	162	325	—	325	149	—	149	717	1	718	99·86
September	36	104	1	105	61	—	61	364	—	364	11	—	11	540	1	541	99·81
October	39	84	—	84	90	—	90	473	—	473	14	—	14	661	—	661	100
November	42	139	—	139	46	—	46	348	1	349	33	—	33	566	1	567	99·82
December	47	95	1	96	31	4	35	242	3	245	2	—	2	370	8	378	97·88
TOTAL	552	2,819	5	2,824	784	4	788	6,334	6	6,340	246	1	247	10,183	16	10,199	
PERCENTAGE		99·82	0·18	—	99·49	0·51	—	99·91	0.09	—	99·6	0·4	—	99·84	0·16	—	99·62

TABLE XVIII.—ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR 1924 OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED

MONTHS.	Passengers for Cairo.						Passengers for Interior.						Passengers remaining		
	1st. and 2nd. Classes.			3rd. Class.			1st. and 2nd. Classes.			3rd. Class.			1st. and 2nd. Clases.		
	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.
January	112	—	100	137	—	100	26	—	100	51	—	100	191	—	100
February	526	—	100	170	4	99·70	27	—	100	47	—	100	223	—	100
March	1,569	7	99·55	248	—	100	26	—	100	86	—	100	191	1	99·47
April	90	—	100	124	4	96·87	40	—	100	87	—	100	241	—	100
May...	103	1	99·03	132	—	100	39	—	100	125	—	100	230	1	99·56
June	79	—	100	188	—	100	35	—	100	204	—	100	165	—	100
July	106	—	100	167	—	100	84	—	100	136	—	100	299	—	100
August	809	—	100	342	—	100	288	—	100	391	—	100	552	—	100
September	888	—	100	554	—	100	518	—	100	400	4	99·00	1,433	1	99·33
October	1,053	—	100	403	—	100	486	—	100	376	—	100	1,796	—	100
November	393	—	100	238	—	100	199	—	100	183	—	100	606	—	100
December	203	—	100	210	—	100	43	—	100	64	—	100	250	—	100
TOTAL	5,931	8	99·86	2,913	8	99·72	1,811	—	100	2,150	4	99·86	6,177	3	99·95

Total number of Passengers { Traced ... ...
Not Traced ... ...

Total Number of Crews Dispensed with ... ...

Total Number of Passengers for whom no observation Lists were sent ... ...

GENERAL TOTAL ... ...

Percentage of Passengers Traced 99·88

IN ALEXANDRIA FROM SHIPS COMING FROM CHOLERA INFECTED COUNTRIES.

at Alexandria.			Transit Passengers.						Total.						Number of Passengers of whom no observation lists were sent.	Remarks on Passengers for whom no observation lists were sent.
3rd. Class.			1st. and 2nd. Classes.			3rd. Class.			1st. and 2nd. Classes.			3rd. Class.				
Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.	Traced.	Not Traced.	Percent. Traced.		
381	—	100	298	—	100	60	—	100	627	—	100	629	—	100	2	proceeded to Cairo.
370	—	100	33	—	100	94	—	100	809	—	100	681	4	99·41	—	—
574	4	99·30	99	—	100	240	—	100	1,885	8	99·57	1,148	4	99·65	—	—
571	4	99·30	75	1	98·68	132	—	100	446	1	99·77	914	8	99·13	1 1	pr. to Alexandria. pr. to Qena.
650	—	100	78	—	100	105	—	100	450	2	99·55	1,012	—	100	3	pr. to Alexandria.
673	—	100	81	—	100	338	—	100	360	—	100	1,403	—	100	2	pr. to Wâdi Halfa.
684	—	100	40	—	100	64	—	100	529	—	100	1,651	—	100	6 2	pr. to Wâdi Halfa. pr. to Alexandria.
894	—	100	31	—	100	46	—	100	1,680	—	100	1,673	—	100	1 2 3	pr. to Alexandria. pr. to Asyût. pr. to Wâdi Halfa.
1,271	1	99·92	15	—	100	107	—	100	2,854	1	99·96	2,332	5	99·78	—	—
1,274	—	100	38	—	100	39	1	97·50	3,373	—	100	2,092	1	99·95	1 1	pr. to Alexandria. pr. to Wâdi Halfa.
756	—	100	53	—	100	46	—	100	1,251	—	100	1,223	—	100	3	pr. to Cairo (Ezbek.).
492	—	100	13	—	100	115	—	100	509	—	100	881	—	100	1 1 1	pr. to Alexandria. pr. to Manfalût. pr. to Samallût.
8,590	9	99·89	854	1	99·88	1,386	1	99·92	14,773	12	99·91	15,039	22	99·85	31	

29,812	This total comprises :—
34	56 3rd. Class Passengers entered Chatly Lazaret.
743	11 3rd. „ „ „ Other Hospitals.
31	2503 Black Sea and Near East Emigrants.
30,620	

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF SHIPS ENTERING PORTS OF EGYPT IN 1924.

MONTHS.	Ships from Ports "Under Arrêté" or Supplementary Measures.	Ships from other Ports.	Total.
January...	54	81	135
February	49	79	128
March	75	95	170
April	81	109	190
May	181	111	292
June	136	112	248
July	219	114	333
August	209	120	329
September	136	131	267
October	128	150	278
November	99	112	211
December	79	123	202
TOTAL	1,446	1,337	2,783

TABLE XX.—CREWS DISPENSED WITH IN 1924.

MONTHS.	Found and Traced.	Not Traced.	Percentage Found.
January...	39	—	100
February	28	—	100
March	52	—	100
April	58	—	100
May	65	—	100
June	61	—	100
July	83	—	100
August	106	—	100
September	81	—	100
October	71	—	100
November	51	—	100
December	48	—	100
TOTAL	743	—	100

TABLE XXI.—BLACK-SEA AND NEAR-EAST EMIGRANTS IN 1924.

MONTHS.	Found and Traced.	Not Traced.
January...	280	—
February	240	—
March	586	—
April	463	2
May	415	—
June	487	—
July	348	—
August	343	—
September	341	—
October	357	—
November	342	—
December	199	—
TOTAL	4,501	2

Number of 3rd Class Emigrants from Central Europe who went by Railway Trains to Palestine via Alexandria was 89.

Number of Passengers who entered Egypt in 1923. = 30,424.
" " " " " " " 1924. = 30,620.

Number of Ships coming from Ports "Under Arrêté" or supplementary Measures in 1923 = 1,311.
" " " " " " " " " " " " 1924 = 1,446.

MOSQUITOES INVESTIGATIONS.

The work in connection with these investigations has been continued during 1924–1925. A sum of L.E. 1,150 was placed at the disposal of the Entomological Section, Ministry of Agriculture, for this purpose. These investigations are about to be completed. The only remaining areas thereof being those in outlying districts such as the Oases of the Western Deserts and Sinai.

A report on this work has been made by Mr. T.W. Kirkpatrick, B.A.,F.E.S., Senior Entomologist, Ministry of Agriculture, and is now being printed.

The following is a summary thereof dealing with the species of Mosquitoes.

" Twenty two species of Mosquitoes are now known from Egypt, comprised in the following general :

Anopheles	6
Uranotaenia	1
Theobaldia...	1
Aedes	3
Culex	11

Six of the above,—two species of Anopheles and four of Cule—had not been recorded from Egypt prior to the recent investigation, and three of the species of Culex had not previously been described.

It may be stated that the investigation of the Mosquito fauna of the Nile Valley, the Delta and the Faiyûm is reasonably complete owing to the short time at my disposal and to the difficulties of transport of same cannot be said of the Oases of the Western Desert, or of the Peninsula of Sinai. It is hoped however that during the present year (1925) it may be found possible to add to the knowledge of the very interesting mosquitoes that occur in these regions.

Notes on the Species.

1. *Anopheles mauritianus, Grp.*—Never abundant, but widely distributed in the North of the Delta. Also known from the Wâdi Tumilat, the shores of the Bitter Lakes, and the neighbourhood of Cairo. In Upper Egypt the only records are from Beni Suef and the Faiyûm.

Mainly in the late summer, scarce in the winter and spring.

Breeds at the reedy edges of borrow-pits and other pools, in stagnant drains, and in rice fields. Only in fresh or very slightly brackish water.

Bites man, but is said not to carry malaria.

2. *Anopheles pharoensis, Theo.*—Common, though seldom in very large numbers, throughout Egypt† as far south as Kom Ombo. Also in Kharga and Dakhla Oases and from wells on the western shore of Sinai. Most abundant in summer and autumn, very scarce in February and March.

Breeds in borrow-pits and other pools and stagnant drains and " miqqas," but usually only where there is a thick growth of water-plants or reeds. Breeds abundantly in almost every rice-field in the Country.

Mainly in fresh or nearly fresh water, one record only in water containing more than 1 per cent of salt.

This species enters houses and bites ; there appears to be considerable diversity of opinion as to whether or not it carries malaria. This is a question of great importance, as, if A. Pharoensis is not a carrier, there is no danger of malaria from rice cultivation in Egypt except in those few localities where A. Sergenti occurs.

3. *Anopheles rhodesiensis, Theo.*—So far only known from several springs in the neighbourhood of Kossaima, near the Sinai—Palestine frontier, about 100 kms. South-East of

† In these notes, for the sake of brevity, the word "Egypt" is to be understood to mean the Nile Valley as far South as Wâdi Halfa, the Delta, the Wâdi Tumilât, and the Suez Canal Zone, where species are known from the Oases or desert regions this is specifically stated.

El 'Arish, where it is abundant in August and September. (No information as to its occurrence at other times of the year.)

Breeds both in stagnant pools and swiftly flowing water.

Bites man and is probably a carrier of malaria.

4. *Anopheles Sergenti, Theo.*—So far only known from 'Ain Mûsa in Sinai near Suez (abundant), Faid (rare), Shawashna in the Faiyûm (rare) and Kharga Oasis (extremely abundant). *Not known and almost certainly does not occur in the Delta or Nile Valley.*

Probably occurs only in the autumn. Breeds occasionally in stagnant pools and slow-moving streams, but most commonly in rice fields. Only in fresh or nearly fresh water.

Enters houses and bites man. According to Buxton, is probably an important carrier of malignant tertian malaria.

5. *Anopheles superpictus, Grassi.*—Only known with certainty from Kossaima in Sinai, where it was not common in August and September.

Breeds in fast running streams and drains. It is known to be a carrier of malaria.

6. *Anopheles multicolor, Camb.*—Very abundant throughout Egypt as far South as Beni Suef, though rather less common in the North of the Delta, South of Beni Suef only known from Aswân and Kom Ombo.

Also from the Oasis of Kharga, Dakhla and Sîwa ; and in Sinai from Kossaima.

Throughout the year, but most numerous in summer and autumn.

Breeds mainly in small pools, whether with water-plants or not, and in drains either stagnant or flowing, and in surface wells.

Anopheles Multicolor Does not Breed in Rice Fields. Although not infrequently found in fresh or nearly fresh water, in nearly half the breeding places the salinity was over 1 per cent, and in some of them as much as 6 per cent.

Probably the carrier of most or all of the malaria in the Delta and Nile Valley.

7. *Uranotaenia Unguiculata, Edw.*—Seldom abundant, but widely distributed over the Delta, Wâdi Tumilât, Canal Zone and the Faiyûm. Also from Kharga Oasis, but not recorded from the Nile Valley.

Commonest in June, and again in the autumn. Less abundant in early spring and the height of summer.

Breeds in reedy and weedy pools, *saqia* pits and sometimes in rice fields.

Mainly in fresh, occasionally in brackish water. Does not appear to bite man, and is of no pathological importance.

8. *Theobaldia longiareolata, Macq.*—Abundant throughout Egypt, also in Kharga Oasis, all suitable water-holes in the Eastern Desert and in Sinai known from el 'Arish and near Kossaima.

Commonest in Winter and Spring, very scare in Summer.

Breeds mainly in saqia pits and disused wells, and occasionally in pools and ponds. In the desert in rock-pools of rain water.

Almost entirely in fresh or nearly fresh water. Seldom if ever bites man.

9. *Aedes Caspius, Pallas.*—Abundant throughout Egypt as far South as Aswân, also in the Oases of Kharga, Dakhla and Sîwa. One record only from Sinai from a well east of Ismaïlia.

Common throughout the year, but occasionally so in the late autumn and winter, and at its minimum in June and July.

Breeds mainly in borrow-pits and other pools, especially reedy ones, and in stagnant or slowly moving drains.

This species appears to flourish equally well in fresh or vey salt water in 78 per cent of its breeding places of which the salinity has been determined the percentage of salt as less than 1·0, but the remaining 22 per cent it varied from 1·0 to just over 7·0. the highest recorded being 7·02 per cent.

A troublesome and bloodthirsty insect, especially at dusk, but not known to carry any diseases.

10. *Aedes detritus, Hal.*—Not very uncommon in the North of Beheira Province, also known from the North of Gharbîya, from Tina on the Suez Canal, and from Sîwa Oasis. Only found in the spring.

Breeds in salt pools and stagnat drains, does not occur in fresh water.

Like the last Species, a vicious biter.

11. *Aedes Argenteus, Poiret.*—Probably in all towns and villages throughout the thickly inhabited parts of Egypt; especially abundant in Alexandria and Cairo, and known with certainty to occur as far South as Aswân.

Most numerous in summer, but it appears just able to maintain itself during the winter.

A purely domestic species, breeding mainly in household utensils such as *zîrs*, or in water tanks, but also occasionally in wells or ponds close to houses. Always in fresh or very nearly fresh water.

A very blood-thirsty mosquito, which bites by day. It is the carrier of yellow-fever, the parasite causing which is however fortunately absent in Egypt.

12. *Culex pusillus, Macq.*—Rather local, though often abundant where it occurs. Widely distributed in the Delta and the Faiyûm, the only records from the Nile Valley are from Wasta and Kom Ombo. The only Oasis from which it is known is that of Sîwa, where it is very numerous. In Sinai only recorded from a well East to Ismaïlia.

At its maximum in Autumn, and least common in early Spring.

Breeds in any sort of small pool, and at the reedy edges of large pools, often in stagnant salt drains. Most commonly in water the salinity of which is about 1 per cent but it is also found in fresh water, or water containing up to 3 per cent of salt.

It is not thought that this species bites man.

13. *Culex pluvialis, Kirkp.*—Only known from rock-pools of rain-water in the Eastern Desert, and so far only obtained in April. Probably does not bite man.

14. *Culex deserticola, Kirkp.*—Up to the present, this species has only been found in a single rock pool of rain-water in the North Galala Mountains, in the Eastern Desert, during the month of April.

Like the last species, it appears not to bite man.

15. *Culex quasigelidus, Theo.*—Never common, but widely distributed in the Delta, except in the North and the East, also in the Faiyûm, and from several localities in the Nile Valley as far South as Kom Ombo.

In Sinai from El 'Arish and 'Ain Mûsa near Suez. A hot water species, most numerous in the height of summer, and scarce or absent in the winter. Most usually found breeding in rice fields, also in pools which have a thick growth of water plants. Nearly always in quite fresh water.

Enters houses and presumably bites man.

16. *Culex tritaeniorhynchus, Giles.*—So far only known in this Country from Kharga Oasis, where it was very abundant in October, but not found in February or March.

Occurred in every rice field in Kharga, and occasionally in stagnant drains below rice fields, only in water that was fresh or nearly so.

Enters houses and bites.

17. *Culex tipuliformis, Theo.*—Very local, but sometimes abundant where it occurs. Never common in the Delta, though recorded from several localities, common in the Wadi Tumilât and the Canal Zone, and all over the Faiyûm. Very numerous in the Oases of Kharga and Dakhla. Also found at El 'Arish in Sinai. Not recorded from the Nile Valley.

Only in the Spring and early Summer, there are no records between August and January.

Breeds in reedy or weedy pools, or evergrown stagnant drains. In fresh or brackish water containing up to 1 per cent of salt.

Enters houses and bites.

18. *Culex laticinctus, Edw.*—Common at Alexandria and less common at Cairo. Otherwise only known from Dissunis and 'Ain Kadeis in Sinai.

Mainly in August and September, absent in Spring and very scarce in early Summer.

A domestic species, breeding in tanks or other artificial collections of water near houses. Its occurrence at 'Ain Kadeis is a remarkable exception to its normal mode of life. Only found in fresh water.

19. *Culex Sinaiticus, Kirkp.*—Only known from Sinai, from several localities near the Palestine frontier, and at 'Ain Mûsa near Suez. Abundant in these places in August and September, but it has not been possible to visit them at any other times of the year.

Breed in all the available collections of water where it occurs, which comprise stagnant pools, both with and without weeds, and fast flowing streams.

This species bites man.

20. *Culex perexiguus, Theo.*—Common throughout Egypt as far South as Aswân. Also from Kharga Oasis, and El 'Arish in Sinai. Abundant throughout the year, but especially so in Autumn.

Mainly breeds in borrow-pits and other pools, both with or without water plants. Also in *saqia* pits, other pools, both with or without water-plants, stagnant drains and Canals, and old wells. Almost always in fresh water.

This species enters houses and bites.

21. *Culex laurenti, Newst.*—Very abundant throughout Egypt, but not recorded from the Oases or any of the desert regions.

Throughout the year, especially numerous in Autumn. Its breeding places are similar to those of C. perexiguus, except that it is also not uncommon in rice fields, and is rather more often found in brackish water.

This species bites man, though it does not appear often to enter houses.

22. *Culex pipiens, L.*—Extremely abundant throughout Egypt, also known from Kharga Oasis, and in Sinai from El 'Arish and a well East of Ismaïlia. Almost equally numerous throughout the year, perhaps at its maximum in Autumn.

Breeds in *saqia* pits and disused wells, cisterns etc. cess-pits and domestic utensils within houses. Also commonly in borrow-pits and pools of all types. Mainly in fresh, but occasionally in brackish water.

A very annoying species, to which belong the majority of mosquitœs that bite in houses in this Country. Although they bite mainly at night, they will also do that by day.

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN EGYPT.

Anophiline Mosquitoes.

Anopheles mauritianus.—May be neglected. It is not common and is said to be harmless.

Omitting for the moment the Oases, the Faiyûm, and the small area on the Western shores of the Bitter Lakes, the question as to the part played by rice cultivation in increasing malaria can be settled as soon as it is definitely ascertained whether A. Pharoensis is a carrier or not. This species breeds abundantly in rice fields, but if as has often been suggested, it is harmless, there can be no objection to rice cultivation in the Delta or Nile Valley, as A. multicolor which is a proved carrier of malaria, never breeds in rice fields in this Country. Although these two species are practically never found actually breeding together, there are unfortunately no large areas of Country in which both species do not occur, the settlement of this highly important question may, therefore, be a matter of some difficulty.

In parts of the Faiyûm, and near Faid on the Great Bitter Lake, A. Sergenti which is almost certainly a carrier, occurs in rice fields. It does not however appear to be common, and is probably not sufficiently numerous to be a source of much danger.

In the Oasis of Kharga however, and very probably in the other Oases, this species is abundant in the Autumn, and is most likely responsible for much of the malaria that occurs there, (though A. multicolor is also common).

As rice is one of the staple crops of the Oases, it is difficult to suggest any practical remedy. There is however an almost constant North wind during the Summer and Autumn,

and it might be possible to restrict rice cultivation for a considerable distance to the North of the town. The mosquitoes would not travel far against the wind, but probably the nights are often calm.

The two remaining species of Anopheles : A. rhodesiensis and A. superpictus are almost certainly restricted to desert regions and are unlikely to spread to the cultivated areas.

Culicine Mosquitoes.—Aedes (Stegomyia) argenteus is common in most towns in Egypt, and is potentially a very dangerous insect, being the carrier of Yellow Fever.

The possibilities of increased facilities of aerial transport introducing this disease into Egypt should not be overlooked.

Culex fatigans, a dangerous mosquito that has frequently been recorded from Egypt in error, can be stated positively not to occur."

Malaria.

Most of the cases of Malaria, notified to the Department, were discovered during the examination of policemen, ghaffirs and employees or when an epidemic form of the disease has attracted attention.

The number of cases of Malaria recorded by the Department cannot, therefore, be taken as a true index of the incidence of the disease in this country.

The Dpartment is still following the method of examination for enlarged spleen among children from two to 10 years of age in order to estimate the exact incidence of the disease.

The number of cases notified fo the whole country during 1924 was 2,448 as shown in the attached table ; of these 26 cases were brought from abroad to Port Saïd and Ismailia. The number of cases notified in the last five years is shown as follows :—

Year.	Malaria cases notified within the last five years.
1919	1,683
1920	1,870
1921	2,012
1922	1,078
1923	507

As shown by the following table, the increase of malaria in the country is due to the increase of the cases of that disease in Gebel el Asfar during this year :—

Year.	Malaria cases in Gebel el Asfar Area.
1918	—
1919	—
1920	10
1921	2
1922	—
1923	175
1924	1,646

As regards the seasonal incidence of malaria, the following graph (No. 1) shows that the incidence increases during the Nile flood in August and decreases in January and February.

This increase in Malaria is due to the high level of the Nile, resulting in infiltration of the adjacent land and flooding of low-lying areas.

The number of notified cases occurring in the Canal Zone and in Cairo has decreased. During certain periods when an increase of malaria has been noted in these localities, it has been found to be due to imported cases.

The following graph (No. 2) has been made to indicate the incidence of this disease.

TABLE XXII.—LIST OF CASES OF MALARIA IN EGYPT RECORDED DURING 1924.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Cairo	—		—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	2	9
Port Saïd	—	*2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ismaïlia	—	2	2	1	‡8	1	4	9	10	†17	24	*8	86
Damietta	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suez	7	9	5	4	2	9	14	19	6	6	11	10	102
Kôm Hamâda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rosetta	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	6
Kafr el Dawâr	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Abu Hommos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Damanhûr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	6
Ramleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Simbellawein	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Mit Ghamr	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Mansûra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dekerness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Faraskûr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Santa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kafr el Sheikh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Zefta	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Borollos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	24	16	54
Shebin el Kanater	—	—	—	—	190	211	198	194	184	224	200	245	1,646
Benha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Tûkh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Quesna	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	9
Zagazig	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	5
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Faiyûm	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	15
Minya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fashn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Beni Mazâr	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Abu Qerqas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abu Tig	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Luxor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kom Ombo	—	—	—	53	24	90	79	125	94	—	—	—	465
	14	14	9	60	226	318	303	355	309	280	273	287	2,448

* One of these cases is an imported case. † These are all imported cases. ‡ Seven of these are imported cases.

The Department distributed quinine gratuitously in all places where the disease occurred.

The following table XXIII.—shows the amount of quinine which was distributed in the differentareas in 1924 :—

Name of Locality.	Number of tablets. (5 grains).	Number of tablets. (2 grains).
The Oases	35,000	57,500
Gebel el Asfar	143,000	90,000
Canal Zone	5,000	—
Derr	700	1,600
Kom Ombo	1,300	1,700
Other localities	411,120	196,680
	596,120	347,480

Work carried out by the Malaria Commission during 1924.

The Government placed at the disposal of the Malaria Commission during the Financial year 1924–1925 a credit of L.E. 19,886 distributed as follows :—

Zone of work.	Fund.	Expenditure.
	L.E.	L.E.
Cairo and Suburbs	3,100	2,563
Provincial Towns	2,600	165
Canal Zone	6,120	2,845
Oases	1,080	1,139
Agricultural Areas	4,690	1,609
Mosquito Investigations	1,150	1,062
Distribution of fish	600	270
Printing of the report	100	23
Incidental Expenses	446	—
	19,886	9,676

The failure to spend the allotted credit was due to the delay in the approval of the Budget; consequently the assembly of the Commission for the distribution of the funds provided for malaria schemes was also delayed.

The prolonged formalities involved in most of the drainage schemes, such as the expropriation of lands and the substitution of culverts belonging to the Egyptian State Railways etc., is another reason for the failure to spend the allotted credit.

Cairo City.

The Main Drainage Department is undertaking the work necessary for combating Malaria in the city of Cairo and its suburbs as mentioned in last year's report. The Credit allotted for this area was put at the disposal of the said Department to carry out the following works.

L.E. 1,000 for the filling in of Government Birkas at Tora and Maâdi, the greater part of the work was accomplished in these two areas ; the reason why it was not completed was the difficulty encountered by the Main Drainage Department in transporting earth. The Ministry of Finance has in consequence, at the request of the Commission, authorised the Main Drainage Department to continue the work after March 31, 1925.

The sums spent in this connection amounted to L.E. 556 only.

L.E. 330 for Matarîya.—There were 6 birkas, situated at Tel el Hesn village near Matarîya, which were dangerous from a public health point of view as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The Commission decided to fill in these birkas and the work was carried out at a cost of L.E. 256 only.

L.E. 1,650.—This sum was Allotted for the covering in of the open drains at Gezîreh (Cairo). The work was completed and the amount expended did not exceed L.E. 1,632.

L.E. 120.—A birka situated at 'Arab el Mohammadi (Abbâsîya) belonged partly to the Government and partly to a private individual. The part belonging to the Government was completely filled in, the expenses amounting to L.E. 119. The Birka Law was applied to the remaining part and the Proprietor commenced to fill it in.

Provincial Towns.

L.E. 1,418 Damanhûr.—This sum was allotted to convert the drain and channel mentioned in last year's report into two drains covered with armed cement.

The Irrigation Department did not approve of the covering of these channels owing to a technical objection *i.e.* the difficulty of cleansing them should they become obstructed ;

that Department proposed that they should be left open and paved with armed cement in order that they might be easily cleansed.

The Department of Public Health and the Malaria Commission agreed to this procedure. For this reason, the work was not completed during the financial year, but it is hoped that it will be accomplished next year.

Tanta.—The Anti Malaria undertakings at Tanta Bandar are nearly completed. The only remaining work to be undertaken at the end of the year, is the control of accumulations of water at the Hydrants, near the Railway Station, which supply locomotives with water ; this water was found to flow in an open channel which traversed the surface of " made " land where a birka had previously existed ; the latter work was carried out by the Malaria Commission during the last two years. This channel is situated to the North of Tanta Station and to the West of the Railway line and extends to a distance of 30 metres from the filled in Birka.

This channel, when passing over the filled in Birka forms pools in which mosquito breeds. The Malaria Commission therefore suggested the covering in of this *misqa* and a sum of the Malaria Credit of Damanhûr was allotted for this work.

The work has not yet been carried out, but it is hoped that it will be completed next year.

L.E. 957 *Simbellawein.*—Many Government Birkas exist at Sembellawein Bandar. Of these three are most dangerous from a malaria point of view. The Malaria Commission allotted, for their filling in, a sum of L.E. 957 which was put at the disposal of the State Domains Administration ; this procedure is in accordance with the policy adopted by the Malaria Commission for the filling in of Government Birkas and is entrusted to Municipalities and Local Commissions Sections.

This policy consists in ascertaining whether the Birka is Government property or not through the medium of the State Domains Administration ; the amount of money required for its filling in is included in the Budget of the said Administration and is then placed at the disposal of the Municipality or Local Commission concerned ; the latter, after placing the work to public tender, will carry out the filling in by the employment of a contractor. When the Municipality or Local Commission certifies that the work has been satisfactorily accomplished, the State Domains Administration pays the necessary sum agreed upon to the Contractor and remains the proprietor of the birka land.

The Simbellawein Local Commission has not yet carried out the work.

L.E. 55 *Mansûra.*—Were allotted for the filling in of a small Government Birka near the station of the Delta Light Railways Co., but the work has not yet been carried out.

L.E. 170 *Asyût.*—There is a lowlying area belonging to the Government at Aysût opposite to the Ophthalmic Hospital, on which the Department desires to erect a shelter for the patients who attend this Hospital. The Commission has placed L.E. 170 at the disposal of the Inspector General of Irrigation, Upper Egypt, for the purpose of raising the level of this land.

The reasons why the funds allotted to Damanhûr, Simbellawein and Mansûra Bandars were not expended, the Municipalities state, are the lack of time and the large areas of stagnant water to be drained. The Municipalities Section state that it intends to commence the work early in the financial year 1925–1926.

Egyptian State Railways Administration.

The works carried out by this Administration for the purpose of the Anti-Malaria Campaign, were of the greatest assistance as regards the abolition of breeding grounds for mosquitoes ; 51,363 cubic metres of earth were transported with the object of filling in birkas and borrow-pits, earmarked as potential breeding grounds. The sum of L.E. 5,765 which was included in the Budget of the Administration was expended for the carrying out of this work.

The following table XXIV.—shows the situation of Birkas and Borrow-pits which were filled in :—

Name of Town.	Situation of Birka or Borrow-pit.	Number of Cubic Metres filled in.
Tanta	Between the main line and Defra Canal	243
Damanhûr	South of the Station	2,500
Shebîn el Kôm	Near the Station	6,000
Geneva	S.W. the Station	30,071
Desûq	W. of the crossing near the Kiosk No. 1	2,300
Zefta	Opposite to the old Zefta Station	3,600
Shebîn el Kanâter ...	Completion of the filling in of the Birka	200
Kafr Saqr	Near the Station	296
Mît Ghamr	Near the outlayers Post No. 4 ...	776
Desûnes...	Near the Station	3,740
Qotûr	Near the Station	1,367

I.—Canal Area.

Drainage of the area between Kubri and Shallûfa. A sum of L.E. 5,300 was allotted for the drainage of this area situated between Kilos 135 and 146 on the Suez Canal and between Kilos 198 and 209·5 on the Sweet Water Canal.

The draining of the water of this zone has necessitated the construction of new drains amounting to 14,995 metres in extent ; three of these are main-drains discharging into the Suez Canal.

The total area of the filled in Birkas and marshy lands was 700 feddans.

The first Circle of Irrigation began the work on February 10, and by the end of the first week of March, 1924 a large area of marshy land was drained.

It was a very difficult task to drain this land owing to its water logged condition ; it was necessary to reach the compact stratum and begin by draining the water in this situation ; to accomplish this the drains had to be deepened to the required level. For this reason the work could not be completed before the beginning of 1925. The drains were stone faced and a syphon was put under the Suez Sweet Water Canal. In order to free this area from all breeding grounds the Malaria Commission came to an agreement with the Suez Canal Company to drain all marshy lands belonging to the Company in this area.

II.—Ezbet el Kab.

Some fishermen had erected a number of huts on some low lying land near Port Saïd on the shore of Manzala Lake. When rain falls, this area is turned into a swamp and breeding grounds are formed ; the locality, is therefore, rendered unhealthy on account of mosquitoes. For these reasons, it was decided that the level of this lowlying land should be raised. L.E. 100 was allotted for the work, but it was found later that this sum was not sufficient to meet the expense of transporting soil to this area ; it was, also discovered that the actual area was far more extensive than was at first estimated, it was, therefore, proposed to include a sum of L.E. 850 in next year's budget for the purpose of carrying out this work.

III.—Maintenance of Malaria works in the Canal Zone.

A sum of L.E. 400 was placed this year, at the disposal of the Department of Public Health for the cleansing of the drains constructed in the localities of Kubri and Abu Gamûs ; vegetation grows in these drains preventing the proper flow of water and in consequence they become good breeding grounds for mosquitoes. An Overseer was appointed for each of these areas at a daily wage of P.T. 20 per day two labourers were also employed, each receiving P.T. 10 per day. The overseer was instructed, in addition to his duty of controlling the labourers, to issue quinine both for the prevention and the cure of malaria. The number of quinine tablets issued was 5,000.

At the end of 1924, it was found that the number of labourers appointed for the kubri area was not sufficient owing to the large number of drains ; eight more men were, therefore employed in addition. A sum of L.E. 320 was placed at the disposal of the Main Drainage Department for the up-keep of the drains and their efficient cleansing.

IV.—The drainage of an Area of Lake Manzala opposite to Kantara.

The Malaria Commission drained, during the war a large area of Lake Manzala, 6,300 feddans in extent, to the West of Kantara Station, by throwing a barrier across that portion of the lake ; the cost of this work amounted to L.E. 10,000 which was distributed over several years.

Anophelene Mosquitoes which were previously plentiful in this district have now become rare. It was discovered during the last few years that some Arabs had secretly cultivated parts of this land ; in order to irrigate it they had adopted the practice of cutting the bank of the sweet water canal supplying Port Saïd. The area of land cultivated in this way amounted to more than 2,000 feddans. The cultivation of these areas in this manner converts them into anopheline breeding grounds ; owing to easy communications between this country and Syria and Palestine which are known to be infected with malaria, there is considerable danger from this state of affairs. For this reason and also on acount of the economic value of the land to the Government, the Administration of the State Domains proposed to make use of it either by cultivating or by leasing it.

The P.H.D. was consulted on the matter, and, acting on its proposal, a Committee was formed, consisting of delegates from the following bodies :—

The Malaria Commission, The Irrigation Department, the State Domains Administration and the Department of Public Health. The duty delegated to this Committee was to investigate this area and to draw up a scheme of measures for improvement. The Committee visited the locality and draw up an important report copies of which were distributed to the Departments concerned. It recommended the execution of the schemes as drawn up by the State Domains Administration. If this proposal is agreed to in principle, the following measures will be adopted :—

1. The State Domains Administration will ask for permission from the Ministry of Public Works to irrigate an area of 6,300 feddans permanently.

2. The State Domains Administration will ask the Ministry of Finance to write to the Canal Co. and propose permanent irrigation of this area and come if possible to an agreement with the said company on this question.

3. The State Domains Administration will have to take the following steps :—

(*a*) An estimate will require to be drawn up of the necessary expenditure entailed in reclaiming this area at Government expense, or for the purpose of renting it or disposing of it by sale.

(*b*) To draw up in consultation with the Departments of Irrigation and Public Health, the conditions necessary in the case of the State Domains Administration cultivating, renting or selling this area respectively.

Even if the Committee's proposal is agreed to, exchange of correspondence in connection with the scheme will involve a considerable time ; as the present methods of Irrigation and drainage at Kantara are a menace to Public Health, the Committee considers that the State Domains should proceed to carry out the following works :—

(*a*) To fill in the pits near the East side of the bank surrounding the said area.

(*b*) To instal pipes provided with sluice gates under the bank at the commencement of drainage channels to control the water flowing into them.

(*c*) To fill in or cover all wells in order to prevent them from becoming breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

(*d*) To fill in all trenches, canals and pits where water accumulates and is unable to drain away.

It will be necessary to appoint an overseer who should reside at Kantara, to regularly inspect these works as they are being carried out.

This report is now being studied by the Ministries and Departments concerned.

Oases.

Only a few malaria works still remain to be carried out in Siwa and Kharga Oases other than the works of maintenance.

The following amounts were allotted for the malaria works in the Oases.

L.E. 500 for Siwa Oases for expenditure on :

1. Constructing new subsidiary drains.

2. Improving the water tanks erected for storing water for the inhabitants, near springs and wells in order to prevent the formation of breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

3. Constructing a main drain for the purpose of draining water from all private drains in Abu Said area.

4. Filling in some pits.

All the above mentioned works were carried out.

Kharga Oases.

1. Upkeep of the manholes constructed on Ein el Sheikh and Biukhra drains.

2. Making some repairs in Biukhra drain.

3. Filling in of the birka known by the name of Birket Sequt.

The total cost of these works amounted to L.E. 441.

Dakhla Oases.

Prophylactic measures against malaria were instituted for the first time in this Oasis during the year. These measures consisted in the distribution of quinine for the prevention and cure of the disease as is carried out in all places where malaria exists.

Rice growing was restricted around the villages so that a distance of at least 500 metres intervened between the rice fields and habitations as is carried out in the Kharga Oases.

The Commission also allotted a sum of L.E. 200 to fill in some birkas at Mût el Hendaw and El Hamra ; L.E. 195 of this sum were expended for this purpose.

Agricultural Areas.

The most important agricultural area dealt with by the Commission during the year was the el Gebel Asfar Zone previously referred to in last year's report ; this was undertaken on account of the large amount of malaria occurring among the inhabitants of the Sewage Farm and of the villages of Marg and Qalag. The disease was also widespread among the patients and staff of the Khanka Lunatic Asylum; the number of cases recorded was 655; of these 382 were among patients and 273 among the staff. The filling in of the Birka mentioned in last year's report was suspended as it was found that it did not lead to the desired object, namely, the prevention of the appearance of infiltration water in another lowlying area.

A committee was then formed, at the request of the Department of Public Health composed of Delegates from the Departments of Public Health, Irrigation and Main Drainage to examine the question from every point of view. The Committee drew up a detailed report in which it redommended the taking of certain measures ; it had previously carried out chemical and bacteriological investigations which proved that all waters emanating from this source were not contaminated.

The following are the measures suggested by the committee :—

1. To construct a drain for draining the waters of this Birka into the Belbeis Drain ; it should pass through the Akrisha Birka in order to drain this also. The drain should begin at a distance of 250 meters from the agricultural land in order to ensure purification of the infiltration water before flowing out into the drain.

2. To construct an embankment at the edge of the farm opposite to the Birka. This embankment should be 5 metres at the base and two metres at the top, in order to prevent any possibility of surface drainage proceeding into the drain, as the farm labourers have a habit of draining the excess of water which is sewage polluted from the agricultural land, direct into the birka by means of small surface channels.

3. A delegate of the Department of Public Health should inspect the farm from time to time in order to ascertain that the proposed scheme is working efficiently.

The Committee should also assemble from time to time to discuss hygienic questions in connection with the farm ; samples of water should be taken for chemical examination when pollution is suspected, as the results of Bacteriological examination of water in such circumstances is not conclusive.

4. To increase the area of the farm in proportion to the quantity of water conducted to it by the sewage disposal system of Cairo.

The Department of Public Health added the following suggestions :—

1. The Ministry of Public Works should begin as soon as possible to make full investigations as to the level of infiltration water on the farm land and the land in its vicinity in order to formulate plans for the drain which is proposed to be constucted.

