Annual report on the work of the Ministry of Public Health / Egypt.

Contributors

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Department of Public Health.

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SECTION I.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Egypt in the undermentioned years as estimated by the decennial census was as follows:—

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

The above figures show that the increase of the population in the 1st decade was at the rate of 16·1 per cent, and in the 2nd one 12·7 per cent, thus the average yearly rate of increase of the population from the year 1897 to 1917 was 1·44 per cent.

The population of Egypt during the eight following years, as estimated annually by the Statistical Department is as follows:—

Year.	Population.
1918	12,907,870
1919	12,878,000
1920	13,225,000
1921	13,378,000
1922	13,551,000
1923	13,717,000
1924	13,885,000
1925	14,211,900

Births and Deaths.

The following tables Nos. I and II show the general annual details of the Births and Deaths registered in Egypt during 1925:—

TABLE I.—ANNUAL TOTAL OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EGYPT.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	Total Population.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Egyptians.	Foreigners	Total.	Per thousand.	Egyptians.	Foreigners	Total.	Per thousand.
Governorate.									
Cairo	818,500	40,558	622	41,180	50·3	29,924	561	30,485	37·2
Alexandria	486,600	21,586	1,488	23,074	47·4	16,762	841	17,603	36·2
Canal — Ismailia ...	27,900	1,380	101	1,481	53·1	743	46	789	28·3
Canal — Port Said...	87,400	3,618	235	3,853	44·1	1,922	168	2,090	23·9
Damietta	35,800	1,517	3	1,520	42·5	758	2	760	21·2
Suez	34,100	1,469	174	1,643	48·2	1,143	78	1,221	35·8
Eastern Desert Province	39,400	1,804	—	1,804	45·8	1,011	—	1,011	25·7
Westsrn Desert Province	5,400	1,017	37	1,054	—	477	14	491	—
Sinai Desert Province	5,400	532	—	532	—	282	—	282	—
TOTAL ...	1,540,500	73,481	2,660	76,141	49·2	53,022	1,710	54,732	35·5
Lower Egypt.									
Beheira	982,300	36,292	16	36,308	37·0	21,627	3	21,630	22·0
Daqahliya	1,114,100	49,851	46	49,897	44·8	26,100	24	26,124	23·4
Gharbiya	1,820,700	76,593	55	76,648	42·1	45,871	20	45,891	25·2
Minûfiya	1,191,800	49,877	4	49,881	41·9	29,484	11	29,495	24·7
Qalyûbiya	584,600	25,000	10	25,010	42·8	15,140	11	15,151	25·9
Sharqiya	1,036,300	41,523	24	41,547	40·1	23,298	18	23,316	22·5
TOTAL ...	6,729,800	279,136	155	279,291	41·5	161,520	87	161,607	24·0
Upper Egypt.									
Asyût	1,129,800	50,883	4	50,887	45·0	29,996	7	30,003	26·6
Aswân	270,000	9,480	1	9,418	35·1	6,629	2	6,631	24·6
Beni Suef	534,900	23,129	6	23,135	43·3	11,022	6	11,028	20·6
Faiyûm	575,200	26,120	8	26,128	45·4	15,995	5	16,000	27·8
Girga'	994,400	41,850	5	41,855	42·1	26,546	1	26,547	26·7
Gîza	635,800	29,430	4	29,434	46·3	17,410	6	17,416	27·4
Minya	866,600	36,545	16	36,561	42·2	24,612	6	24,618	28·4
Qena	944,400	34,648	3	34,651	36.7	20,796	7	20,803	22·0
TOTAL ...	5,951,100	252,085	47	252,132	42·4	153,006	40	153,046	25·7
GENERAL TOTAL ...	14,221,400	604,702	2,862	607,564	42·8	367,548	1,837	369,385	26·0
	9,500								
	14,211,900								

TABLE II.—TOTAL POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.	Population estimated up to July 1, 1925.	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. 1-9	Deaths under 1 Year.		1-9 Years
												To Births.	To Deaths.	To Deaths.
GOVERNORATES.														
Cairo	818,500	40,558	622	41,180	51·3	19,924	511	30,485	37·2	9,938	10,986	24·1	32·6	36·0
Alexandria...	486,600	21,586	1,488	23,074	47·4	16,762	841	17,603	36·2	5,341	6,798	23·1	30·3	38·6
Ismailia "Bandar"	19,000	886	101	987	51·9	505	45	550	28·9	208	142	21·1	37·8	25·8
Port Said	87,400	3,618	235	3,853	44·1	1,922	16	2,090	23·9	646	646	16·8	30·9	30·9
Damietta	35,800	1,517	3	1,520	42·5	758	2	760	21·2	197	236	13·0	25·9	31·1
Suez	34,100	1,469	174	1,643	41·2	1,143	78	1,221	35·8	443	416	27·0	36·3	34·1
Lower Egypt:—														
Benha	20,200	818	8	826	40·9	579	2	581	28·8	169	223	20·5	29·1	38·4
Damanhûr	53,400	2,554	7	2,561	48·0	1,875	2	1,877	35·1	591	721	23·1	31·5	38·4
Mansûra...	54,600	2,383	39	2,422	44·4	1,416	17	1,433	26·2	432	386	17·8	30·1	26·9
Shibîn el Kôm	29,200	1,362	3	1,365	46·7	586	1	592	20·3	175	120	12·8	29·6	20·3
Tanta	81,000	3,588	24	3,612	44·6	2,825	11	2,836	35·0	768	1,041	21·3	27·1	36·7
Zagazig	44,800	1,840	17	1,857	41·5	1,306	9	1,315	29·4	391	425	21·1	29·7	32·3
Upper Egypt:—														
Asyût	55,300	2,491	3	2,494	45·1	1,912	6	1,918	34·7	663	611	26·6	34·6	31·9
Aswân	11,500	572	—	572	49·7	419	2	421	36·6	176	92	30·8	41·8	21·9
Beni Suef	34,400	1,996	6	2,002	58·2	1,422	4	1,426	41·5	532	424	26·6	37·3	29·7
Faiyûm	49,000	2,652	5	2,657	54·2	2,211	5	2,216	45·2	849	778	32·0	38·3	35·1
Giza	20,500	1,325	—	1,325	64·6	947	1	948	46·2	340	353	25·7	35·9	37·2
Minya	37,600	2,039	13	2,052	54·6	1,826	3	1,829	48·6	171	673	32·7	36·7	36·8
Qena	24,900	1,323	1	1,324	53·2	1,227	1	1,228	49·3	478	435	36·1	38·9	35·4
Sohâg	22,300	1,222	2	1,224	54·9	991	1	992	44·5	357	355	29·2	36·5	35·8
TOTAL	2,020,100	95,799	2,751	98,550	48·8	556	1,765	72,321	35·8	23,365	25,861	23·7	32·3	35·8

The number of births registered during 1925 was 607,564, giving a birth-rate of 42·8 per thousand of population; the deaths registered were 369,385 giving a death-rate of 26 per thousand.

The highest birth-rate was in Ismailia (Canal Zone) where it reached 53·1 per thousand of population, then comes Cairo with a birth-rate of 50·3 per thousand. The lowest birth-rate registered was in Asswan Province with 35·1 per thousand. The highest birth-rate was in the Governorates where it was 49·2 per thousand, then in Upper Egypt Provinces with a rate of 42·4 per thousand and Lower Egypt Provinces with a rate of 41·5 per thousand.

As regards deaths the lowest rate was in Beni Suef Province, where it was 20·6 per thousand then in Damietta with a rate of 21·2 per thousand. The highest death-rate was in Cairo where it reached 37·2 per thousand, then in Alexandria with a rate of 36·2 per thousand.

The following table gives both the birth and death rates during the period from 1905 to 1925 :—

Period.	Number of births registered.	Birth-rates.	Number of Deaths registered.	Death-Rates.
		Per Thousand.		Per Thousand.
1905	456,843	44	262,946	25·3
1910	504,688	45·2	305,076	37·3
1915	520,035	43·3	349,644	29·1
1920	558,609	34	369,912	27·5
1921	558,898	49·8	334,439	25·2
1922	582,637	43·2	339,101	25·1
1923	588,853	43	352,597	25·7
1924	604,410	43·3	343,515	24·6
1925	607,564	42·8	369,385	26

The above figures show that the birth-rate in 1925 was 0·5 per thousand of population less than that of the preceding year, whereas the death-rate was 1·4 per thousand more than that year.

The increase of the number of deaths during the year 1925 as compared to that of the preceding year is partly due to the increased mortality caused by measles which amounted to about 4 times as much as that of 1924. In 1924 the number of the cases of this disease did not exceed 1,730 while in this year, it reached 6,084 cases.

Infantile Mortality.*

The infantile mortality rates per thousand births from 1920 to 1925 are shown below :—

Year.	Rates per Thousand.
1920	137
1921	133
1922	139
1923	143
1924	150
1925	155

The following is a comparative list of the infantile mortality rates per thousand in Egypt and the countries from which it was possible to obtain these rates :—

Egypt	143
England and Wales	69
France	96
Denmark	82
Germany	132
India	175
Italy	127
Spain	148
Austria	139
Hungary	186

* The Department has preferred to use the words "وفيات الرضع" for the English words "Infantile Mortality" as the Arabic word "Infant طفل" includes children of more than one year of age, while the rates embody only infants under one year.

Still Births.

The rate of still births in Egypt is low as compared to that of foreign countries; the causes giving rise to such births being less in Egypt than in other countries.

The following are the rates of still births per thousand births registered in the last six years :—

Year.	Rates per thousand.
1920	11·8
1921	19·3
1922	11·5
1923	10·2
1924	9·4
1925	8·9

2.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of applications for licenses for establishments falling under Class I dealt with during 1925 was 749 as compared with 735 in 1924, 626 in 1923, 665 in 1922 and 478 in 1921.

A statistical table showing in detail the types of 1st Class establishments proposed for licenses and dealt with in 1925 is attached.

The total number of Ministerial Arrêtés laying down additional conditions to improve the sanitary conditions of various existing establishments which were approved by the Administration during 1925 was 203.

A statistical table showing in detail these Ministerial Arrêtés is attached.

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 December 31, 1925 is also attached.

It will be seen from this table that the number of 1st class Establishments is 4,834, 2nd Class Establishments 50,751, and 3rd Class Establishments 8,511, and that the total number of the three classes is 64,096.

Details of the applications for licenses for establishments falling under Class I of the Law of August 1904 (Public and Cattle Markets included) which were dealt with in 1925 :—

Nature of Establishment.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under Consideration	Total.
Sweetmeat factories	60	4	8	38	110
Pastry and Paste factories	21	1	2	4	28
Public bakeries	117	6	6	32	161
Dairies, butter and cheese factories	43	3	7	16	69
Artificial butter factories	11	—	—	5	16
Corn grinding and electricity engendering establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Corn grinding, rice-husking and sesame pressing establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Rice-husking establishments	12	—	—	3	15
Corn grinding and rice-husking establishments	84	—	11	12	107
Corn grinding and sugar-cane crushing establishments	2	—	—	1	3
Sugar-cane crushing establishments	5	—	—	4	9
Ice-cream factories	17	2	3	2	24
Ice factories	5	1	1	1	8
Aerated water factories	14	—	4	15	33
Beer factories	2	—	1	1	4
Distilleries	5	—	2	1	8
Public and swimming baths	1	—	1	2	4
Cotton ginning factories	8	—	1	2	11
Fish *halaqas*	8	1	4	5	18
Fish and *Fessikh* preparing establishments	2	—	—	1	3

Nature of Establishment.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under Consideration	Total.
Meat preserving establishments	2	—	—	1	3
Soap factories	3	—	—	5	8
Tanneries	6	1	2	2	11
Flax scutching establishments	2	—	—	—	2
Hospitals	2	—	1	1	4
Public and cattle markets	28	—	2	7	37
Public markets without cattle	16	4	4	8	32
Vegetable and fruit factories...	1	—	—	1	2
Food markets	2	—	—	—	2
Macaroni factories	—	—	1	—	1
Stores of chemical products	—	—	1	—	1
Factories of Canvas and tarred cerecloth and stores of asphalt and canvas	1	—	—	—	1
Establishments for cleaning and sifting Cereals	1	—	—	4	5
Rags and bones stores	—	5	—	2	7
Total	483	28	62	176	749

Ministerial Arrêtés.

The draft arrêtés laying down additional conditions for establishments possessing permits under the Law of August 1904 (*Etablissements Insalubres*) approved in 1925 are as follows :—

Nature of Establishment.	Number.	Total.
Alexandria :—		
Grocery, petroleum and alcohol establishments...	19	
Public stables	13	
Groceries	13	
Butcheries...	11	
Bakeries	9	
Blacksmiths establishments	8	
Tinsmiths establishments	5	
Depots of spiritual liquors	5	
Sweetmeat factories...	3	
Metal tinning establishments...	4	
Distilleries...	3	
Carpenters' shops	3	
Oil mills	3	
Milkshops	3	
Coal, petroleum and alcohol establishments	3	
Frying and roasting establishments	2	
Wood depots	2	
Cook shops...	2	
Dyeshops	2	
Skin dyeshops	2	
Balát factories	2	
Ironing of clothes establishments	2	
Grocery depots...	1	
Grocery and Alcohol establishments	1	
Poultry shops	1	
Copper foundries	1	
Coal depots	1	
Petroleum and alcohol sale shops...	1	
Establishments for the sale of oils and petroleum	1	
Establishments for the sale of vegetables	1	
Ice-cream factories	1	
Tibn depot	1	
Hide depots	1	
Grocery and spirit liquors shops	1	
Food establishments...	1	132
Carried forward	132	132

MINISTERIAL ARRÊTÉS (*continued*).

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	132	132
Cairo :—		
Public bakeries	7	
Cattlesheds	5	
Pickle factories	4	
Dairies	3	
Oil-mills	2	
Paste factories	2	
Public stables	2	
Roasting and frying fish and *taamia*	1	
Roasting meat establishments	1	
Bouza factories	1	
Public cook shops	1	
Triperies	1	30
Damietta Governorate :—		
Public bakeries	15	
Establishments for the sale of food articles	1	16
Sharqiya Province :—		
Public bakeries	2	
Public stables	2	
Corn grinding establishments	2	
Oil-mills	1	
Cotton ginning factories	1	
Public baths	1	
Rice-husking establishments	1	10
Daqahliya Province :—		
Oils and grocery establishments	1	
Aerated water factories	1	
Potteries	1	
Brick kilns	1	4
Gharbiya Province :—		
Oil-mills	2	
Public Baths	1	3
Qalyûbiya Province :—		
Cotton-ginning factories	1	1
Minûfiya Province :—		
Lime-kilns	1	1
Asyût Province :—		
Dyeshops	1	
Groceries	1	2
Qena Province :—		
Poultry shops	1	
Oil-mill	1	
Sugar-cane crushing establishments	1	
Lime kilns	1	4
GRAND TOTAL	203	203

3.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

Sites for slaughter houses at the following villages were approved during 1925 :—

1.—Nekhaila ... ... Asyût.
2.—Koussieh ... ... „
3.—Barrage ... ... Qalyûbiya.
4.—Hehia ... ... Sharqiya.
5.—Manzala ... ... Daqahliya.

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

1.—Talkha... ... ... Gharbiya.
2.—Menchat Bessendila... ... ... ,,
3.—El-Hamoul... ... ... ,,
4.—Ashmoun-el-Romman ... ... Daqahliya.
5.—Shubra-el-Khaimma... ... ... Qalyûbiya.
6.—El Khanka... ... ... ,,
7.—Tamia ... ... Faiyûm.
8.—Kiman-el-Matana ... ... Qena.
9.—Daraou ... ... Aswân.

4.—CEMETERIES.

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH CEMETERIES DURING 1925.

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.										
Gharbiya...	11	—	2	89	5	3	—	—	2	39
Beheira	1	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	1	35
Minûfiya	1	2	2	92	42	37	—	—	2	39
Sharqiya	4	—	—	82	2	1	—	—	1	15
Daqahliya	1	—	1	55	—	—	—	—	1	35
Qalyûbiya	—	—	—	35	1	1	—	—	1	15
Giza	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	7
Beni Suef	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	8
Faiyûm	1	—	—	46	—	—	—	1	—	8
Minya	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	10
Asyût	2	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	1	16
Girga	6	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	3
Qena...	1	—	—	33	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân	2	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	7
Governorates.										
Cairo	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	2	5	777	51	42	—	1	9	237

ENCROACHMENTS.

LEGAL ACTIONS BROUGHT BY THE CONTENTIEUX AGAINST ENCROACHERS ON CEMETERY LANDS DURING 1925.

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	40
Gharbiya	2	1	2	5	145
Beheira	6	—	2	3	170
Daqahliya	2	—	2	2	65
Sharqiya	—	—	3	5	133
Minûfiya	—	—	2	3	90
Giza	—	—	1	1	45
Faiyûm	—	—	1	3	33
Beni Suef	1	—	—	2	26
Minya	—	—	1	—	25
Asyût	—	—	—	—	27
Girga	—	—	—	—	67
Qena	—	—	—	1	31
Aswân	—	—	—	—	16
Governorates.					
Cairo	—	—	—	—	3
Damietta	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL	11	1	15	26	920

Private Tombs.

The following Table shows the Special Authorizations given by the Department of Public Health in 1925 for Burial in Private Tombs not situated within Cemeteries.

	Number of authorized Tombs.	Cases under Consideration.
Provinces :—		
Sharqîya	3	—
Gharbîya	1	1
Beheira	—	2
Beni Suef	1	—
Asyût	1	—
Girga	—	1
Governorates :—		
Cairo	1	—
Alexandria	1	—
Total	8	4

5.—PROTECTION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES.

Arrêtés were issued and published in the Official Journal for preventing the pollution of drinking water during 1925 at the following localities :—

Gîza	Gîza Province.
Nag' Hammadi.	Qena ,,
Girga.	Girga ,,

6.—CLEANLINESS OF STREETS.

An Arrêté was issued by Menûfîya Province for the cleanliness of streets and lanes at Menûf Bandar.

7.—FENCING WASTE LANDS.

An Arrêté was issued by Faiyûm Province for fencing waste lands at Sennouris Bandar.

8.—EMPTYING LATRINE FOSSES.

A Ministerial Arrêté was issued for the application of Vidange Regulation to Giza Bandar.

9.—SEWAGE DEPOTOIRS.

The Department has approved of a site at Helwan to be used as a sewage Depotoir. Questions of new sites for Damietta, Shirbin, Kafr el Sheikh, Zifta, Luxor, Toukh, Min'eh el Qamh, Belbeis, Simbellawein and Fareskûr are still under consideration.

10.—BIRKAS.

The number of private *Birkas* inspected during 1925 and found to constitute a danger to public health amounted to 219 covering an area of 500 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 1925 at the request of the Public Health Administration, same having been found to constitute a danger to public health.

List of Government *Birkas* Filled in during the Year 1925.

Provinces.	Number of *Birkas* filled in.	Total Area.			
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.
Gharbîya	7	4	3	10	17,401·37
Sharqîya	3	1	—	10	4273·76
Beheira	2	—	23	1	4033·09
Minûfiya	1	1	4	20	5046·83
Daqahlîya	15	8	19	12	37,019·88
Giza	2	—	19	16	3442·35
Beni Suef	6	1	19	13	7621·30
Minya...	4	1	—	10	4273·76
Asyût	5	2	8	14	9904·05
Girga	4	—	7	—	1225·24
Qena	2	—	8	4	1429·45
Total	51	22	18	14	95,671·08

11.—MOSQUES.

Private Mosques.

The following is a statement of the work which has been carried out in connection with the improvement of the ablutionary and drainage systems of private mosques throughout the country.

Private Mosques dealt with in 1925.

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablutionary system of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	—	9	9
Ablutionary system of old private mosques requiring repairs :—			
Number opened for use after repair	2	176	178
„ closed for want of repair	11	880	891
„ under repair...	17	312	329
Plans of new private mosques approved during 1925	1	21	22

Mosques belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs.

A sum of L.E. 2,500 has been provided in 1925–1926 Budget for the sanitation of Mosques belonging to the Wakfs Ministry. This sum represents the Government share of the cost of the sanitary installation 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 1925.

Ministry of Wakf's Mosques dealt with in 1925.

Plans and estimation of sanitary installation approved (work still in progress)	93
Sanitary installations approved in 1924 but work completed and drainage system opened in 1925	2

12.—PROSTITUTION.

The following tables indicate the places to which the Regulations regarding *Maisons de Tolerance* were applied and also certain information regarding the prostitutes examined during 1925.

TABLE SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES IN MARKAZES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

PLACE.	Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations.	DISEASES		
			Syphilis.	Gonorrhae.	Other Diseases.
GOVERNORATES.					
Cairo ... { Natives	716	19,565	33	1,569	62
Cairo ... { Europeans	336	11,001	29	296	17
Port Said	324	11,979	71	164	108
Ismailia	163	4,680	8	53	1
Suez	59	3,644	33	169	2
Damietta	4	11	88	140	3
Alexandria	1,318	40,937	10	402	296
PROVINCES.					
Beheira :—					
Damanhûr	87	5,000	20	100	10
Shubrakhit	9	395	1	29	—
Gharbiya :—					
Tanta	205	4,159	5	36	62
Mehalla el Kubra	104	1,928	11	6	11
Disûq	12	538	2	18	—
Kafr el Zaiyât	30	340	1	6	—
Kafr el Sheikh	22	754	1	16	—
Sharqiya :—					
Zagazig	98	2,560	16	60	2
Bilbeis	47	1,016	—	12	6
Faqûs	12	526	5	18	2
Hihya	15	475	—	2	36
Daqahliya :—					
Mansûra	175	3,745	37	85	—
Simbillâwein	34	459	—	2	—
Mit Ghamr	71	1,128	2	4	—
Minûfiya :—					
Shebîn el Kôm	10	460	1	7	1
Minûf	16	308	5	—	—
Qalyûbiya :—					
Benha	31	704	6	45	3
Giza :—					
Giza	13	427	10	3	—
Imbâba	34	859	10	—	—
Beni Suef :—					
Beni Suef	84	2,569	11	5	2
Faiyûm :—					
Faiyûm	70	1,842	10	10	19
Minya :—					
Minya	217	3,762	10	154	53
Beni Mazâr	59	783	—	9	—
Asyût :—					
Asyût	166	4,224	78	157	19
Rôda	19	47	2	10	—
Mellawi	31	1,478	8	13	—
Manfalût	32	945	14	5	1
Abu Tig	47	52	—	8	—
Girga :—					
Souhâg	61	1,654	2	43	—
Girga	41	686	—	17	4
Balyâna	59	1,285	14	18	1
Tahta	18	467	—	—	3
Akhmim	18	701	7	5	2
Qena :—					
Isna	62	1,250	7	41	6
Qûs	19	229	1	12	2
Deshna	21	590	2	7	—
Nag' Hammâdi	51	1,055	—	11	—
Farshût	20	633	—	3	—
Aswân :—					
Aswân	14	579	5	21	1
TOTAL	5,054	142,429	576	3,791	735

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																	
	CAIRO.																	
	Ezbekiya.	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 "Sekha."*																		
Aerated water factories	6	6	10	2	2	1	5	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	
Preserved meat factories	5	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	
Natural butter factories	3	5	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Butter substitute factories	3	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
Milk bottling and canning establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cheese factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sugar refineries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food markets	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Wholesale fish markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Fessikh factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fish preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Ovens and bakeries	50	56	66	58	19	28	44	15	90	81	90	52	86	12	50	32	72	
Sweetmeat factories	14	6	17	—	1	11	24	3	11	18	33	7	6	2	18	16	10	
Vegetable and fruit preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dairies (sale of milk, etc.)	26	14	7	21	9	22	8	—	32	6	21	7	19	4	10	15	10	
Ice-cream factories and depots	8	—	—	1	6	3	3	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	5	3	
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	10	4	15	9	3	10	24	3	10	15	11	1	4	1	16	31	44	
Sugar-cane factories, etc., by mechanical motors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Starch factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Breweries and beer factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beer bottling establishments	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
Alcohol factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	
Distilleries	16	—	1	—	—	1	6	1	—	4	13	—	3	—	—	5	3	
Slaughter-houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ice factories	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cold storage establishments	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Asphalt and bitumen factories	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Match factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public baths	1	—	6	1	1	3	2	1	8	4	19	6	17	2	2	1	3	
Cotton ginning factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rice-husking factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Crematoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Embalming establishments (human bodies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
India rubber factories	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Paper factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	7	3	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	19	—	5	—	—	—	7	
Tanneries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mineral acids and chemical product fact.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Depots of chemical products, except mineral acids and chemical manures	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Sewage and refuse depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactories of manure from sewage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Knacker's yards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	
Tobacco and cigarette factories	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	
Establ. for the making of Alcoholic liquors or Liquors or Wines without Distillation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pressing and Cleaning Cotton Establ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Establ. for cleaning and sifting cereals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Depots of bones and rags	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	
TOTAL CLASS I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CLASS II.—*Category A "Sekha."*																		
Groceries (*baqqals*)	825	1085	776	532	410	436	395	295	671	451	689	311	694	327	445	162	28	
Retail oil shops (vegetable oils)	26	—	67	—	13	4	1	35	—	23	25	16	39	6	2	—		
Wholesale grocery depots	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	75	132	8	
Flour depots	71	75	137	36	6	70	72	52	69	65	78	56	106	23	25	11	6	
Vinegar factories	3	2	2	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	
Public kitchens or kitchens in public establishments	116	41	35	19	35	57	62	12	34	32	49	13	21	4	18	50	32	
Sugar-cane factories, (not by Mech. motor)	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	1	—	1	3	
Fessikh depots	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1925.

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.														TOTAL
El 'Attarin.	Mina el Basal.	Karmûz.	El Mina.	Moharram Bey.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Behcira.	Gharbiya.	Dacahlîya.	Sharqiya.	Minûfiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Giza.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.	
3	—	1	—	—	3	—	4	2	9	6	12	9	9	5	4	—	4	3	2	7	4	1	2	130
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	37
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	03
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	6	1	3	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	08
46	55	101	—	14	52	—	53	67	152	63	148	93	51	33	29	20	9	22	67	29	6	18	5	2034
1	1	4	—	3	3	—	1	9	15	20	57	40	26	18	10	6	10	5	6	2	4	3	—	450
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	000
12	4	6	—	6	27	—	—	—	9	1	3	2	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	7	—	—	316
7	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	053
15	13	17	—	4	10	—	8	1	11	3	13	—	4	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	41	1	54	—	099
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	013
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	8	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	087
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	3	1	2	1	—	027
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	039
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	007
—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
1	2	—	—	—	6	—	2	2	3	3	13	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	2	—	—	126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	35	8	11	7	6	—	8	7	5	2	—	—	—	108
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	29	2	53	134	98	40	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
3	1	—	—	8	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	032
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	003
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
—	1	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	067
—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	18	3	1	1	1	—	24	3	1	31	—	3	1	152
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	030
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	028
1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	037
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	007
—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	016
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	055
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,834
375	315	568	—	97	468	—	255	209	596	1924	3486	1689	1669	2094	927	888	1180	654	800	986	505	443	355	29,270
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	117	352	88	228	225	33	45	53	52	153	19	50	50	64	19	32	1,940
15	4	5	—	—	5	—	19	3	51	11	25	9	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	439
19	52	66	—	14	15	—	4	8	132	14	57	12	8	1	3	22	4	1	—	39	2	—	8	1,498
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
																								1,507
44	22	10	—	7	41	—	23	5	69	41	89	67	65	30	27	26	34	23	70	60	63	35	26	
3	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	33	2	332	—	401
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	16	23	12	—	1	—	2	3	10	1	—	—	—	105

"*Etablissements Insalubres*" OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																
	CAIRO.																
	Ezbekiya.	Shobra.	Bulaq Land s.	Wâli.	Zeitûn.	ʿAbdîn.	Muski.	Old Cairo.	Sayyda Zeinab.	Babel Shaʿriya.	Gamâliya.	Khalîfa.	Darbel Ahmar.	Helwân.	El Gamrak.	Manshiya.	El Labbân.
Pickle (*turshy*) factories and establishments for sale of pickles	3	2	7	4	—	2	2	3	13	8	7	10	10	—	6	2	4
Oil-mills	4	3	12	—	—	1	1	3	7	10	6	2	6	—	1	—	3
Corn-mills	1	13	16	5	7	2	—	6	9	1	8	4	3	—	2	—	1
Buza and fermented drink factories ...	4	1	11	—	—	2	2	1	2	8	2	4	1	1	—	1	3
Pig sties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tripe factories	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	—
Dye works	3	16	45	7	5	5	5	19	11	31	47	8	27	16	5	8	13
Bricks, tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (permanent)	—	15	—	1	3	—	—	48	3	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—
Bricks, tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (temporary on Nile banks and in towns) subject to building dues	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gypsum mills	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	9	5	4	4	7	4	4	—	—	—
Glue factories (from animal matter) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catgut works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depots of hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Public and cattle markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Calcination of bones factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal charcoal factories (from bones) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public laundries	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mills for beating, carding, and pressing of wool, hair, etc.	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rag teasing establishments	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and twine factories	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Industrial estab. employing animals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mills for grinding grains and husks, etc...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—	2	10	—	2	—	—
Depots and Establishments for sale of Butter and Butter Substitute	—	1	2	—	—	7	64	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Establishments for grinding coffee or other grains worked by animals or mech. motors	3	2	10	—	2	1	1	—	8	6	8	—	3	8	3	13	5
Vegetable and Fruit Markets (Khadra)...	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Butter substitute (Depots and Sale of) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
CLASS II.—*Category B "Sehha."*																	
Public stables	35	157	195	48	54	22	11	65	62	75	49	39	58	22	65	3	110
Zeribas for animals	1	8	1	1	7	5	—	—	24	50	22	7	7	2	—	—	—
Cattle sheds, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Factories for beverages other than aerated and alcoholic	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Retail *fessikh* establishments	12	10	36	4	—	4	—	6	12	15	6	5	18	—	2	9	3
Frying and roasting ests. (meat, fish, etc.)	192	306	412	143	69	221	134	176	152	189	285	122	103	56	75	36	99
Chicken incubator buildings	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CLASS II ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS III.—*Category A "Sehha."*																	
Retting of hemp and flax for trade purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime and gypsum kilns, temporary... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick fields, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tile works, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potteries, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothes ironing establishments	215	109	51	128	89	198	62	22	124	61	47	33	57	33	25	21	23
Depots of cement and gypsum	33	40	47	23	10	19	7	4	31	7	10	4	9	2	7	2	39
Konafa Manufacturing Establishment ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	2	—
CLASS III.—*Category B "Sehha."*																	
Butchers' shops	128	99	100	90	51	72	97	52	83	83	81	33	68	67	43	85	31
Fresh fish shops	23	1	—	—	3	1	20	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	19	2
Shops for sale of birds and game	28	5	8	21	3	9	39	—	6	4	2	2	4	7	3	20	10
Shops for sale of vegetables and fruit ...	99	50	60	52	9	61	124	14	62	62	21	28	28	13	56	71	33

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1925 (*continued*).

PROVINCES.																									
ALEXANDRIA.																									TOTAL.
El ʿAttarin.	Mina el Basal.	Karmúz.	El Mina.	Muharram Bey.	El Basal and Hadra.	Maryút.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Behéra.	Gharbiya.	Dagahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minúfiya.	Qalyúbiya.	Giza.	Fayúm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyút.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswán.	
—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	2	6	8	1	—	1	3	1	1	9	7	—	—	1	139
—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	13	2	6	39	34	31	4	1	1	3	1	5	5	62	61	22	360
2	4	6	—	1	1	—	1	13	7	86	91	131	73	66	65	35	44	81	43	142	79	64	35	1,148
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	11	—	11	2	—	—	—	5	1	9	17	2	—	113
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	022
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	4	3	1	—	8	5	8	—	—	1	—	061
4	4	21	—	1	3	—	4	18	10	97	279	160	247	376	217	239	283	209	302	220	289	133	12	3,399
—	—	—	—	1	3	—	8	17	4	59	161	52	79	77	19	38	18	37	46	58	43	66	10	881
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	11	2	—	4	3	5	—	—	048
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	9	1	—	—	—	—	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	003
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	006
—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	9	35	9	11	11	6	1	1	2	11	2	1	1	1	147
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	39	20	28	19	8	13	8	12	33	16	8	7	1	240
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	001
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	016
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	047
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	2	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	027
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	042
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	054
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	88	7	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	217
10	4	2	—	2	5	—	4	2	7	28	18	15	16	1	25	42	—	3	6	4	5	45	—	317
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	023
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	017
13	153	350	—	115	42	—	20	10	47	29	128	32	66	11	19	—	10	20	15	12	8	2	—	2,178
—	—	112	—	3	16	—	9	—	13	—	16	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	321
—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	79	6	4	—	11	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	134
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	038
—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	7	3	23	74	17	20	47	15	4	9	5	9	20	41	1	—	142
50	107	116	—	39	75	—	39	47	87	120	308	149	121	115	81	124	120	55	86	134	82	21	6	4,852
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	16	4	4	24	8	3	17	1	17	32	29	30	6	199
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,751
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	027
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	026
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	002
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	20	4	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	044
35	17	36	—	18	78	—	20	13	85	22	132	86	57	39	34	32	48	35	45	76	32	45	9	2,302
10	12	41	—	3	33	—	5	2	19	—	24	8	10	8	3	7	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	485
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	026
47	23	37	—	11	55	—	20	12	72	96	350	147	110	131	83	94	144	91	150	218	121	173	53	3,408
6	—	5	—	1	9	—	—	16	10	7	12	12	—	1	1	—	3	—	4	2	3	2	4	171
4	3	2	—	1	7	—	5	2	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	3	—	215
39	67	65	—	17	59	—	24	45	68	78	158	62	45	27	14	23	36	12	33	39	13	21	11	1,799

TOTAL CLASS I ...	4,834
TOTAL CLASS II ...	50,751
TOTAL CLASS III ...	8,511
GRAND TOTAL	64,096

SECTION IV.

INTRODUCTION.

Plague.

The most remarkable feature with regard to this year's report that distinguishes it from previous years reports is the satisfactory result of Anti-Plague vaccination carried out on a large scale by the Department during this year. All the inhabitants of the localities in which plague appeared during 1925 were vaccinated. 131,943 persons were vaccinated. Only 3 cases appeared amongst them and the symptoms of the disease were very mild.

The number of cases recorded has fallen to 138. This is the smallest number of cases recorded during the last 25 years.

With regard to the villages referred to in last year's report in which the prophylactic vaccination against the disease as well as the filling in of rat holes was carried out, no new cases of plague have occurred therein. This result will encourage the Department to continue the carrying out of general prophylactic vaccination.

Small-pox.

With regard to small-pox, the number of cases recorded has considerably fallen in 1921 after the general vaccination was carried out. Since that year, the number of cases increased gradually till it reached 762 in 1925. A great proportion of these cases occurred in the Provinces of Minya, Qena and Aswân. The Department has consequently carried out general vaccination in these Mudirias and in all other localities in which the disease appeared. A special and efficient vaccination scheme which has been devised for the purpose will be mentioned in next year's report.

The spread of this disease may be attributed to the following reasons :—

(1) The presence of a large number of Beduins who do not comply with the regulations regarding the registration of births, deaths and vaccination. Most of the cases recorded occurred in the Mudirias in which these Beduins live. The Department has therefore deemed it absolutely necessary that Arabs should be generally registered and comply with the public health regulations.

(2) The fact that sanitary barbers are not paid by the Government for the work they perform, the most important of which is the examination of deaths and vaccination against small-pox, has rendered the Department unable to appoint persons possessing the necessary qualifications, for the posts of sanitary barbers.

As a result of this, the present sanitary barbers are not fitted to perform their duties properly. They are negligent in carrying out the work entrusted to them, especially that of vaccination.

The Department has consequently prepared a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of sanitary barbers and paying them monthly salaries.

(3) The large amount of work of different sorts entrusted to the Markaz M.O. and the large number of villages which he has to look after, being about 70 with an approximate population of 100,000.

The Department consequently began in 1919 to sub-divide Markazes, from the public health point of view, into two or more divisions.

Owing to the insufficiency of credits at the Department's disposal, and the lack of doctors, this scheme is proceeding very slowly. It is essential that the sub-division of Markazes should be generalized and at the same time due consideration given to the means of communication. Every Medical Officer should be entrusted with an area with a population not exceeding 30,000 persons.

(4) The decrease of immunity after the lapse of more than 5 years from the date of the general vaccination.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of typhoid fever cases recorded in 1925, was 1,978 of which 1,075 cases occurred in Cairo and 345 in Alexandria. Although the increase in the number of cases which occurred this year is not alarming, yet due attention to the matter has been given by the Department and a large quantity of Prophylactic vaccine was issued.

In view of the fact that oysters and other shell-fish convey the infection of this fever, the Department issued an Arrêté prohibiting the fishing of oysters and other species of shell-fish in Egyptian waters which are easily polluted and also their sale in all parts of the country up to the end of November 1925.

The programme of this Department for protection against Typhoid embodies purification of water and milk; strict control over food stuffs; early diagnosis of cases, their isolation and treatment; the observation of carriers and campaigns against flies.

Measles.

The incidence of this disease has shown some change during the last year as compared with the preceding years.

The inability to control measles is mainly attributed to the fact that there usually elapses a period of about 4 days from the time of the appearance of the initial symptoms until the appearance of the eruption. Measles is more communicable during this stage. The child is not infrequently in contact with other children either in the house or at school during this period which contributes for the spread of the disease.

The high death-rate of the disease is mostly due to the carelessness on the part of parents, especially mothers.

In view of the increased number of schools opened by the Ministry of Education, it is most desirable to enforce rigorous school inspection for the exclusion from schools of children suffering from fever, cold or who otherwise appear indisposed, to remove from contact with children many incipient cases who may then be isolated.

Typhus.

Another important feature of this year's report is the declension in the number of typhus cases which occurred in 1925 having fallen to 1,314.

Although the number of cases recorded during 1925 and the four previous years is smaller than that recorded during the war, yet the occurrence of a strong epidemic of typhus is probable at any time, owing to the insufficiency of rooms in the *fellaheen* dwellings, where most of the inhabitants of a house sleep in one room, especially in winter, in spite of the lack of light and ventilation in that room. In addition, the necessary means of cleanliness are not available in villages, as there is neither water in houses, nor baths, whether public or private.

Moreover, the poverty of the majority of the inhabitants, their lack of sufficient dress to allow them to change their clothes, their ignorance of the *modus operandi* of destruction of suspected vermin and thus defending themselves against the disease are so many factors favourable to a typhus fever outbreak.

It is thus essential to consider earnestly the amelioration of the state of the Egyptian Fellâh and Labourers.

Passengers Control.

In spite of the fact that the Ports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez are, on account of maritime commerce, in constant communication with countries infected with cholera, and Kantara by its railway communication with the countries of Syria and Palestine which facilitates and shortens the journey from these two countries, there was no importation of cholera into Egypt during the last 6 years.

This was really due to the stringent measures which were taken for the purpose in these places.

The total number of passengers who entered the country through these places during this year was 70,850 of which 70,480 were traced, *i.e.* 99·48 per cent of the passengers.

Rags (*Kohna*).

The collection and transport of *Kohna* are dangerous as regards the transport of the infection from one place to another. As the trade in *Kohna* has become of increased importance, having reached an amount of L.E. 16,807 in 1924, this Department has, therefore, contemplated the addition of new conditions to the Regulations hitherto laid down, in order to ensure a close supervision of the transport of *Kohna* and in order that its collection may not lead to the spread of infectious diseases. The Department, in spite of the growth of the trade in rags, is, however, of opinion that it should be entirely suppressed and all *Kohna* burnt, as close supervision of its collection and transport is very difficult in view of present conditions in the country.

Malaria.

Malaria appeared in the summer in an epidemic form at Edku. The total number of cases reported throughout the country was 7,254 and all possible measures were taken.

Apart from Edku, cases of this disease occurring in other parts of the country were normal.

The Anti-Malaria Commission has achieved important projects especially in Cairo and the Canal Zone. In the former place, 20 feddâns of *birkas*, of which a great part is rich agricultural land and the other is suitable building sites were filled in. The filling used in this area was 68,998 cubic metres.

In the Canal Zone (at Shaloufa and Serapeum) about 2,000 feddâns of *birkas* and water-logged areas were dried. Of this area, about 800 feddâns have been converted into fertile agricultural land each feddân of which was assessed at about L.E. 60 per feddân, while only a sum of L.E. 5,000 was expended on the whole area.

The results are extremely satisfactory as the population has rapidly increased and the public health condition has been greatly improved.

Besides the reclamation of this area, 20 feddâns of *birkas* have been filled up by using 83,000 cubic metres for the purpose.

In the Oases, the work has been confined to the upkeep of the drains already constructed, with the exception of repairing some of the manholes of the Kharga drains and constructing a drain in Baharia Oases 2,300 metres long which resulted in draining one *birka* 10 feddâns in area.

One of the most important works executed in the rural districts is the completion of the Gabal el Asfar drain which drained 2 *birkas*, one 80 feddâns in area and the other 130 feddâns ; and in addition, caused a general lowering of the subsoil water in the whole area and the disappearance of the epidemic which has been existing there for three successive years.

The Egyptian State Railways has also taken a considerable part in Anti-Malaria projects, by spending L.E. 5,000 on filling E.S.R. borrow-pits in 13 localities ; 55,000 cubic metres of earth have been used for this purpose.

101 *birkas* were stocked with 94,353 fish of both the *bolti* and Cypronodon varieties.

All this work cost L.E. 12,500.

1,094,185 quinine pills were distributed by the Department, as against 753,500 the last year. The excess was due to the large amount distributed on account of the epidemic at Edku.

A detailed report has been prepared for the work of the Anti-Malaria Commission from 1919 up to the end of this year and was sent for printing. This report shows in detail the work carried by the Commission during this period and contains in addition some extracts from the preliminary report in order that the reader who has not seen it may have a general idea of the reasons of the constitution of the Commission, the aim and the result of the original investigations and its programme. Some photos and maps of the localities which were dangerous during the spread of the disease were given in the report.

At the request of the Italian Government, the Egyptian Government detailed the Director of the Epidemics Section to represent it at the 1st International Malaria Congress which was held in Rome in October 1925 to take part in the discussions of the Congress in order to make any possible modifications in the scheme of Anti-Malaria campaign.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following are the most noteworthy features in connection with Infectious Diseases in Egypt during 1925 :—

(1) The continual decrease in the number of typhus cases.

(2) The very low number of cases of Relapsing fever which occurred during the year.

(3) The decrease in the number of Plague cases.

(4) The increase in the number of Typhoid cases.

TYPHUS.

The diminution in the number of Typhus cases in Egypt noted as having begun in the year 1920 has been continued till 1925.

During this year 1,314 cases were recorded as against 1,683 in 1924, 1,935 in 1923, 2,484 in 1922, 4,476 in 1921 and 13,279 in 1920.

Although the number of cases recorded during 1925 and the four previous years is smaller than that recorded during the war, yet the occurrence of a strong epidemic of typhus is probable at any time, owing to the insufficiency of rooms in the *fellaheen* dwellings, where most of the inhabitants of a house sleep in one room, especially in winter, in spite of the lack of light and ventilation in that room. In addition, the necessary means of cleanliness are not available in villages, as there is neither water in houses, nor baths, public or private. Moreover, the poverty of the majority of the inhabitants, their lack of sufficient dress to allow them to change their clothes, their ignorance of the *modus operandi* of destruction of suspected vermin, and thus defending themselves against the disease, are so many factors favourable to a Typhus fever outbreak.

The following list shows the number of Typhus cases and deaths recorded during the last 10 years :—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Death-rate.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.
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	0·511
1919	16,970	5,569	32·8	0·432
1920	13,279	3,512	26·4	0·269
1921	4,476	1,273	28·44	0·096
1922	2,484	717	28·86	0·053
1923	1,935	603	31·16	0·042
1924	1,683	588	28·6	0·042
1925	1,314	290	22·07	0·020

RELAPSING FEVER.

Only three cases of Relapsing fever were recorded in Egypt during the year; this being the smallest number recorded for a long period.

The following list shows the number of Relapsing fever cases and deaths recorded during the last 21 years.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Death-rate.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.
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	85·22	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	3,272	598	18·24	0·046
1920	2,867	430	14·60	0·032
1921	1,217	198	16·28	0·014
1922	170	35	20·58	0·002
1923	39	6	15·38	0·008
1924	5	—	—	—
1925	3	—	—	—

SMALL-POX.

The number of small-pox cases recorded during the year was 762 as compared with 799 in 1924 and 519 in 1923.

Inhabitants of all villages in which small-pox appeared were revaccinated and general vaccination was carried out in some Markazes.

When the disease assumed a high incidence at the end of the year in the two Mudirias of Qena and Aswân, general vaccination was then begun in the said provinces.

The following list shows the distribution of small-pox cases which occurred in Egypt during the year 1925.

Mudiriya or Governorate.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Cairo	22	2
Alexandria	7	4
Ismailia	—	—
Port Said	—	—
Damietta	—	—
Suez	6	—
Frontier Districts	4	—
Beheira	—	—
Daqahliya	2	—
Gharbiya	40	5
Minûfiya	3	1
Qalyûbiya	—	—
Sharqiya	7	—
Asyût	5	2
Aswân	82	17
Beni Suef	7	3
Faiyûm	17	3
Girga	56	15
Giza	1	1
Minya	235	54
Qena	268	51
Total	762	158

The following list shows the number of Small-pox deaths from 1902 till 1925 and the death-rate per 100,000 inhabitants:—

Year.	Number of Inhabitants in Egypt.	Number of Deaths from Small-pox per annum.	Death-rate per 100,000 of Inhabitants.
1902	9,912,240	280	2·82
1903	10,064,766	565	5·61
1904	10,218,249	1,094	10·71
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	6·07
1914	11,815,000	1,564	13·23
1915	11,987,000	1,262	10·52
1916	12,160,000	902	7·41
1917	12,760,200	409	3·25
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	1·2
1924	13,885,000	221	1·6
1925	14,211,900	158	1.11

The following list shows the number of Small-pox cases and deaths recorded during the last 22 years.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Death-rate.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.
1904	4,336	1,094	25·20	0·101
1905	4,186	851	20·32	0·077
1906	1,965	409	20·50	0·036
1907	2,130	573	26·90	0·050
1908	2,578	620	24·04	0·053
1909	4,096	1,023	25·28	0·088
1910	3,117	648	20·78	0·055
1911	2,824	737	26·09	0·002
1912	1,985	456	22·97	0·038
1913	2,934	706	24·06	0·058
1914	7,097	1,564	22·03	0·127
1915	5,222	1,262	24·16	0·101
1916	2,972	962	30·35	0·071
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	0.062
1924	799	221	27·65	0·016
1925	762	158	20·73	0·011

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases of Typhoid fever recorded during 1925 was 1,978 as against 1,794 in 1924.

The following list shows the number of cases of Typhoid fever during the last 11 years.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
1915	6,540	2,992
1916	3,442	1,092
1917	2,549	756
1918	3,118	935
1919	2,707	587
1920	1,799	426
1921	1,380	316
1922	1,694	431
1923	1,765	466
1924	1,794	462
1925	1,978	570

Among the cases which occurred in 1925, 1,075 were recorded in Cairo and 254 at Alexandria.

Among the number of cases recorded in 1915: 5,513 were in Cairo and 514 at Alexandria.

Although the increase in the number of cases during this year does not give rise to any alarm, nevertheless the Department was on the lookout and distributed a great quantity of Anti-Vaccine.

PLAGUE.

The total number of plague cases in 1925 was 138, as compared with 373 in 1924. The total number of deaths in 1925 was 77 showing a mortality of 55·8 per cent, as against 51·7 per cent in 1924.

Of the 138 cases which occurred in 1925, 111 were Bubonic, 3 Pneumonic and 24 Septicæmic.

The proportion of Pneumonic cases to Bubonic ones was 2·7 per cent as compared with 2·46 in 1924 and 9·86 in 1923.

The Pneumonic cases occurred at Etu, Beni Mazâr District.

The 138 cases which occurred during the year were distributed as follows :— 33 cases in the Ports namely : 4 at Alexandria, 21 at Port Said, 8 at Suez, and 105 in the following localities :—

Village.	Markaz.	Number of Cases.	Village.	Markaz.	Number of Cases.
Tanta Bandar	Tanta.	1	Sersina	Sennûres.	4
Samannud (Mit Habâb) ...	Mahalla Kobra	1	Nawara (Ezbet Aly Abdallah)	Etsa.	1
Deberky	Menûf.	7	Minshat Feisal (Ezbet Abu Awad)	„	2
Mishla	Tala	1	Saft Abu Girg	Beni Mazâr.	2
Barqinaqs	Mansûra.	1	Ma'saret Haggag	„ „	2
Nazlet el 'Arin	Faqûs	9	Ma'saret Haggag (Ezbet El Salabi)	„ „	1
El Haswa	Kafr Saqr	1	Ebshaq	„ „	2
Nazlet Kheyal (Ezbet el 'Azazi)	„ „	1	U'tu	„ „	4
El Ramleh	Benha.	4	Manhari	Abu Qorqas.	2
Sandanhur	„	1	El Fikriya (Ezbet el Fabriqa)	„ „	1
El Nuweira	Beni Suef.	1	Deirut El Mahatta	Deirût.	1
Minshat el Hag	„ „	10	Nazlet Zaher	„	1
Qâi	„ „	7	El 'Amaida	Girga.	1
Kom Abu Khallad	„ „	5	El Qur'an	„	1
El Burg	„ „	9	Sohag Bandar	Sohag.	1
Abu Shurbân	Beba.	1	El Zeiniya Bahari	Luxor.	1
Saft Rashin	„	15			
Helliya	„	1			
Bahabshin	El Wasta.	1			

General vaccination against Plague was carried out in the following villages owing to the appearance of the disease :—

Village.	Markaz.	Number of inhabitants.	Number of Persons vaccted.	Date of the termination of Vaccination. 1925.	Number of Cases.	
					before vaccination.	after vaccination
Sandanhour	Benha.	2,025	200	January 21	1	—
Sersena	Sennûres.	4,259	4,259	April 18	3	—
Saft Abu Girg	Beni Mazâr.	4,974	4,974		2	—
El Qor'an	Girga.	5,466	5,466		1	—
Meshla	Tala.	4,440	50	„ 11	1	—
Nawara	Etsa.	1,709	1,709	May 3	1	—
Deirut El Mahatta ...	Deirût.	7,610	7,610	„ 7	1	—
Ma'saret Haggag ...	Beni Mazâr.	2,429	2,429	„ 8	2	1*
Minshat el Hag	Beni Suef.	3,000	3,000	„ 7	8	2
Minshat Feisal (Ezbet Abu Awad)	Etsa.	450	450	„ 1	2	—
Abu Sheryan (Ezbet Tantawi)	Beba.	100	100	„ 13	1	—
Nazlet el 'Arin	Faqûs.	2,120	2,120	„ 29	7	2†
El Haswa	Kafr Saqr.	1,847	1,847	June 3	1	—
Nazlet Zaher	Deirût.	1,029	1,029	„ 15	1	—
Manhari	Abu Qorqas.	3,529	3,529	„ 13	2	—
Qâi	Beni Suef.	3,345	3,345	„ 12	7	—
Ebshaq	Beni Mazâr.	2,738	2,738	„ 24	2	—
U'tu	„ „	4,210	4,210	July 17	4	—
Kom Abu Khallad ...	Beni Suef.	1,847	1,847	August 9	5	—
El Burg	„ „	1,441	1,441	„ 25	9	—
Tanta Bandar	Tanta.	74,195	7,000	September 1	1	—
El Fekriya (Ezbet el Fabriqa)	Abu Qorqas.	1,829	120	„ 13	1	—
Saft Rashin (Ezbet Hassan Abdel Rahman	Beba.	150	150	October 17	14	1
Nazlet Khayal ... ... El Azazi	Kafr Saqr.	246	246	„ 15	1	—

No Plague cases occurred among the inhabitants of the following two villages, but they were vaccinated against Plague as a prophylactic measure.

Ebgag ‡ ... ... El Fikriya	Beni Mazâr.	1,891	1,891	June 1	—	—‡
Ezbet el Taftish	Abu Qorqas.	106	106	„ 8	—	—

* Was not previously vaccinated.
† One of them was not vaccinated.
‡ Vaccination against Plague was carried out in this village because of its situation neighbouring Ma'saret Haggag.

The following table gives a recapitulation of the Plague statistics from 1899 to 1925 :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage Death-rate.
1899	93	45	48·0
1900	127	60	47·2
1901	205	102	49·5
1902	481	291	60·0
1903	303	160	52·7
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	40·5
1910	1,238	615	49·7
1911	1,656	1,041	62·9
1912	884	441	49·9
1913	654	304	46·5
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
1925	138	77	55·8

Egyptians. DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak. From	Duration of Outbreak. To	Cases existing at end of previous year.
1	Governorate.	Alexandria.	—	June 20	July 26	—
1	„	Port Said.	—	May 22	November 10	—
1	„	Suez.	—	April 2	September 2	—
1	Canal Governorate.	Kantara.	—	October 28	—	—
					Total ...	—
1	Gharbiya.	Tanta.	Tanta Bandar.	September 3	—	—
1	„	Mahalla el Kobra.	Samanoud (Mit Habib).	October 25	—	—
1	Minûfiya.	Minûf.	Deberky.	January 1	February 4	—
1	„	Tala.	Mishla.	April 9	—	—
1	Daqahliya.	Mansûra.	Barqinaqs.	January 7	—	—
1	Sharqiya.	Fâcûs.	Nazlet el 'Arin.	May 26	June 24	—
1	„	Kafr Sakr.	El Haswa.	June 6	„ 27	—
2	„	„	Nazlet Khial (Ezbet el Azazi).	October 17	—	—
					Total ...	—
1	Qalyûbiya.	Benha.	El Ramleh.	Remaining from last year.	January 15	1
2	„	„	Sandanhûr.	January 22	—	—
					Total ...	1
1	Beni Suef.	Beni Suef.	El Noweira.	January 18	—	—
2	„	„	Minshat el Hag.	May 9	May 31	—
3	„	„	Qâi.	June 10	July 4	—
4	„	„	Kom Abu Khallad.	August 8	August 12	—
5	„	„	El Burg.	„ 27	September 8	—
					Total ...	—
1	Beni Suef.	Beba.	Abu Shurban.	May 18	May 31	—
2	„	„	Saft Rashin.	October 7	November 7	—
3	„	„	Hilya.	November 18	—	—
					Total ...	—
1	Beni Suef.	El Wasta.	Bahabshin.	June 16	—	—
1	Faiyûm.	Etsa.	Nowara.	May 2	—	—
2	„	„	Nowara (Ezbet Ali Abdalla).	„ 27	—	—
3	„	„	Minshat Feisal (Ezbe Abu Awad).	„ 9	May 16	—
					Total ...	—

OF PLAGUE IN 1925.

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.
2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
13	—	—	13	6	7	13	—	3	2	—	18	11
6	—	—	6	5	1	6	—	—	2	—	8	7
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
21	1	—	22	14	8	22	—	3	4	—	29	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
5	—	—	5	1	4	5	—	—	2	—	7	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
9	—	—	9	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	9	2
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
4	—	—	4	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
4	—	—	4	1	4	5	—	—	1	—	5	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
8	1	—	9	4	5	9	—	1	—	—	10	5
5	1	—	6	2	4	6	—	—	1	—	7	3
3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	2	—	—	5	2
9	—	—	9	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	9	2
26	2	—	28	9	19	28	—	3	1	—	32	13
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
13	1	—	14	5	9	14	—	1	—	—	15	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
14	1	—	15	5	10	15	—	1	1	—	17	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
2	1	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	3

Egyptians. DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak. From		To		Cases existing at end of previous year.
1	El Minya.	Beni Mazâr.	Saft Abu Girg.	April	1	April	27	—
2	„	„	Ma'saret Haggag.	May	5	—		—
3	„	„	Ma'saret Haggag (Ezbet el Shalabi).	„	17	June	18	—
4	„	„	Ibshaq.	June	5	„	17	—
5	„	„	U'tu.	July	15	July	25	—
						Total ...		—
1	El Minya.	Abu Qurqâs.	Manhari.	May	30	June	17	—
2	„	„	El Fikriya (Ez. el Fabriqa.)	September	16	—		—
						Total ...		—
1	Asyût.	Deirût.	Deirût el Mahatta.	May	2	—		—
2	„	„	Nazlet Zaher.	June	5	—		—
						Total ...		—
1	Girga.	Girga.	El 'Amaida.	January	9	—		—
2	„	„	El Qur'an.	April	5	—		—
						Total ...		—
1	Girga.	Sohâg.	Sohâg Bandar.	May	20	—		—
1	Qena.	Luxor.	El Zinya Bahari.	June	17	—		—
						GRAND TOTAL of Egyptians		1
Foreigners:—								
1	Alexandria.	Governorate.	—	August	30	September	16	—
1	Port Said.	„	—	October	1	October	6	—
						GRAND TOTAL of Foreigners		—
			Egyptians and Foreigners:—					
39	Egyptians...							1
2	Foreigners							—
						GRAND TOTAL of Egyptians and Foreigners		1

OF PLAGUE IN 1925 (*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.
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
1	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	4	3
6	—	1	7	3	4	7	—	1	1	2	11	7
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	3	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
96	6	1	103	43	61	104	—	11	18	2	134	74
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
4	—	—	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	3
96	6	1	103	43	61	104	—	11	18	2	134	74
4	—	—	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	3
100	6	1	107	46	62	108	—	11	18	2	138	77

COMPARISON OF PLAGUE CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEARS 1923, 1924 AND 1925.

MONTHS.	1923					1924					1925				
	Existing from previous year.	Admissions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Existing from previous year.	Admissions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.	Existing from previous year.	Admissions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.
January	1	2	1	1	3	18	15	4	26	8	1	10	3	7	5
February	—	10	5	4	2	—	7	3	6	9	—	—	—	1	—
March	—	118	40	12	31	—	7	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	257	102	137	80	—	103	41	20	19	—	8	5	2	1
May	—	306	111	174	90	—	66	22	78	19	—	27	11	8	4
June	—	170	68	153	38	—	54	21	35	8	—	17	8	15	6
July	—	141	37	120	19	—	16	4	19	7	—	8	5	6	3
August	—	60	13	70	7	—	6	4	4	3	—	15	2	5	4
September	—	12	6	20	4	—	6	1	4	—	—	3	2	9	3
October	—	49	16	21	10	—	1	—	—	2	—	17	8	8	4
November	—	28	6	20	7	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	1
December	—	61	15	45	14	—	5	5	—	8	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	1	1,214	420	777	305	18	287	107	197	86	1	107	46	62	31

	1923	1924	1925
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Percentage of Deaths in Hospital to Admissions	34·59	37·24	42·99

TABLE IV.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE CASES

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lower Egypt.										
Governorates :—										
Alexandria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Kantara (Canal Governorate)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provinces :—										
Gharbiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minûfiya	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Daqahliya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharqiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Qalyûbiya	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Egypt.										
Provinces :—										
El Faiyûm	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	3
Beni Suef	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5
El Minya...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2
Asyût	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Girga	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Qena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	15	8	—	—	—	—	9	6	31	15
Percentage to Grand Total ...	10·86	10·38	—	—	—	—	6·52	7·79	22·46	19·48
Total of Lower Egypt ...	13	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	10	3
Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt ...	1·66	16·66	—	—	—	—	5·0	8·33	16·66	8·33
Total of Upper Egypt ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	21	12
Percentage to Total of Upper Egypt ...	2·56	4·87	—	—	—	—	7·69	7·31	26·92	29·26

AND DEATHS OF PLAGUE DURING 1925.

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	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
3	2	6	4	3	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	20	13
3	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	6
8	4	—	—	14	4	—	—	15	6	1	1	—	—	50	21
3	2	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
23	14	11	8	19	6	6	5	21	12	2	2	1	1	138	77
16·66	18·18	7·97	10·38	13·76	7·79	4·32	6·23	15·21	15·58	1·44	2·59	0·72	1·29	—	—
10	6	7	5	5	2	5	4	6	6	1	1	—	—	60	36
16·66	16·66	11·66	13·88	8·33	5·55	8·33	11·11	10·0	16·66	1·66	2·77	—	—	—	—
13	8	4	3	14	4	1	1	15	6	1	1	1	1	78	41
16·66	19·51	5·12	7·31	17·94	9·75	1·28	2·43	19·23	14·63	1·28	2·43	1·28	2·43	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE CASES AND

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
Ismailia (Canal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daqahliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharqiya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qalyûbiya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Upper Egypt.										
Provinces:—										
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faiyûm	—	—	1	1	—	—	39	6	36	14
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 the 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 ...	20·08	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

DEATHS OF 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	—	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	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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	—	—

Summary of the Plague Daily Bulletins (*from January 1, to December 31, 1925*).

Town or District.	Province.	Remaining from last year.	New cases.			Died in hospital.			Recovered.	Remaining at end of the year.	Died out of hospital.			Total of cases from begining of the year.	Total of deaths.
			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.		
Egyptians.															
Alexandria	Governorate.	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Port-Saïd	"	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	3	2	—	18	11
Suez	"	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	8	7
Kantara	Canal Governorate.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tanta	Gharbia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Mahalla el Kobra	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Menouf	Menoufia.	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	7	3
Tala	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Mansoura	Dakahlia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Facous	Sharkia.	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	2
Kafr Sakr	"	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Benha	Kalioubia.	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5	2
Beni Suef	Beni Suef.	—	26	2	—	7	2	—	19	—	3	1	—	32	13
Biba	"	—	14	1	—	4	1	—	10	—	1	1	—	17	7
El Wasta	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Sinnouris	Fayoum.	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
Itsa	"	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	3
Beni Mazar	Minia.	—	6	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	1	1	2	11	7
Abu Korkas	"	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	1
Deirout	Assiout.	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Girga	Girga.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Suhag	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Luxor	Kena.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Total of Egyptians ...		1	96	6	1	36	6	1	61	—	11	18	2	134	74
Foreigners.															
Alexandria	Governorate.	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Port-Saïd	"	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total of Foreigners ...		—	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
Grand Total		1	100	6	1	39	6	1	62	—	11	18	2	138	77

MEASLES.

The number of measles cases recorded during 1925 was 12,970 as against 3,606 in 1924 and 17,871 in 1923. Number of deaths was 6,084 as against 1,750 in 1924 and 7,673 in 1923.

The following list gives a recapitulation of measles statistics during the last 11 years.

Year.	Cases.	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
1925	12,970	6,084

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of Diphtheria cases recorded during 1925 was 1,784 as against 1,545 in 1924 and 1,137 in 1923.

Of the cases recorded during 1925, 885 cases occurred in Cairo, 137 in Alexandria, 62 at Port Said, 41 at Damietta, 20 at Suez and the remaining cases occurred in the other Mudîrîyas of the country.

INFLUENZA.

The number of cases notified during 1925 was 2,496 as against 2,764 in 1924 and 1,792 in 1923.

MULIDS.

The Department gave its opinion regarding the holding of 119 Mulids, the period of each varying from 3 to 20 days.

MARKAZES SUB-DIVIDED FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH POINT OF VIEW.

Owing to the large number of villages which each Markaz Medical Officer is required to look after as regards their sanitary condition, and to the large number of their inhabitants, the following Markazes have been divided into two sections, a special Medical Officer and a Health Office being put in each Sub-Section.

The Markazes divided were :—

Ashmûn.
Beni Mazâr.
Abu Tîg.
Balyana.
Qûs
Beba.
Minya (A special M.O. for the *Bandar*).

The Department will continue the policy of sub-dividing Markazes until each Medical Officer is entrusted with the sanitary condition of a number of villages the inhabitants of which does not exceed 30,000 persons.

El Derr Travelling Dispensary.

Owing to the fact that El Derr Markaz extends along the Nile bank for a distance of 300 Kilometres and that its situation wholly differs from that of the other Markazes of the country for the reason that its lands are inundated twice yearly—once during the Nile Flood and again during the closure of Aswân Dam—for these reasons, the meagre crops of the cultivated land are insufficient for supporting the inhabitants of this region which is subject to rainstorms from time to time causing damage to dwellings and crops.

As a result of the above conditions most of the inhabitants left El Derr for the large towns in order to gain their livelihood and there remained only women, children, old men and invalids mostly destitute and unable to travel long distances. Also, the means of communication in this region are very difficult, there being neither land nor water routes over these vast distances except the sailing ships on the Nile, apart from the post steamers, which run only once a week, are very expensive.

In order to save these poor inhabitants the travelling expenses and difficulties of the journey and also for their benefit, the Department detailed a Medical Officer to live permanently in a *Dahabiah* (house-boat) fitted up as a travelling dispensary. It is supplied with the necessary medicines and all articles required for treatment. It travels from one village to another in El Derr Markaz and remains in every village the necessary period. It was built in the Government workshops, furnished with the necessary equipment, and sent to El Derr at the end of 1925.

Registration of Beduins.

Owing to the appearance of small-pox in some villages in Upper Egypt and especially in the villages inhabited by Arabs who neither register their births and deaths nor vaccinate their children against small-pox, the Department came to the conclusion that leaving these Arabs in this condition is dangerous to the public health, not only of the villages in which they live, but also that of the neighbouring villages and that the necessary steps should be taken to compel them to comply with the regulations regarding registration of births and deaths and vaccination against small-pox. A note to this effect has been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior.

Transport of Rags.

A comparison between the quantities of rags exported since 1915 and the number of permits for transport of rags issued by the Department showed that large quantities of rags were being transported from one district to another without permits.

As the Egyptian State Railways Department refuses to transport rags unless accompanied by permits from the P.H.D., it is inferred that large quantities of rags are being transported by water, which is cheaper than transport by rail.

The Department, therefore, took the necessary measures to seize rags as transported without permits. The measures taken will be mentioned in detail in the report of the coming year.

The following list shows the number of permits issued by the Department since 1915 and the quantity of rags exported :—

Year.	Number of Permits.		Rags Exported.	
	By Rail.	By Water.	Weight by Kilos.	Estimate L.E.
1915	3	6	1,784,000	4,841
1916	1	5	2,090,000	11,181
1917	7	26	1,666,000	28,122
1918	10	13	559,000	15,402
1919	—	—	1,255,442	32,456
1920	3	—	1,918,044	23,029
1921	1	—	81,649	1,666
1922	1	—	1,181,105	9,827
1923	1	—	751,979	5,735
1924	3	—	3,033,340	16,807
1925	95	9	6,125,240	32,355

Cholera Defence Schemes.

The Department learned from reports received from Public Health Inspectors that some of the notes and plans drawn up as Cholera Schemes and kept in Markaz Health Offices were not in accordance with the instructions previously issued regarding the preparation of these schemes.

The Department, therefore, issued a Circular No. 29 on 18·4·1925 to all its Inspectors drawing their attention to these schemes and explaining the particulars and marks required for the Markaz Cholera defence scheme in order that all schemes should be on the same scale in all Markazes.

PASSENGER CONTROL.

Taking over of the Passenger Control Work from Alexandria Municipality and attaching it to the Port Health Office.

As the observation of passengers coming from Cholera infected countries is done by the Medical Staff of the P.H.D. except in Alexandria where the Municipality carries on this work by Medical Officers from the Department at the Department's expense, it was decided that this work in Alexandria should also be done under the control of the officials of the P.H.D. as is the case in other parts of the country.

According to this decision, the work was taken over from Alexandria Municipality with effect from April 1st, 1925 and put under the control of the P.M.O., Port Health Office, Alexandria.

The staff attached to the Municipality, and paid by this Department on the Passengers' Control Credit, have been attached to the Port Health Office, as from April 1st, 1925.

The work has been organised as follows :—

(I) The City has been divided into four districts for observation purposes.

(a) *Bachos.*

For passengers from Raml District.—Passengers belonging to this district are to be observed at Raml Health Office, by Raml Medical Officer assisted by one surveillant (Mulahiz) of the Passengers' Control Service.

(b) *Gomrok.*

Passengers from Gomrok and Minet el Basal Qisms.—Observation takes place at the Port Health Office by the Port Health Medical Officers and one surveillant attached to the Port Health Office.

(c) *Manshia.*

For passengers from Manshia, Labban and Muharrem Bey Qisms.—Observation to take place at the Municipality Health Office at Manshia. One Medical Officer and three surveillants have been attached to this Office.

(d) *Attarine.*

For passengers of Karmose, Attarine and El Hadra Qisms.—The observation to be made at the Health Office of the Municipality at Attarine by one of the Medical Officers of the Port Health and three surveillants.

(II) A special register has been established at the Port Health Office, for entering the names of Passengers suspected of Infectious Disease. This register is provided with columns showing :—

(*a*) Name of Passenger.

(*b*) Age.

(*c*) Nationality.

(*d*) His residence in Alexandria (street, number of house, proprietor's name, and number of telephone, if any).

(*e*) Disease suspected.

(*f*) Date and time of information sent to the Municipality.

(*g*) Name of ship on which the Passenger arrived.

(*h*) Date of arrival at Alexandria.

(III) Immediately a passenger in a suspicious condition is detected, the Passenger Control Medical Officer telephones the above information officially to the Municipality Health Services and simultaneously to the Port Health Office and keeps a third copy of this message for future reference. Such message should be sent officially, *i.e.* the following information should at once be obtained : its registration number at the Municipality and Port Health Office, and the name of receiver.

(IV) On receiving the message, the Port Health Office registers it at once in the special register and confirms it by a letter, to be sent by post to the Municipality Health Services.

(V) Persons isolated at Chatby are to be observed by the Medical Officer under whom Chatby falls.

To avoid the possibility of any delay occurring in the observation of passengers coming from infected or suspected ports, the following rules have been laid down for compliance by the Medical Officers of Alexandria Port Health Offices :—

(1) All Medical Officers should attend the Office daily at 8 a.m. and stay till 1 p.m. unless necessity calls for any of them to stay beyond this time.

On Official holidays and feasts, only one M.O. need attend the Office if the work permits of this.

(2) The two Medical Officers should attend the Office by turn, daily in the afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m.

(3) The M.O. who is not on duty in the afternoon should be charged with the work on ships that arrive early before 8 a.m. while the M.O. on duty in the afternoon, should be charged with the work on ships that arrive after 6 p.m.

(4) On all occasions in which two ships arrive at the same time or within a short interval, it is absolutely forbidden to postpone the work on one of these ships until the work on the other ship has been finished. In such cases, two Medical Officers should be detailed for the work, each on one ship and in case of arrival of more than two ships at a time, the P.M.O. should undertake the work on one of them in order to avoid any delay in the disembarkation of passengers.

(5) If any one of the Medical Officers is absent for whatever reason, the P.M.O. should perform all his duties, during his absence.

(6) Medical Officers should leave their exact addresses in the Office in order that they may be easily called at any time without delay.

(7) A special record should be kept in the Office in which the following details should be entered :—

(*a*) Date and hour of receiving the Police Notice regarding the sighting of the ship.

(*b*) Name of ship.

(*c*) Date and hour of arrival of the ship at the Quay.

(*d*) Date and hour of starting the work on the ship, by the Medical Officer.

(*e*) Number of Passengers.

(*f*) Date and hour on which the M.O. completed the work.

(VI) The Department is to be furnished with a weekly statement showing these particulars, as entered in this book.

Observation of Passengers Coming to Egypt by "Air Ships."

Applications were received to permit the following æroplanes to land in Egypt :—

(1) Morane-Soulaier.

(2) Allen Cobham.

(3) Commandant de Pinedo.

After arrangement with the International Quarantine Board, these æroplanes were permitted to land in Egypt on condition that their passengers should be observed by Medical Officers of the districts in which the æroplanes land.

Lists of Passengers Proceeding to the Sudan.

The Department has agreed with the Sudan Medical Department upon the following procedure with regard to passengers proceeding to the Sudan :—

(1) *Passengers coming from infected ports on board non-infected ships.*—Observation lists of such passengers should not be sent except in case of appearance of infectious cases among 3rd class passengers who might have been detained for 5 days either because of their unhealthy condition or for being unable to give satisfactory addresses.

(2) *Passengers coming on board infected ships and proceeding to the Sudan.*—Telegraphic information should be sent at once either to Mesbar, Port Sudan or Halfa according to the routes taken by passengers.

(3) In case the passenger has been in contact with a person suffering from one of the Infectious Diseases mentioned in the Schedule attached to Law No. 15 of 1912 *viz* : Typhus, Small-pox, Typhoid, Relapsing, Anthrax, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Encephalitis Lethargica. Acute Polio Encephalitis and Acute Polio Myelitis also Palgue and Cholera. A telegraphic information should be sent to Port Sudan or to Halfa, according to the route taken by the Passenger, indicating that the passenger was a contact of a case of typhus or small-pox, etc.

Instructions in this sense have been issued to the Medical Officers of the Department in Ports, Markazes, outposts and Qisms.

El-Arish Lazarette.

The Palestine Government communicated to the Egyptian Government its opinion as regards the measures to be taken in case of the spread of Cholera in Egypt. In accordance with these measures the addresses of passengers proceeding from Egypt to Palestine should be taken at El Arish Lazarette. The Department of Public Heelth did not entertain this proposal and notified the Palestine Government of this fact through the Ministry of the Interior.

The Department is, however, of opinion that the employees of the Palestine Government can take the addresses of the passengers proceeding to Palestine when covering the distance between Rafa' and *Haifa*, in the same way as the Passengers Control Staff attached to this Department who take the addresses of passengers coming by railway to Egypt from Syria and Palestine during their journey.

Statistics regarding Passengers arriving in Egyptian Ports.

50,515 passengers arrived in Egyptian Ports, coming from countries infected or suspected to be infected with cholera. Their addresses were taken. Of these passengers 50,410 were traced.

The Control of Passengers returning to Egypt via Kantara has been continued. 23,454 passengers passed via Kantara. Of these 23,192 were traced.

The following are detailed statistics of passengers and the result of their observation at their destinations :—

ANNUAL STATISTIC FOR 1925.—PASSENGERS LANDED AT ALEXANDRIA

Month.	Passengers for Cairo.						Passengers for Interior.						Passengers remained
	1st and 2nd classes.			3rd class.			1st and 2nd classes.			3rd class.			1st and 2nd classes.
	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.
January	341	—	100	84	—	100	46	—	100	46	—	100	181	—	100
February	469	1	99·78	90	—	100	27	—	100	40	—	100	155	—	100
March	2,099	—	100	113	2	98·26	27	—	100	80	—	100	171	—	100
April	208	3	98·57	112	2	98·24	27	—	100	48	—	100	173	1	99·42
May...	83	—	100	83	—	100	26	—	100	39	—	100	227	—	100
June	72	—	100	99	—	100	20	—	100	51	—	100	334	—	100
July	89	—	100	90	—	100	69	—	100	61	—	100	367	—	100
August	840	—	100	265	—	100	338	—	100	209	—	100	813	—	100
September	1,100	—	100	472	—	100	576	—	100	286	—	100	1,432	—	100
October	1,274	—	100	378	—	100	428	—	100	241	—	100	1,624	—	100
November	532	—	100	269	—	100	130	—	100	102	—	100	611	—	100
December	239	—	100	149	—	100	43	—	100	62	—	100	296	—	100
TOTAL	7,346	4	99·94	2,204	4	99·81	1,757	—	100	1,265	—	100	6,384	1	99·98

SHIPS AND CREW.