2. To leave an area of at least 500 metres free from plantation between this drain and the farm boundaries ; this may necessitate the alteration of these boundaries.

3. To prevent the formation of any pits resulting from the constuction of a bank round the farm land.

4. Fixing a sluice-gate where the new drain enters Bilbeis drain. This gate will enable the new drain to be closed should its contents be temporarily polluted, and so prevent pollution of the water in the Bilbeis drain.

Should such a condition arise, necessary measures could be taken to sterilize the contents of the new drain.

5. To plant a row of trees, such as the Eucalyptus, around the farm.

6. The Ministry of Public Works must make the necessary arrangements in the Budget for El Gebel el Asfar, for the creation of a post of Medical Officer. This Medical Officer will be attached to the Department of Public Health and will be entrusted with the control of the sanitary condition of the farm as well as the health of its staff.

7. The Department of Public Health considers it unnecessary to spend any further sums of money at present to increase the number of infiltration basins at present existing on the Farm of Gebel el Asfar.

In order to mitigate the difficulties of the present state of affairs until the construction of the drain, the Committee suggested that the following steps should be taken :—

1. To drain the water of the birka into the desert in order to dry the lowlying parts.

2. To remove grass from the edges of the birka and the land of the farm.

3. To drain the remaining water by means of channels, which will be specially constucted for this purpose, and in which kerosene oil will be put once every ten days.

4. To stock the birka with fish.

5. To appoint a Medical Officer to supervise the inhabitants of the farm and to undertake their treatment when suffering from Malaria and other diseases.

6. To distribute quinine.

As the disease appeared in most places in this area, the Department of Public Health proposed that a survey of all mosquito breeding grounds existing there, should be made. As a result of this, the following places were found to be breeding grounds :—

I.—Marg Village.

1. The lowlying areas on both sides of the Saltuhia Canal become inundated when this canal is full of water, and are then converted into marshy land.

2. Stagnant water remains in the bottom of the Canal after it has been closed.

3. Borrow-pits exist on both sides of the Railway line from Ezbet el Nakhl to Marg and from Marg to Kalag; they contain small collections of water in which herbs and grass grow.

4. Some unused saquias.

The percentage of enlarged spleens among the inhabitants was 19 per cent.

II.—Qalag.

1. A small pond at a distance of 50 metres from the area situated between a private drain and belbeis drain.

2. Fosses of the latrines of mosques which become full of stagnant water, and in addition the wells stituated in these mosques.

The percentage of enlarged spleens among the inhabitants of this village was 31 per cent.

III.—Khanka.

1. Lowlying land situated to the south of the village which becomes inundated with in filtration water during the Nile Flood.

2. A large birka situated to the West of the Station and the north of the village.

IV.—Abu Za'bal.

1. A great number of birkas, some of which belong to the inhabitants and others to the Government, situated in the vicinity of the course of a proposed drain which it is intended to construct for the purpose of draining the Gebel el Asfar Birka.

2. Three birkas in the middle of quarries in which prisoners work.

Percentage of enlarged spleens among the inhabitants of this village is 11 per cent.

In view of this state of affairs, the Department of Public health asked the Malaria Commission to take the necessary steps for drawing up a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the water existing in all parts of this area. The Malaria Commission requested the Irrigation Department to take the necessary action and the question is now under consideration by this Department.

The Abu Zabal Birkas and the disused saquias in the proximity of the above-mentioned villages were stocked with fish; the E.S.R. Administration and the Prisons Department were approached as regards the precautions to be taken with the birkas belonging to them.

The construction of the drain proposed by the Committee was commenced. The Marg and Abu Za'bal railway line was deviated at Abu Za'bal Station in order to construct a new low level culvert, but the delay due to Administrative formalities and to the expropriation of the land, required for this purpose, caused the postponement of the work until February 15, 1925.

The work of excavation as regards the drain is being rapidly carried out; the lowering of the culvert has begun and will soon be completed.

The cost of this work was estimated at L.E. 4,500, but only L.E. 1,556 of this amount has been expended during the year.

V.—Derr.

A sum of L.E. 90 was allotted for the up-keep of the works carried out by the Malaria Commission at Derr. These works comprise the removal of vegetation and grass from wells and saquias, the filling in of small pits in which mosquitoes breed and the stocking with fish of these breeding grounds. An overseer and a labourer were appointed for this purpose; in addition, they were entrusted with the distribution of quinine for the prevention and cure of the disease.

VI.—Saft el Enab.

Nothing was accomplished in this village owing to the delay resulting from expropriation formalities.

A sum of L.E. 350 was earmarked for this work, but nothing of it was expended.

Distribution of Fish.

A sum of L.E. 600 was allotted for the purpose and placed at the disposal of this Department. Two labourers were engaged for this work.

The birkas are being stocked with two varieties of fish ; the latter are also being placed in wells and abondoned saquias situated in the interior of Mûdirîya towns, markazes, bandars and all towns with local or village Commissions or sanitary outposts : birkas situated at a distance of 500 metres from the boundaries of these localities are similarly treated.

37,200 Bolti fish were put in 78 birkas covering an area of 386,945 square metres.

The other variety of fish is the Cypronoden which is brought from the Manzala Lake near Port Said. These fish being removed from salt water, must first be acclimatized in fresh water after which they can be transferred to birkas and wells.

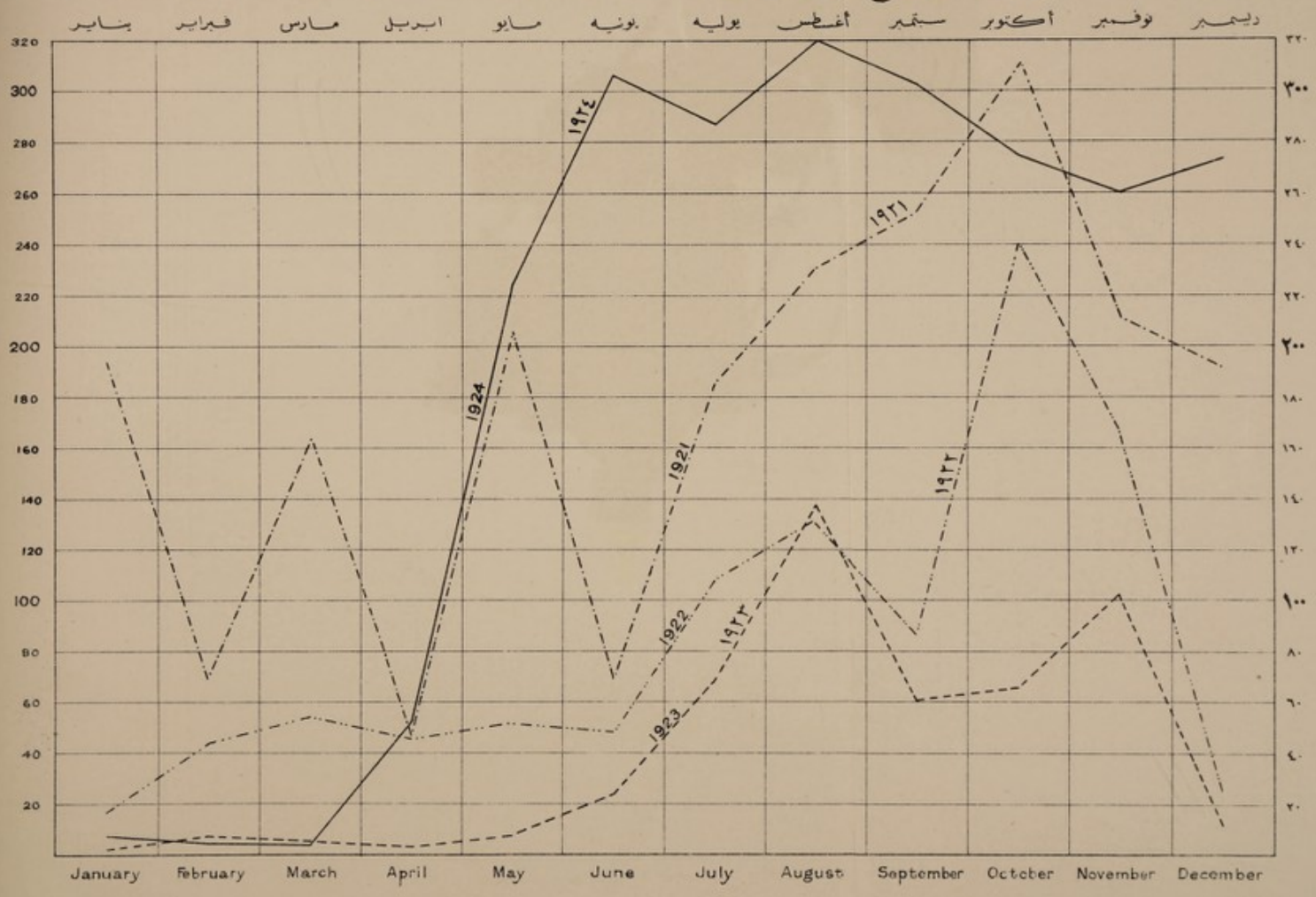
16,620 Cypronoden fish were distributed in 43 birkas covering 159,300 square metres in area.

Annexed to the Public Health
Annual Report for 1924

ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

Graph N°1 of Malaria Cases recorded during the years 1921, 1922, 1923 & 1924 throughout Egypt.

الرسم التخطيطى رقم ١ عن اصابات الملاريا التى قيدت فى سنى
١٩٢١, ١٩٢٢, ١٩٢٣, ١٩٢٤ فى جميع انحاء القطر



5 of E 27/533

مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٣

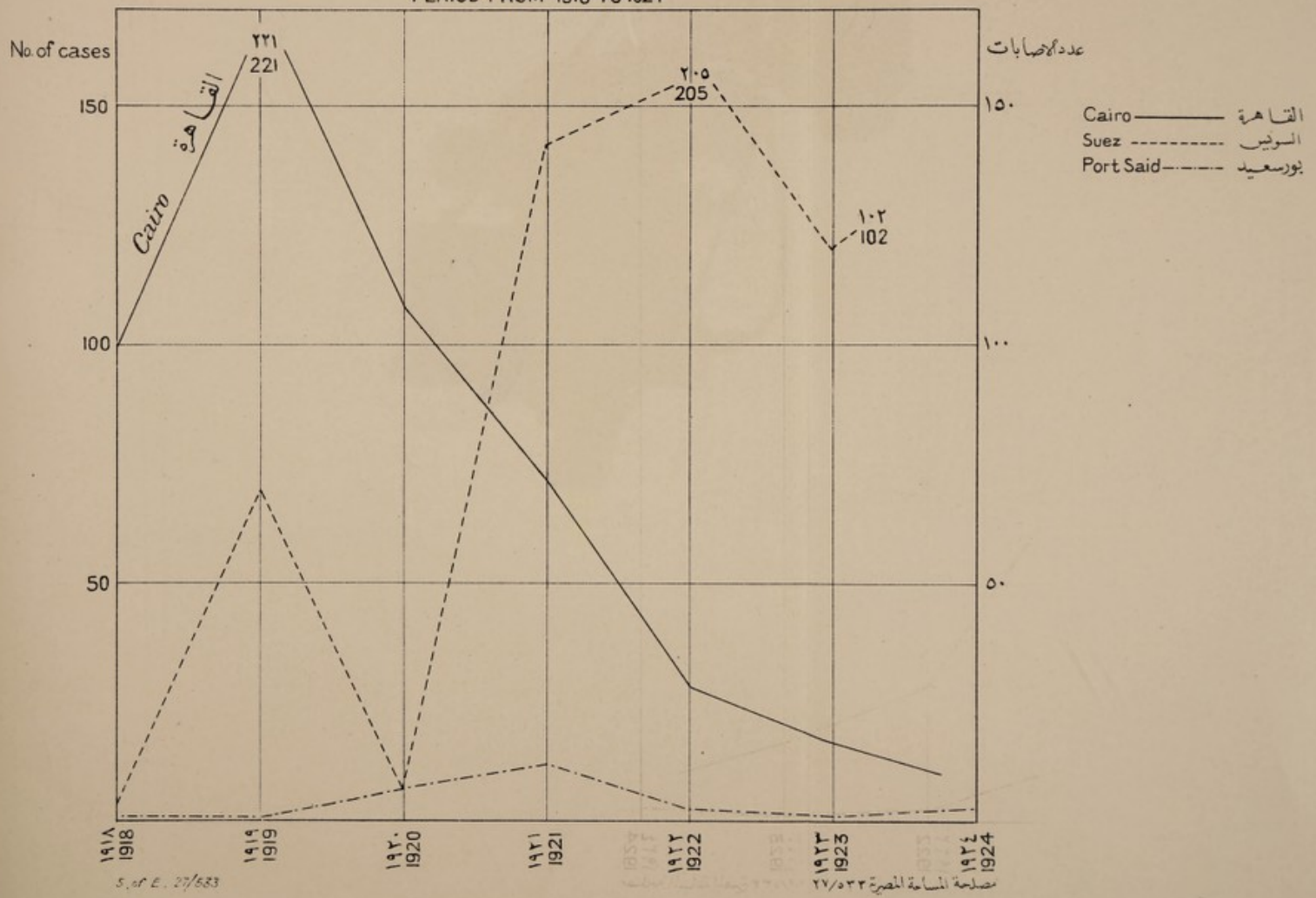
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Annexed to the Public Health
Annual Report for 1924

ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

الرسم رقم ٢ عن اصابات الملاريا فى القاهرة وفى منطقة القنال من سنة ١٩١٨ الى سنة ١٩٢٤

GRAPH No. 2 OF MALARIA CASES OCCURRING IN CAIRO AND THE CANAL ZONE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1918 TO 1924



S. of E. 27/583

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٨٣

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FRONTIERS MEDICAL SECTION.

This Section was detached from the Frontiers Administration and attached to this Department with effect from April 1, 1924.

The Budget provision for 1924 –1925 amounted to L.E. 18,690 as compared with 18,728 in 1923–1924. This amount includes grants for repairs and erection of new buildings.

The number of in-patients treated in the F.D.A. Section Hospitals was 1932 an increase of 120 over the previous year.

The number of out-patients 66,771 shows an increase of 1,721 over the 1923 figure.

The seven dispensaries did good work during the year. The number of patients treated being 20,205.

The number of operations performed during the year was 637 of which 570 were reported successful, 57 relieved and 10 not improved.

3,096 persons were vaccinated of which number 2,755 are reported successful, the remaining 341 were revaccinated.

In pursuance of instructions issued with regard to persons entering Egypt by the Western and Southern Frontiers 2,036 persons were medically examined, vaccinated and deloused.

Malaria incidence in F.D. Areas shows a decline though not very marked. This subject as presumed, will be dealt with in the report of the Anti-Malaria expert. Statistics are hereunder mentioned.

ANNUAL GENERAL RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS AERAS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

POPULATION.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	per 1000.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	per 1000.
74,278	3,259	6	3,265	43	2,032	4	2,036	27.5

INFANT MORTALITY.

From 0 to 1 year.	From 1 to 10 years.	PROPORTION PER-CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.		
		Deaths under 1 year.		From 1 to 10 years.
		To births.	To deaths.	To deaths.
502	485	15.4	24.6	23.8

COMPARATIVE LIST.

	1923	1924
In-patients	1,812	1,932
Out-patients	65,050	66,771
Operations :—		
Successful	523	570
Relieved	45	57
Not improved	7	10
	575	537
Vaccinations :—		
Successful	—	2,755
Unsuccessful	—	341
	3,063	3,096
Eye Diseases	13,526	12,168
Venereal Diseases	861	304
Infectious-Diseases :—		
Malaria	862	777
Small pox	1	7
Measles	116	119
Diphtheria	—	3
Typhoid	2	5
Typhus	1	21

Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the Year 1924.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1924 was 804,200 consisting of 734,500 Egyptians and 69,700 Foreigners.

The District distribution of this population has been calculated as follows :—

Districts.	Population.	
Mûsky	24,900	
Bâb el Sha'rîya	68,700	
Ezbekîya	59,800	
'Abdin	62,900	
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	
Helwân	11,700	(42,370)*
Khalifa	57,300	
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	
Gamâlîya	66,800	
Shubra	88,600	
Bulâq	98,700	
Old Cairo	34,200	
Wâyli	78,400	
Total Cairo City	804,200	(834,870)*

* This total includes all the villages of Helwân district.
These villages, estimated by the Statistical Department to have a population of 30,670 depend on Giza Mudiria as regards registration of births and deaths but are dealt with by Cairo Inspectorate for all public health purposes. The Inspectorate's zymotic charts are therefore based on the total population of 834,870, but the comparative mid-year population and vital statistics table (Table IV) is calculated on the figure 804,200 for the reasons already stated in our Annual Report of 1919.

(*b*) Births.

During 1924, 41,540 births occurred in Cairo. The annual birth-rate was therefore 51·6 per thousand of population as compared with 52·2 in the previous year. Of this total 40,858 were Egyptians and 682 non-Egyptians.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1924 the mean annual birth-rate was 50·6, the highest rate during this period being 53·5 in 1922 and the lowest in 1920 with 47·3 per thousand of population.

The highest District birth-rate in 1924 was in Boulaq where there were 65·1 births per thousand of population whilst the lowest rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 35·5.

Still births.—During 1924 : 1,146 children were born dead, of these 1,137 were of Egyptian and 9 were of non-Egyptian parentage. This gives a rate of 2·8 still-births per hundred births as compared with 2·9 in 1923.

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

Districts.	1924		1923		1922	
	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.
Mûsky	957	38·4	1,003	40·8	1,055	43·6
Bâb el Sha'riya	3,435	50·0	3,482	51·6	3,584	54·1
Ezbekiya	2,126	35·5	2,142	36·2	2,222	47·4
Darb el Ahmar	3,292	46·0	3,302	46·9	3,292	47·4
'Abdin	2,338	37·2	2,455	39·5	2,612	42·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	4,208	52·1	4,073	51·2	4,196	53·6
Helwân	443	37·9	432	37·2	446	38·8
Khalifa	3,233	56·4	3,254	58·0	3,262	59·1
Gamâliya	3,529	52·8	3,527	53·7	3,597	61·6
Shubra	5,219	58·9	5,014	57·8	4,844	57·1
Bulâq	6,429	65·1	6,404	66·1	6,446	68·0
Old Cairo	2,178	63·7	2,246	66·8	2,086	63·0
Wâyli	4,153	53·0	3,975	51·6	3,954	52·2
Total Cairo City	41,540	51·6	41,309	52·2	41,596	53·5

(c) Deaths.

During 1924 a total of 27,797 deaths occurred in Cairo, of these however 676 were deaths of non-residents, leaving 27,121 for Cairo proper.

This gives an annual death-rate of 33·7 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 35·6 for 1923 and 34·3 for 1922.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual rate was 34·1 per thousand with a maximum during the period of 36·3 in 1920 and a minimum of 30·8 in 1921.

The lowest mortality occurred in Helwân with a death-rate of 23·8 per thousand of population as against 25·9 per thousand in Ezbekîya in 1923 and 22·7 in 1922 also in Ezbekîya.

The highest District mortality was in Old Cairo with a death-rate of 45·7 per thousand of population as compared with 49·0 in 1923 and 46·4 in 1922.

Out of the total number of 27,121 for Cairo proper 26.523 were deaths of Egyptians and 598 of non-Egyptians.

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

Districts.	1924		1923		1922	
	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
Mûsky	666	26·7	694	28·2	679	28·1
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,104	30·6	2,327	34·5	2,153	32·5
Ezbekiya	1,495	25·0	1,532	25·9	1,460	22·7
Darb el Ahmar	2,243	31·4	2,260	32·1	2,215	31·9
'Abdin	1,649	26·2	1,734	27·9	1,804	29·3
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,569	31·8	2,608	32·8	2,622	33·5
Helwân	279	23·8	318	27·4	280	24·3
Khalifa	2,134	37·2	2,091	37·3	2,233	40·4
Gamâliya	2,261	33·8	2,454	37·3	2,120	36·3
Shubra	3,274	36·9	3,192	36·8	2,962	35·0
Bulâq	4,176	42·3	4,586	47·3	4,140	43·7
Old Cairo	1,562	45·7	1,645	49·0	1,536	46·4
Wâyli	2,709	34·5	2,715	35·2	2,482	32·7
Total Cairo City	27,121	33·7	28,156	35·6	26,692	34·3

Chart I shows the maximum minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1919–1923 with the weekly death-rates for 1924.

(*d*) Infantile Mortality.

9,980 children under one year of age died during 1924 giving an infantile mortality of 240 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 230 in 1923 and 239 in 1922.

In addition there were 130 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo and who died in various public institutions.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual infantile mortality rate was 237 per thousand births.

The highest rate during this period was 255 in 1920 and the lowest 220 in 1921 per thousand births.

As regards the various districts of the city the lowest infantile mortality rate occurred in Helwân with 160 infantile deaths per thousand births. Of the 9,980 deaths of children under the age of one year occurring in 1924, 9,898 were deaths of Egyptian and 82 of non Egyptian infants.

Table III.—District Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.

Districts.	1924	1923	1922
Mûsky	201	260	203
Bâb el Sha'riya	220	219	215
Ezbekîya	193	181	189
Darb el Ahmar	243	234	238
'Abdîn	216	215	240
Saiyeda Zeinab	221	185	218
Helwân	160	236	186
Khalîfa	251	235	248
Gamalîya	227	231	211
Shubra	248	229	238
Bulâq	275	264	273
Old Cairo	290	295	356
Wâyli	242	226	229
Total Cairo City	240	230	239

Chart II shows the weekly infantile death-rates for 1924 as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean weekly rates for the period 1919–1923 per 100 births.

Chart III shows the principal causes of infantile deaths in 1924.

Chart IV shows the relationship between infantile mortality from diarrhoea and temperature.

The temperature curves shown are two :—

The minimum temperature and the average maximum temperature.

See the note on Summer Diarrhoea in Infancy in the Inspectorate's Report of 1923.

Table IV Comparative Mid-year Population and Vital Statistics of Cairo from 1911–1924.

Table V Population and Vital Statistics of the various Districts of Cairo for 1924.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO, 1911 TO 1924.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rates 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	31,655	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
1921	765,200	23,563	30·8	8,109	220	36,914	48·2
1922	777,500	26,692	34·3	9,954	239	41,596	53·5
1923	791,000	28,156	35·6	9,495	230	41,309	52·2
1924	804,200	27,121	33·7	9,980	240	41,540	51·6

TABLE V.—THE POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1924.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	24,900	666	26·7	957	38·4	192	201
Bâb el Sha'rîya	68,700	2,104	30·6	3,435	50·0	755	220
Ezbekîya	59,800	1,495	25·0	2,126	35·5	410	193
'Abdîn	62,900	1,649	26·2	2,338	37·2	505	216
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	2,569	31·8	4,208	52·1	932	221
Khalîfa	57,300	2,134	37·2	3,233	56·4	813	251
Helwân	11,700	279	23·8	443	37·9	71	160
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	2,243	31·4	3,292	46·0	799	243
Gamâlîya	66,800	2,261	33·8	3,529	52·8	801	227
Shubra...	88,600	3,274	36·9	5,219	58·9	1,294	248
Bulâq	98,700	4,176	42·3	6,429	65·1	1,770	275
Old Cairo	34,200	1,562	45·7	2,178	63·7	632	290
Wâyli	78,400	2,709	34·5	4,153	53·0	1,006	242
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	804,200	27,121	33·7	41,540	51·6	9,980	240

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

General.

The total of all infectious diseases reported during 1924 was 4,220 which includes 152 cases coming from outside Cairo so that the total for Cairo proper was 4,068 as compared with 4,674 in 1923.

Out of this total, 2,190, with a mortality of 666, were cases belonging to the eight principal diseases. The remainder include 949 cases of influenza, 403 of whooping cough, 202 of mumps, 17 of tetanus, 2 of malta fever, 52 of puerperal fever, 218 of chicken pox and 35 of rabies.

The rate per thousand of population for the eight principal diseases was 2,623 as compared with 3,880 in 1923 while the ratio of deaths to cases was 30·4 per cent as against 30·9 per cent in the previous year.

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

Small-pox.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1924 was 205 as against 28 cases in the previous year, or 0·245 case per thousand of population.

There were 51 deaths from this disease, 36 of which were diagnosed after death. The death-rate per thousand of population was 0·061 and the ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 24·9 per cent. *See* Table X with Fig. II and Chart V.

It will be gathered from these figures that the disease assumed epidemic form this year

The disease was introduced from Embaba. The first case appeared in Ezbekiya District on February 26, and the last case occurred on September 22, 1924.

The ages of the persons attacked by the disease afford some indication of the manner in which vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officers of the Qisms during the preceding 5 years. Out of the total of 205 cases, 29 only were below 5 years of age.

Incidence of Small-pox cases according to ages :—

Under one year	10
From 1 to 5 years	19
,, 5 to 10 ,, ...	22
,, 10 to 15 ,, ...	32
,, 15 to 25 ,, ...	67
,, 25 up	55
Total	205

The Districts most affected were Bulâq 1,47 cases, 'Abdin 47 and Ezbekiya 30.

An analysis of the incidence of Small-pox in Cairo during the past 15 years is interesting as it shows a tendency to periodicity of the epidemic, the period being 5 years.

From the following list, it will be seen that the disease assumed epidemic form in 1909 1914, this latter epidemic having started at the end of 1913 ; 1919 this epidemic extending into the beginning of the year 1920 ; and 1924. The year 1916 constitutes an exception.

Cases occurred in Cairo during the past 15 years :—

1909	453
1910	34
1911	53
1912	68
1913	276
1914	983
1915	59
1916	277
1917	48
1918	35
1919	1,455
1920	157
1921	5
1922	24
1923	28
1924	205

The epidemic was less severe than previous epidemics, possibly on the account of the energetic measures that were taken as regards vaccinations. 27,614 vaccinations were performed of persons in the neighbourhood of cases and of persons who might be likely to come in contact with cases of the disease and distribute it widely.

Two vaccinating units were organized consisting each of a medical officer from the Inspectorate and a *sa'i*.

Vaccinations were carried out from 5 to 7 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m. in *cafés* frequented by Berberines and thus large numbers of this potentially dangerous class of the population were immunized against the disease.

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1924.

YEAR.	Eight Principal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total Number of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from the Eight Principal Diseases.	Ratio of Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rates of Eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths of Eight Principal Diseases to Cases recorded per cent of Population.
1914	4,878	405	5,283	1,610	6·722	2·218	33·0
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7·831	3·224	41·1
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9·150	3·832	41·8
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	9·746	2·146	37·4
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10·535	4·328	41·1
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11·659	5·051	43·3
1920	4,838	2,144	6,982	1,493	6·155	1·899	30·9
1921	2,026	2,733	4,759	599	2·550	0·754	29·6
1922	2,555	2,185	4,740	850	3·165	1·053	33·3
1923	3,189	1,485	4,674	986	3·883	1·200	30·9
1924	2,190	1,878	4,220	666	2·623	0·797	30·4

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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	24,900	54	2·168	17	0·682	31·5
Bâb el Sha'rîya	68,700	90	1·310	23	0·334	25·5
Ezbekîya	59,800	235	3·929	41	0·685	17·4
'Abdîn	62,900	241	3·831	51	0·810	21·2
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	240	2·973	75	0·929	31·2
Khalîfa	57,300	125	2·181	58	1·012	46·4
Helwân	42,370	70	1·652	11	0·259	15·7
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	102	1·426	34	0·475	33·3
Gamâlîya	66,800	80	1·197	38	0·568	47·5
Shubra	88,600	271	3·058	73	0·823	26·9
Bulâq...	98,700	255	2·583	111	1·124	43·5
Old Cairo	34,200	95	2·777	58	1·695	61·0
Wâyli	78,400	332	4·234	76	0·969	20·2
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	834,870	2,190	2·623	666	0·797	30·4

TABLE VIII.—EIGHT PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1924.

Estimated mid-year population in 1920=785,941.
" " " 1921=794,225.
" " " 1922=807,090.
" " " 1923=821,230.
" " " 1924=834,870.

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.
Small-pox	1920	157	0·199	50	0·063	31·8
	1921	5	0·006	1	0·001	20·0
	1922	24	0·029	10	0·012	41·7
	1923	28	0·034	13	0·015	46·4
	1924	205	0·245	51	0·061	24·9
Measles	1920	1,325	1·685	404	0·514	30·5
	1921	282	0·355	108	0·135	38·3
	1922	982	1·216	332	0·411	33·8
	1923	1,418	1·726	452	0·550	31·8
	1924	175	0·209	53	0·063	30·3
Scarlet fever	1920	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
	1921	66	0·083	2	0·002	3·0
	1922	68	0·084	2	0·002	2·9
	1923	29	0·035	3	0·003	11·1
	1924	82	0·098	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1920	329	0·418	77	0·097	23·4
	1921	438	0·551	124	0·156	28·3
	1922	418	0·517	146	0·180	34·9
	1923	619	0·753	194	0·236	31·3
	1924	711	0·851	243	0·291	34·2
Typhoid fever	1920	925	1·176	215	0·273	23·2
	1921	669	0·842	151	0·190	22·6
	1922	859	1·064	226	0·280	26·3
	1923	969	1·179	242	0·294	25·0
	1924	901	1·079	253	0·303	28·1
Typhus fever	1920	1,606	2·043	705	0·897	43·9
	1921	385	0·484	200	0·251	51·9
	1922	183	0·226	124	0·153	67·8
	1923	112	0·136	77	0·093	68·7
	1924	107	0·128	60	0·071	56·1
Relapsing fever	1920	429	0·545	23	0·029	5·4
	1921	167	0·210	8	0·010	4·8
	1922	13	0·016	4	0·004	30·8
	1923	2	0·002	—	—	—
	1924	1	0·001	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1920	28	0·035	15	0·019	53·4
	1921	14	0·017	5	0·006	35·7
	1922	8	0·009	6	0·007	75·0
	1923	12	0·014	5	0·006	41·7
	1924	8	0·009	6	0·007	75·0
TOTALS	1920	4,838	6·155	1,493	1·899	30·9
	1921	2,026	2·550	599	0·754	26·9
	1922	2,555	3·165	850	1·053	33·3
	1923	3,189	3·883	986	1·200	30·9
	1924	2,190	2·623	666	0·797	30·4

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1924.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	SMALL-POX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.	
		Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mûsky	24,900	9	6	—	—	1	1	6	3	25	4	6	—	6	3	1	—	54	17
Bâb el Sha'riya	68,700	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	42	9	2	—	35	12	4	1	90	23
Ezbekiya	59,800	30	4	1	—	1	1	4	2	124	24	18	—	47	7	10	3	235	41
'Abdîn	62,900	47	8	—	—	—	—	6	5	99	26	19	—	63	12	7	0	241	51
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	7	1	—	—	1	1	10	4	80	25	4	—	114	38	24	6	240	75
Khalîfa	57,300	2	1	—	—	—	—	14	12	40	16	—	—	57	25	12	4	125	58
Helwân	42,370	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	26	6	6	—	34	3	1	—	70	11
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	36	10	1	—	40	15	10	5	102	34
Gamâliya	66,800	3	1	—	—	1	—	15	6	26	10	—	—	21	10	14	11	80	38
Shubra	88,600	11	2	—	—	—	—	8	6	113	27	5	—	108	34	26	4	271	73
Bulâq	98,700	59	22	—	—	—	—	9	4	87	47	1	—	59	29	40	9	255	111
Old Cairo	34,200	8	3	—	—	1	1	3	1	28	20	—	—	40	23	15	10	95	58
Wâyli	78,400	17	2	—	—	3	2	19	11	175	29	20	—	87	32	11	—	332	76
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	834,870	205	51	1	—	8	6	107	60	901	253	82	—	711	243	175	53	2,190	666
Extra urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	53	2	1	—	12	1	6	—	98	3
TOTALS	228	51	1	—	8	6	110	60	954	255	83	—	723	244	181	53	2,288	669	

TABLE X.—SMALL-POX CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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	24,900	9	0·361	6	0·240	66·7
Bâb el Sha'riya	68,700	6	0·087	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	59,800	30	0·501	4	0·066	13·3
'Abdîn	62,900	47	0·747	8	0·127	17·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	7	0·086	1	0·012	14.3
Khalîfa	57,300	2	0·034	1	0·017	50·0
Helwân	42,370	1	0·023	1	0·023	100·0
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	5	0·069	—	—	—
Gamâliya	66,800	3	0·044	1	0·014	33·3
Shubra	88,600	11	0·124	2	0·022	18·2
Bulâq	98,700	59	0·597	22	0·222	37·3
Old Cairo	34,200	8	0·233	3	0·087	37·5
Wâyli	78,400	17	0·216	2	0·025	11·8
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	834,870	205	0·245	51	0·061	24·9

Measles.

The total number of cases recorded in 1924 was 175 as against 1,418 in the previous year. This gives a rate of 0·209 per thousand of population.

There were 53 deaths from this disease, all of which were diagnosed after death. This is an indication that large numbers of cases were never declared but recovered and so were never heard of.

The death-rate per thousand of population was 0·063 whilst the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 30·03 per cent. *See* Table XI with Figure III. and Chart VI.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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	24,900	1	0·040	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	68,700	4	0·058	1	0·014	25·0
Ezbekîya	59,800	10	0·167	3	0·050	30·0
'Abdîn	62,900	7	0·111	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	24	0·297	6	0·074	25·0
Khalîfa	57,300	12	0·209	4	0·069	33·3
Helwân	42,370	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	10	0·139	5	0·069	50·0
Gamâliya	66,800	14	0·209	11	0·164	78·6
Shubra	88,600	26	0·293	4	0·045	15·4
Bulâq	98,700	40	0·405	9	0·091	22·5
Old Cairo	34,200	15	0·438	10	0·029	66·7
Wâyli	78,400	11	0·140	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	834,870	175	0·209	53	0·063	30·3

Scarlet Fever.

There were 82 cases notified but no deaths during the year 1924 as compared with 29 cases in 1923.

This gives a case-rate per thousand of population of 0·098. Of the total number of cases, 29 were Egyptians, others being 9 French, 10 English, 6 Greeks, 8 Jews, 3 Syrians, 5 Armenians, 1 Dutch, 6 Italians and 1 Belgian. *See* Table XII, Figure IV and Chart VII.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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...	24,900	6	0·240	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya...	68,700	2	0·029	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,800	18	0·301	—	—	—
'Abdin...	62,900	19	0·302	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	4	0·049	—	—	—
Khalifa	57,300	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	42,370	6	0·141	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	1	0·013	—	—	—
Gamâliya	66,800	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	88,600	5	0·056	—	—	—
Bulâq	98,700	1	0·010	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,200	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	78,400	20	0·255	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	834,870	82	0·098	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

The total number of cases recorded in 1924 was 711 as compared with 619 in 1923 and 418 in 1922. This gives a rate of 0·851 per thousand of population. The total number of deaths was 243, giving a death-rate of 0·291 per thousand of population and a ratio of 34·2 per hundred cases notified.

Of the total deaths, 186 were found dead. The highest case-rate occurred in Saiyeda Zeinab being 1·412 per thousand of population. *See* Table XIII, Figure V and Chart VIII.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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...	24,900	6	0·240	3	0·120	50·0
Bâb el Sha'riya...	68,700	35	0·509	12	0·174	34·3
Ezbekiya	59,800	47	0·785	7	0·117	14·9
'Abdin...	62,900	63	1·001	12	0·190	19·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	114	1·412	38	0·470	33·3
Khalifa	57,300	57	0·994	25	0·436	43·9
Helwân	42,370	34	0·802	3	0·070	8·8
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	40	0·559	15	0·209	37·5
Gamâliya	66,800	21	0·314	10	0·149	47·6
Shubra	88,600	108	1·218	34	0·383	31·5
Bulâq	98,700	59	0·597	29	0·293	49·1
Old Cairo	34,200	40	1·169	23	0·672	57·5
Wâyli	78,400	87	1·109	32	0·408	36·8
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	834,870	711	0·851	243	0·291	34·2

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 901 as against 969 in 1923 and 859 in 1922.

The case-rate for the year was therefore 1·079 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from this disease was 253 of which 204 were found dead.

The death-rate was 0·303 per thousand of population and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 28·1 per cent.

The highest case-rate occurred in Wâyli being 2,232 per thousand of population. *See* Table XIV, Figure VI and Chart IX.

The cases, according to nationality, were distributed as follows :—

Egyptians	690	Maltese	3
Greeks	43	Swiss	4
Italians	38	Austrians	2
French	9	Americans	2
English	19	Dutch	1
Syrians	28	German	1
Jews	31	Belgians	2
Armenians	19	Other non-Egyptians	9

A further analysis of the figures shows that the incidence of the 901 cases was as follows :—

835 cases occurred in 835 separate families.
44 cases occurred in 22 families (*i.e.* 2 in one family).
9 cases occurred in 3 families (*i.e.* 3 in one family).
8 cases occurred in 2 families (*i.e.* 4 in one family).
5 cases occurred in one family.

That is to say that out of the 901 cases occurring in 863 families only 38 may have contracted the disease as contacts.

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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	24,900	25	1·004	4	0·160	16·0
Bâb el Sha'riya	68,700	42	0·611	9	0·131	21·4
Ezbekiya	59,800	124	2·073	24	0·401	19·3
'Abdîn	62,900	99	1·573	26	0·413	23·3
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	80	0·991	25	0·309	31·2
Khalifa	57,300	40	0·698	16	0·279	40·0
Helwân	42,370	26	0·613	6	0·141	23·1
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	36	0·503	10	0·139	27·8
Gamâliya	66,800	26	0·389	10	0·149	38·5
Shubra	88,600	113	1·275	27	0·304	23·9
Bulâq	98,700	87	0·881	47	0·476	54·0
Old Cairo	34,200	28	0·818	20	0·584	71·4
Wâyli	78,400	175	2·232	29	0·369	16·6
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	834,870	901	1·079	253	0·303	28·1

Typhus.

The total number of cases recorded during the year was 107 which is the lowest total of any of the last 11 years. The case rate per thousand of population was 0·128. Fifty seven cases were diagnosed after death.

The total number of deaths was 60, giving a death-rate of 0·071 per thousand of population and a ratio of deaths to cases recorded of 56 per cent.

The highest case rate was in Khalifa with 0·244 per thousand of population. *See* Table XV, Figure VII and Chart X.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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	24,900	6	0·240	3	0·120	50·0
Bâb el Sha'riya...	68,700	1	0·014	1	0·014	100·0
Ezbekiya	59,800	4	0·066	2	0·033	50·0
'Abdin...	62,900	6	0·095	5	0·079	83·3
Saiyeda Zeinab...	80,700	10	0·123	4	0.049	40·0
Khalifa	57,300	14	0·244	12	0·209	85·7
Helwân	42,370	2	0·047	1	0·023	50·0
Darb el Ahmar...	71,500	10	0·139	4	0·055	40·0
Gamâliya	66,800	15	0·224	6	0·089	40·0
Shubra	88,600	8	0·090	6	0·067	75·0
Bulâq	98,700	9	0·091	4	0·040	44·4
Old Cairo	34,200	3	0·087	1	0·029	33·3
Wâyli	78,400	19	0·242	11	0·140	57·9
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	834,870	107	0·128	60	0·071	56·1

Relapsing Fever.

There was only 1 case recorded this year and no deaths. *See* Table XVI, Figure VIII and Chart XI.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING-FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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.
Mûsky	24,900	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	68,700	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,800	1	0,016	—	—	—
'Abdin...	62,900	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	80,700	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	57,300	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	42,370	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar...	71,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	66,800	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	88,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bulâq	98,700	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,200	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	78,400	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	834,870	1	0,001	—	—	—

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

There were 8 cases of this disease during the year as compared with 12 cases in 1923 and 8 cases in 1922.

The number of deaths was 6. The case and death-rates therefore were 0·009 and 0·007 respectively per thousand of population.

Out of the total number of cases 6 were diagnosed after death. *See* Table VXII, Figure IX and Chart XII.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924.

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	24,900	1	0·040	1	0·040	100·0
Bâb el Sha'riya	68,700	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,800	1	0·016	1	0·016	100·0
'Abdîn	62,900	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	80,700	1	0·012	1	0·012	100·0
Khalifa	57,300	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	42,370	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	71,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	66,800	1	0·014	—	—	—
Shubra	88,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bulâq	98,700	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,200	1	0·029	1	0·029	100·0
Wâyli	78,400	3	0·038	2	0·025	66·7
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	834,870	8	0·009	6	0·007	75·0

Puerperal Fever.

The total number of cases from puerperal fever during 1924 was 52. Out of this number 49 were among Egyptians and 3 among non-Egyptians. There were 44 deaths from this disease.

There were however also 31 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement. The causes of these 31 deaths are given as hæmorrhage 5, eclampsia 5, septicæmia 1, typhoid fever 2, difficult labour 6, uræmia 2, nephritis 1, peritonitis 2, abortion 2, pneumonia 1, heart disease 2, intestinal obstruction 1, burn 1. The death-rate of puerperal fever was therefore 0·052 per thousand of population or 1·059 per thousand of births. If the 31 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement be added, the death-rate due to child birth will be nearer 0·089 per thousand of population or 1·805 per thousand of births. *See* Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1914–1924.

YEAR.	Deaths from Puerperal Fever.	Deaths within a Fortnight of Confinement.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per 1000 Births.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per 1000 of Population.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per 1000 Births.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per 1000 of Population.
1914	48	30	78	1·532	0·066	2·490	0·107
1915	85	32	117	2·839	0·115	3·903	0·159
1916	75	29	104	2·406	0·113	3·336	0·140
1917	55	27	82	1·766	0·073	2·607	0·109
1918	85	31	116	3·030	0·112	4·135	0·152
1919	55	25	80	1·720	0·072	2·502	0·105
1920	48	30	78	1·333	0·062	2·170	0·102
1921	60	28	88	1·625	0·078	2·381	0·115
1922	58	27	85	1·394	0·074	2·043	0·109
1923	32	28	60	0·774	0·038	1·452	0·075
1924	44	31	75	1·059	0·052	1·805	0·089

Influenza.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1924 was 949 as against 833 in 1923 and 1,461 in 1922. This gives a case rate of 1·136 per thousand of population as against 1·014 in 1923 and 1·812 in 1922.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 97 which gives a death-rate of 0·116 per thousand of population as compared with 0·025 in 1923.

The number of deaths from all respiratory diseases excluding pulmonary tuberculosis was 5,473 out of which 2,278 were due to pneumonia, 2,932 to bronchitis, 77 to pleurisy and 168 to other respiratory diseases.

Of the 2,278 deaths from pneumonia 1,654 were children up to 5 years of age, 76 from 5 up to 15, 163 from 15 up to 35 and 385 from 35 over. Table XIX shows the comparison of deaths from influenza and those from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1924.

	Week Ending	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Week Ending	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1	January 7 ...	7	2	33	102	27	July 8...	10	4	39	93
2	„ 14 ...	25	1	44	147	28	„ 15...	10	3	39	97
3	„ 21 ...	31	2	54	150	29	„ 22...	28	4	40	108
4	„ 28 ...	26	—	57	175	30	„ 29...	18	2	39	100
5	February 4 ...	38	6	69	163	31	August 5...	15	2	45	102
6	„ 11 ...	38	4	69	188	32	„ 12...	14	—	49	101
7	„ 18 ...	69	7	60	161	33	„ 19...	13	1	54	107
8	„ 25 ...	51	5	62	154	34	„ 26...	14	2	49	102
9	March 4 ...	50	2	63	164	35	September 2...	10	1	52	107
10	„ 11 ...	21	1	39	97	36	„ 9...	13	—	49	113
11	„ 18 ...	22	—	42	97	37	„ 16...	10	—	52	114
12	„ 25 ...	20	3	42	102	38	„ 23...	13	1	45	102
13	April 1 ...	21	3	41	94	39	„ 30...	8	—	55	112
14	„ 8 ...	12	3	37	97	40	October 7...	4	1	53	110
15	„ 15 ...	21	—	34	82	41	„ 14...	10	2	49	98
16	„ 22 ...	28	2	30	91	42	„ 21...	9	—	29	60
17	„ 29 ...	19	—	32	92	43	„ 28...	10	—	18	61
18	May 6 ...	12	—	30	100	44	November 4...	17	1	42	97
19	„ 13 ...	13	—	42	94	45	„ 11...	10	1	20	58
20	„ 20 ...	13	2	35	96	46	„ 18...	9	—	35	69
21	„ 27 ...	21	3	37	96	47	„ 25...	11	—	34	76
22	June 3 ...	12	3	32	85	48	December 2...	18	3	38	93
23	„ 10 ...	13	1	42	102	49	„ 9...	8	2	52	100
24	„ 17 ...	22	7	45	92	50	„ 16...	10	1	39	84
25	„ 24 ...	15	2	59	99	51	„ 23...	11	—	41	99
26	July 1...	18	5	55	94	52	„ 31...	8	2	36	96
							Totals	949	97	2,278	5,473

Ambulance Service.

During 1924 there were, 1,304 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 1,153 in 1923. Of the total 1,299 journeys were made by the motor ambulance and 5 by the hooded carts.

Vaccinations.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1924 by the District Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 66,462. Of this total 38,848 were primary vaccinations, 38,325 of which were among Egyptians and 523 among non-Egyptians.

The remaining 27,614 were secondary vaccinations against small-pox.

III.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASIYA.

Summary of Admissions.

During the year 1924, there were 2,048 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 1,897 in 1923. Of these admissions 1,370 were males and 678 were females. Table XX.

The number of patients admitted each month was 129 in January, 155 in February, 194 in March, 206 in April, 209 in May, 250 in June, 210 in July, 182 in August, 142 in September, 140 in October, 135 in November and 96 in December 1924. Table XXI.

The admissions consisted of 200 cases of small-pox, 38 of chicken-pox, 29 of measles, 39 of scarlet fever, (316 typhoid and 7 para-typhoid=323), 52 of Typhus, 4 of cerebro-spinal fever, 144 of diphtheria, 21 of whooping cough, 71 of mumps, 621 of influenza, 18 of erysipelas and other cases consisting of 161 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease, 57 persons sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself and 270 mothers of young children and other persons accompanying patients. Tables XX and XXII.

The 161 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases were found on examination to consist of 16 gastro enteritis, 8 of malaria, 12 of pneumonia, 5 of bronchitis, 7 of tuberculosis, 20 of tonsilitis, 18 of dysentery, 10 of various skin diseases and 65 cases of a most diverse nature consisting of kidney disease, tumours, heart diseases, etc.

Of the 2,048 admissions 113 were 1st Class, 250 Second Class and 1,685 Third Class. Table XXII.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, typhus, the relapsing and cerebro-spinal fever) were 784.

From the admissions however should be deducted 94 Military cases.

There were 169 deaths in Hospital during 1924, or estimated on the 2,048 admissions, 8·2 per cent of the cases admitted.

Of these there were 6 caused by typhus with a case mortality of 11·5 per cent, 53 by typhoid with a case mortality of 16·8 per cent 36 by diphtheria with a case mortality of 25 per cent, 31 by small-pox with a case mortality of 15·5 per cent, 2 by cerebro-spinal meningitis with a case mortality of 50 per cent. Table XXIII.

Although the death-rate is not high in the above-mentioned diseases yet it would have been lower had these patients resorted to the Hospital at an earlier stage of their diseases; thus by deducting the number of patients who died within 2 or 3 days of their admission from the total number of deaths in each of the above-mentioned diseases, the death-rate is found to be as follows:—

Typhoid.—Total number of deaths 53. Of these, 13 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, leaving 40, *i.e.* a mortality of 12·7 per cent.

Typhus.—Total number of deaths 6. Of these 2 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, leaving 4, *i.e.* a mortality of 7·8 per cent.

Diphtheria.—Total number of deaths 36. Of these 26 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, leaving 10, *i.e.* a mortality of 6·9 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Total number of deaths 2. Of these one died one day after admission, leaving 1, *i.e.* a mortality of 25 per cent.

In addition there were 20 deaths amongst patients sent in under a mistaken diagnosis of various infectious diseases and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These are 2 phthisis, 1 dysentery, 2 broncho-pneumonia, 1 nephritis, 1 intestinal obstruction, 1 tubercular-peritonitis, 5 gastro-enteritis, 1 epilepsy, 1 small-pox with vaccinia, 1 puerperal fever, 1 premature labour, 1 acute rheumatism and 2 pulmonary gangrene.

Included amongst the 1,685 third class admissions were 22 sick convicts from Cairo Prisons. Of these 11 were suffering from typhoid, 2 from typhus, 7 from influenza, 1 from mumps and 1 from pneumonia. Table XXIV.

The convict mortality was 22·7 per cent of the total number of cases admitted.

Table XX.—Government Fever Hospital.

Male and Female Patients admitted each Month and the Diseases for which they were admitted during 1924.

Month.	Sex.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
January	Male	—	2	3	1	11	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	7	—	—	1	63	98
	Female	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	2	1	8		3	31
February	Male	4	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	6	4	3	—	11	2	1	3	61	104
	Female	4	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	6	1	15	—	5	51
March	Male	17	6	3	2	11	7	—	1	3	1	2	3	12	7	2	—	61	138
	Female	9	5	5	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	2	18	—	3	56
April	Male	34	3	3	—	13	4	—	1	2	4	2	1	10	5		—	55	137
	Female	10	—	3	3	9	2	—	—	1	3	1	2	4	9	15	—	7	69
May	Male	39	2	1	5	13	12	—	1	6	5	—	3	13	1	1	—	41	143
	Female	13	4	1	4	7	6	—	—	4	1	—	4	4	—	15	—	3	66
June	Male	30	3	3	1	25	5	—	—	8	3	1	1	27	—	5	—	45	157
	Female	21	3	1	3	10	2	—	—	6	—	2	1	4	—	34	—	6	93
July	Male	3	—	—	2	41	1	—	—	7	16	—	—	8	2	4	—	44	128
	Female	5	—	3	—	19	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	1	35	—	9	82
August	Male	6	—	—	—	25	6	—	—	8	12	1	—	7	7	3	—	47	122
	Female	4	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	4	25	—	5	60
September	Male	1	—	1	—	23	2	—	—	7	11	—	1	6	1		1	37	91
	Female	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	3	1	22	—	5	51
October	Male	—	—	1	1	25	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	11	4	6	—	40	99
	Female	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	1	20	—	6	41
November	Male	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	10	—	4	2	1	3	2	—	36	84
	Female	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	2	—	24	—	9	51
December	Male	—	—	—	1	14	2	—	—	9	3	—	—	4	4	3	—	29	69
	Female	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	12	2	1	27
Total	Male	134	17	15	18	229	41	—	3	81	64	13	11	117	36	27	5	559	1,370
	Female	66	21	14	21	87	11	—	1	63	7	8	7	44	21	243	2	62	678
	Totals	200	38	29	39	316	52	—	4	144	71	21	18	161	57	270	7	621	2,048

Table XXI.—Government Fever Hospital.

Admissions per Month by Classes and Sex during 1924.

Admissions	2,048	Third Class	1,685
Male	1,370	Cured	1,867
Female	678	Died	169
First Class	113	Unrelieved	12
Second Class	250		

Month.	Sex.		Class.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	First.	Second.	Third.	
January	98	31	3	21	105	129
February	104	51	18	29	108	155
March	138	56	3	27	164	194
April	137	69	10	26	170	206
May	143	66	14	24	171	209
June	157	93	19	20	211	250
July	128	82	18	22	170	210
August	122	60	10	20	152	182
September	91	51	7	19	116	142
October	99	41	—	18	122	140
November	84	51	6	14	115	135
December	69	27	5	10	81	96
Total	1,370	678	113	250	1,685	2,048

TABLE XXII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED DURING 1924.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Small-pox.	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.	Whooping Cough.	TOTAL.
January ...	First ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	Second ...	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	21
	Third ...	—	1	2	1	13	1	—	1	4	2	65	—	8	1	5	1	—	105
February	First ...	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	18
	Second ...	1	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	5	—	4	—	1	29
	Third ...	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	6	65	—	12	3	5	3	3	108
March ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
	Second ...	4	1	4	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	5	—	—	27
	Third ...	22	10	3	—	14	6	—	1	4	1	62	2	15	8	13	—	3	164
April ...	First ...	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Second ...	8	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	3	—	3	26
	Third ...	33	1	6	—	19	5	—	—	2	4	58	2	14	14	12	—	—	170
May... ...	First ...	4	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
	Second ...	6	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	24
	Third ...	42	5	—	1	15	17	—	1	8	6	44	7	13	—	12	—	—	171
June ...	First ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	7	—	—	19
	Second ...	3	—	—	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	20
	Third ...	46	6	4	—	25	6	—	—	12	3	50	2	26	—	30	—	1	211
July... ...	First ...	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	18
	Second ...	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	22
	Third ...	7	—	3	1	40	1	—	—	12	16	51	—	10	2	27	—	—	170
August ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	10
	Second ...	3	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	20
	Third ...	7	—	—	—	27	6	—	—	9	12	50	—	8	11	19	—	3	152
September	First ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	19
	Third ...	1	—	1	—	23	1	—	—	11	8	41	1	8	2	18	1	—	116
October ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second ...	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	18
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	13	3	45	—	9	5	23	—	—	122
November	First ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
	Second ...	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	14
	Third ...	—	1	—	—	23	—	—	—	14	—	45	2	3	2	20	—	5	115
December	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	10
	Third ...	—	—	—	2	16	1	—	—	7	3	29	—	5	5	12	1	—	81
Total ...	First ...	10	4	2	13	21	4	—	1	15	1	4	—	5	—	33	—	—	113
	Second ...	25	10	8	21	54	3	—	—	32	6	12	2	25	4	41	1	6	250
	Third ...	165	24	19	5	241	45	—	3	97	64	605	16	131	53	196	6	15	1,685
	TOTALS ...	200	38	29	39	316	52	—	4	144	71	621	18	161	57	270	7	21	2,048

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1924.

MONTH.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	TOTAL.
January	1	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	10
February	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	5	—	13
March...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	7
April	8	—	6	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	22
May	8	—	4	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	20
June	7	—	5	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	20
July	3	1	7	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	18
August	3	—	12	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	19
September	—	—	8	2	—	6	—	3	—	—	19
October	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
November	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	1	1	—	14
December	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ...	31	2	53	6	2	36	1	20	17	1	169

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND CONVICT DISEASES IN 1924.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Influenza.	Mumps.	Pneumonia.	TOTAL.
January...	—	1	—	—	—	1
February	1	—	1	—	—	2
March	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	1	—	—	1
May	—	1	1	—	1	3
June	1	—	1	—	—	2
July	—	4	—	—	—	4
August	—	1	1	1	—	3
September	—	—	1	—	—	1
October	—	1	1	—	—	2
November	—	1	—	—	—	1
December	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	2	11	7	1	1	22

TABLE XXV.—MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1924.

MONTH.	DISEASES.			TOTAL.
	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Phthisis.	
January	—	1	—	1
February	—	—	—	—
March...	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	1	—	1
June	—	—	—	—
July	—	2	—	2
August	—	1	—	1
September	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	5	—	5

Disinfection Service.

The total number of rooms disinfected during 1924 was 22,484. Of this total 8,849 were done by the Abbasîya and 13,635 by the Fum el Khalîg Staff, or an average of 24·2 rooms per day for Abbasîya and 37·3 for Fum el Khalîg.

Of the total of rooms disinfected 733 were treated by formaline, 12,648 by sublimate solution, 7,946 by izal, 1,141 by petroleum emulsion and 16 by sulphur.

In addition there were 112,643 articles of clothing removed to the two Stations for steam disinfection.

Of this total 82,024 were disinfected at Abbasîya and 30,619 at Fum el Khalîg.

Delousing.—The total number of contacts of typhus and relapsing fever who were deloused during the year was 772, of which 377 were males and 395 females.

Death Inquiries.

The total number of uncertified deaths during 1924 which required to be investigated was 18,090 as against 19,289 in 1923. The proportion therefore of uncertified deaths to the total Cairo Deaths (*i.e.* 27,121) was 66·7 per hundred as against 68·5 in 1923.

Out of the 18,090 uncertified deaths 11,627 were investigated by the District Medical Officers that is 64·3 per cent. 5,277 or 29·2 per cent were inquired into by the District *Qablas* 1,123 or 6·2 per cent by the Sanitary Barbers and 63 or 0·3 per cent by the Village *Dayas*.

Therefore the daily average of inquiries was 49·4.

The average per day for the Medical Officers was 31·8, for the *Qablas* 14·4, for the Village Barbers 3·1, and for the Village *Dayas* 0.2.

In 1924 the largest number of inquiries was made by the Medical Officer of Khalîfa who investigated 1,453 deaths whilst the *Qabla* of Bulaq I made the record number of 1,591 inquiries. (*See* Table XXVI).

Table XXVI.—Distribution of Uncertified Deaths and Death Inquiries in the Various Districts in 1924.

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	666	259	50	—	—	309	46·4
Bâb el Sha'rîya	2,104	1,011	210	—	—	1,221	58·0
Ezbekîya	1,495	260	121	—	—	381	25·5
'Abdîn	1,649	866	153	—	—	1,019	61·8
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,569	1,008	614	—	—	1,622	63·1
Helwân	279	93	43	—	—	136	48·7
Khalîfa	2,134	1,453	303	—	—	1,756	82·3
Darb el Ahmar	2,243	1,234	228	—	—	1,462	65·2
Gamâliya	2,261	1,097	401	—	—	1,498	66·2
Shubra	3,274	1,247	262	709	9	2,227	68·0
Bûlâq — Bûlâq I	4,176	684	1,591	—	—	2,275	81·7
Bûlâq — Bûlâq II		424	713	—	—	1,137	
Old Cairo	1,562	882	360	—	—	1,242	79·5
Wâyli — Zeitûn	2,709	328	45	414	54	841	66·6
Wâyli — 'Abbâsiya		781	183	—	—	964	
Totals for Cairo	27,121	11,627	5,277	1,123	63	18,090	66·7

IV.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE.

(*a*) Passenger Service.

The total number of passengers arriving in Cairo from infected countries during 1924 was 15,504 as against 14,214 in 1923 and 12,595 in 1922.

Out of this total 9,620 or 62·0 per cent arrived via Alexandria, 2,766 or 17·8 per cent via Port Said and 3,118 or 20·1 per cent via Suez.

Of the 15,504 passengers 15,241 or 98·3 per cent were observed during the prescribed period whilst 263 or 1·6 per cent were not traced. *See* Tables XXVII and XXVIII.

Passengers via Qantara.

Besides the above total there were 10,592 passengers who arrived in Cairo by way of Qantara.

Out of this total 10,218 or 96·5 per cent were traced and observed whilst 374 or 3·5 per cent could not be traced.

(*b*) Pilgrim Service.

The total number of passports issued by the Governorate during 1924 was 380 as against 511 in 1923.

Out of this total 351 pilgrims returned and were put under observation for the usual period, 13 died in the Hejaz, 9 did not return to Egypt, and 7 never started.

There were also 178 Government Employees attached to the *Mahmal*. All of these returned and were observed. Table XXIX.

Table XXVII.—New Arrivals from Foreign Countries under Medical Observation in 1924.

	Total.	Found.	Untraced.	Percentage observed.
				per cent.
Via Alexandria	9,620	9,523	97	99·0
Via Port-Said	2,766	2,636	130	95·3
Via Port-Suez	3,118	3,082	36	98·8
Total	15,504	15,241	263	98·3
Via Qantara...	10,592	10,218	374	96·5
Via Ports	15,504	15,241	263	98·3
Via Qantara...	10,592	10,218	374	96·5
Grand Total	26,096	25,459	637	97·6

TABLE XXVIII.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION IN 1924.

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.				VIA PORT-SAID.				VIA PORT-SUEZ.			
	Total.	Found.	Untraced.	Percentage.	Total.	Found.	Untraced.	Percentage.	Total.	Found.	Untraced.	Percentage.
January	511	510	1	99·8	179	165	14	92·2	38	37	1	97·4
February	705	704	1	99·9	243	235	8	96·7	69	65	4	94·2
March	1,874	1,867	7	99·6	400	383	17	95·7	1,139	1,139	—	100
April	242	237	5	97·9	277	275	2	99·3	868	865	3	99·6
May	258	254	4	98·4	115	110	5	95·6	136	133	3	97·8
June	309	309	—	100	131	117	14	89·3	43	42	1	97·7
July	285	285	—	100	149	138	11	92·6	160	160	—	100
August	1,176	1,176	—	100	243	239	4	98·3	117	117	—	100
September	1,426	1,412	14	99·0	409	397	12	97·1	122	119	3	97·5
October	1,594	1,566	28	98·2	371	355	16	95·7	160	145	15	90·6
November	742	716	26	96·5	148	133	15	89·9	166	165	1	99·4
December	498	487	11	97·8	101	89	12	88·1	100	95	5	95·0
TOTAL	9,620	9,523	97	99·0	2,766	2,636	130	95·3	3,118	3,082	36	98·8

Table XXIX.—Yearly Record of Pilgrims in 1924.

Districts.	Pilgrims with Passports issued by Governorates as recorded in the District Registers.	Government Employees accompanying *Mahmal* as recorded in the District Registers.	Pilgrims and Govt. Employees who returned and were observed the usual Period in Cairo.		Pilgrims and Employees who obtained passports or permission from Cairo, but were observed elsewhere on their return.		Persons who did not leave Cairo after obtaining Passports or Permission.		Pilgrims returning from earlier Pilgrimages than the Last.	Pilgrims and Government Employees coming from Outside but observed in Cairo.		Remarks.
			Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.		Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	
ʿAbbâsiya	22	46	19	44	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	2 pilgrims died in the Hedjaz.
ʿAbdîn	6	12	6	11	—	1	—	—	—	41	—	
Ezbekiya	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	52	3	
Bâb el Shaʿriya	27	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.
Bulâq I	14	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bulâq II	23	2	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.
Darb el Ahmar	61	21	54	21	—	—	—	—	6	36	—	7 pilgrims did not return. 5 pilgrims died in the Hedjaz and 1 did not return.
Gamâliya	103	17	96	17	1	—	—	—	1	133	—	
Helwân	6	11	6	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Khalifa	30	3	28	3	—	—	1	—	—	21	—	1 pilgrim did not return.
Saiyeda Zeinab	29	53	26	50	1	3	—	—	12	—	—	2 pilgrims died in the Hedjaz.
Mûsky	13	1	9	1	—	—	3	—	—	10	—	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.
Old Cairo	12	6	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Shubra	19	5	15	5	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.
Zeitûn	8	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
Total	380	178	346	171	5	7	7	—	26	338	8	22

V.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(*a*) Examination Rooms of Egyptian Prostitutes.

The total number of women registered during 1924 was 1,306 as compared with 1,354 in 1923.

There were 236 new names during the year whilst 463 were struck off the registers for various reasons leaving 843 names at the end of the year as against 1,070 at the end of 1923.

The total number of examinations carried out during 1924 was 25,807 as compared with 33,891 in the previous year. This makes an average of 19·8 examinations per woman as against 25 in 1923 and 23·3 in 1922. (*See* Table XXX.)

Bab el Sha'rîya and Ezbekîya.

The total number of women registered in these districts was 1,089 out of which 368 were struck off during the year leaving 721 names at the end of the year.

The number of examinations made was 21,075 which gives an average of 19·4 examinations per woman as compared with 26·5 in 1923.

'Abbasîya.

The total number registered was 93, whilst the number of examinations was 2,308 making an average of 24·8.

Saiyeda Zeinab.

In this district 124 women were registered during the year whilst 64 were struck off during the year.

The total number of examinations made was 2,424 making an average of 19·5 examinations per woman.

Diseases.

The total number of cases of disease diagnosed during the year was 1,552. Therefore the percentage of examinations exposing diseased conditions was 6·0 per cent as against 5·6 per cent in 1923.

The actual number of women sent to hospital was 647 : that is to say 49·5 per cent of the registered women as compared with 58·4 per cent in 1923.

As explained in the last year's report, these figures are deceptive and cannot represent the true state of venereal disease on account of the measures, adopted by the women to mask their symptoms, being very difficult to control.

Syphilis.

The total number of cases of syphilis discovered in 1924 was 51 of which 8 were primary and 43 secondary.

Gonorrhœa.

The total number of cases of gonorrhœa was 1,374 or 88·5 per cent of total number of venereal diseases. Of this total 4 were acute and 1,370 chronic.

Chancroids.

There were 127 cases of chancroids during the year. Table XXXI.

Wassermann.

During the year 8 specimens of blood were examined in the Public Health Laboratories. Of this number 5 were found positive and 3 negative.

Unregistered Women.

The total number of unregistered women examined at the request of the Police was 735 as against 840 in 1923 and 651 in 1922.

Out of this total 218 or 29·7 per cent were found diseased as compared with 21·2 in 1923.

There were 156 cases of gonorrhœa, 32 cases of syphilis (3 primary, 28 secondary and 1 tertiary), and 30 cases of chancroids.

(*b*) European Examination Rooms.

The total number of European prostitutes on the registers during 1924 was 434 as compared with 283 in 1923.

Out of this total 202 were new names.

147 women were struck off the registers leaving 287 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations made during 1924 was 12,575 which gives an average of 29 examinations per woman as against 29·9 in 1923. Table XXXII.

The total number of cases of disease diagnosed was 431, which gives a percentage of 3·4 per cent examinations revealing diseased conditions.

The actual number of women (registered) infected was 264 or 60·1 per cent of the total number of registered women.

Out of the 431 cases of disease 21 were cases of syphilis (5 primary and 16 secondary), 386 of gonorrhœa of which 28 were acute and 358 chronic, and 24 of chancroids. Table XXXIII.

Unregistered Women.

There were 10 unregistered women examined at the request of the Police out of which 4 were found suffering from gonorrhœa.

Table XXX.—Results of Examinations of Registered Egyptian Women.

Districts	1924.								1923.							
	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 Women found diseased sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examination 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 Women found diseased 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	1,089	368	721	21,075	19·4	—	1,265	6·0	1,097	232	865	28,165	26·5	—	1,616	5·0
'Abbâsiya	93	31	62	2,308	24·8	—	155	6·7	107	22	85	2,782	26·0	—	132	4·7
Saiyeda Zeinab	124	64	60	2,424	19·5	—	132	5·4	150	30	120	2,953	19·6	—	144	4·9
Totals	1,306	463	843	25,807	19·8	647	1,552	6·0	1,354	284	1,070	33,891	25·0	791	1,892	5·6

TABLE XXXI.—VENEREAL DISEASES DISCOVERED AMONG EGYPTIAN REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1924				1923			
	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiya.	'Abbasiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiya.	'Abbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ... Primary ...	6	2	—	8	11	—	1	12
Syphilis ... Secondary ...	37	4	2	43	59	3	6	68
Syphilis ... Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis ...	43	6	2	51	70	3	7	80
Gonorrhœa Acute	1	—	3	4	19	—	—	19
Gonorrhœa Chronic ...	1,132	124	114	1,370	1,373	113	126	1,612
Total Gonorrhœa ...	1,133	124	117	1,374	1,392	113	126	1,631
Chancroid	89	25	13	127	154	16	11	181
TOTAL DISEASE ...	1,265	155	132	1,552	1,616	132	144	1,892

TABLE XXXII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EUROPEAN WOMEN.

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 Conditions.
							Per cent
1922	308	105	203	8,876	28·8	198	2·2
1923	283	57	232	8,463	29·9	290	3·4
1924	434	147	287	12,575	29·0	431	3·4

TABLE XXXIII.—VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG EUROPEAN REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Syphilis — Primary	1	4	5
Syphilis — Secondary	11	16	16
Syphilis — Tertiary	0	0	0
TOTAL SYPHILIS	12	20	21
Gonorrhœa — Acute	4	15	28
Gonorrhœa — Chronic	176	250	358
TOTAL GONORRHŒA...	180	265	386
Chancroid...	6	5	24
TOTAL DISEASES	198	290	431

VI.—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, 2,256 establishments (Saha Division), coming under this Office, and 556 (Zabt Division), a total of 2,812 were licensed during 1924, after compliance with the sanitary conditions laid down by this Inspectorate and verified by subsequent inspections. The number in 1923 was 2,286.

Of the 2,812 establishments dealt with, 138 were establishments under Class 1. of the Schedule attached to the law, as against 115 in 1923. 2,123 were establishments in Class II. as compared with 1,663 in 1923, 551 in Class III. as compared with 508 in 1923.

Hereunder is a detailed list of the various establishments in each class licensed in 1924.

Class I.

Sweat-meat factories	13
Ovens and bakeries for trade purposes or for the use of the Public	31
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	10
Butter substitute factories	1
Ice-cream factories	7
Aerated water factories	5
Dairies (for the sale and handling of milk)	25
Preserved meat factories	4
Natural butter factories	1
Tanneries	2
Tobacco and cigarette factories	3
Distilleries	1
Cheese factories	1
Ice factories	1
Mineral acids and chemical products factories and depots	1
Dye-shops employing mechanical power	1
Total	107

Zabt Establishments.

Foundries employing mechanical power	19
Printing press employing mechanical power	3
Garages employing mechanical power	6
Electric motor power	1
Mineral acids depots	1
Glass bevelling factories	1
Total	31
Grand Total	138

Class II.

Saha Establishments.

Fried fish and *t'amia* shops	345
Groceries	907
Retail oil-shops (for the sale of vegetable oil)	5
Flour depots	129
Public stables	52
Flour mills	4
Public kitchens	52
Meat roasting establishments	16
Retail *fessîkh* establishments	8
Coffee mills	12
Dye-workshops	8
Vinegar factories	1
Sugar-cane crushing establishments	1
Buza establishments	5
Gypsum and *homra* kilns	3
Carried forward	1,548

Saha Establishments (contd.).

Brought forward ...	1,548
Brick factories	3
Rag stores	7
Pickles *tourchi* factories	3
Zeribas (cow sheds)	7
Butter depots	1
Groceries depots	16
Gypsum mills	3
Laundries	1
Fessîkh shops	5
Oil depots	1
Leather depots	3
Total ...	1,598

Zabt Establishments.

Tinkers (Etameurs)	177
Forges	276
Copper tinning	10
Garages...	19
Foundries	21
Cement depots	9
Marble workshops	5
Manufactories of beverages other than aerated waters and alcoholic or fermented drinks	7
Silk beaters' shops	1
Total ...	525
Grand Total	2,123

Class III.

Butchers	138
Fruit shops	158
Clothes ironing establishments	185
Depots of cement and gypsum	55
Fish shops	6
Poulterers' shops	8
Sweat meat, *konafa* establishments	1
Total ...	551

The staff dealing with the inspection of establishments was the same as in 1923 with the exception of one *Mo'awen* who left the Section to take up duty at Port-Said on July 1, 1924.

The number of establishments inspected in 1924 was 21,157 as compared with 25,734. The conditions were found to be satisfactory in 19,865 and unsatisfactory in 1,292 or 6·10 per cent as compared with 3·13 per cent in 1923. The reduced number of inspections in 1924 compared with 1923 was due in part to the transfer of the *Mo'awen* to Port-Said and in part to the fact that the time of the Chief Food and Nuisance Inspector was largely taken up in giving instructions to new *Mo'aweneen* under training.

Table XXXIV shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions in 1923 and 1924.

Inspections of the various districts as described in Table XXXV were distributed as follows :—

Ezbekîya 3,066, Khalîfa 225, Bâb el Sha'rîya 3,012, Bulâq I : 2,737, Darb el Ahmar 967, Gamâliya 536, 'Abdîn 3,110, Zeitoun 760, Bulâq II: 880, Mûsky 2,077, Abbasîya 549, Shubra 598, Helwân 321, Saiyeda Zeinab 1,982, and Old Cairo 337.

In Table XXXVI are shown the monthly distributions and results of the inspections of the various establishments. Bakeries, public kitchens, confectionery shops, cow sheds, milk-shops and vegetable dealers' shops gave the most frequent cause of complaint. These establishments have given trouble owing to faulty arrangements for removal of smoke and insufficient frequency of whitewashing. No faulty conditions were found in aerated water factories and ice factories. The satisfactory establishments were grocers' shops with 2·86 per cent of faulty conditions, butchers' shops 2·65 per cent, poulterers' shops 2·79 per cent.

Table XXXVII shows that the number of milk samples taken was 1,069. Of these 261 were found adulterated and 808 genuine as compared with 860 taken in 1923 of which 199 were found adulterated and 661 genuine.

Table XXXVIII shows that 641 samples of aerated waters were taken as compared with 556 in 1923. In one case only lactose fermentation organisms in 10 c.c. were found against 15 cases in 1923. These results are highly satisfactory.

TABLE XXXIV.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS IN FOOD STUFFS ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1923 AND 1924.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Percentage of Visits in which Faulty Conditions were found.	
	1923	1924
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Grocers' shops	1·97	2·86
Butchers' shops	1·60	2·65
Bakeries	4·81	11·55
Restaurants and public kitchens	3·10	9·57
Confectionery manufactories	5·80	16·05
Oilmen's shops *	1·36	—
Poultry shops	1·83	2·79
Dairies and milk shops	4·32	11·06
Vegetable dealers' shops	7·02	7·99
Fish shops	2·22	1·80
Aerated water factories	was included under other Establishments.	0·0
Ice Factories	same	0·0
Other establishments including oilmen's shops *	4·57	7·22
TOTAL	3·12	6·10

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR (FOOD AND NUISANCE INSPECTOR) ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1924.

During the year, 17 *Mo'aweneen* were sent by the C.A. for training before their appointment in Cairo and the provinces. Lectures were given mainly by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and inspections of *Etablissements Insalubres* made by these *Mo'aweneen* under his supervision.

It will be noted from an attached list that the number of visits paid to certain establishments by the *Mo'aweneen* and Chief Food Inspector appears at first sight to show a considerable decrease in the number on those made in 1923. Table XXXIX.

This however, is only relative taking into consideration the fact that, one of the *Mo'aweneen* left Cairo to take up duty at Port Said at the beginning of July, and that the time of the Senior Food Inspector was greatly occupied in giving instructions to those who are undergoing training as *Mo'aweneen* thus curtailing his available time for visits outdoors.

It may be remarked, however, that though the total number of inspections made has decreased for the reasons just detailed, yet the actual amount of work performed by the members of the staff who remain has increased very considerably.

Mineral Waters.

As pointed out in the report for 1923 a considerable improvement in regard to the purity of aerated waters, as shown by the analysis of samples taken, was observed for that year, the proportion showing lactose fermenters being only 2·7 per cent of the total in comparison with the year previous which was 9 per cent. This improved result, as was anticipated, has been more than maintained in 1924, as only one bad result during the whole year has been shown, although the number of samples taken was considerably larger (*viz*: 641 against 556 in 1923) showing a percentage of 15 only.

Considering the enormous quantity of these beverages manufactured and consumed, the results are very satisfactory.

Ice Factories.

Special attention has been paid to another important section, *viz*: the process of manufacture in ice factories and the results in this case have also proved considerably more satisfactory than in previous years.

In 1922 the percentage of unsatisfactory results were 23 per cent in 1923 18 per cent whilst for 1924 it decreased to 10 per cent.

Although the number of samples taken still shows a fairly large percentage of unsatisfactory results, percentage should be taken as detracting from value of the results achieved; apart from the lesser percentage of bad results now shown, it may be observed that of the 15 samples found to be unsatisfactory (with the exception of two in which the number of lactose were abnormally high) 10 did not contain more than 3 in 10 c.c.

Table showing visits paid to the important establishments by the *Mo'aweneen* and Senior Food Inspector, also number of samples of aerated waters and ice taken for analysis and comparison of work carried out during the year 1924 and previous year.