Month.	Ships during 1925.			Crew discharged.			Refugees from Black Sea and Near East.
	Ports under Arrête or Supplementary measures.	Other ports.	Total.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	
January	71	93	164	37	—	100	143
February	71	109	180	42	—	100	95
March	95	101	196	33	—	100	118
April	123	107	230	56	—	100	128
May...	145	95	240	87	—	100	102
June	196	115	311	154	—	100	129
July	225	117	342	134	—	100	115
August	249	147	396	132	—	100	47
September	174	162	336	99	—	100	61
October	154	177	331	99	—	100	108
November	98	117	215	76	—	100	225
December	79	105	184	96	—	100	124
TOTAL	1,680	1,445	3,125	1,045	—	100	1,395

BY SHIPS ARRIVING FROM CHOLERA INFECTED COUNTRIES.

at Alexandria.			Passengers in transit.						Total.						Remarks.
3rd class.			1st and 2nd classes.			3rd class.			1st and 2nd classes.			3rd class.			
Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	
311	—	100	28	—	100	60	—	100	591	—	100	501	—	100	1 Port Said No return.
286	—	100	42	—	100	46	—	100	693	1	99·85	462	—	100	1 Alexandria „
414	—	100	247	—	100	88	—	100	2,544	—	100	895	2	99·71	1 „ „
353	—	100	280	—	100	60	—	100	688	4	99·42	573	2	99·65	2 Cairo „
363	—	100	23	—	100	57	—	100	359	—	100	542	—	100	—
488	—	100	36	—	100	91	—	100	462	—	100	929	—	100	1 Alexandria „
486	—	100	25	—	100	91	—	100	550	—	100	728	—	100	—
695	—	100	37	—	100	75	—	100	2,028	—	100	1,244	—	100	—
1,057	—	100	61	—	100	63	—	100	3,169	—	100	1,878	—	100	4 Damanhour „
1,227	—	100	51	—	100	73	—	100	3,377	—	100	1,919	—	100	—
813	—	100	77	—	100	75	—	100	1,350	—	100	1,259	—	100	1 Cairo „
395	—	100	49	—	100	41	—	100	627	—	100	647	—	100	1 „ „
6,888	—	100	951	—	100	820	—	100	16,438	5	99·96	11,177	4	99·96	12 No returns.

Total number of Passengers found ... ... (1) 27,615 Percentage ... 99·96

„ „ „ not found 9

„ crew discharged found ... ... (2) 1,045

„ passengers regarding whom no returns were received... 12

28,681

(1) Including 7, 3rd class passengers admitted to Chatby Isolation Camp.
„ 6, „ „ „ different Hospitals.
„ 1, „ „ „ Egyptian Hospitals.
„ 1, „ „ „ Mafruza lazaret.

(2) „ 2 crews admitted to different Hospitals.
„ 1 crew „ Egyptian Hospitals.
„ 7 crews „ Mafruza lazaret with plague with one death.

N.B.—9 passengers suffering from measles; 1 from chicken pox; 1 from acute peritonitis; 1 from Pneumonia, arrived from non contaminated ports and were admitted to different Hospitals.

Total of passengers in 1924 35,242
„ „ 1925 28,681
„ ships from ports Under arrête and Supplementary measures in 1924 ... 1,446
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1925 ... 1,680

No immigrants from Central Europe in transit by rail to Palestine.

STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS LANDED AT PORT SAID FROM SHIPS COMMING IN 1925 FROM COUNTRIES EXPOSED TO INFECTION OF CHOLERA.

DESTINATION.	Total Passengers.	1ST. AND 2ND. CLASSES.			3RD. CLASS.		
		Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage found.
Cairo	4,015	3,347	40	98·81	107	21	96·65
Alexandria	387	222	8	96·35	153	4	97·45
Interior	965	329	4	98·79	630	2	99·81
Port Said	6,795	1,010	1	99·91	5,782	2	99·96
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,162	4,908	53	98·93	7,172	29	99·59

Number of passengers found... ... 12,080
„ „ not found... 82
Percentage of passengers found ... 99·32
Number of Steamers 928

STATISTICS OF SHIPS, CREWS, PASSENGERS LANDED AT DAMIETTA IN 1925.

Number of ships coming from Cholera Infected Ports ... 293
„ passengers coming from Cholera Infected Ports 45
„ Crews coming from Cholera Infected Ports ... 2,019
„ ships coming from other Ports 85

All passengers and crews were found.

Statistics of Passengers arriving Egypt via Kantara in 1925.

MONTH.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Canal.			Interior			Total.			1st. Class Passengers.	Passengers coming by caravan.
	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.		
January	698	15	713	268	8	276	340	1	341	61	1	62	1,367	25	1,392	368	3
February	497	9	506	322	2	324	300	1	301	53	1	54	1,172	13	1,185	1,390	6
March	620	15	635	463	20	483	406	4	410	63	2	65	1,552	41	1,593	1,610	3
April	1,287	34	1,421	87[illegible]	12	887	432	5	437	1,609	2	1,611	4,30[illegible]	53	4,356	1,124	6
May	718	[illegible]	726	57[illegible]	[illegible]	579	365	2	367	71	—	71	1,728	15	1,743	582	7
June	648	9	657	55[illegible]	2	552	454	2	456	106	5	111	1,758	18	1,776	329	3
July	668	[illegible]	671	35[illegible]	[illegible]	362	463	4	467	117	2	119	1,606	13	1,619	474	—
August	908	12	920	357	2	359	504	—	504	145	—	145	1,914	14	1,928	312	24
September	1,506	9	1,515	606	5	611	540	4	544	212	1	213	2,864	19	2,883	431	20
October	1,107	9	1,116	380	11	391	530	3	533	199	—	199	2,216	23	2,239	422	11
November	780	9	789	311	4	315	331	1	332	108	—	108	1,530	14	1,544	391	10
December	530	9	539	212	1	213	341	4	345	99	—	99	1,182	14	1,196	829	22
Total	10,067	141	10,208	5,276	76	5,352	5,006	31	5,037	2,843	14	2,857	23,192	262	23,454	8,292	115
Percentage	98·7	01·3		98·6	01·4		99·4	00·6		99·6	0·4		98·9	1·1			

STATISTICS OF SHIPS AND PASSENGERS COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES AND PORTS VIA PORT-TEWFIK IN 1925.

MONTH.	Number of Steamers.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Canal.			Interior.			Total.			Percentage of passengers found.
		Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Grand Total.	
January	45	296	2	298	19	—	19	252	—	252	15	—	15	582	2	584	99·65
February	50	119	1	120	12	—	12	479	—	479	4	—	4	614	1	615	99,84
March...	59	593	1	594	28	—	28	647	1	648	2	—	2	1,270	2	1,272	99,85
April	48	670	—	670	107	—	107	366	1	367	2	—	2	1,145	1	1,146	99·91
May	62	51	—	51	125	—	125	1·047	—	1,047	5	—	5	1,228	—	1,228	100
June	56	47	1	48	93	—	93	319	—	319	—	—	—	459	1	460	99·79
July	46	44	1	45	95	—	95	227	—	227	15	—	15	381	1	382	99,97
August	44	72	—	72	57	1	58	318	—	318	6	—	6	453	1	454	99·07
September	42	46	—	46	34	1	35	332	2	334	2	—	2	414	3	417	99·29
October	44	32	1	33	57	—	57	187	—	187	2	—	2	278	1	279	99,65
November	40	117	—	117	45	—	45	274	—	274	2	—	2	438	—	438	100
December	44	46	1	47	49	—	49	237	—	237	—	—	—	332	1	333	99·70
TOTAL	580	2,133	8	2,141	721	2	723	4,685	4	4,689	55	—	55	7,594	14	7,608	—
PERCENTAGE		99·63	00·37	—	99·73	00·27	—	99·92	00·08	—	100	—	—	99·82	00·18	—	—

Percentage of last Year. { Found ... 99·84 / Not Found 00·16

Pilgrims.

Necessary arrangements were made with the Administrative Authorities to have all persons proceeding to the Hedgaz vaccinated against cholera and small-pox before leaving their villages.

18 persons, of Egyptian and Foreign nationalities, with commercial passports, left to the Hedgaz, during the year 1925. via Suez.

No pilgrims' passports (Forms No. 202) were issued during this year.

Pilgrims' Register.

Departmental Order No. 41, dated March 31st, 1925, was issued regarding the division of the column of remarks in that register (Form No. P.H.D. 20 Ports) into the following three headings :—

(1) Date of 1st injection, against cholera.

(2) Date of 2nd injection, against cholera.

(3) Date of vaccination against small-pox.

These three columns are to be filled in, immediately the vaccination operation is done. A note has been taken to introduce these new columns on reprinting this register.

Quarantine on Pilgrims, on their return from Hedgaz.

The International Quarantine Board decided in its meeting held on July 7, 1925, that owing to the present circumstances prevailing in the Hedgaz and in consequence of which some Governments imposed certain conditions on their pilgrims and some of them prohibited the pilgrimage this year, altogether, that Tor Lazaret should not be opened and that individual pilgrims returning to Suez should be sent to Moses wells for Quarantine.

The Quarantine Board also decided afterwards to send a Bacteriologist to Moses Wells for the examination of the stools of these pilgrims.

The Department consequently issued the necessary instructions to Suez Health Office that it was unnecessary to examine the stools of returning pilgrims, at Suez, as was usually done, and that only those pilgrims who have been formerly detained at Moses Wells and are apparently unhealthy or unable to give satisfactory addresses are to be detained.

The instructions usually published every year in connection with the observation of the returning pilgrims, were issued in a Departmental Order.

The Department also asked the Ministry of Interior to publish the usual instructions, for compliance by the Administrative authorities, and to instruct the Omdas and Sheikhs to cooperate with the Medical Officers of the Department in the observation of returning pilgrims.

Measures carried out in Sinai during the Pilgrimage Season.

The special measures usually carried out in Sinai were put into force this year, for a period of three months, with effect from July 15, 1925 as follows :—

(1) Two Medical Officers from the Epidemic Service were detailed with an exceptional salary during the mission.

(2) The necessary equipment was despatched to El Arish by the Central Stores of the Department.

(3) At the request of the Department, the Ministry of Communications sent two cars for the *Maamouria.*

(4) The Department informed the International Quarantine Board that it had decided to put into force the same measures as those adopted last year.

(5) The Department informed the Frontiers Administration of these measures and requested it to carry out the arrangements carried out last year.

Palestinian Pilgrims.

The following rules have been laid down in regard to the transit of Palestinian Pilgrims returning from the Hedgaz :—

If Palestine is clear from Infectious Diseases, the Palestinian pilgrims should be allowed to pass through Egyptian territory on the conditions laid down in the following extract from the Procés-verbal of the meeting of the Quarantine Board held on July 1st, 1924 :—

" Sont déposées sur le Bureau :

Les nouvelles du Pèlerinage parmi lesquelles :

(1) Les conditions arrêtés pour le transit des pèlerins palestiniens au retour du Hedjaz, savoir :

Si la Palestine est indemne, les pèlerins palestiniens seront autorisés à transiter par l'Egypte aux conditions suivantes :

(1) Leur passeport devra porter le visa de l'autorité consulaire Egyptienne en Palestine autorisant le retour par l'Egypte.

(2) Les pèlerins palestiniens seront assujettis aux mêmes mesures que les Egyptiens.

(3) Si le pèlerinage est brut de choléra, les selles des pèlerins palestiniens seront examinées deux fois à Tor avant d'autoriser le rembarquement des pèlerins pour Suez.

(4) A l'arrivée à Suez, que le pèlerinage soit net ou brut, les pèlerins palestiniens seront autorisés à débarquer sur le quai, mais ne pourront pas entrer en ville et devront immédiatement être dirigés par train quarantenaire sur la Palestine.

Ils seront gardés en quarantaine jusqu'au moment de leur départ.

(5) S'il y a le nombre voulu de pèlerins, on préparera un train quarantenaire qui sera escorté par le personnel *ad hoc* de l'Office Quarantenaire de Suez (un médecin et deux gardes sanitaires) jusqu'à Rafa. S'il n'y a qu'un petit groupe de pèlerins on les placera dans un wagon spécial que l'on attachera au train ordinaire, mais toujours sous la surveillance du personnel de l'Office Quarantenaire de Suez.

(6) Il demeure entendu que le débarquement des pèlerins palestiniens sur le quai de Suez s'effectuera en conformité des prescriptions qui seront édictées par le Gouvernement Egyptien, tendant à garantir son territoire.

(7) Les frais du train quarantenaire, aussi bien que toute autre dépense qui serait encourue par le Gouvernement Egyptien ou par le Conseil Quarantenaire du fait du transit des pèlerins palestiniens, sont à la charge du Gouvernement de la Palestine.

(8) Les conditions arrêtées pour le transit pourront être modifiées de commun accord entre les parties, qui donneront à cet effet un délai raisonnable avant la saison du pèlerinage.

N.B.—Au cas où la peste, le choléra, la fièvre jaune ou toute autre épidémie existerait en Palestine, aucun pèlerin palestinien ne pourra traverser l'Egypte."

Hedgaz Refugees.

The permanent Committee of the International Quarantine Board passed a decision stipulating that refugees from the Hedgaz allowed to land in Egypt should undergo no measures except medical examination after which they should be handed over to the Local Authority.

But the Department apprehending the arrival of a large number of these refugees issued instructions to the Medical Officers to exercise their utmost vigilance to discover any suspected case that might occur amongst these refugees and at the same time to be thoroughly acquainted with the precautions laid down for the prevention of cholera.

In view of the fact that some of the passengers arriving from the Hedgaz cannot give sufficient and satisfactory addresses, the Department instructed Suez Health Office to wire to Cairo City Health about such passengers for the purpose of receiving them at the station and ensuring their observation during the statutory period.

Foreign Passengers and Pilgrims proceeding to Syria and Palestine.

This Department has issued instructions to Suez and Kantara Public Health Offices to the effect that foreign passengers and pilgrims proceeding to Syria and Palestine via Kantara should be accompanied till Kantara only by an agent of Suez Health Office, which office will notify Kantara Health Office, by wire, of the hour of their arrival. On their arrival at Kantara, the Suez Health Office's agent accompanying such persons will hand them over to an agent of Kantara Health Office, who will accompany them till Rafa'.

Bureau of Epidemiological Intelligence, Singapore.

The Department received on February 8, 1925, a letter from the Medical Section of the League of Nations, notifying it of the organisation of this Bureau at Singapore and requesting that the Department should cable, immediately, the first case of cholera or plague detected in the important Egyptian Ports and that subsequent cases to be notified either once or twice every week, according to circumstances. These cables to be addressed to the Health Bureau at Génève.

An agreement has been arrived at between this Department and the International Quarantine Board to the effect that the I.Q.B. undertakes to cable the following particulars to the Bureau of Epid. Intelligence, Singapore, after receiving them from the P.H.D.:—

(1) Cases and deaths from Plague in the Ports.

(2) Cases and deaths from Cholera in the Ports.

(3) Cases and deaths from Small-pox and Typhus in the Ports.

(4) Any other Infectious Disease that may appear in a very severe state.

The Department undertook to communicate the following particulars to Singapore by post:—

(1) Total deaths from all causes at Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria.

(2) Cases and deaths from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Typhoid, Influenza, and Relapsing Fever at Suez, Port Said and Alexandria.

The said Bureau has been duly informed of this arrangement and the work started from July 23, 1925.

MALARIA.

Malaria is not included in the schedule of infectious diseases notifiable to the Health Authority and therefore, the amount of the disease in the country cannot be indicated from the number of cases reported. The notifications, however, are confined to the Police, Army, Gaffirs, and other people who present themselves for treatment of their own accord.

7,254 cases were reported throughout the country in the year 1925, distributed according to the following list.

List of cases of Malaria in Egypt recorded during 1925.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.
Cairo	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	8
Port Saïd	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	20	6	4	35
Ismaïlia	2	—	—	1	2	1	* 3	† 5	15	20	14	5	68
Suez	2	1	1	1	5	4	8	16	19	22	11	—	90
Kôm Hamâda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Edkou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2960	1535	4,502
Raml	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	4	—	10
Atf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Kafr el Dawâr	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Rashid	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kotour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kafr el Sheikh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Zefta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Borollos	7	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Dessouk	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Shebin el Kanater: Gabal Asfar	211	150	107	83	87	109	226	298	259	124	94	35	1,783
Benha	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Qaliub	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tûkh	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
Quesna	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Tala	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shibin el Kôm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Menouf	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Belbeis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	3	—	—	20
Zagazig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Kom Ombo	30	26	41	49	37	35	56	45	64	160	35	33	611
Aswân	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	8
Faiyûm	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	6	5	16	4	38
Sennoures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	15
Guerga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Fashn	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Minya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Abu Qerqas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	258	178	150	135	138	154	301	393	373	378	3164	1632	7,254

* Of which 2 cases are imported. † Of which 4 cases are imported.

The number of cases recorded during the last 6 years is as follows :—

Year.	Cases.
1919	1,683
1920	1,870
1921	2,012
1922	1,078
1923	507
1924	2,448

The increase in the last two years has been due to the spread of the disease in an epidemic form, in el Gebel Asfar Farm and Edku.

The number of cases recorded in these two districts is as follows :—

Year.	Cases.
Gebel el Asfar.	
1923	175
1924	1,646
1925	1,783
Edku.	
1925	4,502

Free distribution of quinine has been carried out in all areas in which the disease appeared.

The following table shows the amounts of quinine issued in the year 1925 compared with figures for 1924.

District.	5gr. Pills.		2gr. Pills.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Oases	25,000	70,500	57,500	35,000
Gebel el Asfar	143,000	293,500	10,000	13,000
Canal Zone	5,000	110,400	—	3,500
Derr	700	7,000	1,600	8,300
Kom Ombo	1,200	500	1,700	500
Other Localities	411,120	399,855	196,680	152,130

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

A decree law was passed on February 15, 1925, stipulating the measures necessary for combating the propagation of malaria. This Decree law is applicable only to natives and was published in the Official Journal No. 26 dated March 9, 1925. The Department of Public Health is preparing the necessary arretés to apply it on the Canal Zone.

It is now under the consideration of the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal in order to be made applicable to foreigners.

The following is the text of the above-mentioned decree laying down the Anti-Malarial measures :—

Décret-Loi édictant des mesures en vue de combattre la propagation de la Malaria.

Nous, Fouad I, Roi d'Egypte,

Vu l'article 41 de la Constitution ;

Vu le Décret du 26 avril 1900 interdisant de faire des excavations à proximité des villes, villages ou Ezbehs ;

Vu les Lois Nos. 5 de 1914 et 18 de 1916 sur le remblayage ou dessèchement des étangs et marais ;

Considérant qu'il est urgent de prendre des mesures en vue de combattre la propagation de la Malaria dans le pays ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de Notre Conseil des Ministres ;

DÉCRÉTONS :

Art. 1.—Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur pourra, par arrêté, prescrire que les dispositions de la présente loi seront applicables, en tout ou en partie, dans certaines villes ou villages ou parties de villes ou villages et au besoin dans un rayon n'excédant pas trois kilomètres à partir de la périphérie d'après les indications et limites qui seront mentionnées dans le plan annexé à l'arrêté ministériel.

Art. 2.—Toute citerne ou autre réservoir d'eau destinée à l'alimentation doit être construit et maintenu en état, de manière à être et à rester inaccessible aux moustiques.

Tout zir, barrique ou autre récipient mobile destiné à contenir de l'eau doit être employé en prenant les précautions nécessaires pour empêcher qu'il soit accessible aux moustiques.

Toute fontaine, bassin artificiel ou réservoir d'eau pour l'irrigation des jardins ou pour tout autre usage doit être maintenu libre des larves des moustiques, soit par un nettoyage hebdomadaire, soit par l'introduction de poissons se nourrissant des dites larves.

Les cavités ménagées pour rattacher les tuyaux d'irrigation doivent être construites de manière à ne pas retenir l'eau.

Toute flaque dans les jardins, cours ou terrains libres doit être supprimée ou traitée de façon à empêcher la production des moustiques.

Art. 3.—Les dispositions qui précèdent doivent être observées en tant qu'elles sont applicables, pour tout bateau ou embarcation quelconque se trouvant dans les limites des villes, villages ou zones visés dans l'arrêté prévu à l'article premier.

Art. 4.—Tout tuyau d'aération ou de ventilation d'eau potable ou d'eau d'égout doit être couvert d'une toile métallique de façon à empêcher l'entrée et la sortie des moustiques.

Toute fosse doit être pourvue d'un couvercle de façon à empêcher le passage des moustiques.

Toute fosse, égout ou conduit qui n'est plus en usage, doit être supprimé ou comblé.

Art. 5.—Dans les fondations, caves et souterrains des maisons qui sont susceptibles d'être inondés pendant la crue du Nil, on devra procéder aux travaux nécessaires pour empêcher la production des moustiques, soit en surélevant le niveau du sol, soit en adoptant d'autres mesures appropriées.

En ce qui concerne les excavations faites pour la fondation des maisons, on devra, au cours du travail, se conformer aux prescriptions qui seront indiquées aux mêmes fins par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

Toute autre excavation existant autour des maisons ou dans les terrains à bâtir devra être comblée.

Art. 6.—Il est interdit de construire ou d'installer une *sakieh* sans avoir donné un avis préalable à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique qui pourra prescrire toutes les mesures prophylactiques qu'elle jugera nécessaires.

Des mesures semblables pourront également être prescrites pour toutes *sakiehs* déjà installées.

Art. 7.—Tout puits, quel qu'il soit, devra être recouvert de manière à demeurer inaccessible aux moustiques et devra, en outre, être pourvu d'une pompe pour l'élévation de ses eaux.

Aucun puits ne pourra être creusé sans qu'avis ait été préalablement donné à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique qui indiquera les mesures prophylactiques à prendre en vue de prévenir et d'éviter la formation de tout foyer de moustiques.

Dans les régions qui seront désignées par arrêté, pris par le Ministre de l'Intérieur d'accord avec le Ministre des Travaux Publics, le creusement des puits pourra être subordonné à une autorisation préalable délivrée par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

Art. 8.—L'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique pourra, aux fins de prévenir et d'éviter la formation de foyers de moustiques dans les rigoles et drains privés, prescrire toutes mesures prophylactiques qu'elle croira nécessaires.

Art. 9.—Sur l'ordre de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, il devra être procédé au drainage de tous étangs, marais et eaux stagnantes se trouvant sur un terrain quelconque, susceptible d'être drainé.

Dans ce cas il sera fait application des dispositions des articles 11, 12 et 13 de la présente loi.

Art. 10.—Toute *birka* privée, en attendant qu'elle soit drainée ou remblayée aux termes des Lois Nos. 5 de 1914 et 18 de 1916, doit être maintenue libre des larves de moustiques, par l'introduction et le maintien de poissons se nourrissant des dites larves, si l'eau de la dite *birka* permet l'élevage des poissons.

Art. 11.—Si l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique estime qu'il y a lieu soit de combler, soit de couvrir une rigole ou un drain quelconque pour prévenir tout foyer de moustiques qui pourrait se former ou qui s'y trouve déjà formé, elle pourra après entente, s'il y a lieu, avec le Service des Irrigations, ordonner à l'intéressé d'effectuer l'une ou l'autre des deux opérations sus-indiquées.

L'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique lui impartira le délai qu'elle jugera nécessaire à cet effet et le préviendra que faute par lui de ce faire, il y sera procédé à ses frais, risques et périls.

Au cas où il n'aurait pas effectué l'opération ordonnée comme au cas aussi où il l'aurait effectuée contrairement aux indications reçues, l'Administration pourra procéder ou faire procéder aux travaux nécessaires et les frais de ces travaux seront recouvrés en conformité du Décret du 25 mars 1880.

Art. 12.—Lorsque le comblement de rigoles ou de drains privés, prévu à l'article précédent, supprimera un moyen d'irrigation ou de drainage et rendra nécessaire pour la continuation de l'irrigation ou du drainage, le passage des eaux à travers les terres d'autrui, les nouveaux ouvrages à établir seront exécutés à la diligence de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique et d'après la procédure prévue à l'article suivant.

Il en sera de même lorsqu'il faudra établir des drains à travers les terres d'autrui, pour le dessèchement des étangs, marais et écoulement des eaux stagnantes prévus à l'article 9 de la présente loi. Les frais de la création et de l'établissement des dites rigoles ou drains seront entièrement à la charge de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, lorsqu'il s'agira de remplacer une rigole ou un drain supprimé.

Lorsqu'il s'agira de la création ou établissement d'un drain ou systême de drainage pour dessèchement d'étangs, marais ou écoulement d'eau stagnante, l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique aura le droit de se faire rembourser par les propriétaires des étangs, marais ou terrains recouverts d'eau stagnante, le montant des frais et débours encourus pour les dits création et établissement, d'après les principes et suivant les dispositions des articles 9, 13, 14 et 15 des Lois Nos. 5 de 1914 et 18 de 1916.

Art. 13.—Les demandes de passage d'eau seront adressées au Moudir ou Gouverneur, soit par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, soit par l'intéressé.

Devront être annexés à la demande :

(1) Une copie de la notification de l'ordre de comblement ou de drainage.

(2) Un plan cadastral du terrain, montrant le tracé de la rigole ou du drain supprimé, ainsi que les terrains intermédiaires pour arriver jusqu'au plus proche canal ou drain public.

Le Moudir ou Gouverneur transmettra d'urgence les documents en question à l'inspecteur d'irrigation qui, après une enquête sommaire, devra lui adresser dans la quinzaine, son rapport avec un plan indiquant le tracé des nouveaux ouvrages et évaluant le montant de l'indemnité à payer aux propriétaires des terrains intermédiaires.

Sur le vu de ce rapport, le Moudir ou Gouverneur prendra un arrêté autorisant la création et l'établissement des nouveaux ouvrages sur les terrains intermédiaires, suivant le tracé qui sera indiqué dans le plan annexé au dit arrêté. L'arrêté pourra aussi fixer les modalités pour l'usage de la servitude ainsi établi et, s'il y a lieu, la durée de celle-ci.

Cet arrêté sera transmis à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique qui le fera notifier administrativement aux intéressés et aux propriétaires intermédiaires, avec invitation à ces derniers de faire connaître dans le délai de quinze jours, s'ils acceptent ou non le montant de l'indemnité évaluée par le service des irrigations.

En cas d'acceptation, ce montant sera payé en suivant les règles prescrites à l'article 8 des Lois Nos. 5 de 1907 et 27 de 1906 sur l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique.

En cas de non acceptation, ou si aucune réponse n'a été donnée dans le délai ci-dessus indiqué, le montant de l'indemnité sera déposé à la caisse du tribunal compétent.

Sur le vu du certificat de dépôt, le Gouverneur ou Moudir prendra un arrêté d'occupation qui sera exécuté à la diligence de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, d'accord avec le Service des Irrigations.

Il sera ensuite procédé conformément aux articles 19 et suivants des Lois Nos. 5 de 07 et 27 de 1906 susmentionnées tant pour la prise de possession que pour la fixation finitive de l'indemnité.

Art. 14.—Le comblement des rigoles et drains prévu à l'article 11 de la présente loi, ne pourra être effectué qu'après que le nouveau moyen d'irrigation ou de drainage aura été établi.

Art. 15.—Par arrêté spécial pris par le Ministre de l'Intérieur d'accord avec le Ministre de l'Agriculture il pourra être interdit de cultiver de la canne à sucre ou du riz sur un rayon n'excédant pas 2 kilomètres de la périphérie de toute ville ou de tout village ayant fait l'objet d'un arrêté pris en application de l'article premier.

Art. 16.—Les inspecteurs de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique qui seront spécialement désignés pour veiller à l'application de la présente loi auront accès dans tout terrain-jardin, cour, maison, dahabieh ou autre endroit se trouvant dans la ville, village ou zone indiqué dans l'arrêté prévu à l'article premier.

La visite ne pourra avoir lieu qu'entre 8 heures du matin et 5 heures du soir.

Dans le cas de visite dans une maison ou dahabieh d'habitation ou dans une cour ou jardin attenant à la dite maison, l'inspecteur devra donner avis à l'occupant par écrit ou verbalement, vingt-quatre heures à l'avance en fixant l'heure de sa visite ; il devra exhiber lors de sa visite un document officiel constatant ses pouvoirs à cet effet.

Si la maison ou dahabieh est temporairement inhabitée l'avis sera donné au gardien.

Aucun avis ne sera nécessaire pour entrer dans la cour ou jardin qui appartient à une maison inhabitée et qui n'aurait pas de gardien.

Art. 17.—L'occupant ou le gardien dûment avisé aux termes de l'article précédent, devra se trouver sur les lieux à l'heure indiquée dans l'avis, faute de quoi l'inspecteur pourra quand même procéder à la visite. Cependant s'il s'agit d'une maison ou dahabieh, il ne pourra y pénétrer qu'en se faisant assister d'un officier de police. Procès-verbal de la visite sera dressé par l'inspecteur et signé par tous les assistants.

Si l'occupant est un étranger, avis de la visite devra être donné 24 heures à l'avance au consul dont il relève.

Art. 18.—L'inspecteur de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique indiquera dans un écrit signé par lui soit lors de sa visite soit après, les travaux qui doivent être faite ou les prescriptions qui doivent être observées an application des dispositions de la présente loi, et le délai accordé pour l'exécution des dits travaux ou prescriptions.

S'il s'agit de travaux ou de prescriptions de peu d'importance, ils pourront être indiqués verbalement.

L'avis écrit ou verbal sera adressé à celui qui occupe la maison ou le terrain soit en qualité de propriétaire, soit en qualité de locataire, tenancier, sequestre, ou en tout autre qualité lui attribuant la possession ou la détention de la maison ou du terrain.

Dans le cas d'une maison inhabitée, l'avis sera donné au gardien.

L'avis donné comme ci-dessus à l'occupant ou au gardien, vaudra avis au propriétaire pour ce qui le concerne.

S'il s'agit d'une cour ou jardin attenant à une maison qui n'est pas habitée et qui n'a pas de gardien l'inspecteur pourra y entrer et y faire procéder par les soins de l'Administration aux mesures nécessaires pour empêcher la production des moustiques.

Art. 19.—Les mesures prévues aux articles 2, 3, 6, 7 et 8 sont à la charge tant du propriétaire que de celui qui possède ou détient la maison, le bateau ou le terrain à quelque titre que ce soit.

Les mesures prévues à l'article 4 et à l'article 5, alinéas 1 et 3, sont à la charge du propriétaire.

Les mesures prévues à l'article 5, alinéa 2, sont à la charge de l'entrepreneur des travaux dont il s'agit.

Art. 20.—Les personnes responsables aux termes de l'article précédant qui n'auront pas obtempéré aux avis donnés par écrit par l'inspecteur de l'Hygiène Publique conformément à la disposition de l'article 18, seront passibles pour chaque contravention d'une amende n'excédant pas P.T. 100.

En cas de seconde contravention dans les douze mois de la date d'une précédente contravention, la peine pourra être celle de l'emprisonnement n'excédant pas une semaine avec ou sans amende.

Toute autre contravention à la présente loi ou aux arrêtés pris pour son exécution sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas P.T. 100.

Le juge pourra toujours autoriser l'Administration à exécuter d'office, avec les modalités qu'il pourra indiquer dans son jugement, les mesures, travaux et préparations nécessaires pour mettre fin à l'état de contravention.

Le coût des travaux exécutés par l'Administration, à la suite du jugement, sera recouvré en conformité du Décret du 25 mars 1880.

Art. 21.—Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur, de l'Agriculture, de la Justice et des Travaux Publics, sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi qui entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au *Journal Officiel*.

La présente loi sera soumise au Parlement dès sa première réunion.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 21 Ragab 1343 (15 février 1925).

FOUAD.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

His Majesty's Government was represented in the 1st. International Malarail Congress held in Rome, in October 1925, by Dr. Ahmed Bey Hilmy, the Director, Epidemics Section. Dr. Hilmy Bey submitted to this Congress a detailed note on Malaria in Egypt, the areas involved, the work achieved, etc. in relation to the measures adopted.

ANTI-MALARIA COMMISSION.

The Commission held a meeting presided by H.E. Dr. Shaheen Pasha, the Under Secretary of State. P.H.D. with the following members present :—

H.E. Abdel Hamid Pasha Badawi, Contentieux, Ministry of Public Works.
Mr. Thomas, Egyptian State Railways.
Dr. Ahmed Bey Hilmy, Director, Epidemics Section, P.H.D.
Dr. Mohamed Sebai Hassanein, Secretary.

The programme for the year 1925–1926 was discussed and the credit of L.E. 20,000 granted for this purpose was distributed thus :—

	L.E.
Cairo District	3,000
Canal Zone	6,150
Oases	800
Provincial Towns...	3,000
Rural Districts	3.710
Mosquito Survey	250
Fish	600
Report	100
Birka filling	2,390
	20,000

Cairo.

In Cairo City, it has always been much more a matter of prevention than of eradication of malaria. The amount of Malaria in Cairo is very small and is or was to be found chiefly in some of its suburbs such as Helwân, Tura, Old Cairo, Rodah Island and some of the districts adjoining the Nile and Ghezireh Island.

At Helwân, the breeding grounds were marshes produced by sulphur springs. These have been drained and 6,280 metres of underground drains were constructed for this purpose of which 680 metres were achieved this year, to drain sulphur springs in and round Ezbet el Keblia, at a cost of L.E. 263.

An area of 1½ feddans, has also been reclaimed by filling in this locality. Cube of filling was 2,200 metres and cost L.E. 120.

At Ghezireh, the work was started in the year 1916. Two systems of underground drains 8,160 metres long with separate pumping apparatus, for discharging the water into the river, one in the north and the other in the south, were installed in this island.

The pumping returns for the various flood seasons are as follows :—

Year.	Ghezireh North.	Ghezireh South.
1918	28,000	51,000
1919	77,000	173,000
1920	103,000	295,000
1921	118,000	266,000
1922	251,000	516,000
1923	211,000	363,000
1924	230,000	436,000
1925	173,340	4,551

The Anti-Malaria Commission has assigned, from this year's credit, a special amount for converting the outfall ends of the open drains, but the work has been undertaken by the Ghezireh Sporting Club at their own expense but under the supervision of the Main Drainage Department which is in charge of the Anti-Malaria projects in Cairo and its suburbs. This question had been raised by the Ghezireh Sporting Club in order to prevent accidents as had happened in the past.

The low-lying parts in the districts adjoining the Nile, *viz* : Shubra, and Sakakini which used to be flooded during the time of the Nile flood, have been dealt with by keeping down the level of the subsoil water by connecting it up with the Main Drainage System. This has been extremely successful.

At Tura, there had been large areas of *birkas*, situated on Government land which were nearly completely filled with the exception of 36,000 metres of which 28,000 have been completed this year when the work was closed down owing to the failure of the contractor to comply with the conditions. The completion will be included in the programme of the next year.

Two feddans have been filled in with 5,298 cubic metres of earth at a cost of L.E. 445 at El Zawia el Hamra, Shubra Quarter, on the left bank of the Ismailia Canal. The area reclaimed is rich agricultural land.

At old Cairo, an area of 10 feddans of *birkas* at Establ Antar, in close proximity to the E.S.R. line to Helwân, was reclaimed ; the cube of filling was 23,500 metres. The work was completed at a cost of L.E. 1,365.

This land is not suitable for agricultural purposes but is suitable for building purposes.

El Maasarah.

This is one of the suburbs of Cairo near Helwân, on the E.S.R. to Helwân ; an area of 2½ feddans has been reclaimed in this locality with 4,000 cubic metres of filling ; cost was L.E. 400.

This is rich agricultural land.

El Wailia el Kubra.

This locality is situated near Abbassia ; an area of 4 feddans "*Gorn Rok el Ahaly*" was filled in with 6,200 cubic metres of earth at a cost of L.E. 455. This has been done in accordance with the agreement of the Ministry of Finance to fill in low-lying areas of "*Gorn Rok el Ahaly*" at Government expense, without making any claim for the cost of filling or drainage, after which they will remain the property of the inhabitants as before.

Canal Zone.

Kubri-Shelluja area.—The works that were in hand in this area were alluded to in last year's report. These works were all completed, and involved the construction of three main drains mentioned hereafter, with several branches communicating with distant *brikas*

(1) A main drain north of Shelloufa, starting west of the Fresh water Canal at Kilo 199·500. This drain passes through a syphon under the canal and discharges into the maritime Canal at Kilo 137·500.

(2) A main drain south of the Shelloufa station commencing at Kilo 204·500 on the Fresh water Canal escaping into the Suez Canal at Kilo 141·800.

(3) A main drain at the Suez Gardens beginning west of the Fresh Water Canal about Kilo 206·500 passing through a syphon under this canal and discharging into the Suez Canal at Kilo 145.

The swamps and marshy lands thus drained comprise an area of approximately 1,500 feddans.

Of this area 800 feddans have been reclaimed by means of drain No. 3 mentioned above. This area is now very fertile and the land value is assessed at about L.E. 60 per feddan. So far only 200 feddans of this area, as well as other 200 feddans of the 700 feddans dried off by drains No. 1 and 2, are under cultivation.

It is scarcely a year since the reclamation was completed and the results are extremely satisfactory. The population of this area as well as all these localities is rapidly increasing and temporary Ezbas are being constructed.

Nefisha-Serapium Area.—A sum of L.E. 5,000 has been expended on Nefisha-Serapium area. Here the problem is one almost entirely of large marshes, the cultivation is much more patchy and there are very few private drains. So far, work has only been done at the Nefisha end of this area.

About two kilos to the south of Ismailia, the large Mehsama drain coming down from the Zagazig District passes under the railway line and Sweet Water Canal through Abu Balah culvert and until recently flowed eastwards to discharge into the Maritime Canal.

This drain was not originally constructed to drain this area and consequently the level at which it passed under the Sweet Water Canal and railway and at which it ran from this point to its discharge into the Maritime Canal was such that it was impossible to drain any of the numerous *birkas* in this neighbourhood into it.

To remedy this state of affairs, the Irrigation Department began with the section between the Sweet Water Canal and the Maritime Canal.

This was 6 Kilos in length and its level was 60 centimetres above that of the water in the Maritime Canal at low tide.

At high tide this high level of the drain had the result that the influence of the tide was only felt in the drain and its connected *birkas* for a distance of 2 kilos.

The washing of connected *birkas* with salt water is of course a mosquito-breeding deterrent of the highest utility.

The Irrigation Department has, therefore, abandoned this drain and constructed an alternative drain which flows into Lake Timsah. This new drain is only three kilos in length with its bed only 30 centimetres higher than the water level in the lake. It was so made in order that at high tide large volumes of salt water could flow backwards in the drain for the longest possible distance.

This work was started in 1921 and completed early in 1925.

The carrying out of these works has caused a general and considerable lowering of the subsoil water and many *birkas* and large areas of sweet water logged lands have been dried and converted into land which is steadily being brought under cultivation.

In addition to this several branch drains have been cut for drying off some small scattered *birkas* and some of the deeper *birkas* will require to be filled in. This work is being left to the local cultivators and good progress is being made.

There were several large *birkas* existing at Serapium extending for a length of about 7 kilometres and covering an area of about 500 feddans. They were higly malarious. In view of this, it was decided to drain them.

On completion of this work valuable reclamation will be accomplished as the land obtained is very suitable for cultivation.

Therefore, the region between Ismailia Town on the north, Serapium on the south, the Suez Maritime Canal on the east and the fresh Water Canal on the west has thus been greatly improved from the irrigation and public health points of view.

Total cube of filling, 55,000 cubic metres; expenditure L.E. 3,300.

The following advantages will be obtained :—

(1) Improved health conditions.

(2) Reclamation of malarial areas.

(3) Provision of work for unemployed.

(4) Increased value of land and subsequent benefit, to the Government as the reclaimed areas are now worth considerably more than the money expended on the respective projects.

Filling in Birkas Adjoining ezbet el Minyawi.

This Ezba is situated near Nefisha to the south of Ismailia. Three large birkas, 16 feddans in area, were existing south of Mahsama drain and east of the Fresh Water Canal. They were surrounded by cultivated land. 50,000 c.m. of filling were used for dealing with these *birkas*. A double result is obtained by cutting down high places in the neighbourhood and using the spoil for filling, so the actual area reclaimed is 20 feddans the area of the mounds being about 4 feddans. Total expenditure is L.E. 800. The whole area will be put under cultivation shortly.

These swamps formed a prolific source of malaria for Ismailia town.

Further to this, an area of 4 feddans south of Ismailia Town in the vicinity of the Military camp has been raised by using 13,000 cubic metres of filling. Expenditure L.E. 250.

This area formed a fruitful source of malaria for the British Army stationed near as it has been the cause of some cases occurring amongst the troops.

There remains still a large area of swamps on Government land at Nefisha which is leased to a private individual for cultivation, and the infiltration water usually collects in the depressions, so the P.H.D. has enforced some restrictions for leasing it until its level is raised next year.

In order that these measures may be effective, it has been arranged to prohibit rice and sugar cane cultivation in this area.

Filling in Depressions at Ezbet el Kab.

This depression was referred to in last year's report. There existed a depression where fishermen used to erect dwellings. During flood tide the flooring of the huts used to be saturated by the Lake water, so it was proposed to raise the ground level by about 80 centimetres. As sufficient spoil was not available in the neighbourhood to fill in the whole depression, it was proposed to raise only the ground on which the huts stand. Cube of filling 20,000 metres. Expenditure L.E. 750.

Qantara.

The measures taken by the Government in connection with the large area reclaimed from Lake Manzala by the construction of an embankment in the Lake were referred to in last year's report.

The P.H.D. has made the following recommendations to the Government Authorities concerned, to be enforced in case of selling this area for cultivation purposes :—

(1) The Irrigation Department should undertake the preparation of the necessary schemes for watering and draining with the installation of pumping plants to discharge the drainage water into Lake Manzala.

(2) No wells or Sakias should be bored in it.

(3) Reclamation of the land by filling in all the excavations therein.

(4) To prohibit the cultivation of rice and sugar cane.

(5) Control of water supply to the field, either oiling or emptying of water courses by hand after the irrigation has been completed.

(6) To allow the Department of Public Health to control the carrying out of these measures, whenever it is considered necessary.

In addition to the above mentioned works carried out by the Government, in the Canal Zone, the Canal Co. has cut a drain in the middle of a large *birka* situated at Deversoir and connected it with the Great Bitter Lake, thus causing a current of salt water to rush into the *birka* which greatly affected the weeds and grass growing in the fresh water on its shores.

This is a temporary measure until it is finally dealt with by filling in by the mud, etc., obtained by dredging operations, when the Co. begins the deepening of the Canal at this point.

The watering channels of the trees bordering the Canal were also a prolific source of mosquito breeding and the Department, therefore, agreed with the Canal Company to regulate the watering of these trees so as to eliminate breeding.

The Canal Co. are doing every thing possible to carry out Anti-Malaria projects in the Canal Zone and this policy has caused complete eradication of the disease in the areas in which the Government has already executed its share.

Maintenance.

The P.H.D. undertakes part of this work and the Anti-Malaria Commission places at the disposal of the Director, Epidemics Sections, an annual credit for employing gangs for clearing grass and herbs from the drains. One gang is stationed at Abu Gamous in the vicinity of Ismailia and the other at Kubri.

The P.H.D. cleans, on its own credits, the Suez gardens area since 1907.

The *Mulahizeen* of these gangs are also charged with the distribution of quinine for prophylaxis and treatment purposes. The amount issued this year was 113,900 pills.

The work will be greatly simplified by the application of the Malaria decree Law already issued on February 15, 1925, as soon as it is made applicable to foreigners.

Oases.

Siwa :

The Anti-Malaria Commission placed a Credit of L.E. 580 at the disposal of the Frontiers Administration for Anti-Malaria projects in Siwa and Aghourmi. The work comprises the extension of some drains so as to give them free flow into the main drain and filling of deep pits which could not be drained.

A gang is employed, paid by the Government, to keep the drains in order and to transfer fish to the wells and drains whenever need calls for this transfer as in the case of the fish having died or been rushed into the salt lakes or for some other reason.

The spleen count has fallen markedly as will be seen from the following figures :

Year.	Per cent of simple enlargement.	Per cent of middle enlargement.	Per cent of large enlargement.
1919	21	17·9	14·8
1925	2·25	7	2·25

Cases of fresh infection are practically unknown.

The Beduin Arabs who do all the carrying trade between the Oases and the Nile Valley previously only came into Siwa in the day and retired before sun-set to the more salubrium desert to escape the mosquito. Now they sleep in the village square.

The birth rate now annually exceeds the death rate, a thing quite new in the recent history of Siwa. 10,000 fish of the cypronodon variety were desptached to Siwa and stocked in a well ready for transfer to the drains, but unfortunately, a great percentage died. The Department, therefore, contemplates breeding this fish there.

Baharia :

At Bawiti, there was Ein Bishu with an abundant output exceeding the cultivation requirements at the end of the summer, thus inundating a large area and causing a large *birka* which was a prolific source of mosquito breeding. This increase usually took place in Spetember and October gradually diminished until it finally disappeared at the close of Spring. It has been dealt with by the construction of a main drain running to the South with three branch drains connected with low-lying areas. Length of this system is 2,300 metres and cost L.E. 90.

KHARGA :

A gang is employed at Kharga for maintaining the drains in this town. These drains are working satisfactorily, but some of the manholes of the Ein Sheikh Drain were menaced by sand dunes and were therefore repaired. This Ein Sheikh Drain was also extended for 20 metres ; all these works cost L.E. 50.

Parts of the pipes of Biukhra and Scott's *birka* drains for a distance of 150 metres were renewed at a cost of L.E. 160.

The syncronization of rice growing round Khraga is still in force. The total length of drains constructed in this Oases is 5,209 metres and some of them are covered.

The result of the measures, as indicated by the number of malaria cases met with, has been very satisfactory.

DAKHLA :

In Dakhla, only palliative measures were possible, on account of the large number of *birkas* to be dealt with and their extensive areas and the fact that drainage is impossible owing to the nature of the levels. To fill them in would cost an enormous amount.

Quinine was therefore, put freely at the disposal of the villagers, and patients are being treated in the hospital. Small *birkas* were filled in and irrigation and drinking channels were kept clean by the inhabitants.

Treatment of patients and quinine are being resumed freely in all the villages of the Oases.

Provincial Towns.

The Anti-Malaria Commission has assigned this year, a sum of L.E. 3,000 for malaria projects in the towns of Damanhour, Tanta, Simbellawain, and Mansoura.

Damanhour and Tanta L.E. 1,700+900 contributed to by the Mill-owners.

Simbellawain L.E. 957 and Mansoura L.E. 55.

Nothing could be done at Damanhour as no solution could be arrived at in connection with the mill-owners rights to take water from the Canal and discharge into the drain referred to in last year's report.

No work was done in the other towns as the Municipalities Section which is charged with Anti-Malaria projects in the Provincial Towns had no opportunity of undertaking these works. It is hoped that these will be finished during next year.

A new spleen count has been made in the following towns in order to measure the amount of success obtained.

The result is shown herebelow :—

Town.	Per cent of E.S. before taking measures.	Per cent of E.S. after taking measures.
Benha	16·5	0·7
Shibin el Kom	9·09	—
Damanhur	7·	3·
Zagazig	8·9	0·9

Rural Districts.

GEBEL EL ASFAR.

This is the most important rural district on which the Department concentrated its attention during this year, owing in the first place to its being highly infected and secondly to its being close to Cairo. A sum of L.E. 3,270 was therefore, allotted for this area for cutting the drain referred to in last year's report. This work has been completed and the results were extremely satisfactory as it has completely abolished the *birkas* from which the menace emanated.

Other large areas of marshy lands situated to the North of the Industrial School were also dried besides the Samhan area which lies inside the ground of the Lunatic Asylum.

A marked decrease in the level of the subsoil water under the farm and its neighbouring areas has resulted, thus improving both the agricultural and health conditions in this district.

The work has been extremely successful as the number of malaria cases has considerably decreased and fresh infections rarely occur.

The number of cases reported in December 1925 was 35, all recurrent as compared with 204 in December 1924. The drain previously referred to was completed in November 1925. The disease has disappeared from the Lunatic Asylum and anopheles are now very rarely met with in the whole area.

A Medical Officer was detailed by the Department all the year round. He was supplied with sufficient quantities of quinine and tonics for the purpose of eradicating malaria parasites from the blood of the affected persons.

The Department has also recommended to the Main Drainage Department to establish a wood of Eucalyptus or Camphor on the ground of the dried *birka* in order to maintain the result obtained by the establishment of the drain.

It remains now to construct the embankment at the edge of the cultivation, as already recommended by the Committee which was formed for this area, in order to prevent any possibility of surface drainage so as to avoid possible pollution of the Belbeis agricultural drain.

All persons who leave this district for the interior are being traced for observation and treatment.

The Department has also requested the Irrigation Department to study the whole district so as to prepare a scheme for dealing wih other *birkas* and marshes situated in it. This project is now in the hands of the Irrigation Department.

BORULLOS.

Malaria appeared at Baltîm about the end of 1924 and the necessary investigations were duly carried out for the mosquito breeding grounds.

It appeared from these investigations that the soil is sandy with scattered sand dunes and the subsoil water lies at a depth of 50 centimetres only. The surface of the land remains damp throughout the year because of the high level of infiltration water, and of the heavy rains in this district.

To get rid of the high level of the subsoil water as well as the saltness of the land, the people are in the habit of cutting numerous shallow dead end drains amid the cultivation, especially in the palm groves, in which these drains are only about 10 metres distant and most of them have no access with each other. This state of affairs is aggravated by the large number of ditches dug for irrigation purposes. These all, form prolific breeding grounds.

The percentage of spleen count is high as shown here-below :—

Baltîm	17·6	Sahil Bahari	20·3
Sahil Kibli	20·9	El Rob	27·
El Hammad	54·2		

The P.H.D. has suggested to the Ministry of Public Works to deal with the matter by cutting drains in order to lower the level of the subsoil water and the question is still under study by the Irrigation people.

All necessary measures have been taken such as putting quinine freely at the disposal of the inhabitants and distributing it periodically to the gaffirs and policemen. All facilities were provided for protecting the inhabitants against the disease and treatment of the infected persons.

DERR.

No recurrence of the disease has occurred in any locality in this markaz. The work of keeping the wells and *sakias* clean and stocking them with fish has been maintained.

Old disused *sakias* and wells have been filled in by a gang especially employed by the Department.

7,080 fish of the *bolti* variety fished from the river by a ferry boat, which was hired for this purpose, have been put in 783 wells and *sakias*.

A new spleen count has been made in order to ascertain the degree of success obtained in this connection and the results are completely satisfactory as shown hereafter.

Village.	Per cent E. S. in 1920 during Epidemic.	Per cent E. S. in 1925.
Addindan	54	6·6
Kastal	70	6·6
Ballana	46	6·0
Ferrik...	80	1·9
Tosski Gharb	11	2·4
Ebrim...	56	10·7
Abu Handal	60	2·0
Korosko	62	6·0

Quinine is being distributed freely to the inhabitants.

EDKU.

About the end of September 1925, an epidemic of malaria appeared in this area. The necessary investigations were duly made from which it was found that the breeding grounds consist of excavations, drains, *birkas*, etc.

The land in its region is sandy and unlevelled with sand dunes every where and the subsoil water is at a very short distance from the surface of the level lands. The most dangerous area was found to be the eastern portion of Lake Edku which lies in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, it is only a matter of 10 centimetres deep and its water is mostly fresh, being drainage water, from the agricultural land in Behera.

It is wholly covered with a very thick growth of vegetation, which the people intentionally grow for the purpose of attracting the fish to it, this causing it to be a very dangerous anopheles breeding ground. There are in addition, some large *birkas* full of infiltration water.

The spleen count is 33 per cent and almost all the inhabitants were attacked by the disease. Some of the cases were of the malignant type, a fact which was confirmed bacteriologically.

Due attention was given to this area, as a special Medical Officer was stationed there with a temporary hospital for treatment.

The P.H.D. suggested to the Anti-Malaria Commission to deal with the Eastern part of the Lake by the construction of a bank, as was done with a part of the Menzala Lake.

The Commission agreed to this proposal and passed the question to the Irrigation Department for study.

ABU KIR AND MAAMOURA.

About the end of July 1925, the Department received a complaint from the Inspector General of Irrigation regarding the spread of mosquitoes at Tolombat Station, Abu-Kir.

The breeding grounds in this area comprise dead end canals and drains and E.S.R. borrowpits situated along the E.S.R. line to Alexandria which are full of stagnant water with thick growth of vegetation. There is in addition, a private irrigation channel.

The amount required for the filling in of this area, has been estimated by the Irrigation Department at L.E. 2565, of which the Municipality would bear L.E. 1,200 for filling in the borrow-pits stretched along the road leading from Soida Bridge to the Royal Montazah palace on account of the decision of Alexandria Municipality to widen this street.

The remaining sum will be sufficient for the E.S.R. borrowpits and the private water course referred to above.

The E.S.R. borrowpits have been included in their programme for the coming year.

SAFT EL ENAB.

A sum of L.E. 350 was previously allotted in last year's budget and put under the disposal of the 3rd Section Irrigation Inspector for remodelling some of the irrigation channels round this village, but the project was reconsidered by the said Inspectorate, which stated to the Commission that its execution will not ameliorate the present state of affairs.

That Inspectorate has, therefore, planned a new project estimated to cost L.E. 4,325, of which a sum of L.E. 2,300 was assigned for expropriation purposes. Only L.E. 600 were spent owing to noncompletion of formalities dealing with expropriation.

On the whole, malaria problems in the rural districts require a long time and considerable expenditure and the radical solution is to be found in large and costly projects of drainage which will have to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department in their order of agricultural importance.

The scheme laid down for combating Malaria in these zones entails the taking of the necessary measures in each zone, the condition of which requires special attention for any reason, such as the spread af the disease.

The Ministry of Finance has circulated instructions to the various Departments at the request of the Department, to avoid the creation of borrow-pits on undertaking public works or remodelling of Irrigation channels, whether the work is to be carried out by the Department itself or through a contractor, more especially when the works in question are in close proximity to centres of population.

Other Rural Districts.

Investigations were also carried out in other localities, such as Salmia, Foa District, where there are large areas of *birkas* and it was recommended to the Public Works Ministry to deal with these *birkas* by draining into the neighbouring drains and also at Sa-el Hagar, Kafr el Zayat District, where there is a large *birka* possessed by the Antiquities Department and the Anti-Malaria Commission was requested to deal with it by filling-in from a hill situated in its vicinity.

The work is expected to be done next year.

E.S.R. Borrow-pits :

In addition to the above-mentioned work performed by the Commission, the E.S.R. have carried out 55000 cubic metres of filling-in at a cost of L.E. 5,000 out of its budget on the filling-in of the following *birkas* situated on its property :—

(1) *Birka* between Ezbet el Nekhl and Marg.
(2) *Birka* close to Kafr el Dawar Station.
(3) *Birka* close to the signal staff resident at Kafr Mesaid.
(4) *Birka* close to the habitations, to the south of Kafr Mesaid station.
(5) *Birka* close to Beni Helal Station.
(6) *Birka* near Rahmania Station from the north.
(7) *Birka* south of Batanon Station, near the station habitations.
(8) *Birka* north of Batanon Station, near the station habitations.
(9) *Birka* at Establ Anter, the filling of which was done by Main Drainage Department.
(10) Numerous *birkas* alongside the Port Said line near Nefisha signal cabin.
(11) *Birka* near Nefisha. Only tenth of the work was done owing to lack of rolling stock.
(12) *Birka* at Abu Sœr.
(13) *Birka* north of Shebin el Kanater Station.

Mosquito Investigations.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Entomological Section, Ministry of Agriculture, completed this work last year and a very interesting detailed report has been published. This report has been supplied to the Medical Societies in Egypt and in other countries. This work has been greatly appreciated by all the various medical services.

It is worthy of mention to state that in page 183 of this report it was referred to Stegomya that it is most frequently found in company with culex pipiens and fairly oftenalone and that there is one rather surprising record of its occurrence in a large pond near houses in company with aedes caspius, anopheles multicolor and culex pusillus.

This is a purely domestic species, always found in close association with man, it readily enters houses, even if it has not passed its entire life cycle within doors, and is often found in railway carriages.

It appears to bite only by day, as it will only bite readily at temperature of 18°c. or higher, and is most active at 28°c.–30°c.

This species transmits yellow fever, dengue and probably filariasis. Egypt is free from yellow fever, and under present conditions of transport is likely to remain so, as the period of incubation of the disease from the time a person is bitten by an infected mosquito, is said to be at most 6 days.

If, however, as is by no means unlikely in the not very distant future, West Africa is linked up with Egypt by aerial transport, the very strictest quarantine regulations will be essential.

The Department intended to start investigations to find out as to whether or not anopheles pharaaonis which is found in abundance on the rice fields is a malaria carrier, but these investigations could not be resumed owing to lack of staff in the Entomological Section for collecting these specimens of mosquito.

Fish Distribution.

Small *bolti* from fresh water and cypronodon from lake Menzela, near Port Said, have been distributed to all *birkas* in the Mudiria towns, Bandars of Districts and Outposts of Lower Egypt. 101 *birkas* and 20 wells have been stocked with 53,944 *bolti* and 40,409 Cypronodon.

FRONTIER DISTRICTS SECTION.

The following statistical tables explain the work performed during 1925 in the Hospitals and public health offices of the Frontier Districts.

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF IN AND OUT-PATIENTS IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS HOSPITALS. (*Marsa Matruh, A'miria, Sidi Barrani, Sallum, Dakhla, Kharga and Arish Hospitals*).

Months.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	New cases.	Old cases.	Total.
January	144	6	145	2,156	2.252	4,408
February	182	3	157	2,262	2.489	6,751
March	154	1	142	2,272	2.488	4,760
April	142	3	162	2,076	2,085	4,161
May	173	1	157	3,124	3,106	6,230
June	139	1	160	2,908	2.911	5,819
July	182	5	166	2,785	2.518	5,303
August	184	4	187	3,817	3,359	7,176
September	178	3	182	3,069	3,768	6,837
October	137	4	133	3,054	3,850	6,904
November	135	3	138	3,529	3,905	7,434
December	149	2	143	2,812	3,500	6,312
TOTAL	1,899	36	1,872	33,864	36,231	70,095

TABLE II.—IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN 1925 IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS HOSPITALS (SEE TABLE I).

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Remaining from last year	32	11	43
Admitted during present year	1,628	271	1,899
TOTAL	1,660	282	1,942
Cured...	1,245	185	1,430
Uncured	357	85	442
Died	25	11	36
TOTAL	1,627	281	1,908
Remaining till 31 December 1925	33	1	34

TABLE III.—PATIENTS TREATED IN THE IN AND OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENTS OF THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS HOSPITALS DURING 1925.

Patients.	No. of patients admitted of their own accord.	No. of Police cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of police men and Ghaffirs.	Total.	No. of days of treatment.
In-patients	1,550	140	15	194	1,899	17,643
Out-patients	66,750	693	641	2,011	70,095	—
Total... ...	68,300	833	656	2,205	71,994	—

TABLE IV.—RESEARCHES.

No. of Cases.				No. of cases examined by (X) Ray.	No. of cases of which specimens were taken and sent to labor.	No. of cases microscopically examined.	Other pathological researches.
Erysipelas.		Tetanus.					
On admission to Hospital.	During treatment.	On admission to Hospital.	During treatment.				
13	154	—	—	1	18	352	—

TABLE V.—VENEREAL DISEASES IN 1925.

MONTHS.	Total of In and Out-patients.	Out-patients.						In-patients.						606 or 914 Injections	Mercury Injections.	Microscopical researches.	
		Syphilis.					Gonorrhœa.	Syphilis.					Gonorrhœa.			Reaction.	Wassermann.
		No. of Cases.	Primary.	Secondary.	Tertiary.	Hereditary.		No. of Cases.	Primary.	Secondary.	Tertiary.	Hereditary.					
January ...	37	28	17	7	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	19	—	—
February ...	40	31	20	8	3	—	1	7	—	4	3	—	1	48	46	—	1
March	28	22	12	6	3	1	1	4	—	2	2	—	1	36	37	—	—
April	19	10	6	2	1	1	2	6	1	—	2	3	1	15	13	—	—
May	25	17	9	4	3	1	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	16	25	—	—
June	19	13	5	5	2	1	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	30	16	—	—
July	19	11	6	2	3	—	2	3	1	1	—	1	3	12	37	—	—
August ...	89	58	46	5	7	—	21	6	1	3	2	—	4	19	8	—	—
September ...	71	53	36	13	3	1	11	6	1	2	3	—	1	38	21	—	—
October ...	51	44	25	6	13	—	1	4	—	2	2	—	2	19	22	—	—
November ...	71	41	28	4	9	—	25	1	—	1	—	—	4	14	14	—	—
December ...	66	33	18	10	5	—	22	8	—	6	2	—	3	13	36	—	—
TOTAL ...	535	361	228	72	55	6	97	52	8	23	16	5	25	272	294	—	1

TABLE VI.—OPERATIONS.

NATURE.	No.	NATURE.	No.
Amputations	24	Gastro-enterostomy	—
Excision of neck Glands...	4	Appendectomy	19
„ breast „	—	Splenectomy	—
„ goitre	—	Hysterectomy	—
Tumours. Malignant 13	32	Ovariotomy	—
Tumours. Non „ 19		Liver abscess	—

TABLE VI.—OPERATIONS (*continued*).

NATURE.	No.	NATURE.	No.
Incision of gall-bladder	—	Hydrocele	2
Herniotomy. Inguinal	5	Hæmatocele	—
Herniotomy. Femoral...	—	Excision of part of rib	2
Herniotomy. Ventral...	37	Plastic operations	2
Other Operations	333	Mastoidotomy	—
Piles. Whiteheads	2	Grafting operations...	—
Piles. Ligature	6	Other important operations	92
Fistulas. Rectal	1		
Fistulas. Urinary	—	TOTAL	562
Vesico-vaginal vistulas	—	Operations healed by first intention ...	119
Perineotomy	—	Septic operations	29
Suprapubic-Cystostomy. For excision of prostate	—	Deaths after operations	5
Suprapubic-Cystostomy. For extraction of vesical calculus.	1	„ due to anæsthetics	—

OPERATIONS PERFORMED UNDER ANAESTHETICS.

Out-patients.	In-patients.	
	Minor Oper.	Major Oper.
123	305	134

TABLE VII.—LABORATORY.

Nature of examination.	Examination performed in Hospital.		Examination performed in Laboratory.		Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.	
Sputum for tuberculoses	12	10	1	5	28
Urine for Cylinders	11	142		—	153
Urine for Bilharzial ova	20	13	—	—	33
Secretion from the Urethra	8	—	—	—	8
Blenorrhagia from the cervix uteri	—	—	—	—	—
Urine for Bilharzial ova	19	—	—	—	19
Urine for Ankylostomiasis ova	42	—	—	—	42
Urine for Ascaris ova	127	—	—	—	127
Urine for Amœbic ova	14	—	—	—	14
Blood for examination of corpuscles	—	—	—	—	—
Blood for malaria parasites	39	14	6	21	80

TABLE VIII.—ANNUAL RETURN OF SICK TREATED IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS HOSPITALS IN 1925.

SECTIONS.	EXISTING.			ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.						DIED.		REMAINING.		
						CURED.		RELIEVED.		NO IMPROVEMENT.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MEDICAL :—																
Alimentary :																
Diseases of Stomach	—	—	—	12	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuber. Peritonitis	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	4	118	2	103	1	12	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	7
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver	1	—	1	6	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2
Other Diseases	3	2	5	29	4	24	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
Respiratory :																
Pneumonia	1	—	1	17	4	10	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	5
Phthisis	1	—	1	15	5	—	—	10	4	4	1	—	—	2	—	2
Pleurisy	—	—	—	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases	2	—	2	96	3	76	1	74	—	3	—	1	1	4	—	4
Circulatory :																
Heart	—	—	—	15	2	3	1	6	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	2
Other Diseases	—	—	—	5	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Urinary :																
Nephritis	1	—	1	12	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	21	7	13	6	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Blood :																
Spleen	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Diseases	—	—	—	7	2	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Nervous :																
Brain	4	—	4	7	3	—		6	3	2	—	1	—	1	3	4
Spinal Cord	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Diseases	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Constitutional :																
Rheumatism	—	—	—	23	2	15	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Diabetes	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Senility	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	1	—	1	9	7	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Parasitic:																		
Malaria	1	1	2	73	4	55	4	15	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	2		
Ankylostomiasis	—	—	—	34	—	28	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pellagra	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poisoning:																		
Alcohol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Poisons	—	—	—	21	1	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lunatics	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	3		
Other Medical Diseases	1	—	1	152	26	121	5	14	1	1	2	1	—	16	9	25		
SURGICAL:—																		
Fractures:																		
Simple	2	—	2	14	6	8	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	7		
Compound	1	2	3	8	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	4		
Tumours:																		
Malignant	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Non-Malignant	1	—	1	11	—	9	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Traumatic Injuries	5	—	5	82	1	66	—	16	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	3		
Burns	—	—	—	15	7	10	3	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	2		
Bilharziasis	2	—	2	77	—	62	—	11	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Fistula in Ano	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Liver Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hernia	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1		
Hæmorrhoids	—	—	—	42	—	32	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6		
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vesical Calculus	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Surgical Diseases	17	5	22	248	40	186	33	59	9	6	2	2	—	12	1	13		
OPHTHALMIC	13	4	17	219	93	163	83	39	3	1	1	—	—	19	10	29		
SKIN DISEASES	—	—	—	18	2	11	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4		
VENEREAL:—																		
Syphilis	11	2	13	69	15	31	4	33	10	5	—	—	—	11	7	18		
Gonorrhœa	5	—	5	20	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
MIDWIFERY	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
GYNÆCOLOGICAL DISEASES	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—		
RELATIVES ACCOMPANYING PATIENTS	—	—	—	3	14	2	8	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES OCCURING IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

Vaccination.			Percentage of infantile Mortality.			Infantile Mortality.			Deaths.				Births.			Population.
Total.	Unrelieved.	Successful.	Rate of those from 1 to 10 years.	Rates of those under one year.		1–10 Year.	0–1 Year.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	Total.	Foreigners.	Egyptians.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	Total.	Foreigners.	Egyptians.	
			to Deaths.	to Deaths.	to Births.											
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.											
3,465	313	3,152	31·3	30·4	13·4	533	519	9	1,701	13	1,688	20·5	3,874	6	3,868	189,075

OPERATIONS.								From 1st January 1925 to 31/12/1925.			From 1st January 1924 to 31/12/1924.			Number of Beds in Hospitals.
From 1st January 1925 to 31 December 1925.				From 1st January 1924 to 31 December 1924.										
Total.	Unrelieved.	Improved.	Successful.	Total.	Unrelieved.	Improved.	Successful.	Total.	No. of Out-patients.	No. of In-patients.	Total.	No. of Out-patients.	No. of In-patients.	
562	12	41	509	628	1	57	570	72,037	70,095	1,942	68,703	66,771	1,932	103

No. of Infectious diseases cases occuring during the period from 1st January 1925 to 31 December 1925.								No. of Infectious diseases cases occuring during the period from 1st January 1924 to 31 December 1924.							
Ophthalmic Diseases.	Syphilis.	Infectious Diseases.						Ophthalmic Diseases.	Syphilis.	Infectious Diseases.					
		Relapsing Fever.	Typhus.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Malaria.			Relapsing Fever.	Typhus.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Malaria.
4,674	383	—	1	10	40	75	68	733	12,168	304	—	21	5	3	119	7	777

Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the Year 1925.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1925 was 818,500 consisting of 748,734 Egyptians and 69,766 Foreigners.

The District distribution of the population has been calculated as follows :—

District.	Population.	
Mûsky	25,200	
Bâb el Sha'rîya	70,000	
Ezbekîya	60,500	
'Abdin	63,600	
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	
Helwân	11,900	(43,150)*
Khalifa	58,400	
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	
Gamâlîya	68,100	
Shubra	90,600	
Bûlâq	101,000	
Old Cairo	34,800	
Wâyli	79,800	
Total Cairo City	818,500	(849,750)*

* This total includes all the villages of Helwân district whose registration centre is at Giza but which are dealt with by this Inspectorate for all Health purposes with the exception of births and deaths.

This population was estimated by the Statistical Department at 31, 250 making the total for Cairo 849, 750 and it is on this total that our Zymotic Charts are based.

(*b*) Births.

During 1925, 41,195 births occurred in Cairo. The annual birth-rate was, therefore, 50·3 per thousand of population, as compared with 51·6 in the previous year. Of this total, 40,578 were native and 617 foreign births.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1925, the mean annual birth-rate was 51·2, the highest rate during that period being 53·5 in 1922 and the lowest in 1921 being 48·2 per thousand of population.

The highest district birth-rate in 1925 was in Shubra where there were 61·4 births per thousand of population whilst the lowest rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 33·4.

Still births.—During 1925, 1,153 children were born dead, of these 1,138 were of Egyptian Parentage and 15 were Foreigners. This gives a rate of 2·8 still-births per hundred births which is the same as in the previous year.

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

District.	1925		1924		1923	
	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.
Mûsky	991	39·3	957	38·4	1,003	40·8
Bâb el Sha'riya	3,382	48·3	3,435	50·0	3,482	51·6
Ezbekiya	2,024	33·4	2,126	35·5	2,142	36·2
Darb el Ahmar	3,152	43·5	3,292	46·0	3,302	46·9
'Abdin	2,330	36·6	2,338	37·2	2,455	39·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	4,158	50·6	4,208	52·1	4,073	51·2
Helwân	430	36·1	443	37·9	432	37·2
Khalifa	3,092	52·9	3,233	56·4	3,254	58·0
Gamâliya	3,491	51·3	3,529	52·8	3,527	53·7
Shubra	5,564	61·4	5,219	58·9	5,014	57·8
Bûlâq	6,132	60·7	6,429	65·1	6,404	66·1
Old Cairo	2,106	60·5	2,178	63·7	2,246	66·8
Wâyli	4,343	54·4	4,153	53·0	3,975	51·6
Total Cairo City ...	41,195	50·3	41,540	51·6	41,309	52·2

(c) Deaths.

During 1925 a total of 31,015 deaths occurred in Cairo. Of these, however, 699 were deaths of non-residents, leaving 30,316 for Cairo proper.

This gives an annual death-rate of 37 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 33·7 for 1924 and 35·6 for 1923.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual death-rate was 34·3 per thousand of population with a maximum during this period of 37·0 in 1925 and a minimum of 30·8 in 1921.

The lowest mortality occurred in Ezbekîya with a death-rate of 25·1 per thousand of population as against 25·0 per thousand in 1924 and 25·9 in 1923 also in Ezbekîya.

The highest district mortality was in Old Cairo with a death-rate of 56·0 per thousand of population as compared with 45·7 in 1924 and 49·0 in 1923.

Out of the total number of 30,316 for Cairo proper, 29,725 were deaths of Egyptians and 591 of Foreigners.

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

District.	1925		1924		1923	
	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
Mûsky	674	25·7	666	26·7	694	28·2
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,394	34·2	2,104	30·6	2,327	34·5
Ezbekiya	1,550	25·6	1,495	25·0	1,532	25·9
Darb el Ahmar	2,275	31·4	2,243	31·4	2,260	32·1
'Abdin	1,775	27·9	1,649	26·2	1,734	27·9
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,837	34·5	2,569	31·8	2,608	32·8
Helwân	318	26·7	279	23·8	318	27·4
Khalifa	2,378	40·7	2,134	37·2	2,091	37·3
Gamâliya	2,353	34·5	2,261	33·8	2,454	37·5
Shubra	3,816	42·1	3,274	36·9	3,192	36·8
Bûlâq	4,899	48·5	4,176	42·3	4,586	47·3
Old Cairo	1,950	56·0	1,562	45·7	1,645	49·0
Wâyli	3,124	39·1	2,709	34·5	2,715	35·2
Total Cairo City	30,316	37·0	27,121	33·7	28,156	35·6

Chart I, shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1920–1924 with the weekly deaths for 1925.

(*d*) Infantile Mortality.

9,866 children under one year of age died during 1925 giving an infantile mortality-rate of 239 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 240 in 1924 and 230 in 1923.

In addition there were, in various public institutions, 98 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual infantile mortality-rate was 233 per thousand births.

The highest rate during this period was 240 in 1924 and the lowest 220 in 1921.

As regards the various districts of the city, the lowest infantile mortality-rate occurred in Mûski with 161 infantile deaths per thousand births.

Of the 9,866 deaths of children under the age of one year occurring in 1925, 9,794 were deaths of Egyptian infants and 72 of Foreigners.

Table III.—District Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.

District.	1925	1924	1923
Mûsky	161	201	206
Bâb el Sha'rîya	231	220	219
Ezbekîya	197	193	181
Darb el Ahmar	219	243	234
'Abdîn	215	216	215
Saiyeda Zeinab	210	221	185
Helwân	205	160	236
Khalîfa	235	251	235
Gamalîya	225	227	231
Shubra	250	248	229
Bûlâq	281	275	264
Old Cairo	363	290	295
Wâyli	225	242	226
Total Cairo City	239	240	230

Chart II, shows the infantile death-rates for 1925 as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean weekly rates for the period 1920–1924 per hundred births.

Chart III, shows the principal causes of infantile mortality in 1925.

Chart IV, shows the relationship between infantile mortality from diarrhœa and temperature.

The temperature curves shown are two, the minimum temperature and the average maximum temperature. (*See* the note on Summer Diarrhœa in Infancy in the Inspectorate's Report of 1923).

Table IV, Comparative Mid-year Population and Vital Statistics of Cairo from 1911–1925.

Table V, Population and Vital Statistics of the various Districts of Cairo for 1925.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO, 1911 TO 1925.

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
1925	818,500	30,316	37·0	9,866	239	41,195	50·3

TABLE V.—THE POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1925.

DISTRICT.	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	25,200	647	25·7	991	39·3	160	161
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	2,394	34·2	3,382	48·3	783	231
Ezbekiya	60,500	1,550	25·6	2,024	33·4	399	197
'Abdîn	63,600	1,775	27·9	2,330	36·6	501	215
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	2,837	34·5	4,158	50·6	874	210
Khalifa	58,400	2,378	40·7	3,092	52·9	727	235
Helwân	11,900	318	26·7	430	36·1	88	205
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	2,275	31·4	3,152	43·5	690	219
Gamâliya	68,100	2,353	34·5	3,491	51·3	787	225
Shubra...	90,600	3,816	42·1	5,564	61·4	1,391	250
Bûlâq	101,000	4,899	48·5	6,132	60·7	1,723	281
Old Cairo	34,800	1,950	56·0	2,106	60·5	764	363
Wâyli	79,800	3,124	39·1	4,343	54·4	979	225
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	818,500	30,316	37·0	41,195	50·3	9,866	239

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1925 was 6,044 which includes 225 cases coming from outside Cairo, so that, the total for Cairo proper was 5,819 as compared with 4,068 in 1924.

Out of this total 3,546 with a mortality of 1,328 were cases belonging to the eight principal diseases. The remainder includes 1,272 cases of Influenza, 318 of Chicken-pox, 401 of Whooping Cough, 168 of Mumps, 26 of Tetanus, 48 of Puerperal Fever, 2 of Malta Fever and 38 of Rabies.

The rate per thousand of population for the eight principal diseases was 4,172 as compared with 2,623 in 1924 while the ratio of deaths to cases was 37·4 per cent as against 30·4 per cent in the previous year. *See* Tables VI, VII, (with Fig. 1) VIII and IX.

Small-pox.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1925 was 21 as against 205 cases in the previous year.