	1924	1923
Visits *re* complaints...	96	200
Re-visits	89	107
Visits, (varions)	145	243
Re-visits „	54	110
Visits *re* plans	32	70
Re-visits „	5	27
Markets inspected	135	315
Visits, bakeries...	975	1,421
„ ice factories	213	178
„ mineral water	384	418
„ cow sheds	310	453
„ milk shops	428	647
„ *re* mosquitoes...	12	231
Samples, ice taken	147	125
Samples, mineral waters taken	641	556
Samples, Other Articles	2	6
TOTAL	3,665	5,117
Water closets cleared	9	72
„ „ cleansed	12	125
Urinals cleaned...	31	127
Ventilating shafts repaired	39	33
Waste pipes trapped	116	121
Premises limewashed	2,118	1,764
Rubbish removed	1,195	1,385
Floors repaired...	1,116	947
Ice chests repaired	447	375
Tables covered	739	625
Stands provided	725	710
Utensils retinned	966	987
Chimneys raised	478	442
Cesspits abolished	143	43
Premises connected to Sewers	89	—
TOTAL	8,293	7,756

In addition to the visits paid to aerated water and ice factories for the purpose of taking samples, a considerable number of visits were made when they were not producing their respective commodities, the latter time being often better for getting improvements or alterations carried out than when they are working at high pressure.

Unsound Food.

Appended is a list of unsound articles of food found in small quantities only at different establishments in the course of inspection and destroyed voluntarily by the various owners, the total number being 571 and showing an increase of 255 articles over those destroyed in the same manner during 1923.

General Remarks.

The results generally for the year have been fairly satisfactory, but as pointed out in the last year's report, until each Qism has at least one *Mo'awen* it is hopeless to expect any great or lasting improvement owing to the inertia of owners of establishments generally.

As regards the training of the new *Mo'aweneen*, which is still under progress, although some of them show fairly good capacity and interest in the work, a considerable amount of watchfulness will have to be maintained to prevent over officiousness on the one hand and inertia or carelessness on the other.

LIST SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF DETERIORATED FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Nature of Foodstuffs.	Quantity of Genuine Articles.	Deteriorated and destroyed Articles.
Jam (various kinds)	597 Tins	384 Tins.
Cheese	1 Box	79 Okes.
Preserved meat	—	180 Tins.
Meat	—	192 1/2 Rottles.
Milk	—	11 Rottles and 28 Tins.
Butter	92 Rottles and 6 Specimens	9 Samples and the stock was sold by order of Parquet.
		1 Sample but not unfit for human consumption.
		22 Rottles, Stock is kept pending the issue of a judgment.
		1 Tin.
		1 Pan.
Oil	—	17 Rottles.
Fat	—	1 Sample and the stock sold before knowing the result.
Sardines	1 Tin	2,105 Tins.
Fish	—	25 Rottles 200 Tins of Salmon 400 Okes of Bacala, dried fish.
Herrings	—	649 Tins.
Sardines with sauce	—	100 ,,
Sauce	—	1,291 ,,
Quails (preserved in tins)	—	7 ,,
Sausage	1 Sample	—
Pig liver	1 ,,	—
Biscuits	—	28 ,,
Soup	—	21 ,,
Chestnuts	—	17 Okes.

List Showing the Quantities of Deteriorated Foodstuffs destroyed during the Year 1924 (*continued*).

Nature of Food stuffs.	Quantity of Genuine Articles.	Deteriorated and destroyed Articles.
Syrup	52 Bottles	—
Mushrooms	—	40 Tins.
Vegetables	—	410 Bottles of tomatoes. 51 Okes of potatoes.
Preserved vegetables	—	6,912 Tins of Pork and Beans. 2,805 Tins. 260 Tins of peas.
Macaroni with meat	—	13 Tins.
Fruits	—	46 Okes of apricots. 254 „ „ apples. 1 Basket. 624 Oranges. 193 Okes of Pears. 50 Pears in number. 1 Basket of grenadine. 44 Okes of peaches. 5 Okes of grapes. 60 Bottles of unripe dates. 56 Okes of quince.
Preserved fruits	190 Small boxes	140 Boxes at the Bureau of Commerce and Industry (These have not been destroyed by the Inspectorate). 290 Tins (various). 29 „ of cherry. 29 „ „ pears. 15 „ „ apricots. 11 „ „ bananas.
Dried fruits	—	1 „ „ figs. 18 Sacks of walnut.

Table XXXV.—Result of Inspections during 1924.

District.	Total Number of Inspections.	Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Unsatisfactory Conditions.
Ezbekîya	3,066	2,898	94·51	168	5·48
Khalîfa	255	210	93·33	15	6·66
Bab el Sha'riya	3,012	2,745	91·10	267	8·89
Bûlâq I	2,737	2,548	92·36	209	7·63
Darb el Ahmar	967	921	95·24	46	4·75
Gamâlîya	536	485	90·47	51	9·52
'Abdîn	3,110	2,998	96·39	112	3·60
Zeitûn	760	727	95·52	33	4·47
Bûlâq II	880	855	97·15	25	2·84
Mûsky	2,077	1,877	90·37	200	9·62
'Abbâsîya	549	538	98·0	11	2·0
Shûbra	598	537	89·80	61	10·20
Helwân	321	275	85·66	46	14·33
Saiyeda Zeinab	1,982	1,940	97·88	42	2·11
Old Cairo	337	331	98·21	6	1·78
Total	21,157	19,865	93·89	1,292	6·10

TABLE XXXVI.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS, PREVIOUSLY EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1924.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		PER CENT.	
	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 Conditions.
Grocers' shops ...	634	19	528	22	654	29	612	12	741	16	522	21	397	14	415	7	524	7	591	11	733	22	589	25	6,940	207	97·13	2·86
Butchers' shops ...	106	3	108	3	110	6	162	1	183	2	45	6	89	2	68	2	74	1	118	4	95	1	95	3	1,253	34	97·34	2·65
Bakeries...	73	1	77	12	82	12	95	13	103	15	87	12	50	10	43	7	82	11	76	9	91	11	67	8	926	121	88·44	11·55
Restaurants with public kitchens...	162	9	183	21	180	40	210	17	150	14	162	20	115	16	66	1	140	8	149	3	186	20	183	31	1,886	200	90·42	9·57
Confectionary establishments	21	3	22	3	32	5	41	9	48	10	36	14	26	10	20	2	20	1	38	4	32	3	14	3	350	67	83·94	16·05
Cow sheds (Zeribas).	45	—	24	1	18	—	22	—	20	10	31	15	25	12	14	10	30	18	21	6	14	—	6	3	270	74	78·48	21·51
Poulterers' shops ...	37	1	60	1	41	3	33	1	72	1	9	1	32	1	44	—	40	—	83	—	57	3	49	4	557	16	97·20	2·79
Dairies and milk shops	39	5	46	7	60	5	50	4	34	5	11	9	31	2	31	2	44	2	41	6	39	6	28	5	457	58	88·93	11·06
Vegetable dealers' shops	113	16	111	3	113	14	92	17	114	3	54	15	89	10	96	1	97	2	73	—	119	10	92	10	1,163	101	92·0	7·99
Fish shops	30	—	52	2	57	2	25	—	43	2	8	—	39	1	47	—	28	—	46	—	46	—	25	1	446	8	98·19	1·80
Other establishments	509	11	656	41	495	30	672	67	295	22	255	29	315	75	163	10	509	29	368	23	476	40	523	31	5,236	408	92·77	7·22
Aerated waters ...	29	—	39	—	34	—	41	—	38	—	31	—	35	—	1	—	36	—	32	—	24	—	20	—	360	—	100	—
Ice factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	100	—
TOTAL ...	1,798	68	1,906	115	1,876	146	2,057	141	1,841	100	1,254	142	1,249	153	1,011	42	1,630	79	1,640	66	1,912	116	1,691	124	19,865	1,292	93·89	6·10

TABLE XXXVII.—SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I	Genuine ...	3	4	3	—	3	3	—	—	4	3	—	2	25
	Adulterated...	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	3	3	2	19
Gamâliya	Genuine ...	5	2	3	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	—	2	21
	Adulterated...	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	9
ʿAbbâsiya	Genuine ...	—	19	15	—	6	6	—	—	—	5	10	4	65
	Adulterated...	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	16
Bûlâq II	Genuine ...	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	15
	Adulterated...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Khalifa	Genuine ...	2	2	7	—	5	3	6	7	4	—	3	4	43
	Adulterated...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	7
Ezbekiya	Genuine ...	3	5	10	—	4	1	3	8	2	3	7	6	50
	Adulterated...	3	2	6	—	2	6	6	2	5	7	3	2	44
ʿAbdîn	Genuine ...	5	13	8	8	10	5	—	13	4	12	8	11	97
	Adulterated...	5	4	2	2	—	2	—	2	6	6	2	6	37
Shubra	Genuine ...	7	5	3	7	3	4	8	—	10	5	7	9	68
	Adulterated...	9	2	2	—	3	—	1	—	5	4	1	1	26
Mûsky	Genuine ...	—	10	8	—	8	17	5	—	3	12	11	2	76
	Adulterated...	—	—	1	—	2	3	5	—	5	4	5	2	27
Darb el Ahmar...	Genuine ...	7	3	7	—	3	3	—	4	6	1	7	3	44
	Adulterated...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	4	1	—	—	13
Bâb el Shaʿriya...	Genuine ...	3	4	8	—	9	6	4	5	5	6	—	7	57
	Adulterated...	1	1	—	—	1	4	3	3	2	1	—	8	24
Saiyeda Zeinab...	Genuine ...	8	8	10	—	7	10	12	7	10	7	9	7	95
	Adulterated...	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	3	1	2	16
Old Cairo	Genuine ...	5	12	6	—	9	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	41
	Adulterated...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Zeitûn	Genuine ...	6	7	7	1	17	2	10	4	8	—	6	5	73
	Adulterated...	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
Helwân	Genuine ...	—	5	—	6	4	—	3	7	1	—	10	—	36
	Adulterated...	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	10
TOTAL... ...	Genuine ...	56	99	97	22	93	70	51	58	58	61	79	64	808
	Adulterated...	24	26	17	3	18	18	19	19	32	33	23	29	261
GRAND TOTAL		80	125	114	25	111	88	70	77	90	94	102	93	1069

TABLE XXXVIII.— RESULT OF THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF AERATED WATERS DURING 1924.

MONTH.	Total No. of Samples examined.	Number of Samples in which the Number of Lactose Fermentation Organisms found in 10 c.c.			
		Was none.	Was below 5.	Was between 5–10.	Exceeded 10.
January	40	40	nil.	nil.	nil.
February	65	65	,,	,,	,,
March	63	63	,,	,,	,,
April	71	71	,,	,,	,,
May	64	64	,,	,,	,,
June	57	57	,,	,,	,,
July	59	59	,,	,,	,,
August	48	48	,,	,,	,,
September	58	57	,,	,,	1
October	48	48	,,	,,	nil.
November	37	37	,,	,,	,,
December	31	31	,,	,,	,,
TOTAL... ...	641	640	0	0	1

TABLE XXXIX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FOODSTUFF AND UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED BY SANITARY OVERSEERS OF CAIRO HEALTH INSPECTORATE DURING 1924.

DISTRICT.	Grocers.		Butchers.		Bakeries.		Public Kitchens.		Confectioners.		Oil Stores.		Poultry Shops.		Dairies and Milk Shops.		Vegetables.		Fish Shops.		Aerated Waters.		Ice Factories.		Other Establishment.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	Cl.	F.	
Ezbekiya ...	524	28	145	8	90	22	379	39	58	5	12	—	80	6	91	10	129	11	118	2	185	—	—	—	1,087	37	2,898	168	3,066
Khalifa	100	2	20	—	4	3	10	1	3	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	45	9	210	15	225
Bâb el Shaʿriya	857	21	79	4	150	29	303	35	57	26	104	47	17	1	36	6	82	10	15	3	164	—	—	—	881	85	2,745	267	3,012
Bulâq I	856	21	200	1	131	11	288	30	29	11	20	11	24	2	21	5	75	7	15	2	4	—	—	—	865	108	2,528	209	2,737
Darb el Ahmar	342	8	57	—	58	1	151	22	4	2	4	—	5	—	15	—	49	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	7	921	46	967
Gamâliya ...	253	12	21	5	23	1	56	7	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	94	18	485	51	536
ʿAbdin	1,381	44	279	3	99	21	111	11	67	—	76	14	194	—	110	9	251	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	293	10	2,998	112	3,110
Zeitûn... ...	222	14	63	—	40	8	43	5	9	—	—	—	62	—	41	—	103	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	90	6	727	33	760
Bulâq II ...	425	7	49	1	19	2	28	3	16	—	34	—	29	—	23	2	70	—	38	—	1	—	—	—	123	10	855	25	880
Mûsky	675	4	159	2	111	12	103	14	65	19	9	—	77	6	43	17	211	53	39	—	3	—	—	—	382	73	1,877	200	2,077
Abbâsiya ...	280	6	25	—	7	—	12	5	5	—	—	—	45	—	13	—	48	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	538	11	549
Shubra	96	16	15	2	32	3	74	7	7	1	3	2	5	1	14	2	15	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	274	24	537	61	598
Helwân	116	13	14	2	12	4	32	11	3		—	—	2	—	5	1	21	8	—	—	—	—	21	—	70	7	275	46	321
Saiyeda Zeinab	717	8	98	5	142	4	248	7	12	1	8	—	7	—	43	1	73	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	567	14	1,940	42	1,982
Old Cairo ...	96	1	25	1	8	—	48	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	147	—	331	6	337
TOTAL ...	6,940	205	1,253	34	926	121	1,886	200	350	67	270	74	557	16	457	58	1,163	101	446	8	360	—	21	—	5,236	408	19,865	1,292	21,157

N.B :—
Cl. = Clean. F. = Faulty.

THE MEDICAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF POLICE DURING 1924 WAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Nature of Work.	1923	1924
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	9,441	11,600
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	214	247
Medico-legal examinations on persons killed in the streets by accident or where the causes of death were suspected by the Medical Officers	167	142
Examinations of persons to whom no period of treatment was necessary (Police Circular)	1,435	889
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	287	327
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses	128	117
Ghaffirs examined on entering service on request of the Commandant's Office	1,387	1,713
Persons who were examined and sent to the Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	103	90
Policemen examined at request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	625	602
Cab-drivers, carters and chauffeurs examined on request of the Traffic Office	3,209	4,270
Persons sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	38	20
Number of examinations performed by the Medical Officers elsewhere than at the Governorate	1,012	890
Ghaffirs treated at office	—	623
Ghaffirs treated at the Police Hospital	—	429
Ghaffirs treated at the Police Infirmary	—	423
Ghaffirs sent to the Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	—	543
Ghaffirs sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	—	172
Constables and policemen treated at Office	2,309	1,254
Constables and policemen treated at the Police Infirmary	3,459	1,072
Constables and policemen treated at the Police Hospital	—	2,355
Constables and policemen sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	1,465	1,529
Constables and policemen sent to the Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	252	292
Secret police treated at Office	—	60
Secret police treated at the police Infirmary	—	24
Secret police treated at the Police Hospital	—	26
Secret police sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	—	32
Secret police sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	—	2
Nomination of Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	99	82
Shoeblacks examined for fitness or otherwise	51	43
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	—	—
New policemen examined for eyesight	8	5
New (gens des service) examined for fitness for entering the service of the Ministry of the Interior	—	14
New (gens des service) examined for fitness for entering the service of the Governorate	—	7
Number of medico-legal reports written to replace lost reports	27	17
Examination of sodomites and catamites for venereal diseases	29	29
Vagabonds sent by Qisms	248	275
Constables, Policemen and Ghaffirs vaccinated	922	922
Constables and policemen examined to be brought before Court Martial	34	133
Inspections done on First Aid Chests at the various Qisms	621	551
Examination of policemen for delousing	—	249
Examination of civilian prisoners sent by Qisms on account of sickness	—	15
Policemen medically observed for being Plague contacts	—	29

P.H.D. / 55 C. Ad.

تقرير عن المخالفات الصحية التى تم اللازم عنها أثناء سنة ١٩٢٤

صحة / ادارة / ٥٥

Sanitary Contraventions dealt with during 1924.

Mudîrîya or Governorate مديرية أو محافظة ——— *Markaz or Qism* مركز أو قسم ———

NAME OF LAW, ETC. — اسم القانون أو القرار	العدد الاجمالى المبلغ عنه TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED.	RESULT. — النتيجة				REMARKS. — ملاحظات (يوضح أهم سبب البراءة أو الحفظ) (State Main Reason for Acquittal or Filing.)
		حكم فيها بالعقوبة Convictions obtained.	حكم فيها بالبراءة Acquittals.	حفظت Filed.	تحت النظر Under Consideration.	
"Vidange" and "Depotoirs." Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by Arrêté of June 2, 1910	289	262	2	1	24	
نزح المراحيض ومحلات وضع البراز – قرار ٨ نوفمبر سنة ١٨٨٦ المعدل بقرار ٢ يونيه سنة ١٩١٠ ...						
Practice of Medicine and its Branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	12	9	—	1	2	
تعاطى صناعة الطب وفروعه – قرار ١٣ يونيه سنة ١٨٩١						
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920 ...	10	6	—	—	4	
تعاطى صناعة طب الأسنان – قانون نمرة ١٤ سنة ١٩٢٠						
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9 of 1917	653	432	16	94	111	
التطعيم – الأمر العالى الصادر فى ١٧ ديسمبر سنة ١٨٩٠ المعدل بالأمر العالى الصادر فى ٦ أغسطس سنة ١٨٩٧ وبالقانون نمرة ٩ لسنة ١٩١٧						
Enclosure of Waste Lands. Arrêté of June 15, 1893	31	24	—	—	7	
تسوير الأراضى الفضاء – قرار ١٥ يونيه سنة ١٨٩٣						
CEMETERIES :— الجبانات :						
Inhumation, Exhumation, and Transport of Bodies Abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	—	—	—	—	—	
دفن الجثث واستخراجها ونقلها الى الخارج – اللوائح الصادرة فى ١٥ سبتمبر سنة ١٨٧٦ و ٢٦ مارس و ٣٠ أكتوبر سنة ١٨٧٧						
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—	
نقل الجبانات – الأمر العالى الصادر فى ٢٩ يناير سنة ١٨٩٤						
Enclosure of Cemeteries. Unauthorized Inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898 ...	—	—	—	—	—	
تسوير الجبانات ودفن الجثث بدون ترخيص – الأمر العالى الصادر فى ١٢ مارس سنة ١٨٩٨						
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :— الاحتياطات الصحية :						
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—	
احتياطات مستديمة أو استثنائية ضد الأمراض الوبائية – قرار ١١ مايو سنة ١٨٩٥ وقرار ١٩ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٠٤						
Oysters and Shell-fish during Epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	
المحار والحيوانات ذوات الصدف وقت الأوبئة – قرار ١٦ يونيه سنة ١٩١٢						
Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895, and Supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896 ...	—	—	—	—	—	
الكوليرا – قرار ١٧ أكتوبر سنة ١٨٩٥ وقرار اضافى فى ٣٠ مايو سنة ١٨٩٦						
Plague and Cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of 1911, and No. 10 of 1913	—	—	—	—	—	
الطاعون والكوليرا – الامر العالى الصادر فى ٢٧ مايو سنة ١٨٩٩ المعدل بالقانون نمرة ٣ لسنة ١٩١١ والقانون نمرة ١٠ لسنة ١٩١٣						

Disinfection of Houses during Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901 ...	تطهير المساكن وقت الأوبئة — القراران الصادران فى ٢٣ مايو و٢٦ يونيه سنة ١٩٠١	—	—	—	—	—	
Passenger Control in case of Cholera Abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911	مراقبة المسافرين وقت وجود الكوليرا فى الخارج — قرار ٢١ يناير سنة ١٩١١	12	11	—	—	1	
Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911...	الملاحة فى ترعة المحمودية وقت وجود الكوليرا — قرار ١٦ يناير سنة ١٩١١	—	—	—	—	—	
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912...	الاحتياطات الصحية للوقاية من الأمراض المعدية — القانون نمرة ١٥ لسنة ١٩١٢	52	45	1	—	6	
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of 1917 and No. 3 of 1918 ...	الاحتياطات التى تتخذ للوقاية من الكوليرا — القانون نمرة ١٠ لسنة ١٩١٧ ونمرة ٣ لسنة ١٩١٨ ...	6	5	—	—	1	
Prophylactic Measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and Arrêté of June 7, 1921.	الاحتياطات التى تتخذ للوقاية من الجمرة الخبيثة — القانون نمرة ٢١ لسنة ١٩٢٠ وقرار ٧ يونيه سنة ١٩٢١	—	—	—	—	—	
Excavations and *Birkas* near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900...	منع احداث حفر أو برك بجوار المساكن — الامر العالى الصادر فى ٢٦ ابريل سنة ١٩٠٠	1	1	—	—	—	
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of 1904	صناعة الصيدلة وبيع المواد السامة — القانون نمرة ١٤ لسنة ١٩٠٤	137	78	2	1	56	
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20 of 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	مساعدو الصيادلة — القانون نمرة ٢٠ لسنة ١٩١١ المعدل بالقانون نمرة ١٥ لسنة ١٩١٨	—	—	—	—	—	
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1 of 1906, and Arrêté of October 30, 1913	نقل الكهنة وقت الأوبئة — القانون نمرة ١ لسنة ١٩٠٦ وقرار ٣٠ أكتوبر سنة ١٩١٣	—	—	—	—	—	
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	مراقبة الحجاج العائدين لبلادهم — قرار ١٤ يونيه سنة ١٩١٤	—	—	—	—	—	
Public Latrines and "Dépendances" of Mosques and *Zâwyas*. Law No. 14 of 1911	المراحيض العمومية وملحقات الجوامع والزوايا — القانون نمرة ١٤ لسنة ١٩١١	—	—	—	—	—	
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	المواليد والوفيات — الامر العالى الصادر فى ١١ أغسطس سنة ١٩١٢	74	50	5	2	17	
"Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux." Law No. 13 of 1904, and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	المحلات المقلقة للراحة والمضرة بالصحة والخطرة — القانون نمرة ١٣ لسنة ١٩٠٤ وقرار ٢٩ أغسطس سنة ١٩٠٤ وقرار اضافى فى ١١ يونيه سنة ١٩٠٥	883	518	7	42	316	
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913.	نظافة الشوارع — القرار الصادر فى ٧ يونيه سنة ١٩١٣	7	7	—	—	—	
Adulteration of Milk. Art. 302 of the Native Penal Code.	غش اللبن — المادة ٣٠٢ من قانون العقوبات الأهلى	264	171	2	1	90	
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334—336, and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, para. (6).	المخالفات الصحية العمومية لقانون العقوبات الأهلى والمختلط — المواد ٣٣٤ — ٣٣٦ من قانون العقوبات الأهلى والمادة ٣٣٣ فقرة (٦) من قانون العقوبات المختلط	161	140	3	3	15	
TOTAL... ... المجموع		2,592	1,759	38	145	650	

Various Questions Dealt with in 1924.

QISM	Employees examined for Sick Leaves.	Transport of dead Bodies.							Complaints in connection with Health matters.			Mosques examined.						Waste Land.	Cemeteries.				Birkas.			New Pharmacies.	New Drug Stores.	Patients Sent to Hospital for Lunacy.
		Corpses transported Abroad.	Remains from Cairo to other Localities in Egypt.	From one Grave to another in the same Cemetery.	Corpses transported from Cairo to other Localities in Egypt.	Arrived from Abroad.	Arrived from Localities in Egypt.	Total.	Dealt with.	Still being under Action.	Total.	Private.			Waqfs.				Abolished.	Enlarged.	New.	Total.	Filled in.	Not filled in.	Total.			
												Measures recommended.	No measures recommended.	Total.	Measures recommended.	No measures recommended.	Total.											
Shubra	480	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	367	1	368	1	5	6	2	9	11	25	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	19
Zeitoun	136	1	—	—	5	—	—	6	11	—	11	2	6	8	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Helwân	60	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	5	5	10	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	1	—	2
Darb-el-Ahmar	102	—	—	16	6	—	2	24	—	—	—	2	91	93	1	9	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	31
Boulâq II.	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	5	34	—	21	21	—	2	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
ʿAbdin	227	5	—	—	14	—	—	19	87	—	87	5	14	19	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	25
Gamaliya	44	—	—	29	4	—	8	41	49	3	52	10	53	63	—	15	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ezbekiya	283	—	—	—	15	2	2	19	84	—	84	2	4	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Old Cairo	84	2	6	11	17	—	9	36	43	—	43	—	*12	12	—	11	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	25
Khalîfa	114	—	1	30	8	—	10	49	107	—	107	13	40	53	7	4	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Boulâq I.	89	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	31	—	31	6	14	20	1	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Sayeda Zeinab	368	1	1	7	75	—	2	86	350	5	355	28	12	40	1	14	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Abbassiya	199	2	14	5	17	1	4	42	54	—	54	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	—	38
Mûski	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	11	46	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
Bab-el-Shaʿriya	141	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	131	—	131	9	25	34	—	17	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total	2,434	11	22	100	183	3	37	346	1,383	30	1,413	82	300	382	13	90	103	82	1	2	2	5	2	24	36	11	5	229

VII.—THE ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The special measures taken for the abatement of the mosquito nuisance were applied in the same selected areas and quarters as in 1923.

There were 25 complaints received from private individuals in 1924 as follows :—

10	in	'Abdîn Qism.
5	„	Sayeda „
3	„	Abbassîya „
2	„	Ezbekîya „
1	„	Shubra „
1	„	Helwân „
1	„	Zeitûn „
1	„	Mûski „
1	„	Khalîfa „
25		

3 birkas in different parts of the town have been filled up by their owners and one by the Scavenging and Watering Service.

The Sub-Committee of the Anti-Malarial Commission of Cairo acting through the Main Drainage Department have carried out the following work, viz :—

1. Filling in above infiltration water level of the Government-owned Birka at el Mohammady.

2. Filling in Birkas belonging to the Antiquities Department situated between the villages of Tel Hesn and Mataria.

3. Commencement of the filling in of a Birka at Torah.

4. At the request of the Sub-Committee of the Anti-Malarial Commission, the Tanzim Department have commenced the work of having the Birka of Roda Island filled in by debris from old buildings.

Helwân and Gezîra.

The covering in of the culverts at Gezîra South has not yet been completed but it is hoped that this work will be finished next year.

The Birkas around Cairo were stocked with larvæ-eating fish as usual.

RAT-CATCHING SERVICE.

The number of rats destroyed during 1924 was 5,582. Of these :—

209	were	caught	in January.
344	„	„	February.
443	„	„	March.
359	„	„	April.
338	„	„	May.
482	„	„	June.
627	„	„	July.
650	„	„	August.
541	„	„	September.
669	„	„	October.
418	„	„	November.
502	„	„	December.
5,582			

RATS CAUGHT.

'Adbîn Palace	1,082
Public Health Department	32
Public Security Department	143
Holy Carpet	566
Public Works Ministry	278
Court of Appeal	118
Wâyli Court	9
Cairo Governorate	506
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	432
Bulâq Health Office.	45
Ezbekîya Court	8
Ministry of Communications	1
Government Workshops	5
Ministry of Finance	83
Railway Stores	8
Police Stores, Bulâq	22
State Domains	204
Kobba Royal Palace	704
Irrigation Department	39
Mixed Tribunal	168
Ministry of War	105
Savoy Hotel, Government Offices	49
Ministry of the Interior	12
Government Laboratories	17
Entomological Section	15
Ministry of Agriculture	19
Mechanical Section, P.W.M.	11
Private individuals	901
TOTAL	5,582

THEATRE COMMISSION.

During the year 1924, 3 new establishments were licensed, a cinema and 2 theatres.

41 establishments, already licensed, were inspected by a delegate of Cairo City Inspectorate. Of these 7 were theatres, 21 cinemas and 13 Café concerts.

The sanitary conditions were satisfactory in all establishments except in one cinema.

MOULID EL NABI.

Moulid el Nabi was held at 'Abbâsîya on 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of October 1924. It lasted 8 days.

It has been calculated that the number of visitors on the last day of the Moulid was about 50,000 : about the same number in 1923.

The sanitary arrangements were similar to those made in 1923.

Supervision was carried out by the Inspector of Vidange Control Service and two of his subordinate staff.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
20 JUN 28

APPENDIX A.—Cairo City Weekly Weather State for 1924.

(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 el Roda.	
		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	18·3	−0·8	7·0	−0·5	12·6	−0·7	78	− 1	Drops.	− 1·8	7·4	72	3·7	−0·5	—	—	14·86	−0·29
2	„ 8-14	17·3	−1·9	7·0	−0·5	12·2	−1·2	73	− 6	8·0	+ 6·2	5·6	54	5·1	+1·1	0	Calm.	14·72	−0·31
3	„ 15-21	19·9	+0·4	7·5	0·0	13·7	+0·2	79	+ 1	Drops.	− 1·8	8·4	81	4·9	+1·1	0	Calm.	14·62	−0·29
4	„ 22-28	17·7	−2·1	8·0	+0·5	12·8	−0·8	78	0	0·8	− 1·0	5·2	49	6·9	+3·3	2	S.	14·55	−0·31
5	„ 29- 4 February	18·1	−1·9	5·7	−2·0	11·9	−1·9	67	−10	0·3	− 1·3	7·3	67	4·3	+0·9	1	S.	15·93	−0·09
6	February 5-11	19·1	−1·2	7·5	−0·1	13·3	−0·7	71	− 5	Drops.	− 1·5	7·8	72	4·0	+0·7	1	S.S.W.	15·71	+0·44
7	„ 12-18	22·9	+2·1	8·3	+0·6	15·6	+1·4	71	− 4	0·0	− 1·5	10·5	95	1·1	−2·0	1	S.	15·74	+0·36
8	„ 19-25	27·3	+5·5	13·4	+5·1	20·4	+5·4	57	−17	Drops.	− 1·5	7·7	68	6·3	+3·3	1	S.	15·75	+0·37
9	„ 26- 4 March	23·8	+1·0	10·0	+1·4	16·9	+1·2	66	− 6	Drops.	− 1·3	10·0	87	2·5	−0·4	1	Var.	15·71	+0·31
10	March 5-11	20·8	−2·8	10·5	+1·1	15·6	−0·9	80	+10	23·5	+22·4	6·6	56	5·7	+2·8	1	W.N.W.	15·68	+0·24
11	„ 12-18	22·9	−1·6	10·2	+0·2	16·6	−0·6	71	+ 2	0·0	− 1·1	9·8	82	7·1	+4·2	1	Var.	15·77	+0·33
12	„ 19-25	24·1	−0·9	11·0	+0·4	17·6	−0·2	82	+14	Drops.	− 1·1	9·0	74	6·9	+4·0	2	N.	15·75	+0·36
13	„ 26- 1 April	31·9	+6·0	14·6	+3·4	23·2	+4·6	55	−12	0·0	− 1·1	10·7	86	1·1	−1·9	1	S.	15·73	+0·38
14	April 2- 8	31·9	+4·8	13·7	+8·1	22·5	+3·3	61	− 5	0·0	− 0·7	11·6	92	0·6	−2·5	1	N.	15·69	+0·36
15	„ 9-15	29·1	+2·0	14·1	+1·3	21·6	+1·6	54	−12	0·0	− 0·7	11·5	90	2·0	−1·3	1	Variable	15·68	+0·38
16	„ 16-22	28·4	+0·6	12·0	−1·5	20·2	−0·4	63	− 1	Drops.	− 0·7	11·8	91	0·3	−2·9	2	N.	15·73	+0·43
17	„ 23-29	29·1	+0·6	14·7	+0·4	21·9	+0·5	69	+ 6	Drops.	− 0·7	11·5	87	4·6	+1·5	1	N.	15·70	+0·41
18	„ 30- 6 May	30·4	+0·8	15·2	+0·2	22·8	+0·5	63	+ 1	0·0	− 0·1	12·8	95	1·4	−1·6	0	Calm.	15·73	+0·45
19	May 7-13	31·4	+0·1	15·7	+0·1	23·6	+0·3	64	+ 4	0·0	0·0	12·8	95	2·9	+0·2	1	N.W.	15·70	+0·42
20	„ 14-20	32·6	+0·1	17·6	+1·0	25·1	+0·5	53	− 7	0·0	0·0	12·9	94	0·3	−2·1	1	N.	15·67	+0·40
21	„ 21-27	32·0	−1·1	17·3	−0·2	24·6	−0·7	71	+11	0·0	0·0	13·1	95	1·7	−0·4	0	Calm.	15·69	+0·45
22	„ 28-3 June	34·3	+0·7	18·7	+0·7	26·5	+0·7	65	+ 3	0·0	0·0	13·1	95	0·3	−1·6	1	N.	15·70	+0·46

23	June	4–10	35·8	+1·7	21·2	+2·5	28·5	+2·1	64	+ 1	1·8	+1·8	12·7	91	1·1	−0·6	0	Calm.	15·72	+0·47
24	„	11–17...	36·3	+1·8	21·5	+2·2	28·9	+2·0	58	—	0·0	0·0	13·0	92	1·7	+0·1	0	Calm.	15·74	+0·44
25	„	18–24...	34·9	+0·3	20·9	+1·4	27·9	+0·9	61	—	0·0	0·0	12·9	91	1·7	−0·1	1	N.N.W.	15·70	+0·37
26	„	25– 1 July	35·5	+0·4	20·6	+0·8	28·0	+0·6	64	—	0·0	0·0	13·0	92	4·1	+2·1	2	N.	15·76	+0·37
27	July	2– 8...	36·1	+0·9	21·9	+1·5	29·0	+1·2	63	—	0·0	0·0	13·3	95	2·6	+0·3	0	Calm.	15·75	+0·31
28	„	9–15...	38·8	+3·5	23·6	+2·6	31·2	+3·0	62	—	0·0	0·0	13·0	93	1·1	−1·4	1	N.	15·76	+0·26
29	„	16–22...	35·1	−0·2	21·3	+0·2	28·2	0·0	62	—	0·0	0·0	13·0	94	6·0	+3·4	1	N.W.	15·82	+0·25
30	„	23–29...	35·9	+0·8	22·0	+0·9	29·0	+0·9	66	—	0·0	0·0	12·9	94	3·4	+0·6	1	Variable	15·95	+0·23
31	„	30– 5 August	34·6	−0·5	21·3	+0·1	28·0	−0·2	66	—	0·0	0·0	12·9	95	1·7	—1·2	0	Calm.	16·23	+0·26
32	August	6–12	35·1	0·0	21·5	0·0	28·3	0·0	68	—	0·0	0·0	12·7	94	2·9	−0·1	1	N.W.	16·61	+0·19
33	„	13–19...	34·9	+0·4	22·3	+0·8	28·6	+0·6	72	—	0·0	0·0	12·5	95	5·4	+2·3	1	N.W.	17·65	+0·43
34	„	20–26...	36·9	+3·1	21·9	+0·6	29·4	+1·8	69	—	0·0	0·0	12·2	94	3·4	+0·4	1	N.	18·18	+0·35
35	„	27– 2 Sept.	34·8	+1·7	21·9	+1·4	28·4	+1·6	70	—	0·0	0·0	12·0	94	1·4	−1·5	0	Calm.	18·85	+0·71
36	September	3– 9...	33·8	+1·3	21·2	+1·2	27·5	+1·3	72	—	0·0	0·0	11·6	92	4·3	+1·6	1	Variable	18·52	+0·16
37	„	10–16...	34·9	+2·7	21·3	+2·0	28·1	+2·3	77	—	0·0	0·0	11·8	95	6·6	+4·2	0	Calm.	18·59	+0·09
38	„	17–23...	32·0	+0·2	20·3	+1·2	26·2	+0·8	74	—	0·0	0·0	11·3	93	0·9	−1·3	1	N.N.E.	19·04	+0·43
39	„	24–30...	31·1	−0·1	19·5	+0·5	25·3	+0·2	76	—	0·0	0·0	11·2	93	1·4	−0·9	1	N.W.	19·11	+0·45
40	October	1– 7...	31·0	+0·2	19·4	+1·0	25·2	+0·6	76	—	0·0	− 0·2	10·9	92	1·4	−1·0	0	Calm.	18·43	−0·16
41	„	8–14...	30·3	−0·2	18·6	+1·0	24·4	+0·4	76	—	0·0	− 0·2	10·7	92	0·0	−2·6	1	N.	18·20	−0·32
42	„	15–21...	27·8	−1·9	16·0	−0·6	21·9	−1·3	72	—	0·0	− 0·2	10·3	90	0·6	−2·1	1	Variable	18·74	+0·18
43	„	22–28...	29·4	+0·8	17·0	+1·0	23·2	+0·9	82	—	0·0	− 0·2	9·9	88	2·6	−0·2	0	Calm.	18·76	+0·21
44	„	29– 4 Nov.	29·0	+1·3	16·9	+1·5	23·0	+1·4	67	—	Drops.	− 0·4	8·5	77	2·3	−0·6	0	Calm.	17·78	−0·45
45	November	5–11...	27·4	+0·9	16·2	+2·3	21·8	+1·6	78	—	0·0	− 0·5	9·9	91	2·6	−0·3	0	Calm.	17·25	−0·51
46	„	12–18...	26·1	+0·7	13·8	+0·6	20·0	+0·7	71	—	0·0	− 0·5	9·9	93	0·6	−2·4	1	S.	16·86	—0·43
47	„	19–25...	20·6	—3·6	11·2	—1·2	15·9	—2·4	68	—	3·8	− 3·3	7·0	67	5·4	+2·1	2	S.W.	16·62	—0·30
48	„	26– 2 Dec.	22·1	−0·9	9·8	−1·7	16·0	—1·2	84	—	0·0	− 0·6	9·7	93	1·7	−2·0	0	Calm.	16·56	—0·05
49	December	3– 9...	22·6	+0·4	9·7	−0·9	16·2	—0·2	80	—	0·0	− 0·9	8·8	86	8·0	+4·0	0	Calm.	16·47	—0·13
50	„	10–16...	21·0	−0·5	8·9	−1·1	15·0	−0·8	74	—	0·8	− 0·1	7·9	77	2·0	−2·2	0	Calm,	16·25	+0·14
51	„	17–23...	20·5	−0·1	10·1	+1·0	15·3	+0·5	78	—	2·6	+ 1·7	7·9	77	2·3	−2·0	1	S.	15·86	+0·09
52	„	24–31...	17·9	−2·1	8·8	+0·8	13·4	—0·6	78	—	5·0	+ 4·0	5·9	58.	8·0	+3·7	0	Calm.	14·92	—0·39