The rate of cases per thousand of population was 0·024.

There were 2 deaths from this disease. The death-rate per thousand of population was 0.002 and the ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 9·5 per cent.

See Table X, (with Fig. II) and Chart V.

Out of the 21 cases recorded this year, 14 occurred in Helwân District in a village called Ezbet el Walda.

The disease was introduced from Ayat Markaz, Giza Mudîrîya.

Incidence of Small-pox cases according to ages :—

Under one year	1
From 1 to 5 years	2
„ 5 to 10 „	2
„ 10 to 15 „	4
„ 15 to 25 „	8
„ 25 up	4
TOTAL	21

An analysis of the incidence of Small-pox in Cairo during the past 16 years is interesting as it shows a tendency to the 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 1920 ; and 1924. The year 1916 constitutes an exception.

Cases occurred in Cairo during the past 16 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
1925	21

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1925.

YEAR.	Eight Principal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total Number of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from Eight Principal Diseases.	Ratio of Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rates of Eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Eight Principal Diseases to Cases recorded.
							Per cent.
1914	2,878	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
1925	3,546	2,273	5,819	1,328	4·172	1·562	37·4

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	47	1·865	9	0·357	19·1
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	195	2.785	78	1·114	40·0
Ezbekiya	60,500	223	3·685	43	0·710	19·3
'Abdîn	63,600	248	3·899	55	0·864	22·2
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	414	5·042	125	1·522	30·2
Khalifa	58,400	250	4.280	140	2·397	56·0
Helwân	43,150	211	4·889	25	0·579	11·8
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	168	2·317	62	0·855	36·9
Gamâliya	68,100	104	1·527	38	0·558	36·5
Shubra	90,600	529	5·838	238	2·593	44·4
Bûlâq...	101,000	463	4·584	274	2·712	59·2
Old Cairo	34,800	145	4·166	88	2·528	60·7
Wâyli	79,800	549	6·879	156	1·954	28·4
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	3,546	4·172	1,328	1·562	37·4

Table VIII.—Infectious Disease in 1925.

Estimated mid-year population in { 1921=794,225. 1922=807,090. 1923=821,230. 1924=834,870. 1925=849,750.

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	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
	1925	21	0·024	2	0·002	9·5
Measles	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
	1925	1,486	1·748	662	0·779	44·5
Scarlet fever	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	—	—	—
	1925	45	0·052	3	0·003	6·7
Diphtheria	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
	1925	872	1·026	299	0·351	34·3
Typhoid fever	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
	1925	1,073	1·262	327	0·384	30·5
Typhus fever	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
	1925	38	0·044	31	0·036	81·6
Relapsing fever	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	—	—	—
	1925	2	0·002	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	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
	1925	9	0·010	4	0·004	44·4
Totals	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
	1925	3,546	4·172	1,328	1·562	37·4

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1925.

DISTRICT.	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	25,200	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	3	1	—	13	2	12	4	47	9
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	64	14	—	—	34	12	94	51	195	78
Ezbekiya	60,500	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	115	20	5	—	45	8	54	13	223	43
'Abdîn	63,600	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	98	19	12	1	78	21	57	14	248	55
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	105	22	3	—	110	35	191	66	414	125
Khalifa	58,400	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	11	62	37	3	—	78	44	95	47	250	140
Helwân	43,150	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	45	7	2	—	73	14	76	4	211	25
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	54	15	—	—	39	15	72	31	168	62
Gamâliya	68,100	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	36	14	1	—	32	10	30	10	104	38
Shubra	90,600	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	10	100	19	5	1	124	39	288	166	529	235
Bûlâq	101,000	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	127	89	3	—	82	40	249	144	463	274
Old Cairo	34,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	47	29	—	—	43	21	54	37	145	88
Wâyli	79,800	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	200	39	10	1	121	38	214	75	549	156
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	849,750	21	2	2	—	9	4	38	31	1,073	327	45	3	872	299	1,486	662	3,546	1,328
Extra-urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases		5	1	—	—	2	—	5	1	88	11	—	—	19	3	8	—	127	17
TOTALS		26	3	2	—	11	4	43	32	1,161	338	45	3	891	302	1,494	662	3,673	1,345

TABLE X.—SMALL-POX CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	2	0·028	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	60,500	1	0·016	—	—	—
'Abdîn	63,600	2	0·031	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	1	0·012	1	0·012	100·0
Khalifa	58,400	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	43,150	14	0·324	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	68,100	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	90,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	101,000	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	79,800	1	0·012	1	0·012	100·0
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	21	0·024	2	0·002	9·5

Measles.

The total number of cases recorded in 1925 was 1,486 as against 175 in 1924 and 1,418 in 1923. This gives a rate of 1·748 per thousand of population.

There were 662 deaths from this disease, 623 of which were diagnosed after death. The death rate per thousand of population was 0·779 whilst the ratio of deaths to cases *notified* was 44.5%.

See Table XI, (with Fig. III) and Chart VI.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 45 cases notified during the year 1925 as compared with 82 cases in 1924. This gives a rate of 0·052 per thousand of population.

There were 3 deaths of this disease. The death-rate per thousand of population was therefore 0·003, whilst the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 6·7%.

Of the total number of cases 17 were Natives the others being 3 French, 6 Italians, 8 English, 4 Jews, 3 Greeks, 2 Syrians, 1 Swiss and 1 Russian.

See Table XII, (Fig. IV) and Chart VII.

Diphtheria.

The total number of cases recorded in 1925 was 872 as compared with 711 in 1924 and 619 in 1923. This gives a rate of 1·026 per thousand of population. The total number of deaths was 299 giving a death-rate of 0·351 per thousand of population and a ratio of 34·3 per hundred cases notified.

Out of the total deaths 189 were found dead. The highest case rate occurred in Helwân being 1,691 per thousand of population.

See Table XIII, (Fig. V) and Chart VIII.

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1925 was 1,073 as against 901 in 1924 and 969 in 1923.

The case-rate for the year was therefore 1·262 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from this disease was 327 of which 237 were found dead.

The death-rate was 0·384 per thousand of population and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 30·5 per hundred.

The highest case-rate occurred in Wâyli being 2·506 per thousand of population. *See* Table XIV, (Fig. VI) and Chart IX.

The cases are distributed as follows :—

Natives	827	Swiss	8
Jews	56	Austrians	3
Armenians	17	Belgian	1
Spanish	2	Greeks	21
English	13	Dutch	1
Italians	43	Maltese	3
Germans	5	Swedish	1
Syrians	48	Other Foreigners	7
French	17		

A further analysis shows that the 1,073 cases are divided as follows :—

983 cases occurred in 983 separate families.
70 ,, ,, in 35 families, (*i.e.* 2 in one family).
6 ,, ,, in 2 ,, (*i.e.* 3 in ,,).
4 ,, ,, in 1 family, (*i.e.* 4 in ,,).
10 ,, ,, in 2 families, (*i.e.* 5 in ,,).

That is to say that out of 1,073 cases occurring in 1,023 families only 50 may have contracted the disease as contacts.

Typhus.

The total number of cases recorded during the year was 38 which is the lowest total during the last 12 years. The case-rate per thousand of population was 0·044.

28 cases were diagnosed after death.

The total number of deaths was 31 giving a death-rate of 0·036 per thousand of population and a ratio of deaths to cases notified of 81·6 per cent.

The highest case-rate was in Khalîfa with 0·188 per thousand of population.

See Table XV, (Fig. VII) and Chart X.

Relapsing Fever.

There were only 2 cases notified this year and no deaths, as compared with 1 case in 1924. *See* Table XVI, (Fig. VIII) and Chart XI.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

There were 9 cases of this disease during the year as compared with 8 cases in 1924 and 12 cases in 1923.

The number of deaths was 4. The case and death-rates therefore were 0·010 and 0·004 respectively per thousand of population.

Out of the total number of cases 4 were diagnosed after death.

See Table XVII, (Fig. IX) and Chart XII.

Puerperal Fever.

The toal number of cases from Puerperal Fever during 1925 was 48 as compared with 52 in 1924. The number of deaths from this disease was 39.

The death-rate of Puerperal Fever was therefore 0·045 per thousand of population or 0·946 per thousand births.

There were besides, 40 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement.

The causes of these 40 deaths are given as : hæmorrhage 7, nephritis 2, difficult labour 4, eclampsia 8, pneumonia 4, peritonitis 1, septicæmia 2, abortion 2, uræmia 2, insanity 1, heart disease 1, typhoid 1, tuberculosis 1, pyæmia 2, epilepsy 2.

If these 40 deaths be added to the number of deaths of Puerperal Fever, the death-rate due to child-birth will be 0·092 per thousand of population or 1·917 per thousand births.

See Table XVIII.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	12	0·476	4	0·158	33·3
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	94	1·342	51	0·728	54·2
Ezbekiya	60,500	54	0·892	13	0·214	24·1
'Abdin	63,600	57	0·896	14	0·220	24·6
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	191	2·326	66	0·803	34·5
Khalifa	58,400	95	1·626	47	0·804	49·5
Helwân	43,150	76	1·761	4	0·927	5·3
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	72	0·993	31	0·427	43·0
Gamâliya	68,100	30	0·440	10	0·146	33·3
Shubra	90,600	288	3·178	166	1·832	57·6
Bûlâq	101,000	249	2·465	144	1·425	57·8
Old Cairo	34,800	54	1·551	37	1·063	68·5
Wâyli	79,800	214	2·681	75	0·939	35·0
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	849,750	1,486	1·748	662	0·779	44·5

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	1	0·039	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	60,500	5	0·082	—	—	—
'Abdin	63,600	12	0·188	1	0·015	8·3
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	3	0·036	—	—	—
Khalifa	58,400	3	0·051	—	—	—
Helwân	43,150	2	0·046	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	68,100	1	0·014	—	—	—
Shubra	90,600	5	0·055	1	0·011	20·0
Bûlâq	101,000	3	0·029	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	79,800	10	0·125	1	0·012	10·0
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	45	0·052	3	0·003	6·7

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	13	0·515	2	0·079	15.4
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	34	0·485	12	0·171	35·3
Ezbekiya	60,500	45	0·743	8	0·132	17·8
'Abdin	63,600	78	1·226	21	0·330	26·9
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	110	1·339	35	0·426	31·8
Khalifa	58,400	78	1·335	44	0·753	56·4
Helwân	43,150	73	1·691	14	0·324	19·2
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	39	0·537	15	0·206	38·5
Gamâliya	68,100	32	0·469	10	0·146	31·2
Shubra	90,600	124	1·368	39	0·430	31·4
Bûlâq	101,000	82	0·811	40	0·396	48·8
Old Cairo	34,800	43	1·235	21	0·603	48·8
Wâyli	79,800	121	1·516	38	0·476	31·4
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	849,750	872	1.026	299	0·351	34·3

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	20	0·793	3	0·119	15·0
Bâb el Sha'riya...	70'000	64	0·914	14	0·200	21·9
Ezbekîya	60,500	115	1·900	20	0·330	17·4
'Abdîn	63,600	98	1·540	19	0·298	19·4
Saiyeda Zeinab...	82,100	105	1·278	22	0·267	20·9
Khalîfa	58,400	62	1·061	37	0·633	59·7
Helwân	43,150	45	1·042	7	0·162	15·5
Darb el Ahmar...	72,500	54	0·744	15	0·206	27·8
Gamâlîya	68,100	36	0·528	14	0·205	38·9
Shubra	90,600	100	1·103	19	0·209	19·0
Bûlâq...	101,000	127	1·257	89	0·881	70·1
Old Cairo	34,800	47	1·350	29	0·833	61·7
Wâyli...	79,800	200	2·506	39	0·488	19·5
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	1,073	1·262	327	0·384	30·5

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya...	70,000	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	60,500	3	0·049	2	0·033	66·7
'Abdîn...	63,600	1	0·015	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	82,100	3	0·036	1	0.012	33·3
Khalîfa	58,400	11	0·188	11	0·188	100·0
Helwân	43,150	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar...	72,500	2	0·027	1	0·013	50·0
Gamâlîya	68,100	4	0·058	4	0·058	100·0
Shubra	90,600	10	0·110	10	0·110	100·0
Bûlâq	101,000	1	0·009	1	0·009	100·0
Old Cairo	34,800	1	0·028	1	0·028	100·0
Wâyli...	79,800	1	0·012	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	38	0·044	31	0·036	81·6

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING-FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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.
Mûsky	25,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	60,500	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdîn...	63,600	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	82,100	1	0·012	—	—	—
Khalîfa	58,400	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	43,150	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar...	72,500	1	0·013	—	—	—
Gamâlîya	68,100	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	90,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	101,000	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	79,800	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	2	0·002	—	—	—

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	25,200	1	0·039	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	70,000	1	0·014	1	0·014	100·0
Ezbekiya	60,500	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdin	63,600	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	82,100	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	58,400	1	0·017	1	0·017	100·0
Helwân	43,150	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	72,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	68,100	1	0·014	—	—	—
Shubra	90,600	2	0·022	—	—	—
Bûlâq	101,000	1	0·009	—	—	—
Old Cairo	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	79,800	2	0·025	2	0·025	100·0
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	849,750	9	0·010	4	0·044	44·4

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1914–1925.

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	0·016	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
1925	39	40	79	0·946	0·045	1·917	0·092

Influenza.

The total number of cases notified during the year 1925 was 1,272 as against 949 in 1924 and 833 in 1923. This gives a case-rate of 1·496 per thousand of population as against 1·136 in 1924 and 1·014 in 1923.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 108 which gives a death-rate of 0.127 per thousand of population as compared with 0·116 in 1924.

The number of deaths of all Respiratory diseases excluding pulmonary tuberculosis was 5,452, out of which 2,494 were due to pneumonia, 2,854 to bronchitis, 22 to pleurisy and 82 to other respiratory diseases.

Of the 2,494 deaths from pneumonia 1,825 were children up to 5 years of age, 169 from 5 up to 15, 153 from 15 up to 35 and 347 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, 1925.

	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 ...	8	2	46	97	27	July 8...	11	—	49	103
2	„ 14 ...	8	—	36	87	28	„ 15...	8	—	53	105
3	„ 21 ...	12	1	40	85	29	„ 22...	19	6	42	84
4	„ 23 ...	10	—	53	107	30	„ 29...	14	2	51	127
5	February 4 ...	11	1	30	107	31	August 5...	8	1	34	100
6	„ 11 ...	10	1	35	107	32	„ 12...	26	6	45	98
7	„ 18 ...	27	3	59	139	33	„ 19...	22	5	38	94
8	„ 25 ...	26	1	72	150	34	„ 26...	17	5	36	87
9	March 4 ...	36	4	81	157	35	September 2...	11	1	42	83
10	„ 11 ...	42	3	95	191	36	„ 9...	4	—	31	69
11	„ 18 ...	20	—	81	195	37	„ 16...	14	1	22	54
12	„ 25 ...	22	5	73	142	38	„ 23...	12	—	14	44
13	April 1 ...	19	8	70	139	39	„ 30...	11	—	22	51
14	„ 8 ...	12	2	61	138	40	October 7...	17	—	29	57
15	„ 15 ...	9	3	50	118	41	„ 14...	16	—	32	59
16	„ 22 ...	13	5	58	133	42	„ 21...	13	2	29	58
17	„ 29 ...	12	3	48	140	43	„ 28...	11	—	33	65
18	May 6 ...	17	5	53	113	44	November 4...	34	2	21	44
19	„ 13 ...	8	2	52	120	45	„ 11...	63	—	39	77
20	„ 20 ...	11	1	52	132	46	„ 18...	116	3	28	81
21	„ 27 ...	12	3	53	119	47	„ 25...	79	3	51	84
22	June 3 ...	12	1	62	97	48	December 2...	94	2	49	102
23	„ 10 ...	9	—	54	110	49	„ 9...	67	4	47	97
24	„ 17 ...	9	1	79	121	50	„ 16...	76	1	47	102
25	„ 24 ...	13	—	51	105	51	„ 23...	58	—	52	111
26	July 1 ...	11	2	60	126	52	„ 31...	52	7	54	141
							TOTALS	1,272	108	2,494	5,452

Ambulance Service.

During 1925 there were 1,711 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 1,304 in 1924. Of the total, 1,708 journeys were made by the motor ambulance and 3 by the hooded carts.

Vaccinations.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1925 by the District Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 49,002. Of this total 38,537 were primary vaccinations, 38,175 of which were among natives and 362 among foreigners.

The remaining 10,465 were secondary vaccinations against small-pox.

Disinfection Service.

The total number of rooms disinfected during 1925 was 23,810. Of this total, 11,808 were done by the Abbâssiya and 12,002 by the Fum el Khalîg Staff.

This makes an average of 32·3 rooms per day for Abbassîya and 33·9 for Fum el Khalîg.

Of the total of rooms disinfected 12,364 were treated by sublimate, 798 by formalin, 9,980 by izal, 65 by sulphur and 603 by petroleum emulsion. In addition, there were 124,939 articles of clothing removed to the two Stations for disinfection by steam. Of this total 90,255 were disinfected by the Abbassîya and 34,684 by the Fum el Khalîg.

Delousing.

The total number of contacts of Typhus and Relapsing Fever who were deloused during the year was 901 of which 767 males and 134 females.

Death Inquiries.

The total number of uncertified deaths during 1925 which required to be investigated was 19,282 as against 18,090 in 1924. The proportion, therefore, of uncertified deaths to the total Cairo deaths (*i.e.* 30,316) was 63,6 per cent as against 66·7 per cent in 1924.

Out of the total 19,282 uncertified deaths, 12,165 were investigated by the District Medical Officers that is 63·1 per cent, 6,017 or 31·2 per cent were inquired into by the District Qablas, 1,070 or 5·5 per cent by Sanitary Barbers and 30 or 0·1 per cent by the village Dâyas.

The daily average of inquiries was, therefore, 52·9.

The average per day for the Medical Officers was 33·3, for the Qablas 16·5 for the village barbers 2·9 and for the village dâyas 0·08.

In 1925 the largest number of inquiries were made by the Medical Officer of Khalîfa District who investigated 1,637 deaths whilst the Qabla of Bûlâq 1, had the largest record she having made 2,035 inquiries.

See Table XX.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1925.

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	647	200	58	—	—	258	39·9
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,394	986	182	—	—	1,168	48·8
Ezbekiya	1,550	318	96	—	—	414	26·7
'Abdin	1,775	994	155	—	—	1,149	64·7
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,837	1,122	674	—	—	1,796	63·3
Helwân	318	104	56	—	—	160	50·3
Khalîfa	2,378	1,637	294	—	—	1,931	81·2
Darb el Ahmar	2,275	1,112	245	—	—	1,357	59·6
Gamâliya	2,353	1,218	237	—	—	1,455	61·8
Shubra	3,816	1,331	333	848	5	2,517	66·0
Bûlâq ... Bûlâq I	4,899	632	2,035	—	—	2,667	79·5
Bûlâq II		317	909	—	—	1,226	
Old Cairo	1,950	1,041	479	—	—	1,520	77·9
Wâyli ... Zeitûn	3,124	410	101	222	25	758	53·3
'Abbâsiya		743	163	—	—	906	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	30,316	12,165	6,017	1,070	30	19,282	63·6

GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASIYA.

During the year 1925, there were 1,958 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 2,048 in 1924. Of these admissions 1,259 were males and 699 were females.

The number of patients admitted each month was 108 in January, 152 in February, 151 in March, 119 in April, 186 in May, 230 in June, 136 in July, 171 in August, 187 in September, 176 in October, 190 in November and 152 in December. *See* Table XXI.

The admissions consisted of 29 small-pox, 39 chicken-pox, 95 measles, 9 scarlet fever, 375 typhoid and 4 paratyphoid (=379), 14 typhus, 1 relapsing fever, 10 cerebro spinal fever, 160 diphtheria, 19 whooping cough, 33 mumps, 587 influenza, 8 erysipelas, 3 malta fever and 210 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of Infectious Disease, 36 persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself and 327 mothers of young children and other persons accompanying patients were admitted. *See* Table XXII.

The 210 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases were found on examination to consist of 19 cases of gastro-enteritis, 20 cases of malaria, 7 of pneumonia, 6 of bronchitis, 10 of tuberculosis, 30 of tonsilitis, 7 of dysentery, 6 of various skin diseases and 105 cases of a most diverse nature consisting of tumours, heart disease etc.

Of the 1,958 admissions, 95 were first class, 269 second class and 1,594 third class.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, typhus, relapsing and cerebro spinal fevers) were 692.

From the admissions, however, should be deducted 74 military cases.

There were 189 deaths in Hospital during 1925, or estimated on the 1,958 admissions 9·6 per cent of the cases admitted.

Of these there were 7 caused by typhus with a case mortality of 50 per cent, 81 by typhoid with a case mortality of 21·6 per cent, 34 by diphtheria with a case mortality of 21·2 per cent, 3 by small-pox with a case mortality of 10·3 per cent, 6 of cerebro spinal fever with a case mortality of 60 per cent.

Although the death-rate is not high in the above-mentioned diseases, yet it would have been lower had these patients resorted to 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 will be as follows :—

Typhoid.—Total number of deaths 81. Of these 16 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 65 *i.e.* a mortality of 17·3 per cent.

Typhus.—Total number of deaths 7. Of these 6 died within 2 or 3 days of admission, remains 1 *i.e.* a mortality of 7·1 per cent.

Diphtheria.—Total number of deaths 34. Of these 22 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 12 *i.e.* a mortality of 7·5 per cent.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—Total number of deaths 6. Of these 5 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remains 1 *i.e.* a mortality of 10 per cent.

In addition there were 30 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 4 phthisis, 1 dysentery, 3 broncho-pneumonia, 6 heart disease, 3 senility, 4 septicœmia, 3 puerperal fever and 6 gastro-enteritis.

Included amongst the 1,594 third class admissions were 77 sick convicts from Cairo prisons. Of these 20 were suffering from typhoid, 40 from influenza, 7 from mumps, 3 from enteritis, 1 from pneumonia, 1 from para-typhoid.

Of the convict patients one died, death being due to typhoid. The convict mortality was therefore 1·3 per cent of the total number of cases admitted. *See* Table XXVI.

Table XXI.—Government Fever Hospital, Abbassîya.
Admissions by Month, Classes and Sex during 1925.

Month.	Sex.		Class.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	First.	Second.	Third.	
January	69	39	13	13	82	108
February	95	57	10	32	110	152
March...	103	48	9	32	110	151
April	76	43	3	17	99	119
May	124	62	11	14	161	186
June	117	113	1	36	193	230
July	89	47	1	27	108	136
August	117	54	10	19	142	171
September	112	75	16	23	148	187
October	126	50	8	19	149	176
November	132	58	5	25	160	190
December	99	53	8	12	132	152
Total ...	1,259	699	95	269	1,594	1,958

Table XXII.—Government Fever Hospital, Abbassîya.
Male and Female Patients admitted each Month and the Diseases for which they were admitted.

Month.	Sex.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Cases under Observation.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Malta Fever.	Total.
January	Male ...	—	6	1	—	6	—	—	—	11	3	31	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	69
	Female ...	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	5	1	—	5	—	14	—	—	39
February	Male ...	—	—	9	—	13	1	—	1	4	5	57	—	—	22	2	1	—	—	95
	Female ...	—	4	5	1	2	—	—	1	6	—	9	3	—	12	1	23	—	—	57
March...	Male ...	—	1	5	—	12	3	1	1	11	5	50	1	—	9	2	1	—	1	103
	Female ...	1	2	10	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	10	—	19	—	—	48
April ...	Male ...	6	6	5	2	13	3	—	1	6	1	19	2	—	5	3	4	—	—	76
	Female ...	—	3	1	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	8	2	15	—	—	43
May ...	Male ...	2	8	20	—	30	3	—	1	2	5	29	4	—	12	7	1	—	—	124
	Female ...	—	3	1	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	3	2	—	5	2	33	—	—	62
June ...	Male ...	—	1	11	3	20	1	—	1	10	3	34	—	—	22	2	2	—	—	117
	Female ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	16	3	12	1	—	6	2	55	—	—	113
July ...	Male ...	1	—	6	—	20	—	—	—	1	2	43	2	—	10	1	2	—	1	89
	Female ...	1	—	7	—	8	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	4	—	21	—	—	47
August	Male ...	—	—	1	—	38	—	—	2	8	—	42	—	—	22	1	2	1	—	117
	Female ...	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	5	1	21	—	—	54
September	Male ...	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	12	2	45	—	2	20	12	—	—	—	112
	Female ...	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	6	1	1	3	—	42	—	—	75
October	Male ...	—	1	—	—	36	—	—	1	9	—	62	—	—	13	3	—	1	—	126
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	3	—	8	1	—	3	3	15	1	—	50
November	Male ...	—	1	1	—	45	1	—	1	16	2	56	—	1	7	—	—	1	1	132
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	2	6	1	32	—	—	58
December	Male ...	8	—	1	—	18	2	—	—	—	2	58	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	99
	Female ...	9	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	2	4	1	23	—	—	53
Total ...	Male ...	17	24	60	6	279	13	1	9	90	30	526	9	3	149	23	14	3	3	1,259
	Female ...	12	15	35	2	96	1	—	1	70	3	61	10	5	61	13	313	1	—	699
	Totals ...	29	39	95	8	375	14	1	10	160	33	587	19	8	210	36	327	4	3	1,594

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSÎYA.
ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Cases under Observation.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Malta Fever.	TOTAL.
January ...	First ...	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	13
	Second ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13
	Third ...	—	5	1	—	7	—	—	—	6	3	35	1	—	15	—	9	—	—	82
February	First ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	10
	Second ...	—	2	13	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	32
	Third ...	—	2	—	—	14	1	—	—	4	3	64	3	—	4	2	13	—	—	110
March ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	9
	Second ...	—	—	12	1	1	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	3	—	6	—	1	32
	Third ...	1	3	3	—	12	3	—	—	7	4	49	2	—	15	2	9	—	—	110
April ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	Second ...	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	17
	Third ...	5	8	4	—	17	2	—	1	7	1	21	2	—	11	5	15	—	—	99
May... ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11
	Second ...	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	14
	Third ...	1	11	20	—	26	3	—	—	6	5	30	6	—	16	9	28	—	—	161
June ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	5	3	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	12	—	—	36
	Third ...	—	1	15	—	18	1	—	1	25	6	45	—	—	32	4	45	—	—	193
July... ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	3	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	27
	Third ...	2	—	10	—	15	—	—	—	3	2	43	2	—	14	1	15	—	1	108
August ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	10
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	19
	Third ...	1	—	1	—	38	—	—	1	10	—	46	—	—	25	2	17	1	—	142
September	First ...	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	16
	Second ..	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	6	—	—	23
	Third ...	—	—	1	—	28	—	—	—	14	2	51	1	1	19	2	29	—	—	148
October ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	8
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	19
	Third ...	—	1	—	—	37	—	—	1	7	—	69	1	—	14	6	12	1	—	149
November	First ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	2	1	6	—	—	25
	Third ...	—	1	1	—	40	—	—	1	13	2	60	—	3	11	—	26	1	1	160
December	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	8
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	12
	Third ...	17	—	1	—	22	2	—	—	—	2	57	—	2	9	1	19	—	—	132
TOTAL ...	First ...	—	3	3	1	23	—	—	4	24	—	2	—	—	6	—	29	—	—	95
	Second ...	2	4	35	7	78	2	1	1	34	3	15	1	2	19	2	61	1	1	269
	Third ...	27	32	57	—	274	12	—	5	102	30	570	18	6	185	34	237	3	2	1,594

TABLE XXIV.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSÎYA.
MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1925.

MONTH.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Other Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	TOTAL.
January	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	10
February	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
March	—	2	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	12
April	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	8
May	1	7	—	10	3	1	5	1	1	4	2	1	36
June	—	4	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	18
July	1	2	1	9	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	18
August	1	1	1	14	—	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	24
September ...	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	16
October	—	1	—	10	—	1	5	—	—	3	—	—	20
November	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	11
December	—	1	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	10
TOTAL ...	3	18	2	81	7	6	34	2	1	30	4	1	189

TABLE XXV.—GOVERNMENT FEVERE HOSPITAL, ABBASSÎYA.
MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Influenza.	Mumps.	Enteritis.	Pneumonia.	Paratyphoid.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
January...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
June	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
July	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
August	2	4	—	1	—	1	2	10
September	4	6	1	—	—	—	1	12
October	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	16
November	2	7	3	1	1	—	—	14
December	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	9
TOTAL ...	20	40	7	3	1	1	5	77

TABLE XXVI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSÎYA.
MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY INCIDENCE.

MONTH.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	TOTAL.
January	—	—	—
February	—	—	—
March	—	—	—
April	—	—	—
May	—	1	1
June	—	—	—
July	—	—	—
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	1	1

PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE.

(*a*) Passenger Service.

The total number of passengers, arriving in Cairo from infected countries during 1925, was 17,471 as compared with 15,504 in 1924 and 14,214 in 1923.

Of this total, 11,548 or 66·1 per cent travelled *via* Alexandria, 3,845 or 22·0 per cent *via* Port Saïd and 2,078 or 11·9 per cent *via* Suez.

Of these 17,471 passengers, 17,190 that is 98·4 per cent were observed during the prescribed period whilst 281 or 1·6 per cent could not be traced. *See* Tables XXVIII and XXIX.

Besides the above total, there were, 10,161 passengers who arrived in Cairo by way of Qantara.

Out of this total 9,899 or 97·4 per cent were observed.

(*b*) Pilgrim Service.

There was no pilgrimage from Egypt this year.

Table XXVII.—Record of Passengers coming to Cairo *via* Qantara.

District.	Number recorded on lists from Qantara to Qisms.				No. coming up for observation whose names were not shown on the lists.	No. notified by Mudiriya Health Offices for observation.			No. of Contraventions drawn up.	Number of cases of infectious diseases discovered.
	Observed in Qisms.	Observed elsewhere.	Untraced.	Total.		Observed.	Untraced.	Total.		
Inspectorate	403	—	17	420	—	—	—	—	—	—
ʿAbbâssiya	399	66	17	482	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	2,172	597	88	2,857	228	—	—	—	22	—
Shubra	953	26	9	988	15	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq I	158	16	4	178	3	—	—	—	1	—
Bûlâq II	99	1	1	101	1	—	—	—	—	—
Zeitûn	699	24	13	736	6	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	53	28	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mûski	939	15	38	992	3	17	—	17	—	—
Helwân	77	3	7	87	6	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	140	4	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
ʿAbdin	1,466	20	52	1,538	40	9	—	9	—	—
Gamaliya	1,018	11	10	1,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Shaʿriya	178	54	5	237	10	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	45	4	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	266	5	1	232	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,025	874	262	10,161	312	26	—	26	23	—

TABLE XXVIII.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION IN 1925.

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.				VIA PORT-SAID.				VIA PORT-SUEZ.				TOTAL OF ARRIVALS.			
	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.
January	491	490	1	99·8	156	152	4	97·4	247	244	3	98·8	894	886	8	99·1
February...	633	628	5	99·2	376	366	10	97·3	142	142	—	100	1,151	1,136	15	98·7
March	2,932	2,920	12	99·6	282	265	17	94·0	192	182	10	94·8	3,406	3,367	39	98·8
April	619	600	19	96·9	350	337	13	96·3	669	665	4	99·4	1,638	1,602	36	97·8
May	257	255	2	99·2	563	551	12	97·9	128	125	3	97·7	948	931	17	98·2
June...	211	205	6	97·2	110	105	5	95·4	139	136	3	97·8	460	446	14	97·0
July...	221	210	11	95·0	129	125	4	96·9	53	50	3	94·3	403	385	18	95·5
August	1,123	1,115	8	99·3	536	528	8	98·5	134	117	17	87·3	1,793	1,760	33	98·2
September	1,736	1,718	18	99·0	365	356	9	97·5	71	70	1	98·6	2,172	2,144	28	98·7
October	1,908	1,893	15	99·2	523	504	19	96·4	90	74	16	82·2	2,521	2,471	50	98·0
November	912	903	9	99·0	299	296	3	99·0	154	154	—	100	1,365	1,353	12	99·1
December	505	500	5	99·0	156	151	5	96·8	59	58	1	98·3	720	709	11	98·5
TOTAL	11,548	11,437	111	99·0	3,845	3,736	109	97·2	2,078	2,017	61	97·1	17,471	17,190	281	98·4

TABLE XXIX.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION.

Port of Arrival.	Total.	Found.	Untraced.	Percentage observed.
				per cent.
Alexandria	11,548	11,437	111	99·0
Port-Saïd	3,845	3,736	109	97·2
Port-Suez	2,078	2,017	61	97·1
TOTAL	17,471	17,190	281	98·4
Qantara...	10,161	9,899	262	97·4
GRAND TOTAL	27,632	27,089	543	98·0

SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(*a*) NATIVE EXAMINATION ROOMS.

The total number of women on the registers during 1925 was 1,019 which is 287 less than in 1924.

The number of new names amounted to 176 whilst 301 were struck off the registers during the year leaving 718 names at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations made during 1925 was 23,515 as compared with 25,807 in the previous year. This represents an average of 23·1 examinations per woman as against 19·8 in 1924. *See* Table XXX.

Bâb esh Shariya and Ezbekîya.

In these districts the number of women registered was 878. Out of this total 252 were struck off by order of the Police leaving 626 names on the books at the end of the year.

The number of examinations held was 20,356 that is an average of 23·2 examinations per woman compared with 19·4 in the previous year.

Abbassiya.

The total number of registered women was 65 and the number of examinations carried out was 1,456, an average of 22·4 examinations per woman.

Saiyeda Zeinab.

The number of women registered in this district was 76 and the number of examinations held was 1,703 making an average of 22·4 examinations per woman.

Diseases.

The total number of diseases diagnosed during 1925 was 1,664 which represents a percentage of 7·1 examinations exposing diseased conditions as against 6 per cent in 1924.

The actual number of women sent to hospital was 607 : that is to say 59·6 per cent of the women.

Syphilis.

The total number of cases of Syphilis diagnosed was 33 of which 2 were Primary and 31 Secondary.

Gonorrhœa.

The total number of cases of Gonorrhœa was 1,569 as compared with 1,374 in 1924. Out of this total only 2 were found to be acute.

Chancroids.

There were 62 cases of this disease during the year. *See* Table XXXI.

Wassermann.

During the year 20 specimens of blood were examined in the Government Laboratories. Of this number 9 (or 45 per cent) were found positive and 11 (or 55 per cent) negative.

Unregistered Women.

The total number of women (unregistered) examined at the request of the Police was 884 as against 735 in 1924.

Out of this total 150 were found suffering from Gonorrhœa, 17 from Syphilis (6 Primary and 11 Secondary) and 19 from Chancroids.

(*b*) European Examination Rooms.

The total number of European Prostitutes on the registers during 1925 was 475 as against 434 in 1924.

Out of this total 188 were new names whilst 139 were struck off during the year leaving 336 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations held was 11,001 making an average of 23·2 examinations per woman as against 29·0 in 1924. *See* Table XXXII.

Diseases.

The total number of diseases discovered was 342 as compared with 431 in 1924. This gives a percentage of 3·1 per cent examinations revealing disease.

The actual number of women infected was 195 or 41 per cent of the women registered.

There were 29 cases of Syphilis (4 Primary and 25 Secondary), 296 of Gonorrhœa (4 acute), and 17 of Chancroids. *See* Table XXXIII.

Unregistered Women.

There were 7 examined and all found healthy.

Wassermann.

33 specimens of blood were sent to the Public Health Laboratories 12 of which were found positive.

Treatment of Diseased Women.

As European Prostitutes cannot now be forced into hospital when diseased, they are given the chance of being treated gratis at the Examination Rooms.

The treatment is carried out daily and a large number of the diseased women avail themselves of the opportunity.

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

District.	1925.								1924.							
	Number of Women on Registers.	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.	Number of Women on Registers.	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	878	252	626	20,356	23·2	—	1,433	7·0	1,089	368	721	21,075	19·4	—	1,265	6·0
'Abbâsiya	65	27	38	1,456	22·4	—	96	6·6	93	31	62	2,308	24·8	—	155	6·7
Saiyeda Zeinab	76	22	54	1,703	22·4	—	135	7·9	124	64	60	2,424	19·5	—	132	5·4
Totals	1,019	301	718	23,515	23·1	607	1,664	7·1	1,306	463	843	25,807	19·8	647	1,552	6·0

TABLE XXXI.—VENEREAL DISEASES DISCOVERED AMONG NATIVE REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1925				1924.			
	Bâb el Sha'ŕiya and Ezbekiya.	'Abbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'ŕiya and Ezbekiya.	'Abbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ... Primary ...	2	—	—	2	6	2	—	8
Syphilis ... Secondary ...	26	2	3	31	37	4	2	43
Syphilis ... Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis ...	28	2	3	33	43	6	2	51
Gonorrhœa Acute	2	—	—	2	1	—	3	4
Gonorrhœa Chronic ...	1,351	91	125	1,567	1,132	124	114	1,370
Total Gonorrhœa ...	1,353	91	125	1,569	1,133	124	117	1,374
Chancroid	52	3	7	62	89	25	13	127
TOTAL	1,433	96	135	1,664	1,265	155	132	1,552

TABLE XXXII.—EUROPEAN EXAMINATION ROOMS.

YEAR.	Number on Register.	New Names Registered during the year.	Number struck off during the year.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Examinations held during the year.	Average of examinations held per woman.	No. of diseases discovered.	Actual No. of diseased women.	Percentage of examinations exposing diseased conditions.
									Per cent
1921	326	59	72	254	9,795	30·0	292	203	3·0
1922	308	54	105	203	8,876	28·8	198	146	2·2
1923	283	80	51	232	8,463	29·9	290	178	3·4
1924	434	202	147	287	12,575	29·0	431	264	3·4
1925	475	188	139	336	11,001	23·2	342	195	3·1

TABLE XXXIII.—VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG EUROPEAN REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Syphilis Primary	—	1	4	5	4
Syphilis Secondary	—	11	16	16	25
Syphilis Tertiary	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SYPHILIS	43	12	20	21	29
Gonorrhœa Acute	—	4	15	28	4
Gonorrhœa Chronic	—	176	250	358	292
TOTAL GONORRHŒA	263	180	265	386	296
Chancroid	6	6	5	24	17
TOTAL	292	198	290	431	342

UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the law of August 28, 1904 and the *Arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior of August 29, of the same year, 1,998 "Saha" Establishments coming under the control of this Office, and 258 "Zabt" Establishments, total 2,256 were licensed during 1925, after compliance with the sanitary conditions laid down by this Inspectorate and verified by subsequent inspections. The number in 1924 was 2,812.

Of the 2,256 dealt with, 157 were establishments under Class 1 of the Schedule attached to the law, as against 138 in 1924. 1,691 were establishments of Class II, as compared with 551 in 1924.

The following is a detailed list of the various establishments in each class licensed in 1925.

Class I.

Saha Establishments.

Ovens and bakeries for trade purposes or for the use of the Public	29
Sweat-meat factories	28
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	11
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk)	25
Ice-cream factories	6
Soap factories	5
Butter factories	4
Peas roasting establishments	4
Distilleries	2
Ice factories	2
Swimming baths	1
Preserved meat factories	2
Aerated water factories	1
Public markets	1
Total	121

Zabt Establishments.

Foundries employing mechanical power	4
Fitters' shops employing mechanical power	4
Blacksmiths' shops employing mechanical power	8
Weavers' shops " " "	3
Carpenters' shops " " "	2
Printing presses	5
Mineral acids depots	1
Glass factories	2
Pigeon shooting establishments	1
Metal plating workshops	2
Garages and benzine stores	4
Total	36
Total Saha and Zabt Establishments 121+36=157	

Class II.

Saha Establishments.

Groceries	813
Groceries depots	10
Public kitchens	87
Frying fish and *t'amia*	233
Flour depots	130
Rag stores	8
Butter depots	3
Brick factories	3
Carried forward	1,287

Saha Establishments (contd.).

Brought forward ...	1,287
Fessîkh shops	11
Public stables	47
Dye-workshops	9
Bûza factories	2
Pickles factories	4
Roasting meat establishments	17
Syrup establishments	2
Balat factories	12
Sugar-cane crushing establishments	5
Cattle sheds (*zeribas*)	3
Poultry Incubators	1
Coffee mills	9
Factory for tarring canvas	1
Fruit markets	2
Depots of gypsum and cement	44
Oil depots	1
Skin depots	4
Oil mills	1
Mills for grinding grains and husks for trade purposes	1
Lime and gypsum kilns	2
Catgut establishments	2
Flour mills	1
Cattle markets	1
Total ...	1,469

Zabt Establishments.

Garages	14
Etameurs (tinkers)	68
Blacksmiths' shops	107
Foundries, simple	8
Weaving establishments	3
Liquors depots	3
Copper workshops	6
Total ...	222
TOTAL SAHA AND ZABT ESTABLISHMENTS	1,469+222=1,691

CLASS III. *Establishments*

Butchers' shops	107
Clothes ironing establishments	175
Vegetables and fruit shops	114
Poulterers' shops	9
Kunafa establishments	2
Fish shops	1
Total ...	408
GRAND TOTAL OF THE SAHA AND ZABT ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE THREE CLASSES	=2,256

As nearly every Qism had a Moa'wen in 1925 (or the latter part of 1925) the number of establishments inspected in 1925 was higher than in 1924.

The number of establishments inspected in 1925 was 29,594 as compared with 21,157 in 1924. The conditions were found to be satisfactory in 26,690 and unsatisfactory in 2,904 or 9·8 per cent as compared with 6·10 per cent in 1924.

Table XXXIV shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions in 1925.

Table XXXV shows the distribution of inspections by districts.

In Table XXXVI are shown the monthly distributions and results of inspections of the various establishments. Cowsheds, public stables, bakeries and sweet-meat factories gave the most frequent cause of complaint.

The un-satisfactory establishments as regards compliance with permanent conditions were : ice factories 0 per cent, aerated water factories 1·6 per cent, butchers' shops 6·2 per cent, milk shops and dairies 6·10 per cent.

Table XXXVII shows the number of samples of ærated water taken to be 717 as compared with 641. In 32 samples the number of lactose fermentation organisms in 10 c.c. was below 5. In 6 samples the number was between 5 and 10 ; and in 8 samples it exceeded 10.

Table XXXVIII shows that the number of milk samples taken was 1,012. Of these 254 were found adulterated and 758 genuine as compared with 1,069 taken in 1924 of which 261 were found adulterated and 808 genuine.

TABLE XXXIV.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS OBSERVED BY MOA'WENEEN IN ROUTINE INSPECTIONS OF FOOD STUFF ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1924 AND 1925.
(*Compiled from the Monthly Returns*).

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Percentage of Visits in which Faulty Conditions were found.	
	1924	1925
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries, oil and flour depots	2·86	8·00
Butchers' shops	2·65	6·20
Bakeries and ovens	11·55	16·70
Public kitchens and frying establishments	9·57	11·70
Sweetmeats and confectionery establishments	16·05	15·90
Cowsheds (*zerîbas*)	—	26·70
Public stable	—	18·80
Milk shops and dairies	11·06	6·10
Poultry shops	2·70	—
Vegetables and fruit shops	7·99	7·60
Fresh fish shops	1·80	7·40
Aerated water factories	—	1·60
Ice factories	—	—
Other establishments	4·57	9·60
TOTAL	6·10	9·80

TABLE XXXV.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS—PREVIOUSLY EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1925.

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.
Oil, groceries and flour depots ...	515	10	360	16	459	13	415	25	621	41	785	45	980	145	1007	75	1165	87	1268	147	1055	107	1203	145	9,833	856	92·0	8·0
Butchers' shops ...	176	5	140	7	131	3	134	13	157	10	170	15	176	13	213	11	180	7	253	19	207	14	265	30	2,202	147	93·7	6·2
Bakeries and ovens	103	10	76	12	54	8	71	—	116	12	113	13	124	30	131	39	129	35	162	41	147	61	203	27	1,429	288	83·2	16·7
Public kitchens and frying ests.... ...	161	10	130	5	178	10	110	10	194	19	191	20	214	55	251	32	214	39	347	57	311	52	333	43	2,634	352	88·2	11·7
Sweetmeats and confectioners ...	37	2	24	—	29	—	29	2	75	3	57	4	36	8	33	9	40	16	70	21	44	23	74	16	548	104	84·0	15·9
Cowsheds	34	5	24	3	29	4	26	7	39	7	20	1	18	3	24	20	25	16	22	15	25	21	35	15	321	117	73·2	26·7
Public stables ...	63	7	59	8	49	8	33	4	95	8	60	6	84	21	88	14	86	31	98	46	116	47	176	34	1,007	234	81 1	18·8
Milkshops and dairies	43	4	44	2	44	5	51	2	88	9	103	2	142	12	122	6	93	6	189	20	143	6	136	5	1,198	79	93 8	6·1
Vegetables and fruits	102	3	103	1	66	—	71	4	136	4	164	11	173	31	209	16	194	19	234	26	194	16	212	22	1,858	153	92·3	7·6
Fresh fish shops ...	21	—	20	—	35	10	31	—	35	—	52	10	43	1	44	4	23	—	56	6	36	—	52	5	448	36	92·5	7·4
Aerated waters factories	6	—	11	—	4	—	6	—	19	—	36	—	18	—	15	1	11	1	17	—	12	—	27	1	182	3	98·3	1·6
Ice factories	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	14	—	8	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	43	—	100·0	—
Other establishments	369	8	392	11	432	18	285	17	507	54	304	27	420	58	375	38	463	29	465	53	515	66	460	156	4,987	535	90·3	9·6
TOTAL ...	1,632	64	1,384	65	1,511	79	1,263	84	2,087	167	2,069	154	2,436	377	2,515	265	2,628	286	3,181	451	2,805	413	3,179	499	26,690	2,904	90·1	9·8

TABLE XXXVI.—NUMBER OF FOODSTUFF AND UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED BY SANITARY OVERSEERS OF CAIRO HEALTH INSPECTORATE DURING 1925.

DISTRICT.	Groceries, oil and flour depots.		Butchers Shops.		Bakeries, and ovens.		Public Kitchens and frying ests.		Confectioneries.		Cowsheds (Zeribas).		Stables.		Milk Shops.		Vegetables and fruit Ests.		Fish Shops.		Aerated Waters Factories.		Ice Factories.		Other Establishments.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	
Ezbekiya ...	1,230	57	246	15	154	15	626	45	62	10	3	—	99	4	98	4	189	19	157	6	51	—	—	—	1,514	42	4,429	217	4,646
Khalifa	296	7	104	2	91	5	99	1	27	2	4	2	82	4	101	1	104	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	31	2	958	26	984
Bâb el Shaʿriya	559	220	126	27	74	91	171	101	48	39	45	63	73	95	21	9	124	58	15	6	4	—	—	—	277	120	1,537	829	2,366
Bûlâq I	872	—	137	—	103	9	50	—	43	—	85	4	148	—	35	13	65	3	4	—	14	1	5	—	905	79	2,466	109	2,575
Darb el Ahmar	559	106	73	14	90	18	201	33	7	1	5	—	43	21	19	9	73	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	294	71	1,365	284	1,649
Gamâliya ...	530	171	75	17	33	44	138	74	14	34	12	9	10	16	26	10	48	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	130	101	1,028	506	1,534
ʿAbdîn	1,237	112	589	50	190	29	252	31	129	2	116	25	102	34	161	3	345	18	148	8	—	—	5	—	444	23	3,718	335	4,053
Zeitûn... ...	255	23	138	5	71	14	118	18	54	—	42	10	84	21	103	8	189	6	71	14	5	—	—	—	276	2	1,406	121	1,527
Bûlâq II ...	92	16	5	—	5	—	21	7	7	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	31	6	179	32	211
Mûsky	666	18	73	—	102	8	96	—	84	9	—	—	2	—	93	—	57	1	9	—	2	—	—	—	86	5	1,270	41	1,311
Abbâsiya ...	974	25	245	0	195	8	210	5	31	—	7	3	147	9	222	6	263	2	19	—	37	—	28	—	120	1	2,498	65	2,563
Shubra	1 706	77	251	4	234	17	307	16	18	—	1	—	144	10	267	7	279	1	—	—	54	1	5	—	389	5	3,655	138	3,793
Helwân	104	5	33	1	12	4	95	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	25	2	38	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	9	405	30	435
Saiyeda Zeinab	370	15	46	3	48	23	106	11	15	3	1	1	30	12	26	7	48	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	163	37	855	113	968
Old Cairo ...	383	4	61	3	27	3	144	6	9	2	—	—	29	6	1	—	30	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	233	32	921	58	979
TOTAL ...	9,833	856	2,202	147	1429	288	2,634	352	548	104	321	117	1007	234	1198	79	1,858	153	448	36	182	3	43	—	4,987	535	26,690	2,904	29,594

TABLE XXXVII.— RESULT OF THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF AERATED WATERS DURING 1925.

MONTH.	Total No. of Samples examined.	Number of Samples in which the Number of Lactose Fermentation Organisms found in 10 c.			
		Was none.	Was below 5.	Was between 5–10.	Exceeded 10.
January	15	14	nil.	1	nil.
February	15	15	„	nil.	„
March	21	20	„	1	„
April	49	47	1	1	„
May	52	44	4	nil.	4
June	85	82	1	„	2
July	88	88	nil.	„	nil.
August	97	89	6	2	„
September	93	80	12	nil.	1
October	72	67	5	„	nil.
November	90	85	3	1	1
December	40	40	nil.	nil.	nil.
TOTAL... ...	717	671	32	6	8

TABLE XXXVIII.—SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

DISTRICT.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I	Genuine ...	1	1	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	5	1	18
	Adulterated...	3	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	14
Gamâliya	Genuine ...	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	3	12	5	—	28
	Adulterated...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	8
ʿAbbâsiya	Genuine ...	5	6	—	2	4	3	—	—	3	—	5	9	37
	Adulterated...	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	10	19
Bûlâq II	Genuine ...	11	—	4	6	7	—	5	—	6	8	10	5	62
	Adulterated...	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	—	3	—	3	3	17
Khalîfa	Genuine ...	6	—	—	4	4	—	5	5	2	—	—	10	36
	Adulterated...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	8
Ezbekîya	Genuine ...	4	7	4	7	1	9	—	4	5	15	4	4	64
	Adulterated...	6	1	—	1	—	6	2	1	—	4	2	2	25
ʿAbdîn	Genuine ...	6	15	9	8	9	7	1	—	3	8	—	23	89
	Adulterated...	4	5	—	2	1	12	8	—	5	2	—	7	46
Shubra	Genuine ...	—	9	7	5	7	9	13	—	6	16	7	7	86
	Adulterated...	—	1	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	7	2	19
Mûsky	Genuine ...	6	12	7	—	2	—	2	8	7	2	3	2	51
	Adulterated...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9
Darb el Ahmar...	Genuine ...	—	3	2	—	11	—	4	—	4	3	4	10	41
	Adulterated...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	10	20
Bâb el Shaʿrîya...	Genuine ...	4	6	8	6	2	4	6	3	3	7	2	6	57
	Adulterated...	1	1	—	—	4	3	1	3	1	8	3	3	28
Saiyeda Zeinab...	Genuine ...	7	9	2	7	8	15	—	5	5	8	14	8	88
	Adulterated...	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	6	—	2	6	2	23
Old Cairo	Genuine ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	15
	Adulterated...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zeitûn	Genuine ...	—	9	8	5	—	6	—	—	11	6	7	3	55
	Adulterated...	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	2	4	2	14
Helwân	Genuine ...	10	2	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	31
	Adulterated...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
TOTAL... ...	Genuine ...	60	79	61	50	82	56	36	25	58	87	76	88	758
	Adulterated...	21	13	6	10	19	26	18	10	19	35	31	46	254
GRAND TOTAL		81	92	67	60	101	82	54	35	77	122	107	134	1012

The annual report for 1925 submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Food and Nuisance Inspector) is as follows :—

Results in 1925.

The results of the work carried out in the various Qisms have continued to be satisfactory taking into consideration the trouble that is often experienced by the Moa'weneen in the performance of their duties. For instance, a Moa'wen often finds it necessary to pay several visits to the same establishment before he can obtain the *rukhsa* to compare the conditions inscribed thereon with the state of the establishment.

As regards the number of visits paid by each Moa'wen and the insanitary conditions remedied in connection with these visits, no reliable comparison can be drawn between the year 1925 and the preceding year owing to the fact that the number of Moa'weneen was increased during the latter part of the year.

Mineral Waters.

The number of samples taken during the year was 717 as compared with 641 in 1924.

From table XXXVII it will be seen that out of the total of 717 samples taken, 46 only were found to contain lactose fermenters. When a bad result is obtained a re-inspection is immediately carried out to ascertain the source of the pollution. In the great majority of cases this is found to be in the bottles the washing of which has been defective.

In addition to the samples taken, frequent visits were paid during the time the factories are not working so that any necessary repairs and improvements may then be very conveniently effected.

Ice Factories.

The number of licensed Ice factories is 8. A 9th Ice factory is also working without a *rukhsa*. An order of closure has been given by the courts.

From these 9 factories, 178 samples were taken. Of these, 35 contained lactose fermenters in varying numbers in 10 c.c.

Whenever lactose fermenters appear in the analysis an immediate re-inspection is made and the cause removed. This was invariably some fault in procedure.

Two new factories were opened during the year.

Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

Supervision of these establishments has been increased and improvement has been effected. A great deal, however, remains to be done to put the cowsheds into satisfactory condition.

Bakeries.

An increase of 481 visits over last year has taken place and improvements have consequently resulted. Much still remains to be done as regards the small native bakeries where waste refuse of all kinds has been used as fuel.

Unsound Food.

If reference be made to the list of unsound foodstuff formerly destroyed, it will be seen that the quantities are very considerable and it will be realised that much good work has been done in this direction. Difficulties, resulting in long delays, sometimes occur in connection with the question of ownership of foodstuffs unfit for human consumption. For instance the holder of the foodstuffs has been found to be not the actual owner, the foodstuffs being held as security for debt. In such cases legal opinion has to be obtained.

Appointment of Moa'weneen.

During the year 10 Moa'weneen who had completed their course of training in Cairo and had been passed by the Examiners, thus being qualified to take up their duties as such, were sent by the Department to various provinces. Othersare in course of being trained. At the present time the majority of the various Qisms of the city have a Moa'wen allotted to each of them for the inspection of licensed establishments.

Hereunder is a list of visits and work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants during 1925, and not shown on the ordinary monthly returns :—

Inspections made.	Total. 1924	1925
Visits *re* complaints...	96	119
Re-visits „	89	40
Visits, and *re*-visits (various)...	199	976
„ „ „ (*re* plans)	37	18
Markets inspected	135	101
Visits, bakeries...	975	1,456
Visits and *re*-visits, ice factories	213	313
„ „ „ mineral water factories	384	777
„ cowsheds	310	368
„ milk shops	428	1,090
„ *re* mosquitoes	12	34
Samples of ice taken	147	178
„ „ mineral waters taken	641	717
Other Articles	2	32
Total	3,665	6,219

Work carried out in connection with the inspections made, by the Sanitary (Nuisance) Inspectors.

Inspections made.	Total. 1924	1925
Water closets cleared	9	24
„ „ cleansed	12	137
Urinals cleansed	31	75
Ventilating shafts repaired	39	141
Wastepipes trapped	116	161
Premises limewashed	2,118	3,126
Refuse removed	1,195	1,718
Floors repaired...	1,116	1,904
Ice chests repaired	447	455
Tables covered	739	807
Stands provided	725	1,984
Utensils retinned	966	1,198
Chimneys raised	478	552
Cesspits abolished	143	222
Premises connected to Sewers	89	317
Total	8,223	12,821

List of Foodstuffs examined by Laboratories of P.H.D. and Quantities destroyed as Unfit for Food during the year 1925.

Nature of Foodstuffs.	Quantity found fit for food.	Quantities deteriorated and destroyed.
Sardines...	—	291 Tins.
Macaroni	50 Tins.	—
Sauce	—	366 Tins.
Fruits	—	21 Tins.
Pork and beans	—	117 Tins.
Vegetables	—	31 Tins
Salted fish	—	15 Boxes.
Tamr hindy	—	19 Parcels.
Salmon	—	9 Tins.
Tunny	—	4 Tins.
Preserved meat	—	51 Tins.
Jam	19 Tins.	90 Tins.

LIST OF FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY LABORATORIES OF P.H.D. AND QUANTITIES DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR FOOD DURING THE YEAR 1925 (*contd.*).

Nature of Foodstuffs.	Quantity found fit for food.	Deteriorated and destroyed.	REMARKS.
Butter	5 samples.	13 samples.	adulterated and consisting of a mixture of butter, fat and cocoanut oil.
Cheese	1 large tin.	—	

N.B.—1. A stock of 10,000 tins of deteriorated sardines has been found in a store at Gamaliya (Harat el Yahoud) and has not yet been destroyed awaiting the issue of the judgment in the P.V. of contravention.

2. The stock of the adulterated butter was not destroyed owing to the fact that the mixture of butter, fat and cocoanut oil is not harmful to health.

LIST SHOWING THE UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED AT SIGHT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE OWNERS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Nature of Foodstuffs.	Deteriorated and destroyed.
Soup powder	1,811 packets.
Vegetables	920 tins.
Mustard	514 tins.
Carrots	253 tins.
Pearl Barley	209 tins.
Coffee and milk	173 tins.
Condensed milk	73 tins.
Oatmeal	71 tins.
Fruit	63 bottles.
Rabbit	58 tins.
Pickles	50 bottles.
Bombay duck	26 tins.
Mutton	25 tins.
Ham	18 tins.
Salmon	3 tins.
Various (contents unknown)	181 tins.
Herrings	43 tins.
Pork and beans	1,125 tins.
Sardines	236 tins.
Sauce (salsa)	313 tins.
Jam	177 tins.
Pine apple	43 tins.
Fruits :—	
Grapes	16 Okes.
Apples	66 Okes.
Fruits (various)	20 Okes.
Pears	13 Okes.
Apricots	200 Okes.
Oranges	19
Banana	3 Okes.
Gawafa	25 Okes.
Figs	86 Baskets.
Tamr-Hindy	20 Okes.
Eggs	10,000
Tomatoes	23 parcels.
	30 Rottles.
Fowl Paste	1 tin.

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 1924.

There were 37 complaints received from private individuals in 1925 as follow :—

11 from Abdîn, 2 from Helwân, 3 from Saiyeda Zeinab, 3 from Shubra, 6 from Zeitûn, 3 from Khalîfa, 2 from Gamalîya, 4 from Ezbekîya, 2 from Abbassîya, and 1 from Bûlâq.

The birkas filled up during the year were 27 in number. Their distribution was as follows :—

Old Cairo : 9 private birkas + 1 birka belonging to the Ministry of Waqfs = 10.
Helwân : 2 private + 4 Government Birkas = 6.
Shubra : 2 private, 1 Government and 1 low lying ground = 4.
Zeitûn : 6 birkas belonging to the Museum Service and 1 low lying ground belonging to the Government = 7.

RAT-CATCHING SERVICE.

The number of rats destroyed during 1925 was 1,434. Of these 89 were caught in January, 123 in February, 62 in March, 190 in April, 175 in May, 152 in June, 181 in July, 28 in August, 23 in September, 53 in October, 97 in November and 261 in December.

RATS CAUGHT.

'Abdîn and Qoubbeh Palaces	324
Holy Carpet Dept.	70
Cairo Governorate	40
Rifai Mosque	4
State Domains	243
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	240
Government Analytical Laboratory	5
Ministry of Finance	36
Entomological Section	19
Ministry of Agriculture	9
Public Works Ministry	19
Main Drainage Department	47
Municipalities Section	25
Geographical Society	11
Orphans Asylum, Shubra	150
Mixed Tribunal	8
Statistical Department	4
Frontiers Administration	11
Passport Office	1
The Senate	20
Railway Stores	74
Native Court of Appeal	3
State Telephones and Telegraphs	10
Saiyeda Health Office	2
Central Medical Commission	—
Coptic Hospital	28
Bab el Lûq Station	9
Private individuals	22
TOTAL	1,434

MISCELLANEOUS.

Theatre Commission.

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

During the year 1925, 5 new cinemas were inspected for licenses to be granted to their owners, 4 were found to be satisfactory and 1 not.

34 establishments, already licensed, were inspected by a delegate of Cairo City Inspectorate. Of these 6 were theatres, 18 cinemas and 10 café Concerts. The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in all establishments.

Complaints regarding various questions of Sanitation.

The complaints received and dealt with during 1925 regarding questions of General Sanitation were 602 in number, those regarding mosquito nuisance not being included.

Public Latrines.

Inspections were made of sites for the erection of two public latrines. The first opposite the Moulid el Nabi Ground at Abbassîya and the second at Arab el Yasâr, Khalifa Qism. The construction of these latrines has now been completed.

Water Intakes.

To replace the notice-boards at Maadi prohibiting the mooring of boats, etc., within certain distances of the intake of the water supply, these notice-boards having been broken down, iron posts were fixed to carry new notice-boards.

Repeated inspections were made in the neighbourhood of the intake of the Cairo Water Company at Rod el Farag in order to secure the enforcement of the provision of the Arrêté prohibiting the mooring of boats within certain specified limits. A certain amount of difficulty in control is experienced in this respect.

Cemeteries.

The establishment of two new cemeteries was approved and the sites selected. The first was for the warders and employees of Tora Prison and the second for the Swiss Community of Cairo.

Extension of the existing cemeteries was approved for the Cemetery of el Emam el Shafei, the Armenian Orthodox at Saiyeda District and the Coptic Orthodox at Massarah.

The extension of existing cemeteries was not approved in the case of Mameluke Cemetery, the Cemetery at Seidi Mosallamah and the Latin Cemetery in Saiyeda District near the Aqueduct.

Moulid el Nabi.

The Moulid el Nabi celebration was held at Abbassiya for 8 days, from the 22nd till the 29th of September 1925.

It has been calculated that the number of visitors on the last day of the Moulid was about 60,000 as against 50,000 in 1924.

The sanitary arrangements were similar to those followed in 1924.

Portable latrines and accessories were supplied by the Department of Public Health and the buckets emptied by 5 workmen of the Cairo Sewage Company who also provided a sewage cart.

Supervision was carried out by a sanitary overseer and a saï from the Inspectorate.

SANITARY CONTRANENTIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1925.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED.	RESULT.			
		Convictions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Consideration.
"Vidange" and "Depotoirs." Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by Arrêté of June 2, 1910	273	230	6	2	35
Practice of Medicine and its Branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	16	6	6	1	3
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	15	9	—	—	6
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9 of 1917	596	389	12	71	124
Enclosure of Waste Lands. Arrêté of June 15, 1893 ...	44	32	—	2	10
CEMETERIES:—					
Inhumation, Exhumation, and Transport of Bodies Abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	1	1	—	—	—
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of Cemeteries. Unauthorized Inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	1	—	—	—	—
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES:—					
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	30	23	2	—	5
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 ...	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
Navigation on the Mahmúdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of 1917 and No. 3 of 1918	37	33	1	1	2
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	3	2	—	—	1
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of 1904, Decree and Arrêté of May 8, 1922	91	48	4	6	33
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20 of 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	—	—	—	—	—
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1 of 1906, and Arrêté of October 30, 1913	1	—	1	—	—
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	—
Public Latrines and "Dépendances" of Mosques and *Záwyas*. Law No. 14 of 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	60	5	2	1	7
"Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux." Law No. 13 of 1904, and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	1,083	834	24	32	193
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913.	128	100	—	1	27
Adulteration of Milk. Art. 302 of the Native Penal Code.	226	175	5	—	46
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334—336, and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, para. (6)	74	62	—	3	9
Traffic in Stupefying Substances—Decree dated 21-5-1925	1	—	—	—	—
Protection of Cairo Water Supply—Arrêté of Cairo Governorate dated 13 October 1924.	19	10	—	1	8
TOTAL	2,669	2,004	63	121	511

THE MEDICAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF POLICE DURING 1925 WAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Nature of Work.	1924	1925
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	11,600	11,116
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	247	294
Medico-legal examinations on persons killed in the streets by accident or where the causes of death were suspected by the Medical Officers	142	161
Examinations of persons to whom no period of treatment was necessary (Police Circular)	889	2,003
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	327	169
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses	117	116
Ghaffirs examined on entering service on request of the Commandant's Office	1,713	2,559
Persons who were examined and sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	90	85
Policemen examined at request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	602	474
Cab-drivers, carters and chauffeurs examined on request of the Traffic Office	4,270	4,837
Persons sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	20	30
Number of examinations performed by the Medical Officers elsewhere than at the Governorate	890	791
Policemen and constables treated at Office	1,254	873
Policemen and constables treated at Police Infirmary	1,072	1,599
Policemen and constables treated at Police Hospital	2,355	2,265
Constables and policemen sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	1,529	1,368
Constables and policemen sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	292	190
Secret police treated at Office	60	58
Secret police treated at Police Infirmary	24	31
Secret police treated at Police Hospital	26	32
Secret police sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	32	41
Secret police sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	2	4
Ghaffirs treated at office	623	288
Ghaffirs treated at Police Hospital	429	733
Ghaffirs treated at Police Infirmary	1,072	650
Ghaffirs sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	423	526
Ghaffirs sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	172	123
Nomination of Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	82	61
Shoeblacks examined for fitness or otherwise	43	109
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	—	68
Persons examined for entering the Civil Police	—	1
New gens de service examined for fitness for entering the service of the Governorate	7	22
New gens de service examined for fitness for entering the service of the Ministry of the Interior	14	10
Number of medico-legal reports written to replace lost reports	17	30
Examination of sodomites and catamites for venereal diseases	29	94
Vagabonds sent by Qisms	275	175
Constables, Policemen and Ghaffirs vaccinated	922	1,082
Constables and policemen examined to be brought before Court Martial	133	100
Inspections done on First Aid Chests at the various Qisms	551	527
Examination of policemen for delousing	249	658
Examination of civilian prisoners sent by Qisms on account of sickness	15	37
New policemen examined for eyesight	5	1
Civilians examined for fitness or otherwise for entering the service of the Governorate as Clerks	—	1
Examinations of women brought by Qisms for Venereal diseases	—	4

Miscellaneous List 1925.

QISM HEALTH OFFICE.	Sick Employees Examined by M.Os. of Qisms either at the request of the C.M. Com. or the Inspectorate.	Permits for transport of dead Bodies.							Complaints re Health Matters.		Mosques examined.				Waste Lands.		Cemeteries.		Birkas.		New Pharmacies.	New Drug Stores.	Patients Sent to Lunatic asylum.
		Corpses transported Abroad.	Remains transported to other Localities.	Removed from one Grave to another.	Removed to other Localities in Egypt.	Arrived from Abroad.	Arrived to Cairo from other Localities.	Total.	Dealt with.	Action not Completed or impossible.	Waqfs.		Private.		Not fenced.	Fenced.	Enlarged.	New.	Filled in.	Not filled in.			
											Measures recommended.	No measures recommended.	Measures recommended.	No measures recommended.									
Shubra	477	—	—	—	9	—	1	10	367	—	3	3	9	2	—	18	—	—	—	4	2	1	22
Zeitûn	237	—	—	1	8	—	—	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	1	9
Helwân	67	—	1	5	10	1	2	19	17	—	2	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	8	34	1	—	5
Darb-el-Ahmar...	91	—	—	1	7	1	—	9	—	—	—	102	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Bûlâq II.	60	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	45	—	10	10	2	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
ʿAbdîn	230	1	—	—	8	—	—	9	113	—	6	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	23
Gamaliya	47	—	—	21	8	—	7	36	113	7	6	57	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Ezbekiya	294	—	—	—	16	4	2	22	139	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
Old Cairo	59	—	—	6	31	3	3	43	22	1	8	5	4	1	—	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Khalîfa	123	—	—	34	6	—	20	60	105	—	9	5	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bûlâq I.	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	7	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
Saiyeda Zeinab...	490	3	2	—	72	—	1	78	120	13	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	3	7	19
Abbassiya	290	—	—	9	21	—	3	33	51	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	37
Mûski...	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	7	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Bab-esh-Shaʿrîya	101	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	216	—	29	5	17	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total	2,648	4	3	77	203	9	39	335	1,379	29	90	216	48	24	—	74	—	1	15	45	16	16	194

Cairo City Weekly Weather State for 1925.

(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 Rôda.	
		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...	16·8	−2·3	7·7	+0·2	12·2	−1·1	84	—	8·3	+6·5	4·7	45	8·0	+3·8	1	Variable	14·67	−0·48
2	„ 8-14...	17·7	−1·5	7·0	−0·5	12·4	−1·0	72	—	Drops.	−1·8	9·0	87	0·9	−3·1	2	S.	14·52	−0·51
3	„ 15-21...	18·4	−1·1	6·3	−1·2	12·4	−1·1	76	—	1·2	−0·6	9·0	87	4·0	+0·2	1	S.S.E.	14·43	−0·48
4	„ 22-28...	15·7	−4·1	4·7	−2·8	10·2	−3·4	70	—	0·6	−1·2	7·3	69	4·0	+0·4	1	Variable	14·34	−0·52
5	„ 29- 4 February ...	18·1	−1·9	5·2	−2·5	11·6	−2·2	76	—	Drops.	−1·6	8·9	82	4·0	+0·6	0	Calm.	14·29	−0·73
6	February 5-11...	19·3	−1·0	6·3	−1·3	12·8	−1·2	74	—	Drops.	−1·5	9·8	90	1·4	−1·9	0	Calm.	14·85	−0·67
7	„ 12-18...	20·3	−0·5	5·8	−1·9	13·0	−1·2	75	—	Drops.	−1·5	10·7	96	2·3	−0·8	0	Calm.	15·57	+0·19
8	„ 19-25...	24·4	+2·6	9·2	+0·9	16·8	+1·8	62	—	Drops.	−1·5	8·8	78	7·7	+4·7	0	Calm.	15·80	+0·42
9	„ 26- 4 March	21·9	−0·9	8·0	−0·6	15·0	−0·7	67	—	Drops.	−1·3	10·8	94	2·6	−0·3	1	N.	15·75	+0·34
10	March 5-11...	24·2	+0·6	10·0	+0·6	17·1	+0·6	72	—	Drops.	−1·1	10·4	89	4·6	+1·7	1	S.	15·73	+0·29
11	„ 12-18...	27·3	−2·8	11·4	+1·4	19·4	+2·2	63	—	0·0	−1·1	9·0	75	3·1	+0·2	1	Variable	15·71	+0·27
12	„ 19-25...	24·1	−0·9	14·8	+4·2	19·4	+1·6	76	—	5·2	+4·1	4·8	39	10·0	+7·1	2	N.	15·72	+0·33
13	„ 26- 1 April	26·6	+0·7	11·4	+0·2	19·0	+0·4	66	—	Drops.	−1·1	10·0	81	3·7	+0·7	3	N.	15·70	+0·35
14	April 2- 8...	24·5	−2·0	11·0	−0·9	17·8	−1·4	62	—	Drops.	−0·7	9·8	78	3·1	0·0	2	N.	15·71	+0·38
15	„ 9-15...	27·0	−0·1	13·4	+0·6	20·2	+0·2	55	—	0·0	−0·7	9·5	74	6·3	+3·0	1	Variable	15·70	+0·40
16	„ 16-22...	25·7	−2·1	11·5	−2·0	18·6	−2·0	59	—	0·0	−0·7	11·8	91	2·0	−1·2	2	N.W.	15·73	+0·43
17	„ 23-29...	33·7	+5·2	14·0	−0·3	23·8	+2·4	50	—	0·0	−0·7	11·4	86	1·7	−1·4	2	N.	15·75	+0·46
18	„ 30- 6 May	31·2	+1·6	14·9	−0·1	23·0	+0·7	57	—	0·0	−0·1	12·5	94	3·4	+0·4	2	N.	15·69	+0·41
19	May 7-13...	32·7	+1·7	16·7	+1·1	24·7	+1·4	51	—	0·0	0·0	10·3	76	3·4	+0·7	2	N.E.	15·70	+0·42
20	„ 14-20...	33·3	+0·8	18·0	+1·4	25·6	+1·0	49	—	0·0	0·0	9·6	70	3·1	+0·7	1	N.	15·66	+0·39
21	„ 21-27...	31·3	−1·8	16·9	−0·6	24·1	−1·2	52	—	0·0	0·0	11·7	84	2·6	+0·5	2	N.N.W.	—	—
22	„ 28-3 June	36·3	+2·7	17·8	−0·2	27·0	+1·2	52	—	0·0	0·0	13·0	94	0·0	−1·9	1	N.	15·73	+0·49

23	June	4–10	33·4	−0·7	18·8	+0·1	26·1	−0·3	52	—	0·0	0·0	13·1	94	0·6	−1·1	1	N.	15·73	+0·48
24	„	11–17...	33·5	−1·0	18·2	−1·1	25·8	−1·1	56	—	Drops.	0·0	12·6	89	2·0	+0·1	2	N.	15·74	+0·44
25	„	18–24...	35·6	+1·0	19·9	+0·4	27·8	+0·8	54	—	0·0	0·0	12·9	91	1·4	−0·4	1	N.	15·80	+0·41
26	„	25– 1 July	37·0	+1·9	21·4	+1·6	29·2	+1·8	54	—	0·0	0·0	12·5	89	0·0	−2·0	1	N.	15·80	+0·41
27	July	2– 8...	36·5	+1·3	20·1	−0·3	28·3	+0·5	60	—	0·0	0·0	12·6	90	2·3	0·0	2	N.	15·77	+0·33
28	„	9–15...	34·6	−0·7	21·2	+0·2	27·9	−0·3	62	—	0·0	0·0	12·5	90	3·1	+0·6	1	N.	15·80	+0·30
29	„	16–22...	34·1	−1·2	20·9	−0·2	27·5	−0·7	64	—	0·0	0·0	12·3	89	7·6	+5·0	1	N.	15·82	+0·25
30	„	23–29...	36·7	+1·6	23·0	+1·9	29·8	+1·7	62	—	0·0	0·0	11·7	85	4·3	+1·5	1	N.W.	15·85	+0·13
31	„	30– 5 August	36·6	+1·5	22·2	+1·0	29·4	+1·2	64	—	0·0	0·0	12·3	90	7·7	+4·8	2	N.	15·91	−0·06
32	August	6–12	34·5	−0·6	22·0	+0·5	28·2	−0·1	64	—	0·0	0·0	11·9	89	2·6	−0·4	2	N.	16·09	−0·33
33	„	13–19...	34·2	−0·3	21·9	+0·4	28·0	0·0	66	—	0·0	0·0	12·1	92	6·3	+3·2	1	N.	16·66	−0·56
34	„	20–26...	34·7	+0·9	21·2	−0·1	28·0	+0·4	68	—	0·0	0·0	11·5	88	4·9	+1·9	0	Calm.	17·62	−0·21
35	„	27– 2 Sept.	33·2	+0·1	21·0	+0·5	27·1	+0·3	70	—	0·0	0·0	11·4	89	4·7	+1·8	1	N.W.	17·69	−0·45
36	September	3– 9...	33·2	+0·7	20·7	+0·7	27·0	+0·8	71	—	0·0	0·0	11·3	89	2·1	−0·6	1	N.	18·16	−0·20
37	„	10–16...	35·1	+2·9	20·4	+1·1	27·8	+2·0	70	—	0·0	0·0	11·4	92	1·6	−0·8	2	N.	18·08	−0·42
38	„	17–23...	30·1	−1·7	18·1	−1·0	24·1	−1·3	66	—	0·0	0·0	11·2	91	0·3	−1·9	1	N.	17·85	−0·76
39	„	24–30...	30·8	−0·4	18·5	−0·5	24·6	−0·5	74	—	Drops.	Drops.	11·1	92	1·6	−0·7	1	N.	17·67	−0·99
40	October	1– 7...	31·7	+0·9	20·2	+1·8	26·0	+1·4	76	—	0·0	−0·2	9·0	77	2·6	+0·2	1	N.	17·56	−1·03
41	„	8–14...	31·8	+1·3	18·9	+1·3	25·4	+1·4	68	—	0·0	−0·2	10·5	90	0·6	−2·0	0	Calm.	17·15	−1·07
42	„	15–21...	31·8	+1·5	18·6	+2·0	24·9	+1·7	74	—	0·5	+0·3	7·7	68	2·6	−0·1	1	Variable	17·52	−1·04
43	„	22–28...	28·6	0·0	16·1	+0·1	22·4	+0·1	74	—	0·0	−0·2	10·5	94	0·6	−2·2	1	N.	17·38	−1·17
44	„	29– 4 Nov.	29·5	+1·8	16·5	+1·1	23·0	+1·4	70	—	0·0	−0·4	9·6	87	0·4	−2·5	1	Variable	17·26	−0·97
45	November	5–11...	27·1	+0·6	15·8	+1·9	21·4	+1·2	74	—	Drops.	−0·5	6·9	64	2·0	−0·9	1	Variable	17·17	−0·59
46	„	12–18...	29·3	+3·9	17·4	+4·2	23·4	+4·1	70	—	0·5	0·0	8·1	77	2·0	−1·0	1	N.	16·83	−0·46
47	„	19–25...	24·5	+0·3	14·5	+2·1	19·5	+1·2	82	—	3·2	+2·7	8·0	76	4·3	+1·0	0	Calm.	16·18	−0·74
48	„	26– 2 Dec.	26·1	+3·1	12·7	+1·2	19·4	+2·2	77	—	0·0	−0·6	9·3	90	4·3	+0·6	1	S.	15·99	−0·62
49	December	3– 9...	22·4	+0·2	11·3	+0·7	16·8	+0·4	74	—	0·0	−0·9	9·1	88	3·1	−0·9	0	Calm.	15·95	−0·39
50	„	10–16...	20·6	−0·9	8·3	−1·7	14·4	−1·4	78	—	0·0	−0·9	9·0	88	1·7	−2·5	0	Calm,	15·95	−0·16
51	„	17–23...	21·3	+0·7	9·6	+0·5	15·4	+0·6	76	—	1·4	+0·5	7·8	76	3·1	−1·2	1	S.W.	15·64	−0·13
52	„	24–31...	21·5	+1·5	10·0	+2·0	15·8	+1·8	74	—	0·5	−0·5	7·8	77	3·5	−0·8	0	Calm.	14·72	−0·59

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department supervises the work of the following Sections attached thereto :—

General Hospitals, including Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals, Children's Dispensaries and Maternity Schools.