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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Fig. 1

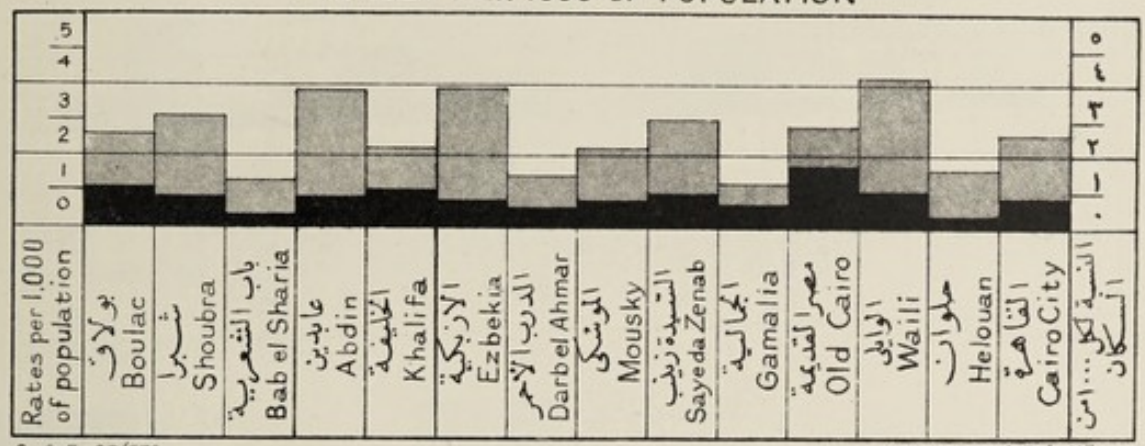
الشكل رقم ١

Cairo City Health Report 1924

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الأمراض المعدية بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل ألف من السكان

ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 1000 OF POPULATION



S. of. E. 27/532

مصلحة المساحة المصرى ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

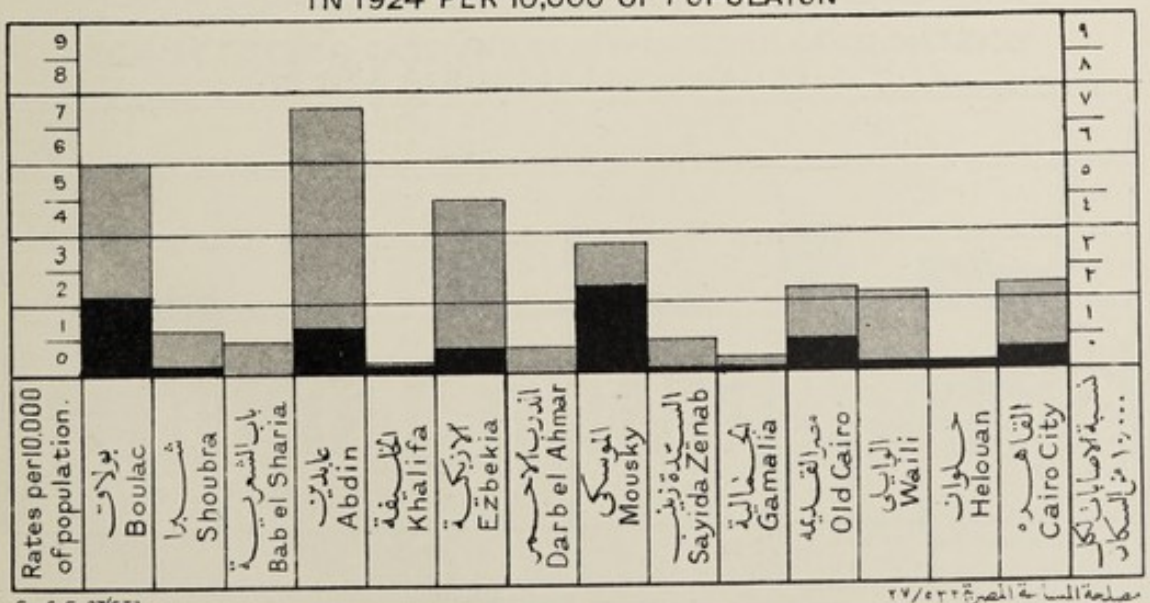
الاصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

Fig 2

الشكل رقم ٢

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الجدرى باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان

SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 10,000 OF POPULATON



S. of. E 27/532

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

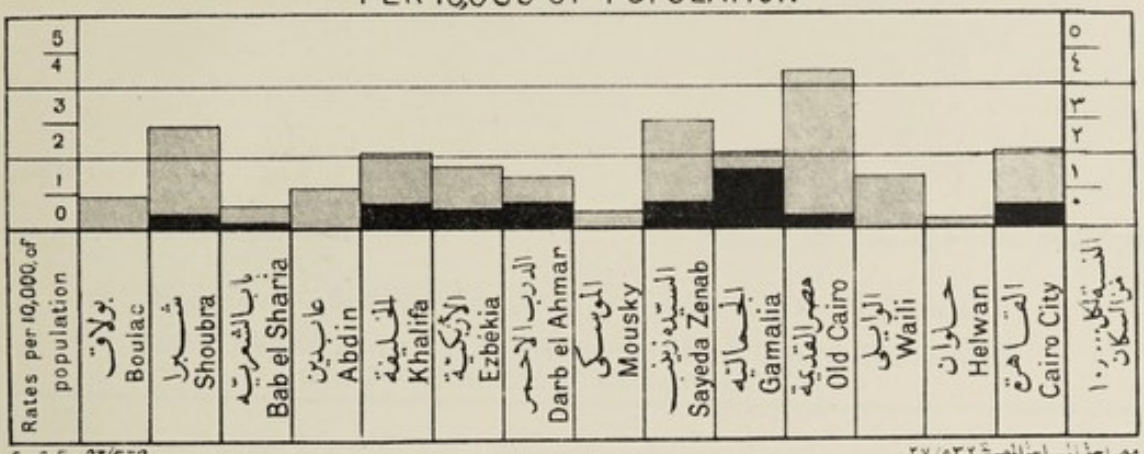
الوفيات Deaths

الاصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

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نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بمرض الحصبة بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

MEASLES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



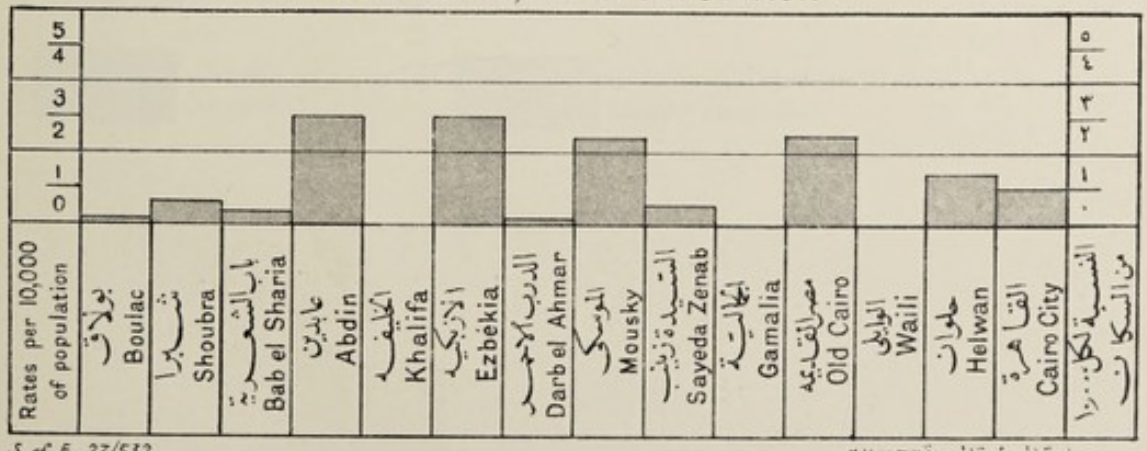
S. of E. 27/532 مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

الأصابات التى بُلغت Cases recorded

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى القرمزية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 27/532 مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

الاصابات التى بُلغت Cases recorded

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Fig 5

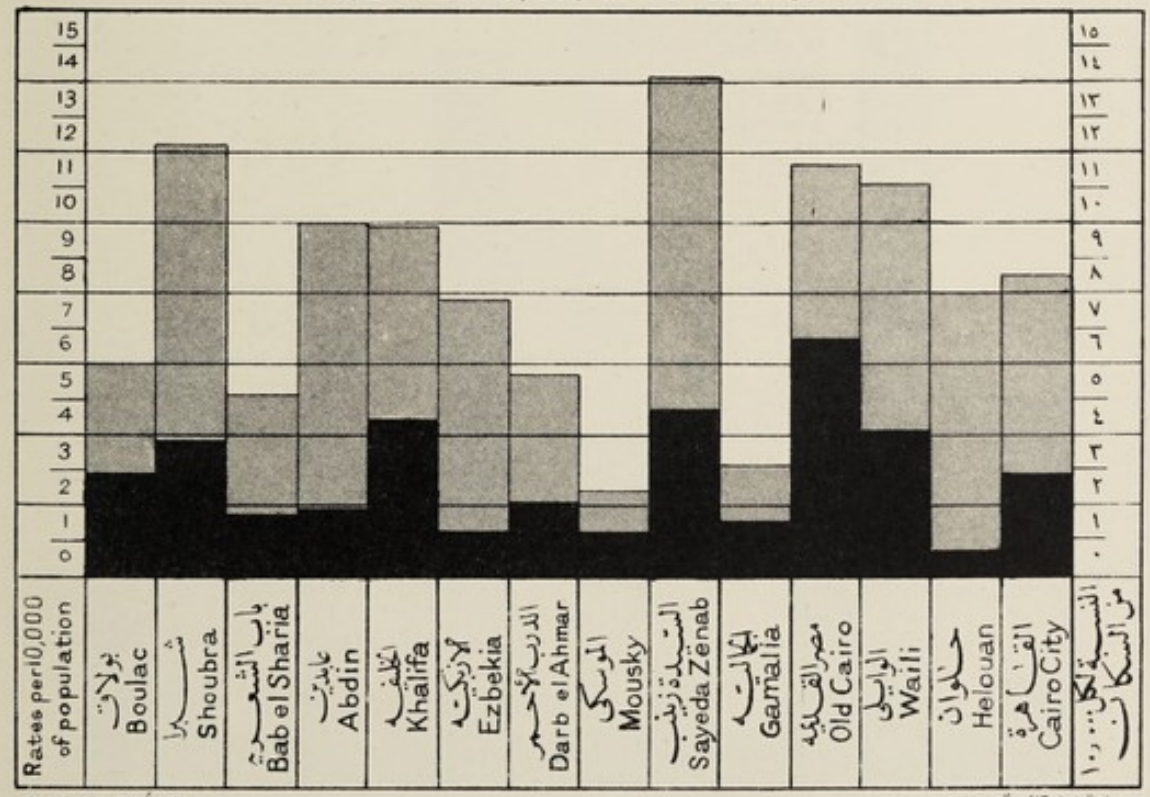
Cairo City Health Report 1924

الشكل رقم ٥

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الدفتريا باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان

DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٥٢

الوفيات Deaths

الاصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

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Fig 6

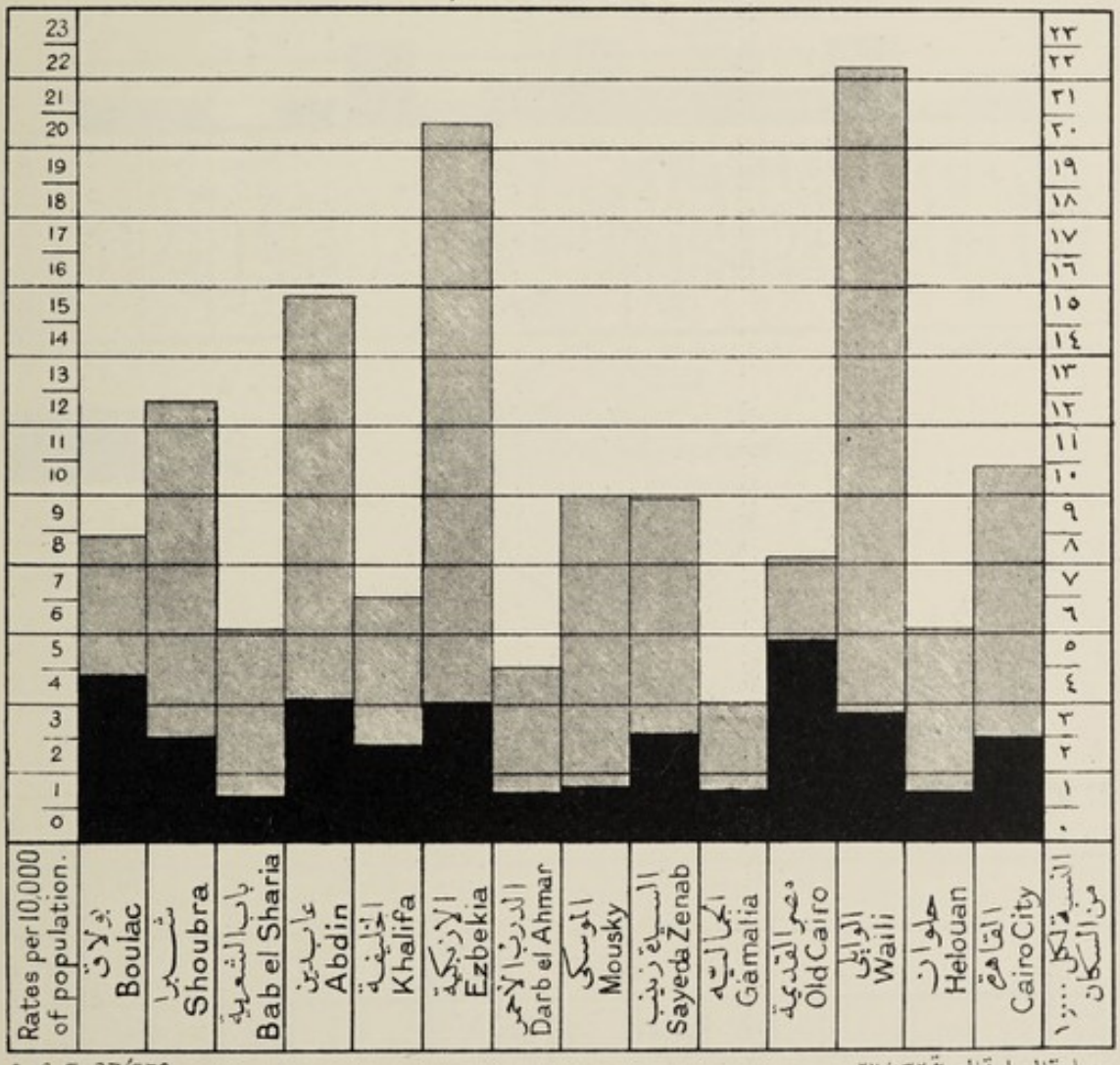
الشكل رقم ٦

Cairo City Health Report 1924

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٤

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى النيفودية بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل ١٠٠٠ من السكان

TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 27/532

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

الاصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND
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Fig. 7

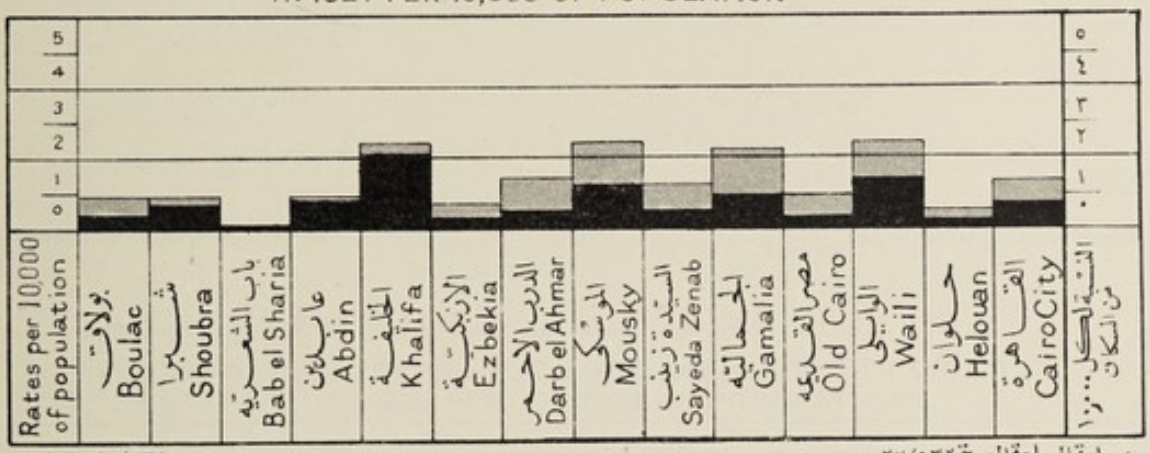
الشكل رقم ٧

Cairo City Health Report 1924.

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٤

نسبة أصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفوسية باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل ١٠٫٠٠٠ من السكان

TIPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

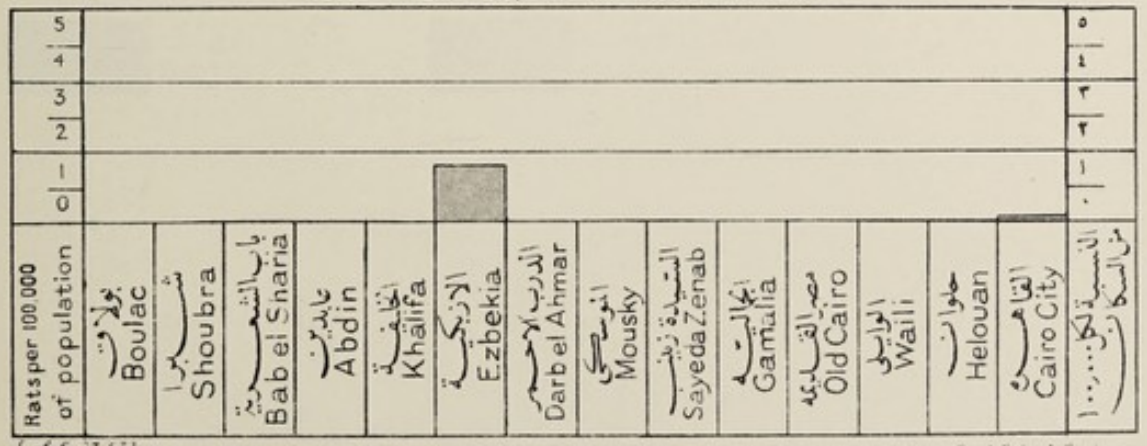
الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

Fig 8

الشكل رقم ٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى الراجعة باقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٤ لكل ١٠٠٫٠٠٠ من السكان

RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

الاصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

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الشكل رقم ٩

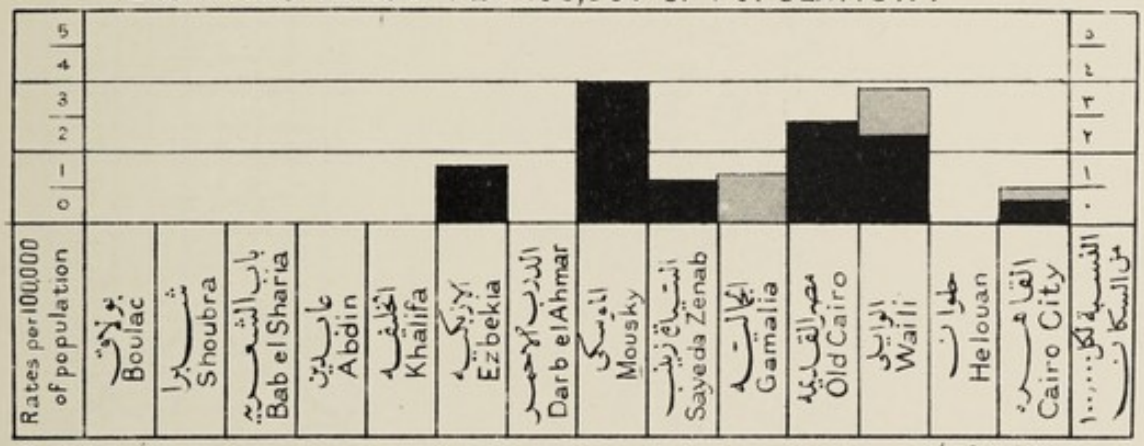
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٤

Fig. 9

Cairo City Health Report 1924

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى المخية الشوكية باقسام القاهرة فى ثلاثة لكل مائة الف من السكان

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1924 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

الوفيات Deaths

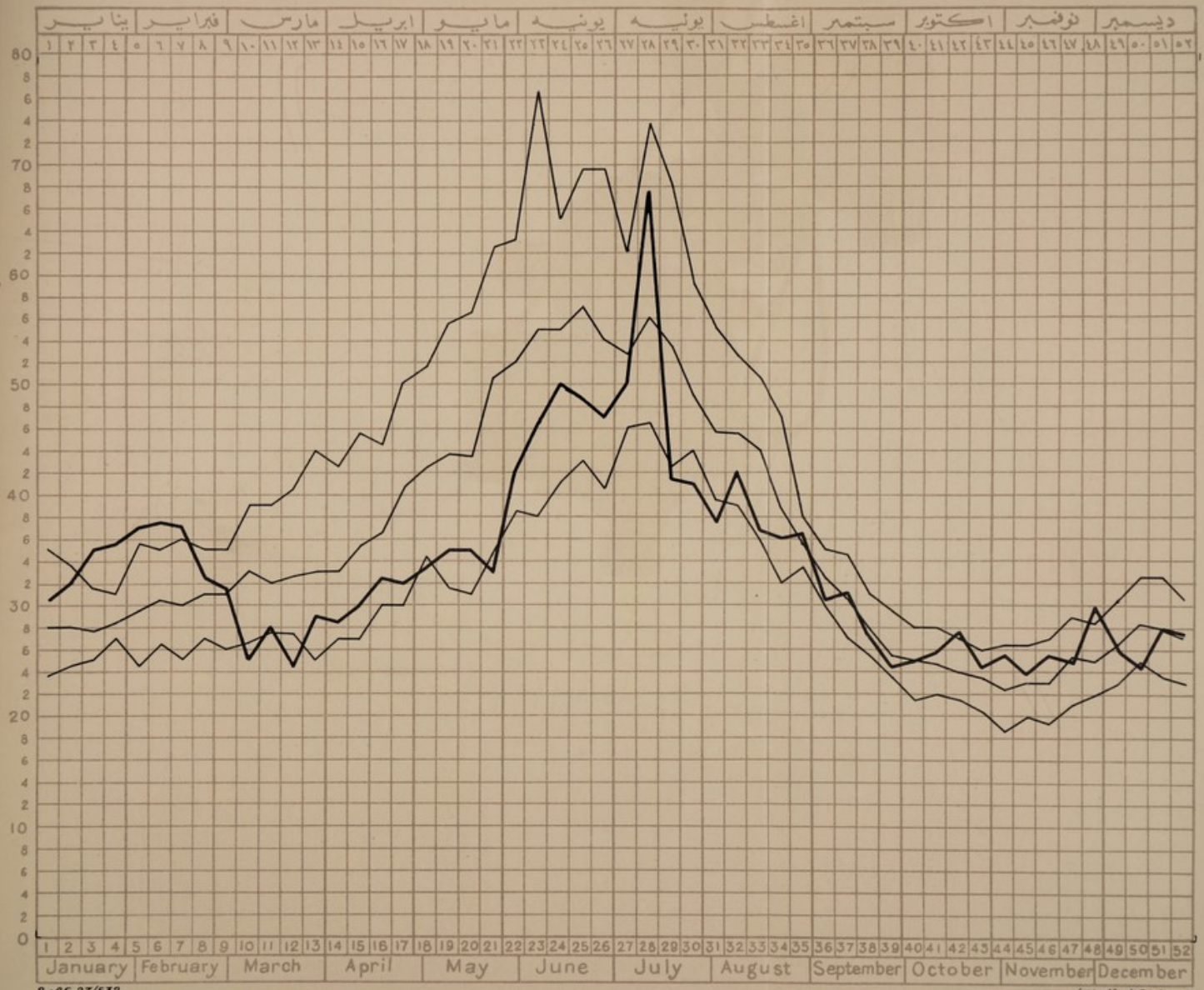
الاصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

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خريطة رقم ١
Chart 1

نسبة الوفيات الاسبوعية لكل الف من السكان فى مدة خمس سنوات بالقاهرة من سنة ١٩١٩ لسنة ١٩٢٣

Cairo City Weekly Death-rates per 1000 living in quinquennial period 1919-1923.



S. of E. 27/532.

مصلحة المساحة المصرية (٢٧/٥٣٢)

Max., Min. & Mean Rates ..... أعلى ومتوسط وأدنى النسبة

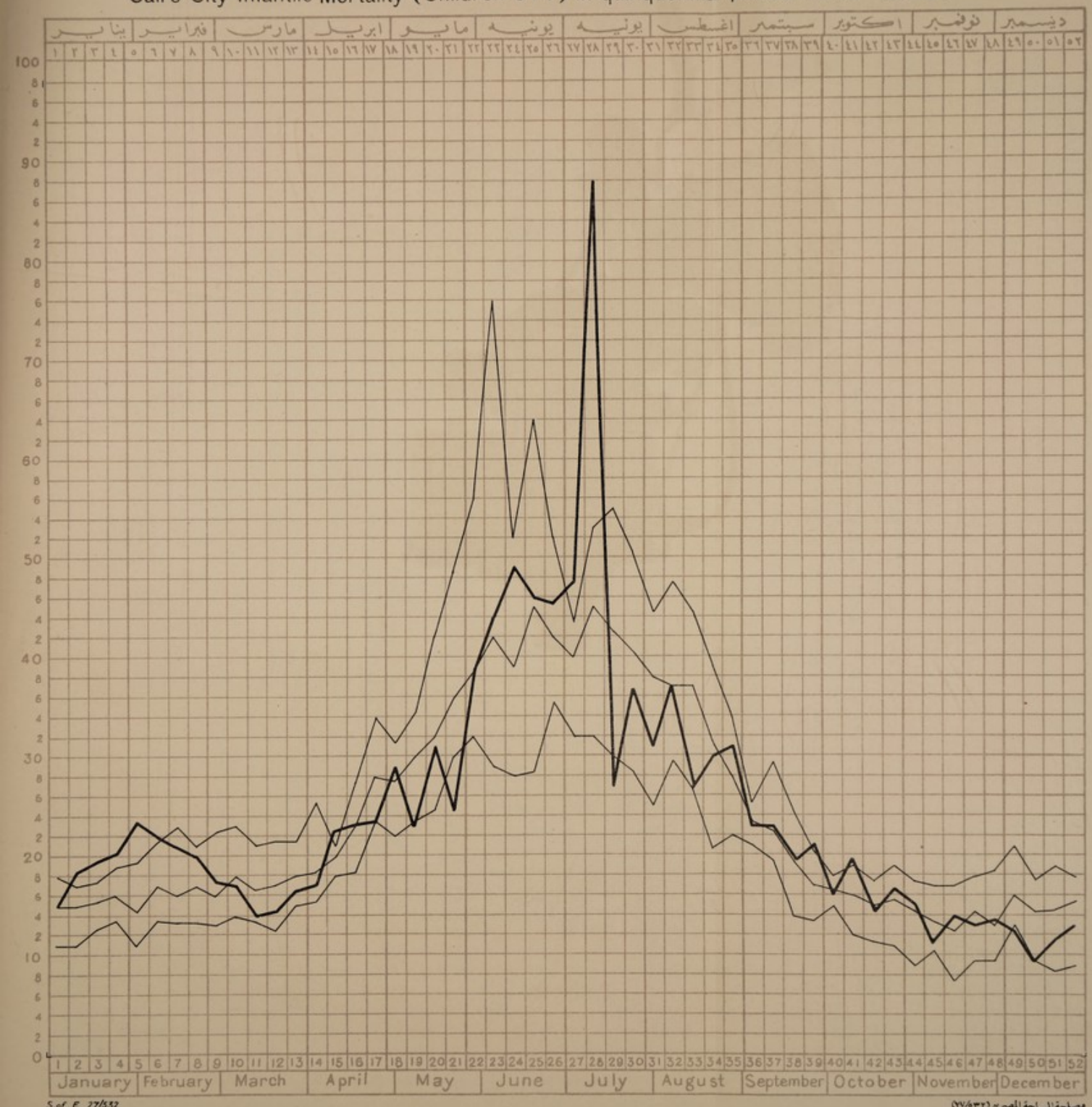
Weekly Death Rates in 1924 ..... نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 2. — خريطة رقم ٢

~~خريطة رقم ٣~~
~~Chart 3.~~

وفيات الاطفال الذين لا يزيد سنهم عن سنة بالقاهرة فى مدة خمس سنوات من سنة ١٩١٩ لسنة ١٩٢٣
Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1919-1923.



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مصلحة الساحة المصرية (٢٧/٥٣٢)

Max., Min. & Mean of Weekly Death-rates per 100 Births ——— أعلى ومتوسط وأدنى نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل ١٠٠ مولود

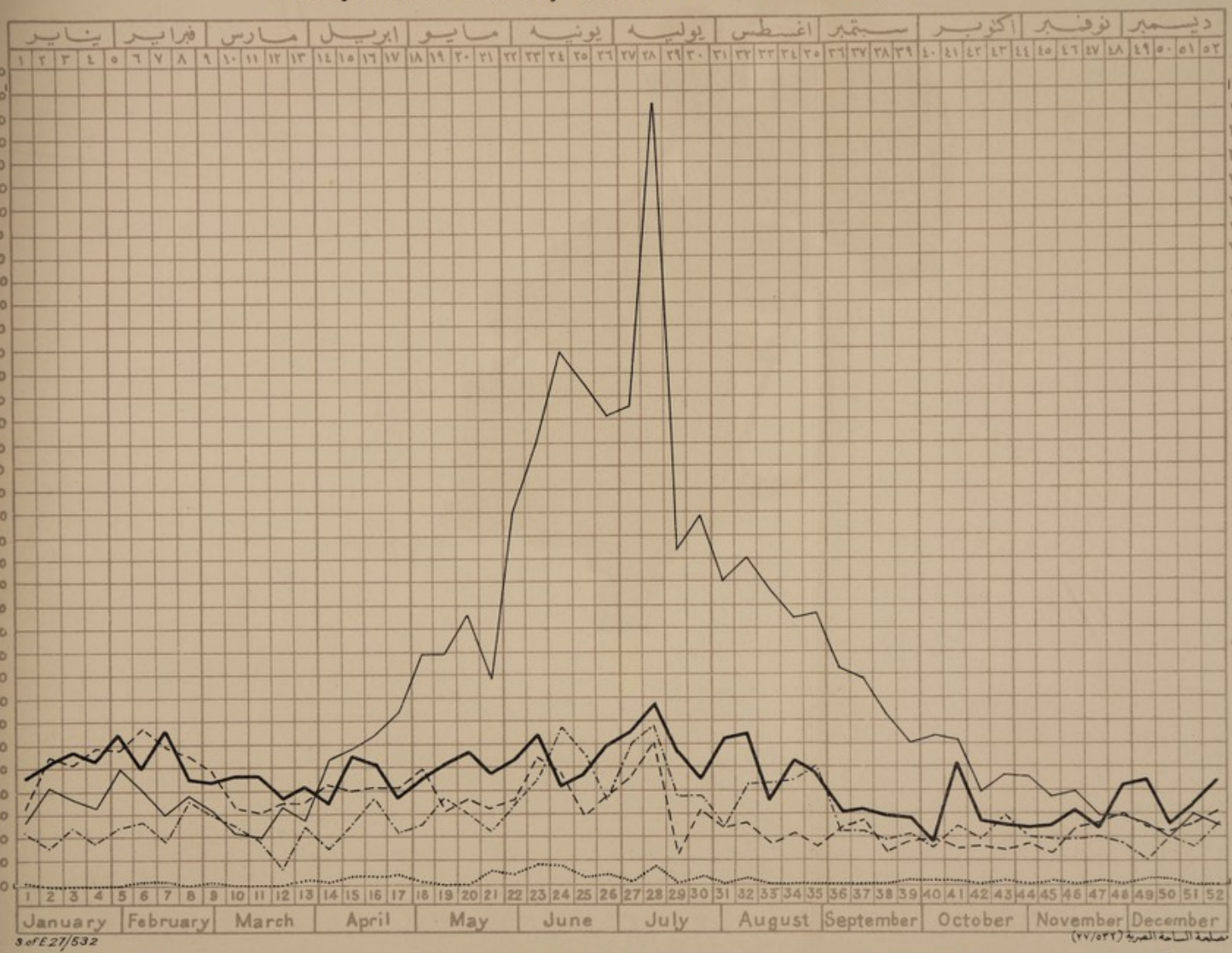
Weekly Death-rates per 100 Births for 1924 ——— نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل ١٠٠ مولود فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 3. — خريطة رقم ٣

~~خريطة رقم ٢~~
~~Chart 2~~

نسبة الوفيات الاسبوعية للاطفال الذين لا يزيد سنهم عن سنة واحدة بالقاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Infantile Mortality Children 0-1 Year 1924, Cairo.