Ophthalmic Hospitals,

Inspectorate of Pharmacies,

Central Medical Commission, and

Central Stores.

The Director of this Department has presided over the following Committees :—

1.—Committee for the preparation of the Stupefacient Drugs Law.

2.—Committee for the preparation of the Pharmacy Law.

3.—Committee for the preparation of the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories Law.

The need for these Laws has been felt during the examination of the Inspectorate of Pharmacies work.

4.—Committee of the Exhibits for the International Geographical Conference.

5.—Ankylostoma Consultative Committee.

6.—Committee for Investigation into the Stores work.

7.—Contracts Board.

The most important questions dealt with by these Committees are :—

(1) Preparation of the Law of Commerce in Stupefacient Drugs.

(2) Introduction of several Amendments into the Pharmacy Law No. 14 of 1904.

(3) Preparation of the Law of Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories.
Details of these questions will be mentioned hereafter.

(4) Submission of some technical exhibits (such as maps, diagrams and Models) to the International Geographical Conference which was held in Cairo at the beginning of April 1926. These exhibits give a real picture of the general condition of health in the Country and show the relation between the changes of climate and the increase or decrease of diseases, the comparison between the number of Births and Deaths, the proportion of Doctors to the population, etc.

In conformity with Office Note No. 5/3 Secretariat dated October 12, 1925, the Directors of Sections and Inspectors attached to the Medical Department began, since October 1925, to meet during the last week of every month, as a General Assembly, under the Presidency of the Director of that Department in order to express their views regarding the proposals formulated by the Inspectors, as inspired by the experience they acquire in carrying out their work in Provinces, so as to adopt the best methods of carrying out that work properly, on a unified basis, and directing it in the way of progress. This arrangement affords to the Officials of the Medical Department the opportunity to assemble regularly for the purpose abovementioned.

General Hospitals Section.

The Department of Public Health has done its best to increase the number of Hospitals and Clinics in the various parts of the Country in order to provide poor people with the means of treatment in remote villages and to combat the diseases wherever they are found. It is worthy of mention that patients have begun to appreciate the benefit of treatment in Hospitals as may be shown by the greater increase in the number of persons who come to seek treatment in these Hospitals.

It was decided that any Hospital to be constructed at any Markaz should consist of a General Diseases Section, an Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Section, as well as an Ophthalmic Branch so as to enable all patients of the District to benefit by same. This arrangement is now being put into force.

The Department of Public Health has paid great attention this year to the treatment of Venereal Diseases and has laid down a special arrangement for the convenience of the patients without disclosing their identity. The following years will show the goodwill of the Public Health Department in remedying the present state of affairs and in multiplying the means of treatment which will be of a great benefit to the inhabitants of this Country by mitigating the evils of diseases.

The number of the different Institutions of treatment established during this Year amounted to 19 which shows clearly the great efforts displayed by the Department of Public Health in this connection. These Institutions are mentioned in detail in the Section of this Report dealing with the General Hospitals.

The Department of Public Health, not being contented with the number of Institutions already established, is constantly endeavouring to increase the number of new Hospitals; there are at present eleven of them under completion.

The following list shows the work done by the General Hospitals in this year and in the previous year:—

	1924	1925
In-patients:—	67,360	69.298
Cured	56,012	45,188
Improved	5,986	27,590
Died	3,339	3,538
Proportion of Deaths to Patients	5·1%	5·1%
Remaining at end of the Year	2,571	2,982
Out-patients	303,337	412,170
Number of Times of Attendance at Out-patients Departments	548,204	831,173
Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases among Prostitutes	5,595	4,943
Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases among Non-prostitutes:—		
In-patients	—	3,863
Out-patients	—	12,525
Operations	20,195	23,122
Examinations by X-Ray	—	7,734
Number of Beds	4,381	4,420
Proportion of Population per bed (according to the approximate number of population in 1294*	3,143	3,141

N.B.—Average daily cost per patient—228 Milliemes.

* The number of beds, in all General Hospitals, whether belonging to the Public Health Department or not, during the Year (excluding the Lunatic Asylums and the Ophthalmic Hospitals) was 7,605, a proportion of 1827 persons per bed.

The Out-patients had to pay an admission fee of one or two piasters each, but the Department of Public Health has decided, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, to exempt them from paying this fee.

The Department has thought it necessary to create a better class of *tamurgies*, who will be more acquainted, than the present class, with the rules of Nursing, and for this reason it began this Year by choosing 12 persons (6 males at Alexandria Hospital and 6 females at Kasr el Aini Hospital) to take their course of practical and theoretical study for a period of 3 years in accordance with a special programme.

Hospitals and Annexes for the Treatment of Ankylostoma and Bilharzia.

	1924	1925
Number of Hospitals and Annexes	5	13
Patients treated	62,647	82,666

Children's Dispensaries.

	1924	1925
Number of Children's Dispensaries	13	14
Attendances of Patients treated	459,430	459,106

Ophthalmic Section.

The Campaign of Eye Diseases in Egypt is one of the most important duties of the Department of Public Health as they are spread all over the Country where the climate helps the growth of their germs. The policy of the Department in combating these diseases consists in the establishment of Ophthalmic Permanent and Travelling Hospitals. It was remarked that the latter sort of Hospitals are more useful than the former because most of the patients are poor and cannot afford the expenses of travelling to the Hospitals if far distant and as the Travelling Ophthalmic Hospitals move to the District Bandars, the inhabitants find it easy to attend them for treatment. This can be judged by the fact that 68 per cent of the patients treated in one of these Hospitals are inhabitants of the same town where the Hospital exists.

The Department has therefore made it its aim to increase the number of these Travelling Hospitals of which two (belonging to the Government) have been established this year, and will continue the policy of constructing Permanent Ophthalmic Hospitals or the establishment of Ophthalmic Branches in the General Hospitals.

Also, two Ophthalmic Clinics belonging to Menoufia Provincial Council have been established at Menouf and Ashmoun.

In addition, the Ophthalmic Memorial Laboratory at Giza for Clinical, Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations of Eye Diseases has been opened.

Other new Hospitals are also being established and some of them are about to be opened.

The following list shows the work done by these Hospitals this year compared to the previous year :—

	1924	1925	Increase per cent.
Number of Hospitals	25	29	16
Number of new patients	192,555	236,903	23
Number of times of attendance at out-patients Departments	1,885,429	2,276,735	21
Number of operations	103,582	126,254	22
Number of In-patients	5,916	7,925	34
Number of Beds	377	510	35
Proportion of population per bed (according to the approximate number of population for 1924).	33,735	24,938	—

During the present year, the building and equipment of an Ophthalmic Hospital at Alexandria by Abram Bey Ada, a notable of Alexandria, have been commenced. At Maghagha Bandar, the building of another Hospital on the Provincial Council's expense has also begun. It has been decided in principle to establish a large Ophthalmic Hospital at Rod el Farag, a General one with an Ophthalmic Branch at Luxor and Ophthalmic Branches attached to the General Hospitals at Asswan, Suez, and Esna.

The Ophthalmic Section undertakes the examination, inspection and treatment of all pupils of the Government Primary Schools in the Capital towns of the Provinces where there are Ophthalmic Hospitals, as well as those of Mohamed Ali and Abbassia Schools, Cairo, and Moharram Bey and Ras el Tin Schools, Alexandria. The pupils of eleven other Schools at some Markazes and Governorates have also been examined.

The treatment of these pupils led to a great improvement in their eyes, as may be proved by the decrease of the proportion of those suffering from Trachoma, in its most serious stages, from 23 per cent to less than 5 per cent.

This shows the benefit of generalising the Ophthalmic treatment in Schools which the Department of Public Health is trying to realise, by increasing the number of Hospitals and Oculists.

Inspectorate of Pharmacies.

The use of Stupefacient Drugs has much spread throughout the different countries of the World and it is threatening the public health with the greatest dangers. Egypt has also, during the recent years, been greatly affected by the propagation of these drugs, especially Cocain and Morphin which exposed many people to different kinds of diseases and even to death and led others to insanity, and augmented the number ot those who committed suicide. The Government, considering the disastrous evils of this great danger, has done its best to stop it. A Committee has therefore been constituted at the Department of Public Health which prepared a project Law on Stupefacient Drugs. This Law has been promulgated on March 21, 1925 and has come into force one month after that date. It is applicable to both local subjects and foreigners (but its infringement by local subjects constitutes a delict and by foreigners a contravention). The Consuls of Foreign Countries have however agreed to prosecute their subjects who are accused of illicit traffic in these Drugs in order to inflict upon them penalties similar to those prescribed in the said Law, viz : a maximum imprisonment of 3 years or a maximum fine of L.E. 300.

Foreign Countries have been communicated with in order not to allow any of these Drugs to be exported to Egypt without a special permit from the Egyptian Government.

The number of Permits given for the importation of the Drugs in question has been 366. Doctors can obtain Stupefacient Drugs from Pharmacies by Permit-Cards issued from the Public Health Administration, after examination of the applications presented for same. The number of Cards granted from April 21, to the end of December 1925 has been 2,000.

Potassium Chlorate :

The Department of Public Health has arranged with the Public Security Department that the latter should issue the permits for the withdrawal of this Drug from the Customs as it is used in small quantities for medical purposes and in large quantities in the various industries and for making explosives.

The Administration preserved to itself the right of giving its opinion as to the quantities of this Salt applied for by the Dispensaries and Drug Stores.

In execution of this arrangement the Administration has absolutely abstained from issuing such permits and informed the Customs Administration of this fact so as to arrange for the modification of Article 72 of its Law.

Poisonous Substances :

A method has been adopted in the release of poisonous substances in order to guarantee that they are delivered to their owners only without reaching other persons, by writing the Permit in duplicate, one copy to be given to the person interested and the other sent to the Customs Administration for issuing the Substance accordingly ; and afterwards returned to the Public Health Department duly receipted. The number of these Permits was 239.

Pharmacy Law :

As it has been noticed that the dispositions of the Pharmacy Law No. 14 of 1904 were no longer compatible with the requirements of the present time, especially after the spread of Stupefacients and the modification of the Law relating thereto, a Committee

was constituted to amend the above Law ; and in fact several amendments were made in it by that Committee. The amended Law is now in the hand of the Legislative Committee, Ministry of Justice, for consideration before promulgation.

Law on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories :

It has also been noticed that there was no special legislation to control the work of the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories, and to insist upon the qualification required for the persons who practise the profession of Chemists or Bacteriologists in these Laboratories and to inflict penalties upon contraveners, and a Committee was therefore formed in the Public Health Department in order to prepare a draft Law for this purpose. The Committee prepared that draft Law which stipulates, among other things, that persons practising these professions in Egypt should be in possession of a Diploma and of a Permit from the Ministry of Interior (Public Health Department) to practise in Egypt.

Representatives from other Government Chemical Departments (Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and the Faculty of Medicine) took part in the work of this Committee.

This Law is now under the consideration of the Contentieux.

Night Dispensaries :

It was remarked that all Dispensaries in Cairo are closed at night while some of them are much needed for First Aid purposes in cases of sudden illness or accidents. It has therefore been found necessary to arrange with the proprietors of ten Dispensaries situated in various parts of Cairo and Suburbs to remain open the whole night against a monthly gratuity of L.E. 12 to be paid to each from Betting Taxes. This arrangement has been agreed to by the Ministry of Interior and the Department began to execute it in five Dispensaries chosen in the most populous quarters of the City ; the other five will be agreed with when it is practically proved that such Dispensaries are also needed.

Prohibition of the Cultivation of Poppy :

The Public Health Department has found it difficult to prevent the opium obtained from the cultivation of Poppy in Egypt being sold in the interior of the Country instead of being exported abroad. It has therefore been decided lately to prohibit the cultivation of Poppy —as was done in 1918.— The Agricultural Consultative Council have agreed to this decision and it is hoped that the Ministry of Agriculture will also agree and submit the question to the Concil of Ministers for the issue of the Decree relating thereto. (This has already been done after drawing up this Report and before its publication).

Egyptian Preparations :

Many applications have been received from private individuals and qualified pharmacists for permission to make Egyptian preparations for sale to the public. The Public Health Department has carefully examined these applications and gave permits to 27 persons (all qualified pharmacists) to make their preparations and sell them.

Medical Prescriptions written by Muwallidas (Midwives) :

Pharmacies were instructed not to dispense any medicine on prescriptions written by *Muwallidas* (or *Kablas*) except those consisting of simple herbs and ergotine preparations.

Warning Pharmacies ;

It has lately been decided to serve written " Avertissements " on Pharmacies in case of their neglecting to adhere to the Laws and Regulations instead of verbal warnings served before.

Central Medical Commission.

The Medical Certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission amounted to 11,230, an increase of 1,465 over last year, and those issued by the Mudiria and Governorate Medical Commissions were 13,611, an increase of 1,161 over last year.

17,905 Nizami Ghaffirs have been medically examined by District Medical Officers for entering the Service and for prolongation of their period of service.

Some modifications have been made in the Regulations of Mudirias and Governorates Medical Commissions.

Stores.

The Central Stores supply all articles, equipment and medicines required to all the Branches of the Department and issue the medicines required to the Ministries and Government Administrations and to the Hospitals and Children's Dispensaries belonging to the Provincial Councils, as well as those applied for by certain private Hospitals such as Lord Kitchener's Memorial Hospital.

The Committee constituted for Investigation into the Stores Work:

This Committee has investigated the routine work of the Stores and submitted proposals for removing its defects, and for improving the procedure to be followed with the Contractors who supply the articles required for the Administration and modified the duties of certain officials of the Stores so as to be compatible with the importance of the work entrusted to each of them.

Congestion of Work:

As a result of deciding the gratuitous treatment in the Out-patients Departments of all Hospitals, the quantities of drugs applied for have greatly increased; and on account of the increasing number of the new Institutions established, the work has also increased to such an extent that several members of the Staff had to work out of the Office hours in order to cope with this abnormal state of affairs.

HOSPITALS SECTION.

Construction of Medical Institutions.

It is pleasing to note the increase in the renewal and establishment of hospitals since 1923, at different towns in the country, and there is great hope that in future, hospitals will be established in all cities and large towns for the treatment of various diseases so as to meet the increasing requirements of the country in this connection.

The following list shows the increase realised during the last three years, besides the establishments already existing, all due to the efforts of notables and Provincial Councils in helping the Department to establish these hospitals for the benefit of patients so as to alleviate their suffering and to spare them the trouble of moving from town to town to seek treatment :—

	1923	1924	1925
General Hospitals	1	1	2
Fever Hospitals	—	—	2
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals	—	—	5
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Annexes	—	1	1
Out-patient Departments for General Diseases	—	—	2
Out-patients Departments for Venereal Diseases	—	—	2
Childrens' Dispensaries and Branches	—	1	4
Maternity Schools	—	—	1
Total	1	3	19

Thus the number of Hospitals existing at present is as follows :—

	Number.	Number of Bed
General Hospitals	23	3109
Lock Hospitals	2	383
Fever Hospitals*	7	928
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals	6	(Of which 2 at Menouf and Nag-Hammadi belong to the Provincial Councils.)
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Annexes	7	
Total		4420

Thus the proportion of beds in these Hospitals to the number of inhabitants according to the approximate number of population as estimated by the Statistical Department made in 1914 is 1 bed to 3,141.

Besides, there are hospitals in the course of construction, as shown below :—

General Hospitals	8
Fever Hospitals	1
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals	2
Total	† 11

Modification and Alteration in Hospitals.

In addition to the construction of new hospitals the Department has again taken great interest in making several modifications in the existing buildings of some hospitals so as to make them fit for all purposes and ready to admit more patients for treatment.

* There exists a fever Section in both Alexandria and Suez Hospitals.

† See details in Table 2.

Admission of Patients in General and Fever Hospitals.

The establishment of new hospitals, together with the modifications made in the buildings of some old hospitals, led to the increase in the number of patients whether in the in or out-patient departments.

The following figures show the continuous increase of patients attending hospitals during the last 3 years :—

	1923	1924	1925
Number of In-patients	65,857	67,360	69,298
„ „ Out-patients	286,657	203,337	412,170
„ „ visits to the out-patients Departments	633,638	548,204	831,173

The constant increase of patients in the In-patient departments, necessitated that the number of beds be increased to 4,420 this year besides the provisional beds which are placed on the ground for emergency cases which cannot be refused admittance to Hospitals.

The Department, however, still makes all possible efforts for further increase of beds whenever it is possible to make any modification in the hospital buildings.

Condition of Treatment in Hospitals.

There is no doubt that the interest taken by the Department in improving the condition of treatment in hospitals, had the effect of increasing the number of patients attending these hospitals to such an extent that their number has much exceeded the beds in hospitals as they have now realised that these hospitals are the sole resort where they can get rid of their different diseases.

It is needless to state that the introduction of the modern methods of treatment, the technical inventions, the recent surgical instruments, the X-ray apparatus, and the spread of technical researches in connection with the most dangerous diseases such as the Venereal and Anthelmintic diseases have all given the best results.

Male and Female Attendants.

The Department having found that the standard of efficiency of the male and female attendants who are at present employed for nursing in hospitals was too inferior to meet the requirements of the present time, has thought it necessary to select a class of candidates among those who have completed their primary education studies or who failed in the secondary education certificate examination part I. The age of the candidate should be from 18 to 21 years. At such age the candidate is liable to be taught his duties. The period of study is 3 years after which the candidate is expected to be able to perform his duties in a proper way and to appreciate the heavy responsibility thrown on his shoulder regarding the patients entrusted to his care.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining such a class of candidates the Department decided, in order to encourage them to join this profession, to grant them a monthly allocation of L.E. 2 during the first year, L.E. 3 during the second year and L.E. 4 during the third year.

After the completion of his theoretical and practical study the successful candidate will be appointed in one of the hospitals as a nursing agent, provided that he should spend a period not less than 4 years in the service of the Department.

Six male candidates have already joined this course at Alexandria Hospital and 6 female candidates have joined Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital. In future a similar number will be accepted every year until the Department has obtained a sufficient number to replace gradually the *Bashtamurgies*, the *Bashtamurgias*, *tamurgies* and *tamurgias*.

Operations and X-Ray Work.

The number of operations done this year has greatly increased in comparison with the last three years as shown by the following figures :—

	1923	1924	1925
Number of Operations...	18,407	20,195	23,122

The number of patients examined by X-rays amounted to 7,734.

Percentage of Deaths.

The percentage of deaths in hospitals was low.

Most of the deaths occurred among the patients who came to hospital in a serious condition as a result of criminal action or chronic diseases and the hospitals were compelled to admit them.

This percentage reached 5·1 this year.

Receipts.

It is well known that the Government Hospitals were not established for a lucrative purpose, but for a noble and disenterested aim, *i.e.* to render a service to patients and especially those of the poor class.

For this reason the number of beds for the rich has been restricted since there are private institutions sufficient to meet their requirements and thus the poor can enjoy freely the means of treatment in the Government Hospitals.

However, the Department has succeeded in affording free-treatment to the Out-patients Departments since October 1, 1925, and obtained the preliminary approval of the Ministry of Finance to exempt the In-Patients of the ordinary 3rd Class from treatment fees.

It is therefore natural that the income should be limited and should not correspond to the total expenditure ; the income being this year L.E. 14,679·149 mills. while it was in 1924 L.E. 17,863.

Upkeep and Expenses.

The amount of the upkeep and expenses greatly increased this year over that of the preceding years with the exception of 1923. This increase is due to the cost of treatment per patient, owing to the high cost of living during 1923, and to the War Bonus paid to the Staff as well as the difference of pay thereof resulting from the New Regrading ; besides the fact that the number of days of treatment per patient was low during that year.

The increase in 1925 is attributable to the establishment of new hospitals and to the recent improvements introduced in them, which entailed an increase of instruments and of new apparatus and other means of improvement in the condition of treatment besides the administrative expenses such as pays and diets.

The figures below show the amount of expenses and average daily cost per patient in the last three years :—

		1923	1924	1925
Number of days of treatment...		970,361	1,013,430	1,008,893
Total expenses	L.E.	238,297	226,446	240,949
Average daily cost per patient	Milliemes.	245	223	228
Average annual cost per patient	L.E.	89.425	81.618	82.220

On deducting the total receipts from the total expenses, the net expenses on hospitals this year will be L.E.226,270 and the average annual expenses on a patient L.E. 78.110 mills.

Anthelmintic Diseases Hospitals and Annexes.

These Hospitals and Annexes are of great use in combating anthelmintic diseases. Patients treated in these institutions are continually increasing.

Hereafter, the number of patients is shown as compared to the two preceding years

	1923	1924	1925
Bilharziasis and Ankylostomiasis	56,520	62,647	82,666

Details relating to these hospitals and to treatment therein are given in tables 15 and 16.

Treatment in the D.P.H. Dispensaries.

Besides treatment in hospitals, gratuitous treatment is also carried out in the dispensaries attached to the Health Offices in Districts. Hereafter, the total number of patients treated, in the last 3 years :—

1923	33,494
1924	43,628
1925	52,601

Children Dispensaries and Maternity Schools.

These dispensaries and schools are of great use in treating children, giving advices to mothers and in undertaking the delivery of poor women.

Hereafter a summary of the work carried out by these dispensaries and schools during the last 3 years :—

	1923	1924	1925
Number of Dispensaries	12	13	14
„ „ Children treated	398,487	459,430	459,106
„ „ Maternity Schools	8	8	8
„ „ Cases of delivery	4,422	5,081	4,976
„ „ Dayas graduated	119	178	199

Details are shown in tables Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Private Hospitals not attached to the D.P.H.

Besides the hospitals of the D.P.H., there are other hospitals belonging to other Administrations, Provincial Councils, benevolent societies or to private individuals.

Each of those hospitals or establishments is run according to its own rules and is attended by all classes of people. These hospitals and the authorities to which they belong as well as the number of beds they contain are shown in table 22.

Technical, Administrative and Clerical Work of the Section of Hospitals.

The steady expansion of the sphere of activity of the Hospitals Section has naturally resulted in the increase of the Technical, Administrative and Clerical Work of that Section including the increase in the inspection work which has been necessitated by the increasing number of hospitals recently established.

The number of the officials of the Hospitals Section and the amount of work performed by them during the last 3 years are shown hereunder :—

	1923	1924	1925
Technical Officials ... Director	1	1	1
Technical Officials ... Sub-Director	1	1	1
Technical Officials ... Inspectors	2	2	2
Clerical Officials	12	12	9
Technical and Administrative number of inspections	—	44	120
Number of correspondence issued from the Section	8,996	11,601	17,475

Conclusion.

It appears from the above, that the total number of beds in the different hospitals—whether belonging to the D.P.H. or to other Administrations or to benevolent Societies is 7,605 beds*, besides those found in private clinics for medical assistance. Thus the proportion of beds to the total number of inhabitants according to the last census made in 1917, is one bed to 1827.

The Department of Public Health earnestly hopes that the number of hospitals, of different kinds, will still increase in all parts of the country so as to meet the requirements of the public.

Table No. 1.—List of The Work and Projects Executed During The Years 1923, 1924, 1925.

1923.

(A) General Hospitals :—

Luxor Hospital.—This Hsopital has been ceded by Messrs Thomas Cook & Son Ltd., and opened for use on December 10, 1923 after having been repaired and equipped by the Department.

1924.

Tahta Hospital.—Erected and equipped by the inhabitants (in memory of the visit of His Majesty The King to Tahta in 1921) and inaugurated in 1924.

(B) Bilharsiasis and Ankylostomiasis Annexes. :—

Damanhûr Ankylostomiasis Annex.—Opened on February 12, 1924, for treatment.

(C) Children Dispensaries :—

Toukh Children Dispensary.—Constructed by Kalioubîya Provincial Council in1924.

1925.

(A) General Hospitals :—

(1) *Maghagha Hospital.*—This Hospital has been constructed by H.E. Saleh Lamloum Pacha. It has been handed over to the Department on August 23, 1925 in order to manage it against the receipt of the income of the land endowed thereon.

(2) *Damietta New Hospital.*—This Hospital has been transferred to the new building and opened officially on August 6, 1925.

(B) Fever Hospitals :—

(1) *Mansûra Fever Hospital.*—Opened in June 1925.

(2) *Kena Fever Hospital.*—This Hospital was formerly a village shelter attached to the the Provincial Council and has been handed over to the Department in March 1923, and equipped and opened in 1925.

(C) Ankylostomiasis and Bilharsiasis Hospitals.:—

(1) *Dessouk Travelling Hospital.*—This hospital has replaced Dessouk Research Hospital which has been transferred to Giza Province at the beginning of January 1925.

(2) *Hehia Travelling Hospital.*—Constructed by the Department and opened on November 16, 1925.

(3) *Nag' Hammadi Travelling Hospital.*—This Hospital is attached to Kena Provincial Council. It was opened on December 5, 1925 and it moves throughout Kena Province.

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* *Remarks* :—

(1) No. of beds above mentioned do not include the beds of the Ophthalmic nor those of the Lunatic Asls. at Abb. and Khanka.

(2) The Total figures given here do not include those given in the separate detailed reports of Kasr el Aini and Alex. Hosps.

(4) *Beni Suef Travelling Hospital.*—This Hospital is attached to the Department. It was opened on November 14, 1925, and it moves throughout the Province.

(5) *Faiyûm Travelling Hospital.*—This Hospital is attached to the Department. It was opened on November 19, 1925, and it moves throughout the Province.

(D) Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Annexes :—

Damietta Ankylostoma Annex.—Constructed on July 19, 1925, in the building previously used for the Ophthalmic Clinic after the transfer of that clinic to the new building of the General Hospital.

(E) Out-Patients Clinics :—

(1) *Cairo Venereal Diseases Out-Patients Clinic.*—This clinic has been constructed by the Department and opened on November 15, 1925, for the treatment of patients suffering from Venereal Diseases.

(2) *Port Said Venereal Diseases Out-Patients Clinic.*—This clinic has been constructed by the Department and opened on November 28, 1925, for the treatment of patients suffering from Venereal Diseases.

(3) *Tala Clinic.*—This clinic has been constructed by Menoufiya Provincial Council in April 1925 and is ready for the treatment of all diseases.

(4) *Fashn Clinic.*—This clinic has been established by Minya Provincial Council and opened on November 1, 1925, for the treatment of all diseases.

(F) Children's Dispensaries and Branches for Treatment of Children :—

(1) *Assyût Children's Dispensary.*—Constructed in October 1925, in the Out-Patients Department of Asyût General Hospital.

(2) *Branches for infants' Treatment.*—Three branches of this kind have been constructed at the General Hospitals of Alexandria, Benha and Asyût.

(G) Dayas Schools :—

Beni Suef Dayas School is attached to Beni Suef Provincial Conucil and was constructed at the end of 1925.

Total Number of Institutions in Course of Construction.

General Hospitals	4	
Fever „	2	
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals	5	
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Annexes	2	
		13
Out-patients Clinic for :—		
Vanereal Diseases	2	
General Diseases	2	
		4
Children Dispensaries and branches for treatment of children :—		
Children Dispensaries	2	
Branches for treatment of children in the General Hospitals	3	
		5
Dayas School	1	
		1
Grand Total		23

able No. 2.—List of The Sanitary Works and Projects Under Completion.

General Hospitals.

(1) *Bereem Hospital (Kom Hamada District, Beheira Province).*—The building allotted for it is being repaired and will be delivered to the Department for administration when it is completely repaired and equipped at the expense of the Provincial Council. It will contain 31 beds and two branches one for the Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(2) *Mallawi Hospital.*—Its building will be repaired and equipped by Asyût Provincial Council and will then be handed over to the Department for administration. It will contain 16 beds and two branches one for Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(3) *Fikria Hospital* (*Abou Kirkas*).—It will be constructed and equipped by Minya Provincial Council and then handed over to the Department for administration. It will contain 30 beds and two branches one for Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(4) *Prince Farook Hospital* (*Mit Ghamr*).—It is now in course of construction and will be completed shortly and, when completed and equipped at the expense of the Provincial Council, will be handed over to the Department for management. It will contain 24 beds and two branches one for Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(5) *Zawiet el Naoura Hospital* (*Shebin el Kom District*).—It was at first intended to erect a village shelter in this locality ; but it was afterwards decided to construct a General Hospital instead. This Hospital will be constructed and equipped at the expense of the Provincial Council and then handed over to the Department to manage it. It will be provided with 16 beds and will include two branches one for Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(6)*Prince Farook Hospital at Girga.*—It has been decided to erect and equip it at the expense of the Provincial Council and then handed over to the Department for administration. It will contain 16 beds and two branches one for Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(7) *Dereeen Hospital* (*Talkha District*).—This hospital will be constructed and equipped at the expense of H.E. Mohammed el Badrawi Ashour Pacha who will endow a land giving an annual income of about L.E. 2,400 to be expended on its management. It will be handed over to the Department for administration. It will contain 30 beds and two branches one for Ophthalmic diseases and the other for Ankylostoma.

(8) *Foua Hospital.*—This hospital will be constructed, equipped and managed by the Provincial Council, Gharbîya and will contain 16 beds.

Fever Hospitals.

Asyût Fever Hospital.—The land on which this hospital will be constructed has been expropriated and the construction is expected to be completed about the month of September 1926.

Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals.

(1) *Travelling Hospital of Sharkîya Province.*—This hospital is attached to Sharkîya Provincial Council. It moves throughout Sharkîya Province and, when established in February 1926, was first erected at Zagazig Bandar.

(2) *Ankylostoma Hospital Asyût.*—It has been constructed and equipped by the Department and the Staff of the Ankylostoma Annex at Damietta will be transferred to it.

TABLE No. 3.—NUMBER OF BEDS.

HOSPITAL.	FOR PATIENTS.					FOR STAFF.			TOTAL.
	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	Special 3rd. Class.	Ordinary 3rd. Class.	Children.	Rest Room.	Doctors and Nursing Sisters.	Other Staff.	
Qasr el 'Aini	—	—	—	576	28	—	104	12	720
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd ...	—	—	—	229	—	—	5	16	250
Fever Hospital, 'Abbâsiya	25	50	—	587	7	—	31	60	760
Alexandria	1	8	—	413	13	—	21	—	456
Lock Hospital, Qabbary	—	—	—	130	—	—	3	—	133
Port Said (General)	4	8	20	128	—	—	10	4	174
Port Said (Fever)...	14	20	—	20	—	—	4	5	63
Suez	11	16	—	175	—	—	7	—	209
Damietta	2	2	—	94	—	3	—	11	112
Tanta (General)	1	4	—	141	4	—	3	2	155
Tanta (Fever)...	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Damanhûr	—	8	—	87	2	3	—	—	100
Mansûra, (General and Fever) ...	1	7	—	145	—	1	2	—	156
Zagazig, (General and Fever) ...	1	2	—	123	4	2	2	—	134
Shibîn el Kôm	1	1	—	78	—	1	—	—	81
Benha	—	—	—	81	8	—	—	—	89
Qalyûb	2	2	—	55	—	—	—	—	59
Fayûm	1	2	—	77	—	1	—	—	81
Beni Suef	—	2	—	80	2	1	1	—	86
Maghagha	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Minya, General and fever	—	—	—	102	—	1	—	—	103
Asyût	—	14	—	163	7	2	1	—	187
Tahta	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
Sôhâg	1	1	—	71	—	1	—	—	74
Qena	—	2	—	83	2	1	—	—	88
Luxor	—	—	—	16	—	-	—	—	16
Isna	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	31
Aswân	1	2	—	42	—	1	—	—	46
TOTAL	66	151	20	3,784	77	18	194	110	4,420

TABLE No. 4.—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL.	Existing	Volunteers.	SENT BY THE POLICE.				TOTAL.	Male.	Female.
			Police Cases.	Prisoners.	Police Men and Ghaffirs.	Prostitutes			
Qasr el 'Aini	514	9,448	4,854	26	606	—	14,934	10,913	4,021
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd ...	177	—	—	—	—	2,501	2,501	—	2,501
Fever Hospital, 'Abbâsiya	70	162	1,384	84	328	—	1,958	1,259	699
Alexandria...	329	5,951	2,271	41	728	—	8,991	7,104	1,887
Lock Hospital, Qabbary	55	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	500
Port Said (General)	118	2,345	328	24	272	250	3,219	2,311	908
Port Said (Fever)	6	385	—	15	142	—	542	413	129
Suez	92	2,234	116	25	286	204	2,865	2,353	512
Damietta	52	867	326	1	63	14	1,271	947	324
Tanta (General)	116	1,286	1,040	6	476	202	3,010	2,248	762
Tanta (Fever)	6	198	—	16	120	—	334	286	48
Damanhûr	84	921	607	58	358	128	2,072	1,656	416
Mansûra (General and Fever) ...	95	1,486	397	31	532	122	2,568	2,074	494
Zagazig („ „ „) ...	84	1,201	501	34	691	78	2,505	2,087	418
Shibîn el Kôm	71	901	478	29	382	18	1,808	1,452	356
Benha...	76	1,819	335	24	376	54	2,608	2,173	435
Qalyûb	39	876	74	3	97	—	1,050	825	225
Faiyûm	69	628	504	94	325	39	1,590	1,305	285
Beni-Suef	54	859	373	16	145	93	1,456	1,143	313
Maghagha	—	160	19	—	1	—	180	134	46
Minya (General and Fever)	83	981	453	52	295	217	1,998	1,573	425
Asyût	171	1,877	955	12	335	254	3,433	2,663	770
Tahta	10	456	73	—	24	—	553	396	157
Sôhâg	75	842	347	94	171	112	1,566	1,239	327
Qena	40	877	172	24	126	104	1,263	973	290
Luxor	14	432	141	7	38	2	620	525	98
Isna	30	587	92	4	21	54	728	541	187
Aswân...	34	378	129	12	65	27	611	466	145
TOTAL	2,564	38,157	15,899	732	7,003	4,943	66,734	49,056	17,678

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITALS IN 1925.

Hospital.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	Remaining
Qasr el ʿAini	—	13,492	1,257	14,749	10,827	3,922	699
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd ...	1,866	567	—	2,433	—	2,433	245
ʿAbbasiya Fever	1,728	4	194	1,926	1,248	678	102
Alexandria...	4,720	3,715	613	9,048	7,147	1,901	272
Lock Hospital, Qabbary	473	7	—	480	—	480	75
Port Said (General)...	1,712	1,350	132	3,194	2,293	901	143
Port Said (Fever)	512	—	33	545	412	133	3
Suez	2,189	585	92	2,866	2,289	577	91
Damietta	1,000	201	36	1,237	932	305	86
Tanta (General)	2,101	735	169	3,005	2,235	770	121
Tanta (Fever)	270	36	31	337	290	47	3
Damanhûr	1,090	883	95	2,068	1,646	422	88
Mansûra (General and Fever) ...	1,581	865	103	2,549	2,054	495	114
Zagazig (General and Fever) ...	1,785	640	79	2,504	2,077	427	85
Shebîn el Kôm	1,350	385	70	1,805	1,436	369	74
Benha	1,740	817	32	2,589	2,153	436	95
Qalyûb	705	287	37	1,029	800	229	60
Faiyûm	1,219	300	70	1,589	1,306	283	70
Beni Suef	1,023	342	72	1,437	1,134	303	73
Maghagha	134	30	1	165	121	44	15
Minya (General and Fever)	1,642	275	76	1,993	1,565	428	88
Asyût	2,596	702	155	3,453	2,682	771	151
Tahta	373	149	25	547	391	156	16
Sohâg	1,102	407	67	1,576	1,247	349	65
Qena	859	319	53	1,231	945	286	72
Luxor	481	119	13	613	520	93	21
Isna	551	170	9	730	544	186	28
Aswân...	386	208	24	618	476	142	27
TOTAL	45,188	27,590	3,538	66,316	48,770	17,546	2,982

TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED IN 1925.

Hospital.	Volunteers.	Sent by the Police.	TOTAL.	New Patients.	Old Patients.	Total Number of Visits.
Qasr el ʿAini	96,033	12,180	108,213	108,213	85,905	194,118
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd...	—	—	—	—	—	—
ʿAbbasiya (Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	49,267	12,916	62,183	62,183	67,980	180,163
Lock Hospital, Qabbary	—	154	154	154	1,612	1,766
Port Said (General)	22,204	1,937	24,141	24,141	23,229	47,370
Port Said (Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	10,623	687	11,310	11,310	10,903	22,213
Damietta	13,680	180	13,860	13,860	11,274	25,134
Tanta General	7,875	1,104	8,979	8,979	13,373	22,352
Tanta Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damanhûr	7,858	427	8,285	8,285	8,322	16,607
Mansûra (General and Fever) ...	16,390	885	17,275	17,275	16,700	33,975
Zagazig (General and Fever) ...	16,508	953	17,461	17,461	21,611	38,472
Shebîn el Kôm	12,903	374	13,277	13,277	25,284	38,561
Benha	12,743	178	12,921	12,921	14,857	27,778
Qalyûb	13,020	144	13,164	13,164	10,281	23,445
Fayûm	15,847	149	15,996	15,996	15,414	31,410
Beni Suef	12,109	267	12,376	12,376	22,848	35,224
Maghagha	1,765	11	1,776	1,776	4,025	5,801
Minya (General and Fever) ...	10,981	471	11,452	11,452	14,863	26,315
Asyût	15,016	268	15,284	15,284	8,071	23,355
Tahta	7,517	108	7,625	7,625	7,584	15,209
Sohâg	12,196	304	12,500	12,500	10,614	23,114
Qena	8,304	177	8,481	8,481	6,611	15,092
Luxor	7,500	37	7,537	7,537	8,513	16,050
Isna	3,258	125	3,383	3,383	4,057	7,440
Aswân	4,435	102	4,537	4,537	5,672	10,209
TOTAL	378,032	34,138	412,170	412,170	419,003	831,173

TABLE No. 7.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Hospital.	Prostitutes.				Other Patients.					
					Out-Patients.			In-Patients.		
	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases	TOTAL.	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa.	TOTAL.	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa.	TOTAL.
Qasr el ʿAini	(See separate report.)			—	5,000	900	5,900	208	106	314
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd	612	1,889	—	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever Hospital, ʿAbbasîya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	—	—	—	—	1,530	784	2,314	637	104	741
Lock Hospital, Qabbary ...	185	255	60	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said (General)	71	164	15	250	105	52	157	125	175	300
Port Said (Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	33	169	2	204	59	112	171	81	287	368
Damietta	8	6	—	14	36	2	38	16	6	22
Tanta (General)	52	144	6	202	173	10	183	84	196	280
Tanta (Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damanhûr	9	113	6	128	61	—	61	43	124	167
Mansûra (General and Fever)	37	85	—	122	108	53	151	36	108	144
Zagazig (General and Fever)	16	60	2	78	189	4	193	39	66	105
Shebîn El Kôm	2	11	5	18	92	13	105	28	20	48
Benha	6	45	3	54	237	20	239	47	59	106
Qalyûb	—	—	—	—	430	—	430	3	1	4
Fayûm	10	10	19	39	278	17	295	32	53	85
Beni Suef	11	50	2	63	282	40	322	67	83	150
Maghagha	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Minya (General and Fever) ...	10	154	53	217	50	13	63	82	143	225
Asyût	78	157	19	254	738	39	777	117	179	296
Tahta	—	—	—	—	83	2	85	15	1	16
Sohâg	7	102	3	112	487	16	503	94	118	212
Qena	11	75	18	104	204	23	227	39	80	119
Luxor	—	—	2	2	44	3	47	10	—	10
Isna	7	41	6	54	140	26	166	61	47	108
Aswân	5	21	1	27	76	—	76	17	26	43
TOTAL	1,170	3,551	222	4,943	10,414	2,111	12,525	1,881	1,982	3,863

TABLE No. 8.—OPERATIONS UNDER ANÆSTHETIC, EXAMINATIONS AND RESEARCHES.

Hospital.	Operations under Anæsthetic.		Examined by X-Ray.	Specimens thereof sent to Laboratory.	Examined Microscopically.	Pathological Researches.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.				
Qasr el ʿAini	5,375	980	6,567	(See separate report.)		
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsoud	—	—	—	327	1,386	38
ʿAbbasiya (Fever)	—	—	—	785	—	—
Alexandria	2,750	568	297	2,610	—	—
Lock Hospital, Qabbary	11	1	—	535	2,494	—
Port Said (General)	812	83	200	1,857	1,848	9
Port Said (Fever)	—	—	—	279	—	—
Suez	409	115	14	3,326	247	—
Damietta	410	440	—	133	978	5
Tanta (General)	943	249	105	586	1,295	14
Tanta (Fever)	—	—	—	160	—	—
Damanhûr	454	326	65	87	325	—
Mansûra (General and Fever) ...	882	—	28	239	2,240	7
Zagazig (General and Fever) ...	1,080	483	88	388	1,831	16
Shebin el Kom	608	202	—	108	416	7
Benha	785	185	39	144	339	1
Qalyûb	628	158	55	119	1,050	83
Fayûm	525	135	—	138	1,060	5
Beni Suef	492	57	70	10	2,675	—
Maghagha	78	—	—	18	1,143	—
Minya (General and Fever) ...	465	12	77	177	589	3
Asyût	1,025	95	129	150	1,750	6
Tahta	153	0	—	80	100	1
Sohâg	358	—	—	190	3,654	5
Qena	258	16	—	—	—	—
Luxor	111	146	—	3	—	—
Isna	149	—	—	120	294	3
Aswân	177	3	—	13	—	—
TOTAL	18,838	4,284	7,734	5,582	25,714	203

Table No. 9.—Expenses.

Hospital.	Salaries.		Rations.		Equipments and Surgical Instruments.		Drugs.		Other Expenses.		Total.	
	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.
Qasrel ʿAini	19,301	824	14,882	877	8,367	437	12,987	804	3,521	185	59,061	127
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd	1,826	130	1,910	942	1,551	665	57	450	289	470	5,635	657
ʿAbbasiya (Fever)	12,200	955	5,056	746	2,485	348	836	009	822	623	21,401	721
Alexandria	11,783	190	6,936	447	4,717	264	6,152	998	2,084	332	31,674	231
Lock Hospital, Qabbary	1,262	426	922	029	331	450	301	702	303	001	3,120	608
Port Said (General)	4,475	136	3,895	710	2,055	726	2,570	533	568	535	13.565	640
Port Said (Fever)	1,171	950	509	559	517	531	256	996	124	564	2,580	600
Suez	4,922	432	2,126	486	908	739	1,191	098	607	170	9,755	925
Damietta	1,800	941	889	158	1,329	089	654	178	201	865	4,875	231
Tanta General	3,333	754	2,180	787	1,645	743	1,324	475	607	262	9,092	021
Tanta Fever...	452	766	157	528	71	613	169	414	71	162	922	583
Damanhûr	1,866	414	1,369	475	793	039	973	668	388	210	5,390	806
Mansûra (General and Fever)	2,906	218	2,122	254	1,177	836	1,254	254	509	595	7,970	157
Zagaizg (General and Fever)	2,884	214	1,323	470	1,221	714	1,084	845	175	845	6,690	088
Shebîn el Kôm	2,069	822	1,372	204	471	354	807	928	227	582	4,948	890
Benha	1,932	867	1,023	215	776	460	421	298	137	912	4,291	752
Qalyûb	1,544	667	686	386	691	386	884	356	197	408	4,004	203
Fayûm	2,091	330	1,136	275	826	010	1,092	031	118	009	5,263	655
Beni Suef	2,076	838	1,165	726	874	103	668	411	278	196	5,063	274
Maghagha	237	561	107	660	91	346	41	602	18	770	496	939
Minya (General and Fever)	2,333	406	1.449	822	916	740	985	981	205	872	5,891	821
Asyût	3,080	93	2,236	592	2,212	153	2,308	017	462	611	10,299	466
Tahta	581	249	772	346	309	995	308	272	28	663	1,600	525
Sohâg	1,695	295	1,427	84	863	147	665	029	176	072	4,826	627
Qena	1,835	168	922	542	847	642	621	011	200	354	4,426	617
Luxor	589	881	430	624	287	210	112	825	121	499	1,782	039
Isna	1,228	994	550	109	309	470	446	916	075	143	2,610	632
Aswân	1,458	888	858	399	555	416	677	099	156	255	3,706	057
Total	93,184	449	58,022	452	37,206	626	39,856	200	12,679	165	240,948	892

Table No. 10.—Receipts.

Hospital.	Treatment Fees of In-patients.										Total.		Other Receipts.								Total.		Grand Total.	
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Special 3rd Class.		Ordinary 3rd Class.		Cost of maintenance British Army and prtients' relatives.				Out-Patients.		Drugs.		X-Rays.		Other Receipts.					
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Qasr el 'Aini...	—	—	—	—	—	—	865	900	—	—	865	900	1,677	715	3	761	—	—	12	821	1,694	297	2,560	197
Lock Hospital, Hôd el Marsûd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
'Abbâssiya (Fever) ...	545	600	1,520	500	—	—	—	—	147	600	2,213	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,513	700
Alexandria General ...	8	800	271	200	—	—	216	413	—	—	496	413	764	650	—	—	11	500	10	224	786	374	1,282	787
Lock Hospital, Qabbari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Port (Said General) ...	120	800	160	500	746	500	378	987	—	—	1,406	787	175	710	—	600	. 5	200	8	299	189	809	1,596	596
Port (Said Fever) ...	4	800	43	600	14	750	—	—	—	—	63	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	150
Suez	148	800	415	—	10	250	107	740	—	—	681	790	96	820	1	808	2	400	—	850	101	578	783	668
Damietta	—	—	1	600	—	—	36	825	—	—	38	425	135	520	1	238	—	—	2	520	139	278	177	703
Tanta (General)	20	800	121	600	—	—	281	094	—	200	423	694	110	850	1	505	5	600	5	760	123	715	547	409
Tanta (Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damanhûr	—	—	—	400	—	—	136	105	—	600	137	105	84	270	—	—	1	—	—	135	85	405	222	510
Mansûra (General and Fever)	—	—	160	600	—	—	248	210	—	—	408	810	130	550	—	—	—	—	4	190	134	740	543	550
Zagazig (General and Fever)	—	—	27	—	—	—	367	835	—	—	394	835	206	630	—	619	5	800	6	739	219	788	614	623
Shibîn el Kôm	8	—	17	600	—	—	183	495	—	—	209	095	183	970	—	—	—	—	8	725	192	695	401	790
Benha	—	—	2	400	—	—	236	445	—	—	238	845	125	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	650	364	495
Fayûm	—	—	51	600	—	—	64	875	1	400	117	875	246	820	2	565	—	—	5	650	255	35	372	900
Beni Suef	—	—	24	400	—	—	234	140	—	—	278	540	140	050	1	564	1	600	—	—	143	214	421	754
Maghagha	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	590	—	540	27	130	19	20	—	482	—	—	—	112	19	614	46	744
Minya (General and Fever)	—	—	29	600	—	—	177	185	—	—	206	785	157	320	2	590	—	—	14	850	174	760	381	545
Asyût	—	—	137	600	—	—	459	812	—	—	597	412	176	300	5	290	16	—	68	259	215	340	813	261
Tahta	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	700	—	—	60	700	097	710	—	222	—	—	—	970	98	902	159	602
Sohâg	—	—	46	—	—	—	179	078	1	250	226	328	101	610	3	999	—	—	5	870	111	479	337	807
Qena	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	940	—	—	163	940	78	940	—	914	—	—	4	722	84	576	248	516
Luxor	—	—	35	600	—	—	19	940	—	200	55	740	15	950	—	918	—	—	—	897	17	765	73	505
Isna	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	300	—	—	24	300	22	530	80	305	—	—	3	550	106	385	130	685
Aswân	14	400	62	600	—	—	126	020	—	—	203	020	24	490	85	726	—	—	3	010	113	225	316	245
Qalyûb	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	267	4	267
Total	872	—	3,153	400	771	500	4,595	729	151	790	9,544	419	4,773	075	194	105	49	100	118	420	5,134	700	14,679	119

Table No. 11.—Comparison between Expenses and Receipts.

Hospitals.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-patients.	Number of days of Treatment.	Total Annual Expenses.		Cost per Patient Daily.	Cost per Patient Annually.		In-patients Receipts.		Other Receipts.		Total of Receipts.		Daily receipts per Patient.	Annual Receipts per Patient.		Net Expenses.		Net Expenses per Patient Annually.	
				L.E.	M.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Qasr el ʿAini	720	15,448	227,889	59,061	127	259	94	170	865	900	1,694	297	2,560	197	4	1	460	56,500	930	90	720
Lock Hosp., Hôd el Marsûd	250	2,678	61,784	5,635	657	091	33	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	215
ʿAbbâssiya (Fever)	760	2,028	29,438	21,401	721	726	264	990	2,213	700	—	—	2,213	700	75	27	375	19,188	21	236	523
Alexandria (General and Fever)	456	9,320	113,112	31,674	231	280	102	200	496	413	786	374	1,282	787	4	1	460	30,391	444	98	185
Lock Hospital, Qabbary ...	133	555	22,099	3,120	608	141	51	465	—	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	3,120	508	51	465
Port Said (General)	174	3,337	53,638	13,565	640	253	92	345	1,406	787	189	809	1,596	596	26	9	563	11,969	44	81	395
Port Said (Fever)	63	548	3,618	2,580	600	713	260	245	63	150	—	-	63	150	17	6	205	2,517	450	252	580
Suez (General and Fever)...	209	2,957	34,110	9,755	925	286	104	390	681	790	101	878	783	668	20	7	300	8,972	257	94	900
Damietta	112	1,323	25,303	4,875	231	192	70	80	38	425	139	278	177	703	2	—	730	4.697	528	67	225
Tanta (General)	155	3,126	50,874	9,092	021	179	65	335	423	694	123	715	547	409	8	2	920	8,544	612	61	303
Tanta (Fever)	30	340	3,373	922	583	274	100	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	922	583	100	10
Damanhour	100	2,156	31,177	5,390	806	173	63	145	137	105	85	405	222	510	5	1	825	5,168	296	60	590
Mansûra (General and Fever)	156	2,663	40,767	7,970	157	196	71	430	408	810	134	740	543	556	10	3	650	7,426	607	66	430
Zagazig (General and Fever)	134	2,589	36,360	6,690	88	184	67	160	394	835	219	788	614	623	11	4	15	6,075	465	60	950
Shibin el Kôm	81	1,879	27,390	4,948	890	184	67	160	209	95	192	695	401	790	8	2	920	4,547	100	60	590
Benha	89	2,684	32,566	4,291	752	132	48	180	238	845	125	650	364	495	7	2	555	3,927	257	44	165
Galiub	59	1,089	20,116	4,004	203	199	72	635	4	—	—	—	4	267	—	—	069	3,999	936	72	635
Fayûm	81	1,659	27,026	5,263	355	195	71	87	117	875	255	35	372	910	4	1	460	4,890	745	66	50
Beni Suef	86	1,510	26,032	5,563	274	194	70	992	278	540	143	214	421	754	10	3	905	4,641	520	65	79
Maghagha	12	180	1,753	496	939	283	103	477	27	130	19	614	46	744	15	5	657	450	195	88	695
Minya (General and Fever)	103	2,081	34,452	5,891	821	171	62	415	206	785	174	760	381	545	6	2	190	5,510	276	58	400
Asyût	187	3,604	62,423	10,299	466	165	60	225	597	412	215	845	813	261	9	3	285	9,486	205	55	443
Tahta	15	563	8,350	1,600	525	191	69	958	60	706	98	902	159	602	7	2	677	1,440	923	62	963
Sohâg	74	1,624	27,228	4,826	627	177	64	605	226	328	111	479	337	807	8	2	920	4,488	20	60	225
Qena (General and Fever)	88	1,303	26,085	4,426	617	170	61	565	163	940	84	576	248	516	6	2	281	4,178	101	58	458
Luxor	16	634	7,430	1,782	039	240	87	600	55	740	17	765	73	505	8	2	920	1,708	534	83	950
Isna	31	758	12,603	2,610	632	207	75	555	24	300	106	385	130	685	2	—	730	2,479	947	61	795
Aswân	46	645	11,897	3,706	57	311	113	697	203	20	113	225	316	245	17	6	205	3,389	812	103	988
Total	4,420	69,298	1,058,893	240,948	892				9,544	419	5,134	700	14,679	119				226,269	773		

TABLE No. 12.—PREGNANT CASES EXAMINED AND TREATED AGAINST SYPHILIS.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of women examined.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.		
		Negative	Positive	Suspected.
Qasr el 'Aini	445	327	100	18
Alexandria	103	64	39	—
Port Said	30	15	15	—
Suez	11	5	6	—
Damanhûr	42	14	20	8
Damietta	61	44	16	1
Tanta	43	16	20	7
Shebîn el Kôm	29	21	6	2
Benha	42	30	9	3
Zagazig	45	19	14	12
Mansura	104	43	23	38
Qalyûb	34	16	13	5
Beni Suef	29	21	5	3
Fayûm	86	24	25	37
Minya	70	40	10	20
Asyût	30	22	6	2
Sûhâg	6	2	4	—
Qena	5	3	2	—
Isna	—	—	—	—
Tahta	13	10	2	1
Luxor	9	6	3	—
Aswân	—	—	—	—
Lock Hospital, Hod el Marsoud	7	6	1	—
Lock Hospital, Gabbary	4	2	2	—
Maghagha	2	1	1	—
TOTAL	1,250	751	342	157

TABLE No. 13.—SORTS OF OPERATIONS MADE IN 1925.

Amputation					254
Excision of Glands of Neck					154
„ „ Breast					31
„ „ Goiter					57
„ „ Tumours		Malignant	103		426
		Benign	323		
Gastro-jejunestomy					5
Appendicectomy					44
Splenectomy					60
Hysterectomy					11
Ovariotomy					38
Liver Abscess					8
Herniotomy — Inguinal	Simple	1,719	Strang	79	1,798
Herniotomy — Femoral	„	5	„	1	6
Herniotomy — Ventral	„	49	„	5	54
Cholecystostomy					1
Other Operations					2392
Haemorrhoids — Whitehead					85
Haemorrhoids — Ligature					654
Haemorrhoids — Cautery					147
Fistula — Anal					680
Fistula — Urinary					180
Vesico-vaginal Fistula					13
Perineal Section					167
Suprapubic Cystotomy — Prostatectomy					24
Suprapubic Cystotomy — Litholapaxy					138
Operations on — Hydroceles					1073
Operations on — Haematoceles					36
Resection of Ribs					40
Plastic operations					165
Mastoid					15
Thiersch's grafting					52
Other operations of special interest					1779

This Table does not include the operations made during the year in Qasr el 'Aini Hospital or Alexandria Hospital, these operations being given in detail in the reports of these two Hospitals.

TABLE XIV.—

SECTIONS.	Qasr el-'Aini.	Lock Hosp. Hôd El Marsûd.	Fever Hosp. 'Abbassiya.	Alex. (General)	Lock Hosp. Qablary.	Port Said (Gen.)	Port Said (Fever)	Suez.	Damietta.	Damanhûr.	Tanta (Gen.)	Tanta (Fever)	Zagazig
Medical :—													
Alimentary :—													
Diseases of stomach		—	—	66	—	40	—	38	15	2	2	—	28
Tuber-peritonitis ...		—	—	13	—	12	—	3	—	3	1	—	—
Dysentery		—	—	124	—	81	—	80	—	10	36	—	19
Diarrhœa and enteritis		—	—	75	—	17	—	32	30	1	12	—	19
Liver		—	—	54	—	18	—	7	12	—	13	—	7
Other diseases ...		—	—	34	—	62	—	10	4	17	3	—	—
Respiratory :—													
Pneumonia		—	—	77	—	18	—	52	2	7	9	—	5
Phthisis		—	—	197	—	54	—	29	4	5	12	—	1
Pleurisy		—	—	23	—	12	—	8	—	3	3	—	9
Other diseases ...		—	—	213	—	90	—	92	30	28	68	—	39
Circulatory :—													
Heart		—	—	188	—	55	—	29	4	11	20	—	13
Other diseases ...		—	—	4	—	1	—	12	—	7	—	—	—
Urinary :—													
Nephritis		—	—	88	—	22	—	20	8	17	39	—	10
Other diseases ...		—	—	131	—	71	—	37	15	28	19	—	78
Blood :—													
Spleen		—	—	67	—	69	—	8	—	10	25	—	13
Other diseases ...		—	—	2	—	30	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
Nervous :—													
Brain		—	—	83	—	25	—	3	—	4	4	—	2
Spinal cord		—	—	18	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Other diseases ...		—	—	30	—	28	—	3	—	6	20	—	15
Constitutional :—													
Rheumatism		—	—	67	—	47	—	40	10	22	26	—	34
Diabetes		—	—	26	—	9	—	7	3	5	4	—	3
Senility		—	—	33	—	15	—	16	1	—	8	—	7
Debility		—	—	33	—	30	—	22	8	31	34	—	9
Parasitic :—													
Malaria		—	—	39	—	4	—	—	—	9	11	—	1
Ankylostomiasis ...		—	—	29	—	44	—	38	38	16	48	—	26
Filaria		—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra		—	—	50	—	32	—	19	13	76	90	—	13
Bilharziasis		—	—	136	—	245	—	154	319	346	197	—	140
Poisoning :—													
Alcohol		—	—	48	—	12	—	4	2	—	32	—	11
Other poisons		—	—	163	—	37	—	21	—	62	67	—	26
Lunatics		—	—	224	—	35	—	15	—	36	42	—	24
Other medical diseases		—	—	99	—	150	—	598	69	73	116	—	105
Surgical :—													
Fractures :—													
Simple		—	—	345	—	111	—	32	23	59	101	—	86
Compound		—	—	116	—	28	—	4	12	41	97	—	41
Tumours :—													
Malignant		—	—	62	—	12	—	3	5	11	18	—	16
Non-malignant ...		—	—	37	—	14	—	8	2	71	10	—	21
Traumatic injuries ...		—	—	786	—	206	—	111	94	409	448	—	312
Burns		—	—	167	—	50	—	31	13	43	77	—	36
Fistula in ano		—	—	122	—	70	—	20	27	32	97	—	41
Liver abscess		—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia		—	—	536	—	179	—	84	36	69	148	—	196
Hæmorrhoids		—	—	417	—	71	—	47	28	27	113	—	105
Appendicitis		—	—	40	—	16	—	7	—	1	2	—	2
Vesical calculus ...		—	—	15	—	44	—	6	6	46	48	—	66
Other surgical diseases		—	—	1,334	—	530	—	308	224	208	561	—	524
Ophthalmic		—	—	546	—	79	—	123	167	—	1	—	—
Skin Diseases		—	—	510	60	32	—	66	24	33	32	—	23
Syphilis		659	—	261	197	127	—	79	16	43	91	—	44
Gonorrhœa		2,019	—	54	283	213	—	253	6	137	204	—	74
Soft Chancres		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery		—	—	108	—	32	—	9	—	14	17	—	21
Gynæcological diseases ...		—	—	195	—	80	—	23	24	20	66	—	33
Foundlings		—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relatives accompanying patients		—	—	324	2	77	—	95	26	51	31	—	42
Under observation and found normal		—	—	128	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Fevers		—	2,028	632	—	—	548	229	—	—	—	340	248
TOTAL		2,678	2,028	9,320	555	3,337	548	2,957	1,323	2,156	3,126	340	2,589
Kasr El Aini	15,448												
GENERAL TOTAL ...													

Please see separate details.

DETAILS OF DISEASES TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING 1925.

Manûfra.	Shebîn El Kôm.	Benha.	Qalyûb.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Tahta.	Sohâg.	Qena.	Luxor.	Isna.	Aswân.	Maghagha.	TOTAL.
79	14	1	4	15	5	14	27	3	11	21	—	10	1	—	396
—	1	10	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
2	20	57	4	10	15	12	45	18	18	18	16	8	27	—	620
6	13	16	3	38	11	24	11	26	19	25	7	7	4	—	396
12	10	16	6	2	6	7	19	3	11	—	6	4	1	—	214
15	2	78	8	11	—	14	1	1	1	10	16	1	—	—	293
12	2	1	1	2	2	6	15	4	3	6	2	2	1	—	229
4	7	11	4	2	2	4	11	5	6	10	1	12	7	—	388
2	—	1	1	5	—	1	6	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	80
43	38	66	17	53	10	36	74	10	20	32	21	41	18	—	1,039
20	24	6	8	7	3	6	61	13	11	13	3	5	1	—	501
—	—	17	1	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	55
32	19	35	28	13	13	11	13	17	6	16	7	12	7	5	438
24	32	24	4	43	32	37	13	—	1	9	3	1	2	3	607
32	8	5	22	11	3	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	1	—	284
—	1	39	18	1	—	13	17	—	—	1	68	—	—	—	204
6	4	—	4	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	143
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
6	—	26	3	12	4	10	31	6	6	10	4	4	2	1	227
25	27	42	6	27	5	17	42	9	8	8	6	6	16	1	491
3	5	1	—	4	1	4	14	4	6	12	6	2	3	—	122
15	3	3	—	2	2	—	6	1	7	2	3	7	—	—	131
3	5	30	4	8	5	20	32	42	1	13	10	3	10	—	353
—	1	2	1	36	—	7	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	118
20	76	163	55	44	12	309	281	33	276	227	62	122	9	26	1,745
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14
61	15	50	23	7	10	29	6	—	6	8	11	3	—	—	522
259	66	190	48	82	85	187	103	15	43	103	35	77	19	7	2,856
9	10	18	—	5	3	—	37	1	2	1	7	2	2	1	307
40	9	15	2	14	15	—	70	2	10	6	8	1	3	1	562
29	—	25	3	28	14	22	48	—	33	25	—	—	5	—	608
120	83	59	8	57	60	121	121	41	68	10	58	38	64	17	2,135
74	76	50	18	87	31	95	185	6	41	40	23	13	23	2	1,521
60	54	38	13	55	31	56	125	7	45	44	11	4	17	1	900
3	18	9	10	—	9	14	33	6	10	8	3	5	—	1	256
9	13	11	7	13	13	13	1	1	2	6	3	13	4	—	272
429	374	371	61	317	353	375	380	56	261	134	91	50	80	13	6,167
44	29	24	11	44	26	43	67	9	23	13	5	4	22	—	781
53	52	67	37	13	32	25	29	7	20	8	5	2	6	1	766
1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	13	1	—	30
185	91	209	122	84	127	66	120	18	73	37	8	9	21	23	2,441
79	95	120	38	35	30	36	52	13	16	13	16	2	31	—	1,394
—	7	2	—	—	1	2	4	1	2	1	—	4	3	—	95
36	26	27	12	27	22	34	23	2	16	14	8	85	16	8	587
521	394	545	356	268	281	272	547	106	266	149	58	37	139	33	7,661
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	3	15	5	—	948
27	18	44	4	46	18	27	39	—	13	11	—	—	—	—	1,027
84	31	44	2	46	70	94	125	15	97	41	10	65	17	—	2,2.8
110	21	58	1	57	75	159	195	1	126	86	—	50	29	—	4,211
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	15	5	5	8	10	19	14	3	5	—	3	—	—	2	295
30	40	36	53	10	24	12	41	16	16	21	8	3	6	11	778
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
30	37	25	47	7	36	19	57	31	29	43	17	10	15	7	1,058
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	4,068
2,663	1,879	2,684	1,089	1,659	1,510	2,081	3,604	563	1,641	1,303	634	758	645	180	53,850
															15,448
															69,298

TABLE XV.—LIST OF HOSPITALS AND ANNEXES FOR THE TREATMENT OF BILHARZIASIS AND ANKYLOSTOMIASIS DISEASES.

	Name of Unit.	Administration to which attached.
1	Dessouk Hospital ...	D. P. H.
2	Hihya „ ...	
3	Beni Suef „ ...	
4	Fayoum „ ...	
5	Menouf „ ...	Minûfiya Provincial Council.
6	Nag-Hamadi Hospital ...	Qena Provincial Council
1	Damietta Annex	D. P. H.
2	Mansura „	
3	Tanta „	
4	Benha „	
5	Qalioub „	
6	Damanhour „	
7	Kars-el-'Ain-Branch ...	

TOTAL.

4	Hospitals belong to D.P.H.
2	„ „ „ Provincial Councils.
7	Annexes „ „ D.P.H.
13	

Table XVI.—List of Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Cases Treated during Year 1925.

Name of Hospital or Annex.	Result of Microscopical Examination after Treatment.						Number of Old Patients Treated.		Number of New patients given Medicines.		Negative after Examination of urine and stools (not to be treated).	Examination of Stools of new cases.							Exam. of Urine of New patients.		Number of New Cases				
	Bilharzia.			Ankylostoma.											Positive for Bilharzia.										
	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Bilharzia.	Ankylostoma.	Bilharzia.	Ankylostoma.		Negative for Parasites.	Positive for other Parasites.	Positive Ascaris.	Venereal spined ova.	Lateral spined ova.	Positive for Ankylostoma.	Number of specimens of stools examined.	Positive for Bilharzia.	Number of specimen of Urine examined.	Total.	Males over 12 years.	Males below 12 years.	Females over 12 years.	Females below 12 years.
Tanta	2,076	616	1,460	2,958	900	2,058	18,035	2,958	3,446	13,108	405	1,606	433	8,472	180	2,464	6,579	13,029	10,247	13,037	13,153	8,424	1,109	2,967	653
Damietta	330	35	295	1,353	584	769	10,063	1,211	1,801	2,530	366	1,113	571	1,567	20	1,664	1,163	3,539	962	3,582	3,596	1,653	544	871	528
Qasr el 'Aini...	900	28	872	1,830	515	1,315	21,040	624	3,203	3,112	1,262	3,283	575	253	24	227	2,159	6,101	3,800	6,200	6,204	4,128	673	1,065	338
Damanhour	580	90	490	758	20	738	26,418	3,560	4,768	7,945	835	642	920	3,268	152	4,644	764	8,459	3,872	8,467	8,467	4,680	669	2,578	540
Dessouk...	989	150	839	1,624	93	1,531	41,052	1,933	1,688	12,029	1,417	5,609	272	4,982	5	6,993	2,100	12,007	4,793	12,029	12,049	6,242	1,412	3,391	1,004
Mansoura	842	279	563	1,329	576	753	24,033	877	3,673	4,859	388	2,823	356	1,260	30	2,544	1,936	5,243	3,316	5,243	5,243	2,553	536	922	232
Menouf	146	454	1,007	2,795	718	2,077	18,785	718	3,229	2,571	880	2,447	163	1,367	46	3	2,573	5,654	3,770	5,654	5,654	3,130	775	1,367	382
Qaliub	1,174	382	792	3,401	1,198	2,203	22,401	4,045	4,494	10,828	1,518	3,601	531	3,003	117	68	6,419	10,829	6,674	10,828	10,828	5,980	1,552	2,321	975
Fayoum...	81	47	34	306	169	137	3,965	259	1,058	962	35	657	54	45	70	—	496	1,109	1,082	1,154	1,158	665	185	211	97
Beni Suef	209	58	151	738	104	634	6,646	746	1,458	2,029	194	764	142	41	76	25	1,133	1,996	1,520	2,061	2,112	1,141	285	426	260
Nag-Hamadi...	—	—	—	189	26	163	1,699	24	631	966	134	454	18	21	11	—	484	945	648	962	970	523	312	87	48
Hehia	166	39	127	701	198	503	5,979	701	1,057	1,860	140	464	11	893	13	235	873	1,860	1,106	1,860	1,860	1,098	274	332	156
Benha	2,568	462	2,106	7,480	1,834	5,646	42,389	2,515	7,401	11,214	353	891	197	6,263	192	348	8,775	11,136	8,764	11,346	11,372	6,743	1,509	2,160	960
Grand Total ...	11,376	2,640	8,736	25,462	6,935	18,527	92,505	20,180	37,907	74,013	7,927	24,264	4,243	31,835	936	19,251	35,454	81,906	50,551	82,423	82,666	47,960	9,835	18,698	6,173

TABLE XVII.—OUT-PATIENTS TREATED GRATUITOUSLY IN THE DISPENSARIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES DURING 1925.

PROVINCE.	Place of Dispensary.	Patients.	TOTAL.
Beheira	Abou Hommos Section II	444	
	Delingat	9	
	Teh el Baroud	303	2,555
	Rosetta	1,254	
	Shubrakhit	545	
Gharbiya	Talkha	269	
	Foua	563	
	Kitoor	293	
	Samannoud	120	
	Zifta	168	
	Kafr El Zayat	208	6,633
	El Santa	146	
	Bilkas	114	
	Sherbeen	3,235	
	Borollos	207	
	Mahalla el Kobra	1,310	
Sharqiya	Tel el Kebir	98	98
Daqahliya	Fareskour	502	
	Simbellawein	110	
	Aga	26	1,731
	Manzala	85	
	Mataria	1,008	
Qalyûbiya	Benha	358	
	Kalioub	2,059	3,045
	Toukh	605	
	Shebin el Kanater	23	
Minûfiya	Stanha	361	
	Minouf	100	18,719
	Ashmoun	67	
	Tala	18,191	
Giza	Delta Barrage	203	1,032
	Saff	729	
Faiyûm	Sennoures A	47	
	Sennoures B	50	613
	Itsa	516	
Beni Suef	Wasta	733	797
	Beba	64	
Minya	Beni Mazar	2,324	
	Samallout	1,012	
	Abu Korkas	135	4,025
	Maghagha	328	
	El Fashn	226	
Asyût	Manfalot	431	
	Dayrout	536	
	Abou Tig	600	1,790
	El Badary	90	
	Abnoub	133	
Girga	Guirga	871	
	Akhmim	2,357	4,471
	Tima	806	
	El Baliana	437	
Qena	Nag' Hammadi	2,395	
	Kous	290	
	Dishna	1,212	6,252
	Luxor	471	
	Kosseir	1,884	
Aswân	Kom Ombo	124	
	Idfu	91	850
	Dirr	625	
	GRAND TOTAL	52,601	

TABLE XVIII.—LIST OF CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY SCHOOLS AND AUTHORITIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Name of Dispensaries and Dayas Schools.	Authority to which they belong.	Remarks.
1. Damanhour Children Dispensary	Beheira Provincial Council...	
2. Tanta " "	Gharbiya Provincial Council	
3. Mansoura " "	Daqahliya Municipality...	
4. Zagazig " "	Sharqiya Provincial Council	
5. Shebin-el-Kom " "	Minûfiya " "	
6. Toukh " "	Qalyûbiya " "	
7. Fayoum " "	Fayûm " "	
8. Beni Suef " "	Beni Suef " "	
9. Beba " "	" " "	
10. Wasta " "	" " "	
11. Minia " "	Minya " "	
12. Port Said " "	Port Said Municipality "	
13. Giza " "	Giza Provincial Council	Closed on 15th May, 1925 for lack of money.
14. Asyut " "	D.P.H.	Opened on 27th October, 1925 (in the Out-patients Department of the Government Hospital).

THREE OTHER CHILDREN BRANCHES HAVE BEEN OPENED IN 1925 AT ALEXANDRIA, BENHA AND ASYUT HOSPITALS.

1. Damanhur Dayas School	Beheira Provincial Council ... ...
2. Tanta " "	Gharbiya " " ... ...
3. Mansoura " "	Daqahliya " " ... ...
4. Zagazig " "	Sharqiya " " ... ...
5. Shebin el Kom Dayas School	Minûfiya " " ... ...
6. Fayoum " "	Fayûm " " ... ...
7. Minia " "	Minya " " ... ...
8. Suhag " "	Girga " " ... ...

TABLE XIX.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

(Cases and Attendances in 1925.)

Dispensary.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Period.
Damanhour	6,762	16,956	23,718	300
Tanta	13,293	39,625	52,918	298
Mansoura	12,835	31,053	43,888	282
Zagarig	9,537	41,706	51,243	288
Shibin el Kôm	8,423	36,753	45,176	300
Toukh	5,599	27,249	32,848	300
Giza...	2,041	7,918	9,959	104
Asyut	1,754	560	2,314	56
Fayoum	7,991	19,783	27,774	327
Beni Suef	6,706	20,412	27,118	287
Beba	5,913	46,736	52,649	293
Wasta	4,999	26,233	31,232	292
Minya	8,542	10,012	18,554	225
Port Said	9,731	29,984	39,715	299
Total	104,126	354,980	459,106	Average 261
Total in 1924	97,287	362,143	459,430	276
Increase or Decrease	+ 6,839	— 7,163	— 324	— 15

TABLE XX.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

(Analysis of Cases treated during 1925.)

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibin el Kôm.	Tûkh.	Giza.	Asyût.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Biba.	Wâsta.	Minya.	Port Said.
Eyes	—	—	—	45	—	1,105	—	—	31	—	1,027	1,113	990	—
Skin	603	1,728	1,646	1,221	1,037	644	460	496	1,018	1,209	870	761	693	1,031
Ears	139	725	557	349	316	150	53	57	150	442	199	210	223	535
Chest	1,237	2,117	2,540	2,929	1,251	290	724	206	1,626	1,084	458	507	1,256	1,877
Abdomen	3,620	7,632	5,550	4,813	5,324	2,180	581	652	4,884	2,554	3,047	1,999	4,682	4,892
Surgical	478	392	73	16	207	446	109	120	59	49	77	85	87	997
General	364	637	2,416	114	221	631	66	221	195	1,284	230	306	593	371
Infectious	321	62	53	50	67	153	48	2	28	84	5	18	18	28
TOTAL Number of New Cases	6,762	13,293	12,835	9,537	8,423	5,599	2,041	1,754	7,991	6,706	5,913	4,999	8,542	9,731
Number of Old Cases	16,956	39,625	31,053	41,706	36,753	27,249	7,918	560	19,783	20,412	46,736	26,233	10,012	29,984
TOTAL	23,718	52,918	43,888	51,243	47,176	32,848	9,959	2,314	27,774	27,118	52,649	31,232	18,554	39,715
Number of Working Days	300	298	282	288	300	300	104	56	327	287	293	292	225	299

TABLE XXI.—SCHOOLS FOR DAYAS.
(*Statistics for 1925*).

Cases.	Damanhûr	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Fayûm.	Minya.	Sohag.	TOTAL.
Deliveries	360	726	543	502	599	287	296	179	3,492
B. B. A....	10	2	117	14	144	—	6	—	293
Abortions	3	10	2	9	25	1	13	3	66
Primipara	67	145	146	92	106	76	60	21	713
Abnormal	2	22	10	49	4	13	6	4	110
Premature Births ...	6	21	8	19	16	13	13	—	96
Stillborn	8	29	6	20	27	17	10	6	123
Deaths { Mother	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	7
Deaths { Child	—	—	—	12	2	13	—	—	27
In-Patients	—	4	6	34	5	—	—	—	49
Total Number of Cases	456	960	838	754	930	421	404	213	4,976
Number of visits of Matrons and Dayas...	3,559	4,208	2,286	10,589	4,438	2,717	1,748	70	29,615
Number of Working days	316	302	299	310	314	248	276	303	Average. 296
Number of Dayas trained	18	21	24	12	15	12	20	4	126
Number of Dayas passed	17	21	19	12	15	12	20	3	119

TABLE XXII.—HOSPITALS NOT BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Governorate or Mudiriya.	Hospitals belonging to Government Departments.	No. of Beds.	Hospitals belonging to Provincial Councils.	No. of Beds.	Hospitals belonging to Individuals.	No. of Beds.	Hospitals belonging to Other Bodies.	No. of Beds.
Cairo Governorate.	The King's Hospital (Waqf Ministry) ...	116			El Roda	30	Jewish Hospital, Ghamra...	U. C.
	Cairo Prison Hospital (Prisons Department)	35			Sanatorium, Helwan ...	50	Kitchener Memorial Hospital	50
	Egyptian Army Hospital (War Ministry) ...	265			Dr. Aly Bey Ibrahim Hospital	26	Coptic Hospital, Queen Nazli Street	45
	Tura Prison Hospital (Prisons Dept.) ...	65			Diaconesse Hospital ...	80	Italian Hospital, Abbassia...	116
	Women Diseases Hospital (Pris. Dept.)	12					Victoria Hospital, Nimr Str.	75
							Jewish Hospital, Kasr El Doubara ...	72
							French Hospital, Abbassia	65
							Church Missionary Hospital, Old Cairo ...	161
							Greek Hospital, Abbassia ...	110
							Anglo-American Hospital, Gezira	40

TABLE XXII.—HOSPITALS NOT BELONGING TO THE DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (*continued*).

Governorate or Mudiriya.	Hospitals belonging to Government Departments.	No. of Beds.	Hospitals belonging to Provincial Councils.	No. of Beds.	Hospitals belonging to Individuals.	No. of Beds.	Hospitals belonging to Foreigners.	No. of Beds.
Alexandria...	Prison Hospital (Prisons Dept.)	24			Dr. Mahmud Kamel Hospital	39	European Hospital, Labban	200
					Dr. Calzolari's Hospital ...	30	Villa Anna Hospital ...	50
					Dr. Riad's Hospital	30	Greek Hospital, Attarine ...	180
					Prince Faruk's Hospital, Hadra...	28	Anglo-Swiss Hospital, Moharram Bey...	200
							Jewish Hospital, Moharram Bey	70
Canal							British Hospital, Port Said	70
							French Hospital, Ismailia...	89
							French Hospital, Suez ...	35
Gharbîya ...	Prison Hospital (Prisons Dept.)	20	Zifta Hospital	33	Minshawi Pacha's Hospital Tanta	50	American Hostal, Tanta ...	85
			Kafr El Cheikh Hospital ...	24	Badrawi Pasha's Hospital, Somanoud ...	46		
			Fowa Hospital (under construction) ...					
Minûfiya ...							C.M.S. Hospital	50
Sharqiya ...	Prison Hospital Zagazig (Pris. Dept.)	20						
Qalyûbiya ...	Abu Zâabal Prison Hospital (Prisons Dapartment)	44					English Hospital, Shebin El Qanater ...	45
	Delta Reformatory (Prisons Department)	24						
Giza	Juvenile Reformatory (Pris. Department)	15						
Beni Suef ...	Prison Hospital (Pris. Dept.)	24						
Asyût	Prison Hospital (Pris. Dept.)	27						
Qena	Prison Hospital (Pris. Dept.)	12						

Dispensaries.

Governorate or Moudiriya.	Dispensaries belonging to the Ministry of Waqfs.	Dispensaries belonging to Benevolent Societies.
Cairo	General Dispensary, El Azhar ... Manshia „ ... ... Old Cairo „ ... ... Bulaq „ ... ... Sayeda Nafissa Dispensary	Samaret El Tewfik Children's Dispensary. Mataria „
Alexandria...	General Dispensary at Alexandria	
Gharbiya	General „ at Tanta ...	

Private Clinics containing Beds.

Governorate or Mudiriya.	Name of Clinic.	No. of Beds
Alexandria...	Dr. Nicols, Hadra	18
Daqahliya	„ Sami Eff., Mansura	30
Gharbiya	„ Yousef Hallak, Tanta	16
	„ Geo. and Michel	30
Faiyûm	„ Hafez Momen	15
Asyût	„ Nadim Mahmoud, Mallawi ...	15

Hospitals attached to the Medical Frontier Section D.P.H.

Name of Hospital.	No. of Beds.
1 Amria Hospital	12
2 Marsa Matrouh Hospital	12
3 Sidi Barrani Hospital	12
4 Salloum Hospital	12
5 Kharga Oasis Hospital	12
6 Dakhla Oasis Hospital...	12
7 Arish Hospital	12

Summary list of Hospitals and clinics not under the Hospitals Section and Number of beds contained in each of them.

Number.	Hospital or clinic.	No. of Beds.
7	Hospitals under Frontier Sec. D.P.H. ...	84
12	„ „ Prisons Dept.	322
1	„ „ Ministry of Wakfs	116
1	„ „ „ „ War	265
2	„ „ Provincial Councils	57
20	„ „ Foreigners	1,808
10	„ „ Individuals...	409
6	Clinics „ „	124
	Total	3,185

KASR EL AINI HOSPITAL.

In-patients.

The number of in-patients admitted during this year was 14,934.

The following table shows the continuous increase in the number of in-patients admitted in the Hospital during the last five years:—

Year.	Number of In-patients.
1921	12,174
1922	13,074
1923	13,760
1924	14,534
1925	14,934

Out-patients.

The number of new out-patients treated this year amounted to 108,213 compared to 80,673 in 1924. This enormous increase is due to the Arrêté which was issued affording free treatment for these patients, in spite of the fact that the Arrêté was only put into force in October 1925. The number of visits to the O.P. Department was 194,118.

Operations.

The total number of operations performed in 1925 was 8,375 as against 5,576 in 1924 and 5,534 in 1923.

NUMBER OF OPERATIONS AND ANAESTHESIA.

Operations.	In-patients.
General theatre	2,255
Gynaecology	196
Midwifery	115
Eyes	1,011
Ear, nose and throat	357
Cushoks	1,441
Total	5,375

Number of operations under anæsthetic in the Out-Patients' and Reception Room:

Surgical Operations	324
Ophthalmic Operations	656
Total	980

Therefore the total number of operations in 1925 was 5,375 + 980 =6,355; besides the operations done without anaesthetic.

Anaesthetics Given.

General	2,012
Stovaine	1,323
Somnoform	915
Cocaïne	1,847
Ethyl Chloride	143
Novocaine	115
Total	6,355

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT KASR EL AINI HOSPITAL.

6,567 diagnostic examinations were made during the year as compared with 3,486 the previous year and 1,650 approximately during the year 1922.

No detailed case analysis has been possible yet by reason of the pressure of work. It is hoped to do this later, the necessary card record having been introduced at the beginning of this year (1925).

Equipment has been ordered and will be installed in 1926 which will make the Department at this Hospital, if small, capable of undertaking any description of radiological work that can be done elsewhere.

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS.

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS.							
POISONS :—							
Acetic acid	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alcohol	133	123	10	123	10	—	—
Aconite	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Aqua regia	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Carbolic acid	28	27	1	27	1	—	—
Carbon tetrachloride	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Cocaïne	11	10	1	10	1	—	—
Chlorydine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Copper	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Datura	5	4	1	3	1	1	—
Drinking water	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gas	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Hashish	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Heroïn	18	15	3	15	3	—	—
Lead sub-acetate	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lysol	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Manzool	76	67	9	64	9	3	—
Mercurial	13	6	7	4	6	2	1
Nitric acid	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Opium	23	22	1	10	—	12	1
Ptomaine	154	81	73	80	71	1	2
Petroleum	13	2	11	2	10	—	1
Scorpion bite	183	119	64	117	57	2	7
Snake bite	5	2	3	2	3	—	—
Strychnine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iodine	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Poisoning of ? nature	26	23	3	23	2	—	1
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—							
Mouth :—							
Stomatitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	21	14	7	14	7	—	—
Follicular tonsillitis	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Quinsy	1	1	—	1	—		
Oesophagus :—							
Stenosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Spasm	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stomach :—							
Gastritis	29	21	8	21	8	—	—
Dyspepsia	9	3	6	3	6	—	—
Dilated stomach	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gastric ulcer	17	9	8	9	8	—	—
Gastric cancer	13	11	2	7	1	4	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 :—							
Enteritis	11	8	3	7	2	1	1
Colitis	8	7	1	6	1	1	—
Colic	21	19	2	19	2	—	—
Diarrhœa	21	19	2	15	1	4	1
Constipation	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
Duodenal ulcer	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	114	98	16	84	15	14	1
Chronic intestinal obstruction	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Appendicitis	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Tumours of abdomen	9	4	5	4	4	—	1
Liver :—							
Biliary colic	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Cholaemia	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Jaundice	41	36	5	33	5	3	—
Hepatitis	14	11	3	11	3	—	—
Colycystitis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Liver abscess	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Liver cancer	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Hypertrophy of liver	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gumma of liver	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	75	60	15	55	13	5	2
Cirrhosis of liver with splenomegaly	86	74	12	67	11	7	1
Splenomegaly	62	54	8	54	7	—	1
Ascites	31	17	14	15	14	2	—
Tubercular Peritonitis	38	18	20	11	17	7	3
Tumours of liver	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lodgers	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Malingerers	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—							
Heart :—							
Pericarditis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Myocarditis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Malignant endocarditis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mitral stenosis	10	6	4	6	4	—	—
Mitral regurgitation	20	13	7	13	7	—	—
Double mitral	53	32	21	28	18	4	3
Aortic regurgitation	4	4	—	2	—	2	—
Double aortic	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Heart failure	135	112	23	91	16	21	7
Heart failure with nephritis	38	33	5	17	2	16	3
Heart failure, auricular fibrillation	21	15	6	15	5	—	1
Chronic bronchitis with heart failure	100	78	22	64	18	14	4
Heart block	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bradycardia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dextrocardia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arteries :—							
Aortitis general	18	12	6	11	6	1	—
Aortitis without valvular disease	9	3	6	3	6	—	—
Aneurysm of aorta	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Angina pectoris	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Arteric-sclerosis	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Raynaud's disease	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 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—							
Bronchopneumonia	73	59	14	45	7	14	7
Bronchitis	90	80	10	80	10	—	—
Bronchiectasis	8	6	2	5	2	1	—
Asthma	28	21	7	21	7	—	—
Carcinoma of larynx	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Chronic bronchitis	102	95	7	91	7	4	—
Coryza	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Drowned	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Emphysema	26	26	—	26	—	—	—
Epistaxis	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Hydropneumothorax	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Lobar pneumonia	42	39	3	39	3	—	—
Mediastinal tumour	4	3	1	1	1	2	—
Pleurisy	39	36	3	34	2	2	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	312	237	75	171	62	66	13
Empyema	4	4	—	2	—	2	—
Spirochaetosis of lung	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM :—							
Renal colic	115	111	4	111	4	—	—
Pyelitis	13	11	2	9	2	2	—
Hydronephrosis	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Pyonephrosis	5	4	1	3	1	1	—
Cystitis	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Retention of urine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Incontinence of urine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Uræmia	14	11	3	3	1	8	2
Cancer of bladder	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Nephritis	185	155	30	134	25	21	5
Hæmoglobinuria	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acute nephritis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM :—							
Brain :—							
Aphasia	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Bulbar paralysis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Chorea	7	4	3	4	3	—	—
Cerebral tumours	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Cerebral hæmorrhage	17	14	3	3	1	11	2
Epilepsy	22	21	1	21	1	—	—
Encephalitis	49	38	11	36	11	2	—
G. P. I.	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hysteria	13	6	7	6	7	—	—
Hemiplegia	162	120	42	110	34	10	8
Headache	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Mental diseases	223	196	27	195	27	1	—
Neurasthenia	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Monoplegia	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Meningitis	7	4	3	4	3	—	—
Paralysis agitans	10	7	3	7	3	—	—
Quadriplegia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Optic atrophy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Abscess of brain	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Spinal Cord :—							
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	5	2	3	2	3	—	—
Anterior poliomyelitis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Disseminated sclerosis	28	23	5	20	5	3	—
Frederich's ataxy	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 NERVOUS SYSTEM (*continued*):—							
Spinal Cord (Contd.):—							
Foot drop	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Facial paralysis	20	16	4	16	4	—	—
Myelitis	35	30	5	27	5	3	—
Neuralgia	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Brown Squard's syndrome	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia	32	18	14	17	13	1	1
Progressive muscular atrophy	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
Neuritis	11	8	3	8	3	—	—
Radial paralysis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sciatica	13	11	2	11	2	—	—
Tabes dorsalis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Winged scapula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES:—							
Lodger	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Malingerer	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Premature baby	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Shock	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syncopal attacks	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Undiagnosed	17	13	4	10	4	3	—
FEVERS:—							
Diphtheria	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Fever of ? nature	27	18	9	18	8	—	1
Influenza	167	135	32	131	30	4	2
Malaria	19	15	4	15	4	—	—
Malta	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	6	3	3	3	3	—	—
Post-Febrile debility	6	2	4	2	4	—	—
Rheumatic fever	53	45	8	45	8	—	—
Tetanus	21	18	3	7	1	11	2
Typhoid	24	18	6	17	5	1	1
Typhus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Whooping cough	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
DEFICIENCY DISEASES:—							
Pellagra	87	75	12	71	9	4	3
Rickets	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
DUCTLESS GLANDS DISEASES:—							
Cretinism	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Exophthalmic goitre	8	5	3	5	3	—	—
DISEASES DUE TO METABOLIC DISTURBANCES:—							
Diabetes insipidus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	71	55	16	48	16	7	—
Obesity	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD:—							
Anæmia	61	48	13	48	13	—	—
Pernicious anæmia	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Purpura	4	1	3	1	2	—	1
Lymphatic leukæmia	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Myelocytic leukæmia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hodgkin's disease	11	9	2	8	2	1	—
Venous thrombosis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Filariasis	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 LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM :—							
Erb's muscular dystrophy	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Lumbago	9	8	1	8	1	—	—
Pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Rheumatic pains	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Rheumatoid arthritis	24	16	8	15	8	1	—
Gonorrhoeal arthritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Synovitis of knee	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
DISEASES OF WORMS :—							
Mixed bilharziasis (Urinary and Intestinal)	43	36	7	36	7	—	—
Bilharzia of bladder	43	39	4	39	4	—	—
Bilharzial pyelitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bilharzia of rectum	51	50	1	50	1	—	—
Mixed infection of bilharzia and ankylostoma	83	77	6	77	6	—	—
Ascaris	12	11	1	11	1	—	—
Ankylostomiasis	95	83	12	82	12	1	—
SENILITY WITH DEBILITY :—							
Senility debility	103	79	24	51	15	28	9
SKIN DISEASES :—							
Acne	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alopechia areata	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Anæsthetic leprosy	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dermatitis	12	9	3	9	3	—	—
Eczema	52	46	6	46	6	—	—
Favus	20	17	3	17	3	—	—
Folliculitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herpes zoster...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ichthyosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Impetigo...	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Leucoderma	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Leishmaniasis	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Leprosy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lichen planus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Linea nævus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lupus vulgaris	21	12	9	12	9	—	—
Sycosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pityriasis versicolor	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, rubra	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, rosea	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Psoriasis...	15	11	4	11	4	—	—
Prurigo	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Pyodermia	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Ring worm	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Scabies	19	17	2	17	2	—	—
Scrofulodermia	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Tinea circinata	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
VENEREAL DISEASES :—							
Acute gonorrhoea	45	35	10	35	10	—	—
Balanitis...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic gonorrhoea	44	36	8	36	8	—	—
Gonorrhoeal bartholin's abscess... ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Gonorrhoeal orchitis and epididymitis	12	12	—	12	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
VENEREAL DISEASES (*contd.*) :—							
Vulvitis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Congenital syphilis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mercurial stomatitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Primary syphilis	69	67	2	67	2	—	—
Phagedenic ulcer	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Pot. iodide rash	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Secondary syphilis	46	32	14	32	14	—	—
Syphilitic psoriasis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Soft chancre and sores	13	10	3	10	3	—	—
Tertiary syphilis	65	52	13	52	13	—	—
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS.							
NON-SPECIFIC INFECTIONS :—							
Cancrum oris	6	4	2	1	—	3	2
Carbuncle	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gangrene of limbs	30	25	5	16	4	9	1
Acute abscess	186	144	42	135	40	9	2
Cellulitis	70	63	7	61	7	2	—
Erysipelas	56	40	16	33	14	7	2
Septic ulcer	13	10	3	9	1	1	2
Nile boils	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whitlow	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
SPECIFIC INFECTIONS :—							
Tubercular abscess	26	20	6	18	6	2	—
Leishmaniasis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Madura foot	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Granuloma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
SCARS :—							
Contracted scar	8	4	4	4	4	—	—
Keloid	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Malignant ulcer, after keloid	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS :—							
Varicose veins	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
„ ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrombosis of veins	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Phlebitis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
DISEASES OF MUSCLES AND TENDONS :—							
Myositis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Ganglion	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Fibrosarcoma of muscle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
BURNS AND SCALDS	302	142	160	77	55	65	105
ANIMAL BITES :—							
Dog bite	1276	949	327	946	326	3	1
Hydrophobia	10	7	3	—	—	7	3
Wolf bite	30	21	9	20	9	1	—
Camel bite	61	58	3	57	3	1	—
Donkey bite	27	21	6	21	6	—	—
Mule bite	3	3	—	3	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
ANIMAL BITES (*contd*) :—							
Horse bite	20	20	—	20	—	—	—
Monkey bite	11	9	2	9	2	—	—
Ape bite	11	8	3	8	3	—	—
Rat bite	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cat bite	36	20	16	20	16	—	—
Fox bite	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bullock bite	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Human bite	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
FACE :—							
Tumours of orbit	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Harelip	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Epithelioma. of lip	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
TONGUE :—							
Glossitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bitten tongue	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer of tongue	11	8	3	6	3	2	—
MOUTH :—							
Hge. from tooth extraction	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epithelioma of pallate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ranula	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cancer of larynx	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
SALIVARY GLANDS :—							
Salivary fistula	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tumours of salivary glands	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
JAW :—							
Epulis of upper jaw	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tumours of upper jaw	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epulis of lower jaw	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sarcoma of lower jaw	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Myeloma of lower jaw	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other tumours of lower jaw	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dentigerous cyst	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
DISEASES OF NECK :—							
Goitre	39	11	28	11	27	—	1
Ex-ophthalmic goitre	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thyro-glossal fistula	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Branchial fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other tumours	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
LYMPHATIC GLANDS AND VESSELS :—							
Cystic hygroma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lymphangitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Elephantiasis	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Tubercular glands	99	42	57	42	57	—	—
Septic lymphatic glands	9	6	3	6	3	—	—
Lymphadenoma	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Lympho-sarcoma	11	5	6	5	6	—	—
SCALP :—							
Sebaceous cyst	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Angioma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epithelioma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
JOINTS :—							
Injuries :—							
Contusions	28	26	2	26	2	—	—
Sprains	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Dislocations :—							
Acromio-clavicular	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Temopro-maxillary	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sterno-clavicular	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shoulder	13	11	2	10	2	1	—
Elbow	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Wrist	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carpo-metacarpal...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hip	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
Knee	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tarso-metatarsal	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases :—							
Synovitis...	28	24	4	23	4	1	—
Septic arthritis of knee	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Syphilitic joints	7	6	1	5	1	1	—
Tubercular shoulder	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
„ elbow...	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
„ wrist	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ hip	35	24	11	23	11	1	—
„ knee	28	20	8	18	6	2	2
„ ankle	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Osteo-arthritis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Ankylosis	22	13	9	13	9	—	—
Sacro-iliac disease...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES :—							
Harelip	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Spina bifida	9	5	4	4	4	1	—
Genu-valgum	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Coxa vera	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Talipes equino-varus	10	3	7	3	7	—	—
Hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Epispadias	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Imperforate anus	8	4	4	1	—	3	4
Flat foot...	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Foot drop	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Adherent frenulum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
TUMOURS :—							
Fibroma	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Lipoma	19	11	8	11	8	—	—
Neuro-fibroma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sarcoma	12	11	1	10	1	1	—
Epithelioma	9	7	2	5	2	2	—
Rodent ulcer	20	11	9	10	9	1	—
Teratoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sebaceous cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dermoid cyst...	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Angioma...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
FRACTURES :—							
Simple Fracture of clavicle	55	47	8	47	7	—	1
„ „ „ scapula	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Compound fracture of scapula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Simple fracture of humerus...	56	43	13	43	13	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
FRACTURES (*contd.*) :—							
Compound fracture of Humerus ...	14	12	2	12	2	—	—
Simple fracture of ulna	56	47	9	47	9	—	—
Compound fracture of ulna	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Simple fracture of radius	63	55	8	55	8	—	—
Compound fracture of radius	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Simple fracture of ulna and radius ...	44	37	7	37	7	—	—
Compound fracture of ulna and radius	12	10	2	10	2	—	—
Simple fracture of metacarpals and phalanges	26	24	2	24	2	—	—
Compound fracture of metacarpals and phalanges	24	22	2	22	2	—	—
Simple fracture of pelvis	20	15	5	9	4	6	1
,, ,, ,, ribs	65	48	17	43	13	5	4
,, ,, ,, nasal bones	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
Compound fracture of nasal bones ...	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Simple fracture of mandible	9	7	2	7	1	—	1
Compound fracture of mandible... ...	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
,, ,, ,, maxilla	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Simple fracture of neck of femur ...	27	17	10	17	9	—	1
,, ,, ,, shaft of femur ...	101	77	24	74	22	3	2
Compound fracture of shaft of femur	9	6	3	2	1	4	2
Simple fracture of condyle of femur ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, ,, ,, patella	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
,, ,, ,, tibia	60	54	6	54	6	—	—
Compound fracture of tibia	17	16	1	16	1	—	—
Simple fracture of fibula	18	17	1	17	1	—	—
Compound fracture of fibula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Simple fracture of tibia and fibula ...	110	94	16	93	16	1	—
Compound fracture of tibia and fibula	58	42	16	35	15	7	1
Simple fracture of tarsus	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Compound fracture of tarsus	10	8	2	8	2	—	—
Simple fracture of metatarsals and phalanges	15	14	1	14	1	—	—
Compound fracture of metatarsals and phalanges	17	15	2	15	2	—	—
Simple fracture of sternum	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
,, multiple fractures	46	40	6	27	1	13	5
Compound multiple fractures	23	17	6	5	4	12	2
CRUSHES :							
Crushed Limbs	66	58	8	46	7	12	1
HEAD INJURIES :—							
Cranium :—							
Hæmatoma	47	34	13	32	13	2	—
Fissured fractures...	12	10	2	7	2	3	—
Depressed fracture	69	57	12	38	7	19	5
Fractured base	71	51	20	26	9	25	11
Brain :—							
Compression	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Concussion	127	94	33	87	29	7	4
DISEASES OF BONES :—							
Periostitis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Acute osteomyelitis	4	3	1	2	—	1	1
Chronic osteomyelitis	21	21	—	20	—	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.*):—							
Caries	18	16	2	16	2	—	—
Nicrosis	89	62	27	60	27	2	—
Osteoma	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Osteo-sarcoma	19	17	2	16	2	1	—
Rachetic chest	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
ABDOMEN:—							
Contused wounds	8	7	1	6	1	1	—
Incised wounds	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Penetrating wounds	23	21	2	17	1	4	1
Ruptured liver	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
„ spleen	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
„ intestine	5	5	—	—	—	5	—
Gastric ulcer	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Duodenal ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acute intestinal obstruction	17	12	5	3	2	9	3
Chronic intestinal obstruction	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Acute appendicitis	24	23	1	20	1	3	—
Chronic appendicitis	21	19	2	17	2	2	—
Appendicular abscess	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
„ fistula	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Acute peritonitis	10	7	3	—	—	7	3
Tubercular peritonitis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Cancer of intestine	5	—	5	—	4	—	1
Bilharzia of intestine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Endemic splenomegaly	46	39	7	29	5	10	2
Liver abscess	7	6	1	4	—	2	1
Hydatid cyst of liver	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gall stones	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Fistula of abdomen wall	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Sinus of abdomen wall	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Abscess of abdomen wall	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Retroperitoneal sarcoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
? Tumour of abdomen	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Subdiaphragmatic abscess	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Swallowed bodies	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Blows on abdomen	15	9	6	9	6	—	—
Other accidents	4	2	2	1	—	1	2
HERNIA:—							
Inguinal hernia	378	377	1	375	1	2	—
Recurrent inguinal hernia	22	22	—	22	—	—	—
Irreducible inguinal hernia	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Direct inguinal hernia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Obstructed inguinal hernia	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Strangulated inguinal hernia	85	85	—	76	—	9	—
Femoral hernia	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Umbilical hernia	8	4	4	4	4	—	—
Strangulated umbilical hernia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ventral hernia	25	9	16	9	16	—	—
Incisional hernia	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Inflamed hernia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
COLON AND RECTUM:—							
Colitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bilharzia mass of colon	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Bilharzia of rectum	23	22	1	22	1	—	—
Prolapse of rectum	24	21	3	19	2	2	1
Stricture of rectum	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Cancer of rectum	3	2	1	1	—	1	1
Sloughing of rectum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign body in rectum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vesico-rectal fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
ABDOMEN (*contd.*) :—							
Piles :—							
Piles	203	188	15	184	15	4	—
Piles with prolapse	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ „ fistula	15	15	—	15	—	—	—
„ „ anal fissure	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Incontinence of fæces	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Imperforate anus	8	4	4	1	—	3	—
Atresia of anus	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Anal abscess	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Anal fissure	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Anal fistula	87	82	5	81	5	1	—
Ischio-rectal abscess	21	19	2	19	2	—	—
Condyloma of anus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sinus of coccygeal region	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
CHEST :—							
Contusion of chest wall	14	10	4	10	4	—	—
Fractured ribs	65	48	17	43	13	5	4
Incised wound of chest wall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrating wounds (stabs)	15	15	—	11	—	4	—
Ruptured trachea	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Empyema	6	11	5	7	4	4	1
Surgical emphysema	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
pneumo-thorax	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
BREAST :—							
Acute mastitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mammary abscess	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Cancer of breast	31	3	28	2	24	1	4
Sarcoma of breast	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chronic mastitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
T.B. of breast	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
SPINE :—							
Spina bifida	9	5	4	4	4	1	—
Potts' disease	43	17	26	16	26	1	—
Contusion of spine	13	10	3	10	3	—	—
Fractured spine	23	21	2	18	2	3	—
Malignant disease of spine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deformity of spine	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cervical rib	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
WOUNDS :—							
Contused wounds	274	228	46	227	46	1	—
Flap wounds	22	18	4	18	2	—	2
Incised wounds	39	35	4	35	4	—	—
Lacerated wounds	49	37	12	37	11	—	1
Stab wounds	49	41	8	37	8	4	—
Bullet wounds	43	39	4	34	2	5	2
Septic wounds	37	30	7	27	7	3	—
FOREIGN BODIES :—							
Needles	16	2	14	2	14	—	—
Other bodies	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
SLIGHT INJURIES:—							
Contusions	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other cases	82	58	24	54	23	4	1

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
GENITO-URINARY :—							
Kidney :—							
Renal colic	10	8	2	8	2	—	—
Renal calculus	22	22	—	22	—	—	—
Pyelitis	9	8	1	8	1	—	—
Hydronephrosis	10	7	3	6	3	1	—
Pyonephrosis	17	12	5	8	5	4	—
Perinephric abscess	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sarcoma of kidney	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other tumours of kidney	3	1	2	1	—	—	2
Tubercular kidney	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Movable kidney	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Ruptured kidney	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Contusion of kidney	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ureter :—							
Stone of ureter	18	18	—	16	—	2	—
Bladder :—							
Bilharziosis	27	26	1	26	1	—	—
Cystitis	21	18	3	18	3	—	—
Vesical calculus	130	125	5	115	4	10	1
Malignant Bladder	18	14	4	10	2	4	2
Ectopia vesica	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Perivesical abscess	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Retention of urine	16	12	4	12	4	—	—
Ruptured Bladder	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Prostate :—							
Enlarged prostate	60	60	—	51	—	9	—
Malignant prostate	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Urethra:—							
Ruptured urethra	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Epispadias	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Stricture of urethra	12	12	—	11	—	1	—
Impacted stone of urethra	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Peri-Urethral abscess	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Urinary fistula	67	67	—	64	—	3	—
Recto-vesical fistula	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bilharzia of penis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scrotum and its contents :—							
Injury with Oedema of scrotum	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ganegrene of scrotum	19	19	—	18	—	1	—
Elephantiasis of scrotum	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Undescended Testicles	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Orchitis	14	14	—	14	—	—	—
Tubercular testicle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer of testicle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular epidydimitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hydrocele	195	195	—	195	—	—	—
Hematocele	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Lymphocele	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Funiculitis	24	24	—	23	—	1	—
Hydrocele of cord	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Variocele	30	30	—	30	—	—	—
Contusion of testicles	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*)							
EYES :—							
Trichiasis	295	188	107	188	107	—	—
Blepharitis	25	14	11	14	11	—	—
Ptosis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Entropion	24	18	6	18	6	—	—
Ectropion	9	8	1	8	1	—	—
Meibomian cyst	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Cataract	101	64	37	64	36	—	1
Dislocation of lens	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Trachoma	67	49	18	49	18	—	—
Conjunctivitis	28	24	4	24	4	—	—
Purulent conjunctivitis	23	16	7	16	7	—	—
Phylectenular conjunctivitis	15	13	2	13	2	—	—
Pterygium	29	22	7	22	7	—	—
Epithelial flakes	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Pannus	27	18	9	18	9	—	—
Tumours of conjunctiva	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dacryocystitis	7	2	5	2	5	—	—
Lachrymal fistula	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
,, cyst	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Tumours of lachrymal gland	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Iritis	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Rupture of iris	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Irido-cyclitis	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Closed pupil	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Glaucoma	77	57	20	57	20	—	—
Panophthalmitis	7	4	3	4	3	—	—
Choroiditis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Myopia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Detachment of retina	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Retinitis pigmentosa	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Retro-bulbar neuritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Optic atrophy	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Optic neuritis	6	—	6	—	5	—	1
Strabismus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Defective vision	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Foreign body in eye	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Tumours of eye	13	7	6	7	6	—	—
Intra ocular hæmorrhage	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lag ophthalmos	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Corneal ulcer	231	186	45	186	45	—	—
Perforated ulcer	35	19	16	18	16	1	—
Hypopion ulcer	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Adherent leucoma	47	26	21	26	21	—	—
Leucoma	15	12	3	12	3	—	—
Keratitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Corneal infiltrations	37	33	4	33	4	—	—
Staphyloma	27	19	8	19	8	—	—
Nebula	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Ruptured cornea	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Subconjunct. hæmorrhage	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Xerosis	2	2	1	2	1	—	—
Hypermetropia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tumours of lids	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	59	47	12	47	12	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).			
MIDWIFERY :—			
Under observation —	134	133	1
Normal labour	210	210	—
Twins	5	3	2
Premature labour	2	2	—
Placenta prævia	12	8	4
Retained placenta	11	9	2
Retained membranes	2	2	—
Eclampsia	15	7	8
Puerperal sepsis...	4	4	—
Complete abortion	18	8	10
Incomplete abortion...	8	8	—
Threatened abortion	74	74	—
Ruptured uterus	17	2	15
Ectopic gestation	9	9	—
Normal puerperium	15	15	—
Monster pregnancy	2	—	2
Pregnancy with dead Fœtus	2	2	—
Normal pregnancy with Gonorrhœa	1	1	—
Pregnancy with heart failure	2	2	—
„ „ T.B.	1	1	—
„ „ other disorders	11	11	—
Contracted pelvis	2	2	—
Prolapse of cord	3	3	—
Head presentation	3	3	—
Persistent occipto-posterior	4	4	—
Breech presentation	7	5	2
Neglected Shoulder	24	21	3
Rigid Os.	1	1	—
Vicarious menstruation	1	1	—
Difficult labour	52	47	5
Rachitic pelvis	1	1	—
Anti-partum. hæmorrhage	1	1	—
For cæsarian section	4	3	1
Miscellaneous	9	8	1
For confinement	60	59	1
GYNAECOLOGY :—			
Pepper in vagina	2	2	—
Foreign body in vagina	1	1	—
Bilharzia of vagina	5	5	—
Cyst of vagina	3	3	—
Vaginal atresia	3	3	—
Imperforate hymen	2	2	—
Cystocele	12	12	—
Rectocele	5	5	—
Cysto-rectocele	24	24	—
Rupture of perineum	4	4	—
Hypertrophy of cervix	1	1	—
Stenosis of cervix	27	27	—
Polypus of cervix	8	8	—
Cancer of cervix	2	2	—
Parametritis	18	18	—
Perimetritis	19	19	—
Pelvic abscess	3	3	—
Tubercular peritonitis	2	1	1
Salping-Oôphoritis	17	17	—
Pyosalpinx	7	7	—
Simple salpingitis	7	7	—
Abdominal pains	1	1	—
Procidentia...	12	12	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*cont'd.*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGE.	DIED.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*).			
GYNAECOLOGY (*cnotd.*):—			
Prolapse of uterus	13	13	—
Carcinoma of uterus	15	14	1
Myoma of uterus	46	46	—
Endometritis	13	13	—
Chronic metritis	3	3	—
Recto-vaginal fistula	26	26	—
Rectal fistula	3	3	—
Acute A.F.	1	1	—
Enlarged uterus	1	1	—
Erosion of cervix	4	4	—
Cystitis	1	1	—
Abdominal tumour	3	2	1
? Pelvic tumour	3	3	—
Congenital malformations of uterus	1	1	—
Ovarian tumour	8	8	—
Ovarian cyst	14	14	—
Parovarian cyst	2	2	—
Ovaritis	2	2	—
Prolapse of ovary	2	2	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula	12	12	—
Recto-vaginal fistula	4	4	—
Hematocolpometra	1	1	—
Dysmenorrhœa	2	2	—
Meno-metrorrhagia	5	5	—
Other cases	27	24	3

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
NOSE, EAR AND THROAT:—							
Mastoiditis	45	32	13	30	13	2	—
Otitis media	8	5	3	5	3	—	—
Cerebellar abscess	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Polypus of ear	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ruptured drum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rhinitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Deflected septum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nasal polypus	10	7	3	7	3	—	—
Nasal fibroma	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Rhinoscleroma	10	6	4	6	4	—	—
Tonsilitis	23	15	8	15	8	—	—
Enlarged tonsils	13	6	7	6	7	—	—
Peritonsillar abscess	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Sarcoma of tonsils	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Retropharyngeal Abscess	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
T. B. of larynx	4	3	1	3	—	—	1
Chronic laryngitis	11	7	4	7	4	—	—
Laryngeal obstruction	11	9	2	6	1	3	1
Carcinoma of larynx	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Laryngeal tumour	3	3	—	3	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
NOSE, EAR AND THROAT (*contd.*).							
Foreign body in larynx	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Abscess of larynx	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign body of œsophagus	10	6	4	6	4	—	—
Stricture of œsophagus	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dysphagia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gumma of palate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut throat	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Foreign body in bronchus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hypertrophied turbinates	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Turbinitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tumours of vocal cords	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Foreign body of ear	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Nasopharyngeal fibroma	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
T. B. of nose	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Antrum sinusitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sinus after mastoid	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Miscellaneous	28	23	5	21	5	2	—
OPERATIONS.							
ABDOMEN :—							
STOMACH :—							
Castrostomy	3	1	2	—	1	1	1
Gastro-duodenostomy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pylorectomy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
SMALL INTESTINE :—							
Enterectomy for Rupture	4	3	1	—	—	3	1
LARGE INTESTINE :—							
Fixation of cæcum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ileo-sygmoidoscopy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Colostomy for obstruction	16	14	2	5	1	9	1
Colostomy for Volvulus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Laparotomy for exploration	47	38	9	24	4	14	5
APPENDIX :—							
Appendicectomy	30	30	—	20	—	10	—
Drainage of abscess	12	8	4	7	4	1	—
HERNIA :—							
Inguinal hernia	260	358	2	356	2	2	—
Strangulated ing. hernia	71	71	—	67	—	4	—
Irreducible hernia	14	14	—	13	—	1	—
Sliding hernia	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Incisional hernia	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Ventral hernia	18	15	3	15	3	—	—
Strangulated umbilical hernia	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Femoral hernia	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
SPLEEN :—							
Suturing of rupture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Splenectomy for rupture	5	4	1	3	1	1	—
Endemic splenomegaly	38	28	10	22	8	6	2
LIVER :—							
Tamponade for rupture	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Liver abscess :—							
Aspiration	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Exploration	4	3	1	—	1	3	—
Drainage	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Subdiaphragmatic abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS (*contd.*).							
OPERATIONS OF ABDOMEN (*contd.*) :—							
PERITONITIS :—							
Laparotomy for drainage	14	13	1	5	1	8	—
Iliopsoas abscess	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Abscess of abdominal wall	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
RECTUM AND ANUS :—							
Plastic for imperforate anus	5	4	1	—	—	4	1
Incision of sphincter for anal fissure ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ligature for piles	76	61	15	60	15	1	—
Whitehead's operation for piles	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Semilunar incision for prolapse	8	8	—	7	—	1	—
Excision of :							
Bilharzial masses	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Anal fistula	28	24	4	24	4	—	—
Diathermy for piles	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Alcohol for piles	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sigmoidoscopy	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Epithelioma of Anus	6	2	4	2	2	—	2
Dilatation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of :							
Piles...	14	13	1	13	1	—	—
Prolapse	8	5	3	5	3	—	—
Post-operative incontinence of fæces.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iliac abscess	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Fæcal appendicular fistula	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
NERVES :—							
Sympathectomy	5	5	—	4	—	1	—
Freeing	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
GENITO-URINARY :—							
Cystoscopy	11	10	1	10	1	—	—
Incision for funiculitis	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Excision of elephantiasis of scrotum ...	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Ectopia-vesica	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
TENDONS :—							
Tenotomy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Transplantation	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Subtendon bursa	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OTHER OPERATIONS :—							
Tonsillectomy...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scraping and bipping of T.B. glands...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
GENITO URINARY :—							
KIDNEY OPERATIONS :—							
Nephrectomy for :—							
Rupture	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pyonephrosis	7	4	3	4	1	—	2
Nephrotomy for :							
Exploration	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Calculus	13	10	3	9	2	1	1
Nephropexy	5	4	1	3	1	1	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

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

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

OPERATIONS (*contd.*)							
KIDNEY (*contd.*):—							
Perinephric abscess	6	4	2	2	2	2	—
Drainage for							
Pyonephrosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
BLADDER:—							
Lithotrity	35	35	—	33	—	2	—
Lithotomy:—							
Suprapubic	82	74	8	70	5	4	3
Perineal	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Suprapubic cystostomy	7	6	1	5	1	1	—
Perivesical abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extravasation of urine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
URETHRA:—							
Plastic for:—							
Hypo-spadias	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rupture	5	5	—	3	—	2	—
Urethrotomy for:—							
Stricture	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Calculus	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Calculus removed by forceps	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of bilharzial fistula	50	49	1	49	—	—	1
Suprapubic fistula	4	4	—	1	—	3	—
Dilatation	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Ureter:—							
Stone of Ureter	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
MALE GENITAL ORGANS:—							
TESTICLE:—							
Eversion of tunica for:—							
Hydrocele	205	205	—	205	—	—	—
Hematocele	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Orchidectomy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Plastic for undescended testicle	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Tumours of testicle	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
SPERMATIC CORD:—							
Bilharzia of cord	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of:—							
Varicocele	35	35	—	31	—	4	—
Lymphocele	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
PROSTATE:—							
Suprapubic prostatectomy	30	30	—	25	—	5	—
PENIS:							
Decortication for:—							
Bilharziasis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS (*contd.*):—							
AMPUTATIONS:—							
Above elbow	1	1		1	—	—	—
Below elbow	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Above knee	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Below knee	12	10	2	9	2	1	—
Re-amputations	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Big toe	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Finger	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
SPINE AND HEAD:—							
Plastic for spina bifida	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Excision for spina bifida	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Craniotomy for:—							
Depressed fracture	70	65	5	55	3	10	2
Exploration for:—							
Depressed fracture	10	8	2	6	2	2	—
Fissured fracture	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Removal of fragments	13	13	—	10	—	3	—
Retro-pharyngeal abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
ORBIT:—							
Excision for malig. tumour	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tumour of lachrymal gland	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
LIPS:—							
Suture of lower lip	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Plastic for harelip	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
JAWS:—							
Dentigerous cyst	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Simple epulis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tumour of upper jaw	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, ,, lower ,,	5	4	1	3	1	—	—
Lock jaw	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
MOUTH:—							
Excision of:—							
Cancer of tongue	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Ranula	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Extraction of teeth	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancrum oris	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
CHEST:—							
Drainage of empyema	5	5	—	3	—	2	—
BREAST:—							
Halsted's for cancer of breast	20	1	19	—	14	1	5
Adenoma of breast	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Abscess of breast	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
JOINTS:—							
Dislocations:—							
Talo-calcanean	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carpo-metacarpal	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ulna	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*cond*).							
OPERATIONS (*contd.*)							
JOINTS (*contd*) :—							
Dislocations (*contd.*) :—							
Shoulder	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jaw	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Equino-varus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Arthrectomy of hip	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Breaking adhesions of ankylosis	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Arthrotomy for drainage	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
BONES :—							
Scraping of tibia	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
,, ,, femur	10	10	—	9	—	1	—
,, ,, Os calcis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
,, ,, radius	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
,, ,, tarsus	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
,, ,, skull	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
,, ,, ribs	11	11	—	10	—	1	—
,, ,, sternum	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
,, ,, jaw	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
,, ,, humerus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malunited fracture of iliac bone	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Sequestrectomy of :—							
Mandible	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Humerus	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Ulna	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ileum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Femur	14	13	1	9	1	4	—
Tibia	24	22	2	20	2	2	—
Fibula	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tarsus	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Scapula	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Elbow	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Excision of :—							
Head of humerus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sternum	5	2	3	2	3	—	—
Ribs	13	5	8	5	8	—	—
Elbow	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Osteoma	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Sarcoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fingers for T.B.	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wiring of :—							
Mandible	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Humerus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Radius and Ulna	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Femur	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Patella	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Plating of :—							
Humerus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Femur	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bone graft for :—							
Fracture of radius	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
SKIN AND FASCIA :—							
Thierch's skin graft	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Scraping of ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Plastic by :—							
Flaps	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tube graft	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS. (*continued*).

DISEASIS AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS (*contd.*)							
SKIN AND FASCIA (*contd.*) :—							
Extraction of foreign body	15	4	11	4	11	—	—
Evacuation of :—							
Acute abscess	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Cold abscess	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
xcision of :—							
Ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wound	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Sinus	9	6	3	6	3	—	—
Scar...	9	5	4	5	4	—	—
Elephantiasis...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Oriental sore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other granulomata	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Lipoma	22	13	9	13	9	—	—
Fibroma	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Angioma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rodent ulcer	19	13	6	11	6	2	—
Sarcoma	7	6	1	5	—	1	1
Cyst...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tumours of unknown nature ...	9	9	—	8	—	1	—
Exploration of tumours	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Submaxillary tumours	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Epithelioma	8	8	—	7	—	1	—
Exostosis...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Teratoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
BLOOD VESSELS :—							
Excision of :—							
Varicose veins	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Thrombosed veins	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ligature of brachial artery...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
LYMPH GLANDS :—							
Excision for tuberculosis of :—							
Neck	50	22	28	22	28	—	—
Axilla	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Groin	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Excision of :—							
Goitre	27	8	19	8	19	—	—
Lymphosarcoma	7	4	3	4	3	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*).			
OPERATIONS (*contd.*)			
OPHTHALMIC :—			
ON LIDS :—			
For Trachoma :—			
Picking	40	23	17
Scraping	84	53	31
Expression	11	6	5
Tarsectomy	10	9	1

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*)			
OPERATIONS (*contd.*).			
OPHTHALMIC OPERATIONS (*contd.*):—			
ON LIDS (*contd.*):—			
For Trichiasis and Entropion:—			
Snellen's operation	243	157	86
Van mellingen's operation	78	45	33
For Rubbing lashes:—			
Electrolysis	29	22	7
Excision	7	5	2
For Ectropion:—			
Snellen's suture	2	2	—
Mac Callan's operation	3	2	1
Cautery	2	2	—
For Excision of:—			
Dermoid	7	6	1
Fibroma	3	3	—
Chalazion	1	1	—
For Incision of:—			
Meibomian	2	2	—
Canthoplasty	5	4	1
ON BULBAR CONJUNCTIVA:—			
For ptyregium	39	30	9
Stitch of flap after trephine	2	2	—
OPERATIONS ON THE CORNEA:—			
Staphylectomy	4	3	1
Parasenthesis	18	17	1
Removal of foreign body	12	12	—
,, ,, ,, ,, by magnet ...	1	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LENS:—			
Needling	42	36	6
Extraction	77	58	19
Curette evacuation	13	10	3
OPERATIONS ON IRIS:—			
Trephine and iridectomy	19	12	7
Iridectomy for:—			
Leucoma	145	95	50
Glaucoma	23	20	3
ON LACHRYMAL APPARATUS:—			
Dilat. of punctum and duct.	4	2	2
Scraping and cautery of fistula	4	3	1
Excision of lachrymal sac	6	1	5
ON GLOBE:—			
Sclerotomy	1	1	—
Sclerectomy	10	10	—
Cyclodyalysis	2	2	—
Enucleation	28	25	3
Eviseration	15	11	4
Plastic for shrunken globe	4	3	1
Tenotomy for squint	1	1	—
La granges	4	3	1
Mac-Raynauds operation	1	1	—
Semisch's section	4	4	—
Pieces for pachological exam.	5	5	—

N.B. All patients discharged; no deaths occured.

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).							
OPERATIONS (*contd.*).							
EAR, NOSE, THROAT OPERATIONS.							
OPERATIONS ON EXTERNAL EAR:—							
Removal of foreign body	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Otitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON MASTOID:—							
Schwartz's operations	38	30	8	30	8	—	—
Scraping of mastoid sinus...	20	17	3	16	3	1	—
OPERATIONS ON NOSE:—							
Resection of septum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Partial turbinectomy	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Excision of polypus	32	26	6	26	6	—	—
Cautery to hypertrophic turbinitis ...	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Scraping for hypertrophic rhinitis ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Excision of nasal tumours	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Rhino-scleroma	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
T.B. of nose	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sinus in nose	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON SINUSES:—							
Maxillary antrum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sarcoma of antrum	1	1	—	1	—	—	
OPERATIONS ON LACHRYMAL APPARATUS:—							
Dacrocystectomy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lachrymal fistula	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON PHARYNX:—							
Retropharyngeal abscess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Oesophoscopy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tonsillectomy	112	77	35	77	35	—	—
Curettage of adenoids...	112	70	42	70	42	—	—
,, ,, ,, and Tonsillectomy	63	41	22	41	21	—	1
OPERATIONS ON LARYNX:—							
Laryngoscopy	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Removal of foreign body	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Excision of tumour	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
OPERATIONS ON TRACHEA:—							
Tracheotomy	13	12	1	12	1	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS:—							
Dental Cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epulis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Temporal abscess	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	MOTHER.			CHILD.		
	TOTAL.	Disch.	Died.	TOTAL.	Alive	Died.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*).						
MIDWIFERY OPERATIONS:—						
Oedema of vulva	1	1	—	1	1	—
Vaginal stenosis	1	1	—	1	—	1
Stenosis af cervix	2	2	—	2	—	2
Incomplete tear of perineum	1	1	—	1	1	—
Complete tear of perineum	1	1	—	1	1	—
Flat pelvis	1	1	—	1	—	1
Contracted pelvis	18	16	2	18	5	13
Vesicular mole	1	1	—	1	—	1
Hydramnios	2	2	—	2	—	2
Hydrocephalus	2	2	—	2	—	2
Dead foetus	1	1	—	1	—	1
Big size of foetus	3	3	—	3	1	2
Twins	5	4	1	5	4	1
Placenta prævia	10	6	4	10	5	5
Eclampsia	3	3	—	3	1	2
Face presentation	3	2	1	3	2	1
Anterior parietal presentation	1	1	—	1	—	1
Persistent occiptoposterior	6	6	—	6	—	6
Prolapse of arm	1	1	—	1	—	1
Transverse presentation	3	3	—	3	2	1
Prolapse of cord and arm	3	3	—	3	—	3
Neglected shoulder presentation	14	12	2	14	3	11
Transverse presentation with prolapse of cord	1	1	—	1	—	1
Prolonged second stage	7	7	—	7	1	6
Pelvic presentation	4	4	—	4	4	—
Incomplete abortion	1	1	—	1	—	1
Ruptured uterus	6	1	5	6	1	5
Incomplete rupture of uterus	1	1	—	1	1	—
Post-partum hæmorrhage	1	1	—	1	1	—
Retained placenta	3	3	—	3	—	3
Retained membranes	2	2	—	2	—	2

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS.

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*).			
GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATIONS:—			
Laparotomy	19	17	2
Dilat. and curettage	32	32	—
Cæsarian section	24	23	1
Excision of bilharzial mass of vulva and vagina	4	4	—
Ovariotomy	14	14	—
Enucleation of parovarian cyst	1	1	—
Ant. colp. and colpo-perineorraphy	18	18	—
Colpo-perineorraphy	12	12	—
Ant. and post. colporraphy	10	10	—
Vaginal myomectomy	3	3	—
Abdominal myomectomy	3	3	—
Curettage (diagnostic)	5	5	—
Subtotal hysterectomy	2	2	—

STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*contd.*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).			
GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (*contd.*):—			
Supra-vaginal hysterectomy	8	7	1
Lawsten tait's complete perineorraphy ...	2	2	—
Re-doublement for vesico-vaginal fistula ...	8	8	—
Amputation of cervix	2	2	—
Kelly's ventral suspension	5	5	—
Excision of pedunculated fibroid	1	1	—
Twisting of polypus	3	3	—
Enucleation of myoma (abdominal route).	3	3	—
Enucleation of myoma (vaginal route). ...	1	1	—
Removal of bartholin's cyst	1	1	—
Mæmatometra (incision drainage, formation of vaginal opening and Hymen)...	1	1	—
Cauterising of cervix for cancer	2	2	—
Alexander Adam's operation	3	3	—
Atresia of vagina (incision and reflection of vagina)	1	1	—
Abscess of post. vaginal wall	1	1	—
Incisional hernia (repaired)...	1	1	—
Blunt curettage	3	3	—
Excision for hypertrophic labia majora ...	1	1	—
Ectopic gestation	3	3	—
Excision of scar for procidentia, ...	2	2	—
Ruptured uterus	4	2	2

ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL.

The following statistical tables deal with the work of Alexandria Hospital during the year 1925.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS.

MONTH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
January	459	173	632
February	485	141	626
March	524	150	674
April	488	116	604
May	616	171	787
June	544	143	687
July	675	154	829
August	686	195	881
September	717	184	901
October	746	137	883
November	581	169	750
December	583	154	737
TOTAL	7,104	1,887	8,991

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE MONTHLY DISCHARGES.

MONTH.	CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNRELIEVED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
January	233	87	320	176	42	218	14	17	31	34	15	49	457	161	618
February	227	42	269	158	40	198	48	16	64	41	13	54	474	111	585
March	279	101	380	193	49	242	38	12	50	33	8	41	541	172	713
April	250	94	344	183	45	228	25	5	30	46	6	52	480	136	616
May	293	72	365	239	38	277	38	25	63	37	19	56	607	154	761
June	308	90	398	215	51	266	38	12	50	29	15	44	590	168	758
July	336	78	414	206	41	247	37	10	47	42	10	52	621	139	760
August	360	106	466	228	41	269	49	9	58	46	15	61	683	171	854
September	359	115	474	263	56	319	43	10	53	36	7	43	701	188	889
October	389	77	466	265	44	309	38	11	49	50	15	65	744	147	889
November...	315	110	425	267	45	312	35	6	41	33	16	49	650	177	827
December...	296	103	399	200	46	246	40	8	48	39	8	47	575	165	740
TOTAL	3,645	1,075	4,720	2,593	538	3,131	443	141	584	466	147	613	7,147	1,901	9,048

TABLE III.—OUT-PATIENTS.

MONTH.	Number of Male Patients (Old and New).			Number of Female Patients (Old and New.)		
	NEW.	OLD.	TOTAL.	NEW.	OLD.	TOTAL.
January	1,752	2,005	3,757	1,265	1,884	3,149
February	1,840	2,043	3,883	1,402	2,045	3,447
March...	2,026	2,196	4,222	1,512	1,948	3,460
April	1,824	1,682	3,506	1,050	1,400	2,450
May	2,973	2,869	5,842	2,478	2,369	4,847
June	2,623	2,988	5,611	1,973	2,365	4,338
July	2,895	2,546	5,441	1,883	1,674	3,557
August	3,605	3,327	6,932	2,457	2,252	4,709
September	2,925	2,963	5,888	2,137	2,244	4,381
October	3,558	5,126	8,684	4,899	3,535	8,434
November	3,515	5,657	9,172	4,285	3,693	7,978
December	3,286	5,599	8,885	4,020	3,570	7,590
TOTAL	32,822	39,001	71,823	29,361	28,979	58,340

TABLE IV.—OUT-PATIENTS.

MONTH.	A. New Cases attending at their request.			B. Old Cases attending at their request.		
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
January	1,752	1,265	3,017	2,005	1,884	3,889
February	1,840	1,402	3,242	2,043	2,045	4,088
March...	2,026	1,512	3,528	2,196	1,948	4,144
April	1,824	1,050	2,874	1,682	1,400	3,082
May	2,973	2,478	5,451	2,869	2,369	5,238
June	2,623	1,973	4,596	2,988	2,365	5,353
July	2,895	1,883	4,778	2,546	1,674	4,220
August	3,605	2,457	6,062	3,327	2,252	5,579
September	2,925	2,137	5,062	2,963	2,244	5,207
October	3,558	4,899	8,457	5,126	3,535	8,661
November	3,515	4,285	7,800	5,657	3,693	9,350
December	3,286	4,020	7,306	5,599	3,570	9,169
TOTAL	32,822	29,361	62,183	39,001	28,979	67,980

TABLE V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

DISEASES.	CURED.	DIED.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Malaria...	39	—	39	By deducting the number of the following categories of persons and patients admitted (98) from the total number of cases in this table (706) the result will be (608), exactly equals the total of the next table:—
Typhoid	47	4	51	
Typhus...	5	3	8	
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	
Benign fever	52	—	52	
Influenza	301	—	301	
Small-pox	3	—	3	
Chicken-pox	6	—	6	28 under observation.
Mumps...	7	—	7	25 relatives accompanying patients.
Meningitis	1	1	2	6 non-infectious cases.
Measles	9	1	10	39 malaria cases.
Scarlet fever	1	—	1	
Diphtheria	6	9	15	98 TOTAL.
Plague...	—	3	3	
Erysipelas	62	7	69	
Tetanus	8	9	17	
Paratyphoid fever	8	—	8	
Whooping cough	—	—	—	
Carried forward...	555	37	592	

TABLE V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL (*continued*).

DISEASES.	CURED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	555	37	592
Sun-stroke	2	—	2
Fever cases under examination	43	—	43
Suspected cases of fever	1	5	6
Cerebro spinal fever	1	—	1
Dingee	1	—	1
Non-infectious diseases	6	—	6
Relatives accompanying patients	25	—	25
Under observation	28	—	28
Gaseous gangrene	—	2	2
TOTAL	662	44	706

TABLE VI.—SHOWING FEVERS.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	24	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	26	3	29
February	24	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	27	3	30
March	26	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	7	34
April	17	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	21	4	25
May	19	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	21	5	26
June	41	7	1	—	—	—	4	2	46	9	55
July	30	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	34	9	43
August	44	10	2	—	—	—	8	2	54	12	66
September	37	9	2	—	—	—	1	1	40	10	50
October	81	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	83	7	90
November	54	3	—	—	1	—	2	2	57	5	62
December	83	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	85	14	99
TOTAL	480	75	7	1	1	1	33	11	521	88	609

"M." denotes males. "F." denotes females.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING CASES OF POISONING TREATED.

POISONS.	RELIEVED OR CURED.	DIED.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Opium	5	8	13	It is to be noted that the number of deaths caused by these poisons did not exceed 21 out of the total number of cases amounting to 163; the death-rate being 11,75 %.
Ptomaine	28	—	28	
Heroine	19	1	20	
Carbolic acid	7	1	8	
Manzool	36	3	39	
Stupefacients	11	5	16	
Cocaïne	9	1	10	
Datura	9	—	9	
Iodine tincture	6	—	6	
Lyzol	1	—	1	
Sulphuric acid	2	—	2	
Sublimate	—	1	1	
Hashish	1	—	1	
Opium (suspected)	—	1	1	
Suffocation by gas	7	—	7	
Mercury	1	—	1	
TOTAL	142	21	163	

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING POISONING BY ALCOHOL.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
February	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
March	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
April	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
May	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
June	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
July	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
August...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
September	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	16
October	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	1	19
November	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
December	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
TOTAL	126	4	16	1	—	—	1	—	143	5	148

TABLE IX.—POISONING BY POISONS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED IN THE PREVIOUS LISTS.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	6
February	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	4
March	5	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	9	3	12
April	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
May	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
June	10	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	16	2	18
July	27	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	4	31
August...	14	8	1	—	1	—	5	—	21	8	29
September	10	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	13
October	10	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	13	4	17
November	6	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	10	1	11
December	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
TOTAL	100	21	19	—	2	—	19	2	140	23	163

"M." denotes males. "F." denotes females.

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Diseases of the Digestive System:—			
Tubercular peritonitis	2	1	3
Dysentery	10	3	13
Diarrhœa and enteritis	11	—	11
Diseases of liver	4	—	4
Diseases of stomach	1	1	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—			
Pneumonia	25	3	28
Pulmonary tuberculosis	46	10	56
Other diseases	8	2	10
Pleurisy	1	—	1
Diseases of the heart	33	7	40
Carried forward...	141	27	168

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITAL (*continued*).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	141	27	168
Urinary System :—			
Nephritis	14	4	18
Other diseases	1	—	1
Diseases of the Blood :—			
Diseases of the liver	7	—	7
Other diseases	1	—	1
Nervous Diseases :—			
Diseases of the brain	14	1	15
Diseases of the spinal cord	1	—	1
Other diseases	3	—	3
Diseases of the General Constitution :—			
Senility	5	1	6
Debility	9	4	13
Diabetes	—	1	1
Diseases caused by Micro-organisms and Worms :—			
Pellagra	5	1	6
Ankylostomiazis	2	—	2
Poisoning by :—			
Alcohol	1	—	1
Other poisons	19	2	21
Other medical diseases	2	—	2
Fractures :—			
Simple	13	4	17
Compound	10	3	13
Tumours :—			
Malignant	10	1	11
Non-Malignant	—	1	1
Injuries	61	14	75
Burns	33	46	79
Bilharziasis	9	—	9
Hernia	9	—	9
Rectal fistula	1	—	1
Appendicitis	3	1	4
Other surgical diseases	54	11	65
Calculus in the cyst	2	—	2
Gynæcological diseases	—	2	2
Fevers	33	11	44
Skin diseases	2	1	3
Syphilis	1	—	1
Foundlings	—	3	3
Obstetrics	—	8	8
TOTAL	466	147	613

TABLE XI.—BILHARZIASIS ANNEX AT THE OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENT.

Cases remaining from 1924	31
New cases treated in 1925	563
Total ...	594

Details :—

1.—Cases cured 229

Cases attending treatment regularly	220	
Cases under treatment since 1924 attending regularly during 1925 until cured	9	
		229

Out of the total number of 229 :—

4 cases of Bilharzia of the rectum and Cyst.
215 cases of Bilharzia of the Cyst only.
10 cases of Hæmaturia and dysuria.

229 Total.

Several Specimens of fæces and urine showed no bilharziasis ova, but after taking tarter injections, the symptoms of the disease disappeared.

Out of the total number of 229 :—

70 cases were police, army and coast guards soldiers and employees at Govt. Depts., Alex. Municipality and students.
159 cases of the public, most of whom are peasants coming from their villages to Alexandria.

229 Total.

2.—Cases who discontinued treatment amounted to 330, *viz* :—

308 attended in 1925.
22 remaining from 1924.

330 Total.

The mean number of injections given to each patient varied from 3 to 8. On examining the patients, who discontinued treatment, it was discovered that :—

4 were cases of rectal and cystic Bilharzia.
10 were cases of rectal Bilharzia.
316 were cases of cystic Bilharzia.

330 Total.

Most of these were civilians amounting to 237 and the remaining 93 were soldiers and students.

3.—The cases remaining from 1924 amounted to 31, *viz* :—

9 cured.
22 discontinued treatment.

31 Total.

The total number of the above-mentioned male and female cases of the different ages was 594 distributed as follows:—

301	male cases discontinued treatment before being cured.
29	female cases discontinued treatment before being cured.
190	male cases cured.
39	female cases cured.
559	
35	cases remaining on December 31, 1925.
594	Total.

From the above, it appears that the cystic cases are far more than the rectal ones and the rate of the female cases is insignificant as compared to the male ones. The soldiers, employees of various Depts. and students are far more punctual in attending for treatment than other categories of patients.

Table XII.—Number of Women treated in the Gabbari Lock Hospital.

Disease.	Cured.	Transferred.	Total.
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	88	—	88
Syphilis and Soft Chancres	6	—	6
Syphilis	54	—	54
Gonorrhœa	241	6	247
Soft Chancres	17	1	18
Wounds and abrasions	43	—	43
Skin Diseases	9	—	9
Patients Relatives	2	—	2
Under observation	13	—	13
Total	473	7	480

Patients remaining at Gabbari Lock Hospital on December 31, 1924—55.
Patients admitted to Hospital during the period from 1.1.1925 to 31.12.1925—500.
Patients discharged from Hospital during the period from 1.1.1925 to 31.12.1925—480.
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31.12.1925—75.

Table XIII.—Barbers and Dayas trained in Hospital.

Number of Barbers.	Number of Dayas.	Total.
12	33	45

Table XIV.—Medico-Legal Reports drawn up.

Detailed Medico-Legal Reports.	Short Medico-Legal Reports.	Total.
155	1,289	1,444

Table XV.—Number of Examinations performed by The Medical Commission

2,611

TABLE XVI.—GENERAL TABLE OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT HOSPITAL.

Operations.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Laparotomies	132	7	2	13	21	175
Herniotomy :—						
Inguinal	455	2	—	1	9	467
Ventral	17	—	—	1	1	19
Femoral	8	—	—	—	—	8
Recurrent	23	—	—	—	—	23
Strangulated Hernia :—						
Inguinal	24	—	—	3	—	27
Umbilical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Femoral	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele and Hæmatocele	314	2	—	—	2	318
Undescended Testicle	17	—	—	—	—	17
Varicocele	66	—	—	—	—	66
Castration	9	—	—	—	—	9
Trephining	48	3	—	3	2	56
Prostatectomy	21	—	—	2	1	24
Kidney operations	10	—	—	1	—	11
Benign tumours and cysts	49	5	—	—	3	57
Malignant Tumours :—						
Sarcoma of Lower Jaw	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, of Thigh	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, of Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epithelioma of Lip	1	1	1	—	—	3
Rodent ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of Breast	3	—	—	—	—	3
,, of Tongue...	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, of Axilla	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others in Ano	—	1	—	—	—	1
Goitre	13	—	—	—	1	14
Parotid and Salivary Calculi and Fist. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Amputations :—						
Due to injury	19	7	—	2	1	29
,, disease	21	5	—	3	1	30
Supernumerary Finger	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithotrity	21	—	—	—	—	21
Lithotomy :—						
Suprapubic	7	—	—	—	—	7
Perineal	6	3	1	2	—	12

Operation.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total
Cystoscopy	19	—	11	—	—	30
Mastoiditis	6	9	—	1	—	16
Circumcision	15	—	—	—	1	16
Fistula in Ano	53	59	—	—	—	112
Urinary Fistula...	7	11	—	—	2	20
Papillomata of Rectum	6	—	—	—	—	6
Decortication	5	—	—	—	1	6
Flap Wounds	15	4	—	—	—	19
Ranula	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dilatation of Urethra	4	4	—	—	—	8
Trimming operations	13	8	—	2	—	23
Gunshot Wounds.	7	2	—	—	—	9
Bilharziasis	—	6	—	—	—	6
Bone operations (Osteotomy)	3	1	—	—	—	4
Plating and Wiring	8	1	—	—	4	13
Comp. Fractures	7	8	—	1	—	16
Excisions :—						
Head of Mandible	2	—	—	1	—	3
Shoulder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elbow	2	—	—	—	—	2
Foreign Bodies	17	1	—	—	1	19
Nasal Polypi	8	—	—	—	—	8
Glands of Neck	49	5	—	1	5	60
Condylomata	3	—	—	—	1	4
Piles and Fissures	426	51	—	—	6	483
Anal and Ischio-Rectal Abscesses	16	23	—	—	—	39
Necrosis	45	45	3	2	12	107
Extraction of Nail	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plastics	33	1	—	—	—	34
Skin grafting	14	3	—	—	—	17
Empyema	6	1	—	—	3	10
Abscesses, Cellulitis, Sinuses, Ulcers, etc. ...	125	63	1	5	5	199
Carbuncle of neck and back	—	2	—	—	—	2
Elephantiasis	4	—	—	—	—	4
Hare lip	4	—	—	—	—	4

Operations.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Prolapse of Rectum...	14	1	—	—	—	15
Imperforate Anus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	8	3	—	—	—	11
Examination under $CHCl_3$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reduction of dislocation...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Stitch Sinus	6	—	—	—	—	6
Tonsillectomy	16	—	—	—	—	16
Tracheotomy	2	—	—	—	—	2
MAJOR GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (*see* LAPAROTOMIES).						
Minor Gynæcological operations:—						
Urethral Caruncle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysts of External Genitals	1	—	—	—	—	1
Redundent Hymen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartholinectomy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Colpo-perineorhaphy	7	—	—	—	—	7
Anterior Colporhaphy	15	—	—	—	—	15
Posterior Colporhaphy	10	—	—	—	1	11
Vaginal Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaginum Bipartum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vaginal drainage	—	—	—	—	1	1
Uterine Polypus	3	—	—	—	—	3
Scraping of Cervix	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dilatation of Cervix	15	—	—	—	—	15
Curettage	50	—	—	—	2	52
Evacuation for Abortion	20	—	—	—	—	20
Midwifery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecclampsia, accouchement forcé	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forceps	8	—	—	1	—	9
Podalic version for Placenta Previa	1	—	—	—	—	1
Podalic version for Neglected Shoulder ...	8	—	—	2	—	10
Braxton Hicks	1	—	—	—	—	1
Craniotomy	1	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE XVII.—OPERATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL TABLE.

Operations.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Umbilical Hernia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ventral Hernia after operation	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Hernia	6	—	—	—	—	6
Sarcoma of upper jaw	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ of foot	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cancer of lip	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ of tonsils	—	1	—	—	—	1
Excision of iliac joint	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ of knee joint	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ of ankle	1	—	—	—	—	1
Liver abscess	3	—	—	—	1	4
Calculus in ureter	7	—	—	—	—	7
Cystotomy	4	2	1	—	1	8
Polyuria	—	—	—	1	—	1
Calculus in urethra	6	—	—	—	—	6
Tenotomy	1	—	—	—	2	3
A piece of money in the œsophagus	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ganglions in the axilla	6	—	—	—	—	6
„ „ groin	2	—	—	—	3	5
Laryngotomy	3	—	—	—	—	3
Cold abscess	6	—	—	—	—	6
Abscess in the brain	—	—	—	2	—	2
Plastic of fractures	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hypertrophy of lip	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ligature of vessels	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cystic thymus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Operations performed in the Ladies Theatre not included in the table.						
Circumcision	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hymen imperforatus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vaginal appendicula	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ stricture	3	—	—	—	—	3
Hydatid mole	1	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE XVIII.—DETAILED TABLE OF LAPAROTOMIES.

Operations.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Appendicitis	23	7	—	1	3	34
Excision of spleen	12	—	—	2	5	19
Sigmoid flexture	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastroentero-colostomy	2	—	—	—	2	4
Intestinal obstruction	5	—	—	1	—	6
Tubercular Peritonitis	2	1	—	—	—	3
Gastrotomy for exploration	5	—	1	—	—	6
Internal hæmorrhage	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cyst in the pancreatic gland	1	—	—	—	—	1
Retroperitoneal sarcoma	—	—	—	1	—	1
Infectious pyo-peritonitis	1	—	—	1	1	3
Perforated gangrenous appendix	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis after perforation post typhoid	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer in the œsophagus	—	—	—	1	—	1
Drainage of the Saphenous vein	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastric perforated wound	3	—	—	—	—	3
„ imperforated wound	3	—	—	—	—	3
Lasceration of the abdominal wall	1	—	—	—	—	1

Operations.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Resection and enterostomy for :—						
(*a*) Fistula	1	—	—	—	—	1
(*b*) Tumour	—	—	—	1	—	1
Colostomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bilharzia in the Sigmoid flexure	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant tumour in the pancreas	—	—	1	—	—	1
Thalma's operation	1	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE XIX.—LAPAROTOMIES PERFORMED IN THE GYNÆCOLICAL SECTION.

Operations.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Pyoid hydrosalpinx (single or double) ...	18	—	—	1	2	21
Shortening of the contorted ligament in the peritoneum	21	—	—	—	2	23
Blood agglomeration in the bottom of Douglas cyst	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hysterectomy	11	—	—	1	2	14
Wart's operation	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dermatic cyst	—	—	—	—	1	1
Excision of ovarian cyst (single or double) ...	4	—	—	—	2	6
Hydrosalpinectomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cyst of the broad ligament	2	—	—	—	—	2
Obstetric operations...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caesarean operations	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ectopic gestation	1	—	—	—	—	1
Extraction of fibroma	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess of the broad ligament	2	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT HOSPITAL.

Month.	In-Patient Section.	Out-Patient Dept.	Total.
January	190	23	213
February	148	42	190
March	200	32	232
April...	180	27	207
May	224	23	247
June...	200	33	233
July	260	68	328
August	268	63	331
September	265	39	304
October	294	72	366
November	265	70	335
December	256	76	332
TOTAL	2,750	568	3,318

TABLE XXI.—DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—STOMACH DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
February	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
April	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
May	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
June	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
July	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
August...	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	9	3	12
September	4	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	8	2	10
October	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
November	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
December	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	9
TOTAL	37	10	11	4	4	—	1	1	53	15	68

TABLE XXII.—TUBERCULAR PERITONITIS.

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

TABLE XXIII.—DYSENTERY.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
February	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
April	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
May	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
June	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
July	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	9	1	10
August...	14	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	17	6	23
September	14	5	2	—	—	1	2	—	18	6	24
October...	4	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	10	1	11
November	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	15	3	18
December	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13
TOTAL	68	15	23	—	—	1	10	3	102	19	121

"M." denotes Males and "F." denotes Females.