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(٢٧/٥٣٢) مصلحة الساحة المصرية

Diarrhœa & Enteritis ——— الاسهال والنزله المعويه *Marasmus* ——— ضعف أو هزال

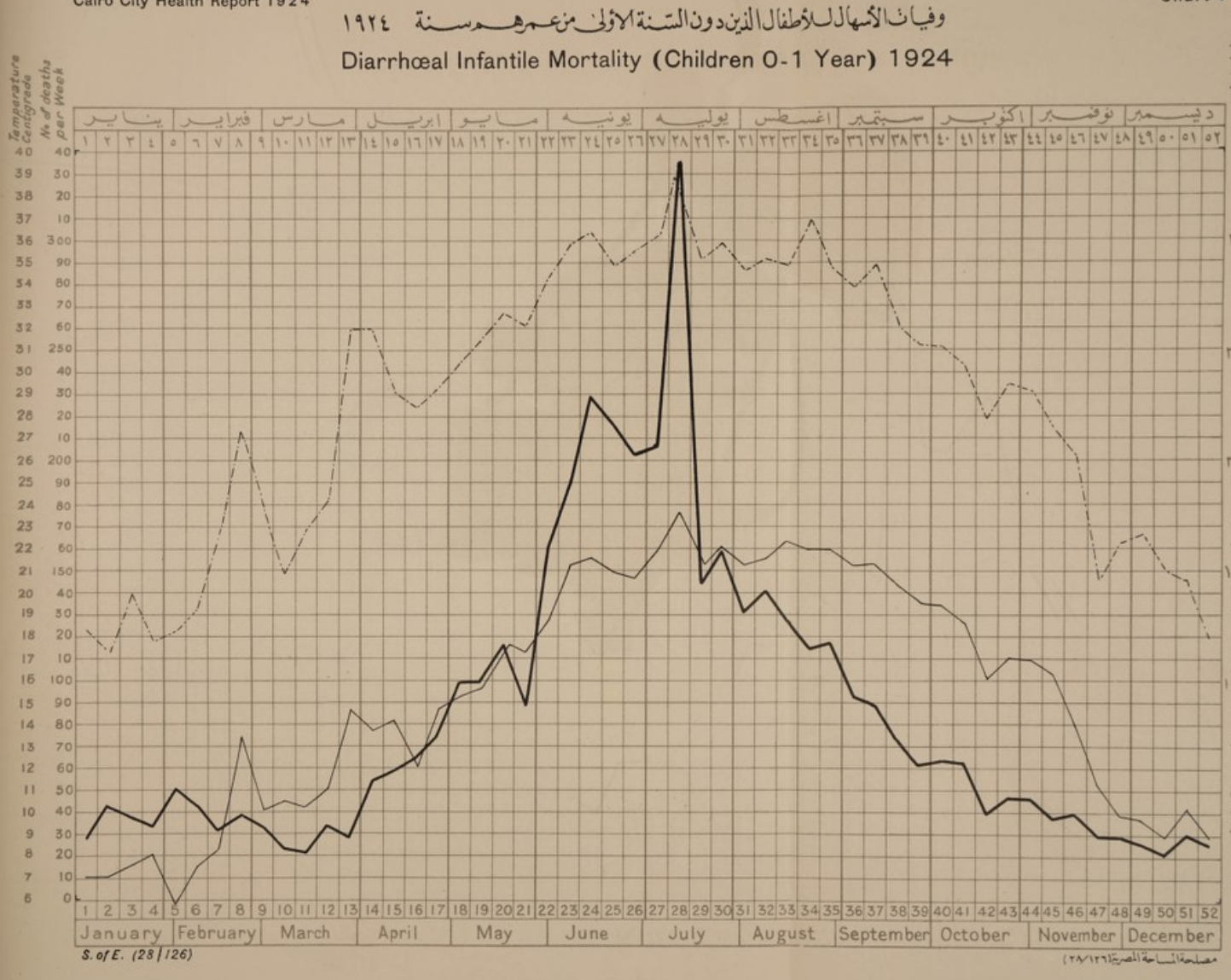
Infectious Diseases ..... الأمراض المعديه *Other Diseases* - - - - - أمراض أخرى

Pulmonary & Bronchial Diseases ------ امراض رئويه وشعبيه

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خريطة رقم ٤
Chart 4

وفيات الأسهال للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم سنة ١٩٢٤
Diarrhœal Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1924



Diarrhœa ——— الاسهال

Minimum Temperature °C. ——— الدرجة الصغرى للحرارة بمقياس السنتيجراد

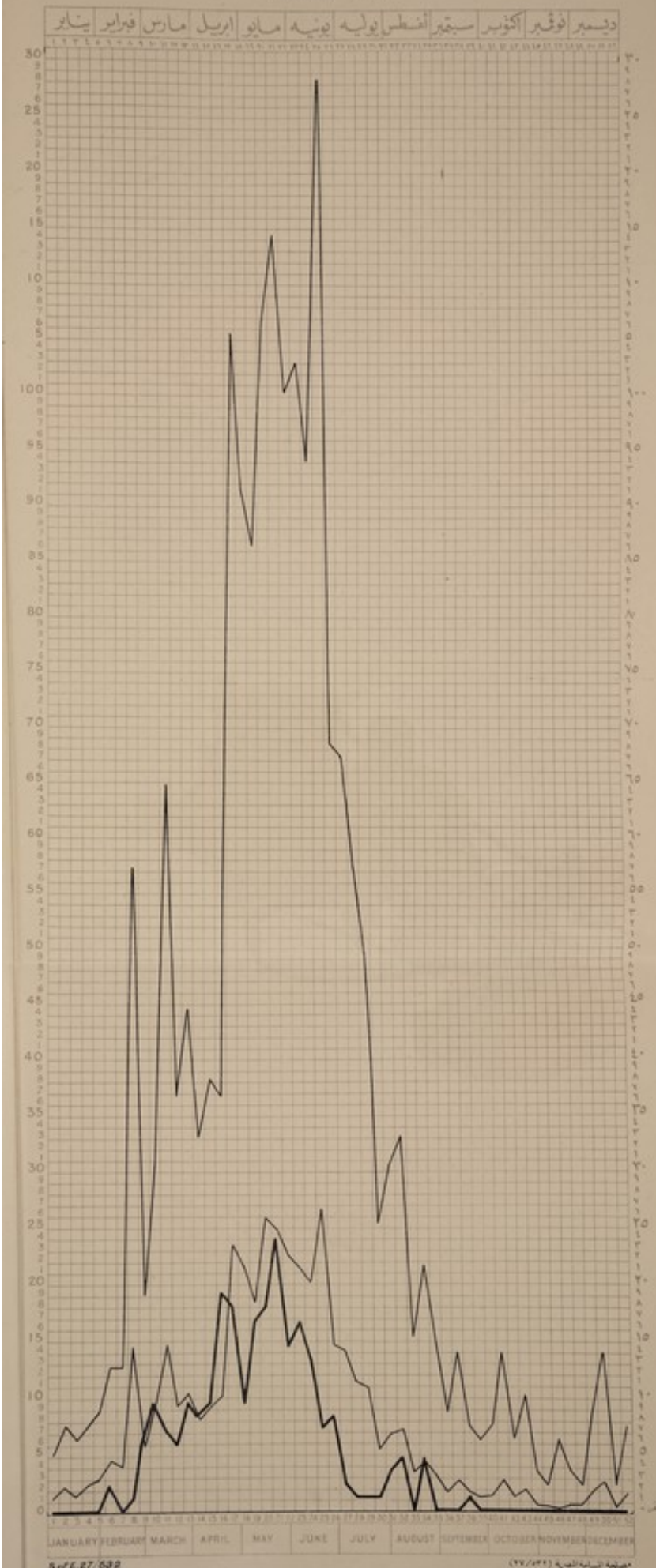
Average Maximum Temperature °C. — — — متوسط درجة الحرارة بمقياس السنتيجراد

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Chart 5. — خريطة رقم ٥

~~خريطة رقم ٤~~
~~Chart 4.~~

الجدرى
Small Pox



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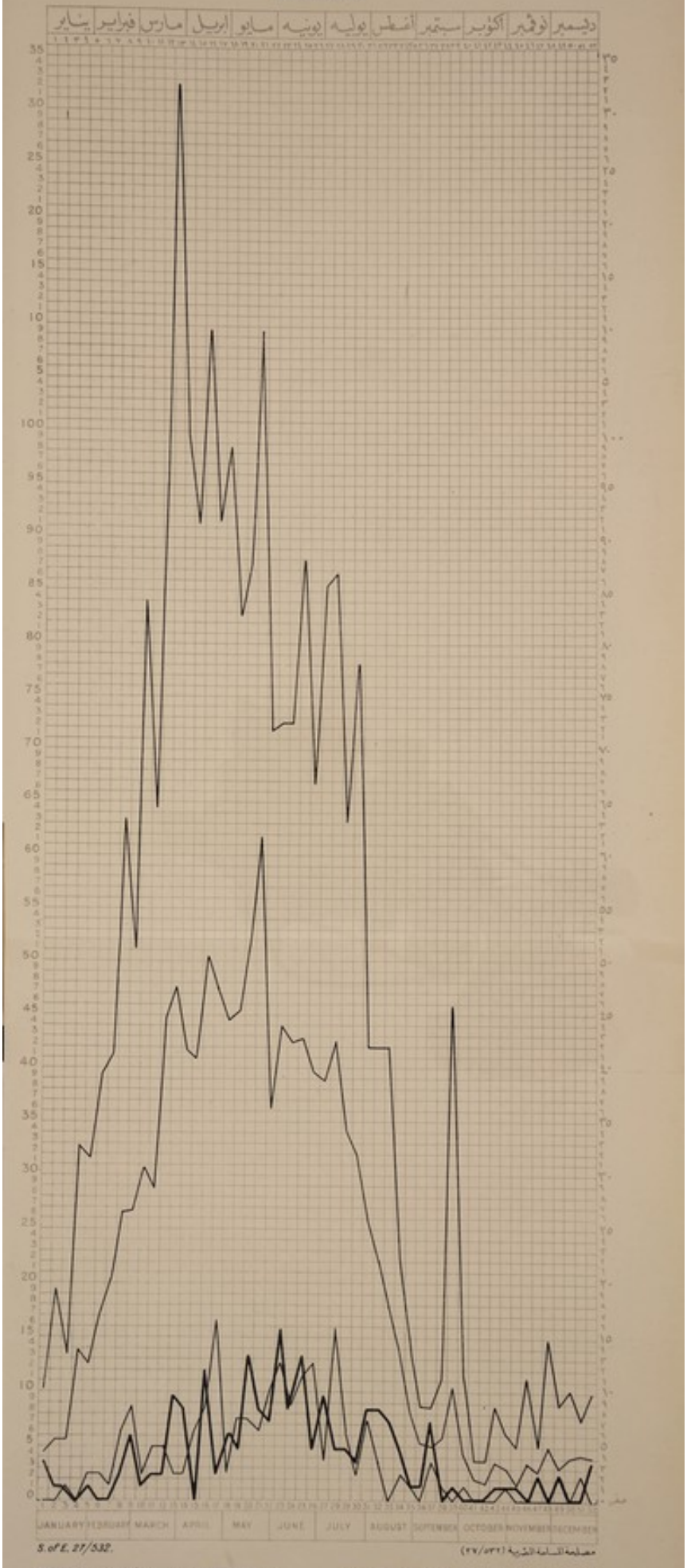
مصلحة الاحصاء العامة (٢٧/١٣٢)

Weekly Max. Min & Mean number of Cases Estimated per Million of Population 1919-23.
Weekly Total of Cases in 1924.

النسب الاسبوعية القصوى والوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من ١٩١٩ - ١٩٢٣
المجموع الأسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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الحصبة
Measles



S. of E. 27/532. مصلحة الصحة العمومية (٢٧/٥٣٢)

Weekly max., min. & mean N° of cases estimated per Million of population 1919–1923. — النسب الاسبوعية القصوى والمتوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من ١٩١٩-١٩٢٣

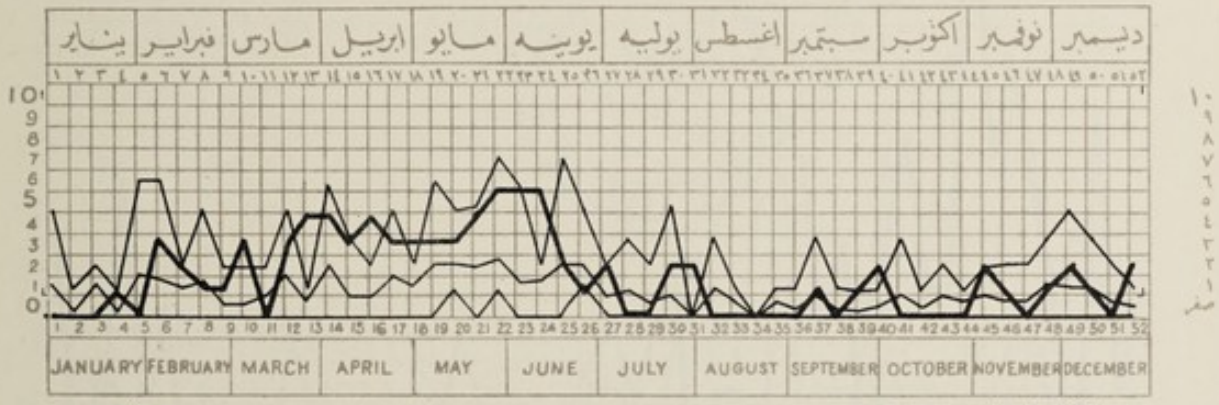
Weekly total of cases in 1924. — المجموع الأسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 7. — خريطة رقم ٧

~~خريطة نمرة ٩~~
~~Chart 9.~~

الحمّى القرمزية
Scarlet Fever



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية (٢٧/٥٣٢)

Weekly Max Min & Mean No of cases estimated per Million of pop. 1919-1923 ——

النسب الأسبوعية القصوى والمتوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٩ الى ١٩٢٣ انة

Weekly total of cases in 1924 ——

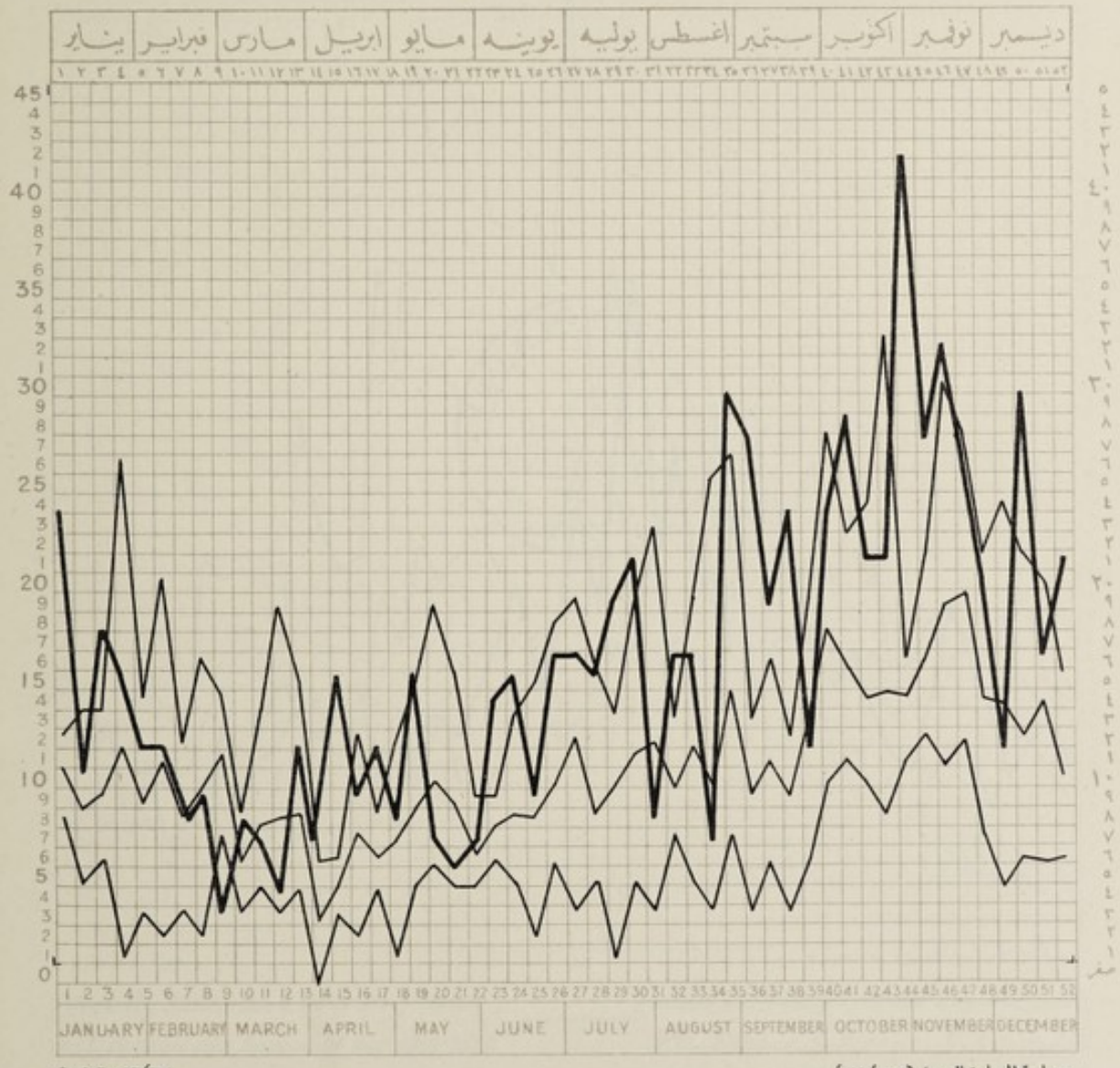
المجموع الأسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 8. — خريطة رقم ٨

~~خريطة رقم ٥~~
~~Chart 5.~~

الدفتريا
Diphtheria



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية (٢٧/٥٣٢)

Weekly Max. Min & Mean Nos of cases estimated per 500000 of pop, 1919–1923 ——

النسب الأسبوعية القصوى والمتوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ من السكان من سنة ١٩١٩ الى سنة ١٩٢٣

Weekly total of cases in 1924 ——

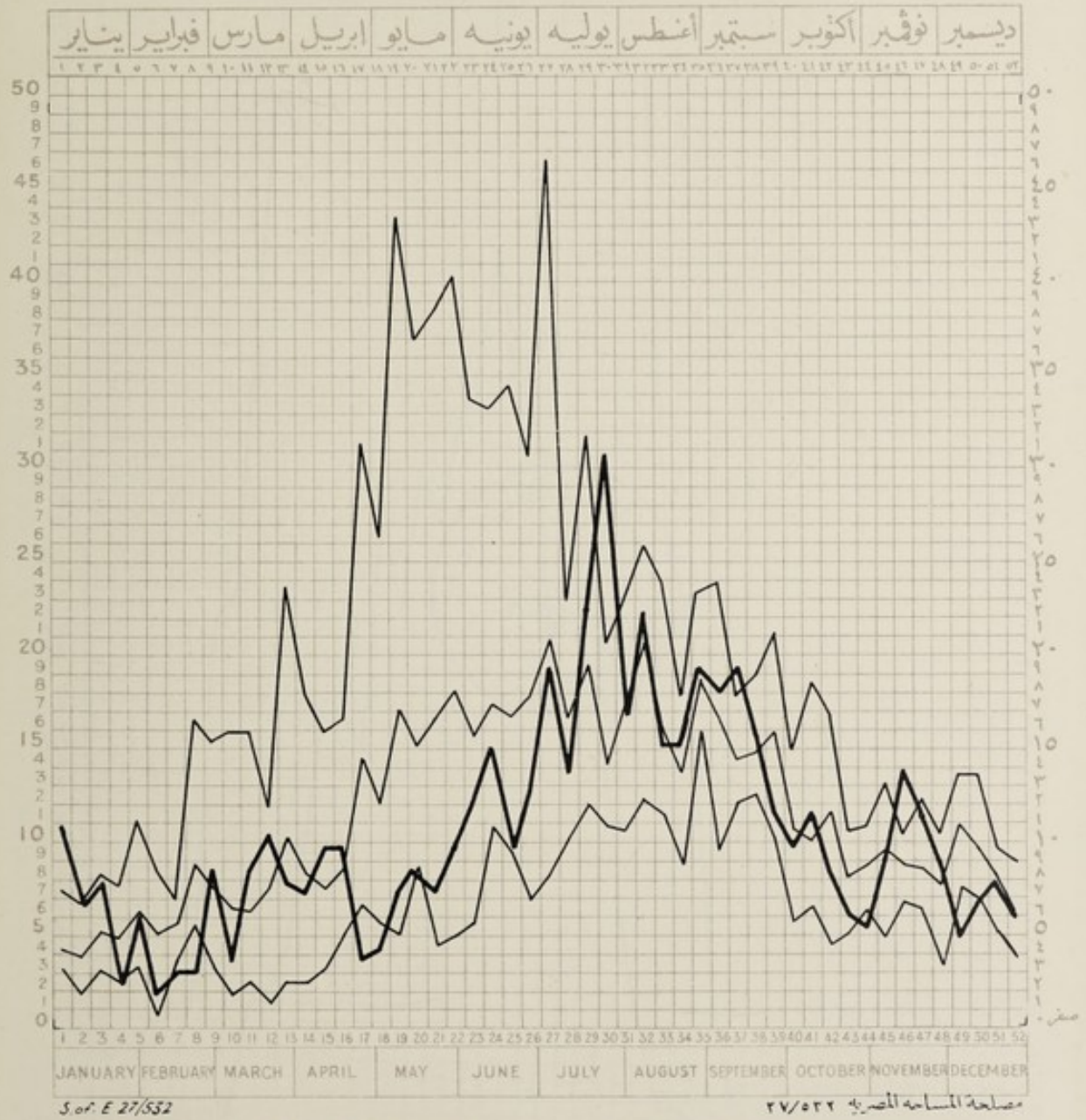
المجموع الأسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 9. — خريطة رقم ٩

~~خريطة رقم ١٠~~
~~Chart 10.~~

الحمى التيفودية
Typhoid Fever



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مصلحة المساحه المصريه ٢٧/٥٣٢

Weekly Max. Min & Mean Nos of cases estimated per 500000 of pop. 1919-1923 ———

Weekly total of cases in 1924 ———

النسب الاسبوعيه القصوى والمتوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل ٥٠٠٠٠٠ من السكان من سنة ١٩١٩ الى سنة ١٩٢٣

المجموع الاسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 38. — خريطة رقم ١٠

CHART 38

التيفوس
Typhus

يناير | فبراير | مارس | ابريل | مايو | يونيه | يوليه | اغسطس | سبتمر | اكتوبر | نوفمبر | ديسمبر

JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER

Kart. 22/32.

Weekly range, min. & mean N°. of cases estimated per 100,000 of population 1919–1923.
Weekly total of cases in 1924.

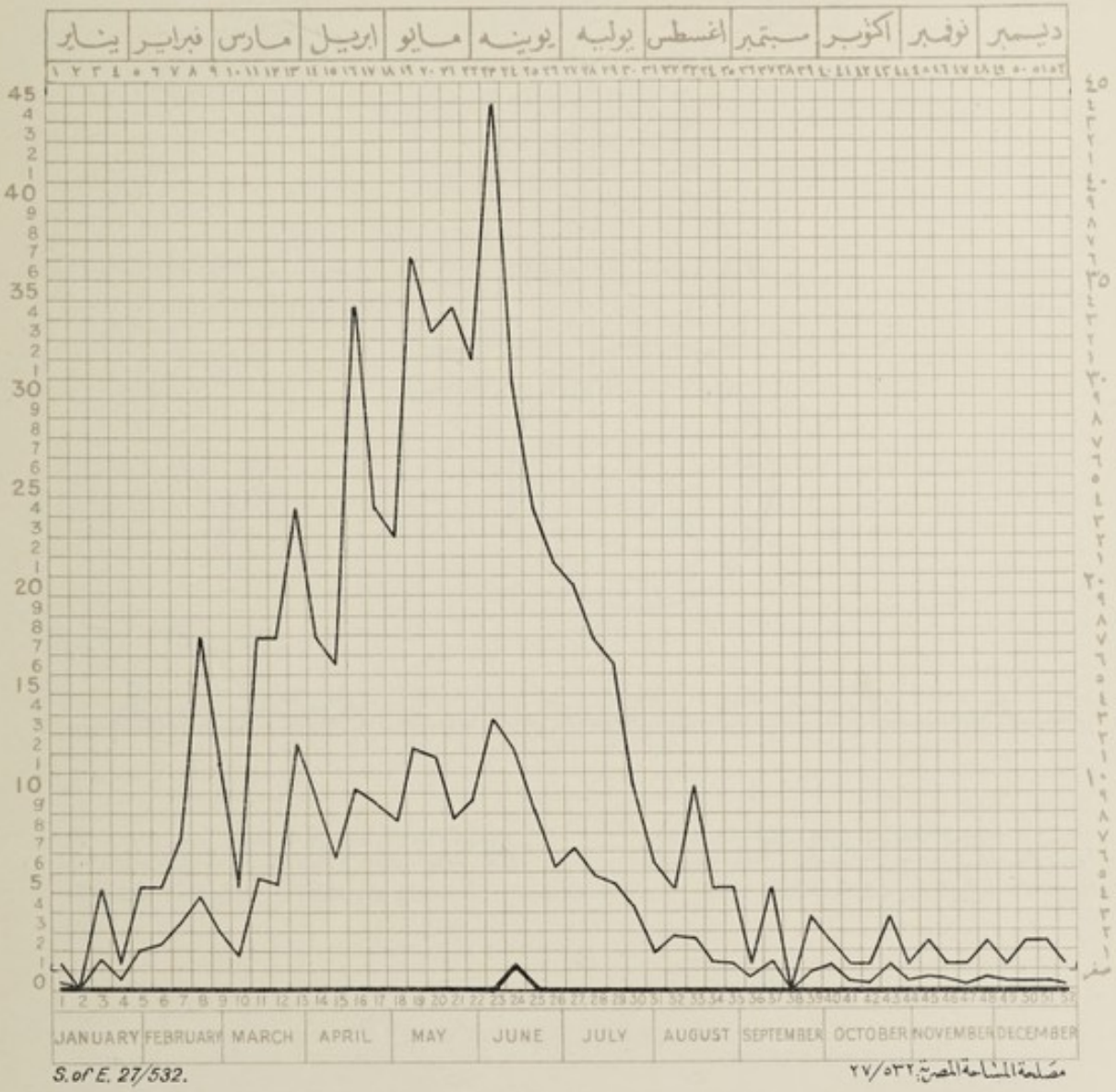
المتوسط الاسبوعى والتغيرات الواقعة فيما بين اعلى وادنى عدد من الاصابات لكل ١٠٠٠٠٠ من السكان في الفترة من سنة ١٩١٩ الى سنة ١٩٢٣.
مجموع الاصابات الاسبوعى في سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 11. — خريطة رقم ١١

~~خريطة رقم ٨~~
~~Chart 8.~~

الحمى الراجعة
Relapsing Fever



S. of E. 27/532.

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٢

Weekly max., min. & mean N° of cases estim.ed per Million of population 1919-1923. ——— النسب الاسبوعية القصوى والمتوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٩ الى سنة ١٩٢٣

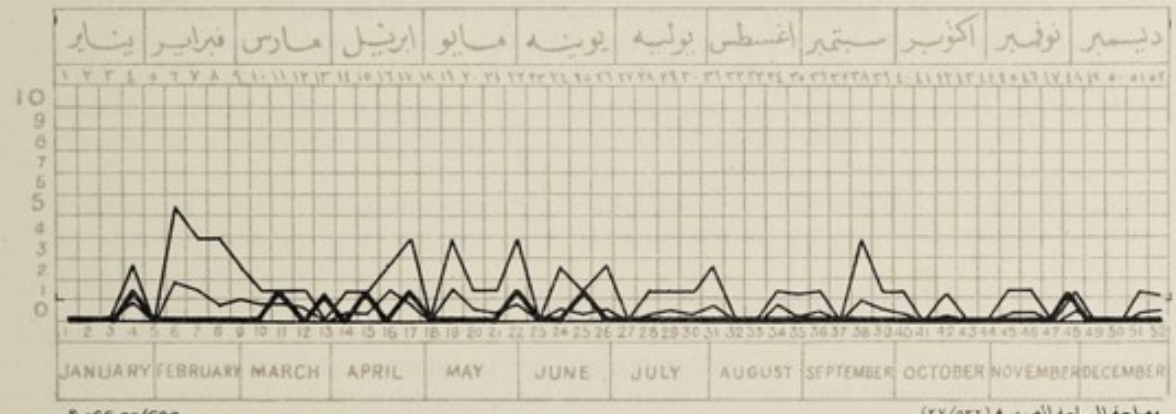
Weekly total of cases in 1924. ——— المجموع الاسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

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Chart 12. — خريطة رقم ١٢

~~خريطة نمرة ٧~~
~~Chart 7~~

الحمى المخية الشوكية
Cerebro Spinal Fever



3.of £ 27/532

مطبعة المساحة المصرية (٢٧/٥٣٢)

Weekly max., min. & mean N° of Cases estimated per Million of pop. 1919-23. _____ النسب الاسبوعية القصوى والمتوسطة والصغرى لعدد الاصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من ١٩١٩ الى ١٩٢٣

Weekly total of Cases in 1924 _____ المجموع الاسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٤

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
20 JUN 28
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PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

The total number of examinations made in the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo, during the year was 27,915 as compared with 24,030 in 1923, the increase being due mainly to the large number of specimens received in connection with the diagnosis of plague, malaria, gonorrhœa and syphilis (Wassermann Reaction).

In addition, the number of examinations carried out in the bacteriological provincial laboratories at Port Said and Suez amounted to 2274 and 6039 respectively. The tables showing these examinations classified under several headings are given in the section of this report dealing with " Provincial Laboratories".

The Parasitology Section of the Laboratories undertook, early in the year, a field-investigation on a large scale into ankylostomiasis in Helwân area. This area lies to the south of Cairo, naturally bounded by the Nile on one side and the desert on the other side approaching each other at Tura village. According to the Census of 1917, this area is inhabited by a population of approximately 15,000. 10 per cent of the inhabitants in each village were systematically examined for evidence of parasitic infection, including microscopical examination of the urine and stools of each individual. It was intended to treat every individual in the locality with carbon tetrachloride, excluding however, pregnant women and children under 6 years of age. The attendance was entirely voluntary and the number treated represented roughly 50 per cent of the population. It is proposed to visit the same locality during 1925 to ascertain if the incidence of ankylostoma infection has been affected by the campaign.

The Convict Prison at Tura which lies in the same locality was also visited and a thorough microscopical examination of the urine and stools of all prisoners, numbering about 3,000, and the warders, was done. It was found that the longer a prisoner stays in the prison, the less is the intensity of parasitic infection. All the prisoners were given carbon tetrachloride and the results will be gauged by a future visit in 1925.

During the last four months of the year an investigation centre was established at Dessuk, and a thorough examination of all students of the schools, kuttabs etc. was made. It was found that nearly 30 per cent of the students and 50 per cent of the population were infected with Sch. mansoni.

For many years the laboratories have been preparing annually a stock of cholera vibrio emulsion of various strains of known powerful antigenic properties, for use in prophylactic vaccination in case of an outbreak of cholera during the pilgrimage. It was found however that the bacterial emulsion deteriorated and could not be used, thus entailing waste of material and energy. Arrangements have, therefore been made for the preparation of dried cholera vaccine according to the method advocated by Douglas and Fleming (British Journal of Experimental Pathology, Vol. II, No. 3, 1921). 88 grams of dried vaccine (about 40,000 doses) have already been prepared.

In view of the steady increase in the diagnosis work it was decided that the laboratories should prepare their own agglutinating sera required for their diagnostic purposes. The agglutinating sera for cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, malta and para-malta have all been prepared and have been found to be of a high titre.

A small laboratory was started at the beginning of the year at Asyût to carry out investigations in connection with plague amongst rats and their relation to plague epidemics. A large number of rats were caught and dissected and if any suspicious lesions were found, cultures were taken and sent to the Laboratories for examination. 440 specimens taken from a total of 2,000 rats, were examined but with negative results. This may be accounted for by the fact that all the rats caught were alive. Different results might be obtained if the examination could be carried out on specimens taken from dead rats.

The occurrence of a fever epidemic in the village of Kom el Akhdar, Markaz Shibin el Kôm, with indefinite clinical symptoms, led to an enquiry by the Department. A bacteriologist was sent to the place and a number of specimens of blood, urine and fæces were collected and examined. It was found that the epidemic was one of typhoid and paratyphoid, and that 77 per cent of all cases were moreover suffering from a parasitic infection.

The system of training boys for subsequent employment as laboratory assistants has been modified, as that 80 per cent of the posts of laboratory assistants will be filled by candidates holding the Secondary Education Certificate Part 1. Boys of this type are

generally more reliable and can be easily trained to do the less technical work and the handling etc. of apparatus and instruments, thus relieving the technical staff of unnecessary routine work.

It was stated in last year's report that plans for the erection of a new antirabic institute and hospital annexe had been prepared, but the site not having been chosen, the work could not be commenced. Towards the end of the year a piece of land, the property of the Government near Kasr el 'Aini Hospital, was selected, and it is hoped that the erection will be commenced without delay.

The plans for the new building of the Port Said Bacteriological laboratory were prepared and the site chosen, but construction has not yet been commenced.

A considerable amount of research work has been carried out during the year mainly in connection with the routine work of the Laboratories and special points referred to them by the other sections of the Department and Government Administrations.

The colloidal gold reaction for the diagnosis of syphilitic affections of the nervous system was investigated. The results so far have been encouraging and the test now forms one of the routine methods of diagnosis.

Many cases of para-enteric fevers were investigated from their aetiological point of view. A certain number of these were found to be caused by an infection with B. paratyphosus C. and B. faecalis alcaligenes.

The laboratories carried out some experiments with Germanin (Bayer 205) so much praised for the treatment of sleeping sickness, on the trypanosomiasis of camels. The results are promising and the researches are being continued.

The services of the laboratories were placed at the disposal of the Veterinary Section of the Ministry of Agriculture for identifying the nature of some of the animal diseases. Abortion in equines and pasteurellosis of horses were diagnosed and the organisms isolated.

Moreover the laboratories were constantly referred to by the different services of the Department of Public Health and other Government Administrations for advice and assistance on various questions of a scientific nature relating to public health.

The following publications have appeared during the year:

1. Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories, No. 6 Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis in Egypt.

2. A Comparative Bacteriological Study of Bovine Abortion and undulant fever, Part II, by Z. Khaled. (Journal of Hygiene March 1924.)

3. *Aperçu Général sur le lait, le beurre et le fromage en Egypte*, by A. Azadian. (*Annales des Falsifications, No.* 192, *decembre* 1924).

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following table gives a list of the examinations made under their several headings. The figures do not include the specimens of water examined bacteriologically; these are given in the report on the Water Service.

TABLE I.

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Government.	Private.	TOTAL.
Cholera	90	—	90
Plague	4,050	—	4,050
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	10	5	15
Diphtheria	785	1,102	1,887
Malaria and relapsing fevers	5,644	32	5,676
Cultural examination for enterica	123	41	164
" " dysentery (and microscopic)	40	53	93
Agglutination reaction for Malta fever	51	9	60
" " enterica	3,272	289	3,561
" " Weil-Felix	3,083	17	3,100
Influenza	303	—	303
Wassermann reaction	1,152	14	1,166
Films for gonorrhœa and Spirochæta-pallida	1,705	—	1,705
Sputum for tuberculosis	447	8	455
Urine and fæces for bilharzia ova	5	57	62
Anthrax	14	—	14
Miscellaneous	74	47	121
GRAND TOTAL	20,848	1,674	22,522

3.—CHEMICAL SECTION.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1924 :—

TABLE II.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM	Water and Sewage.	MANZĒL, HALÂWA, ETC.		BUTTER FAT.		BUTTER.			EDIBLE OILS.		MILK.				Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate and Epsom Salt.	Drugs, etc.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Narcotics or Alkaloids					Adulterated											
		Present.	Absent.	Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Fats.	Genuine.	by admixture with other fats.	containing an excessive amount of water.	Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Oils.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful (kind of milk not stated).	Abnormal.				
Government Administration	178	46	23	109	137	6	3	—	18	5	1,041	386	26	29	225	216	257	2,705
British Army ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Priv. individuals	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
TOTAL ...	178	46	23	111	137	6	3	—	18	5	1,041	386	26	29	225	216	267	2,717

In addition to the above, the following examinations of Tinned Milk have been made :—

11 of Public Health Department.

3 of Prisons Department.

1 of State Domains.

—

15 TOTAL.

=

The miscellaneous analyses in the preceding table are made up as follows :—

TABLE III.

Alum	28
Bleaching powder	126
Bread	4
Canned foods	14
Cheese...	1
Disinfectants	4
Flour	53
Fruits and jams...	12
Tea	1
Various	24
TOTAL	267

Milk Analyses

The collection of samples of milk by the Cairo City Health Inspectorate and the provincial health offices was continued during 1924. 1,066 samples were collected in Cairo and 389 in the provinces. A summary of the results (which are included in the table of chemical analyses) is appended :—

Table IV.

Name of Senders.	Number of Samples Analysed.	Genuine.		Adulterated.							
				Watered.		Skimmed.		Skimmed and Watered.		Total.	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent
Cairo City Health Inspectorate	1,003	746	74·3	70	7	115	11·5	72	7.2	257	25.7
Port Said Health Inspectorate	142	108	76·	30	21·1	4	2·9	—	—	34	24.
Ismailia Health Office.	96	64	66·7	22	22·9	9	9·4	1	1	32	33.3
Suez „ „	71	54	76·1	8	11·3	6	8·4	3	4·2	17	23·9
Chibîn el Kôm Health Office	14	8	57·2	5	35·7	—	—	1	7·1	6	42·8
Fareskour Health Office	2	1	50·	1	50	—	—	—	—	1	50·
El Atf Health Office.	2	1	50·	—	—	1	50·	—	—	1	50.
Damanhour „	3	2	66.7	1	33·3	—	—	—	—	1	33.3
Total ...	1,333	984	73·8	137	10·3	135	10·1	77	5·8	349	26·2
	90	Samples received broken.									
	25	Found abnormal.									
	7	Result doubtful (kind of milk not being stated).									
Grand Total ...	1,455										

4.—WATER SERVICE.

The number of analyses of water, ærated waters, etc. made for all purposes during 1924, was as follows :—

Table V.

	Number of Samples.	Examined for Total Bacteria.	Examined for Lactose Fermenters.
Bacteriological.			
Cairo water supply (Rôd el Farag) ...	460	460	460
Giza water supply	374	374	374
Ma'adi water supply	362	362	362
Helwân water supply	246	246	246
Daily samples of tap water	293	293	—
Other supplies	104	104	104
Aerated waters from :—			
Cairo	637	—	637
Suez	12	—	12
Chibîn el Kôm	4	—	4
Ismailia	4	—	4
Ice (Cairo)	147	147	147
Sewage	18	18	18
Total	2,661	2,004	2,368
Chemical.			
Water :—			
Public supplies	52	—	—
Private supplies	100	—	—
Mineral water	1	—	—
Sewage	25	—	—
Total	178*	—	—

* These analyses are already included in the table of chemical analyses.

The Water Board which up to the end of 1923 was composed of the Director of the Public Health Laboratories and of the Chief Engineer of the Municipalities and Local Commissions Section of the Ministry of Interior, for engineering questions, was in 1924 reconstituted as follows :—

1. Director, Section I ... ... *President.*
2. Chief Sanitary Engineer, D.P.H. ... ...
3. P.M.O. Cairo City ... ... *Members.*
4. Director, Public Health Laboratories ... ...
5. A legal member ... ...

The Board deals with all questions of drinking-water supplies arising in the ordinary course of the work of the Department, the decisions of the Board being carried out by Section I, which is now responsible for the inspection and general control of the various supplies.

5.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued in 1924 was 3,422,792 doses. This issue was made up as follows :—

TABLE VI.

	Doses.
Public Health Inspectors (Bandars)	293,750
" " " (Markazes)	1,175,370
Extra to Public Health Inspectors	1.250,510
Cairo City Health Inspectorate	258,495
Ministry of Education	8,115
Prisons Department...	12,929
Egyptian Army	43,000
Lunatic Asylums	1,118
Frontier Districts Administration	23,205
Alexandria Municipality...	113,600
Suez Canal Company	3,910
Sudan Government	I15,500
Miscellaneous sales	115,195
Miscellaneous gratis...	8,195
	3,422,792

Result of the test carried out by the Cairo City Health inspectorate of Batches of calf lymph manufactured during 1924.

TABLE VII.

Number of Batch.	No. of children vaccinated.	Result.				
		Successful Pustules.				Failed.
		Four.	Three.	Two.	One.	
248	Seed Vaccine.	—	—	—	—	—
249	38	23	9	3	1	2
250	27	9	4	4	6	4
251	52	16	12	6	12	6
252	39	17	8	9	3	2
253	41	20	10	2	6	3
254	47	35	5	2	3	2
255	72	55	13	4	0	0
256	45	30	7	5	1	2
257	53	37	7	6	2	1
258	73	70	3	0	0	0
259	51	43	5	2	0	1
Carried forward...						

TABLE VII (*contd*).