Table XXIV.—Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	7
February	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
March	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
April	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
May	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
June	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
July	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
August	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
September	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
October	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	11
November	5	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	8	1	9
December	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	7
Total	51	4	4	2	—	—	11	—	66	6	72

Table XXV.—Liver Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
February	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
March	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	4	7
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
September	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
October	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
November	—	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	6	2	8
December	8	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	14
Total	16	5	18	15	1	—	4	—	39	20	59

Table XXVI.— Other Diseases of the Digestive System.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
February	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
March	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
April	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
May	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
August	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
September	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
October	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
November	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
December	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	23	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	31	2	33

Table XXVII.—Pneumonia.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
February	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	—	12
March	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6
April	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	7
May	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
June	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	4
July	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	1	9
August...	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	5
September	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	6
October	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
November	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
December	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	4
Total	40	2	—	1	1	—	25	3	66	6	72

Table XXVIII.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	3
February	—	—	2	—	6	3	4	—	12	3	15
March	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	1	6	2	8
April	—	—	8	1	1	—	8	1	17	2	19
May	—	—	5	—	3	2	5	2	13	4	17
June	—	—	8	3	3	—	4	1	15	4	19
July	—	—	5	2	4	1	5	—	14	3	17
August...	—	—	16	3	—	—	3	—	19	3	22
September	—	—	7	5	1	—	2	2	10	7	17
October	—	—	8	3	1	—	3	—	12	3	15
November	—	—	10	1	1	—	4	2	15	3	18
December	1	—	7	1	—	—	3	1	11	2	13
Total	1	—	78	20	21	7	46	10	146	37	183

Table XXIX.—Pleurisy.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		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	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
June	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
November	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
December	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	12	—	7	2	—	—	1	—	20	2	22

TABLE XXX.—OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	8	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	22
February	13	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	24
March	9	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	17	2	19
April	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	13	3	16
May	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
June	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	12
July	10	1	8	1	1	—	2	—	21	2	23
August...	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	14
September	10	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	21	—	21
October	5	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	14
November	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	13
December	4	—	12	1	1	—	—	—	17	1	18
TOTAL	85	7	93	6	3	—	8	1	189	14	203

TABLE XXXI.—HEART DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	4	2	6
February	1	—	5	1	1	—	3	1	10	2	12
March	1	—	6	5	2	—	5	—	14	5	19
April	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	1	4	5	9
May	—	—	12	4	2	—	3	—	17	5	22
June	1	—	9	4	5	1	5	1	20	6	26
July	1	—	4	1	—	1	2	1	7	2	9
August...	1	—	7	7	2	—	2	—	12	7	19
September	1	—	7	4	1	—	2	—	11	4	15
October	—	—	6	5	—	—	2	3	8	8	16
November	—	1	10	3	—	—	2	—	12	4	16
December	—	—	9	3	—	—	3	—	12	3	15
TOTAL	7	1	77	43	14	2	33	7	131	53	184

TABLE XXXII.—OTHER DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

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

Table No. XXXIII.—Spleen Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
February	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4
March	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
April	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
May	1	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	8	1	9
June	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	6
July	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	1	4
August	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	7	1	8
September	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
October	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	9
November	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	11	3	25	3	10	1	7	—	53	7	60

Table XXXIV.—Other Diseases of the Blood.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2

Table XXXV.—Nephritis.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	2	6
February	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	5	4	9
March	—	—	3	2	2	—	5	—	10	2	12
April	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
May	2	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	10
June	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
July	1	—	7	3	1	—	1	—	10	3	13
August	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	6	2	8
September	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	5	2	7
October	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	7	1	8
November	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
December	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
Total	12	3	41	14	6	—	14	4	73	21	94

TABLE XXXVI.—OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
February	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
March	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
April	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
May	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
June	5	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	14
July	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
August...	10	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	15	3	18
September	11	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	16
October	8	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	11
November	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
December	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	1	8
TOTAL	79	2	39	3	5	—	1	—	124	5	129

TABLE XXXVII.—CEREBRAL DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3
February	1	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	11	—	11
March	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
April	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	8
May	—	—	6	—	3	1	—	—	9	1	10
June	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	5	1	6
July	1	—	3	2	4	—	1	—	9	2	11
August...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
September	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
October	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	8
November	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
December	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	1	4
TOTAL	6	—	32	9	16	1	14	1	68	11	79

TABLE XXXVIII.—SPINAL CORD DISEASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
February	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
March	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	4
May	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
June	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
November	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
December	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	1	—	8	3	4	1	1	—	14	4	18

Table XXXIX.—Other Cerebral Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
June	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
July	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
August...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
September	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4
October	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3
November	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
December	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total	9	—	9	2	5	2	3	—	26	4	30

Table XL.—Rheumatism.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
February	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4
March	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
April	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
May	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
June	1	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
July	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
August...	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
September	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
December	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	8
Total	32	7	15	8	1	1	—	—	48	16	64

Table XLI.—Diabetes Mellitus.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
February	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	5	2	7
March	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
April	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
May	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
June	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
July	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
September	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
October	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
November	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	1	15	4	3	1	—	1	18	7	25

Table XLII.—Senility Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	4
February	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	4
March	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3
April	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
May	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3
June	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
July	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
August...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
October	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
November	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	3
December	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	3
Total	—	—	10	3	4	8	5	1	19	12	31

Table XLIII.—General Debility.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
February	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
March	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	3	5
April	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
May	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
June	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
September	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
October	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	4
November	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3
Total	3	—	7	6	1	2	9	4	20	12	32

Table XLIV.—Diseases caused by Organisms and Vermins: Pellagra.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
February	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
March	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	6
April	—	—	4	—	1	1	2	1	7	2	9
May	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	12
June	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
July	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
August...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
October...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
November	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6
December	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Total	13	—	33	1	3	1	5	1	54	3	57

TABLE XLV.—MALARIA CASES.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
February	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
April	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
May	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
June	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
July	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
August...	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
September	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
October	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
November	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
December	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	33	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	36	3	39

TABLE XLVI.—ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		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	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
July	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
August...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	5
October	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
November	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
December	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	7
TOTAL	9	1	15	1	1	—	2	—	27	2	29

N.B.—Some of the patients included in this table were also suffering from Bilharziasis, which fact was shown in the monthly reports submitted to Central Administration.

TABLE XLVII.—FILARIASIS.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
June	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
November	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
December	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	4	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	8	2	10

Table XLVIII.—Bilharziasis.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
February	6	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	13	1	14
March	6	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	13	1	14
April	—	—	11	1	—	—	2	—	13	1	14
May	—	—	8	—	3	—	1	—	12	—	12
June	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9
July	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
August	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	7
September	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	—	9	1	10
October	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	10
November	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	11
December	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	5	1	6
Total	20	1	85	4	10	—	9	—	124	5	129

N.B.—Some of the patients included in this table were also suffering from Ankylostomiasis which fact was shown in the monthly lists submitted to Central Administration.

Table XLIX.—Mental Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	6	5	11
February	—	—	—	—	21	3	—	—	21	3	24
March	—	—	—	—	17	5	—	—	17	5	22
April	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	12	1	13
May	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	12	8	20
June	—	—	4	—	14	5	—	—	18	5	23
July	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	15	5	20
August	—	—	—	—	19	5	—	—	19	5	24
September	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	16	7	23
October	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	17	3	20
November	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	9	3	12
December	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	7	3	10
Total	1	—	4	—	164	53	—	—	169	53	222

Table L.—Other Medical Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4
June	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
July	8	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	12	2	14
August	13	4	3	—	2	—	1	—	19	4	23
September	10	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	14	6	20
October	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
November	5	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	12	3	15
December	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
Total	51	9	22	9	5	—	2	—	80	18	98

Table LI.—Simple Fractures.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	2	16	4	—	—	2	—	18	6	24
February	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	11	6	17
March	1	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	15	2	17
April	—	—	15	1	—	—	2	—	17	1	18
May	3	—	23	3	—	—	2	1	28	4	32
June	2	1	26	6	2	—	1	1	31	8	39
July	4	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	21
August	—	—	25	2	1	—	—	—	26	2	28
September	—	1	25	6	2	—	1	—	28	7	35
October	2	1	22	3	—	—	1	1	25	5	30
November	2	1	23	2	1	—	—	1	26	4	30
December	4	1	27	8	2	—	4	—	37	9	46
Total	18	8	243	43	8	—	13	4	282	55	337

Table LII.—Compound Fractures.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	3	—	8	—	—	—	2	1	13	1	14
February	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
March	—	—	6	2	1	—	1	—	8	2	10
April	5	—	11	1	—	—	1	—	17	1	18
May	3	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	9	2	11
June	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
July	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
August	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
September	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	6	1	7
October	2	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	8	1	9
November	3	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	10
December	4	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	10	1	11
Total	24	2	64	7	4	—	10	3	102	12	114

Table LIII.—Malignant Tumours.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	3
February	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	4
March	—	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	3	7
April	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	4
May	—	1	2	—	2	4	1	—	5	5	10
June	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	4
July	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
August	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	4
September	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
October	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	4	6
November	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	4
December	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	5	3	8
Total	3	5	9	2	18	14	10	1	40	22	62

Table LIV.—Non-Malignant Tumours.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
February	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
March	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
April	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
July	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
August...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
September	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
October	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
November	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
December	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4
Total	15	10	7	1	1	1	—	1	23	13	36

Table LV.—Injuries.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	16	1	19	6	—	—	5	1	40	8	48
February	13	—	22	3	4	2	5	1	44	6	50
March	15	4	34	4	—	—	1	—	50	8	58
April	12	3	31	3	1	—	2	2	46	8	54
May	27	2	41	2	—	—	6	2	74	6	80
June	18	3	26	7	1	—	1	1	46	11	57
July	24	6	30	5	1	—	6	2	61	13	74
August...	16	7	36	1	5	—	7	2	64	10	74
September	19	5	29	2	4	1	6	—	58	8	66
October	29	4	49	1	1	—	9	1	88	6	94
November	13	6	34	2	2	—	7	—	56	8	64
December	9	1	25	1	3	—	6	2	43	4	47
Total	211	42	376	37	22	3	61	14	670	96	766

Table LVI.—Burns.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	2	3	—	—	6	7	8	10	18
February	1	1	6	1	—	—	2	4	9	6	15
March	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	2	6	3	9
April	—	1	3	1	—	—	4	—	7	2	9
May	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	9	8	13	21
June	1	—	5	2	—	—	3	5	9	7	16
July	2	2	4	2	—	—	6	1	12	5	17
August...	—	3	—	5	—	—	2	6	2	14	16
September	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	4	3	7
October...	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	5	6	6	12
November	1	1	1	5	—	—	2	5	4	11	15
December	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	3	4	7
Total	6	9	37	29	2	—	33	46	78	84	162

Table LVII.—Anal Fistula.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
April	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
May	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
June	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
July	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
August	4	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	10
September	4	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	19	—	19
October	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
November	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	12
December	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Total	48	5	59	—	1	—	1	—	109	5	114

Table LVIII.—Liver Abscesses.

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

Table LIX.—Hernia.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	27
February	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	—	17
March	39	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	44	—	44
April	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	24
May	44	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	47	1	48
June	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2	36
July	53	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	56	—	56
August	52	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	55	—	55
September	60	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	66	1	67
October	52	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	57	1	58
November	51	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	56	1	57
December	33	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	34	1	35
Total	483	8	7	—	17	—	9	—	516	8	524

It is to be noted that because some of the patients included in this table were suffering from double hernia, they were calculated twice in the general table of operations. It is also to be noted that some of the deceased persons were not operated upon, as they were not in a state to permit of the operations being done and they died soon after their admission. They were not, therefore, included in the operations table.

Table LX.—Piles.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	15	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	27
February	15	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	21	4	25
March	18	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	31
April	16	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	4	22
May	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
June	29	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	34	2	36
July	7	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	29	5	34
August...	16	7	18	—	1	—	—	—	35	7	42
September	10	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	42	2	44
October	12	3	16	—	3	—	—	—	31	3	34
November	13	5	20	—	1	—	—	—	34	5	39
December	21	7	26	—	1	—	—	—	48	7	55
Total	202	44	164	1	8	—	—	—	374	45	419

The number of the patients suffering from piles, which was included in the general table of operations—483—comprises both piles and fissures, but the number mentioned in this table (419) is that of the piles exclusively. This explains the difference between this table and that of the operation in this connection.

Table LXI.—Appendicitis.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		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	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
May	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
June	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
July	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
September	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	8
October	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4
November	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
December	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
Total	21	1	5	2	2	—	3	1	31	4	35

Some of these patients have been cured without being operated upon.

Table LXII.—Cystic Calculus.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
February	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
May	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
June	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
July	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
August...	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
September	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
October	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
November	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
December	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total	30	4	2	—	1	—	2	—	35	4	39

Table LXIII.—Other Surgical Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
January	29	9	29	9	—	3	2	1	60	22	82
February	17	5	32	4	1	2	7	—	57	11	68
March	42	11	31	6	2	—	4	1	79	18	97
April	29	9	32	8	3	1	5	—	69	18	87
May	48	4	38	3	2	3	5	1	93	11	104
June	57	6	29	6	2	2	1	—	89	14	103
July	53	6	37	4	5	2	3	3	98	15	113
August...	55	7	30	3	4	1	4	1	93	12	105
September	61	10	50	5	1	1	8	2	120	18	138
October	69	7	48	7	4	2	6	2	127	18	145
November	45	13	30	6	6	1	3	—	84	20	104
December	40	20	14	5	12	2	4	—	70	27	97
Total	545	107	400	66	42	20	52	11	1,039	204	1,243

Table LXIV.—Ophthalmic Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	19	12	11	2	—	1	—	—	30	15	45
February	15	7	10	3	—	—	—	—	25	10	35
March	24	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	41	12	53
April	13	6	11	3	1	—	—	—	25	9	34
May	34	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	43	15	58
June	33	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	37	10	47
July	29	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	34	11	45
August...	28	6	2	4	1	—	—	—	31	10	41
September	22	10	7	5	—	—	—	—	29	15	44
October	20	12	1	4	6	1	—	—	27	17	44
November	24	13	2	2	1	—	—	—	27	15	42
December	19	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	22	9	31
Total	280	120	79	26	12	2	—	—	371	148	519

Table LXV.—Skin Diseases.

Month.	Cured.		Relieved.		Unrelieved.		Died.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	23	1	28	5	—	1	—	—	51	7	58
February	25	1	18	5	6	1	—	—	49	7	56
March	25	6	15	4	—	—	—	—	40	10	50
April	29	2	11	5	—	—	—	—	40	7	47
May	20	8	15	8	3	1	1	1	39	18	57
June	15	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	26	1	27
July	14	4	8	7	—	—	—	—	22	11	33
August...	15	5	20	2	1	—	—	—	36	7	43
September	17	3	12	3	—	—	—	—	29	6	35
October	14	4	12	6	—	—	1	—	27	10	37
November	5	6	18	2	1	—	—	—	24	8	32
December	7	1	11	7	1	—	—	—	19	8	27
Total	209	42	178	54	13	3	2	1	402	100	502

TABLE LXVI.—GONORRHŒA.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
February	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
May	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
June	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
July	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
August	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
September	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
October	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
November	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	1	—	32	16	1	—	—	—	34	16	50

TABLE LXVII.—SYPHILIS AND SOFT CHANCRES.

MONTH.	CURED.		RELIEVED.		UNRELIEVED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	10	3	13
February	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
March	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	13	2	15
April	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	11	2	13
May	—	—	24	3	—	—	—	—	24	3	27
June	—	—	22	4	1	—	—	—	23	4	27
July	—	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	21	2	23
August	—	—	16	4	1	—	—	—	17	4	21
September	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	17	6	23
October	—	—	28	1	—	—	1	—	29	1	30
November	—	—	23	7	—	—	—	—	23	7	30
December	1	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	10	3	13
TOTAL	1	—	203	40	2	—	1	—	207	40	247

TABLE LXVIII.—MIDWIFERY.

MONTH.	CURED.	RELIEVED.	UNRELIEVED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
January	7	1	1	1	10
February	4	—	—	1	5
March	9	2	—	2	13
April	6	1	—	—	7
May	7	2	—	—	9
June	10	—	—	1	11
July	9	—	—	—	9
August	9	—	—	1	10
September	12	—	2	—	14
October	6	—	—	1	7
November	5	1	—	1	7
December	4	—	—	—	4
TOTAL	88	7	3	8	106

Among the women who died, some gave birth outside the hospital but were admitted for treatment of complication after delivery.

Table LXIX.—Gynæcological Diseases.

Month.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved	Died.	Total.
January	11	2	2	—	15
February	9	2	2	—	13
March	14	3	2	—	19
April	15	6	2	—	23
May	7	1	1	1	10
June	14	8	2	1	25
July	7	—	—	—	7
August	9	4	—	—	13
September	14	—	—	—	14
October	6	3	1	—	10
November	15	1	1	—	17
December	9	4	—	—	13
General Total	130	34	13	2	179

Table LXX.—Relatives accompanying Patients.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	6	30	36
February	9	2	11
March	13	23	36
April	9	23	32
May	5	17	22
June	4	18	22
July	15	4	19
August	5	18	23
September	10	19	29
October	20	6	26
November	9	23	32
December	6	21	27
General Total	111	204	315

Table LXXI.—Persons found not diseased.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	5	1	6
February	10	1	11
March	4	2	6
April	4	4	8
May	6	3	9
June	6	1	7
July	4	7	11
August	9	3	12
September	14	10	24
October	4	8	12
November	4	3	7
December	6	2	8
General Total	76	45	121

TABLE LXXII.—FOUNDLINGS.

MONTH.	CURED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	3	2	—	—	3	2	5
February	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
March	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
April	3	—	—	1	3	1	4
May	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
June	2	1	—	1	2	2	4
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
September	2	1	—	1	2	2	4
October	2	2	—	—	2	2	4
November	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
December	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL	18	14	—	3	18	17	35

REPORT ON THE SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES SECTION, ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL, IN 1925.

The following is a report on the patients treated in the Skin and Venereal Diseases Section in both the In and Out-patients departments, Alexandria Hospital, during the year 1925; the number of beds in this section being 38.

SECTION.	No. of patients.	Skin Diseases.	Venereal Diseases.	Soft Chancers.	Gonorrhœa.	REMARKS.
In-patients	799	590	245	56	62	Patients suffering from more than one disease are calculated for each affection, but each of them is considered as a single patient in the general number of patients.
Out-patients (new cases) ...	5,194	4,598	1,798	96	426	
Out-patients (old cases) ...	13,259	10,170	5,932	237	2,537	
TOTAL	19,252	15,358	7,975	389	3,025	

TABLE LXXIII.—SHOWING SKIN DISEASES TREATED AT HOSPITAL.

KIND OF DISEASES.	No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
1.—CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES :—		
(*a*) Hyperæmia Cutis, Erythemas	5	15
(*b*) Anæmia Cutis, Raynaud's Dis., Chil-blains	—	6
2.—HÆMORRHAGES PURPURA	—	3
3.—ABNORMAL SECRETIONS AND DISEASES OF SWEAT AND SEBORRHEOIC GLANDS :—		
(*a*) Hyperidrosis	—	1
(*b*) Seborrhœa	4	171
(*c*) Alopecia pityroides	—	59
(*d*) Comedo, Milium	1	36
(*e*) Lichen Pilaris	4	33
(*f*) Acne Vulgaris	1	155
(*g*) Acne Rosea	1	3
(*h*) Sycosis Simplex	6	39
4.—INFLAMMATIONS :—		
(*a*) Mechanical inflammation	2	48
(*b*) Chemical inflammation	14	179
(*c*) Heat inflammation (Combustio) burn	10	33
(*d*) Bacterial inflammation :—		
1. Impetigo Simplex	14	90
2. Impetigo Contagiosa	24	194
3. Impetigo Herpetiformis	8	15
4. Furunculosis	11	93
5. Malignant pustule	—	—
6. Phlegmone, Erysipelas	—	9
(*e*) Skin Diseases of Inflammatory Nature :—		
1. Urticaria	8	90
2. Prurigo	21	215
3. Eczema	108	832
4. Lichen Vidal Chronicus	4	30
5. Erythema Exudativum Maltiformis	3	21
6. Erythema Nodosum	1	6
7. Pemphigus Vulgaris, foliaceus, vegetans	1	—
8. Herpes Zoster	1	15
9. Dermatitis Herpetiformis	1	3
10. Psoriasis Vulgaris	19	39
11. Pityriasis Lichenoidis chronicus-parapsoriasis	—	3
12. Pityriasis Rubra Hebra	2	—
13. Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris	4	4
14. Lichen Rubra planus	15	94
15. Lichen Rubra Accuminatus	12	70
5.—CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		
(*a*) Tuberculosis :—		
1. Lupus Vulgaris	9	9
2. Scrofuloderma	3	9
3. Lichen Scrofulosorum Sarcoid, Eryth. Bazin	4	3
4. Lupus Erythematosus	4	4
(*b*) Leprosy	14	7
(*c*) Rhinoscleroma	—	1
(*d*) Actinomycosis	1	2

Kind of Diseases.	No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
6.—Hypertrophies :—		
(*a*) Hypertrophy of pigment :—		
1. Freckles	4	105
2. Chlausma	1	30
(*b*) Hyperkeratosis :—		
1. Callus	1	3
2. Warts, Condyl. acuminata	3	24
3. Molluscum Contagiosum	1	15
4. Ichthyosis	4	6
(*c*) Hypertrophy of Connective tissue :—		
1. Elephantiasis Plastic Induration of Penis	1	2
2. Scleroderma, Acne Keloid, Keloid	1	3
7.—Atrophies :—		
(*a*) Macular Skin Atrophy	—	—
(*b*) Total Skin Atrophy	—	—
(*c*) Atrophy of pigment, Vitiligo	—	39
8.—Tumours :—		
(*a*) Benign :—		
1. Fibroma	1	3
2. Myoma	—	—
3. Lipoma	—	—
4. Xanthoma	—	33
5. Nævus	—	9
6. Lymphangioma	1	2
(*b*) Malignant :—		
1. Rodent ulcer, Epithelioma	—	2
2. Sarcoma	—	—
3. Multiple idiopathic sarcoma (Kaposi)	—	—
4. Mycosis Fungoidis	1	1
5. Leukæmia and Pseudo leukæmia	—	1
9.—Ulcerations :—		
(*a*) Ulcus Cruris Varicosum	1	42
(*b*) Perforated ulcer of foot	—	—
(*c*) Acute Multiple neurotic gangerene, Cancrum Oris	2	3
10.—Neurosis :—		
Cutaneous pruritis	3	92
11.—Parasitic Skin Diseases :—		
(*a*) Dermatozoons :—		
Scabies	127	698
(*b*) Epizoons :—		
1. Pediculosis Capitis	6	77
2. ,, Vestimentorum	—	18
3. ,, Pubis	2	36
(*c*) Hyphomycoses :—		
1. Favus	27	66
2. Trichophytia Superficialis and Profunda	34	150
3. Sycosis Parasitaria	—	18
4. Eczema Marginatum	1	21
5. Pityriasis Rosea	3	6
6. ,, Versicolor, Herpes Tonsurans	23	170
7. Erythrasma, Ringworm of Skin	—	254
12.—Diseases of Hair and Nails :—		
(*a*) Hypertrichosis	—	—
(*b*) Alopecia Areata	—	17
(*c*) Pigmentary Changes of Hair	—	9
(*d*) Onychiomycosis Trichophytia	1	4
Total	590	4,598

TABLE LXXIV.—SHOWING VENEREAL DISEASES TREATED AT HOSPITAL.

KIND OF DISEASES.	No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
1.—GONORRHŒA :—	62	426
(*a*) Gonorrhœa of Man	48	378
1. Urethritis Acute	16	156
2. Urethritis Chronica	32	222
3. Complications of Gonnorrhœa in Man :—		
(*a*) Oedema lymphangitis, lymphadenitis	3	13
(*b*) Para and peri-urethritis	1	8
(*c*) Prostatitis	28	236
(*d*) Spermatocystitis	1	1
(*e*) Epididymitis	21	79
(*f*) Cystitis	1	2
(*g*) Pyelitis	—	—
(*b*) Gonorrhœa of Woman	13	48
1. Urethritis	13	48
2. Vaginitis	2	7
3. Endometritis, Salpingitis, Oophoritis, Perimetritis	11	36
4. Bartholinitis	2	2
(*c*) Complications of Gonorrhœa in both sexes :—		
1. Arthritis	—	6
2. Endocarditis	—	—
3. Conjunctivitis	—	—
2.—ULCUS VENEREUM	56	96
Bubois	23	52
3.—SYPHILIS	245	1,798
(*a*) Acquired Syphilis	226	1,660
1. Primary Stage	81	162
(*a*) Chancre	81	162
(*b*) Lymphadenitis and Lymphangitis	68	134
2. Secondary Stage (Skin and Appendages) :—		
(*a*) Macular Syphilis	21	48
(*b*) Papular ,,	48	61
(*c*) Pustular ,,	9	11
(*d*) Affections of Mucus Membranes	43	224
(*e*) Leucoderma	9	28
(*f*) Specific Alopecia	7	23
(*g*) Onychia and Paronychia	—	2
(*h*) Papules of Genitals	83	344
2 (i). Secondary Stages (Affections of Organs) :—		
(*a*) Syphilis of Liver	4	6
(*b*) ,, Lungs, Trachea and Larynx	5	18
(*c*) ,, Heart and Vessels	4	78
(*d*) ,, Uro-genital System	7	48

Kind of Diseases.	No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
2 (i). Secondary Stage (Affections of Organs) (*continued*).		
(*e*) Syphilis of Testicles	3	4
(*f*) ,, Lymphatic-apparatus	62	428
(*g*) ,, Periosteum, bones, joints and muscles	4	64
(*h*) ,, Nervous System	12	23
(*i*) ,, Eye	3	4
(*j*) ,, Ear	1	16
2 (ii). Secondary Stage :—		
(*a*) Latent-syphilis	34	878
3. Tertiary Stage	82	242
(*a*) Tubercular Cutanea	25	49
(*b*) Gummata...	57	193
(*b*) Hereditary Syphilis	19	138
Total Number of Syphilitic Patients	245	1,793

TABLE LXXV.—WORK DONE AT THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE.

1. IN-PATIENTS: TOTAL NUMBER		554
Number of diets issued		11,104
2. OPERATIONS:—		
I. Major:—		
(*a*) Senile cataract	51	
(*b*) Soft cataract	12	
(*c*) Trichiasis or entropion	1,194	
(*d*) Other operations	459	
TOTAL	1,716	
II. Minor (including mechanical treatment of trachoma)	2,811	
GRAND TOTAL, major and minor operations		4,527
3. OUT-PATIENTS:—		
i. Incurable		41
ii. Postponed		—
iii. Tickets issued, *i.e.* new cases		13,891
iv. Old cases		85,600
v. Visits made by patients to hospital for treatment (equal I + II + III + IV)		85,641
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		7.16
vii. Discharges:—		
(*a*) Cured		4,624
(*b*) Relieved		6
(*c*) Incurable		22
(*d*) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended only once		757
(*e*) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended more than once		1,292
viii. Trichiasis cases seen among new out-patients:—		
(*a*) No previous operation having been performed		978
(*b*) Previous operation performed unsuccessfully (not at an Ophthalmic Hospital, but probably by some charlatan)		3
ix. Spectacles ordered		35
x. Constant wash cases (number of days' treatment)		20,666
xi. Ages of patients examined:—		
Under one year		815
From 1 to 5 years		2,950
„ 6 „ 10 „		1,057
„ 11 „ 15 „		1,203
„ 16 „ 20 „		1,155
„ 21 „ 25 „		1,441
„ 26 „ 30 „		1,245
„ 31 „ 35 „		895
„ 36 „ 40 „		840
„ 41 „ 45 „		645
„ 46 „ 50 „		500
„ 51 „ 55 „		335
„ 56 „ 60 „		400
„ 61 „ 65 „		175
„ 66 „ 70 „		170
Over 70 years		65
TOTAL (equal tickets issued)		13,891
xii. Origin of patients:—		
Patients from:—		
(*a*) Qism in which hospital is situated		2,087
(*b*) Other Qisms of Alexandria		10,239
(*c*) Other Mudiriyas or Governorates		1,565
TOTAL (equal tickets issued)		13,891

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.

Causes of Blindness.

Congenital...	—
Acquired :—	
Conjunctivitis resulting in :—	
(*a*) Total corneal opacity	225
(*b*) Shrunken globe...	354
(*c*) Secondary glaucoma	205
(*d*) Other conditions	7
Fundus :—	
(1) Optic atrophy	11
(2) Optic neuritis	—
(3) Retinitis pigmentosa	—
(4) Detachment of retina	1
(5) Other diseases of fundus	1
Glaucoma, primary :—	
Monocular	24
Binocular	46
Cataract	79
Injury	29
Operation	6
Infectious disease	5
Iritis endogenous	15
Various	13
Total...	1,021

Number of cases in which there were different causes of blindness in the two eyes of the same patient must be carefully noted at the time the statistics are being made, as these must be deducted from statistics below :—

Blindness.

Total Number of Patients examined.(1)	(*a*) Monocular. (2)		(*b*) Binocular. (3)		Total (*a*) and (*b*).	
	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
13,932	793	5·692 %	182	1·306 %	975	6 %

(1) Equal incurable + postponed + tickets issued.
(2) Equal blind in one eye.
(3) „ „ „ both eyes.

List of Diseases.

Ametropia :—	
Hypermetropia	8
Myopia	49
Astigmatism	28
Presbyopia	—
Conjunctiva :—	
Conjunctivitis, gonococcal	799
„ Morax-Axenfeld	11
„ Koch-Weeks	507
„ pneumococcal	1
Other organisms or negative and unclassified	278
Trachoma I	1,925
„ II*a*	1,283
„ II*b'*	407
„ II*b"*	64
„ II*c*	42
„ III including post-trachomatous degeneration	6,423
„ IV	1,852

CONJUNCTIVA (*continued*).	
Phlyctenule	335
Pterygium	150
Pinguecula	44
Xerosis	24
Symblepharon	3
Dermoid	1
Other conditions :—	
Argyrosis	19
Colloid and hyaline degeneration	—
Hypertrophied caruncle	5
Injuries (foreign bodies, burn, etc.)	7
Cyst	1
EYELIDS :—	
Pediculus ciliaris	30
Trichiasis and entropion	979
Distichiasis	2
Ectropion	27
Lagophthalmos	30
Blepharitis	1,305
Hordeolum	141
Wart	12
Chalazion	144
Eczema	17
Rodent ulcer	—
Dermoid	1
Ptosis	22
Erysipelas	—
Herpes	1
Chancre	—
Epithelioma	—
Other tumours	2
Leucodermia	—
LACRIMAL APPARATUS :—	
Lacrimal fistula	13
Stenosis of the duct	—
Dacryocystitis, acute	24
„ chronic	42
CORNEA :—	
Ulceration, simple	682
„ hypopyon	28
„ perforation	76
„ special forms	2
Pannus	955
Keratitis, interstitial	—
„ trachomatous	17
Nebula or leucoma	4,553
Adherent leucoma	647
Totally opaque cornea	225
Staphyloma	205
Xerosis of cornea	18
Abscess of cornea	—
Conical cornea	8
Injuries (burn, foreign bodies, etc.)	55
LIMBUS :—	
Tumours	7
IRIS :—	
Anterior synechia	3
Posterior „	28
Inflammation	3
Iris bombé	—
Irido-dialysis	—
Congenital coloboma	—
Aniridia	—
Persistent pupillary membrane	—
Iridodonesis	—
Various	1
SCLEROTIC :—	
Ciliary staphyloma	166
Episcleritis	—
Injuries	—

Choroid :—	
Coloboma	—
Rupture	—
Disseminated choroiditis	—
Choroido-retinitis	1
Atrophy of choroid	1
Tumours	—
Albinismus	—
Retina :—	
Retinitis, albuminuric and diabetic	1
„ syphilitic	—
„ pigmentosa	1
Detachment of retina	2
Embolism and thrombosis of retinal vessels	1
Glioma	—
Other conditions	—
Night blindness (in which retinitis pigmentosa is absent)	—
Optic Nerve :—	
Neuritis	4
Atrophy (*see* table of causes of Optic Atrophy)	11
Opaque nerve fibres	1
Other conditions	1
Lens :—	
Cataract, senile	81
„ soft	7
„ traumatic	4
„ lamellar	—
„ anterior polar	42
„ posterior „	3
„ dislocated, traumatic	1
„ „ operative	—
„ „ congenital	1
Aphakia	48
Secondary cataract	20
Ectopia lentis	—
Vitreous :—	
Opacities	8
Foreign bodies	3
Muscles :—	
Strabismus, alternating	32
„ convergent	144
„ divergent	216
Heterophoria	—
Nystagmus	27
Paralysis	—
Glaucoma :—	
Primary, acute	—
„ sub-acute	2
„ chronic	74
Secondary	205
(Including absolute glaucoma caused by acute, sub-acute or chronic glaucoma.)	
Globe :—	
Shrunken globe	340
Buphthalmos	1
Exophthalmic goitre	—
Panophthalmitis	14
Microphthalmos	—
Anophthalmos	—
Injury	22
Orbit :—	
Tumours	—
Cellulitis	—
Tenonitis	—
Periostitis	—
Injuries	—
Cyst, frontal	—
„ ethmoidal	—
Contracted socket	—
Fly-blown	—
Blind :—	
In one eye = Monocular	793
In both eyes (1) = Binocular	182

(1) Patients are accounted blind who cannot count fingers at one metre.

Causes of Optic Atrophy.

Optic Atrophy :—		
A. (1) Primary :—		
The spinal diseases causing the condition are :—		
G.P.I.	—	
Tabes		2
Disseminated sclerosis	—	
Lateral sclerosis	—	
Spastic paraplegia	—	
Lebers hereditary optic atrophy	—	
Congenital optic atrophy	—	
It may also be caused by :—		
Arterio-sclerosis	—	
(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	—	
(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)	—	
(*b*) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)	—	
(*c*) Intoxications (alcohol, lead)	—	
(*d*) Nervous diseases (disseminated sclerosis, acute myelitis)	—	
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)	—	
(*b*) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)		9
(*c*) Intoxications (kidney disease and diabetes, alcohol, felixmas)	—	
(*d*) Nervous diseases : Diss. sclerosis, G.P.I., epilepsy	—	
(*e*) Anæmia	—	
Total (equal Optic Atrophy)		11

List of Operations.

Eyelids :—		
For trichiasis and entropion :—		
Snellen's		1,002
Anagnostakis	—	
Snellen-Anagnostakis	—	
Canthoplasty		27
Grafting mucous membrane		165
Electrolysis (**minor**)		5
Excision of lash (**minor**)		21
Other Operations	—	
For Ectropion :—		
Plastic		2
MacCallan's	—	
Kenneth Scott's	—	
Kuhnt's	—	
Other operations	—	
For ptosis		1
For symblepharon	—	
For hordeolum and chalazion (**minor**)		280
Cyst removed		1
Wart excised (**minor**)		2
Restitching wounds (**minor**)	—	
Opening abscesses (**minor**)		26
Carried forward		1,532

Brought forward	1,532
Conjunctiva :—	
For trachoma :—	
Expression or Mechanical Treatment (**minor**)...	1,084
Combined excision of Heisrath	19
Post-trachomatous degeneration (**minor**)	1,166
Other Operations (**minor**)	65
Other Operations (**major**)	51
Pterygium	94
Cornea :—	
Foreign body removed (**minor**)	61
Sæmisch's section	—
Cautery	6
Iris :—	
Iridectomy for adherent leucoma	103
„ visual	32
„ for glaucoma	9
„ preliminary for cataract	3
Cystoid cicatrix	10
Division of anterior synechia	1
Various	—
Lacrimal Sac :—	
Excision	19
Various (**minor**)	101
Lens :—	
For senile cataract :—	
Extraction with iridectomy	42
„ after previous iridectomy	9
For membrane after extraction :—Discission	22
For soft Cataract :—	
Extraction	—
Discission	—
Curette evacuation	12
Paracentesis	—
For membrane after evacuation :—	
Discission	5
Capsulotomy	—
Globe :—	
Trephining of cornea-sclera with iridectomy	6
Trephining	—
Excision	62
Evisceration	10
Paracentesis	—
Orbit :—	
Exenteration	—
For tumour	—
For dermoid	—
For cellulitis	—
For cyst, frontal	—
„ ethmoidal	—
Tenotomy and advancement	3
Other major operations	—
Trial with magnet :—	
Positive	—
Negative	—
Total = number of major and minor operations	4,527

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMIC SECTION, 1925.

FOREWORD.

The number of the Ophthalmic Hospitals administered by the Department of Public Health in Egypt increased during 1925 four hospitals. In 1924 there were twenty-five hospitals, twenty of which were permanent and five travelling. During 1925, the two large travelling ophthalmic hospitals No. 4 and 5 provided by the Government were opened for treatment as well as the two ophthalmic clinics maintained by Menûfiya Provincial Council at Menûf and Ashmûn, therefore the number of ophthalmic hospitals reached twenty-nine units.

The building of the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory, adjoining Fuâd 1st Ophthalmic Hospital at Gîza, was also completed, equipped and opened. The money for its construction had been granted by the Imperial War Graves Commission as a memorial to the men of the Egyptian Labour Corps and Camel Transport Corps who fell in the Great War. The Government paid L.E. 2,000 for its initial equipment. This laboratory undertakes the clinical researches and examines the pathological and clinical specimens of eye diseases, whether these specimens are sent by ophthalmic hospitals or oculists.

It is worthy to mention that the more the number of ophthalmic hospitals increases, the greater need for them appears. This is proved by the annual increased ratio of patients in comparison with the number of hospitals existing.

The Department is determined to exercise all possible endeavours towards increasing the ophthalmic hospitals steadily and surely until they become sufficient to meet the great needs of the country. Therefore, large travelling ophthalmic hospitals are claimed annually in the budgetary proposals of the Department as it has been found through long experience that the travelling ophthalmic hospitals, in view of their movements to the markazes or towns distant from the permanent hospitals, are the best means to express to the people the benefits of seeking for the early treatment of their eyes and the importance of taking care of their vision. These travelling ophthalmic hospitals had been and are still one of the important factors that prompt the Provincial Councils and the notables to subscribe for establishing ophthalmic hospitals in their towns. Moreover, these travelling ophthalmic hospitals were the foundation upon which the Ophthalmic Section was built on its present condition and the first campaign commenced against Ophthalmias in Egypt in 1903, as well as the only means of conveying the treatment to the doors of the patients whose poverty and remote villages often prevent them from seeking treatment. This fact is proved by statistics which showed that 68 per cent of the patients treated were inhabitants of the town or markaz in which the hospital is situated. It is therefore obvious that the increasing of such hospitals is quite necessary.

During 1926, branches for regular ophthalmic treatment are expected to be established in the general hospitals at the markazes of Mallawi and Mit Ghamr as well as in the towns of Fikrieh at Abu Kirkas Markaz, Berim at Kom Hamada and Derin at Talkha. This is in execution to the present principle of the Department that every hospital built in future at any markaz where there is neither general nor ophthalmic hospital should be a general hospital with ophthalmic branch.

It is pleasing to mention that during 1925, the building and equipping of a large ophthalmic hospital has been started at Alexandria on the expenses of Abram Bey Adda, one of the rich notables of the city. This hospital will be the largest of all ophthalmic hospitals as it will contain, in addition to its large out-patients department, about 110 beds for special, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes beds.

At Maghagha the building of an ophthalmic hospital has begun, with money from Minya Provincial Council.

It has been decided in principle to establish a large permanent ophthalmic hospital at Rod-el-Farag (one of the most populous quarters of Cairo) on the site upon which the present travelling ophthalmic hospital exists. The purpose of providing this hospital is to increase and facilitate the treatment of the inhabitants of Cairo more adequately than at present.

It has been also decided in principle to build a general hospital with an ophthalmic branch at Luxor as well as ophthalmic branches in the General Hospitals of Aswân, Suez

and Esna. The State Buildings Department actually began to draw the usual plans for these projects in preparation to start their building.

Patients.

During 1925 there were 236,903 new patients and 7,925 in-patients treated, 126,254 operations performed and 2,276,735 attendances of out-patients recorded. These figures if compared with those of the previous year will show an increase of more than 23 per cent in the new patients, 33 per cent in the in-patients, 21 per cent in the operations and 20 per cent in the attendances of out-patients. This increase undoubtedly shows the increasing confidence of people in the ophthalmic hospitals' treatment.

During 1925—25,559 persons or 10·4 per cent of all patients examined were found to be blind in one or both eyes. This percentage although still high, yet it is less than that of last year. It is, however, gradually falling since 1919, during which this percentage was 15·3 per cent as shown in Table XIV. The definition of blindness followed at the ophthalmic hospitals is the inability to count fingers held up at a distance of one meter.

The pathological causes of blindness are detailed in Table XII, where it is clearly noted that acute ophthalmias form about 76 per cent of all causes. The attack of acute ophthalmia is characterised by being very rapid and destructive. Therefore, whenever its signs appear, treatment should be sought at once. Treatment of acute ophthalmias is by painting with silver nitrate solution 2 per cent and constant washing of the eye with eusol solution. The conjunctival sac is to be washed a few times from the irrigator as well with some eusol solution. Constant washes (number of days' treatment) for such cases were 347,055 during 1925.

Microscopical examination showed that the gonococcus still causes the largest proportion of infection with acute ophthalmias as was the case in the past.

Ophthalmic Clinics at Government Primary Schools.

The Ophthalmic Section carries out the examination, inspection and treatment required for all pupils of Primary Schools in the Capital towns of the provinces in which there are ophthalmic hospitals as well as for Mohammed Ali and Abbâsîya (old Hussanieh) at Cairo and Moharram Bey and Ras el Tin at Alexandria. The number of these schools is now seventeen containing 8,045 pupils examined, 91 per cent of all pupils were found to be infected with the various stages of trachoma while more than 23 per cent of their total were found attacked with the serious stages of trachoma (stages I and II), but this latter percentage fell down to 5 per cent as a result of the ophthalmic treatment. This good result denotes that it is necessary to generalise the ophthalmic treatment at schools. This goes with the increase of the ophthalmic hospitals and the availability of the medical officers required for them.

It is also shown in the statistics that 34 per cent of the pupils have insufficiently good vision to attain the lowest visual standard required for candidates to the permanent posts of Government service (6/12 in each eye or 6/6 in one and 6/18 in the other). The vision of some of the above has improved by means of spectacles, so that 273 pupils attained the standard of vision required for Government permanent service. Therefore, the visual standard adopted in passing the Government Medical Commissions' examinations is not so difficult as some imagine.

Treatment of Pupils of other Primary Schools.

The Medical Officers of the travelling and permanent ophthalmic hospitals situated in the markazes and some Governorates have examined the eyes of pupils of all the Primary Schools in the Capital of the markaz or the Governorate and recommended that pupils requiring treatment for trachoma, operations for other complications in their eyes or refraction for spectacles, be sent to the ophthalmic hospitals at certain times for treatment. The number of schools whose pupils were treated in this way in 1925 was eleven.

Expenditures of Provision and maintenance of Ophthalmic Hospitals.

The capital expenditure involved in the provision and equipment of the twenty-eight hospitals (Alexandria Branch excluded) has been L.E. 124,200 of which more than L.E. 28,000 were paid by the Government, L.E. 60,700 by public subscription and the rest by Provincial Councils and Municipalities.

The annual cost of maintenance in 1924–1925 including the cost of Central Administration and the expenses of the ophthalmic clinics at the primary schools, was L.E. 47,848 as shown in the detailed lists appended to this report which are significant of great economical management. The expenses per day for the out-patient were 16·9 mills., while the in-patient costs 28·4 mills. more, being the price of his ration per day.

The Ophthalmological Society of Egypt.

The annual meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt was held at the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory, Giza, on Friday, March 5, 1926. Most of the Medical Officers of the Ophthalmic Section attended as usual. There were 84 members and some visitors. Sixteen papers were read, twelve of them by members of the staff on the following subjects:—

An intractable case of keratitis of ? nature which has received treatment for nine years; membranous conjunctivitis; tuberculosis of the conjunctiva and lacrimal glands; some hints on cataract extraction operation; inflammation of the central artery of the retina of specific nature with recovery; angioid streaks of the retina; a case of congenital cystic globe; description of two cases of idiosyncrasy; the operative treatment of post operative lagophthalmos by Thiersch graft; a case of traumatic left ophthalmoplegia totalis and paresis of right arm; a case of sympathetic ophthalmia treated successfully with sod. salicylate in large doses and some remarks on the causes of glaucoma.

Also some cases were exhibited by the members.

Table I.—Work done at all Ophthalmic Hospitals during 1925.

1. In-patients: Total Number		7,925
(Number of available beds 510).		
Number of diets issued		142,229
2. Operations:—		
I. Major:—		
(*a*) Senile cataract	1,205	
(*b*) Soft cataract	354	
(*c*) Trichiasis or entropion	47,988	
(*d*) Other operations	11,689	
Total	61,236	
II. Minor (including mechanical treatment of trachoma)	65,018	
Grand Total, major and minor operations ...		126,254
3. Out-patients:—		
I. Incurable		4,640
II. Postponed		5,228
III. Tickets issued, *i.e.* new cases		236,903
IV. Old cases		2,029,964
V. Visits made by patients to hospital for treatment (equal I + II + III + IV)		2,276,735
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		9·6
VII. Discharges:—		
(*a*) Cured		56,574
(*b*) Relieved		15,028
(*c*) Incurable		1,805
(*d*) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended only once ...		33,011
(*e*) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended more than once		86,260

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 I.—WORK DONE AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1925 (*continued*).

VIII. Trichiasis cases seen among new out-patients :—		
(*a*) No previous operation having been performed		38,262
(*b*) Previous operation performed unsuccessfully (not at an Ophthalmic Hospital, but probably by some charlatant)		3,454
IX. Spectacles ordered		859
X. Constant wash cases (number of days' treatment)		347,055
XI. Ages of patients examined :—	PER CENT.	
Under one year	6·16	14,592
From 1 to 5 years	14·12	33,456
„ 6 „ 10 „	10·18	24,128
„ 11 „ 15 „	9·65	22,852
„ 16 „ 20 „	7·84	18,564
„ 21 „ 25 „	7·49	17,754
„ 26 „ 30 „	8·11	19,222
„ 31 „ 35 „	7·79	18,476
„ 36 „ 40 „	6·60	15,638
„ 41 „ 45 „	6·19	14,678
„ 46 „ 50 „	4·69	11,114
„ 51 „ 55 „	3·39	8,020
„ 56 „ 60 „	3·06	7,239
„ 61 „ 65 „	2·12	5,019
„ 66 „ 70 „	1·43	3,382
Over 70 years	1·17	2,769
TOTAL		236,903
XII. Origin of patients :—		
Patients from :—		
(*a*) Town in which hospital is situated...		83,424
(*b*) Markaz in which hospital is situated		78,367
(*c*) Other Markazes of same Mudiriya		52,754
(*d*) Other Mudiriyas or Governorates		22,358
TOTAL		236,903

TABLE II.—LIST OF DISEASES.

Ametropia :—	
Hypermetropia	668
Myopia	1,026
Astigmatism	683
Presbyopia	111
Conjunctiva :—	
Conjunctivitis, gonococcal	12,444
„ Morax-Axenfeld	1,422
„ Koch-Weeks	5,739
„ pneumococcal	574
Other organisms or negative and unclassified	4,870
Trachoma I	18,659
„ II*a*	36,140
„ II*b'*	3,267
„ II*b''*	117
„ II*c*	1,085
„ III including post-trachomatous degeneration	147,636
„ IV	11,210
Phlyctenule	6,547

TABLE II.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

Conjunctiva (contd.):—	
Pterygium	3,259
Pinguecula	442
Xerosis	644
Symblepharon	161
Dermoid	24
Other conditions:—	
Argyrosis	156
Colloid and hyaline degeneration	35
Hypertrophied caruncle	141
Injuries (foreign bodies, burn, etc.)	280
Cyst	41
Eyelids:—	
Pediculus ciliaris	463
Trichiasis and entropion	48,830
Distichiasis	148
Ectropion	497
Lagophthalmos	889
Blepharitis	20,084
Coloboma	2
Emphysema	1
Hordeolum	1,240
Wart	189
Chalazion	1,241
Eczema	373
Rodent ulcer	15
Dermoid	38
Ptosis	362
Erysipelas	5
Herpes	27
Chancre	—
Epithelioma	6
Other tumours	56
Leucodermia	4
Injuries	112
Lacrimal Apparatus:—	
Lacrimal fistula	147
Stenosis of the duct	101
Dacryocystitis, acute	103
,, chronic	2,702
Cyst of lacrimal gland	3
Cornea:—	
Ulcerations, simple	12,452
,, hypopyon	591
,, perforation	2794
,, special forms	175
Pannus	29,167
Keratitis, interstitial	2
,, trachomatous	526
Nebula or leucoma	84,520
Adherent leucoma	12,750
Totally opaque cornea	8,393
Staphyloma	2,535
Xerosis of cornea	481
Abscess of cornea	38
Conical cornea	975
Injuries (burn, foreign bodies, etc.)	887

TABLE II.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

Limbus :—	
Tumours	23
Iris :—	
Anterior synechia	1,185
Posterior	998
Inflammation	443
Iris bombé	38
Irido-dialysis	70
Congenital coloboma	37
Aniridia	9
Persistent pupillary membrane	17
Iridodonesis	169
Various	75
Heterechromia	6
Sclerotic :—	
Ciliary staphyloma	888
Episcleritis	13
Injuries	73
Choroid :—	
Coloboma	11
Rupture	4
Disseminated choroiditis	14
Choroido-retinitis	30
Atrophy of choroid	118
Tumours	—
Albinismus	5
Retina :—	
Retinitis, albuminuric and diabetic	8
„ syphilitic	6
„ pigmentosa	66
Detachment of retina	82
Embolism and thrombosis of retinal vessels	4
Glioma	10
Other conditions	19
Night blindness (in which retinitis pigmentosa is absent)	55
Optic Nerve :—	
Neuritis	49
Atrophy (*see* table III of causes of Optic Atrophy)	190
Opaque nerve fibres	18
Other conditions	15
Lens :—	
Cataract, senile	3,548
„ soft	284
„ traumatic	111
„ lamellar	13
„ anterior polar	985
„ posterior polar	64
„ dislocated, traumatic	177
„ „ operative	34

TABLE II.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

Lens (contd.) :—	
Cataract, dislocated, congenital	9
Aphakia	785
Secondary cataract	196
Ectopia lentis	1
Subluxation of lens	7
Vitreous :—	
Opacities...	133
Foreign bodies	23
Synchisis scintillans	1
Muscles :—	
Strabismus, alternating	712
,, convergent	5,044
,, divergent...	5,511
Heterophoria	123
Nystagmus	990
Paralysis	39
Glaucoma :—	
Primary, acute ...	30
,, sub-acute	Including absolute glaucoma caused by acute,	144
,, chronic ...	sub-acute or chronic glaucoma.	3,087
Secondary	4,645
Globe : —	
Shrunken globe	7,653
Buphthalmos	48
Exophthalmic goitre	6
Panophthalmitis	254
Microphthalmos	23
Anophthalmos	22
Injury	181
Orbit :—	
Tumours	25
Cellulitis	7
Tenonitis	—
Periostitis	7
Injuries	22
Cyst, frontal	—
,, ethmoidal	—
Contracted socket...	23
Fly-blown	12
Blind :—	
In one eye	19,422
In both eyes (*)	6,137

(*) Patients are accounted blind who cannot count fingers at one metre.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF OPTIC ATROPHY.

Optic Atrophy :—	
A. (1) Primary :—	
The spinal diseases causing the condition are :—	
G.P.I.	—
Tabes	10
Disseminated sclerosis	—
Lateral sclerosis	—
Spastic paraplegia	—
Lebers hereditary optic atrophy	—
Congenital optic atrophy	4
It may also be caused by :—	
Arterio-sclerosis	3
Unknown	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	9
(3) Retro-bulbar neuritis :—	
The actute 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)	—
(*b*) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)	29
(*c*) Intoxications (alcohol, lead)	1
(*d*) Nervous diseases (disseminated sclerosis, acute myelitis)	—
Chronic retro-bulbar neuritis may be caused by tobacco, alcohol, diabetes, iodoform, opium, etc.	3
Unknown	5
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)	6
(*b*) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)	112
(*c*) Intoxications (kidney disease and diabetes, alcohol, felixmas)	3
(*d*) Nervous diseases : Diss. sclerosis, G.P.I., epilepsy	—
(*e*) Anæmia	2
TOTAL (equal Optic Atrophy, Table II)	190

TABLE IV.—LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Eyelids :—	
For trichiasis and entropion :—	
Snellen's	40,299
Anagnostakis	46
Snellen-Anagnostakis	176
Canthoplasty	1,094
Grafting mucous membrane	5,977
Electrolysis (minor)	3,524
Excision of lash (minor)	256
Other operations	396
TOTAL *carried forward*	51,768

TABLE IV.—LIST OF OPERATIONS (*continued*).

TOTAL *brought forward*	51,768
Eyelids (contd.):—	
For Ectropion:—	
Plastic	35
MacCallan's	2
Kenneth Scott's	—
Kuhnt's	11
Other operations	86
For ptosis	27
For symblepharon	46
For hordeolum and chalazion (minor)	1,952
Cyst removed	63
Wart excised (minor)	100
Restitching wounds (minor)	64
Opening abscesses (minor)	421
Splinter in lid	1
Conjunctiva:—	
For trachoma:—	
Expression or Mechanical Treatment (minor)	32,931
Combined excision of Heisrath	640
Post-trachomatous degeneration (minor)...	22,217
Other operations (minor)	381
Other operations (major)	206
Pterygium	1,594
Cornea:—	
Foreign body removed (minor)	790
Sæmisch's section	94
Cautery	136
Other operations	11
Iris:—	
Iridectomy for adherent leucoma	3,525
„ visual	417
„ for glaucoma	753
„ preliminary for cataract	101
Cystoid cicatrix	13
Division of anterior synechia	19
Various	58
Lacrimal Sac:—	
Excision	940
Various (minor)	2,382
„ (major)	22
Lens:—	
For senile cataract:—	
Extraction with iridectomy	1,090
„ after previous iridectomy	114
„ simple	1
TOTAL *carried forward*	123,011

TABLE IV.—LIST OF OPERATIONS (*continued*).

TOTAL *brought forward*	123,011
Lens (contd.): —	
For membrane after extraction :—Discission	754
For soft cataract :—	
Extraction	6
Discission	76
Curette evacuation	270
Paracentesis	2
For membrane after evacuation :—	
Discission	60
Capsulotomy	11
Globe :—	
Trephining of cornea-sclera with iridectomy	991
Trephining	15
Excision	509
Evisceration	247
Paracentesis	82
Orbit :—	
Exenteration	5
For tumour	20
For dermoid	9
For cellulitis	4
For cyst, frontal	—
„ ethmoidal	—
Tenotomy and advancement	25
Other major operations	148
Trial with magnet :—	
Positive	4
Negative	5
TOTAL	126,254

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1925.

Hospitals.	No of Patients.	Hospitals.	No. of Operations.
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	24,927	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	11,328
Gîza	21,615	Gîza	8,633
Alexandria	13,891	Tanta	7,117
Asyût	10,788	Sohâg	6,138
Tanta	10,664	Asyût	5,807
Port Said	9,937	Benha	5,520
Shibîn el Kôm	9,094	Shibîn el Kôm	5,213
Minya	9,090	Minya	4,869
Beni Suef	8,973	No. 3, T.O.H....	4,799
Sohâg	8,958	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	4,598
Zagazig	8,279	Alexandria	4,527
Benha	7,652	Zagazig	4,317
No. 5, T.O.H.	7,119	Qena	4,288
Mansûra	6,995	No. 2, T.O.H....	4,170

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1925 (*continued*).

Hospitals.	No. of Patients.	Hospitals.	No. of Operations.
Santa	6,928	Menûf	4,053
Suez	6,926	Faiyûm	3,957
Faiyûm	6,879	Beni Suef	3,939
Asyût, P.C.T.O.H.	6,473	Daqahliya, P.C.T.O.H.	3,745
Mahalla el Kubra	6,206	Santa	3,658
Daqahliya, P.C.T.O.H.	6,200	Mansûra	3,458
Qena	5,623	Kafr el Zaiyât	3,341
Menûf	5,428	Mehalla el Kubra	3,335
No. 3, T.O.H.	5,402	No. 5, T.O.H.	2,991
No. 2, T.O.H.	5,325	Damanhûr	2,786
Damanhûr	5,010	Suez	2,750
Kafr el Zaiyât	5,002	Port Said	2,465
Damietta	4,777	Damietta	2,458
No. 4, T.O.H.	2,379	No. 4, T.O.H.	1,787
Ashmûn	363	Ashmûn	207

N.B.—Number of working months :—

	Months.	Days.
Ashmûn (opened on December 26, 1925)	—	6
No. 5, T.O.H. (opened on September 15, 1925)	3	16
No. 4, T.O.H. (opened on September 12, 1925)	3	19
Daqahliya, P.C.T.O.H.	10	29
Asyût, P.C.T.O.H.	11	—
No. 3, T.O.H.	11	6
No. 2, T.O.H.	11	11
Menûf (opened on January 17, 1925)	11	15
Other hospitals	12	—

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PER MONTH AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1925.

Hospitals.	Major.	Hospitals.	Minor.
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	441	Ashmûn	875
No. 5, T.O.H.	431	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	503
Giza	383	No. 5, T.O.H.	424
Sohâg	313	Tanta	347
Tanta	246	Giza	336
Benha	235	No. 4, T.O.H.	263
Asyût	233	Asyût	251
Asyût, P.C.T.O.H.	233	Alexandria	234
No. 4, T.O.H.	224	Benha	225
Shibîn el Kôm	212	Shibîn el Kôm	222
No. 3, T.O.H.	211	Minya	222
Beni Suef	200	No. 3, T.O.H.	217
Qena	185	Menûf	211
No. 2, T.O.H.	184	Sohâg	198
Minya	184	Daqahliya, P.C.T.O.H.	188
Zagazig	182	Asyût, P.C.T.O.H.	185
Mansûra	178	No. 2, T.O.H.	184
Faiyûm	172	Zagazig	178
Ashmûn	160	Qena	172
Daqahliya, P.C.T.O.H.	156	Mehalla el Kubra	171
Santa	145	Santa	160
Alexandria	143	Faiyûm	158
Menûf	141	Kafr el Zaiyât	149
Kafr el Zaiyât	129	Port Said	147
Damanhûr	121	Suez	131
Mahalla el Kubra	107	Beni Suef	128
Suez	98	Damietta	125
Damietta	80	Damanhûr	111
Port Said	58	Mansûra	110

TABLE VII.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED ACCORDING TO THE AGE AT WHICH THEY SOUGHT TREATMENT.

AGE.	No. of Patients.
Under one year	14,592
From 1 to 5 years	33,456
„ 6 „ 10 „	24,128
„ 11 „ 15 „	22,852
„ 16 „ 20 „	18,564
„ 21 „ 25 „	17,754
„ 26 „ 30 „	19,222
„ 31 „ 35 „	18,476
„ 36 „ 40 „	15,638
„ 41 „ 45 „	14,678
„ 46 „ 50 „	11,114
„ 51 „ 55 „	8,020
„ 56 „ 60 „	7,239
„ 61 „ 65 „	5,019
„ 66 „ 70 „	3,382
Over 70 years	2,769
TOTAL	236,903

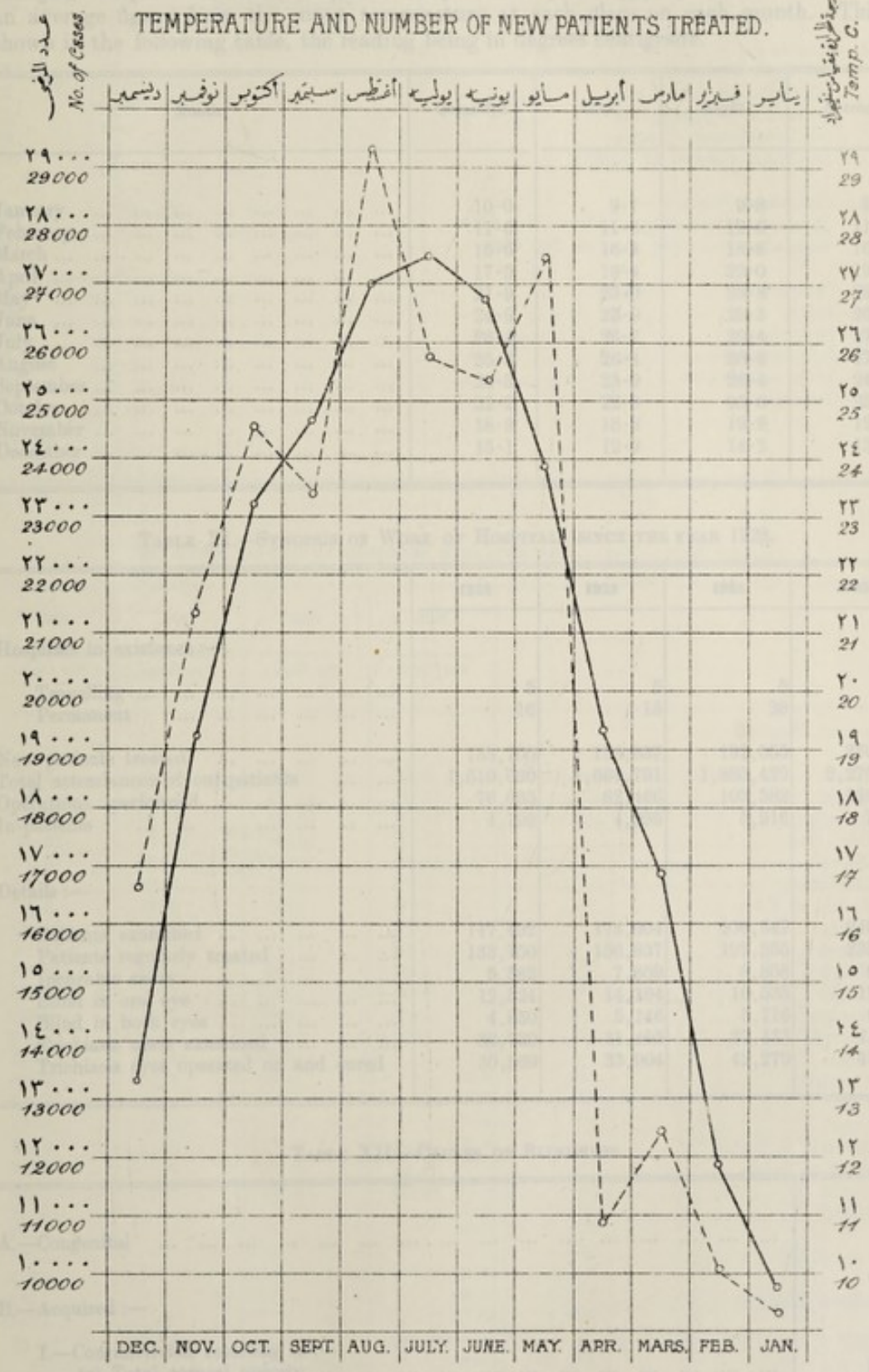
TABLE VIII.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED PER MONTH.

January	9,449
February	10,142
March	12,419
April	10,927
May	27,440
June	25,420
July	25,764
August	29,322
September	23,424
October	24,596
November	21,344
December	16,656
TOTAL	236,903

Table IX. (جدول رقم ٩)

الطقس وعدد المرضى المستجدين الذين عولجوا

TEMPERATURE AND NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS TREATED.



(ا) معدل درجة الحرارة بمقياس سنتيجراد ———— a.
Average temperature in degrees Centigrade

(ب) المرضى المستجدون الذين عولجوا شهريا - - - - - - - b.
New patients treated per month.

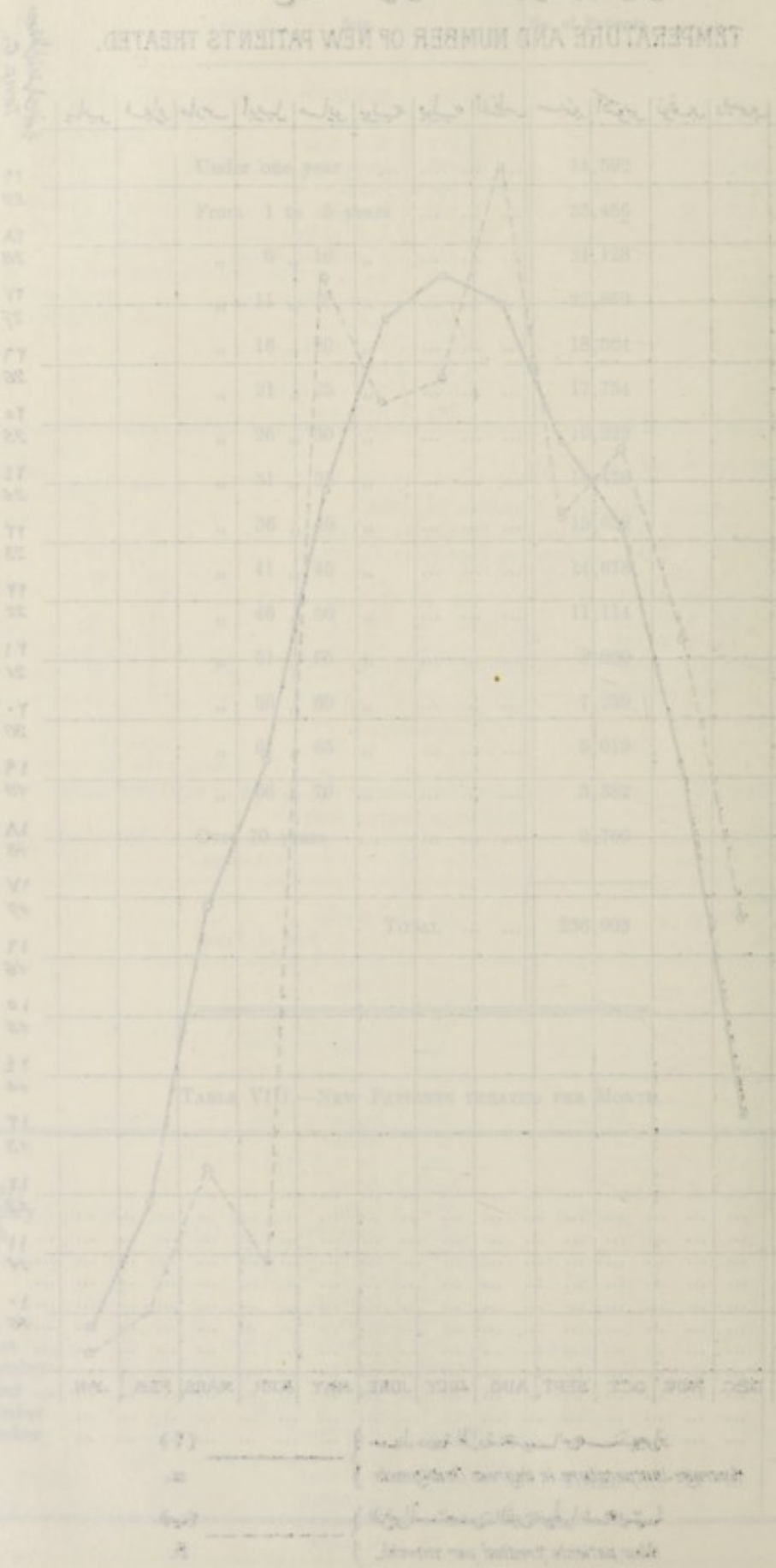


Table X.—Average Temperature.

The average temperature was arrived at by taking one place in Lower Egypt (Qurashîya), one place in Cairo (Gîza), 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 the following table, the reading being in degrees centigrade.

Month.	Qurashîya.	Gîza.	Asyût.	Average.
January	10·0	9·7	9·8	9·8
February	11·6	11·6	12·6	11·9
March	15·6	16·4	18·8	16·9
April	17·5	18·4	22·0	19·3
May	21·9	23·0	26·8	23·9
June	24·9	25·9	29·3	26·7
July	26·4	26·7	29·4	27·5
August	25·8	26·4	28·8	27·0
September	23·5	23·9	26·4	24·6
October	22·2	22·3	25·0	23·2
November	18·9	18·8	19·9	19·2
December	13·1	12·9	14·2	13·4

Table XI.—Synopsis of Work of Hospitals since the year 1922.

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Hospitals in existence :—				
Travelling	5	5	5	8
Permanent	16	18	20	21
New patients treated	133,750	156,837	192,555	236,903
Total attendances of out-patients	1,510,020	1,664,791	1,885,429	2,276,735
Operations performed	76,035	82,466	103,582	126,254
In-patients	4,798	4,995	5,916	7,925
Details :—				
Patients examined	147,492	174,004	206,342	246,771
Patients regularly treated	133,750	156,837	192,555	236,903
Incurable cases	6,582	7,859	6,858	6,445
Blind in one eye	12,524	14,394	16,535	19,422
Blind in both eyes	4,850	5,146	5,716	6,137
Trichiasis cases examined	32,720	31,405	37,433	41,716
Trichiasis eyes operated on and cured	30,869	33,904	42,279	47,988

Table XII.—Causes of Blindness.

A.—Congenital	20
B.—Acquired :—	
I.—Conjunctivitis resulting in :—	
(*a*) Total corneal opacity	8,393
(*b*) Shrunken globe	7,653
(*c*) Secondary glaucoma	4,248
(*d*) Other conditions	939
Carried forward	21,253

TABLE XII.—CAUSES OF BLINDNESS (*continued*).

Brought forward	21,253
2.—Fundus :—	
(*a*) Optic atrophy...	181
(*b*) Optic neuritis	22
(*c*) Retinitis pigmentosa	27
(*d*) Detachment of retina	66
(*e*) Other diseases of fundus	181
3.—Glaucoma, Primary :—	
Monocular (including absolute No. 827)	1,138
Binocular (including absolute No. 856)	1,173
4.—Cataract	2,469
5.—Injury	361
6.—Operation	64
7.—Infectious disease	33
8.—Iritis endogenous	432
9.—Various	575
TOTAL	27,975

TABLE XIII.—TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS IN ONE OR BOTH EYES.

	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Permanent Hospitals :—				
Tanta	8·78	8·06	7·98	8·22
Asyût	14·32	14·25	11·58	7·87
Mansûra	18·79	18·54	17·10	16·07
Beni Suef	17·55	17·34	15·91	15·16
Zagazig	11·58	10·47	11·26	13·16
Damanhûr	9·49	9·75	9·14	8·55
Shibîn el Kôm	9·06	8·23	9·63	8·59
Sohâg	13·74	11·77	18·39	22·20
Minya	19·04	17·41	11·01	13·14
Faiyûm	14·17	10·30	10·23	10·33
Benha	9·67	10·91	11·52	9·06
Alexandria	9·67	6·99	7·41	6·99
Port Said	3·00	2·76	6·12	4·64
Qena	—	14·97	18·99	14·70
Damietta	—	13·70	7·55	5·67
Gîza	—	—	8·88	8·16
Suez	—	—	10·21	8·33
Mehalla el Kubra	8·65	7·07	8·42	7·91
Kafr el Zaiyât	9·34	6·77	7·43	7·17
Santa	12·55	12·46	8·92	7·32
Menûf	—	—	—	5·98
Travelling Hospitals :—				
No. 1. Travelling, Rôd el Farag	12·30	12·22	11·88	11·42
No. 2. Travelling :—				
Gîza	13·03	12·88	15·53	—
Fakûs	—	—	16·12	21·27
Disûk	—	—	—	10·48

TABLE XIII.—TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS IN ONE OR BOTH EYES (*continued*).

	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
No. 3. Travelling :—				
Aswân	16·36	12·32	13·12	12·73
Luxor	8·90	—	—	—
Esna	—	12·63	—	21·28
Edfû	—	—	16·69	—
No. 4. Travelling, El Suff	—	—	—	16·00
No. 5. Travelling, Beni Mazar	—	—	—	11·16
Asyût, Travelling :—				
Manfalût	—	5·87	—	6·41
Deirût	—	7·64	—	10·44
Mallawi	9·70	—	11·27	16·00
Abnûb	—	5·87	6·05	—
Abu Tig	14·10	11·21	9·33	9·61
Badari	6·22	—	7·63	—
Daqahlîya, Travelling :—				
Mit-Ghamr	9·60	—	3·43	—
Matarîya	—	6·21	—	—
Dikirnis	—	12·67	8·94	10·97
Fariskûr	10·18	—	7·86	—
Aga	—	13·09	—	9·09
Simbillawein	20·29	19·85	5·36	10·72
Manzala	—	—	—	9·73
Menûfîya, Travelling :—				
Ashmûn	—	—	—	14·70

TABLE XIV.—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
1925...	246,771	19,422	7·9	6,137	2·5	25,559	10·4
TOTAL ...	1,711,429	146,494	8·6	68,201	3·9	214,695	12·5

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 XV.—YEARLY PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS AMONG OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS PATIENTS SINCE THE YEAR 1909.

Year.	Per Cent of blindness in one or both eyes.
1909	15·6
1910	17·4
1911	19·2
1912	15·8
1913	14·8
1914	13·2
1915	12·0
1916	11·2
1917	13·9
1918	14·6
1919	15·3
1920	13·8
1921	12·2
1922	11·8
1923	11·2
1924	10·8
1925	10·4

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 metre.

TABLE XVI.—PRIMARY GLAUCOMA.

Acute	30
Subacute	144 *
Chronic	3,087
TOTAL	3,261
Total number of patients examined	246,771
Per cent of glaucoma cases	1·32
Per cent of absolute glaucoma cases	·68
Operations :—	
Iridectomy	753
Trephine with iridectomy	991

* Including 1,683 absolute monocular and binocular.

TABLE XVII.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

TISSUES HARDENED, SECTIONS CUT AND EXAMINED MICROSCOPICALLY AT THE MEMORIAL OPHTHALMIC LABORATORY DURING 1925.

LIDS :—	
Inflammation	1
Tumours :—	
Benign including cysts	18
Malignant	20
CARUNCLE :—	
Inflammation	1
CONJUNCTIVA :—	
Inflammation	35
Degeneration	10
Tumours :—	
Benign including cysts	20
Malignant	4
LIMBUS :—	
Tumours :—	
Benign including cysts	8
Malignant	6
CORNEA :—	
Wounds	8
Tumours :—	
Benign	1
SCLEROTIC :—	
Wounds	7
IRIS AND CILIARY BODY :—	
Wounds	41
Aniridia	1
LENS :—	
Cataract	1
CHOROID :—	
Inflammation	3
Degeneration including ossification	1
Tumours :—	
Malignant	1
Carried forward	187

TABLE XVII.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT (*contd.*).

Brought forward	187
RETINA :—	
Inflammation...	1
Degeneration	1
Tumours :—	
Malignant	2
ORBIT :—	
Tumours :—	
Inflammation...	3
Benign including cysts	2
Malignant	5
LACRIMAL GLANDS :—	
Tumours :—	
Inflammation...	2
Benign including cysts	1
Malignant	1
LACRIMAL SAC :—	
Inflammation...	29
GLAUCOMA :—	
Primary	8
Secondary :—	
Anterior synechia or adherent leucoma	151
Luxation of lens	1
Inflammation (irido-cyclitis, etc.)	1
SYMPATHETIC OPHTHALMIA	3
PHTHISIS BULBI :—	
Inflammation...	33
Post operative	1
FLY BLOWN ORBIT	1
UNCLASSIFIED	30
UNDETERMINED	20
EXAMINATION OF CELLS :—	
Eosinophilia :—	
Positive	12
Negative	42
Undetermined	2
GRAND TOTAL	539

TABLE XVIII.—WASSERMANN TEST.

Positive	54
Doubtful	3
Negative	195
Unfit	85
TOTAL	337

TABLE XIX.—RESULT OF EXAMINATION FOR DIPHTHERIA SPECIMENS.

Positive	87
Negative	569
Overgrown	33
Sterile	232
TOTAL	921

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF BEDS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. 1 Travelling	—	—	30
No. 2 Travelling	—	—	20
No. 3 Travelling	—	—	15
No. 4 Travelling	—	—	14
No. 5 Travelling	—	—	14
Tanta	—	—	28
Asyût	1	—	43
Mansûra	—	—	34
Beni Suef	—	—	22
Zagazîg	—	—	26
Damanhûr	—	—	28
Shibîn el Kôm	—	—	20
Sohâg	—	—	20
Minya	—	—	21
Faiyûm	—	—	10
Benha	—	—	22
Alexandria	—	—	31
Port Said	—	—	6
Qena	—	—	23
Damietta	—	—	22
Giza	—	—	30
Suez	—	—	8
Daqahlîya	—	—	12
Santa	—	—	10
TOTAL	1	—	509

TABLE XXI.—COST OF UNIFORM DIETS FOR THE IN-PATIENTS OF THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1925 EXCLUDING COST OF RATIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

Hospitals.	Number of Diets issued.	Total cost (1).	Cost per day per head.
		L.E.	MILLS.
Beni Suef	7,061	276	39·05
Shibîn el Kôm	5,481	206	38·01
Damanhûr	5,361	187	34·94
No. 3 Camp, Aswân and Esna	4,451	150	33·65
Sohâg	6,155	196	31·82
Qena	7,253	228	31·38
Daqahlîya Travelling, Simbellawein, Dikirnis, Manzala and Aga (2)	3,387	105	31·00
Minya	7,012	212	30·26
Tanta	8,125	244	29·99
Santa (2)	3,657	108	29·56
Mansûra	8,810	256	29·07
Faiyûm	4,599	133	28·87
Benha	5,828	153	26·28
Zagazig	7,987	195	24·41
Gîza	10,681	246	23·03
Asyût	12,727	290	22·82
No. 1 Camp, Rôd el Farag	6,934	146	21·10
No. 2 Camp, Fakûs and Disûk	5,175	98	18·99
TOTAL	120,684	3,431	28·43

(1) Fuel excluded.
(2) Rations of these hospitals are not supplied by contractors but bought locally.

Scale of full diet as given to all in-patients at all 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 XXII.—SOURCES OF PROVISION OF HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.	Date at which opened.	Government Grant.	Public Subscription or Private benefaction.	Provincial Council or Municipality.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
No. 1 Travelling (retained in Cairo for provision of clinical facilities for teaching) ...	1904	—	1,000	—
No. 2 Travelling	1905	—	1,000	—
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	—	—	4,285
Mehalla el Kubra	1913	—	—	2,400
Kafr el Zaiyât	1913	—	—	2,200
Daqahliya Travelling	1913	—	—	720
Damanhûr	1914	—	—	5,000
Shibîn 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 (for Upper Egypt, Esna to Aswân, until Aswân Permanent Hospital is built)	1918	—	—	1,500
Benha	1920	—	14,000	—
Alexandria : Ophthalmic Branch	1920	Annexed to General Hospital.		
Port Said	1921	1,000	—	1,000
Qena	1923	—	12,400	2,800
Damietta : Ophthalmic Branch	1923	1,000	240	—
		Transfered in 1925 to its special building annexed to the new General Hospital built at Government expenses.		
Fouad I Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza ...	1924	3,000 and site	8,668	600
Suez : Ophthalmic Branch under canvas annexed to General Hospital	1924	1,000	—	—
No. 4 Travelling	1925	2,000	—	—
No. 5 Travelling	1925	2,000	—	—
Menûf	1925	—	—	950
Ashmûn	1925	—	—	950
Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory, Giza ...	1925	2,000	6,600	—
TOTAL		30,240	67,334	35,226

TABLE XXIII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1924–1925.—(*A*) CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable Staff	5,112	3,872(1)
Hors Cadre Staff	300	270
Transport, Transfer and Travelling Allowance	1,200	410
Telephones	23	(2)
Telegrams	10	
Petty Expenses	10	
TOTAL	6,655	4,552

(1) This figure is low owing to the vacancy of post of Director for nine months from April 1 until December 31, 1924, one of the Inspectors receives half pay with private practice and another Inspector receives pay of Grade IV, on Grade III.
(2) Included in the general expenditure of the various units of the whole Department.

TABLE XXIV.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1924–1925.—(*B*) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

Chapter.	Grant.	Total Actual Expenditure.
	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable Staff	13,883	12,177
Hors Cadre Staff	9,149	9,644(1)
Ophthalmic Allowance	576	370
Transport, Transfer and Travelling Allowance	1,916	1,334
Food	5,154	4,819
Forage	62	63
Water	481	395
Light	200	188
Disposal of Sewage	80	35
Heating	(2)	371
Rent	100	—
Telegrams and Telephones	195	130
Stores :—		
General Equipment	(2)	4,923
Surgical Equipment		317
Instruments		468
Drugs		3,033
Dressings		685
Transport of Stores	600	250
Petty Expenses	375	237
TOTAL		39,439(3)

(1) The increase of expenditure to the grant is due to the new regrading of the posts of chief attendants during 1924–1925.
(2) No special grant for the Ophthalmic Hospitals. The grant is for the various units of the whole Department.
(3) Excluding repairs being omitted as the credit is at the disposal of the Public Works Ministry and no return is made.

Table XXV.—Actual Expenditure 1924-1925.—(*B*) Government Ophthalmic Hospitals (per Unit).

Chapter.	No. 1 Camp.	No. 2 Camp.	No. 3 Camp.	Tanta.	Asyût.	Mansûra.	Beni Suef	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shebîn el Kôm.	Sohâg.	Minya.	Fatyûm.	Benha.	Alexandria Oph. Branch and Schools.	Port-Said.	Qena.	Damietta.	Giza.	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.	L.E.
Pensionable staff ...	575	857	443	947	1,044	814	707	687	492	653	595	706	707	613	552	311	641	270	321	130	108	12,177
Hors cadre staff ...	651	729	615	557	606	557	473	539	488	548	511	514	469	475	213	357	539	218	432	60	93	9,644
Ophthalmic allowance	42	64	6	6	66	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	42	36	42	370
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	82	93	212	96	179	8	92	56	34	94	21	25	29	48	11	27	77	39	67	44	—	1,334
Food	315	137	251	317	348	324	416	269	261	293	283	283	186	253	10	19	316	28	479	26	—	*4,819
Forage	27	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	63
Water	6	—	9	53	41	11	57	67	31	48	—	3	—	36	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	395
Light	—	—	—	27	41	22	25	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	188
Disposal of sewage	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Heating	90	—	—	30	—	17	—	31	—	30	26	94	17	9	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	371
Telegrams and telephones...	21	—	—	9	10	11	10	9	9	10	9	10	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
Stores:—																						
General equipment	569	166	373	266	469	173	321	183	208	79	238	281	236	169	—	154	213	94	399	332	—	4,923
Surgical „ instruments	80	—	—	24	38	9	15	6	6	29	—	—	20	—	—	—	14	4	1	61	—	317
Drugs	47	5	28	20	7	13	12	25	19	9	—	24	8	58	—	20	5	9	124	35	—	468
Dressings	228	158	127	206	198	191	227	79	72	115	256	182	173	117	—	120	195	60	291	40	—	3,033
Transport of stores	61	23	7	67	53	6	44	33	20	36	35	32	39	28	—	62	41	24	67	7	—	685
Petty expenses ...	—	150	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
	46	4	13	10	9	18	15	18	13	11	9	10	14	8	—	2	12	1	21	3	—	237
Total	2,840	2,391	2,197	2,639	3,109	2,178	2,418	2,041	1,673	1,953	1,986	2,164	1,938	1,826	816	1,072	2,113	753	2,315	774	243	39,439

* Including cost of butter supplied by Central Stores.

TABLE XXVI—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1924-1925.—(*C*) PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

CHAPTER.	GHARBÎYA.					ASYÛT.		DAQAHLÎYA.		MENÛFÎYA.	
			Expenditure per Unit.							Menûf.	
	Grant.	Expenditure.	Mahalla el Kubra.	Kafr el Zaiyât.	Santa.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Employees	810	957	338	313	306	192	218	234	312	252	74
Servants	474	536	149	140	247	96	130	240	248	153	9
Transport and travelling allowance	45	46	7	14	25	—	63	100	96	18	13
Food	100	110	—	—	110	—	—	160	105	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	L.E. 220 for dépenses diverses (no details).	4	—	—	—	—
Light and heating	26	32	2	3	27		4	35	11	10	2
Stores :—											
Equipment	420	118	41	35	42		47	200	200	300	—
Instruments		30	7	14	9		8		28		29
Drugs	240	163	60	46	57		83	150	123		—
Post and telegrams	6	6	2	1	3		1	1	2	2	—
Petty expenses	—	15	5	2	8		11	15	19	15	4
TOTAL	2,121	2,013	611	568	834	508	569 *	1,135	1,144	750	131

* The increase of expenditure to the grant is due to adding 20 % to the salaries pending regrading.

TABLE XXVII.—COMPARISON OF THE COST OF MAINTENANCE OF A PERMANENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL IN 1914 AND 1925.

	No.	1914.	Total.	No.	1925.	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.—Allowance		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					2	
Telephones		9	9		10	
						12
ART. 8—*Petty Expenses*			12			20
ART. 11.—*Stores*			300			500
TOTAL			1,357			2,091

Statistics of Ophthalmic Treatment in Schools, 1925-1926.

Ophthalmic treatment has been carried out at the Primary Government Schools of Tanta, Asyût, Mansûra, Beni Suef, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Shibîn el Kôm, Sohâg, Minya, Faiyûm, Gîza, Benha, Moharram Bey and Ras el Tin at Alexandria, Abbâsîya and Mohammed Ali at Cairo, and Qena.

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(*a*) BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOL.	No Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Tanta	34	—	193	116	318	265	926
Per cent	3·67	—	20·84	12·53	34·34	28·62	
Asyût	38	—	44	56	270	136	544
Per cent	6·99	—	8·09	10·29	49·63	25·00	
Mansûra	98	—	213	33	53	198	595
Per cent	16·47	—	35·79	5·55	8·91	33·28	
Beni Suef	37	—	25	48	231	214	555
Per cent	6·67	—	4·50	8·65	41·62	38·56	
Zagazig	40	—	33	64	182	159	478
Per cent	8·37	—	6·90	13·39	38·08	33·26	
Damanhûr	14	—	59	55	167	94	389
Per cent	3·59	—	15·17	14·14	42·93	24·16	
Shibin el Kôm	9	—	13	27	60	70	179
Per cent	5·03	—	7·26	15·08	33·52	39·11	
Sohâg	4	—	5	33	127	104	273
Per cent	1·47	—	1·83	12·09	46·52	38·09	
Minya	17	—	13	45	139	99	313
Per cent	5·43	—	4·15	14·38	44·41	31·63	
Fayûm	10	—	14	57	179	79	339
Per cent	2·95	—	4·13	16·81	52·80	23·30	
Giza	29	—	13	7	185	141	375
Per cent	7·73	—	3·47	1·87	49·33	37·60	
Benha	8	—	49	47	166	88	358
Per cent	2·23	—	13·69	13·13	46·37	24·58	
Moharram Bey	84	—	51	3	60	179	377
Per cent	22·28	—	13·53	0·79	15·92	47·48	
Abbâsiya	41	—	68	39	154	288	590
Per cent	6·05	—	11·53	6·61	26·10	48·81	
Mohammed Aly	22	—	66	32	192	314	626
Per cent	3·51	—	10·54	5·11	30·67	50·16	
Ras el Tin	210	—	197	53	105	300	865
Per cent	24·28	—	22·77	6·13	12·14	34·68	
Qena	13	—	42	52	116	40	263
Per cent	4·94	—	15·97	19·77	44·11	15·21	
TOTAL	708	—	1,098	767	2,704	2,768	8,045
Per cent ...	8·80	—	13·65	9·53	33·62	34·40	

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(*b*) END OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOL.	No Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Tanta	21	—	—	—	504	201	726
Per cent	2·89	—	—	—	69·42	27·69	
Asyût	32	—	24	4	306	145	511
Per cent	6·26	—	4·69	0·78	59·88	28·38	
Mansûra	99	—	168	—	76	237	580
Per cent	17·07	—	28·97	—	13·10	40·86	
Beni Suef	35	—	17	12	272	171	507
Per cent	6·90	—	3·35	2·37	53·65	33·73	
Zagazig	33	—	9	4	148	243	437
Per cent	7·55	—	2·06	0·91	33·87	55·61	
Damanhûr	14	—	11	—	247	113	385
Per cent	3·64	—	2·86	—	64·15	29·35	
Shebin el Kôm	8	—	5	—	69	80	162
Per cent	4·94	—	3·09	—	42·59	49·38	
Sohâg	3	—	1	2	132	97	235
Per cent	1·28	—	0·42	0·85	56.17	41·28	
Minya	20	—	—	1	178	114	313
Per cent	6·39	—	—	0·32	56·87	36·42	
Fayûm	4	—	6	1	183	128	322
Per cent	1·24	—	1·86	0·31	56·83	39·75	
Giza	31	—	2	—	180	155	368
Per cent	8·42	—	0·54	—	48·91	42·12	
Benha	9	—	—	—	255	105	369
Per cent	2·44	—	—	—	69·10	28·46	
Moharram Bey	82	—	—	—	49	182	313
Per cent	26·19	—	—	—	15·65	58·15	
Abbâsiya	51	—	38	3	196	313	601
Per cent	8·49	—	6·32	0·50	32·61	52·08	
Mohammed Aly	21	—	45	2	217	342	627
Per cent	3·35	—	7·18	0·32	34·61	54·54	
Ras el Tin	205	—	—	1	173	432	811
Per cent	25·28	—	—	0·12	21·33	53·27	
Qena	7	—	18	—	165	47	237
Per cent	2·95	—	7·59	—	69·62	19·83	
TOTAL	675	—	344	30	3,350	3,105	7,504
Per cent	9·00	—	4·58	0·40	44·64	41·38	

TABLE II*a*.—EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA.

YEAR.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.			END OF THE YEAR.	
	Pupils with any stage of Trachoma.	Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I and II.		Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I and II.	
	No.	No.	Per Cent.	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
1925-1926	7,337	1,865	25·4	374	5·1

TABLE II*b*.—STAGES OF TRACHOMA AT BEGINNING AND END OF SCHOOL YEAR.

STAGES OF TRACHOMA.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.		END OF THE YEAR.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Trachoma I	1,098	14·9	344	5·0
" II	767	10·5	30	0·4
" III	2,704	36·9	3,350	49·1
" IV	2,768	37·7	3,105	45·5

TABLE III*a*.—TRACHOMA AND ITS RELATION TO SCHOOL YEARS (Beginning of the year).

SCHOOL.	FIRST YEAR.					SECOND YEAR.					THIRD YEAR.					FOURTH YEAR.					FIFTH YEAR.				
	Non-trachomatous.	TRACHOMA.				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.		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Tanta	10	74	39	40	25	8	86	66	66	53	10	25	7	72	74	5	5	2	79	87	1	3	2	41	26
Asyût	13	14	5	24	15	12	12	18	92	39	8	11	19	86	40	2	5	11	54	34	3	2	3	14	8
Mansûra	18	75	20	15	5	27	74	10	22	45	35	48	1	12	67	14	13	2	4	59	4	3	—	—	22
Beni Suef	14	9	20	42	27	7	8	20	66	52	9	7	7	82	85	5	1	1	37	37	2	—	—	4	13
Zagazig	9	8	36	33	25	12	15	16	62	56	12	9	8	54	45	6	1	4	19	25	1	—	—	14	8
Damanhûr	2	25	32	11	8	5	12	14	52	22	3	17	5	56	24	1	4	2	33	23	3	1	2	15	17
Shebîn el Kôm	—	10	11	8	5	2	2	7	25	18	5	1	9	16	28	2	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—	—
Sohâg	1	1	16	36	26	1	1	7	42	21	2	2	8	44	43	—	1	2	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
Minya	3	7	16	28	15	3	3	13	45	29	9	3	10	36	29	1	—	5	18	18	1	—	1	12	8
Fayûm	2	9	23	38	7	3	4	14	46	23	4	—	11	54	25	—	1	3	22	13	1	—	6	19	11
Giza	7	7	4	47	10	12	3	1	61	32	5	2	2	37	47	5	1	—	33	40	—	—	—	7	12
Benha	2	22	13	26	9	5	15	22	53	20	1	8	4	43	23	—	3	6	32	22	—	1	2	12	14
Moharram Bey	29	24	—	19	24	21	5	2	4	58	18	12	1	19	40	8	5	—	12	44	8	1	—	6	13
Abbâsiya	15	36	17	37	35	10	16	15	42	45	9	13	4	45	82	4	3	3	21	70	3	—	—	9	56
Mohammed Aly	9	30	14	45	32	6	19	10	59	66	5	13	5	54	127	1	3	2	21	56	1	1	1	13	33
Ras el Tîn	45	57	16	14	37	69	82	18	34	78	60	39	10	35	104	29	11	8	9	50	7	8	1	13	31
Qena	3	16	18	19	3	2	12	14	27	7	5	8	8	35	11	3	5	10	17	13	—	1	2	18	6
TOTAL	182	424	300	482	308	205	373	267	818	664	200	218	119	780	894	86	62	61	427	624	35	21	20	197	278

TABLE III*b*.—COMPARISION 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	1,696	724	42·7
Second „	2,327	640	27·5
Third „	2,211	337	15·2
Fourth „	1,260	123	9·8
Fifth „	551	41	7·4

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	1,623		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/9, or 6/9 and 6/9	1,872	3,495	43·44
Fair Vision:—			
(*a*) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, 6/9 and 6/12, 6/12 and 6/12...	1,585		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/18	187	1,772	22·03
Bad Vision:—			
Fails to attain any of the above standards	2,778	2,778	34·53
TOTAL	8,045	8,045	

TABLE V.—SPECTACLES ORDERED.

	Tanta.	Aryût	Mansûra.	Beni Suef.	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shebin el Kôm.	Sohâg.	Minya	Faiyûm.	Giza.	Benha.	Moharram Bey.	Abbâsiya.	Mohamma Aly.	Ras el Tin.	Qena.	TOTAL.
Number of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in previous years	16	14	37	16	11	25	12	13	11	21	15	18	16	23	25	30	16	319
Number of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in this year	—	2	7	6	—	4	1	17	4	5	6	25	—	9	2	—	2	90
Number of pupils now attending ordered spectacles but not yet obtained ...	38	7	2	6	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	17	1	93
TOTAL	54	23	46	28	23	29	13	33	15	26	21	46	20	32	27	47	19	502
Spectacles on order or under repair ...	41	7	2	6	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	29	1	111
Number of pupils wearing spectacles on date of general inspection	8	8	30	18	11	29	13	27	14	23	21	4	13	27	26	15	15	338
Net number not wearing spectacles which were previously ordered	5	8	14	4	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	3	—	5	1	3	3	53

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...	40		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/9 or 6/9 and 6/9	70	110	21·9
Fair Vision :—			
(*a*) Vision 6/6 and 6/12 or 6/9 and 6/12 or 6/12 and 6/12 ...	143		
(*b*) Vision 6/6 and 6/18...	20	163	32·5

* The percentage is taken in relation to the number of all pupils ordered spectacles (*i.e.* 502). *See* Table V.

TABLE VII.—CONDITION OF CORNEA BEFORE TREATMENT.

SCHOOL.	Both Cornea clear.	One cornea clear the other showing opacity.	Opacity of both cornea.
Tanta	792	104	30
Asyût	479	49	16
Mansûra...	525	47	23
Beni Suef	516	31	8
Zagazig	407	49	22
Damanhûr	344	35	10
Shibîn el Kôm	139	21	19
Sohâg	234	25	14
Minya	279	22	12
Faiyûm	308	29	2
Giza	331	24	20
Benha	308	36	14
Moharram Bey	363	12	2
Abbâsiya	564	14	12
Muhammad Aly	597	17	12
Ras El Tin	817	34	14
Qena	201	44	18
TOTAL	7,204	593	248
Per cent ...	89·55	7·37	3·08

TABLE VIII.—COMPARISON OF CORNEAL OPACITY AMONG PUPILS OF TANTA PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE YEAR 1914-15 AND 1925-26.

YEAR.	Both cornea clear.	One cornea clear, the other showing opacity.	Opacity of both cornea.
1914-15	173	54	33
1925-26	792	104	30

INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

Promulgation of the Decree-Law on stupefacients.

The important feature to be dealt with in this year's report, is the issue on March 21, 1925 of the Decree-Law regarding the trade and use of stupefacients ; and its coming into force as from April 21 of the same year.

Penalties.

The penalties provided for trading in stupefacients without a permit, (illicit trade), have become imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years, or a fine not exceeding L.E. 300, whereas the maximum penalties provided for in the law of September 15, 1904, were imprisonment for 7 days or a fine of P.T. 100.

Foreigners contravening the law.

Although the penalties inflicted upon foreigners for non compliance with the prescriptions of the law were the same as for contraventions, yet the foreign Consuls agreed to their subjects trading illicitly being tried by them in order that punishments similar to those applied to Natives in the new law may be inflicted upon them.

Preparation of Forms connected with the execution of the law.

The Inspectorate prepared the forms, authorisations, lists and permit-cards, mentioned in the law, in a period of less than a month. They were ready for use a few days before the date fixed for the enforcement of the law.

Difficulties met with in the application of the law to specialities.

The Inspectorate met with many difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the law, particularly as regards specialities imported from Abroad or prepared in this country and containing stupefacients the quantities of which were not indicated on the labels affixed to the specialities, or those known to contain small quantities of narcotics insufficient to cause harm or to satisfy the craving of those addicted to stupefacients.

The Department has temporarily tolerated their sale without a medical prescription, so long as they are in common use, until the new pharmacy law now under the consideration of the Consultative Committee of Legislation has been issued. This law embodies such provisions as will enable the Department to apply the stipulations of the Stupefacients law to the specialities containing narcotics.

Complaints of Doctors and Pharmacists against the Law.

The Department received a number of complaints from doctors, pharmacists and proprietors of drug stores regarding some provisions of this law. These complaints, on being investigated, were found to be groundless, with the exception of some which the Department ascertained were well-based especially those received from dentists who are only allowed according to the Law to use Ampoules of Cocaine with Adrenaline and Ampoules of Novocaine.

The Department has, therefore, deemed it necessary to modify the Decree-Law in question; the following amendments were proposed and arrangements were taken to have them issued by a new law :—

1.—Dentists to be allowed to obtain tabloids of cocaine, novocaine and their solutions. Coca is not to be considered as stupefacient, while its leaves, fruits and powder should be considered as narcotics: this is due to the fact that the extraction of cocaine from the specialities and derivatives of coca cannot be done in Egypt. This modification is in accordance with the Swiss and English Laws.

2.—Pharmacist to be allowed to supply without prescription to a patient, coming to his pharmacy for relief, the following officinal preparations:—

Tincture of opium—laudanum sydenham—dover powder.

The maximum dose which may be supplied in such cases should not exceed 25 centigrammes of the officinal opium powder; the pharmacist must enter the quantity supplied in the stupefacient books together with the name and address of the patient.

3.—Cancelling para. 1 of art. 12 which provides that prescriptions containing stupefacients—codeine excepted—should not be prepared if more than seven days had elapsed from the date of the prescription, as the 2nd para. of this article regarding the issue of Ampoules was considered sufficient.

4.—Raising the dose of stupefacients contained in the specialities which can be delivered without prescription from 0·03 to 0·12 as regards morphine, heroine, dionine, cocaine and novocaine; and to 0·50 as regards codeine of the whole preparation.

5.—Doubling the dose of cocaine and novocaine of 0·20 now allowed in eye drops in the whole solution and the proportion of these substances has been fixed at 4 per cent instead of 2.

6.—Modifying article 38 of the Decree-Law in order that a gratification be awarded to the person who seizes the stupefacients in proportion to the narcotics seized irrespective of the penalties inflicted by the courts, i.e. whether it is an imprisonment or a fine. The necessity of modifying this article was felt as the principle of giving a reward of 10 percent of the fines inflicted was found impracticable, the punishments inflicted by the courts since the coming into force of that Decree-Law were that of imprisonment.

The following scale was laid down in conjoint with the Ministry of Interior:—

Reward of P.T. 5 for every gramme of the first 20 grammes of stupefacients seized.

Reward of P.T. 2 for every gramme of the following 80 grammes.

Reward of P.T. 1 for every gramme over 100 grammes seized.

The gratification awarded not to exceed L.E. 20 whatever the quantity of narcotics seized.

According to this scheme the reward is granted in proportion to the quantity of drugs seized, and every person who has seized any quantity will be entitled to a reward, irrespective of whether the penalty inflicted is imprisonment or fine, and in the latter case the amount of the fine will pass entirely into Government receipts without any part being retained for the payment of rewards. The Ministry of Finance agreed to the above scheme and asked that article 38 in question be modified as soon as possible so as to allow the payment of rewards to the persons deserving them, in order to encourage the Police Officers, Police men and others to seize such drugs.

The Department of Public Health and the Public Security Department have agreed, in order to save time and to facilitate the work, that the former will distribute the rewards to its agents who deserve them in case these agents have seized or facilitated the seizure of stupefacient drugs. In the other cases it will be for the Department concerned or for the Parquet to distribute these rewards to the deserving persons.

The Department requested the Postal Administration to communicate with the "Union Postale Universelle" at Bern requesting them to generalise the principle according to which every parcel containing stupefacient drugs, exported to Egypt, must bear on its label the nature, quantity and percentage of the drug it contains, and in conformity with article 6 of the Decree-Law, on the trade and use of stupefacients, should not contain other substances than stupefacients. In reply the Postal Administration informed the Department that they have communicated with the "Union Postale Universelle" to this effect.

It has been observed that many pharmacists, doctors and persons authorised to deal in stupefacient drugs attempted to import these drugs without obtaining an import-permit from the Public Health Department.

Although this action is in contravention of article 3 of the Decree-Law of March 21, 1925, the Department allowed these persons, as an exceptional measure, to withdraw these drugs from customs, at the same time warning them not to import any stupefacient drugs before obtaining an import licence from the Department.

Some of the above categories of persons used to keep the import licences instead of sending them to the firms from which they purchase these drugs, though the purpose for which such licences are delivered is to send them to these firms so that they should not sell any stupefacient drugs to any person without a licence from the Egyptian Government (Public Health Department) and thus the illegal trade of these drugs will decrease.

The Department therefore wrote to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking them to communicate with Egyptian Legations in countries where they exist, to obtain the consent of these countries not to allow the exportation of stupefacient drugs to Egypt unless the exporter presents an import licence from the Egyptian Government authorising the importation of a certain quantity of narcotics.

Some reports were received by the Department to the effect that small bottles were being imported into Egypt, each bottle bearing a label indicating that it contains one gramme of cocaine, whereas the actual weight was more or less than that amount.

The importation of these bottles in such conditions facilitates the smuggling of stupefacient drugs and the quantities of stupefacients entered in the books kept in pharmacies or in drug stores will not be in conformity with the real quantities imported and the importers will, by this way, be able to import more quantities of stupefacients than those allowed by the Department. In order to stop this, the Department asked the Custom House Administration to check the weight of the contents of these bottles before clearing them from customs. The Department also wrote to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking it to communicate with the Egyptian Legations to call the attention of the European Governments to this matter so that they may request the chemical factories to be more careful in weighing the substance exported by them, before bottling so that the weights of their contents may be in conformity with the quantities indicated on the labels.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, accordingly, sent to the Egyptian Legations and Consulates a circular letter No. 1 to this effect, while the Customs Administration has replied that it will follow the instructions of the Department as soon as it has received the sensitive balances required for this purpose. Replies were also received from certain countries informing that they are willing to do as requested.

During the year, the Department granted 366 licences for importation of stupefacient drugs and the following list shows the quantities of stupefacient drugs imported in the course of that year.

Smuggled Narcotic and Stupefacient Drugs :—

The Department has displayed special efforts to prevent the introduction of narcotic and stupefacient drugs into Egypt by smugglers, and has, therefore, directed its attention to those means by which certain persons, authorized to deal in these drugs, try to import such drugs into the Country as simple medicines. The Department has, for this reason, asked the Customs Administration to be very careful in examining the articles imported by the said persons, and as a result of the strict control exercised by the Customs, the latter succeeded in seizing large quantities of narcotics or stupefacients, sent to those persons, as simple medicines, by some factories in a foreign country, and the necessary measures were, therefore, ten to stop any such drugs in future.

Doctors, veterinaries, dentists, directors of private hospitals, Government Administrations and firms used to purchase without licence the stupefacient drugs required for their clinics or work, from the drug stores authorised to deal in stupefacients but the Decree-Law on Stupefacients, promulgated on March 21, 1925, stipulated in article 22 that the said categories should obtain permit-cards from this Department for the purchase of such drugs.

The following table shows the number of permit-cards granted to doctors, veterinaries, dentists, hospitals, government Administrations and factories during the year.

Doctors.	Veterinaries.	Dentists.	Directors of Hospitals.	Government Administrations.	Factories
394	3	205	8	2	5

The system which has hitherto been followed, was that the drawing from the Customs of any quantity of Potassium Chlorate not exceeding 50 kilos was of the concern of this Department while the drawing of any quantity more than 50 kilos was of the concern of the Public Security Department.

For the uniformity of work and in order to concentrate it in one centre this Department has agreed with the Public Security that the latter should grant the licences for clearing the said salt from customs and introducing it into the country, considering that it is of little use for medical purposes, while it is much used in differrent industries which are under the control of the Police and its use in such industries is not without danger as it is used in making bombs and explosives. The Department has however insisted on the right of being asked to give its opinion regarding the applications made by pharmacists and druggists to withdraw this salt from the customs as to whether the quantities applied for are required for their work or not.

It was also agreed that the Public Security should inform this Department of every quantity of Potassium Chlorate which the pharmacists and druggists are allowed to withdraw from the Customs in order that it (the Department) may be able to control the work of these establishments.

In execution of this agreement this Department ceased to issue licences for clearing the said salt and the Customs Administration was informed of this fact in order to modify article 72 of its law accordingly.

The Public Security also grants permits for clearing Extract of Absinthe and its powder after having consulted this Department regarding the demands for same made by pharmacists and druggists.

Article 11 of the Pharmacy and Poison Law of 1904 stipulates that " poisonous substances imported by persons who are not pharmacists or druggists authorised to deal in poisonous substances cannot be cleared from the Customs without a special licence issued by this Department."

The system which was followed in clearing such drugs was that the Department notifies the Custom House concerned to deliver the drugs imported to the persons concerned.

In order to put the above article into force the Department decided to grant special licences to the importers to this effect for presenting them to the custom house so that it may deliver to them the quantities mentioned in the licences. Copies of these licences will also be sent by the Department to the Custom house for checking with the original licence before allowing the clearing of the substances imported.

After the clearing of the imported drugs the original licences should be returned to the Department bearing the signature of the importer as a voucher that he has received the drugs imported and thus it will be certain that the drug imported has been delivered to the importer himself and not to any other person.

The licences are granted to doctors who import poisonous substances for their clinics and also to the proprietors of different factories for industrial purposes.

Two hundred and thirty nine licences of this kind were issued during this year.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF STUPEFACIENT DRUGS.

NOVOCAINE.		PANTOPON.		
Chlorhydrate.	Tablets.	Powder.	Ampoules.	Solution.
Grammes		Grammes		Grammes
2,992	9,720	1,250	71,144	10,000

NEOCAINE.	PSYCAINE.	PAPAVERINE.	
Powder.	Powder.	Powder.	Tablets.
Grammes	Grammes	Grammes	
15	250	250	800

CODRENINE.	CHLORODYNE.	EUCODAL.		
		Powder.	Tablets.	Ampoules.
Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.		
3,700	33,900	500	5,800	8,100

Glykeron.	Tablets Dover.	Tutocaine.
Grammes.		Grammes.
9,000	22,800	200

DIFFERENT KINDS OF AMPOULES.

Sedol.	Dentoine.	Scurocaine.	Winter.	Waite.	Modiscope.	Eutocaine.	Phrenix.
46,320	3,000	26,427	5,500	4,370	120	24	300

Soloid Nazo-pharyngeol	Nepenthe.	Eutocaine.	Elixir Kola.	Nicotine.
Tablets.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.
15,550	480	650	4,680	10

CANNABIS INDICA.

EXTRACT.			Damiana Tablets.
Fluid.	Dry.	Ether.	
Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Tablets.
2,795	370	50	2,150

Opium.

Brut.	Pieces.	Powder.	Extract.		Laudanum.
			Fluid.	Dry.	
Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Kilogs.
150	5,650	33,020	5,700	6,175	10

Codeine.

Chlor.	Bromiry.	Phosphate.	Pure.	Syrop.	Tablets.
Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Tablets.
10	50	1,975	3,383	3,000	300

Morphine.

Tartrate.	Pure.	Bromate.	Acetate.	Chlorhydrate.	Sulfate.	Tablets.	Ampoules.		
							0·01	0·02	0·015
Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.			
625	150	10	54	3,240	139	320	60·117	60·227	468

Heroine and Dionine.

Heroine.			Dionine.			Coca.
Chlorhydrate.	Ampoules.		Pure.	Ampoules.		Tablets E.S.
	0·01	0·02		0·01	0·02	
Grammes.			Grammes.			Tablets.
1,340	444	444	5,315	84	84	2,875

Cocaine.

Pure	Chlorhydrate.	Tablets.	Ampoules.				Coca.			
			0·01	0·02	0·03	0·05	Fluid Extract.	Mou.	Tincture.	Leaves.
Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.					Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Gram.
4	10,189	1,800	10,774	6,796	400	220	225,500	48,600	1,000	6,525

Pharmacies.

It was noticed that pharmacies in Egypt were frequently closed and that other pharmacies were opened without the Department or the Health Inspectorate being notified with the result that the registers kept in the Department and its branches did not contain the number and names of the pharmacies actually existing. In order to stop this irregularity, instructions were issued to Health Inspectors in Provinces and Governorates to inform the Ceneral Administration in January every year of the pharmacies existing within their respective circumscriptions so that their number may be checked with that entered in the Department's registers and thus the Inspectorate of Pharmacies will be aware of all

changes which took place regarding pharmacies during the year and of which the proprietors failed to notify the Department.

Warnings.

The procedure hitherto followed by the Inspectorate of Pharmacies in warning the proprietors of pharmacies who failed to comply with the Laws and Regulations in exercising their profession was to write to the Public Health Inspector in whose circumscription the pharmacy of the contravening proprietor existed requesting him to inform the pharmacist verbally of the irregularities found in his pharmacy and to warn him that in case of repetition legal proceedings would be taken against him.

But it was found that these verbal warnings evere insufficient and that the pharmacists did not pay much attention to them for they often repeated the irregularities for which they were warned. It was therefore decided that a written warning be sent direct to the cona travening pharmacists through the Sanitary Office concerned against a receipt. The Contentieux agreed to this procedure and approved the text of warning and the new procedure will be followed

Prescriptions made up by Moalidas (Mid-wives).

It was noticed that certain pharmacies dispensed prescriptions containing poisonous substances, drawn up by Moalidas. As article 5 of the Pharmacy Law, issued on the September 15, 1904, provides that Moalidas are on no account, allowed to give any prescriptions except those containing simple herbs, purgatives and Ergotine preparations, a circular letter was sent on October 7, 1925 to pharmacists drawing their attention to this fact.

Pharmacies for night service.

The Department has studied the question of opening a number of pharmacies all the night in Cairo to dispense the necessary medicines in cases of emergency. The owners of such pharmacies will be granted a monthly allowance from the Government. The Department submitted a proposal in this connection to the Ministry of the Interior, which approved it.

According to this proposal, Cairo was divided into ten densely populated zones and an agreement was made with the proprietor of a pharmacy in each zone to open his pharmacy for night service against a monthly allowance of L.E. 12 to be paid to him out of the receipts from betting. It was decided to open five pharmacies only as a trial in the following zones : Heliopolis, Daher Square, Ataba el Khadra, Choubra and Mohamed Ali Street.. Should this trial prove useful, an agreement will be made with the proprietors of five other pharmacies in the following zones : Zeitoun, Sayeda Zeinab Square, Fom el Khalig Square, Helouan and Shareh El Mashhad el Husseini.

The conditions of agreement with the proprietors of these pharmacies as well as the notice to be inserted in newspapers for the information of the public were prepared and passed to the Contentieux for opinion.

Medical practitioners' clinics in pharmacies.

During inspection in some Bandars, it appeared that certain medical practitionners used to open private clinics in public roads arranged as pharmacies, *i.e.* they contain cupboards, tables and balances ; such clinics do not differ from ordinary pharmacies except that their signboards bear the phrase " Medical clinic of Dr. ". In these clinics, doctors dispense medicines for their own patients and also prepare medicines according to prescriptions written by other doctors. It is clear that these doctors cannot stay in their pharmacies all the day long as they are obliged to leave them at different times to visit patients in their own houses and also for their private affairs. During the doctors' absence, these pharmacies are left in charge of servants who do not refrain from selling the drugs, known to them, to the public.

Although, under the existing Regulations, these practitioners may be prosecuted, yet it is at present impossible for the Department to exercise effective control over all the clinics in the various districts in Egypt. The Department will, therefore, carefully study this unsatisfactory state of affairs, in order to put an end to the transformation of doctor's clinics into unauthorised pharmacies.

During inspection it was also noticed that certain pharmacies are not well equipped with the essential drugs for dispensing the medical prescriptions. Their proprietors content themselves with storing some empty vessels and simple drugs, to deceive the public, and in dispensing the prescriptions they receive, use the drugs existing in their pharmacies without adding the other substances prescribed which they do not possess. The reason why those pharmacists dare to do this is due to the defect in the Pharmacy Law. It is true that these persons may be prosecuted when they are caught committing this contravention, but it is impossible in most cases to obtain sufficient proofs against them, especially if the medicine dispensed is not seized. In order to remedy this defect, an article has been inserted in the New Law prescribing that the drugs mentioned in the Pharmacopea used in Egypt, and some sera should always be stocked in every pharmacy.

Identification of the persons working in Pharmacies.

On inspection, the Inspector is at present unable to identify the persons working in the pharmacy unless he happens to know them personally and it is easy for a person, other than the pharmacist or the assistant pharmacist registered in the Department's books to present himself to the Inspector on the pretext that he is the real pharmacist or assistant pharmacist. In order to avoid such irregularities, which may happen at any time, it was suggested that the photo of the pharmacist and the assistant pharmacist should be affixed to his authorisation for the practice of the profession and kept in the pharmacy where he works. The Department is trying to adopt this procedure, if possible, and the required article has been drafted, for incorporation in the Law, and sent to the Contentieux for their opinion.

Special Registers for inspection.

The routine hitherto followed was that at each inspection of a pharmacy the Inspector put down his remarks and the weight of the remaining quantities of stupefacient drugs by filling in the columns of a printed form. This form was then filed in the dossier of the respetive pharmacy. But as it was noticed that these papers could not be regularly filed or kept and are exposed to loss, it was suggested that a special register should be used for each pharmacy containing the necessary particulars to be obtained by inspectors, such as the quantities of stupefacients received by the pharmacy, the names of the assistant pharmacists and students of pharmacy working at the pharmacy as well as the lists of stupefacient drugs sent by the pharmacy every 3 months. These particulars will serve to show the results of inspection. These registers contain blank pages as well. They serve for reference purposes as they contain all remarks of previous inspections. The Inspectors can, therefore, easily know all the previous proceedings taken against the pharmacy on inspection.

Inspectors.

There are now three Inspectors attached to the Pharmacy Section. They are charged with the inspection of pharmacies and drug stores which trade in stupefacient and poisonous substances. These Inspectors also check the lists submitted by pharmacies every 3 months and by drug stores every month.

The minute inspection of a pharmacy or a drug store requires from 2 to 3 hours to allow the Inspector time to see everything *i.e.* the medicines, herbs, effective substances and ointments etc. and peruse all the prescriptions dispensed especially those containing stupefacients. He also checks the prescription register to see whether the quantities mentioned therein correspond to those found in the pharmacy so as to ascertain that no stupefacient drugs were issued to doctors without permit cards, etc. Moreover, the inspection of pharmacies belonging to foreigners, could not take place except after the notification of the Consul as mentioned above so that he may send a delegate to be present during inspection. This causes such waste of time that the Inspector cannot inspect another pharmacy in the same day.

The number of pharmacies existing in Egypt is 435, of which 135 belong to foreigners, and the number is continually increasing at the rate of 12 per cent yearly ; and the number of drug stores dealing with stupefacient and poisonous substances is 223, The Department is, therefore, of opinion that the 3 Inspectors cannot inspect all these places in a satisfactory way, and also at the same time carry out other work in addition to their duties of inspection

such as : attending the Committee held every Sunday for destroying the parcels of stupefacients seized, investigating complaints received aginst pharmacists and examining certain drugs at the Customs and other useful work. For these reasons a fourth Inspector should be appointed so that the work may be performed in a satisfactory way and the pharmacists work may be efficiently controlled.

Inspection.

Inspection was always made in the morning between 9 and 12 a.m., very rarely at other times. This led the proprietors and the managers of the pharmacies to believe that the inspection would not be made in the after noon or in the evening before 8 p.m. In this belief, some of them (managers and proprietors) neglected the attendance at the pharmacies in the afternoon leaving the management to the assistant pharmacist.

As the carrying out of the inspection in the morning only encourages the managers of pharmacies to absent themselves from their pharmacies in the after noons and evening times, it was found advisable to detail the Inspectors to perform some inspections in the afternoons at various times between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Accordingly a lot of procès-verbeaux have been drawn up against the managers of pharmacies for being absent in these times and leaving the poisons cupboards open. The Department hopes that by making inspections at different times in the morning and the afternoon the pharmacists will attend their pharmacies regularly during the hours fixed by Law.

There are three Moawens (*Agents Hors Cadre*) who work as detectives to search for persons dealing illegally in poisonous or stupefacient substances and report such persons to the Police for taking the legal action against them. They are also delegated to purchase, according to prescriptions, medicines from pharmacies where they do not find an authorised pharmacist.

Having noticed that these Moawens met with difficulties in some cases necessitating the help of the Police, the Department has furnished each of them with a certificate of identity to be shown to the Police when necessary.

Those Moawens, in addition to the work of controlling the places which engage in illegal traffic in poisonous substances, are also charged to control the exterior of small pharmacies, to see whether or not they observe article 40 of the Pharmacy Law of 1904 as regards writing the name of the manager etc. on the front of the pharmacy in Arabic and in a European Language. They also have to obtain confidential information as to whether the managers of the pharmacies are qualified pharmacists or not.

It is advisable that these Moawens should be recruited from those holding the Secondary Education Certificate Part I, and appointed to permanent posts, in view of the importance of their work and its connection with the Courts, Police and Parquets and because it is necessary that such employees should be honest, upright and well educated in order that their chiefs may have no doubt in case they prosecute any person as a consequence of their reports.

As the three present Moawens are not sufficient to carry out the work in connection with the control of the simple drug stores and *Manzul* sellers etc. spread throughout Egypt, the Department is of opinion that their number should be increased to five especially as they spend a third of their time during the year in giving evidence before courts.

The following is a table showing the number of pharmacies opened and those closed during the year 1925 as well as the number of inspections made and their results etc., and another table showing the procès-verbaux of contraventions and délits drawn up by the Inspectorate of Pharmacies during the year, against persons who contravened the regulations in force and the Law of Stupefacients issued on March 21, 1925. The table of H.E. the Cairo Police Commandant showing the results of work done by the Cairo Police during the 6 months before and after the issue of the Stupefacients Law is also inserted hereafter :

Clerical work.

The clerical work of the Inspectorate of Pharmacies has greatly increased this year in consequence of the issue of the Decree-Law regulating the trade in Narcotic Drugs and their use which laid down the following new procedure :—

(1) *Permit Cards.*—Before the issue of the above Decree-Law, medical practitioners and directors of hospitals could obtain stupefacient drugs without permits, but since the enforcement of the said Law they cannot do so except against permit cards to be obtained from the Department of Public Health for this purpose.

Two thousand permit-cards of this kind were issued during the last 8 months of the year 1925.

(2) *Changing of permits for dealing in Stupefacients and Opium.*—As a consequence of the issue of this Law all permits given for dealing in Stupefacients and Opium were cancelled and those for dealing in poisonous substances were modified in order to include substances which according to the new Law have been considered as stupefacients and new permits were given instead.

Among the permits cancelled were those for dealing in opium and permits for cultivation of poppy only were issued.

(3) *The numerous number of stupefacients.*—The number of stupefacients, before the issue of the new Law, was few but according to that Law many other substances have been considered as stupefacients and the number of licences for their importation and for withdrawing them from Customs have therefore much increased.

(4) *Lists showing receipt and issue of stupefacients.*—The new Stupefacient Law stipulates that the Department should send lists to pharmacists and druggists in which the latter have to record the amounts of stupefacients received and those issued. The pharmacies, 435 in number, have to fill these lists and return them to the Department once every 3 months while the drug stores have to return them once every month.

(5) *Information regarding permits.*—As a result of the issue of this Law the Department received and is still receiving many letters asking for information regarding the execution of the dispositions of that Law . This caused an increase in the clerical work, a part of which was due to taking the opinion of the Contentieux on many questions, the institution of délit cases against law breakers, letters of warning sent to the proprietors of pharmacies and drug-stores guilty of slight negligence noticed by the Department's Inpsectors on their inspection of these establishments.

It must also be added that the number of parcels containing stupefacient drugs seized by the parquets and the police authorities has greatly increased and the clerical work in connection with their confiscation as well as the notifications sent to the concerned authorities, has accordingly augmented.

The fact that the number of inward letters amounted to 11,682 and that of the outward reached 8,908 is a striking proof of the increase of the clerical work.

NUMBER OF PHARMACIES EXISTING IN EGYPT AT THE END OF 1925, NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE THEREON, NUMBER OF PHARMACISTS AND ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

PHARMACIES.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Provinces.			Total.		
Number of pharmacies at the end of the year 1924 :												
Qualified proprietors...	103			44			90			237		
Unqualified proprietors	72			47			72			191		
	175			91			162			428		
Number of Pharmacies opened during the year 1925 :	TOTAL	LOCAL	FOR.	TOTAL	LOCAL	FOR.	TOTAL	LOCAL	FOR.	TOTAL	LOCAL	FOR.
Qualified proprietors...	10	8	+ 2	4	2	+ 2	8	7	+ 1	22	17	+ 5
Unqualified proprietors	14	11	+ 3	2	1	+ 1	13	10	+ 3	29	22	+ 7
	24	19	5	6	3	3	21	17	4	51	39	12
Number of Pharmacies closed during the year 1925 :												
Qualified proprietors...	12			—			13			25		
Unqualified proprietors	8			4			7			19		
	20			4			20			44		
Number of Pharmacies existing at the end of the year 1925 :												
Qualified proprietors...	101	77	+24	48	29	+19	85	70	+15	234	176	+58
Unqualified proprietors	78	52	+26	45	24	+21	78	59	+19	201	135	+66
	179	129	50	93	53	40	163	129	34	435	311	124
Number of inspections made on pharmacies during the year 1925	633			—			—			—		
Number of pharmacies inspected once	266 × 1 = 266			—			—			—		
Number of pharmacies inspected twice	140 × 2 = 280			—			—			—		
Number of pharmacies inspected thrice	29 × 3 = 87			—			—			—		
TOTAL	435		633	—			—			—		
Number of inspections found satisfactory... ...	526			—			—			—		
Number of inspections found unsatisfactory ...	107			—			—			—		
Number of warnings sent to proprietors of pharmacies to draw their attention to cleansing their pharmacies and to put them in order and for other irregularities :												
Qualif. proprietors	26			10			19			55		
Unqualif. proprietors...	19			5			7			31		
	45			15			26			86		
Number of pharmacists authorised till 1924 ...	922			—			—			—		
Number of pharmacists authorised during 1925.	40			—			—			—		
TOTAL	962			—			—			—		
Number of assistant pharmacists authorised till 1924	338			—			—			—		
Number of assistant pharmacists authorised during 1925	17			—			—			—		
TOTAL	355			—			—			—		

RETURN SHOWING RESULTS OF 6 MONTHS WORK *before* PROMULGATION OF NEW LAW ON NARCOTICS I.E. 20 APRIL 1925 WHEN OFFENCE WAS A SIMPLE CONTRAVENTION.

	NON CONVICTION.			SENTENCE OF FINE.					SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.			IMPRISONEMNT AND FINE.	TOTAL P.Vs.
Before.	filed.	pending.	acquittal.	10 P.T.	20 P.T.	25 P.T.	50 P.T.	100 P.T.	3 days.	5 days.	7 days.	7 days and 100 P.T.	847
	41	3	59	1	1	3	11	42	1	90	374	221	

COMPARED WITH 6 MONTHS WORK *after* PROMULGATION OF NEW LAW.

	NON CONVICTION.			SENTENCE FINE.			SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.									SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.								LASHES.	TOTAL P.Vs.	REMARKS.
After.	filed.	pending.	acquittal.	100 P.T., to 300 P.T.	L.E. 10.	L.E. 15 to L.E. 30.	10 to 25 days.	1 month.	46 days to 2 months	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	8 months.	10 months.	1 Year.	1 month and L.E. 1.	6 months and L.E. 1.	6 months and L.E. 2.	6 months and L.E. 20	1 Year and L.E. 1.	1 Year and L.E. 5.	1 Year and L.E. 50.	1 Year and L.E. 100.	12 lashes.		All P.Vs. are from trafficing in narcotics and not from mere possession.
	2	773	114	13	58	3	11	1,098	865	290	220	24	117	15	5	16	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3,637	

QUANTITIES IN GRAMMES AND KILO GRAMMES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN CAIRO DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING PROMULGATION OF NEW LAW.

COCAINE.		HEROIN.		OPIUM.		HASHEESH.		MANZUL.		OTHER NARCOTICS.		TOTAL P.Vs. DURING 12 MONTHS.
Grammes.	Kilogs.	Grammes.	Kilogs.	Grammes.	Kilogs.	Grammes.	Kilogs.	Grammes.	Kilogs.	Grammes.	Kilogs.	
730	6	960	8	90	160	309	113	900	164	53	—	5,569

	RETAIL PRICES IN CAIRO.		WHOLE SALE IMPORT PRICE TO DAY.	
	COCAINE.	HEROIN.	COCAINE.	HEROIN.
April 1925	L.E. 75 per kilo or 7½ P.T. per gramme.	L.E. 120 per kilo or 12 P.T. per gramme.	L.E. 80 per kilo.	L.E. 120 per kilo.
January 1926	L.E. 160 per kilo or 16 P.T. per gramme.	L.E. 250 per kilo or 25 P.T. per gramme.		
May 1926	L.E. 200 per kilo or 20 P.T. per gramme.	L.E. 320 per kilo or 32 P.T. per gramme.		

THE INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES HAS IN 1925 DRAWN UP 265 PROCES VERBAUX IN APPLICATION OF THE PHARMACY AND DEALING IN POISONS LAW ISSUED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1904, AND OF THE ASST. PHARMACISTS LAW ISSUED IN 1911. THE DETAILS OF THESE PROCES VERBAUX ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

	Number of cases of contravention drawn up.				Total.	Number of judgments pronounced in these cases.				Number of judgment of acquittal issued in these cases.				Number of cases filed.				Number of cases pending.			
	Cairo.		Provinces.			Cairo.		Provinces.		Cairo.		Provinces.		Cairo.		Provinces.		Cairo.		Provinces.	
	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.	Loc. No.	For. No.
Against qualified Pharmacists proprietors of pharmacies for having contravened the law	24	2	26	9	61	4	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	18	1	21	9
Against qualified Pharmacists Managers of pharmacies for having contravened the law...	10	1	23	6	40	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	22	6
Against Asst. Pharmacists for having contravened the law	2	1	2	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Against Apprentices Asst. pharmacits for having contravened the law ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Against Proprietors of pharmacies, unqualified persons for having contravened the law...	4	3	8	4	19	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	4
Against other persons practising pharmacy without authorisation	12	1	25	3	41	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	1	19	2
Against persons authorised to deal in poisons for having contravened the law	4	3	10	9	26	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	9	9
Against persons who deal illegally in poisons without authorisation ...	12	1	31	1	45	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	26	1
Against persons who, before publishing the law dated 21st. March 1925, dealt illegally in narcotics...	21	2	3	—	26	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
TOTAL	90	14	129	32	265	20	1	19	1	2	1	5	—	11	1	1	—	57	11	104	31

REMARKS :—

(1) 4 of the above mentioned 265 proces verbaux, have been drawn against 4 medical practitioners for having contravened the Law of pharmacy, and dealing in poisons, issued in 1904.

(2) 37 cases of those pending since previous years have been settled during the year 1925.

(3) The Inspectorate has in 1925 requested the raising of 51 cases of délits against persons who contravened the Law issued on March 21st 1925. Three of these délits have been settled. One has been sentenced to a fine of P.T. 1,000 and the other two have been filed.

THE FOLLOWING SHOW THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF MEDICINES ETC. RECEIVED FOR ANALYSIS DURING 1925 :—

	No.
1. Samples of salts received from Customs (Sodium Sulphate and Magnesium Sulphate) of which :— 263 Samples were found fit for use and 30 samples found unfit for use.	293
2. Samples of drugs and Specialities etc. suspected to be impure or to contain narcotic or poisonous substances of which :— 36 Samples were found genuine, 7 „ „ „ impure, 25 „ gave negative results and 5 „ „ positive results.	73
3. Samples of different articles (Manzul, narcotic or poisonous drugs) seized by Parquets, Police, Customs and Coast Guards Administration for examination to discover their nature. The results were as follows :— 71 Samples negative and 192 Samples positive.	263
4. Narcotic or poisonous drugs bought by the Inspectorate from certain establishments where illegal traffic is carried on.	35
5. Samples of specialities prepared without permit.	8
6. Samples and articles seized consumed in analysis and found insufficieni for etablishing the required result ; consequently other quantities were applied for and other samples returned as the Inspectorate is not concerned in dealing with them.	19
	691

The articles seized by the Parquets or Police were usually received by the Inspectorate, then sent by the latter to the Laboratories, which on analysis, notify the result to the Inspectorate for transmission to the concerned authority.

The Inspectorate noticing that such procedure causes loss of time and increase of work, came to an agreement with the Parquets and Police Authorities to the effect that such samples should be sent direct to the laboratories which will directly communicate the result of the analysis to the concerned authority without the intermediary of the Inspectorate. This agreement has been put into force as from November 29, 1925.

THE STUPEFACIENT AND POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.

PERMITS.

The following table shows the number of permits for dealing in the stupefacient and poisonous substances in 1925, in comparison with 1924.

	CAIRO.	ALEXANDRIA.	PROVINCES.	TOTAL.
Number of permits at the end of 1924	79	50	24	153
Cncelled in 1925	5	5	—	10
Remaining	74	45	24	143
Authorised in 1925	37	35	8	80
Total number of permits in 1925	111	80	32	223

	Stupefacient substances.			Poisonous Substances.						Total.		
				Table I.			Table II.					
	Number of permits.	Local.	Foreigner.	Num. of per.	Local.	For.	Num. of per.	Local.	For.	Number of per.	Local.	Foreigner.
Cairo	34	13	21	49	20	29	28	14	14	111	47	64
Alexandria	21	8	13	44	16	28	15	7	8	80	31	49
Provinces	6	2	4	14	8	6	12	6	6	32	16	16
TOTAL	61	23	38	107	44	63	55	27	28	223	94	129

22 permits were renewed in 1925 as a result of the isuue of the Stupefacient Law in March 21, 1925 (4 permits to local subjects and 18 to foreigners).

Remarks on the permits.

(1) Permits for dealing in stupefacient drugs were only given to the proprietors of drug stores and commission agents.

(2) The present permits for dealing in stupefacient drugs have been cancelled and replaced by new ones according to the new Law.

(3) The stupefacients, which were permitted as poisons, have been omitted from the permits of the poisonous substances (schedule I).

Opium.

As a consequence of the issue of the Stupefacient Decree Law dated March 21, 1925 the authorisations given for buying opium cultivated in Egypt for export have been cancelled according to article 40 of the said Decree.

The Department received many applications from various persons asking for new authorisations instead of their old ones, and from others wishing to deal in this substance The Department gave only 27 authorisations and refused to give any more as it was noticed that some dealers do not export opium, but take advantage of the permits to deal in it locally.

As no provision was made in the Stupefacient Decree-Law regarding the cultivators of poppy and as it was desired to determine the quantity of opium produced, the Department has agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture to grant the cultivators permits which give them the right to posses, to store, to transport and to sell the opium produced from their land to the persons authorised to buy it for exportation.

The following table shows the number of permits given to the cultivators.

Assiut.	Girga.	Kena.	Total.
2	5	36	43

As the present restrictions are not at all sufficient for controlling the dealers of opium and preventing them from engaging in illegal traffic by trying to distribute it locally for consumption and as there is no special enactment for the cultivators of poppy and limiting the area to be cultivated, the Department has suggested the following two alternatives to the Ministry of Agriculture :

(1) The total prevention of the cultivation of poppies in Egypt as in the year 1918.

(2) Monopolising the produce of opium and exporting it by the Ministry of Agriculture for the account of the cultivators.

The Department has based its proposals upon its experience that no effective control of this substance can be exercised unless one of these alternatives is adopted.

It is satisfactory to mention that the consultative committee of the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to the first alternative and it is hoped that this will meet with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture which will take the necessary steps for submitting it to the Council of Ministers in order to issue a Law preventing such cultivation during the fiscal year 1926–1927.

Owing to the approach of the opium poppy season of this year which begins on March 15, 1926, it was decided to appoint a committee composed of the Chief Inspector of Upper Egypt, Ministry of Agriculture, as its delegate and the acting Director, Inspectorate of Pharmacies as a delegate of the Department of Public Health, to discuss the question of controlling the produce of opium of this year in order to find a practical means of preventing its consumption locally.

Poisonous Plants.

In the year 1925 the Department granted 2 authorisations only for purchasing henbane locally for export and one authorisation for purchasing poisonous plants, *i.e.* coloquinth and datura.

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

Name of plants.	Number of persons up to end of December 1924.	Number of persons up to end of December 1925.
Henbane for exportation	38	40
Coloquinth for exportation	16	16
Datura for exportation	14	14
Belladonna for exportation	2	2
Cigué	2	2
Henbane, coloquinth and Datura	11	12

The quantity of henbane exported this year was about 89,058 kilogrammes and that of coloquinth about 1,000 kilogrammes.

Egyptian Medicinal Specialities.

The Department received many applications from qualified pharmacists asking for permits to prepare specialities for sale to the public.

After careful examination of these applications, the Department permitted 27 qualified pharmacists only to prepare and sell the following specialities.

Syrup.	Purge.	Eyedrops.	Tablets.	Ointment.
13	3	8	2	1

The Department has laid down the principle that no permits will be given in future to any person for preparing and selling eye powders, as they are useless for diseases, except in very rare cases when they contain calomel which is also rare. Most of the different kinds of eye powders exposed for sale to the public contain minute crystalline particles, which may cause ulceration of the cornea, especially as the public use it indiscriminately for all kinds of eye disease, regardless even of the quantity used for treatment.

The Department authorised four qualified pharmacists to exhibit their registered specialities at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1926.

Student Pharmacists.

The following table shows the number of student pharmacists graduated from the School of Pharmacy as well as the students of foreign colleges who were allowed to pass the statutory period of training in the pharmacies *i.e.* six months.

Students of Kasr El Aini.	Students of foreign colleges.
24	12

Apprentice Assistant Pharmacists under training.

The number of apprentice assistant pharmacists who registered their names as such during this year was five only and this is due to the Ministerial Order No. 2337 of 9–7–1922 modifying article 1 of the Regulations relating to the Course of Study and the Examination held for obtaining the Certificate of Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist annexed to Law No. 20 of 1911 which laid down that he who wishes to be trained as an apprentice assistant pharmacist should at least be in possession of the Secondary Certificate part I. Moreover, the Ministry of Education has submitted a note to the Cuncil of Ministers on August 8, 1925 requesting the prevention of any applicant wishing to obtain a Certificate of Assistant Pharmacist, from registering his name as such at both the School of Medicine and the Department of Public Health.

It was suggested that this rule should take effect directly after the approval of this note by the Council of Ministers and that the course of training of the Assistant Pharmacists should be cancelled as from the year 1931–1932. This note was approved by the Council of Ministers on August 19, 1925.

The following table shows the number of apprentices registered this year, and those struck off for different reasons, some for contravening the Regulations relating to the Course of Study and the Examination for the Certificate of Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist, as they passed more than five years without succeeding in the examination for admittance to the School of Assistant Pharmacists or for passing more than 2 years without serving their training in pharmacies ; Some others died or gave up this profession.

The table shows also the apprentices who succeeded in the final examination for assistant pharmacists and those under training in pharmacies up to December 1925 :—

Number of applicants registered in the year 1925	5
„ „ struck off for passing more than 2 years without training	7
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ the Statutory period of 5 years without succeeding in the examination for admittance to the School of Asst. Phsts.	11
Number of applicants struck off for giving up their training	1
„ „ succeeding in the final examination of Asisistant Phrmacists ... ... } June examination	25
} October examination ...	9
Number of applicants serving their training up to the end of December 1925.	108

Health Office Pharmacies.

The number of Health Office Pharmacies up to the end of December 1925, was were 73 of which 39 were large and 34 were small.

The Department has laid down a principle that in case of a person opening a pharmacy at the town where a Government pharmacy exists, the pharmacy of the Government should be transferred to another place where there are no pharmacies at all, moreover the Department decided that all its pharmacies should be large in order to satisfy the necessities of the public.

In the budget of the year 1925–1926 provision was made for opening six pharmacies in the head-quarters of the following six 2nd Sections of Districts which were divided into two Sections from the health point of view :—

Ashmûn Section II	Shatanûf.
Bîba Section II	El Shantûr.
Beni-Mazar Section II	Mattaï.
Abu Tîg Section II	Sidfa.
El Balîana Section II...	El Khiam
Kûs Section II	Nagâda.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

During the year 1925 the Central Medical Commission issued 11,230 medical certificates, an increase of 1,465 compared with the figures for 1924. This increase is due, on the one hand, to the cancelling of the restrictions regarding appointments imposed by Finance Circular No. 1—1925 and, on the other hand, to charging the Central Medical Commission with the examination of new categories such as students of the Survey School, the Constables' Section and candidates for the posts of teachers (vision) for El Azhar University and the Religious Institutes.

Out of the total of 11,230, 3,710 employees were examined for sick leave of which number 272 applications or 7·3 per cent were not granted. The number of applicants for retirement from the service on grounds of physical unfitness was 2,134. Of these, 176 or 8·2 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 or proceeding on missions abroad was 4,605. Of these 2,870 were pensionable or temporary candidates 519 candidates for missions abroad and the remainder (1,216) were hors cadre candidates.

Out of the number of pensionable and temporary candidates, 139 or 4·8 per cent failed; 1,177 or 41 per cent were rejected at the 1st and 2nd sessions or in the 1st session only and of the candidates for missions abroad 218 or 42 per cent were found unfit (*see* Table No. 6).

Out of the total of 4,605, 28·5 per cent failed in vision; 9·3 per cent were rejected or found unfit on account of defects in the urinary system and 9 per cent in the blood circulatory system.

The number of medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during the last five years was as follows :—

1921	11,165
1922	11,190
1923	10,893
1924	9,765
1925	11,230

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

13,611 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial Medical Boards during 1925, an increase of 1,161 certificates as compared with those of 1924 (*see* Table No. 3).

NIZAMI GHAFFIRS.

The number of Nizami Ghaffirs who were examined by the Medical Officers of Markazes, on admission to service and for extension of their voluntary period of service, was as follows :—

Object.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
For admission to service	11,016	6,731	17,747
For extension of service...	143	15	158
TOTAL	11,159	6,746	17,905

TABLE I.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL COMMISSION OF CAIRO, DURING THE YEAR 1925.

MONTHS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION. NUMBER OF CASES. For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave. Granted.	For Sick Leave. Refused.	For Invaliding from Service. Unfit.	For Invaliding from Service. Fit.	For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE. DISEASES OF Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.
January ...	355	219	27	161	13	6	32	813	92	33	—	33	—	—	2	160
February ...	317	211	12	137	12	9	58	756	78	20	1	32	—	—	2	133
March... ...	277	270	9	130	7	12	62	767	73	26	—	29	—	—	—	128
April	279	192	16	107	16	5	45	660	79	44	1	20	—	—	1	145
May	313	269	29	166	18	21	19	835	111	39	1	19	—	—	5	175
June	350	307	23	202	17	9	41	949	104	23	—	19	—	—	4	150
July	339	248	15	155	11	7	37	812	91	24	—	12	—	—	12	139
August ...	579	335	23	161	13	10	28	1,149	189	49	1	53	—	—	3	295
September ...	744	349	16	153	13	5	120	1,400	223	61	—	116	—	—	15	415
October ...	433	364	36	196	11	12	127	1,179	108	49	1	52	—	—	3	213
November ...	320	375	35	173	25	25	43	996	76	35	1	18	—	—	10	140
December ...	299	299	31	217	20	13	35	914	89	27	—	12	—	—	4	132
TOTAL ...	4,605	3,438	272	1,958	176	134	647	11,230	1,313	430	6	415	—	—	61	2,225

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SICK LEAVE AND INVALIDING CARRIED OUT BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION DURING 1925.

MONTHS.	SICK LEAVES. GRANTED. Vide Certificate approved.	By C.M.C.	REFUSED. Vide Certificate.	By C.M.C.	TOTAL.	INVALIDING. VIDE CERTIFICATE. Approved.	Disapproved.	BY CENTRAL MED. COM. Unfit.	Fit for Duty.	TOTAL.
January	136	83	6	21	246	127	—	34	13	174
February	124	87	4	8	223	116	3	21	9	149
March	158	112	5	4	279	97	—	33	7	137
April	118	74	1	15	208	85	—	22	16	123
May...	156	113	13	16	298	128	—	38	18	184
June	185	122	12	11	330	153	1	49	16	219
July...	133	115	9	6	263	118	—	37	11	166
August	190	145	2	21	358	126	—	35	13	174
September	205	144	2	14	365	125	—	28	13	166
October	215	149	10	26	400	165	—	31	11	207
November	233	142	2	33	410	133	—	40	25	198
December	198	101	—	31	330	184	—	33	20	237
TOTAL	2,051	1,387	66	206	3,710	1,557	4	401	172	2,134

TABLE III.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS, DURING THE YEAR 1925.

COMMISSIONS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION. — NUMBER OF CASES.								CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE. — 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.	Infit.	Fit for Duty.											
Central Medical Com. ...	4,605	3,438	272	1,958	176	134	647	11,230	1,313	430	6	415	—	—	61	2,225
Alexandria	1,109	977	80	163	107	158	17	2,611	257	78	48	—	—	—	55	438
Suez	99	36	6	16	19	14	4	194	32	4	—	—	—	—	6	42
Port Said	250	94	11	53	20	98	4	530	71	27	2	3	—	—	7	110
Damietta	92	47	—	1	4	6	1	151	26	9	1	1	—	—	1	38
Beheira	462	370	25	167	80	25	11	1,140	165	48	—	—	—	—	9	222
Gharbiya	379	677	36	248	68	70	24	1,502	102	8	1	7	—	—	12	130
Minûfiya	166	297	20	106	82	13	38	722	50	19	1	3	—	—	—	73
Daqahliya	295	423	13	179	66	6	29	1,011	80	12	—	5	—	—	1	98
Sharqiya	354	280	21	177	73	5	21	931	102	56	—	3	—	—	9	170
Qalyûbiya	135	184	17	81	42	9	14	482	32	9	—	5	—	1	—	47
Gîza	250	279	2	58	33	9	10	641	51	5	—	2	—	—	1	59
Faiyûm	181	235	17	36	12	12	2	495	53	37	—	2	—	3	8	103
Beni Suef	184	205	5	36	37	17	8	492	53	10	—	13	—	—	—	76
Minya	246	237	13	78	86	6	10	676	82	4	—	2	—	—	—	88
Asyût	205	354	24	55	58	8	46	750	52	3	—	8	—	—	1	64
Girga	155	235	5	25	29	3	63	515	45	—	—	5	—	—	2	52
Qena	249	212	4	25	17	13	79	599	70	12	—	—	—	—	4	86
Aswân	47	47	2	26	15	11	21	169	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
TOTAL	9,463	8,627	573	3,488	1,024	617	1,049	24,841	2,647	771	60	475	—	4	177	4,134

TABLE IV.—ANNUAL RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION AND THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS, DURING THE YEAR 1925.

MONTHS.	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.											
January ...	650	584	48	282	61	60	71	1,759	181	51	4	34	—	—	11	281
February ...	768	539	31	240	69	38	78	1,763	187	45	3	37	—	—	10	282
March	668	588	34	222	55	47	97	1,708	154	48	4	39	—	—	15	260
April	502	526	38	194	53	43	71	1,427	140	54	2	24	—	—	9	229
May	682	721	63	306	83	102	66	2,029	200	70	5	23	—	—	17	315
June	629	695	54	348	93	55	67	1,941	168	48	7	24	—	—	12	259
July	573	660	38	268	85	51	67	1,742	154	48	—	12	—	—	18	232
August ...	1,229	825	51	283	103	52	47	2,590	394	120	6	61	—	—	16	597
September ...	1,270	907	39	284	98	28	150	2,776	362	94	5	122	—	—	31	614
October ...	858	884	55	347	102	31	158	2,435	234	78	5	57	—	3	7	384
November ...	947	913	66	315	112	46	66	2,464	254	74	7	28	—	—	18	381
December ...	687	785	59	400	101	61	111	2,207	219	41	12	14	—	1	13	300
TOTAL ...	9,463	8,627	573	3,488	1024	617	1049	24,841	2,647	771	60	475	—	4	177	4,134

TABLE V.—NIZAMI GHAFFIRS EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1925 BY DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

MONTHS.	For Admission to Service.			For Extension of Voluntary Service.		
	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
January...	738	459	1,197	1	1	2
February	713	404	1,117	1	—	1
March	1,066	709	1,775	—	2	2
April	966	556	1,522	4	—	4
May	1,050	650	1,700	1	1	2
June	864	543	1,407	6	2	8
July	772	440	1,212	2	—	2
August	1,044	678	1,722	—	—	—
September	926	466	1,392	3	2	5
October	746	466	1,212	122	3	125
November	983	675	1,658	3	1	4
December	1,148	685	1,833	—	3	3
TOTAL	11,016	6,731	17,747	143	15	158

TABLE VI.—LIST OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY C.M.C. ON CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO GOVT. SERVICE (PERM. AND TEMP.) AND CANDIDATES GOING ON MISSION, DURING 1925.

PERM. AND TEMP. OFFICIALS.				CANDIDATES GOING ON MISSION.		
Total.	Fit.	Unfit.	Rejected in 1st and 2nd sessions or in 1st session only.	Total.	Fit.	Unfit.
2,870	1,554	139	1,177	519	301	218

Percentage of candidates found definitely unfit 4·8%
Percentage of candidates rejected in both 1st and 2nd sessions or in 1st session only. } 41· %

Percentage of Failures 42%.

CENTRAL STORES.

The work in the Central Stores has greatly increased in comparison with recent years owing to the out-patients treatment being made free of charge from October 1, 1925. The growing number of patients compelled the Department to obtain an extra credit of L.E. 20,000 for the purchase of drugs and surgical instruments to meet the extra demands.

In 1924 the out-patients visits were 548,204 but this number increased to 831,173 in 1925.

As a consequence of the increase of the branches of the Department which are furnished with the necessary supplies by the Central Stores, the work of the said Stores has greatly increased as may be proved from the following figures :—

The New Units.

The lunacy Division, consisting of two lunatic Asylums at Abbassia and Khanka was transferred to the Department of Public Health from April 1, 1925.

The following new Units were established during the financial year 1925–1926 :—

A new building for the General Hospital at Damietta.

A new General Hospital at Maghagha.

Two Travelling Ophthalmic Hospitals Nos. 4 and 5.

Six Ankylostoma Hospitals at Dissouk, Hehya, Beni Suef, Fayoum, Naga-Hammadi, and Damietta (Annex).

Two Fever Hospitals at Mansoura and Kena.

Three Laboratories at Assiut, Luxor and Alexandria.

One Children Dispensary at Assiut.

Three branches for treatment of children in the General Hospitals at Alexandria, Benha and Assiut.

One Midwifery school at Beni Suef.

Two out- patients clinics for venereal diseases at Cairo and Port-Said.

Two out-patients clinics for general diseases at Tala and El Fashn (belonging to the Provincial Councils of Menufia and Minia).

Two Ophthalmic Clinics at Menouf and Ashmoun.

Seven Health Offices at Minia Bandar, El Shantour, Matai, Sedfa, El Khiam, Nakada and Shatanouf.

Extra Work due to the Increase of Units.

	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase.
Receipt Vouchers...	11,946	13,052	1,106
Issue Vouchers	35,430	39,987	4,557
Correspondence despatched	43,734	65,954	22,220
Correspondence received	34,600	41,743	7,143
Postal parcels received	1,960	2,709	749
Postal Parcels sent	8,338	10,189	1,851
Local Orders...	1,196	1,715	519
Foreign Orders	192	329	137
Contracts	260	223	—

In 1926 the manufacture of new articles at the Department's Workshops was discontinued and the work restricted to repairs, with the exception of some new articles which cannot be made locally or are urgently required. Consequently a number of labourers, in proportion to the work cancelled, was dispensed with.

The following table shows the increase of repairs :—

		1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase.
Instruments Workshops	Repairs	17,355	23,465	6,110
	New Work	204,000	26,000	(Lead Discs).
Other Workshops... ...	Repairs	27,999	31,255	3,256
	New Work	21,521	3,456	—

General Budget.

The total amount of credits granted in 1925–1926 for purchases and the equipment of new branches was L.E. 152,722. The expenditure was L.E. 135,679 out of which the sum of L.E. 177 was transferred to 1926–1927 budget. An economy amounting to L.E. 16,866 resulted from exercising strict control over purchases and issues, and sale of stores to other Government Administrations and Provincial Councils etc.

Stores Buildings.

Owing to the expansion of work the Stores Buildings became inadequate to accommodate the increased quantities of articles and in spite of the fact that two additional stores are leased, a third one will be required for storing drugs. The Department is now searching for a large piece of land on which up-to-date buildings may be erected for storing the different kinds of articles.

LUNACY DIVISION.

PART I.—REPORT OF THE LUNACY DIVISION.

The two Asylums which should hold about 2,000 have had to accommodate a daily average of 2,641 and have treated 4,024 cases during the year. The excessive admission rate of noisy acute cases in proportion to the accommodation naturally entails much complicated work to the staff and discomfort to the patients themselves and is a distinct deterrent to efficient treatment. I am unaware of any other asylums which admit more direct admissions in proportion to their accommodation. Vacancies have to be made by discharging uncured cases many of whom quickly return and the "recovered" cases sent out have had no time to stabilise their mental condition before they are thrust once again into the stress of life.

The figures given of admissions in no way represent the actual amount of insanity in the country; some 412 have been seen in the Local General Hospitals, who were not sent to the Asylums for various reasons. A certain amount of insanity is also medically treated privately and more again are treated by quacks. A distinct hardship is the long distances, many patients have to travel to one or other of the two Asylums which are both close to Cairo and many lunatics are kept in their villages and homes with either inappropriate or no treatment rather than that they should be sent so far away from their homes.

I would like to repeat what has been frequently advised before in these reports that new Asylums should be built in Alexandria and Asyût or Minya as well as a separate criminal asylum. In reference to the last there are already nearly 600 lunatics in Abbasîya accused of various crimes and these have to be more or less mixed up with ordinary cases, many of whom are youthful and are most liable to be contaminated with criminal tendencies.

There is at the present moment a great desire for free education in Egypt but I fear it is not realised that the policy of allowing the less acutely insane and mental defectives to be at large to propagate children more mentally defective than themselves is a very serious thing and tantamount to allowing an infectious disease to run riot. In the one case an uneducated person is doing at least no harm to the State whereas in the other he is doing a very grave one and the results one day at any rate will have to be taken into very serious consideration as it is a decided factor in the degeneration of a race and the longer it is delayed the more costly it will become.

In a comparison with the London County Councils (Report 1924) of their nine asylums accommodating roughly 20,000 insane to Egypt's two holding 2,600, it is noticed that the former only admit about twice as many as Egypt which means that Egypt admits 4 times as many to the accommodation provided. There are also separate provisions in England for mental defectives and criminals.

Mortality.—The reduction in total deaths is accounted for by their being 20 less odd deaths from Pellagra, the other figures remaining much the same.

Buildings.—A serious effort has been made to cope with the repairs at Abbasîya Asylum which had been allowed to reach a dilapidated condition.

Accused persons.—198, an increase of 32, have been examined mentally and reports given as to their mental responsibility. This very responsible work alone is sufficient for one's wholetime, it is extremely difficult at times to detect malingering with certainty and also to decide what should and should not constitute irresponsibility.

Malaria.—The figures for this disease at Khanka remain about the same but there are indications that these numbers will be very considerably reduced in the near future.

Accommodation existing.—The number of beds on the establishment remains unchanged. There are 1,503 beds at Abbasîya and 640 at Khanka Asylum, 1,371 being for men and 772 for women, total 2,143.