Number of Batch.	No. of children vaccinated.	RESULT. Successful Pustules. Four.	Three.	Two.	One.	Failed.
Brought forward...						
260	63	55	5	3	0	0
261	52	41	2	5	3	1
262	38	30	5	2	0	1
263	28	23	2	3	0	0
264	36	35	0	0	1	0
265	84	79	4	1	0	0
266	48	40	3	3	2	0
267	67	49	11	3	2	2
268	35	28	3	3	0	1
269	52	31	8	8	4	1
270	63	58	3	2	0	0
271	46	16	10	6	8	6
272	36	16	4	10	3	3
273	41	28	5	4	1	3
274	19	14	2	2	0	1
275	56	17	10	11	12	6
276	73	47	12	9	4	1
277	55	42	7	4	1	1
278	57	17	26	11	3	0
279	56	26	17	7	5	1
280	51	27	12	6	5	1
281	52	34	5	8	3	2
282	45	37	4	3	1	0
283	Seed Vaccine.	—	—	—	—	—
284	26	24	0	2	0	0
285	33	31	2	0	0	0
286	35	33	2	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	1,785	1,233	247	159	92	54
Per cent...	—	69·1	13·83	8·9	5·15	3·02

6.—PROVINCIAL BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

(1) *Port Said Laboratory.*—The work in this laboratory was commenced in January 1924 and during the year a total number of 2,274 specimens were examined.

The staff is composed of a bacteriologist, a laboratory assistant and a laboratory boy. The routine is that adopted in the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo.

The laboratory performs the bacteriological work required for the town of Port Said and carries out investigation in connection with epidemics.

In July 1924 an epidemic amongst the rats on the eastern side of the Suez Canal led to an investigation and three of the infected rats were sent for examination and two of these were found to show plague bacilli.

The following table shows the number of examinations made under their several headings :—

TABLE VIII.

Cholera	15
Plague	39
Diphtheria	143
Malaria and Relapsing Fevers	163
Agglutination reaction for Widal and Weil-Felix	139
" " " Malta Fever	7
Sputum for tuberculosis	71
Films for Gonorrhœa	766
Urine and fæces for Bilharzia ova	587
Cultural examination for dysentery	157
Cultural examination for enterica	21
Wassermann reaction	109
Influenza	4
Miscellaneous	53
Total	2,274

(2) *Suez Laboratory.*—This laboratory is within the grounds of the Government General Hospital at Suez.

Work was commenced in January 1924 and during the year a total number of 6,039 specimens were examined.

The staff is composed of a bacteriologist, a laboratory assistant and a laboratory boy. The routine is that adopted in the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo.

Most of the work done is diagnostic in nature and is carried out for the staff of the General Hospital. Bacteriological work in connection with the return of pilgrims is one of the main points for which the laboratory had been established at Suez.

The following table No. IX shows the number of examinations made under their several headings :—

Cholera	811
Plague	31
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1
Diphtheria	59
Malaria and Relapsing Fevers	595
Agglutination reaction for Widal and Weil-Felix	336
Wassermann reaction	257
Films for Gonorrhœa	1,209
Sputum for tuberculosis	131
Urine and fæces for bacteriological and parasitological examination	1,676
Water, aerated waters and ice	397
Pus for organisms	390
Specimens for preparation of autogenous vaccine	13
Miscellaneous	133
Total	6,039

7. ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

During the year under review a total of 2,839 cases of bites were reported to the Institute as compared with 2,469 in 1923. From this number the following deductions should be made :

1,260 persons were not treated at all, the biting animal was found by the Veterinary Service to be free from rabies ;

3 persons ceased to attend for treatment without a satisfactory reason ;

89 persons whose treatment was discontinued as subsequent events proved that they ran no risk.

The number of persons who received a full course of treatment is, therefore, 1,487 This figure is the record and compared with the corresponding figure of the previous year there is an increase of 206.

1. Monthly Incidence

The monthly incidence of the 1,487 cases dealt with in the statistics is shown below :—

Month.	Persons.
January	96
February	97
March	124
April	122
May	116
June	140
July	133
August	130
September	145
October	137
November	107
December	140

2. Topographical Distribution.

The 1,487 persons treated may be subdivided as follows:—

Egyptians	1,354	persons.
Foreigners resident in Egypt	131	„
Foreigners not resident	2	„

Their place of origin was:—

Governorates:—		
Cairo	241	persons.
Alexandria	118	„
Suez Canal	24	„
Damietta	8	„
Provinces:—		
Qalyûbiya	74	persons.
Sharqiya	178	„
Daqahliya	129	„
Minûfiya	95	„
Gharbiya	184	„
Beheira	66	„
Giza	114	„

Provinces (contd.):—		
Beni Suef	63	persons.
Faiyûm	17	„
Minya	48	„
Asyût	62	„
Girga	32	„
Qena	22	„
Aswân	7	„
Sinai	2	„
Abyssinia	1	„
Baghdad	1	„
Abroad	1	„

3.—Position of the Injuries.

138 cases were bites on the head.

846 cases were bites on naked skin ... ... { Serious ... 180 / Slight ... 666

503 cases were bites through clothing.

4.—Classification of the Biting Animals.

The injuries to the 1,487 patients were inflicted by:—

Dogs	1,269	cases.
Cats	79	„
Wolves	61	„
Monkeys	13	„
Donkeys	30	„

Horses	9	cases.
Mules	2	„
Camels	15	„
Rats	5	„
Infected in the laboratory	3	„

5.—Notes on the Animals Inflicting the Bite.

1. It is to be noted that the number of persons bitten does not correspond to the number of the animals causing the bites reported by the Veterinary Service, as in several cases one animal caused the injury to more than one person.

2. In a certain number of cases, definite diagnosis could not be established, and these cases are considered as suspect. The details are as follows:—

677 animals escaped and could not be arrested.
57 animals were killed and the carcases destroyed.
193 brains of animals arrived at the Institute in state of decomposition and no investigation was possible.
61 animals remained suspect, the rabbit inoculated being inconclusive.
20 brains of animals thrown away, the accomodations in the stables being insufficient.

The total of suspected animals is, therefore, 1,008.

3. Rabies was considered to be proved in the case of 55 animals, having bitten 155 persons. The diagnosis was determined:

By the Veterinary Inspectors in the case of 17 animals (14 dogs, 2 donkeys and 1 cat), having bitten 53 persons;

By rabbit inoculation (*up to the present*) in the case of 30 animals (26 dogs, 3 cats and 1 wolf), having bitten 81 persons.

4. In the case of 8 animals, having bitten 21 persons, positive diagnosis of rabies is presumed bythe death of one or more of the patients bitten.

N.B.—33 brains are still under examination.

6.—Method of Treatment.

No change was introduced during the year in the method of preparation of our vaccine.

7.—Statistics.

In accordance with the practice in other Antirabic Institutes, the statistics comprise only deaths occurring more than 15 days after the treatment was completed.

Amongst the persons treated in 1924, there occurred 4 deaths.

Table 10 attached gives the names and other particulars concerning each of these cases. The corrected mortality rate representing the cases in which the treatment failed, is therefore, 0·26 per cent.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to record the death of 9 other persons who died either during treatment or less than 15 days after its completion. The gross mortality comprising all deaths is therefore, 0·87 per cent. Table II gives a classification of the cases treated and the mortality rate.

Three more cases were considered as doubtful, diagnoses were incomplete for the reasons mentioned in 1923 report.

Table X.—Notes on Patients Died during 1924.

No.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Sex.	Place where the Accident occurred.	Position of Injuries.	Nature and Number.	Bitten by	Date of Bite.	Dates of Treatment.	Date of Death.
16,085	Mohamed Yousif	65	M.	Sayeda, Cairo ...	Upper lip	3 slight.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	9.3.24	10.3.24 30.3.24	6.5.24 36 days after treatment. 57 „ „ bite.
16,991	Abdel-Latif Lashin	18	M.	Mashtul, Belbeis...	L. thumb R. thumb	1 v. severe. 1 v. severe.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	25.9.24	28.9.24 18.10.24	11.11.24 23 days after treatment. 46 „ „ bite.
17,190	Ibrahim Yousif el-Moayad ...	45	M.	Abu-Zaabal ... ... Shebin el-Kanater	fore-head	1 v. severe.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	11.11.24	12.11.24 2.12.24	31.12.24 28 days after treatment. 49 „ „ bite.
17,284*	Hussein Mostafa Khadr	9	M.	Beni Suef B. ...	L. hand	3 sl. severe 2 slight.	Rabid dog.	30.11.24	17.12.24 6.1.25	23.1.25 16 days after treatment. 53 „ „ bite.

* This patient was absent 10 days during treatment, and the failure of treatment may be due to this reason.

Table XI.—Result of Antirabic Treatment in Cairo during 1924.

	Injuried on the Head.			Injuried on Naked Skin (head excepted).			Injuried through Clothing.			Total.		
	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.
Class *A*	19	0	0·0	69	1	1·4	26	0	0·0	114	1	0·8
„ *B*	6	0	0·0	37	0	0·0	10	0	0·0	53	0	0·0
„ *C*	113	2	1·7	740	1	0·1	467	0	0·0	1,320	3	0·2
	138	2	1·4	846	2	0·2	503	0	0·0	1,487	4	0·26

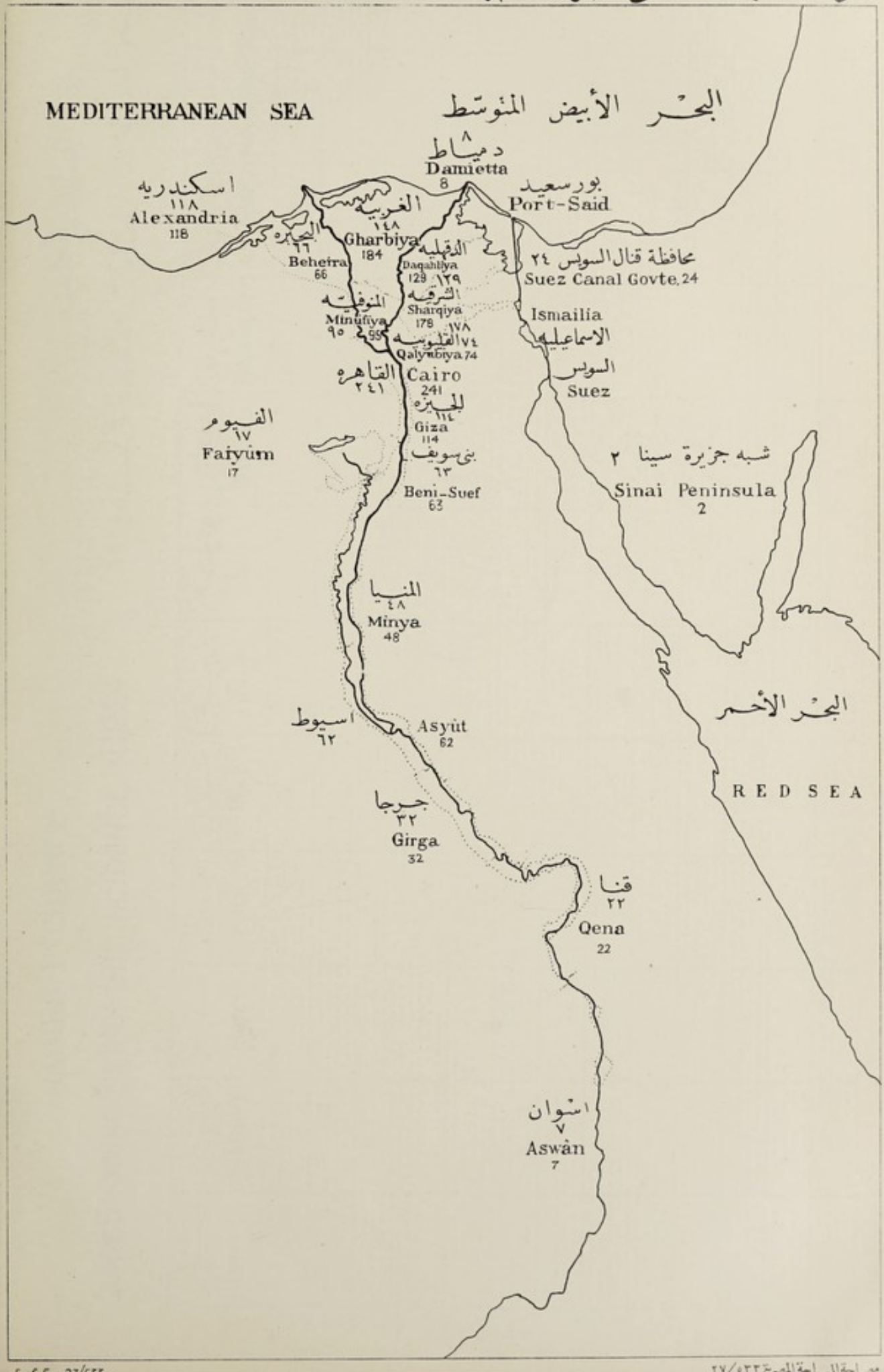
Class A. The animal causing the bite proved to be rabid by the development of rabies in patients bitten or by experimental inoculation.
„ B. „ „ „ „ „ was declared to be rabid by the Veterinary Surgeon.
„ C. „ „ „ „ „ „ suspected of rabies.

Annexed to the Public Health
Annual Report for 1924

ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

RABIES IN EGYPT IN 1924

داء الكلب في القطر المصري سنة ١٩٢٤



S. of E. 27/533.

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٣

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
20 JUN 28
LIBRARY

Annexed to the Public Health
Annual Report for 1924

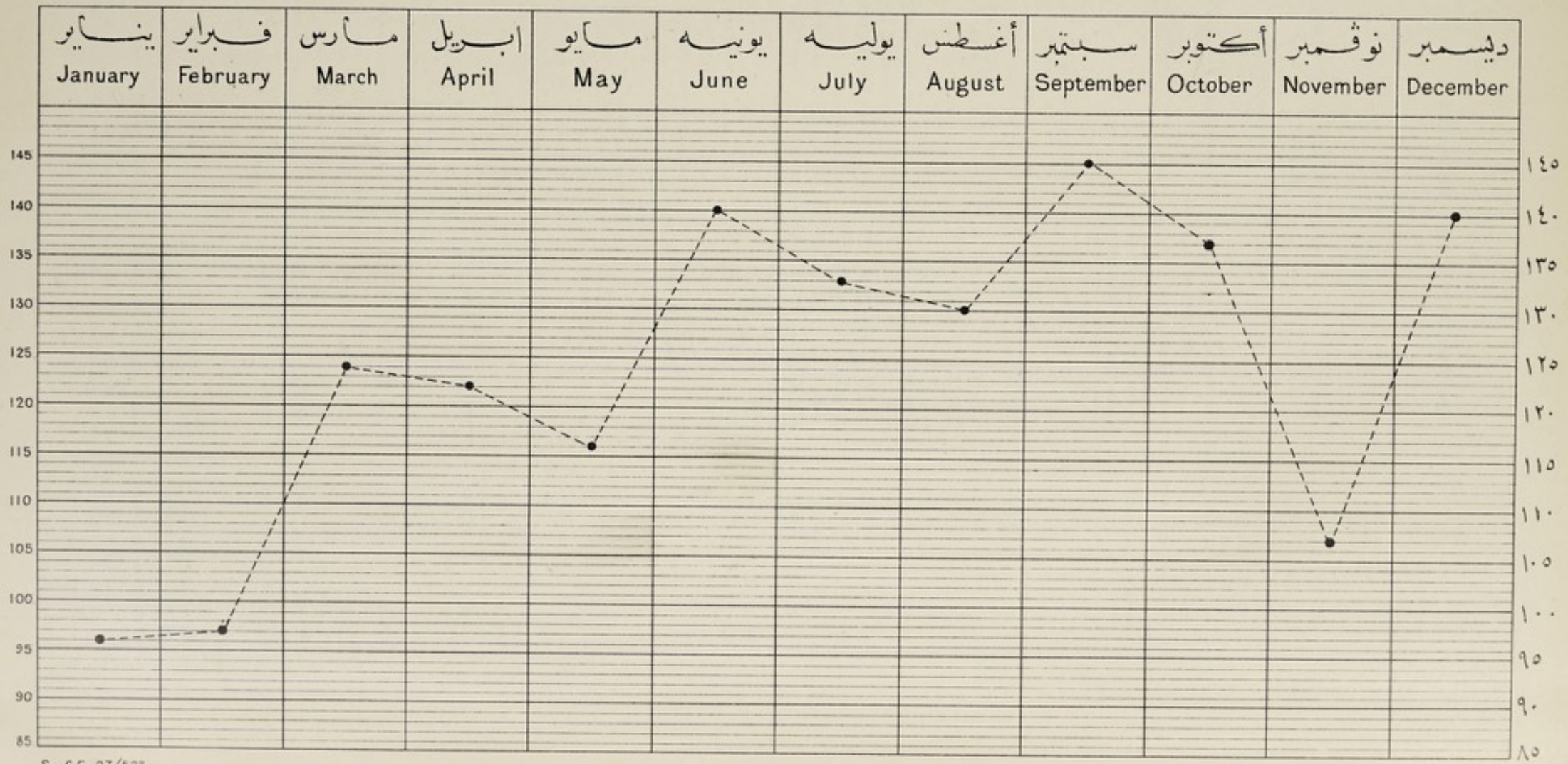
ملحق بتقرير مصلحة الصحة العام
عن سنة ١٩٢٤

RABIES INCIDENCE

إصابات الكلب

CURVE SHOWING THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE IN 1924

رسم يبين الاصابات الشهرية فى سنة ١٩٢٤



S. of E. 27/533

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٧/٥٣٣

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
20 JUN 28
LIBRARY

FINANCE AND PERSONNEL.

1.—BUDGET.

Actual expenditure during 1924-25 amounted to	L.E. 653,988
„ „ „ 1923-24 „ „	„ 658,171
Decrease for 1924-25 compared with 1923-24	L.E. 4,183

TABLE I.—COMPARISON BETWEEN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE DURING 1924-25 AND THAT OF 1923-24.

	Actual Expenditure 1924-1925	Actual Expenditure 1923-1924	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Expenditure on Services under direct control of the Department.				
Art. 1. Salaries, wages and allowances ...	372,330	362,430	9,900	—
„ 2. Transport, transfer and travelling allowances	28,470	33,802	—	5,332
„ 3. Food	61,292	59,042	2,250	—
„ 4. Forage	1,888	1,789	99	—
„ 5. Rent, water, light, etc.	18,556	17,692	864	—
„ 6. Books and periodicals	325	391	—	66
„ 7. Telephones and telegrams	2,626	3,104	—	478
„ 8. Petty expenses	3,006	3,590	—	584
„ 9. Purchase of animals	1,159	928	231	—
„ 10. Free water fountains	4,258	3,864	394	—
„ 11. Stores	87,911	84,101	3,810	—
„ 12. Uniforms	217	612	—	395
„ 13. Upkeep of material	2,272	2,430	—	158
„ 14. Transport of stores	6,648	10,363	—	3,715
„ 15. Allowances to sanitary barbers ...	484	514	—	30
„ 19. Allowances for Examinations in Dentistry	11	37	—	26
„ 20. Prophylactic measures against Ankylostoma	8,522	8,052	470	—
„ 21. Passenger control	9,365	11,895	—	2,530
„ 22. Maintenance of lock hospitals for Europeans	3,006	3,545	—	539
„ 24. Educational Missions	6,066	5,667	399	—
„ 25. New works	15,177	19,481	—	4,304
	633,589	633,329	18,417	18,157
Credits shown in D.P.H. Budget for work done by other Departments.				
Art. 16. Disinfecting ships at the ports ...	5,468	7,481	—	2,013
„ 17. Maintenance of temporary lazarets at Gabbary...	3,966	5,482	—	1,516
„ 18. Sanitary improvements in mosques	480	439	41	—
„ 23. Subventions	10,742	11,728	—	986
	654,245	658,459	18,458	22,672
To deduct:				
Recoveries for services rendered	257	288	31	—
TOTAL	653,988	658,171	18,489	22,672

Out of L.E. 654,245 expended in 1924-25 a sum of L.E. 633,589 was paid for services under the direct control of the Dept. and the balance of L.E. 20,656 was paid by other Depts. and charged against the D.P.H. budget.

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF SUBVENTIONS SHOWN UNDER ART. 23.

	L.E.
Quarantine Board	7,000
For the maintenance of the quarantine post at Sauakin	1,000
Association Internationale d'Assistance Publique	560
Lady Cromer's Dispensary	1,100
Asile des Vieillards	150
Victoria Deaconesses' Hospital	154
The International Public Health Office at Paris	482
Sleeping Sickness Commission	1,000
Tropical Diseases Bureau*	*100
Allowances to the presidents of the Medical Boards of London and Paris	225
Tahta Hospital	150
TOTAL	11,921

* Limited to 5 years, ending on March 1927.

TABLE III.—NEW WORKS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

	1924-1925
	L.E.
1. Equipment for new buildings :—	
(*a*) Port-Saïd Fever Hospital	143
(*b*) Mansura „ „	479
(*c*) Assiut „ „	899
(*d*) Giza Ophthalmic Laboratory	597
2. Various	
(*a*) Plantation of trees, ʿAbbâsiya fever Hospital	307
(*b*) Anti-Malaria Campaign	9,678
(*c*) Purchase of land for Assiut Fever Hospital	2,106
(*d*) Bacteriological fittings Port-Said Laboratory	302
(*e*) Carpentry work at Giza Ophthalmic Hospital	114
(*f*) Fire Precautions, ʿAbbâsiya Fever Hospital	551
TOTAL	15,176

2.—PERSONNEL.

TABLE IV.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

TITLE.	Grade.	1923	1924
TECHNICAL.			
Under-Secretary of State		1	1
Director-General	D.G.	1	1
Director, Public Health Laboratories	I C	1	1
Deputy Director, Public Health Laboratories ...	II	1	1
Technical Secretary	II	—	1
Director, Antirabic Institute	III	1	1
Bacteriologists Cat. A ...	III	3	3
„ „ B ...	IV	8	8
„ „ C ...	VB	3	3
Chemist „ A ...	III	1	1
„ „ B ...	IV	2	2
„ „ C ...	V	2	2
Assistant Chemists	VI	3	3
Director of Stores	III	—	1
Senior Pharmacist	VB	1	1
Technical Secretary	V	1	—
General Service Medical Officers	VI	21	21
Pharmacist	VI	1	1
Assistant Pharmacists ...	VII	8	8
Mowallidas	VII	6	6
Foreman of Works	VI	1	1
„ „	VII	1	—
Assistant Engineer	VII	1	1
Foreman of Instrument Workshops	VIII	1	1
Inspector of Stores	V	—	1
Carried forward ...		69	70

TITLE.	Grade.	1923	1924
Brought forward ...		69	70
ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Director, Administrative Service	II	1	—
Director of Secretariat ...	III	1	1
Director, Finance and Personnel	III	1	1
Deputy Director, Finance and Personnel	IV	1	1
Director of Stores	III	1	—
Director of Permits and Secretary to Board of Health	IV	1	1
Chief of Translation and Publication	V	1	1
Assistant Director of Secretariat	V	1	1
Chief Store Officer	V	1	1
Administrative Assistants, Finance and Personnel...	V	2	2
Inspector, Provincial Clerical Work	VI	1	—
Inspector of Stores	VI	2	2
CLERICAL.			
Employees	A	12	12
Storekeepers	A	3	3
Employees	B	45	45
Storekeepers	B	12	12
Employees	C	128	128
Storekeepers	C	26	26
TOTAL		309	307

TABLE V.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TITLE.	Grade.	1923	1924	TITLE.	Grade	1923	1924
TECHNICAL.				*Brought forward* ...		64	58
Deputy Director-General	I B	1	1	Assistant Police M.Os., Cairo and Alexandria ...	V A	2	2
Inspector General	Special	1	1	General Service M.O. ...	VI	149	149
Director of Section	I C	1	1	Nursing Sister, 1st class	VII	1	—
„ „	II	1	1	Inspector of Disinfection ...	VII	1	1
P.M.O., Cairo City	II	1	1	Inspector of Disinfecting Machines	VII	1	1
Deputy Director of Section	III	1	1	Inspector of Vidange ...		1	1
M.O. of Health, Cairo City		2	2	Mowallidas...		23	23
M.O. „ „ Port Said		1	1	Overseers		35	35
Divisional Inspectors ...		7	7	Draftsman		1	1
„ „ ...	IV	3	1	„	VIII	1	1
Chief Sanitary Engineer ...	III	1	1				
Sanitary Engineer	IV	1	—	ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Inspectors, Epidemics ...	IV	3	2				
S.M.O., Sections, Cairo City	IV	3	3				
Public Health Inspectors ...	IV	16	16	Administrative Assistant...	V	1	1
Principal Police M.Os., Cairo and Alexandria	IV	2	2	„ „	VI	1	1
Sanitary Engineer, Cairo City...	IV	1	1	„ „ Cairo City...	VI	1	1
Sanitary Engineer	V	1	—				
Assistant P.H. Inspectors	V A	13	13	CLERICAL.			
Port M.O., Alexandria ...	V A	1	1	Employees	A	12	12
Food and Nuisance Inspectors	V B	3	2	„	B	34	34
				„	C	209	209
Carried forward ...		64	58	TOTAL		537	530

TABLE VI.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TECHNICAL.				*Brought forward* ...		22	22
Deputy Director-General...	I B	1	1	M.O., Central Medical Commission	V A	1	1
Director of Section	I C	1	1	Assistant Director, Abbassia Fever Hospital	V A	1	1
„ „	II	1	1	P.M.O., General Hospitals	V		
Deputy Director of Section	III	1	1	P.M.O., Ophthalmic Hospitals	V	17	17
Divisional Inspector... ...		5	5	P.M.O., Hôd El Marsûd ...	V	15	16
Inspectress...		1	—	General Service Medical Officers	V	1	1
President, Central Medical Commission		1	1	Deputy Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	VI	67	87
Hospital Director, Alexandria		1	1	Senior Pharmacists	V A	1	1
Hospital Director, Abbasia Fever Hospital		1	1	Pharmacists	V B	6	6
P.M.O. Frontiers Districts		—	1	Assistant Pharmacists ...	VI	23	23
Vice-President, Central Med. Commission	IV	1	1	Nursings Sister, 2nd class	VII	6	6
Inspectress	IV	1	—	Mowallidas	VII	1	—
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	IV	1	1	Steward	VII	37	45
Hospital, P.M.O., Suez ...	IV	1	1		VI	1	1
Hospital P.M.O., Port Said	IV	1	1	ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Chief Assistant M.O., Alexandria Hospital	IV	1	1	Administrative Assistant...	V	1	1
Radio-Therapist, Alexandria Hospital...	IV	—	1	„ „ ...	VI	1	1
Pathologist, Alexandria Hospital	IV	1	1	CLERICAL.			
Surgeon	V	1	1	Employees	A	5	5
Gynaecologist	V	1	1	„	B	33	35
				„	C	73	78
Carried forward ...		22	22	Moawen	C	—	1
				TOTAL		312	348

TABLE VII.—GENERAL TOTAL OF PERMANENT STAFF.

	1923	1924
Central Administration	309	307
Health Department	537	530
Medical Department	312	348
	1,158	1,185

TABLE VIII.—TEMPORARY STAFF.

TEMPORARY STAFF.	GRADE.	1923	1924
TECHNICAL.			
Food and Nuisance Inspector	V B	1	1
Inspector of Overseers	V	1	1
Overseer	VII	1	1
Matrons	VI	11	10
Inspecting Nursing Sisters		4	2
Nursing Sisters, special class		10	10
" " 1st class	VII	27	28
" " 2nd "		1	3
Housekeepers		2	—
Sewing woman		1	1
Electrician	VI	1	1
"	VII	1	1
ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Deputy Director of Stores	IV	1	1
Inspector of Stores	V	1	—
		63	60

TABLE IX.—OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYERS PAID AGAINST CREDITS.

	Year 1923.	Year 1924.
Passenngers Control.		
Medical Officers	8	9
Employees	18	15
Epidemic Credit.		
Medical Officers	16	16
Ankylostoma Credit.		
Medical Officers	13	17
Employees	7	8
Maintenance of Lock Hospitals for Europeans.		
Medical Officer	1	1
Mowalida	1	1
Employee	1	1

TABLE X.—HORS CADRE STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1923	1924	CATEGORY.	1923	1924
			Brought forward ...	991	1,050
Chief Attendants...	126	141	Cooks	60	69
Male „	526	543	Printers	3	3
Female „	213	233	Overseers	54	55
Moawens	38	46	Sanitary Barbers	47	85
Laboratory Assistants...	37	36	Mechanics	4	4
Disinfectors, 1st class	15	15	Various categories	938	972
Disinfectors	36	36			
Carried forward ...	991	1,050	TOTAL	2,097	2,238

CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

1.—GENERAL.

During the year 1924 the Central Medical Commission issued 9,765 medical certificates, a decrease of 1,128 compared with the figures for 1923. This decrease is due to the restrictions contained in Finance Circular No. 11–1924 dated 27th February, 1924 prohibiting the creation of new posts in the Budget of 1924–1925, so that the proportion of candidates from the various Ministries and Departments presenting themselves for medical examination for admission to the service was less than the previous year. Out of the total of 9,765, 3,683 employees were examined for sick leave of which number 210 or 5·7 per cent applications were not granted. The number of applicants for retirement from the service on grounds of physical unfitness was 2,100 ; of these 160 or 7·6 per cent were found fit for further service.

The above figures are set out in detail in Tables Nos. 1 and 2.

The number of applicants examined for admission to the service was 3,662, and the failures amounted to 1938 or 52·9 per cent ; 25·3 per cent of these failed in the vision tests ; and 15·4 per cent failed on account of defects in the urinary system.

The number of medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during the last five years are as follows :—

1920	12,640
1921	11,165
1922	11,190
1923	10,893
1924	9,765

2.—PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

As can be seen from table No. III, 12,450 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial Medical Boards during 1924.

This shows an increase of 1448 as compared with 1923.

3.—NIZAMI GHAFFIRS.

The number of Nizami Ghaffirs who were examined by the Medical Officers of the Markazes on admission to service and for extension of their voluntary period of service are as follows :—

Object.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
For admission to service	10,197	6,515	16,712
For extension of service...	89	27	116
TOTAL	10,286	6,542	16,828

TABLE I.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL COMMISSION OF CAIRO DURING THE YEAR 1924.

MONTHS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.								CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE.							
	NUMBER OF CASES.							TOTAL.	DISEASES OF							TOTAL.
	For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.		Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	
		Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit.											
January ...	391	287	15	149	14	20	11	887	110	53	8	24	—	—	1	196
February ...	321	269	14	144	10	17	6	781	83	40	10	27	—	—	3	163
March... ...	211	289	16	145	16	16	12	705	39	25	3	13	—	—	—	80
April	168	241	14	164	4	7	5	603	41	20	6	17	—	—	1	85
May	176	250	13	163	10	8	11	631	61	13	6	14	—	—	—	94
June	143	283	8	175	9	6	14	638	40	23	3	18	—	—	1	85
July	202	297	18	162	21	1	6	707	48	40	1	29	—	—	3	121
August ...	401	293	18	156	8	6	10	892	92	54	—	53	—	—	3	202
September ...	668	356	20	165	22	24	2	1,257	144	86	1	83	—	—	16	330
October ...	325	294	33	176	20	5	19	872	75	69	1	24	—	—	3	172
November ...	342	330	26	166	13	12	21	910	97	80	1	43	—	—	3	224
December ...	314	284	15	175	13	12	69	882	96	60	—	29	—	—	1	186
TOTAL ...	3,662	3,473	210	1,940	160	134	186	9,765	926	563	40	374	—	—	35	1,938
		3,683		2,100												

TABLE II.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS RE SICK LEAVES AND RETIREMENT ON GROUNDS OF PHYSICAL UNFITNESS MADE BY C. M. C. DURING 1924.

MONTHS.	SICK LEAVES.					INVALIDING.				
	GRANTED.		REFUSED.		TOTAL.	VIDE CERTIFICATES.		BY CENTRAL MED. COM.		TOTAL.
	Vide Certificates approved.	By C. M. C.	Vide Certificates.	By C.M. C.		Approved.	Disapproved.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.	
January	193	94	—	15	302	127	—	22	14	163
February	180	89	—	14	283	124	—	20	10	154
March	191	98	1	15	305	116	1	29	15	161
April	161	80	4	10	255	128	—	36	4	168
May...	179	71	3	10	263	126	—	37	10	173
June	197	86	—	8	291	141	—	34	9	184
July...	183	114	6	12	315	136	5	26	16	183
August	181	112	2	16	311	131	—	25	8	164
September	198	158	1	19	376	149	—	16	22	187
October	176	118	6	27	327	153	—	23	20	196
November	207	123	9	17	356	142	—	24	13	179
December	177	107	3	12	299	146	—	29	13	188
TOTAL	2,223	1,250	35	175	3,683	1,619	6	321	154	2,100

TABLE III.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

COMMISSIONS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.								CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE.							
	NUMBER OF CASES.								DISEASES OF							
	For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.
		Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.											
Central Medical Com. ...	3,662	3,473	210	1,940	160	134	186	9,765	926	563	40	374	—	—	35	1,938
Alexandria	753	972	144	220	150	235	15	2,489	169	40	25	1	—	—	10	245
Suez	51	39	5	44	60	99	2	300	16	1	—	—	—	—	2	19
Port Said	168	59	5	83	14	210	2	541	50	6	1	—	—	—	6	63
Damietta	19	57	—	6	3	60	—	145	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Beheira	260	299	24	140	55	80	8	866	50	22	—	—	—	—	7	79
Gharbîya	200	526	43	196	71	40	8	1,084	74	9	1	1	—	—	3	88
Minûfiya	192	288	17	101	47	17	19	681	58	19	—	—	—	—	6	83
Daqahlîya	191	480	19	192	95	21	17	1,015	67	8	—	—	—	—	1	76
Sharqîya	180	412	12	131	54	13	27	829	59	11	—	6	—	—	—	76
Qalyûbîya	143	208	11	69	26	23	7	487	30	11	—	3	—	—	—	44
Gîza	55	298	3	93	31	47	3	530	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Faiyûm	77	22	13	41	30	15	7	408	27	13	—	1	1	—	3	45
Beni Suef	47	266	2	43	56	28	10	452	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	23
Minya	287	292	31	59	38	68	2	777	84	15	—	—	—	—	3	102
Asyût	144	347	25	49	32	17	49	663	55	3	—	6	1	—	—	65
Girga	134	233	8	50	22	25	40	512	42	2	—	4	—	—	—	48
Qena	152	170	7	34	22	40	55	480	39	8	—	—	—	—	4	51
Aswân	49	61	5	19	8	20	29	191	11	7	—	1	—	—	—	19
TOTAL	6,764	8,705	584	3,510	974	1,192	486	22,215	1,798	741	67	397	2	—	80	3,085

TABLE IV.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION AND THE PROVINCIAL MED. COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

MONTHS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.								CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE.							
	NUMBER OF CASES.							TOTAL.	DISEASES OF							TOTAL.
	For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.		Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	
		Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.											
January	605	761	48	262	80	86	29	1,871	175	58	11	25	—	—	2	271
February	532	675	47	257	47	104	42	1,704	139	43	10	29	—	—	3	224
March	337	690	41	254	64	132	45	1,563	76	29	4	16	1	—	3	129
April	327	598	38	282	41	67	46	1,399	82	26	11	19	—	—	6	144
May	420	653	33	309	94	83	41	1,633	131	22	9	15	—	—	3	180
June	349	762	33	318	77	70	38	1,647	105	35	4	21	—	—	4	169
July	377	715	55	303	85	141	25	1,701	98	59	2	29	—	—	7	195
August	807	850	45	300	88	95	33	2,218	196	95	6	57	—	—	10	364
September	1,036	828	69	296	109	76	23	2,437	223	120	3	85	1	—	21	453
October	726	749	74	331	114	117	42	2,153	209	86	2	27	—	—	10	334
November	649	780	63	230	95	125	31	2,033	191	96	2	44	—	—	4	337
December	599	644	38	308	80	96	91	1,856	173	72	3	30	—	—	7	285
TOTAL	6,764	8,705	584	3,510	974	1,192	486	22,215	1,798	741	67	397	2	—	80	3,085

TABLE V.—NIZAMI GHAFFÍRS EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1924 BY DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

MONTHS.	For admission to service.			For extension of Voluntary Service.		
	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
January...	771	462	1,233	3	2	5
February	848	502	1,350	1	—	1
March	1,245	687	1,932	5	—	5
April	852	543	1,395	3	—	3
May	812	515	1,327	1	1	2
June	836	589	1,425	27	6	33
July	677	472	1,149	5	8	13
August	809	617	1,426	14	3	17
September	866	567	1,433	25	2	27
October	721	451	1,172	4	2	6
November	717	549	1,266	1	1	2
December	1,043	561	1,604	—	2	2
TOTAL	10,197	6,515	16,712	89	27	116

CENTRAL STORES.

The work of the Central Stores consists of :—

1. Compilation of the Store's annual estimates, advertising for adjudications, orders and arranging for contracts.

2. Receiving articles from merchants.

3. Issuing supplies to all units of the Department: General, Opthalmic and Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Public Health Offices etc. It also issues drugs to all Government Administrations, hospitals and dispensaries attached to the Provincial Councils, as well as some private hospitals.

The Central Stores also establish and equip Travelling Hospitals when necessity arises for them in connection with combating diseases in localities threatened by the spread of such diseases as the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Travelling hospitals.

GENERAL BUDGET.

The budgetary estimates of the Central Stores although having been carefully compiled in accordance with the rules laid down by the Stores' Regulations, yet at the end of the financial year, a considerable sum (L.E. 60,630) was found to have been economised. This is attributed to the exceptionally wide publicity given to the adjudications throughout the whole world. These adjudications were advertised through the Egyptian Legations and Consulates abroad and through Foreign Legations and Consulates in Egypt. As a result, a great number of tenders were received from various firms and factories ; and the Department benefited by the competition amongst these firms, especially in connection with the adjudications for Drugs and Surgical Instruments. Prices of articles of equipment have become less stable owing to the rise in price of cotton and other textiles.

The effective control on the issues to Departmental Units has resulted in a general economy.

A list, No. 1, showing sums economised is inserted herein after.

CONTRACTS OFFICE.

The proper working of the Central Stores is mainly dependent on the efficiency of this Commercial Section, in which the following improvements were introduced in the course of the financial year :—

(*a*) Surgical Instruments were put up to public adjudication in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance. Specifications, comprising 600 items, were printed and distributed to Foreign Legations and Consulates in Egypt, Industrial and Commercial Department and to the Egyptian Legations in Europe and America. The well-known commercial concerns in Egypt and abroad were also approached for the same purpose. The results was that the Central Stores received a great number of really competitive tenders from various countries which have brought down the purchase price of these articles to a considerable extent.

Owing, however, to the lack of Egyptian Consulates in all countries to carry on the necessary work in connection with tenders, such as receiving deposits, signing contracts, summoning contractors before courts if necessary, and also to save time, a departure had to be made from the usual contract routine laid down by the Stores Regulations. The sanction of the Ministry of Finance was obtained and tenders were accepted from the manufacturers whose offers were the lowest. The result has in general been quite satisfactory, although in many cases delays in deliveries occurred.

(*b*) Supplies for sera and vaccines obtained formerly from a number of selected firms, were also put up for the first time to adjudication. The competition has been very keen and this has influenced prices considerably to the advantage of the Department.

(*c*) The Egyptian State Railways having notified this Department at the beginning of the financial year that they would not be able to supply Coal to the various Units of the Department Public Health as heretofore, the required quantities of coal were at once put up to public tender and three reasonable offers were accepted. This has not only caused an economy in prices, in handling and storage expenses, but has resulted in the Department obtaining a better quality of coal than that supplied through the State Railways Administration, and in eliminating complaints from Departmental Units regarding the quality of coal so supplied.

(*d*) Formerly, the adjudication for the supply of stores' articles were made in April of each year on completion of the annual stock-taking. The quantities put up to adjudication were compiled on the basis of the preceding three years' average issues, less stock on March 31. The adjudications are, as a rule, approved in January of the next year. The figures obtained by the above system, although theoretically correct, did not in any way represent the actual requirements of the Department. For this reason, it was decided that the quantities to be adjudicated for should be verified before being put up for public tender with a view to cancelling or reducing such articles as circumstances called for. It has thus been possible to effect considerable economics by placing contracts for the supplies actually required, which is in harmony with the provisions of the Stores Regulations.

(*e*) Standard samples for permanent articles, of which no samples existed in Central Stores, were established and several old standard samples have been replaced by others of a better quality, for instance as in the case of 2nd Class bed covers, linen bed covers, etc.

The new range of standard samples had to be provided because some of the old standard patterns which were selected many years ago were for qualities no longer obtainable on the local market. The merchants could not, therefore, put in a tender unless the adjudication was for a quantity large enough to justify their ordering its manufacture in Europe.

It was therefore thought advisable to effect a gradual change in the standard patterns.

(*f*) Pedal bicycles were formerly repaired by the Scavenging and Watering Services. Having ascertained that these repairs cost too much, it was thought advisable to have them done at the Central Tools and Stores workshops. Spare parts required for repairing were, therefore, bought and these repairs are now carried out more economically and expeditiously.

It was observed that the Stores' Regulations provide rules and printed forms for almost every operation in connection with adding and striking off charge of stores and equipment, but nothing is mentioned however in these Regulations as to the question of controlling purchases and supplies, and to enable the directing staff to exercise such a control efficiently, the following forms and books have been devised and introduced :—

(1) Special form for the control of Orders.

(2) Ledger for recording deliveries under contracts.

(3) Ledger recording all fines inflicted on contractors and showing difference in prices collected from them.

(4) Forms showing losses suffered by the Department through delays on the part of contractors to effect deliveries in time.

These records will be printed in due course.

STORES BUILDINGS.

The work of the Central Stores having increased in proportion to the general expansion of the Department of Public Health and the creation of new branches thereof, the present stores accommodation is no longer sufficient for the stock required to meet the needs of the various branches. Store rooms are over-crowded, which renders very difficult the work of receipt and issue of supplies. The extension of Stores Buildings has therefore become an urgent necessity. The following is a list of the new branches :—

1. General Hospital... ... ... *Tahta.*
2. Ophthalmic Hospitals ... ... *Menouf and Suez.*
3. Fever Hospitals ... ... *Mansûra, Asyût, and Qena.*

3. Ankylostoma Hospitals ... ... *Dessouk, Tura, and, Saft el Enab.*
1. Dispensary under Menûfiya Provincial Council ... ... *Menshat Sabri.*
1. Hospital under Menûfiya Provincial Council ... ... *Tala.*
1. Health Office ... ... *Der, 2nd Section.*

TRANSACTIONS WITH COMMERCIAL FIRMS.

The Central Stores has placed in the course of the Financial Year :—

260 Contracts.
1,196 Local Orders.
192 Foreign Orders.

Disputes of a serious nature with suppliers did not occur, However, in some cases, purchases had to be made against Contractors in default if direct harm ensued by reason of their failure to comply with their contracts, and fines had to be inflicted on others for delays in deliveries if these delays caused harm indirectly to the Department, in accordance with the Stores Regulations.

A few cases occurred where suppliers complained of purchases having been made against them, on the plea that they had made mistakes in pricing their tenders, but on referring these complaints to the contentieux, the latter recommended the collection of such difference in prices.

On the whole nothing occurred between the Central Stores and contractors, necessitating an action before the courts, as it was endeavoured in every case to get the dispute settled by argument and application of the conditions of the contract.

TABLE I.—LIST OF ECONOMIES ON 1924-1925 BUDGET.

Article No.	Credit Granted.	Expenditure.	Economies.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Article 30.			
Ration	73,148	61,292	11,856
Article XI.			
Furnitures General ...	134,319	86,794	47,525
Article XII.			
Uniforms	358	217	141
Article XIII.			
General Repairs	2,920	2,272	648
Art. 25 New Works:—			
Port Said Fever Hospital	173	143	30
Mansora Fever Hospital	614	479	135
" " "	1,058	899	159
Giza Ophth. Laboratory	733	597	136
Total	213,323	152,693	60,630

TABLE II.—LIST SHOWING RECEIPT AND ISSUE VOUCHERS MADE DURING YEAR 1924-1925.

NAME OF STORES.	Receipt Vouchers.	Issue Vouchers Total.	Issue Vouchers on Payment.	Issue Vouchers Ordinary.
Permanent	1,117	4,302	310	3,992
Surgical Instruments	720	4,354	628	3,726
Drugs	1,991	7,984	1,101	6,883
Consumable	3,600	9,399	324	9,075
Faggala	229	1,725	343	1,382
Kohna	3,972	6,529	785	5,744
Forage	150	165	—	165
Bicycles	146	947	—	947
Laboratories	21	25	—	25
	11,946	35,430	3,491	31,939

TABLE III.—LIST SHOWING INWARD AND OUTWARD LETTERS, ORDERS, AND PARCELS ETC.

Outward letters and Circulars Arabic.	Inward letters Arabic.	Outward letters English.	Inward letters English.	Local Orders.	Foreign Orders.	Repair Orders.	Outward Parcels.			Inward Parcels.			Warrants.
							Post.	Passengers.	Goods.	Post.	Passengers.	Goods.	
23,210	31,505	524	3,095	1,196	192	597	8,338	2,422	20,616	1,960	520	17,426	1,904

N.B. This is besides forms 111, 113, 186, 187, 191 and P,H.D/3.

TABLE IV.—WORKSHOPS.

BLACKSMITHS SHOP.
(New.)

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
398	Splints, various.	19	Stands for shelves.
6	Tables, bedstead.	4	Apparatus, breagage, leg.
10	Top for irrigator.	2	Shelves copper, dressing table.
1	Holders, iron for screen.	44	Pieces, lead for breakage.
20	Pokers.	12	Nails, iron for holders.
70	Clips for bedsteads.	2	Handles for Cupboards.
6	Shovels for heating stove.	24	Tops, iron for stretchers.
1	Holder for heating stove.	1	Chimny, I.S.
3	Tongs, coper.	1	Stand, revolving, for shelves
16	Operation tables.	17	Latches, iron for curtain.
298	Notice Boards, I.S.	7	Instruments, Cupboard.
2	Notice Boards, coper.	41	Bed-rests.
4	Stamps iron.	142	Wires for matresses.
2	Drums.	15	Nails, screw.
6	Disinfecting machines.	2	Tanks.
20	Stands, iron.	62	Foot, iron for splint.
40	Iron pegs bent.	6	Cages for sponge.
6	Examination tables.	6	Instruments tables.
37	Stands for basins.	2	Keys for copying print.
1	Handle for bandages machine.	37	Forks, iron.
2	Baths, child.	30	Unions, iron for tents.
1	Stand for zeer.	12	Clips for sterilizers.
4	Holders for operation tables.	8	Brackets, iron.
16	Chairs revolving iron.	20	Mattresses, wire.
16	Pieces, iron.	6	Tubes, copper.
554	Angles, iron.	1	Handle for bandage machine.
1	Breast dust, donkey.	2	Holders for funnel, large.
6	Holders for towels.	10	Stands, iron for bath.
6	Baths, electric.	18	Iron pieces, for ice-chests.
8	Cradles for fractions.	3	Holders for barrel, dirty water.
13	Holders for funnels, small.	1	Top for cart.
7	Triples, iron.	2	Holders for dinner carrier.
21	Chairs, operation.	3	Stands for instruments.
1	Trolley, dressing.	11	Stands for irrigators.
6	Fenders for bandage machine.	300	Clips for diet boards.
6	Pails.	1	Basin for stone sharpening.
750	Nails for tents.	10	Water machine.
5	Hinges, iron.	36	Dressing tables.
4	Shelves, I.S.	1	Stamp, copper.
16	Haspes and staples.	10	Nuts, copper for autoclave.

BLACKSMITHS SHOP.
(Repairs.)

6	Chairs, revolving.	9	Mowers machine.
80	Holders, iron.	3	Hatches, iron for cupboards.
2	Stands for instruments.	1,268	Bedsteads, different types.
2	Disinfecting machines.	1	Top for discs machine.
133	Drums.	32	Trolleys, operation.
5	Dressing tables.	21	Mencing machine.
24	Wheels trolleys.	1	Boiler, copper.
48	Wheels for carts.	3	Belts, iron.
43	Bedsteads, travelling.	62	Stands for basin.
32	Tables travelling.	54	Iron, pieces.
1	Door repair.	21	Scrapers, iron for door.
		10	Anvils.

Blacksmiths Sohp (*contd.*).

(Repairs.)

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
3	Chairs. revolving.	6	Chares, wooden.
8	Filters, water, wall.	7	Cupboards.
378	Locks.	5	Stretchers with wheels.
90	Holders, iron.	3	Mills, coffee grinding.
12	Pipes, iron.	115	Nails, iron for tents.
1	Wheel for turning machine.	489	Wires for mattresses.
3	Hose, canvas, fire.	16	Forks. iron.
176	Stands copper.	3	Fan for forge.
61	Keys.	7	Cradles.
17	Operation tables.	2	Stools, operation.
7	Brackets, iron.	12	Dressing tables.
25	Perferators.	2	Froges, portable,
51	Hinges, iron.	2	Blinds sun.
1	Boiler I.S.	31	Shovels.
16	Wheels, stretchers.	10	Tables iron.
3	Rammers.	1	Table, Calf.
7	Springs for window.	2	Stoves.
3	Handle for machine of grinding beans.	3	Tanks.
16	Nails, screw.	4	Stands irrigator.
4	Angles, iron.	10	Pans dust
1	Key for wafer machine.	9	Carts various.
43	Mattresses, wire.	1	Chair back for disinfecting machine.
1	Lath, iron.	1	Boiler.
1	Wooden piece, balancing, bedsteads	5	Pipes.
48	Pieces, wood, turning for carts.	4	Arms, iron.
3	Bedsteads. child.	7	Cases, leather.
5	Bags, leather.	5	Typrewriters.
5	Cradles, for fractions.	3	Pincer, carpenter.
2	Mangling machine.	1	Catcher, rats.
15	Fasses.	1	Axe.
1	Handle for mazout pump.	2	Sewing machine.
14	Filters, travelling.	1	Handle, door.
7	Blottings.	15	Wheels, trolloys.
3	Cupboards, files.	2	Chimneys.
6	Boxes. coal.	4	Nails, copper.
1	Table bedsteads.	4	Boxes, coal.
2	Arm-rests.	6	Chairs, iron.
22	Tops bedsteads.	2	Chairs, back rest.
1	Chair, sick, with wheels.	2	Turning machines, fitting.
1	Chairs, patients.	1	Cover I.G.
21	Lathes, iron.	6	Bandages machine.
133	Splints.	21	Iron pegs bent.
7	Stands for ironing pieces.	4	Stands, zeer.
8	Pieces pressing for wafer machine.	30	Forks iron.
7	Copying Print.	17	Washers iron.
7	Ice-Chests.	1	Ladder double.
4	Pumps, water.		

Tinsmiths Shop.

(New.)

11,550	Glass pans for microscope.	1	Strainer for basin.
1,702	Tins for ointment.	1	Cupboard for basin.
1,000	Covers tin for tubes.	1	Can, water for stove.
280	Strainers, tin.	4	Boxes for diet, ophthalmic.
60	Boxes for blood, zinc.	4	Baths, bed.
59	Eye-Shields.	4	Tables cover with zinc.
50	Covers, zinc, for pots.	3	Baths, zinc.
27	Boxes, zinc, with cover.	3	Pails, copper, disinfecting.
20	Copper pieces.	3	Moulds, tin, sweet.
15	Covers tin for pannikins.	3	Baths, zinc, for amm.
12	Strainers, zinc for basin.	2	Traps.
10	Boxes, Cholera.	2	Shovels, copper.
9	Drawers, zinc, for cupboard.	2	Stamp, zinc.
9	Boxes zinc dressing.	2	Boxes, zinc for post.
7	Strainers for straining apparatus.	2	Fenders, iron, for Primus stove.
6	Pails for W.C.	2	Cover, wooden, lined with zinc.
5	Tables, lining with zinc.	2	Funnels, copper.
5	Lamps, tin, for steam apparatus.	2	Covers for pans, copper.
5	Basins zinc.	2	Lamps for vaccine apparatus.
1	Basin for stove.	2	Sterilizers for instruments.

TINSMITHS SHOP *(contd.)*.
(New.)

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
2	Lamps for disinfection apparatus.	1	Can, zinc, for washing face.
2	Cages, iron, for pegs.	1	Cover zinc for sewing machine.
2	Tins, 40 × 40 cms.	1	Tin for globes.
2	Funnels, zinc.	1	Box, copper.
1	Bath, copper, paraffin.	1	Ice-chest zinc large.
1	Board zinc, for instrument table.	1	Cover zinc, for aphthalmoscope.
1	Stand, zeer, iron legs.		

TINSMITHS SHOPS.
(Repairs.)

3,981	Tins, Soldering.	11	Cans, zinc, W.C.
732	Poles for beds.	11	Cans, tin, spirit.
400	Glass panes, cutting.	11	Mugs, water.
365	Traps.	10	Stamps, copper.
314	Primus, Stoves.	10	Bath, zinc, child.
266	Boards for diet.	10	Sieves.
265	Pannikins.	12	Strainers, tin, food.
229	Boilers, zinc.	9	Pipes for disinfection.
189	Spirit lamps.	9	Basins zinc.
192	Glass panes, fitting.	9	Teshts, copper.
145	Strainers, for irrigators.	9	Cans, tin, coffee.
139	Irrigator for garden.	8	Covers for W.C.
123	Pails, I.G.	8	Spoons, for soup.
100	Cans, tin, milk.	7	Trays.
80	Disinfecting machines.	6	Pressers, potatoes.
80	Pipes, I.G.	5	Lamps, primus 6 burners.
76	Boards, tin (patient).	6	Boilers, I.G. with cover.
66	Spirit lamps, table.	4	Bottles alluminum.
54	Candles stick with spring.	4	Covers for pan, copper.
60	Lanterns Hospital type.	3	Boilers, copper square.
45	Cases zinc for fish.	3	Lamps, primus, 4 burners.
41	Lamps brass, hpl ; type.	3	Baths. large.
40	Heating stoves, paraffin.	3	Lamps, monopole.
37	Pans. brazed, steel.	3	Pans.
34	Pans, steel with cover.	2	Lamps, primus, 3 burners.
33	Ice-chest.	2	Lamps, primus, 2 burners.
32	Lamps, Heuricane.	2	Stands for formaline apparatus.
31	Tins.	2	Barrels, glass, filter.
30	Lamps, electric, long.	2	Funnels, I.G.
27	Ladles.	2	Filters.
25	Stamps, I.R.	2	Extinguishing machine.
21	Lamps, paraffin.	2	Boilers, steel, fish.
20	Pans Copper.	2	Cans, ironer.
18	Boxes for ice.	2	Bottoms, wooden, for W.C.
16	Boxes for blood samples.	1	Strainer for irrigator, garden.
15	Tanks, formaline.	1	Strainer, copper.
15	Pails, W.C.	1	Stoll W.C.
14	Heating stove spirit.	1	Stove, copper.
13	Baths, copper.	3	Jugs, copper, washing.
12	Boxes, zinc, dressing.	1	Safe, meat, wire.
12	Drums disinfecting.	3	Spirit Lamps, Tin.
11	Tank, amonia.	14	Boards Tion for tables Patient.

TENTMAKERS SHOP.
(Repairs).

14	Outer covers, inspector, tents, small.	128	Latrine screen.
6	Inspector's Tent, 1st. class, small.	24	Outer Cover Tents, 1 pole.
15	Tent, stable, large.	138	Tents, patient, 2 poles,
16	Wall side, tents stable large.	117	Outer covers, tents patient, 2 poles.
11	Outer covers, tent, inspector, small.	223	Valises, tents.
9	Outer covers, operation, tents.	98	Tents, patient, 1 pole.
15	Tents, doctors, 2nd. class.	22	Wall side, for tent, 2 poles, new pattern.
14	Outer covers, tents, doctors, 2nd class.	4	Carpets, Persian.
10	Wall side, tents, operation.	8	Straps, leather, for calves.
9	Tents, stable, small.	3	Bags, calico for post.
12	Latrine, tents, Indian.	255	Kilos, cotton, cleaning.
1	Blind, sun.	6	Bedsteads, portable.

TENTMAKERS SHOP (*contd.*).
(Repairs).

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
5	Boxes, wooden for fish.	88	Stools, canvas, small.
13	Bottles Alomonium, water.	1	Measure, tape, in case.
67	Cases, mattresses, crin vegetal.	8	Tandas, calico.
4	Rugs, Hegazi.	1	Forge, blacksmiths.
25	Carpets, Leef.	102	Stretchers, wood.
1	Gloves, leather.	11	Sacks, tibbn.
7	Baskets, for paper.	1	Pail, calico.
2	Side, cover, calico, for launch.	2	Bags, calico for knives.
8	Nets for fish.	2	Holders for legs of operation table.
168	Mattresses, cotton.	5	Stretchers. Hospital type.
116	Pillows, cotton, long.	1	Head, rest.
19	Bedsteads, portable, iron legs.	12	Chairs, upholstered.
6	Bellows, foot.	1	Sack for bed, portable.
93	Pillows, crin végétal.	1	Cover, calico, for sofa.
199	Mattresses, crin végétal.	33	Cushions, cotton, for chairs.
4	Detachable door, tents, table.	1	Stretcher, patient
2	Tents, operation.	498	Canvas for bedsteads portable.
4	Skins, leather for sakka.	6	Sheds, calico.
73	Sacks, disinfection.	4	Basket, for correspondence.
1	Tent, 3 poles.	2	Pieces of calico for X-Ray.
13	Sacks, pegs.	5	Covers, kohna for roof.
1	Harness for donkey, single.	36	Maourias, for repairing tents at units.
1	Saddle, donkey.	12	Bags, packing.
22	Bags ; leather, correspondence.	24	Stools, travelling, large.
1	Splint, special.	13	Wall sides, tent, stable, small.
2	Stretcher, complete, with wheels.		

TENTMAKERS SHOP.
(New.)

300	Pillows, crin végétal.	2	Brushes for cleaning floor.
200	Mattresses, crin végétal.	51	Curtains, various.
1	Bandage, canvas for horse.	1	Canvas, bedstead, portable.
5	Covers for operation table.	7	Splints, special.
5	Covers for dressing table.	26	Cushions, cotton for Asyût Chairs, seat.
3	Mattresses for Heurica examination table.	30	Covers, felt for heating stove.
		38	Cushions, cotton for Asyût Chairs back.
10	Pillows, leather, for operation table.	24	Straps, leather, centrifuge.
12	Stretcher for operation room.	15	Mattresses, cotton.
30	Valises for poles for tents, 2nd. class.	8	Straps, leather for calves.
60	Cushions for chairs.	1	Sack, packing patient tient, 2 poles, N.P.
4	Cushions for bath bedstead.	20	Bags, calico for knives.
9	Tandas, calico, different kinds.	5	Pillows, small for sofa.
21	Pillows, cotton, long.		

MAMOURIAS.

Object.	Object.
Delegating Painters for Qalyûbîya Health Inspectorate.	Delegating Painters for Helwân Health Office.
" " " Minya Hospital.	" " " Kasr-El-Aini Hospital. (6 mamorias).
" " " Asyût Bandar Health.	" " " Boulak Heath Office. J.
" " " Mansûra Hospital.	" " " Mehalla-El-Bubra Oph. Hospital.
" " " Asyût Health Office.	
" " " Chubra Health Office.	" " " Rod-El-Farag Ophthalmic Hospital.
" " " Qalyûb Hospital.	
" " " Gharbîya Health Inspectorate.	" " " Hod-El-Marsoud Hospital (twice).
" " " Sohâg Hospital.	" " " Permanent Stores, at C.S. for numbering clothes.
" " " Faiyûm Ophthalmic Hospital.	" " " Putting addresses and serial numbers on Mahmal's Parcels.
" " " Asyût Ophthalmic Hospital.	
" " " Bab-El-Sha'ria Health Office.	

Painters Shop.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
68	Tables, wood.	9	Baths and basins. I.G.
116	Tables, iron.	7	Stand, hole.
584	Chairs, wood.	8	Pails.
37	Chairs, iron.	56	Covers, zinc.
128	Shelves and stands, wood.	11	Heating stoves.
50	Forms, wood.	85	Mattresses, wire.
361	Boards, tin.	4	Mirrors
31	Screens, wood.	9	Blottings.
41	Lantern.	8	Perforators.
27	Ice-Chests.	2	Tops, iron.
35	Boxes, iron.	4	Arm-rests.
61	Tables, office.	5	Bed, sides for bedsteads.
65	Cupboards, wood.	4	Racks.
11	Cupboard, iron.	20	Wooden, pieces for bedsteads.
27	Gallabias, stamping.	4	Trays, wooden.
309	Notice, Boards.	19	Shelves, I.G.
275	Bedsteads.	4	Doors.
65	Frames.	1	Scraper, wood.
32	Lamps.	6	Copying print.
35	Mincing, mawers and numbering machine.	6	Filter.
		1	Floor, room.
40	Tables. I.G.	19	Bottles, drugs.
50	Baskets for paper.	44	Bed, rests.
673	Splints.	15	Stretchers.
55	Carts.	9	Tanks.
15	Electric Baths.	5	Jugs, tin.
4	Apparatus for breakage.	7	Bicycles.
2	Whiffle, trees, carriage.	5	Drums.
7	Cases for scalpels.	1	Wooden pattern for Hospital Building.
620	Boxes, wood.		
685	Inside, tyres for bicylces, marking.	14	Legs, for table, ophthalmic.
110	Stands and Holders, iron.	2	Tables, Pharmacy.
9	Ladders.	3	Pumps.
2	Stoves.	1	Chest, drawer.
13	Brushes for floor.	4	Sheads.
13	Boards, wood.	1	Pole for flag.
2	Buffer.	1	Tonda, wood.
2	Floors, office.	10	Shovels.
30	Cages for fractions, rabbits and glass panes.	1	Safe, meat.
		1	Mill, coffee.
16	Scrapers, iron.		

Carpenters Shop.
(Repairs).

908	Cases, wood.	13	Shovels.
647	Chairs.	12	Hammers.
522	Boxes.	11	Shelves
496	Trestles.	11	Ladders.
237	Poles.	10	Knives.
169	Boards, wood.	9	Stools. W.C ?
101	Mallets.	9	Holders.
94	Stretchers.	7	Blottings.
66	Tables.	6	Cages.
55	Bedsteads.	6	Scythe.
59	Tables, office.	5	Rulers.
58	Frames, notice.	5	Forks.
50	Cupboards.	4	Sofas.
14	Bed rests.	4	Tables, Towlet.
44	Baskets, wooden.	4	Racks.
37	Forms.	4	Chisles.
31	Screens.	4	Coves, lined with zinc.
28	Ice Chests.	5	Blinds sun.
27	Choppers.	3	Sieves.
21	Brushes.	3	Scissors.
2	Stands for fan.	3	Bufea.
20	Logs, wood.	2	Stands for telephone.
19	Carts.	2	Doors.
15	Fasses.	2	Filter.
14	Notice boards.	1	Rammer.
13	Electric Baths.	1	Perferator.
320	Packing boxes.	1	Window.
1,200	Post boxes, small.	1	Adze.

CARPENTERS SHOP (*contd.*).

(Repairs).

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
1	Bag.	5	Stands for bicycles.
1	Machine.	3	Poles for flag.
1	Tray.	3	Benches.
		6	Stretchers.
	New Works :—	2	Stand for fan.
		1	Ladder.
1,287	Splints.	1	Ice chest.
15	Cupboards.	6	Mats, wood.
21	Frames for notice.	1	Shead.
672	Boxes.	20	Logs, wood.
6	Holders for pails.	40	Bed rests.
8	Shelves.	40	Stands for tubes.
5	Tables.		

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Repairs)

19	Aspirators, Potain's.	2	Strainers, Metal, Instruments Sterlizers.
47	Batteries, Electric, induced current.	4	Trays, eye, needles.
76	Catheters, male, metal.	3	Holders, Sponge.
83	Elevators.	17	Racks for Scalpels.
79	Probes.	10	Centrifuges, water.
44	Stethoscopes, Ordinary Wood.	5	„ blood hand.
25	Bottles, Chloroform drop.	4	„ Milk.
8	Mask, Somnoform.	2	Electric, motor.
626	Forseps, artery, screw joints.	3	Baths, Electric.
611	„ dressings.	1	Electric Oven.
75	„ Couge.	1	Bath, Electric, sand.
83	„ Trachoma, Windlers.	1	Ophthalmiscopes, Electric.
31	„ Midwifery.	23	Lamps, Electric table.
19	Gags, mouth.	1	Relactors Tansills.
123	Gouges, mastoid.	3	Machine Grinding Vaccine lymph.
26	Guillotines, Mathew's.	6	Hinges for Autoclaves.
26	Hooks, Midwifery.	1	Oven.
145	Knives, amputation.	1	Apparatus for killing flies.
70	Bistouries, straight and curved.	1	Fingers Guard.
99	Knives, Cartilage.	1	Air Pump.
3,801	Bistouries, double, blunt and charp.	15	Therms Cauteries.
2,899	Scalpels, eye.	635	Knives for mincing.
54	„ Post-mortem.	1	Switches Electric.
209	Lansets, vaccination.	1	Transformer.
3,636	Needles, Syringes, Hypodermic.	5	Pelvemeter.
148	„ Intestine.		
3	Perimeters, Mac Hardy's.		*New* :—
26	Razors, Skin grafting.		
23	Retractors, various.	204,000	Lid Disks.
29	Saws, amputation.	9	Electric Baths.
14	„ Finger.		
45	„ Post-mortem.		*Repairs* :—
389	Scissors, Dressings, Curved various.		
1,323	„ Straight, varjous.	15	Tourniquets, Esmarch's.
275	„ Eye, various.	11	Baths, Bed.
63	Speculas, Vaginal, various.	3	Bags, Oxygen.
20	„ Eye „	2	Thermoneters, Sterlizers, water.
8	Autoclaves, Steam pressure various.	2	Cases, metal for sterlizing syringes.
28	Sterlizers, Instruments various.	5	Lamps, tin, spirit for sterlizers.
6	„ Water, Various.	4	Clips India - rubber tubes.
172	Kettles, dressings, various.	2	Crutches Clover's.
48	Syringes, Brass, various.	1	Clamps, skull, post-morten.
120	„ Plague. Humane.	3	Machine, wafer.
39	„ Hypodernic, various.	3	Machine, bandage rolling.
42	Hammers, Post-mortem, various.	6	Clippers, hair.
101	Trephine, Me. Ewin's.	3	Knives, palette.
22	Trocars, Exploring.	1	Mirrors, Retinoscopy, double.
1	Pillows, Water.	1	Boxes, Post-morten Instruments.
56	Knives for Bandage cutting machine.	1	Compressors, Godwin's.
148	„ „ cleft, various.	1	Lenses. Corneal.
5	Evacuation, apparatus.	1	Boxes, dressings, zinc.
3	Measures, tape.	1	Autoclave, Cover.
6	Moulds, Suppository.	1	Rollers, I.K.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS (*contd.*).
(Repairs).

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
1	Clamps, Intesting.	1	Basins, blood, Pewter.
2	Drills, Bone, Bevelled action.	1	Syringes, urethra, Guyon's.
21	Loops, platinun.	3	Baths, arm, zinc.
3	Masks face.	1	Dilators, Cervix, Hegar's.
2	Stands, Test tubes.	1	Machine pills.
2	Lamps, Colour vision.	2	Lithotone, double.
1	Irrigators, zinc 10 litres.	1	Cases, wooden for Catheters.
12	" " 2é "	1	Apparatus, washing stomach.
1	Apparatus, Carrel's.	1	Caustic cases, Vulcanite.
1	Stands funnel, iron.	1	Distributers, wax paper.
3	Lithotrites, miltons, extra large.	4	Forks.
2	Trays dressings, K.S. i.e.	4	Spoons.
9	Lamps, spirit glass.	6	Wall plug Socket.
2	Spatulas, eye Lid, horn.	2	Sterlizers, Instruments, Electric Heating.
2	Depressors, Uterine.	8	Baths, Steam.
1	Urethrotone.	8	Sphygmomanometer.
1	Stands, urine test, complete.	11	Pails, i.,e., with lid, soiled dressings.
1	Manometer for Outoclaves.	70	Boxes, tin to hold scalpels.
1	Frames, trial lenses.	14	Boxes, Post-mortem Instruments.
1	Scarificators, 12 blades.		

TAILORS SHOPS.
(Repairs.)

262	Blankets, wool.	12	Goans doctor.
306	Suits.	2	Calicos, for screens.
1,157	Drawers, 2nd. class.	3	Suits, tamurgi, 2 pieces.
46	Cases, calico, for traps.	1	Suit, delousers, serge 3 pieces.
90	Overcoats.	18	Shirts, flannel, female.
30	Trousers.	25	Drawers Child.
16	Jackets.	90	Shevrons, for shawishes 3 lines.
11	Gallabias.	90	" " " 4 "
12	Goans, Doctors.	70	Caps, for kablas.
2	" Quabla.	1	Suit, sailor.
2	Sheets, bed, 2nd. class.	2	Suits, disinfector, 3 pieces.
		54	Shirts, flannel, Child.
	New :—	66	Cases, for cushions, sofa.
		9	Cover for sofa mattress.
2	Sheets, Hospital Pattern.	2	Case for cushion small,
6	Jumpers, calico, child.	2	Cases for chairs 2 arms.
1	Cover for test-type boxes.	50	Bandages, operation.
166	Veils, calico, tamurgia.	20	Mosquito-nets, square, child.
3	Covers for wieghing machine.	20	Shirts, Lunatics.
100	Mosquito-nets 2nd. class.	200	Towels operation.
12	Aprons, 2nd. class.	10	Aprons, 1st. class, sisters.
5	Covers, for table dinning.	15	Suits, blue, labourers.

TABLE V.—LIST SHOWING CONTRACTS MADE DURING 1924-1925.

	Number of Contracts.
Equipments	95
Drugs	35
Surgical Instruments	31
Ration	65
Clothing	5
Repairs	12
Forage	2
Miscilanious	15
TOTAL	260
Orders 25%	123
GRAND TOTAL	383

TABLE VI.—LIST SHOWING BALANCE IN STORES UP TO 1ST. APRIL 1925.

Name of Stores.	Value.	
	L.E.	M.
Drugs	36,783	056
Permanent	38,195	401
Consumable	7,496	438
Faggala	25,737	486
Bicycles	292	167
Kohna	228	523
Surgical Instruments	1,044	016
TOTAL	109,777	087

LEGAL ENACTMENTS AND LAWS.

The following are the *Arrêtés* issued during 1924 regarding the work of the Public Health Department :—

Arrêté dated February 25, 1924 adding establishments for the pressing and cleaning of cotton to the schedule of Unhealthy establishments Section I (A).

Arrêté dated June 29, 1924 adding vegetable and fruit markets to the Schedule of Unhealthy establishments, Section II (A).

Arrêté dated September 21, 1924, re the application of Law No. 14–1919 which forbids the employment of adolescents under 9 years of age in cotton ginning factories, to the establishments for the pressing and cleaning of cotton.

Arrêté dated December 7, 1924, modifying the composition of the Board of Health.

Arrêté dated December 22, 1924, modifying paragraph 5 of the *Arrêté* dated October 3, 1913 relative to the transport of rags.

Arrêté dated December 24, 1924, adding establishments for the sifting and cleaning of crops, by mechanical machines, to the Schedule of Unhealthy establishments Section I (A).

List of Contraventions against Public Health Legislation during 1924.

Name of Law, etc.	Cairo.	Port Said.	Ismailia.	Suez.	Damietta.	Qalyúbíya.	Minúfiya.	Gharbíya.	Daqahlíya.	Sharqíya.	Behéira.	Giza.	Fayúm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyút.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswán.	Total.
Vidange and *dépotoirs*. *Arrêté* of November 8, 1886, modified by *Arrêté* of June 2, 1910	289	120	—	21	10	5	—	50	4	13	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	515
Practice of medicine and its branches. *Arrêté* of June 13, 1891	18	2	1	—	1	3	12	18	17	5	12	2	3	—	7	8	6	3	—	118
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	10	3	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	30
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9 of 1917 ...	653	58	31	2	7	56	195	275	204	199	241	80	157	70	216	228	143	150	43	3,008
Enclosure of waste lands. *Arrêté* of June 15, 1893 ...	31	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	5	4	24	1	8	2	8	6	2	—	—	102
Cemeteries:—																				
Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	12
Transfer of cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Enclosure of cemeteries; unauthorized inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	12	26	2	48	5	62	—	—	8	1	—	—	172
Prophylactic Measures:—																				
Permanent and exceptional measures to prevent epidemics. *Arrêtés* of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	24
Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics. *Arrêté* of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. *Arrêté* of October 17, 1895, and supplementary *Arrêté* of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of 1911, and No. 10 of 1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	—	—	—	14	—	16	4	2	—	—	47
Disinfection of houses during epidemics. *Arrêtés* of May 23 and June 26, 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger control in case of cholera abroad. *Arrêté* of January 21, 1911	12	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	26

Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of cholera. *Arrêté* of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic measures against infectious diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912	52	26	—	—	—	41	35	7	43	7	60	40	4	1	78	155	137	73	21	780
Prophylactic measures against Cholera. Law No. 10 of 1917, and No. 3 of 1918	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	7	61	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	4	1	101
Prophylactic measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and *Arrêté* of June 7, 1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excavations and *birkas* near habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	2	6	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	28
Pharmacy and sale of poisons. Law No. 14 of 1904 ...	137	1	—	10	1	5	19	31	18	7	—	3	—	7	2	1	1	—	—	243
Assisant pharmacists. Law No. 20 of 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Transport of rags during epidemics. Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and *Arrêté* of October 30, 1913 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control of returning pilgrims. *Arrêté* of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	16
Public latrines and *dépendances* of mosques and *záwyas*. Law No. 14 of 1911	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	21	32	13	14	2	1	2	4	4	10	9	—	124
Births and deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	74	12	13	12	1	139	202	215	80	258	227	74	188	99	308	435	300	652	105	3,394
Établissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. Law No. 13 of 1904, and *Arrêté* of August 29, 1904, completed by *Arrêté* of June 11, 1905	883	206	4	31	32	153	147	281	240	313	188	21	125	156	202	221	86	47	10	3,346
Cleanliness of streets. *Arrêté* of June 7, 1913	7	—	—	3	—	6	—	3	1	6	16	—	27	—	1	—	3	—	—	73
Adulteration of milk. Article 302 of the Native Penal Code	264	29	31	15	1	3	9	23	32	28	8	—	3	9	56	1	11	—	—	523
General sanitary contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334, 335, and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, paragraph 6	161	—	—	1	1	3	36	39	11	22	30	—	12	—	100	12	—	—	—	428
TOTAL number reported	2,598	461	80	96	56	431	677	1,000	727	946	881	253	638	348	1,018	1,107	708	939	181	13,115
Convictions obtained	1,759	344	70	89	53	395	577	805	559	717	780	197	306	313	774	868	567	839	109	10,121
Acquittals	44	9	2	2	—	6	17	20	7	43	11	2	7	11	15	14	5	7	1	223
Filed	145	8	1	4	2	9	49	51	18	28	44	25	136	—	6	33	49	38	50	696
Under consideration	650	100	7	1	1	21	34	124	143	158	46	29	159	24	223	192	87	55	21	2,075

MEDICAL AND ALLIED PERMITS.

During the year 1924, permits to practise their professions in Egypt were issued to:—

185 Doctors.

44 Pharmacists.

33 Assistant-Pharmacists.

13 Dentists.

2 Veterinary Surgeons.

22 Midwives.