Number in residence.—The number of patients in residence on March 31, 1926, is 2,694. 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 1,406 (compare 1,366 in 1924).

Admissions to Local Hospitals.—Besides the above admissions in the two Asylums, 688 were admitted to the local hospitals of the Department of Public Health. The following table shows the movements of cases so admitted.

Total Admissions of Insane registered.—By adding the total of column 15 (389) of that table to the admissions to the Asylums (1,406), the total number of cases of occurring insanity brought under official cognizance during the year is found to be 1,795 (compare 1,694 in 1924).

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

Abbasîya Asylum admits all female cases ; all criminal lunatics and paying male cases.

Khanka Asylum admits all non-criminal pauper male cases.

Discharges.—1,023 cases were discharged, of whom 221 had recovered, 64 had been found to be sane, and 5 escaped.

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

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, 1925, to March 31, 1926.			Total Cases admitted into Hospitals in 1921, i.e., from April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.
	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	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	21	20	1	21	34	3	37	24
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût	17	7	24	2	1	3	3	—	3	1	2	3	6	3	9	23	10	33	24
Beni Suef	9	1	10	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	12	2	14	8
Qena	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	10	10	1	11	14	1	15	26
Mansûra	8	3	11	—	—	—	11	—	11	1	1	2	12	1	13	20	4	24	37
Damanhûr	11	3	14	3	—	3	—	—	—	8	3	11	11	3	14	22	6	28	47
Port Saïd	12	4	16	11	2	13	1	—	1	7	2	9	19	4	23	31	8	39	37
Minya	11	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	1	13	23	1	24	22
Shibîn el Kôm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	2	1	3	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	8	1	9	9
Faiyûm	15	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	16	11	27	21
Qasr el ʿAini (Cairo)	71	11	82	110	17	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	17	127	181	28	209	155
Fever Hospital (Cairo)	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	4
Tanta	4	2	6	5	2	7	—	—	—	2	1	3	7	3	10	11	5	16	35
Qalyûb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benha	9	—	9	6	—	6	—	—	—	4	1	5	10	1	11	19	1	20	30
Alexandria	30	19	49	3	2	5	—	—	—	81	21	102	84	23	107	114	42	156	208
Aswân	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	4	2	6	4	2	6	22
Zagazig	9	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11	9	2	11	18	9	27	22
Total	229	70	229	150	26	176	15	—	15	159	39	198	324	65	389	553	135	688	—
Compare in 1924	298	105	403	92	19	111	12	2	14	157	46	203	261	67	328	559	172	731	—

Structural Alterations and Additions :—

	L.E.	M.
At 'Abbâsiya Asylum	2,034	788
At Khanka Asylum	2,027	169

The total amount expended on the structure of 'Abbâsiya Asylum now amounts to L.E. 185,570, while L.E. 240,318 have been expended on Khanka Asylum.

Certification and Commitment.—82 admission certificates were returned to their drawers for correction.

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

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

	1925.					Compare in 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.
Khanka (males only)	167	1,000	16·7	1,768	9·4	18·22	10·45
'Abbâsiya females	66	855	7·72	1,193	5·53	10·61	7·20
'Abbâsiya non-criminal males	20	272	7·35	385	5·19	6·69	3·70
'Abbâsiya male criminals	19	514	3·70	678	2·80	2·62	2·25
'Abbâsiya total males	39	786	4·96	1,063	3·67	3·76	2·80
'Abbâsiya total males and females...	105	1,641	6·40	2,256	4·65	7·34	5·19
Both Asylums total	272	2,641	10·3	4,024	6·76	11·59	7·52

Foreign Subjects.—Fifty-five foreign subjects are in residence at 'Abbâsiya Asylum. Payment is made for 44 of these cases.

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

	L.E.	M.
First class patients	2,081	400
Second class patients	4,304	773
Third class (special diet)	5,089	043
Third class (ordinary diet)	258	202
TOTAL	11,733	418
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	509	619
TOTAL	12,243	037
TOTAL IN 1924	11,463	959

Of the above amount L.E. 418·361 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. 104,358 including the expense of the Lunacy Division Office (L.E. 4,579) and L.E. 889·747 milliemes, the expense of Khanka Asylum Farm.

On deducting the two latter items the cost of the two Asylums is found to be L.E. 98,889·253 milliemes.

The average number of patients daily resident having been 2,641, the gross cost per inmate was L.E. 37·443 milliemes per annum (compare L.E. 35·719 milliemes in 1924, L.E. 41·558 milliemes in 1923, L.E. 44·515 milliemes in 1922).

On deducting the receipts (*viz.*, at ʿAbbâsîya Asylum L.E. 12,243·037 milliemes received in payment for maintenance, etc., and at Khanka Asylum L.E. 1,144·983 milliemes for receipts for farm produce, etc.) the net cost is found to have been L.E. 85,503, *i.e.*, L.E. 32·375 milliemes per inmate per annum (compare L.E. 30·695 milliemes in 1924, L.E. 36·253 milliemes in 1923, L.E. 38·830 milliemes in 1922.

TABLE I.—Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges and Deaths for the Year 1925.

		Total.
In hospitals on April 1, 1925		2,583
Cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1926 :—		
First admission	1,077	
Readmissions	329	
Transfers	35	
Total admissions		1,441
Total cases treated in the year		4,024
Cases discharged, dead or transferred :—		
Recovered	221	
Relieved	617	
Not improved	116	
Not insane	64	
Escaped	5	
Died	272	
Transferred	35	
Total number of cases discharged, dead, or transferred		1,330
Remaining in hospitals on March 31, 1926		2,694
Average daily number resident		2,641
Persons admitted		1,373
Maximum daily number resident		2,726
Minimum daily number resident		2,537

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

Months.	Admissions.				Discharges.				Deaths.			
	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbdsiya.			Khanka.	ʿAbdsiya.			Khanka.	ʿAbdsiya.		
1925												
April	82	31	26	139	76	16	11	103	7	4	5	16
May	94	32	43	169	55	16	23	94	13	1	3	17
June	80	23	43	146	57	27	14	98	11	5	6	22
July	64	20	33	117	75	16	28	119	19	5	6	30
August	59	30	49	138	80	31	31	142	15	4	7	26
September	59	25	31	115	52	17	38	107	17	1	8	26
October	62	24	28	114	18	24	17	59	12	1	6	19
November	58	23	28	109	44	18	22	84	20	2	5	27
December	52	26	24	102	36	17	11	64	23	3	6	32
1926												
January	51	23	28	102	30	21	22	73	11	5	8	25
February	44	19	17	80	27	15	18	60	8	5	3	16
March	59	18	33	110	20	15	20	55	11	2	3	16
TOTAL	764	294	383	1,441	570	233	255	1,058	167	39	66	272
Average monthly rate (approx.) ...	64	24	32	120	47	19	22	88	14	3	6	23

TABLE III.—STATISTICS.

Year.	Normal Accommodation.	Average number resident.	Male Admissions.	Female Admissions.	Total Admissions.	Admissions accused of offences (criminals).	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	30	220	13	—	81	8·87	8	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	500	475	429	132	561	67	389	12	2	75	7	33	25	—	137	—	21	—	—
1907	640	826	460	153	613	82	294	7	1	79	5·8	89	30	21858	247	—	14	—	—
1913	1390	1737	637	228	865	66	194	17	—	213	7·57	145	51	39515	343	97181	16	—	294
1917	1550	2121	761	332	1093	103	537	41	1	369	11·1	231	61	62038	549	30175	17	—	176
1918	1581	2119	724	384	1108	91	489	32	2	450	13·4	316	40	93475	570	21607	21	—	203
1919	1581	2096	677	295	972	83	430	26	4	250	8·2	161	43	122746	582	29467	16	1	179
1920	1581	2155	882	365	1247	122	707	24	1	210	6·2	202	51	153016	617	16497	11	—	275
1921	1841	2271	933	326	1259	122	529	25	3	227	6·5	225	32	127260	643	12660	19	—	251
1922	1841	2474	802	309	1111	130	527	24	1	188	5·4	247	27	102163	683	4942	16	—	243
1923	1841	2524	853	356	1209	144	703	52	—	221	5·9	189	40	98501	698	2498	14	1	326
1924	2143	2552	1006	396	1,402	166	752	42	5	296	7·52	180	38	96679	689	457	15	—	328
1925	2143	2641	1058	383	1441	198	733	64	5	272	6·76	161	50	104358	688	369	14	—	389

The following tables refer to actual patients admitted and not to the number of cases:—

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALE PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya	Total.
Shopkeepers and tradesmen	80	23	103
Artisans	92	27	119
Fellahîn	231	60	291
Servants	41	3	44
Porters, labourers, etc.	51	5	56
Students, *fiqis*, etc.	30	9	39
Soldiers, policemen, ghafirs	11	1	12
Fishermen, sailors	14	1	15
Professional men	2	7	9
Clerks and Government employees	21	12	33
Occupations unknown (Convicts 10)	101	82	183
TOTAL	674	230	904

TABLE V.—FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya		
Primary dementia	175	50	77	302
Secondary dementia	50	34	47	131
Drug insanity	96	31	4	131
Confusional insanity	103	18	82	203
Amentia	79	44	16	139
Mania depressive	121	22	127	270
Epileptic insanity	9	7	7	23
General paralysis	32	11	7	50
Paranoia	9	12	1	22
Neuroses	—	1	2	3
TOTAL	674	230	370	1,274

TABLE VI.—RACES AND RELIGIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		
Mohammedans:—				
Egyptians	617	183	306	1,106
Sudanese	1	1	3	5
Syrians	—	—	1	1
Moorish	—	1	—	1
Turkish	—	—	2	2
British (subject)	—	1	—	1
Christians:—				
Egyptians (Copts)	37	18	32	87
Syrians	5	1	2	8
Armenians...	2	2	6	10
Greeks	6	6	7	19
British	—	2	—	2
Serbian	—	1	—	1
Roumanian	—	—	1	1
Italian...	—	4	5	9
Maltese	—	1	—	1
Jews	4	9	5	18
Unknown	2	—	—	2
TOTAL	674	230	370	1,274

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

NATIONALITIES.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	RESIDENCE.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.				Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		
Egyptians	32	9	6	47	Cairo	12	8	3	23
Turkish	—	—	1	1	Alexandria	6	—	—	6
Italian	—	1	—	1	Port Said	1	—	1	2
Greek	—	1	—	1	Suez	—	—	2	2
					Mudiriyas	13	3	1	17
TOTAL	32	11	7	50	TOTAL	32	11	7	50

TABLE VII*a*.—PELLAGROUS ADMISSIONS.

Province or Town.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.		
Cairo	5	3	8	16
Alexandria...	—	—	2	2
Upper Egypt	24	5	12	41
Lower Egypt.	50	7	45	102
TOTAL	79	15	67	161

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

Months.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsîya.		
1925				
April	16	2	6	24
May	12	2	9	23
June	9	2	16	27
July	6	1	4	11
August	9	2	6	17
September	6	1	8	15
October	7	1	4	12
November	1	—	3	4
December	3	3	3	9
1926				
January	3	—	3	6
February	3	—	2	5
March...	4	1	3	8
TOTAL	79	15	67	161

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

Province or Town.	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.	Population (Census 1917)
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.			
Cairo	164	93	138	395	790,939
Alexandria	58	9	30	97	444,617
Canal	17	2	12	31	91,090
Damietta	1	—	1	2	30,984
Suez	3	4	3	10	30,996
Eastern Desert Province	—	—	—	—	37,040
Western Desert Province	—	—	—	—	5,371
Sinai Province	—	—	1	1	5,430
Gharbîya	81	16	53	150	1,659,313
Beheira	27	8	13	48	885,000
Daqahlîya	36	10	15	61	986,643
Minûfîya	45	13	21	79	1,072,636
Sharqîya	43	9	26	78	955,497
Qalyûbîya	22	10	9	41	528,581
Beni Suef	25	7	5	37	452,893
Faiyûm	30	6	12	48	507,617
Giza	11	7	1	19	524,352
Aswân	2	1	1	4	253,340
Asyût	32	4	13	49	981,197
Girga	26	5	7	38	863,234
Minya	35	15	4	54	763,922
Qena	16	1	3	20	840,317
TOTAL	674	220	368	1,262	12,711,009
Sudan	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL OF ORDINARY ADMISSIONS	674	220	368	1,262	
Convicts from various prisons	—	10	2	12	
TOTAL PATIENTS ADMITTED	674	230	370	1,274	

TABLE IX.—CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbâsiya.		
Congenital defect resulting in idiocy, imbecility and weakmindedness	79	45	16	140
Hereditary defect resulting in :—				
(1) Adolescent insanity	175	7	6	188
(2) Epileptic insanity	9	7	7	23
(3) Dementia	41	84	104	229
Pellagra	66	15	67	148
Toxic agencies :—				
(*a*) Endogenous :—				
Syphilis	32	11	7	50
Fever	2	1	1	4
(*b*) Exogenous :—				
Drug insanity	96	30	4	130
Puerperium	—	—	10	10
Old age	40	4	15	59
Moral causes : grief, loss, etc.	36	2	19	57
Causes unknown	43	22	99	164
Impaired health	55	2	15	72
TOTAL	674	230	370	1,274

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.		Females.	TOTAL.
	Khanka.	ʿAbbásiya.		
Tuberculosis	10	11	6	27
Diarrhœa and dysentery	21	2	10	33
General paralysis	21	8	5	34
Pellagra	16	6	19	41
Heart disease	5	1	1	7
Senile decay	9	1	5	15
Diseases of liver	3	—	—	3
Intestinal obstruction	—	1	1	2
Peritonitis	7	1	2	10
Exhaustion from acute brain disease	7	2	4	13
Diseases of brain	4	1	2	7
Diseases of the kidney	10	—	1	11
Pulmonary diseases	19	2	6	27
Epilepsy	11	1	1	13
Septicæmia	5	—	1	6
Diabetes	2	1	1	2
Cancer	—	1	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	16
Bilharzia	16	—	—	3
Fractures	3	—	1	1
TOTAL	167	39	66	272

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.	ʿAbbásiya.		Khanka.	ʿAbbásiya.	
Under one month	11	4	2	40	7	19
From one to three months	45	6	20	32	4	8
„ three to six months	24	20	26	12	3	8
„ six to nine months	11	4	11	8	1	5
„ nine to twelve months	3	3	8	5	5	4
„ one to two years	3	6	8	14	2	8
„ two to three years	—	4	1	9	2	4
„ three to five years	—	5	—	14	4	1
„ five to seven years	—	2	—	3	—	4
Over seven years	—	4	—	30	11	5
TOTAL	97	48	76	167	39	66

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.

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

Number admitted.—The total number of cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1926, was 677, of which number 17 were transferred from Khanka Asylum, 15 on their becoming private patients, and 2 on information being received subsequent to their admission to Khanka Asylum that they were criminal cases. These figures do not include 51 cases destined for Khanka Asylum temporarily admitted to 'Abbâsîya 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 791 male and 872 female.

Discharges.—124 cases were discharged on recovery. 301 cases were discharged still insane to the care of their relatives. 105 died, and 18 were transferred to Khanka Asylum; 17 on becoming paupers and 1—originally a pauper—at his own request. 41 accused persons were found to be not insane and were sent back for trial. 1 convict was found to be not insane and was sent back to prison. Another person, a victim in a criminal case, was also found to be not insane and was sent back to the Procureur General. Two found their way to escape and are still at large.

Classification.—The 1,663 patients in residence are classified as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Non-criminal :—			
1st class	12	3	15
2nd „	33	23	56
3rd European class	97	34	131
Paupers	127	760	887
Accused :—			
1st class	3	—	3
2nd „	5	—	5
3rd European class	3	—	3
Paupers	475	44	519
Prisoners (paupers)	36	8	44
Total	791	872	1,663

Thus there are 213 paying patients in residence, of whom :—

Eighteen are in the First Class (paying P.T. 40 each per diem).
Sixty-one are in the Second Class (paying P.T. 20 each per diem).
And 134 are in the Third European Class (paying P.T. 10 each per diem).

Pharmacy.—22,737 prescriptions were dispensed and 617 photographs taken. The milk has been analysed daily.

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

Voluntary Patients.—Eight patients were admitted at their request. Twenty-two 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.—Eleven male and three female convicted prisoners were admitted, of whom one male proved to be sane and was sent back to prison.

176 men and 9 women accused of offences were admitted for examination. Thirty-nine men and two women were returned for trial as not being insane.

The 185 accused persons sent to the Hospital during the year were charged with the following offences:—

OFFENCES.	Males.		Females		TOTAL.
	Insane.	Not Insane.	Insane	Not Insane.	
Theft	36	16	5	1	58
Attempted theft	4	3	—	—	7
Murder	8	1	—	—	9
Attempted murder	12	3	1	—	16
Threatening murder	—	1	—	—	1
Attempted suicide	1	—	—	—	1
Libel	1	—	—	—	1
Assault	16	3	—	1	20
Trespassing	6	2	—	—	8
Travelling without a ticket	2	—	1	—	3
Lèse-Majesté	3	1	—	—	4
Vagrancy	17	1	—	—	18
Arson	10	—	—	—	10
Escaping from police supervision	10	3	—	—	13
Kidnapping	1	—	—	—	1
Trading in Narcotics	2	3	—	—	5
Swindling	2	—	—	—	2
Destroying crops	3	1	—	—	4
Rape	3	—	—	—	3
Fraud	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	137	39	7	2	185

Offences Classified According to Forms of Insanity.

	Theft and attempted theft.	Murder, attempted murder and threatening murder.	Assault.	Trespassing and travelling without a ticket.	Lèse-Majesté.	Vagrancy and escape from Supervision.	Arson.	Rape.	Kidnapping.	Trading in Narcotics.	Swindling.	Destruction of crops.	Attempted Suicide.	Libel.	Total.
Primary Dementia	9	6	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25
Secondary Dementia	5	5	2	2	—	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	26
Drug Insanity	4	2	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	14
Confusional Insanity	7	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Amentia	12	2	5	3	1	10	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	37
Maniacal Dep. Insanity	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Epileptic Insanity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
General Paralytic Insanity	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Paranoia	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Neuroses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	45	21	16	9	3	27	10	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	144

Accused Lunatics discharged.—Ninety-four accused persons were discharged after treatment, 35 on recovery, 40 being relieved, two escaped, and 17 not improved.

Criminal Lunatics resident.—The number of criminal lunatics in residence on March 31, 1926, was 522 males and 52 females, of whom 36 males and 8 females were convicts, the rest being accused persons.

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Existing in hospital on April 1, 1925				769	810	1,579
Cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1926:—						
First admissions	225	295	520			
Transferred from Khanka	17	—	17			
Readmissions	52	88	140			
TOTAL ADMISSIONS				294	383	677
TOTAL CASES TREATED IN THE YEAR				1,063	1,193	2,256
Cases discharged dead, or transferred:—						
Recovered	48	76	124			
Relieved	89	138	227			
Not improved	35	39	74			
Died	39	66	105			
Transferred to Khanka	18	—	18			
Not insane	41	2	43			
Escaped	2	—	2			
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISCHARGED, DEAD, OR TRANSFERRED TO KHANKA ASYLUM				272	321	593
Remaining in hospital on March 31, 1926				791	872	1,663
Average daily number resident				786	855	1,641
Persons admitted *				288	372	660
Maximum daily number resident				803	877	1,680
Minimum daily number resident				770	808	1,578

* Persons, *i.e.*, different individuals, in contradiction to "cases" which term may refer to several admissions of the same person during the year. 6 men and 11 women were admitted more than once during the year, and have been accounted for as 17 cases.

Seclusion.—Seclusion was employed for a total of 369 hours, *i.e.*, an average of one hour daily.

Artificial Feeding.—227 cases were fed artificially on 2,450 occasions, *i.e.*, an average of two patients were fed thrice daily all the year round.

Hypnotics.—779 doses of hypnotics were administered at night, *i.e.*, one doze per every three patients treated per annum.

Epileptic Fits.—4,276 epileptic fits were recorded during the year.

Illnesses treated.—2,483 cases of illness were treated in the infirmaries. Five patients were sent to Kasr-el-Aini Hospital for operation, two of them died there.

Suicides.—None.

Escapes.—Several attemps were made to escape. Five patients actually succeeded in getting away but three were arrested and returned to the Hospital while two are still at large.

Fire.—None.

Births.—Eight children were born during the year, two of whom were "still-born."

Wassermann and Gold Sol.—Twenty-seven specimens of blood and twenty of cerebro-spinal fluid were collected and sent to the Public Health Laboratories and gave various results.

Accidents.—Eight patients sustained fractures of bones during epileptic fits or excitement.

Autopsy.—Eighteen post-mortem examinations were made.

Out-Patients.—Free advice, as to treatment and management at home, was given to a good number of out-patients of all classes.

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

	1925-1926					1924-1925	
	Number of Deaths.	Average number resident.	Total treated.	Percentage of Deaths to average number resident.	Percentage of Deaths to total treated.	Percentage of Deaths to average number resident.	Percentage of Deaths to total treated.
				%	%	%	%
Females	66	855	1,193	7·72	5·53	10·61	7·20
Non criminal males	20	272	385	7·35	5·19	6·69	3·70
Criminal Males ...	19	514	678	3·70	2·80	2·62	2·25
Total males	39	786	1,063	4·96	3·67	3·78	2·80
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES... ...	105	1,641	2,256	6·40	4·65	7·34	5·19

STATISTICS.

Normal Accommodation		1,503
Resident :—		
Average number ordinary Males		272
Average number ordinary Females		804
Average number accused Males		478
Average number accused Females		43
Average number Male Prisoners		36
Average number Female Prisoners		8
AVERAGE NUMBER TOTAL RESIDENT		1,641
Total Treated :—		
Male		1,063
Female		1,193
TOTAL		2,256
Admissions :—		
Ordinary Male Admissions		107
Ordinary Female Admissions		371
Accused Male Admissions		176
Accused Female Admissions		9
Prisoners Male Admissions		11
Prisoners Female Admissions		3
TOTAL ADMISSIONS INCLUDING TRANSFERS		677
Discharged cured and uncured		443
Discharged not insane		43
Escapes		2
Deaths		105
Death rate per cent on average No. resident		6·4 %
Death rate per cent on total treated		4·65 %
Pellagra Admissions		82
G.P.I. Admissions		18
Number of Staff		425
Seclusion Hours		369
Accidents		8
Artificial feeding patients (times)		2,450
Night draughts		779
Cases treated in Medical diseases other than mental		2,483
Sedatives, etc., Dispensed :—		
Chloral Hydrate	17	kilos.
Hyocine Hydro	12	tubes.
Pottass. Bromide	68	kilos.
Paraldehyde	13	kilos.
Trional	1,200	grammes.

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

Accommodation.—During the year under review the accommodation available remained as in the previous year, *viz.*, room for 640 beds with an average of 1,000 patients in residence. During the ensuing year it is proposed to complete Section XVI which at present only consists of a dormitory, and to convert the row of houses formely used as attendants, quarters into a dormitory for 50 patients. Besides these changes, two new sections are to be erected, each one capable of accommodating 60 patients. These arrangements are being carried out with a view to reducing the existing over-crowded state of the Asylum and not with the idea of increasing the numbers resident therein.

Approach.—The road on both sides of El Marg is now in a sad state, and it is to be hoped that its repair will be considered as urgent in order to facilitate the transport of lunatics which has now become a daily necessity. The roads inside the Asylum grounds were constructed by patients' labour and are not such as to withstand the heavy wheeled traffic bringing in supplies. A sum of money should be earmarked, wherewith the principle road, at least, leading from the Main Gate to the Stores might be put on the same footing as external thoroughfares.

Malaria.—It is satisfactory to note that the position as regards Malaria is showing definite improvement. The newly constructed drain to the East is in working order, and is gradually drying up the surrounding marshy ground. The Asylum boundary on that side has been retracted in order to throw the most marshy area outside the confines of the hospital. The number of mosquitoes of all kinds seems to be diminishing, particularly those of the Anopheline varieties. So much for the future. The general improvement has been so gradual that the statistics below do not vary much from those published last year and it will be seen that the percentage of Malignant cases remains as before. Quite a large number of the positive results obtained from the Public Health Laboratory are from afebrile cases among the patients and one or two from attendants on duty, who, though not appearing to be in the best of health, have not reported sick. Details are as follows :—

Patients affected	284
Staff affected	95

The monthly distribution was as follows :—

	Persons affected.	
	Patients.	Staff.
1925		
April	10	3
May	9	1
June	19	4
July	59	17
August	79	24
September	65	20
October	22	21
November	8	—
December	1	2
1926		
January	3	1
February	4	1
March	5	1
TOTAL	284	95

Types of Malaria.—Of the positive results returned from the Public Health Laboratory, about 65 per cent are of the Benign Tertian variety and the remaining 35 per cent Malignant Tertian.

Spleen Rate.—This has been carried out at the close of the Financial Year, *i.e.*, March 1926. The result is as follows :—

Number of patients examined	992
Spleens enlarged to one finger breadth	65
Spleens enlarged to two fingers breadth	25
Spleens enlarged to three fingers breadth	2
Spleens enlarged to over three fingers breadth	2
TOTAL ENLARGED SPLEENS	94

or, roughly 10 per cent of the patients in residence *c.f.* 17 per cent last year.

Malaria and G.P.I.—Another series of G.P.I. cases were treated during the course of the year. No striking results have been obtained so far, but at the time of writing it is too early to place them on paper.

Drug Habit—About twelve cases were admitted at their own request suffering from one or other of these habits. The bulk of such cases are victims of Heroïn and Cocaïne, chiefly the former.

Pellagra :—

Pellagrins in Hospital on April 1, 1925	96
Admitted during the year 1925–1926	79
TOTAL	175

The distribution of these cases remains unaltered, *viz.* :—

	Per cent.
From Upper Egypt...	25
From Lower Egypt...	75

The subsequent history of these cases has been :—

Discharged recovered	30
Discharged relieved...	56
Discharged not improved on urgent demand of relatives ...	10
Died	16
Remaining in Hospital on March 31, 1926	63

Continued work in connection with this problem has led us to take up an entirely fresh attitude as regards the aetiology of this disease. We now regard this condition as a disturbance of metabolism and presenting a picture very much the opposite to that of another wellknown disease of metabolism :—Diabetes. To go further, we now believe that there is an enzyme deficiency which disturbs the sugar metabolism and that patients suffering from pellagra require dextrose. The hypertrophy of the parotid glands is then to be regarded as a compensatory hypertrophy endeavouring to replace a pancreatic deficiency. The intractable diarrhœa associated with the disorder would be explained by the inability on the part of the body to reduce carbohydrates to their endproducts, and the emaciation to the failure of glycogen production and storage. The incidence of pellagra can be explained by the paucity of dextrose in the diets of countries where pellagra is rife and the Spring recrudescence of the disease would then be satisfactorily explained by the depletion of glycogen from the liver during the Winter months by cold, than which factor there is none more powerful in robbing the liver of this substance. The relation of Maize to pellagra is explained by the inferiority of this cereal to all others, especially as regards dextrose Treatment along these lines has commenced and is yielding satisfactory results.

Admissions and Discharges.—A further increase in the number of admissions has necessitated the discharge of most patients as soon as they are relieved. This is reflected in the readmission rate, which for the past years is an ever increasing number :—

1921	97
1922	112
1923	144
1924	172
1925	189

One case admitted on March 23, 1926, proved particularly interesting. This was the case of a blacksmith who had been certified as suffering from insanity of an epileptic nature. Shortly after admission it was discovered that we were dealing with a case of Tetanus, and upon daily injections of Anti-Tetanic Serum (30,000 units) being given, the patient steadily improved and will soon be convalescent.

Accidents.—One patient died from the effects of a kick (from another patient) in the region of the spleen. The spleen was found to have been five to six times the normal size. Another patient died from internal hæmorrhage due to trauma. In this case, the attendant on duty was sentenced to three years imprisonment for gross neglect. Three other cases of fractures of bones occurred and one extensive wound was treated owing to a patient smashing window-panes.

Artificial Feeding.—Three patients have required artificial feeding 56 times in all.

Autopsies.—Fifty-six post-mortem examinations were conducted during the course of the year.

Epilepsy.—1,143 fits have been recorded.

Lectures.—During the months of February and March of this year the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Mohammed Saber Eff., delivered a series of lectures to the attendants on the management of the insane.

Sickness among staff.—The death of one electrician labourer from Malaria is regretted. Apart from this disease, the general health of the Staff has been good.

Death Rate.—There is a welcome drop in the death rate and it is hoped that further falls will take place as the Malarial situation improves :—

	Per cent.
Mortality on average Number Resident	16·7
Mortality on Total Cases Treated	9·4

ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

		TOTAL.
In hospital on April 1, 1925		1,004
Cases admitted during 1924-1925 :—		
First admissions	557	
Transferred from ʿAbbâsiya Asylum	18	
Readmissions	189	
TOTAL ADMISSIONS		764
TOTAL CASES TREATED IN THE YEAR		1,768
Cases discharged or dead :—		
Recovered	97	
Relieved	390	
Not improved	42	
Died	167	
Transferred to ʿAbbâsiya Asylum	17	
Not insane	21	
Escaped	3	
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISCHARGED OR DEAD		737
Remaining in hospital on March 31, 1926		1,031
Average daily number resident		1,000
Persons admitted		713
Maximum daily number resident		1,046
Minimum daily number resident		959

Voluntary Admissions:—18 cases were admitted on their own demand without certification.

AVERAGE EXCESS OF POPULATION OVER AVERAGE NORMAL ACCOMMODATION.

	Per Cent.		beds.		beds.
1921...	58·4	or	273	on	467
1922...	53·7	„	344	„	640
1923...	57·8	„	370	„	640
1924...	56·0	„	359	„	640
1925...	56·2	„	360	„	640

ADMISSION RATES TO RESIDENT POPULATION.

	Per Cent.
1921...	78·1
1922...	60·3
1923...	73·0
1924...	73·9
1925...	76·2

Weights.—Average increase in weight on those Resident and those Discharged :—

	Resident.	Discharged.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1921	9	11
1922	7½	19
1923	7	13
1924	6	10
1925	8	12

STATISTICS.

Normal Accommodation	640
Average Number Resident	1,000
Admissions including Transfers	764
Discharged Recovered	97
Other Discharges	449
Discharged Not Insane	21
Escapes	3
Deaths	167
Mortality on Average No. Resident	16·7
Mortality on Total Cases Treated	9·4
Pellagra Admissions	79
G.P.I. Admissions	32
Number of Staff	263
Seclusion Hours	Nil.
Restraint	„
Accidents	6
Suicides	Nil.
Artificial Feeding	56
Night draughts	243
Sedative Drugs in Kilo...	46·5
Cases Treated medically	3,500

Machinery.—The Chief Engineer reports as follows :—

The Electric current has slightly increased in cost as compared with last year. A new Battery would help to reduce expenditure.

The total cost of water to the Hospital was L.E. 896·461.

The continuous current produced amounted to 68,560 K.W.H. and the alternating current produced amounted to 62,826 K.W.H., both at 7·45 milliemes, giving a total of L.E. 978·531.

The ice machine produced 5,231 blocks (of 11 kilos each) costing L.E. 140·613 making 26·88 milliemes per block.

The steam for cooking and laundry cost L.E. 452·241.

Light cost L.E. 163·755 for 805 lamps, making 234 milliems per lamp per annum.

The light for one night for the whole Asylum costs 448 milliemes.

COST OF MACHINERY, WATER AND LIGHT,
INCLUDING FUEL AND LABOUR BUT NOT REPLACEMENT.

	1923		1924		1925	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Water	737	019	900	633	896	461
Electric current	815	981	966	717	978	531
Light	158	872	159	848	163	755
Boilers	904	189	488	819	452	241
Laundry machine	136	661	126	460	130	108
Ice machine	107	067	137	571	140	613
Sewage pumps	280	798	297	256	298	859
Irrigation pump	155	088	158	661	164	557

FARM ACCOUNT.

POSITION ON THIRTEEN YEARS WORKING TO 1925-1926.

Profit and Loss Account.

	L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
Net profit...	11,032	773	Excess of receipts over Expenditure	1,577	017
			Stock property, etc.	9,455	756
	11,032	773		11,032	773

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

The total number of examinations carried out in the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo, during the year was 34,500, as compared with 27,915 in 1924. In addition, the number of examinations carried out in the Provincial Bacteriological Laboratories at Port Said and Suez amounted to 5,036 and 6,459 respectively, as compared with 2,274 and 6,039 in last year.

The increase in the number of bacteriological examinations carried out in the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo was mainly due to the increase in the number of specimens sent in connection with the diagnosis of plague, diphtheria and syphilis (Wassermann reaction).

The increase in the number of chemical analyses made in this year, which amounted to 4,262, as compared with 2,732 in 1924, was mainly due to the large number of samples of narcotics received from the Parquets in execution of the Law dated March 21, 1925.

About the middle of October 1925 an arrangement was arrived at between the Department of Public Health and the Procureur Général to the Native Courts by which the Public Health Laboratories agreed to take over the examination of all samples of narcotics seized by the Parquets of Lower Egypt (with the exception of Cairo); those seized by the Parquets of Upper Egypt are to be examined in the Chemical Laboratory of the Medico-Legal Expert, Court of Appeal, Cairo.

As a result of the Departmental Order concerning the control of food-stuffs, etc., a large number of samples of canned foods etc. was sent from the provinces for examination.

In order to facilitate the registration and identification of samples sent for examination, a receival form (P.H.D./25/Labs.) was printed and distributed to the Health Offices of the Department and also to the Government Administrations which send samples for chemical analysis.

At the beginning of the year a tent hospital was established at the village of Saft el Enab, near Kom Hamada Markaz and the staff of the Parasitology Section were detailed to undertake the work there. This was necessitated in view of the high mortality rate amongst the population of the village, due to infection with parasitic diseases. The hospital remained there for a period of some six months and 8,535 patients were examined and treated. A survey of the irrigation canals and drains bordering the village was also made.

As none of the recommendations put forward by the Department to the Public Works Ministry was carried out, the question was again referred to the Ministry with a view to expedite the necessary measures for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the canals and drains at the village of Saft el Enab. The Ministry was also asked to nominate an official of the Irrigation Department to sit as member in the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Consultative Committee to carry out its recommendations appertaining to the irrigation channels in the districts where parasitic diseases prevail. It is hoped that the Ministry of Public Works will agree to that proposal and that the nominated member will be able to attend the meetings which will be held in future.

Towards the end of the year a thorough examination and treatment for parasitic diseases of all members of the Police Force of the Cairo Governorate was conducted. A detailed report on the result will be submitted at the end of the treatment.

As mentioned in the 1924 report a re-examination was made of the inhabitants of Helouan Area to find out how far they were affected by the anti-ankylostomiasis treatment carried out in the previous year. About 30 per cent of the population were re-examined. The results arrived at will be published in a separate report.

On examining samples from consignments of carbon tetrachloride and tartar emetic, the Public Health Laboratories noticed the presence of certain impurities. It was, therefore, suggested that all consignments of these two drugs might be submitted for examination before use in order to ascertain their purity. Technical notes on the subject were prepared for publication in the foreign scientific journals.

Whenever work allowed, inspection of the Ankylostoma Annexes and hospitals was made at intervals by the Parasitology Section and reports submitted containing the necessary recommendations to be carried out.

In March the Water Bacteriologist was detailed to visit the Alexandria Waterworks to report on the reasons of difference between the results obtained by the Municipality Laboratory and the Laboratory of the Conseil Maritime et Quarantenaire when examining samples of the Alexandria Water. He remained there for a few days collecting and examining samples of water at the Municipal Laboratory. A detailed report was submitted on the question.

In November he was also sent to Derain where he inspected the new filter plant constructed by Badrawi Pasha Ashour at his own expense. Report on the condition of the plant and the necessary recommendations for its improvement was submitted.

A visit was also paid to the New Waterworks at Tanta and Mehalla el Kobra and a comparative report on the two plants was submitted.

At the request of the Department, one of the bacteriologists was sent to Om Bogma in the Sinai Peninsula to investigate an epidemic of pneumonia amongst the workmen and labourers of the Sinai Mining Company. A number of specimens was collected and examined and an autogenous vaccine was prepared from the cultures and supplied to the Company together with a detailed report on the sanitary conditions existing at Om Bogma.

The Laboratories have undertaken the analysis of water of the natural springs existing all over the Country. The results of these analyses will be published, when completed, in a future edition of the Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories.

A considerable amount of research work was carried out during the year mainly in connection with the routine work of the Laboratories and especially on the technical points referred to them by the various sections of the Department and Government Administrations.

The necessary credit for the erection of the two new bacteriological laboratories at Asyût and Luxor, asked for in the budgetary proposals of 1925–1926 having not been granted, the two laboratories were accommodated temporarily in the buildings of the general hospitals in these towns. The necessary rooms have been set aside and it is hoped that they will be opened for work towards the beginning of next year.

The laboratory at Asyût will be concerned with the examination of samples collected in Asyût and Girga Provinces ; that at Luxor with those collected in Qena and Aswân Provinces.

The erection of the new building for Port Said Laboratory having been completed, the old laboratory equipment and apparatus were transferred to it and work commenced towards the end of the year.

A credit for an additional laboratory at Mansûra was asked for in the budgetary proposals of 1926–1927.

The new site for the proposed quarters of the Antirabic Institute and Hospital Annex has not yet been chosen. The erection of the new institute is becoming urgent owing to the large number of patients undergoing treatment.

The unification of the two libraries of the Department (that of the Central Administration and that of the Public Health Laboratories) was completed towards the end of the year. This unification necessitated a reorganisation of the Laboratories' library. More shelves have been provided and the present system of cataloguing and borrowing of books is under revision. It is intended to adopt the same procedure as is existing in the modern technical libraries of this nature. It is also intended to allow the use of the library books by the staff of the Department Public Health in the provinces. A scheme for facilitating this is in the course of execution.

A proposal has been submitted asking authorisation for free examination of certain specimens *i.e.* sputum for tubercle bacilli, blood for Malta Fever and discharge for gonorrhœa. In the case of examination for syphilis (Wassermann Reaction) a reduction from L.E. 5 to L.E. 1 was proposed and it was also proposed that the examination of water samples be done free of charge. These proposals have been approved by the Department and a Ministerial Arrêté will be obtained for same.

The two medical officers who were sent on educational mission in 1923 for a course of two years' training in England, returned and resumed their duties in the Laboratories. Three medical officers were sent this year to Europe for a course of training in bacteriology and parasitology.

At the request of the Ministry of Education the Acting Director of the Laboratories has been detailed as in 1924 to give lectures on bacteriology at the School of Veterinary Medicine.

The following publications have appeared during the year :—

(1) Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories, No. 6 "Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis in Egypt," Arabic Edition (in the Press).

(2) The presence of lead and Arsenic in Tartar Emetic, by E. Griffiths Jones.

(3) The Volumetric estimation of soluble sulphates, by H. Atkinson.

(4) Notes sur la rancidité des huiles d'olive en Egypte, by A. Azadian.

(5) Le jus de citron, by A. Azadian.

(6) The toxicity of carbon tetrachloride in the treatment of Ankylostomiasis, by Dr. M. Khalil.

These publications will be republished in a future edition of the series of the Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following table gives a list of examinations made under their several headings. The figures do not include the specimens of water examined bacteriologically as these are given in the part of this report on the Water Section :—

Nature of Specimens.	Government.	Private.	Total.
Cholera	33	—	33
Plague	4,763	—	4,763
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	17	6	23
Diphtheria	1,769	1,181	2,950
Malaria and Relapsing Fevers	5,678	36	5,714
Cultural examination for Enterica	185	124	309
„ and microscopic examination for Dysentery ...	35	106	141
Agglutination reaction for Malta Fever	120	12	132
„ „ „ Enterica	2,966	311	3,277
„ „ „ Weil-Felix	2,576	16	2,592
Influenza	340	1	341
Wassermann Reaction	4,196	10	4,206
Films for Gonorrhœa and Spirochæta Pallida	1,094	1	1,095
Sputum for Tuberculosis	627	7	634
Urine and fæces for Bilharzia Ova	19	67	86
Anthrax	18	—	18
Miscellaneous	186	51	237
Total	24,622	1,929	26,551

3.—CHEMICAL SECTION.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1925 :—

Samples received from	Water and Sewage.	Hashish and Narcotics or Alkaloids	Butter Fat.		Butter.			Edible Oils.		Milk.				Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate and Epsom Salt.	Drugs, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Fats.	Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other fats.	Adulterated containing an excessive amount of water.	Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Oils.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful (kind of milk not stated).	Abnormal.				
Government Administrations	266	602	178	149	5	6	—	47	9	1,586	525	140	45	315	209	502	4,584
British Army ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Priv. individuals	4	—	13	2	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	7	35
Total ...	276	602	191	151	8	8	—	47	9	1,588	526	140	45	315	210	510	4,626

In addition to the above, the following examination was made :—

Tinned milk : 16.

Approximately 23 per cent of the milk samples collected were found to be adulterated, the total examined being 2,299 of which 526 were adulterated. The figures for 1924 were:—

Total examined	1,365
Samples found adulterated	349
Percentage (approx.)	25 %

The percentage of adulterated milk samples of those collected by the Cairo City Health Inspectorate was 25·8 per cent as against 25·7 per cent in 1924. Thus there is no improvement.

602 samples were examined for hashish and narcotic alkaloids. The following are the detailed results of these examinations :—

Number of samples containing hashish	130
,, ,, ,, cocaïne	45
,, ,, ,, heroïn	147
,, ,, ,, novocaïne	9
,, ,, ,, more than one alkaloid...	36
,, ,, which gave positive reactions with alkaloidal precipitates but in which the amount was insufficient for the detection of the individual alkaloid	44
Number of samples containing opium alkaloids	61
,, ,, found negative	130
TOTAL	602

As the Public Health Laboratories have only recently taken over the Parquet Section of this work it is not possible to tell whether or not the use of narcotic alkaloids is increasing or decreasing. It is very obvious, however, that there is a very large illicit trade in these drugs at the present time. Most remarkable is the large number of samples containing heroin.

126 samples of magnesium sulphate submitted by the Customs Authorities were examined. Of these 120 fell within the British Pharmacopœia limits of lead and arsenic.

180 samples of sodium sulphate were examined and of these 171 fell within the British Pharmacopœia limits for lead and arsenic. Thus it will be seen that a high percentage of these two drugs now shipped to this country is practically lead and arsenic free.

The new treatment of bilharziasis by intraveneous injection of tartar emetic has lead to the importation of considerable quantities of this drug. Early in its use appreciable amounts of both lead and arsenic, but particularly the former, were detected during the chemical examination of the tartar emetic.

The following table gives the number and result of examination of samples of tartar emetic :—

Number of samples containing lead	6
,, ,, ,, arsenic	1
,, ,, ,, lead and arsenic	32
,, ,, conforming to the B.P.	8
TOTAL	47

It was found advisable to lay down definite limits to the amount of lead and arsenic which might be permitted. As a result of this, considerable controversy arose between the Department of Public Health and the manufacturing chemists concerned. However there is reason to believe that it will be possible in future to secure supplies of the drug practically lead and arsenic free.

An article on this subject from the Chief Chemist appeared in the Lancet of January 23, 1926.

Milk Analyses.

The collection of samples of milk by the Cairo City Health Inspectorate and the provincial health offices was continued during the year. 1,009 samples were collected in Cairo and 1,202 in the provinces. A summary of the results (which are included in the table of the chemical analyses) is inserted in the following page.

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	974	723	74·2	64	6·6	136	14·1	51	5·2	251	25·8
Port Said Health Inspectorate	163	141	86·5	19	11·6	3	1·9	—	—	22	13·5
El Mansoura Health Office	224	148	66·0	20	9·0	46	20·5	10	4·5	76	34·0
Ismailia Health Office.	150	127	84·7	20	13·3	2	1·3	1	0·7	23	15·3
Mit Ghamr Health Office	172	156	90·7	13	7·6	3	1·2	—	—	16	9·3
Suez Health Office ...	133	103	77·5	18	13·6	11	8·2	1	0·7	30	22·5
Shibîn el Kôm Health Office	26	14	54·0	6	23·0	6	23·0	—	—	12	46·0
El Simbillâwein Health Office ...	44	26	59·0	15	34·1	1	2·3	2	4·6	18	41·8
Dikirnis Health Office	13	10	77·0	3	23·0	—	—	—	—	3	23·0
Matarieh (Daqahliya) Health Office ...	22	13	59·0	4	18·2	5	22·8	—	—	9	41·0
Manzala Health Office.	21	19	90·4	1	4·8	1	4·8	—	—	2	9·6
Kafr el Dauwâr Health Office	26	19	73·0	4	15·4	2	7·6	1	3·8	7	27·0
Giza Health Office ...	22	12	54·5	—	—	8	36·4	2	9·1	10	45·5
Minûf Health Office.	13	7	53·8	2	15·4	3	23·1	1	7·7	6	46·2
El Menshah (Girga II) Health Office ...	18	16	88·8	—	—	2	11·2	—	—	2	11·2
Girga 1 Health Office.	8	8	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akhmim Health Office	11	5	45·4	—	—	4	36·4	2	18·2	6	54·6
Sinnûris Health Office.	4	3	75·0	—	—	1	25·0	—	—	1	25·0
Benha Health Office...	1	—	—	1	100·0	—	—	—	—	1	100·0
TOTAL ...	2,045	1,550	75·8	190	9·3	234	11·5	71	3·5	495	24·2

15	Doubtful.
42	Abnormal.
109	Unfit.
GRAND TOTAL ... 2,211	

4.—WATER SERVICE.

The number of analyses of water, ærated waters, etc., made for all purposes during 1925, was as follows :—

	Number of Samples.	Number of samples examined for ordinary bact.	Number of samples examined for lactose fermenters.
Bacteriological :—			
Rôd el Farag supply	468	468	468
Giza supply	383	383	377
Me'adi supply	355	349	355
Helwân supply	276	276	276
Daily samples of tap water	296	—	296
Other supplies :—			
Government	263	263	263
Private	9	9	9
Aerated waters from :—			
Cairo	714	—	714
Provinces	82	—	82
Ice from :—			
Cairo	179	179	179
Provinces	1	1	1
Syrup	5	5	5
TOTAL	3,031	1,933	3,025
Chemical :—			
Public supplies	258		
Private supplies	4		
British army supplies	6		
Sewage	8		
TOTAL	276*		

* These analyses are already included in the table of chemical analyses.

5.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued in 1925 was 3,261,450 doses. This issue was made up as follows :—

	Doses.
Public Health Inspectors (Bandars)	360,725
" " " (Markazes)	1,277,835
Extra to Public Health Inspectors	1,011,365
Cairo City Health Inspectorate	207,975
Ministry of Education	11,640
Ministry of Wakfs	500
Prisons Department	14,040
Egyptian Army	14,950
Lunatic Asylums	1,780
Frontier Administration	27,535
Alexandria Municipality	130,500
Suez Canal Company	3,910
Sudan Government	120,300
Miscellaneous sales	66,335
Miscellaneous gratis	12,060
TOTAL	3,261,450

The vaccine lymph produced is tested before use by a medical officer attached to the Cairo City Health Inspectorate. The result of the tests is given in the following table :—

Result of the test carried out by the Cairo City Health inspectorate of batches of calf lymph produced during 1925 :—

Number of Batch.	Number of children vaccinated.	Result.				
		Successful Pustules.				Failed.
		Four.	Three.	Two.	One.	
287	21	21	0	0	0	0
288	18	14	3	1	0	0
289	39	35	0	4	0	0
290	40	35	4	1	0	0
291	41	38	2	1	0	0
292	38	32	4	0	1	1
293	36	30	2	1	3	0
294	38	30	4	4	0	0
295	48	45	2	0	1	0
296	42	37	3	1	1	0
297	44	43	1	0	0	0
298	46	42	3	1	0	0
299	42	38	2	1	1	0
300	35	30	3	0	0	2
301	57	55	1	1	0	0
302	44	7	16	7	9	5
303	41	10	9	9	9	4
304	45	16	7	8	7	7
305	35	30	1	2	1	1
306	30	10	10	5	5	0
307	35	29	3	2	0	1
308	30	18	7	5	0	0
309	48	28	9	6	3	2
310	6	2	0	1	0	3
311	not tested.	—	—	—	—	—
312	14	7	3	3	1	0
313	42	30	5	5	2	0
314	6	4	1	1	0	0
315	35	21	8	3	2	1
316	53	22	11	8	7	5
317	64	45	9	2	0	8
318	40	31	5	2	2	0
319	Seed Vaccine.	—	—	—	—	—
320	29	25	3	0	1	0
321	44	38	4	0	1	1
322	40	32	2	4	0	2
323	34	34	0	0	0	0
324	38	28	7	3	0	0
325	27	27	0	0	0	0
326	22	21	0	0	1	0
327	40	38	1	1	0	0
Total ...	1,427	1,078	155	93	58	43
Percentage...	—	75·5	10·8	6·5	4·1	3·1

6.—PROVINCIAL LABORATORIES.

(1) *Port Said Laboratory.*

The following table shows the number and nature of examinations carried out during the year :—

Nature of examination.	Number.
Cholera	42
Plague	79
Diphtheria...	131
Malaria and Relapsing Fevers	298
Agglutination reaction for Widal and Weil-Felix	326
" " " Malta Fever	5
Sputum for Tuberculosis...	141
Films for Gonorrhœa	977
Urine and fæces for Bilharzia ova and Protozoa	1,784
Cultural examination for Dysentery	145
Cultural examination for Enterica	52
Wassermann reaction	541
Influenza	3
Pus for microbes and entamœba	309
Miscellaneous	200
Total	5,036

(2) *Suez Laboratory.*

The following table shows the number and nature of examinations carried out during the year :—

Nature of examination.	Number.
Cholera	443
Plague	23
Diphtheria	321
Malaria and Relapsing Fevers	425
Agglutination reaction for Widal and Weil-Felix	266
Agglutination reaction for Malta Fever	13
Sputum for Tuberculosis	89
Films for Gonorrhœa	924
Urine and Fæces for Bilharzia and Protozoa	1,832
Cultural examination for Dysentry	1
Cultural examination for Enterica	1
Wassermann reaction	341
Influenza	3
Pus for Microbes	967
Fœces for Amœba and Parasites	568
Miscellaneous	242
Total	6,459

7.—ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

During the year under review a total of 2,635 cases of bites were reported to the Institute as compared with 2,839 in 1924. From this number the following deductions should be made :

1,122 persons were not treated at all, the biting animal was found by the Veterinary Service to be free from rabies ;

4 persons ceased to attend for treatment without a satisfactory reason ;

115 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, 1,394.

Besides persons attending the Institute for treatment, vaccine was sent out for the treatment of persons in other countries. Carbolised vaccine was thus despatched to the Sudan for the treatment of two patients, while the Italian Ambassador in Cairo received for despatch to Erythria enough vaccine for the full treatment of 50 persons.

1. Monthly Incidence

The monthly incidence of the 1,394 cases dealt with in the statistics is shown below :—

Month.	Persons.
January	124
February	130
March	120
April	129
May	112
June	121
July	116
August	99
September	110
October	90
November	99
December	144

2. Topographical Distribution.

The 1,394 persons treated may be subdivided as follows:—

Egyptians	1,244 persons.
Foreigners resident in Egypt	143 „
Foreigners not resident	7 „

Their place of origin was:—

Governorates:—

Cairo	261 persons.
Alexandria	73 „
Suez Canal	27 „
Damietta	6 „

Provinces:—

Qalyûbiya	57 persons.
Sharqiya	117 „
Daqahliya	187 „
Minûfiya	90 „
Gharbiya	224 „
Beheira	32 persons.
Giza	61 „
Beni Suef	38 „
Faiyûm	9 „
Minya	35 „
Asyût	95 „
Girga	36 „
Qena	15 „
Aswân	24 „
Abyssinia	7 „

3.—Position of the Injuries.

132 cases were bites on the head.

815 cases were bites on naked skin ... ... { Serious ... 132 / Slight ... 683

447 cases were bites through clothing.

4.—Classification of the Biting Animals.

The injuries to the 1,394 patients were inflicted by:—

Dogs	1,178 cases.
Cats	70 „
Wolves	48 „
Monkeys	17 „
Donkeys	22 „
Horses	17 „
Mules	1 case.
Camels	29 cases.
Rats	7 „
Fox	2 „
Ox	2 „
Rabid human being	1 case.

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 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:—

627 animals escaped and could not be found.
58 animals were killed and the carcasses destroyed.
197 brains of animals arrived at the Institute in state of decomposition and no investigation was possible.
36 animals remained suspect, the rabbit inoculated being inconclusive.

The total of suspected animals is, therefore, 918.

3. Rabies was considered, *up to the present*, to be proved in the case of 35 animals, having bitten 74 persons.

The diagnosis was determined:—

By the Veterinary Inspectors in the case of 10 animals (9 dogs, and one donkey) having bitten 29 persons;

By rabbit inoculation in the case of 25 animals (23 dogs, and 2 donkeys), having bitten 45 persons.

4. In the case of 15 animals, having bitten 23 persons, positive diagnosis of rabies is presumed by the death of one or more of the patients bitten.

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 only comprise deaths occurring more than 15 days after the treatment was completed.

Amongst the persons treated in 1925, there occurred 2 deaths.

Table 1 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, 0·14 per cent.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to record the death of 14 other persons who died either during treatment or less than 15 days after its completion. The gross mortality comprising all deaths is, therefore, 1·1 per cent. Table II gives a classification of the cases treated and the mortality rate.

N.B.—Three more cases were considered as doubtful, diagnosis being incomplete. Two other cases were not included in this report as the patients reported themselves very late for treatment.

Table I.—Notes on Patients Died during 1925.

Serial 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.
17,910	Abul-Maati Hassan	40	M.	Chubrakhit, Beheira	L. leg.	3 sl. severe. 2 slight.	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	15.4.25	17.4.25 7.5.25	25.5.25 39 days after bite. 17 „ „ treatment.
18,321	Gamila Shebl Wahcha... ...	19	F.	Tala Dakahliya ...	L. foot.	4 slight.	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	25.7.25	28.7.25 17.8.25	22.9.25 58 days after bite. 35 „ „ treatment.

Table II.—Result of Antirabic Treatment in Egypt during 1925.

	Injuries on the Head.			Injuries on Naked Skin (head excepted).			Injuries 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*	20	—	0·0	41	—	0·0	18	—	0·0	79	—	0·0
„ *B*	3	—	0·0	21	—	0·0	5	—	0·0	29	—	0·0
„ *C*	109	—	0·0	753	1	0·1	424	1	0·2	1,286	2	0·15
Total	132	—	0·0	815	1	0·1	447	1	0·2	1,394	2	0·14

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.

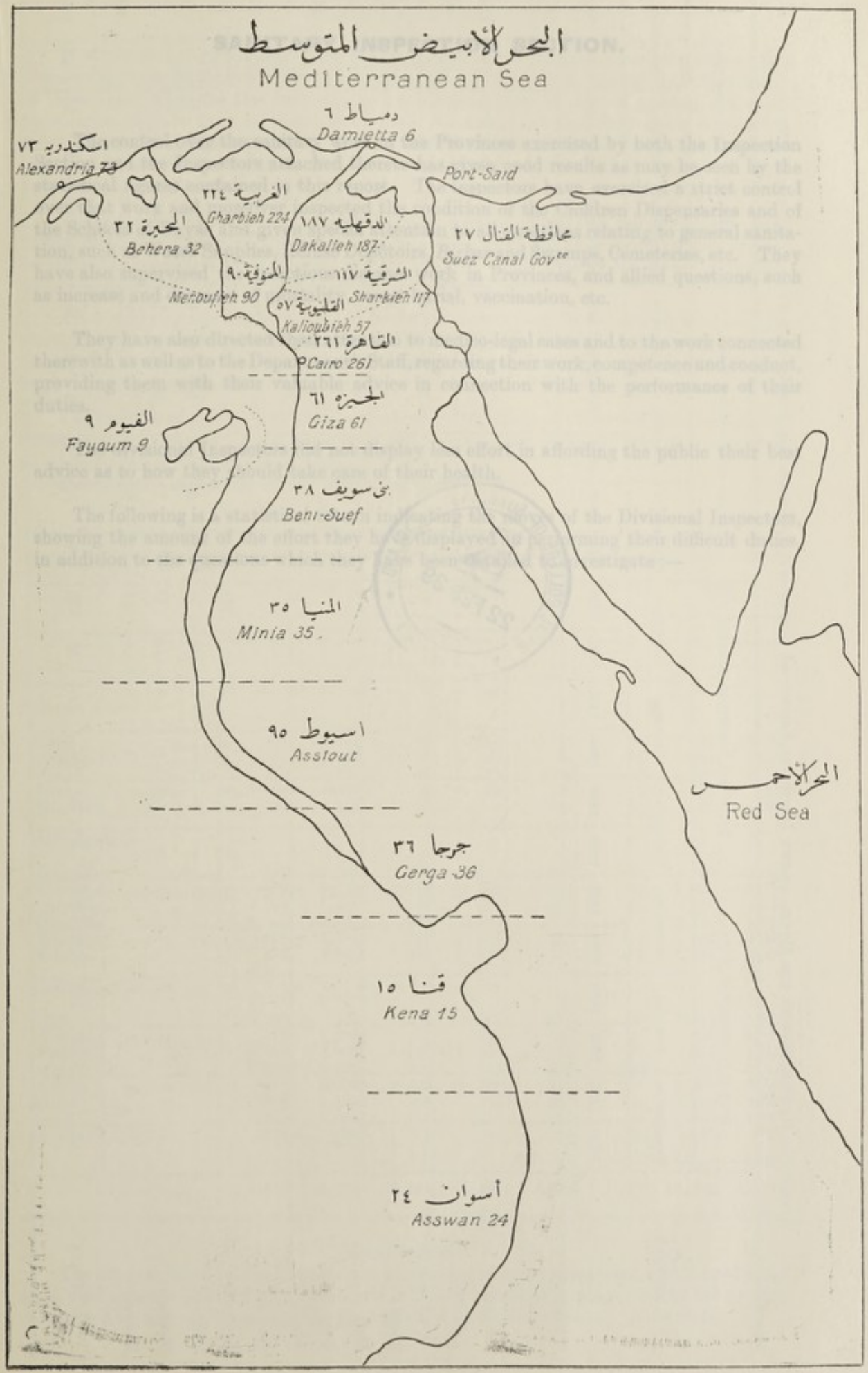
رسم تخطيطى لبيان عدد الاصابات الشهرية التى حدثت فى سنة ١٩٢٥

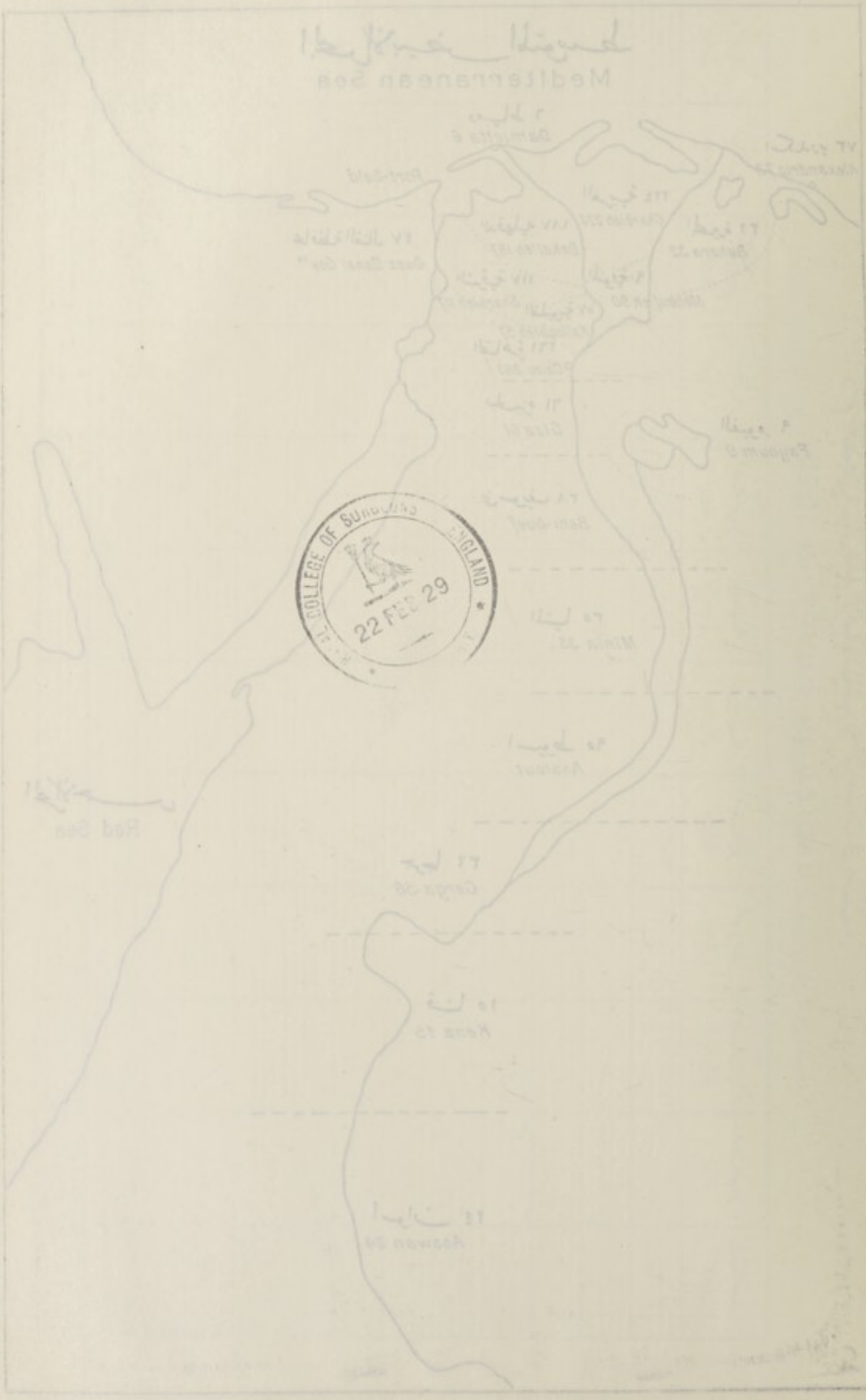
RABIES IN EGYPT IN 1925



توزيع عدد الاصابات بداء الكلب على جهات القطر المصرى فى سنة ١٩٢٥

RABIES IN EGYPT IN 1925




ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS ENGLAND
22 FEB 29

SANITARY INSPECTION SECTION.

The control over the sanitary work in the Provinces exercised by both the Inspection Section and the Inspectors attached thereto has given good results as may be seen by the statistical figures contained in this report. The inspectors have exercised a strict control over that work and moreover inspected the condition of the Children Dispensaries and of the Schools of Dayas and given special attention to all questions relating to general sanitation, such as Water Supplies, Refuse Depôtoirs, *Birkas* and Swamps, Cemeteries, etc. They have also supervised the infectious diseases work in Provinces, and allied questions, such as increase and decrease of mortality, secret burial, vaccination, etc.

They have also directed their attention to medico-legal cases and to the work connected therewith as well as to the Department's Staff, regarding their work, competence and conduct, providing them with their valuable advice in connection with the performance of their duties.

The divisional Inspectors did not display less effort in affording the public their best advice as to how they should take care of their health.

The following is a statistical return indicating the moves of the Divisional Inspectors, showing the amount of the effort they have displayed in performing their difficult duties, in addition to the questions which they have been detailed to investigate :—

STATISTICAL RETURN SHOWING THE MOVES OF THE DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS DURING 1925, INCLUDING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 1924.

MONTH.	DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS, TANTA.						DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS, ZAGAZIG.						DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS, MINYA.						DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS, QENA.					
	Examinations.		Enquiries.		Inspections.		Examinations.		Enquiries.		Inspections.		Examinations.		Enquiries.		Inspections.		Examinations.		Enquiries.		Inspections.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	—	2	—	3	—	30	—	3	—	2	—	8	—	1	—	—	1	18	—	2	—	—	—	3
February	—	2	—	2	—	33	—	3	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	—	1	—	10
March	—	6	—	5	—	16	—	10	—	1	—	22	—	1	—	2	—	23	—	2	—	1	—	8
April	—	9	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	6
May	—	3	—	4	—	18	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	8
June	—	2	—	1	—	11	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	11
July	2	—	1	2	18	5	—	4	—	5	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
August	2	1	—	—	3	21	—	3	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	25
September	—	3	—	3	—	13	—	3	—	3	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	1	—	4	3	15
October	—	3	2	1	13	13	—	—	—	5	13	11	2	3	4	1	14	15	3	—	4	2	9	9
November	1	3	3	2	21	13	—	4	—	4	12	17	—	3	—	2	10	16	1	—	—	5	5	7
December	7	3	2	3	18	13	2	1	—	3	6	17	2	1	—	—	19	17	2	2	—	2	7	20
TOTAL	12	37	8	28	73	206	2	34	—	30	31	139	4	9	4	8	44	147	10	12	4	26	24	127

Medico-Legal Work.

It is gathered from the reports on the treatment of medico-legal cases received at the Department from its Medical Officers, that these officials take a real interest in the treatment of these cases, that the fees they charge for the treatment of injured persons are quite appropriate both to their injuries and to their resources, and that they claim no fees for the treatment of indigent persons. It is satisfactory to mention that the majority of the injured persons treated by these doctors were completely cured, without being left with any permanent infirmity.

The Department has greatly insisted on its Medical Officers to take sufficient care of the treatment of the said patients and to advise those whose injuries require special treatment in hospital to go to hospital for this purpose. The Department is very attentive to any neglect committed by any of its Medical Officers.

After studying the different sorts of books and forms used for registering medico-legal cases, the Section amalgamated them into a single book in order to facilitate the control of the condition of any medico-legal case and to lessen, as far as possible, the clerical work connected therewith.

The number of medico-legal cases examined by the Medical Officers of the Department throughout the country ; during the year, and receiving the necessary first aid, amounted to 75,340 against 76,274 during 1924.

Hereunder a statistical return indicating these cases :—

Statistical Return showing Medico-Legal Cases which occurred during 1925.

	Slight Cases.		Serious Cases.		Fatal Cases.		Total.	
	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.
Governorates :—								
Cairo	491	12,992	68	262	138	31	697	13,285
Alexandria	310	6,829	99	70	72	92	481	6,991
Canal	219	1,724	41	25	50	12	310	1,771
Suez	50	394	11	35	24	9	85	438
Damietta	24	366	11	8	16	10	51	384
Lower Egypt :—								
Daqahlîya	485	2,981	204	138	243	83	932	3,202
Sharqîya	534	2,727	219	392	301	80	1,054	3,199
Qalyûbiya	245	1,568	149	124	208	64	602	1,756
Gharbîya	1,150	4,121	461	599	528	207	2,139	4,927
Minûfiya	465	3,102	222	279	255	112	942	3,493
Beheira	402	2,841	252	447	377	102	1,031	3,390
Upper Egypt :—								
Giza	580	975	154	774	177	103	911	1,852
Beni Suef	579	1,538	141	225	120	97	840	1,860
Faiyûm	172	1,509	110	243	95	97	377	1,849
Minya	375	2,106	228	267	216	129	819	2,502
Asyût	455	4,337	362	581	452	225	1,269	5,143
Girga	318	2,492	164	364	339	103	821	2,959
Qena	195	1,381	177	372	256	74	628	1,827
Aswân	78	280	71	59	86	49	235	388
Total	7,127	54,263	3,144	5,174	3,953	1,679	14,224	61,116

Complaints.

The interest taken by the Department in listening to every complaint, even anonymous ones, dealing appropriately with each , and inflicting penalties in proportion to the neglect committed by any employee, had the good effect of increasing efficiency in the work.

The number of complaints received this year, and which were found, after investigation, to be justified was 48, against 53 last year.

This decrease in the number of complaints is a good sign of the amelioration which is expected to be realised gradually in the proper carrying out of the work and of a better appreciation of the responsibility thrown on the shoulders of the staff for the duties entrusted to them.

Hereunder a return of the complaints received this year and the action taken regarding each compared to those received last year :—

Complaints received in 1925.		Received in 1924.
Found unjustified	54	117
Found justified and settled	48	53
Under consideration	7	7
Total	109	177

FINANCE AND PERSONNEL.

1.—BUDGET.

Actual expenditure amounted to:—	1925-26	1924-25
	L.E.	L.E.
Department of Public Health	716,082	654,906
Lunacy Division	104,357	96,679
TOTAL	820,439	751,585

Increase of 1925-26 as compared with 1924-25 ... ... L.E. 68,854

COMPARISON BETWEEN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1925-26 AND THAT OF 1924-25.

	Actual Expenditure 1925-1926	Actual Expenditure 1924-1925	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Expenditure on Services under D. P. H. direct control.				
Art. 1. Salaries, wages and allowances ...	393,832	372,330	21,502	—
„ 2. Transport, transfer and travelling allowances	30,903	28.470	2,433	—
„ 3. Food	71,249	61,292	9,957	—
„ 4. Forage	1,901	1,888	13	—
„ 5. Rent, water, light, etc.	18,847	18,556	291	—
„ 6. Books and periodicals	952	325	627	—
„ 7. Telephones and telegrams	3,006	2,626	380	—
„ 8. Petty expenses	3,978	3,007	971	—
„ 9. Purchase of animals	1,189	1,159	30	—
„ 10. Free water fountains	4,186	4,258	—	72
„ 11. Stores	116,787	87,911	28,876	—
„ 12. Uniforms	757	217	540	—
„ 13. Upkeep of material and Equipment	1,568	2,272	—	704
„ 14. Transport of stores	8,580	6,648	1,932	—
„ 15. Allowances to sanitary barbers ...	613	484	129	—
„ 19. Allowances for Dentist Examinations	14	11	3	—
Prophylactic measures against Ankylostoma	—	8,522	—	(1) 8,522
Art. 20. Passenger control	7,056	9,365	—	2,309
„ 21. Maintenance of lock hospitals for Europeans	2,562	3,006	—	444
Educational Missions	—	6,066	—	(2) 6,066
Art. 23. New works	24,333	15,177	9,156	—
TOTAL	692,313	633,590	76,840	18,117
Expenditure on Credits shown in D.P.H. Budget for work done by other Departments.				
Art. 16. Disinfecting ships at the ports ...	5,363	5,968	—	605
„ 17. Maintenance of temporary lazarets at Gabbary	4,228	4,383	—	155
„ 18. Sanitary improvements in mosques	2,417	480	1,937	—
19. Subventions	12,486	10,742	1,744	—
	716,807	655,163	80,521	18,877
deduct:				
Recoveries for services rendered	725	257	—	468
TOTAL	716,082	654,906	80,521	19,345

(1) Amalgamated under Ordinary Budget.
(2) Transferred to the Ministry of Education Budget.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1925-26 AND THAT OF 1924-25 (*cont.*).

	Actual Expenditure 1925-1926	Actual Expenditure 1924-1925	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
LUNACY DIVISION.				
Art. 24. Salaries, wages and Allowances ...	40,985	40,488	497	—
„ 25. Transport, Transfer and Travelling Allowances	200	374	—	174
„ 26. Water, Lighting etc.	5,015	6,195	—	1,180
„ 27. Rations	44,057	38,351	5,706	—
„ 28. Forage and shoeing	586	514	72	—
„ 29. Books and Periodicals	26	22	4	—
„ 30. Telephones and Telegrams	172	187	—	15
„ 31. Petty Expenses	218	582	—	364
„ 32. Stores	10,827	9,566	1,261	—
„ 33. Petty Repairs	344	400	—	56
„ 34. New works	1,927	—	1,927	—
TOTAL	104,357	96,679	9,467	1,789

DETAILS OF SUBVENTIONS SHOWN UNDER ART. 23.

	L.E.
Quarantine Board	7,000
Association Internationale d'Assistance Publique	560
Lady Cromer's Dispensaries	1,000
Asile des Vieillards	150
Victoria Deaconesses' Hospital (Cairo)	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
Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory	1,706
TOTAL	12,377

* Limited to 5 years, ending on 31st March 1927.

NEW WORKS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1925-26.

	1925-1926
	L.E.
1. Equipment for new buildings :—	
Two travelling Ophthalmic Hospitals	2,686
Five new Ankylostoma Annexes	2,671
Two venereal diseases clinics	768
Assiut and Luxor bacteriological laboratories	854
New Health Offices	978
Giza Ophthalmic Laboratory	787
2. Various :—	
Construction of 2 shelters at Dirr	190
„ of 100 graves	1,992
Anti-Malaria Campaign	13,027
Bacteriological fittings at Port-Said Laboratory	190
Cinematograph Installation	190
TOTAL	24,333

2.—PERSONNEL.

Central Administration.

Title.	Grade.	1924	1925
Technical.			
Under-Secretary of State	—	1	1
Director-General	D.G.	1	—
Healt Expert	I *b*	—	1
Director, Public Health Laboratories	I *c*	1	1
Deputy Director, Public Health Laboratories ...	II	1	1
Technical Secretary	III	1	1
Director, Antirabic Institute	III	1	1
Bacteriologists, Cat. A ...	III	3	4
„ „ B ...	IV	8	7
„ „ C ...	V *b*	3	3
Chemist „ A ...	III	1	1
Chemists „ B ...	IV	2	2
„ „ C ...	V	2	3
Assistant Chemist	VI	3	1
Director of Stores	III	1	1
Senior Pharmacist	V *b*	1	1
General Service Medical Officers	VI	21	19
Pharmacists	VI	1	2
Assistant Pharmacists ...	VII	8	8
Mowalidat	VII	6	7
Foreman of Works	VI	1	1
Assistant Engineer	VII	1	—
Foreman of Instrument Workshops	VIII	1	1
Inspector of Stores	V	1	1
Carried forward ...		70	68

Title.	Grade.	1924	1925
Brought forward ...		70	68
Administrative.			
Director of Secretariat ...	III	1	1
Director, Finance and Personnel	III	1	1
Deputy Director, Finance and Personnel	IV	1	1
Director of Permits and Secretary to Board of Health	IV	1	1
Deputy Director of Stores	IV	—	1
Chief of translation and publication office	V	1	1
Assistant Director of Secretariat	V	1	1
Chief Store Officer	V	1	1
Administrative Assistants, Finance and Personnel ...	V	2	2
Inspectors of Stores	VI	2	2
Clerical.			
Employees	A	12	14
Storekeepers	A	3	3
Employees	B	45	46
Storekeepers	B	12	12
Employees	C	128	123
Storekeepers	C	26	23
Total		307	301

Health Department.

Technical.			
Deputy Director-General	I *b*	1	—
Director	I *c*	—	1
Inspector General	II	1	1
Directors of Section	II	2	2
P.M.O., Cairo City	II*	1	1
Deputy Director of Section	III	1	1
M.O. of Health, Cairo City		3	2
Divisional Inspectors ...		7	7
„ Inspector ...	IV	1	1
Chief Sanitary Engineer ...	III	1	1
Inspectors (Epidemic) ...	IV	2	2
S.M.O.s, Sections, Cairo City	IV	2	2
Public Health Inspectors ...	III	—	3
„ „ „ ...	IV	17	14
Principal Police M.O.s, Cairo and Alexandria	IV	2	2
Sanitary Engineer	IV	1	—
„ „	V	—	1
Assistant P.H. Inspectors	IV	—	3
„ „ „	V *a*	13	10
Port M.O., Alexandria ...	V *a*	1	1
Food and Nuisance Inspectors	V *b*	2	2
Carried forward ...		58	57

Brought forward		58	57
Assistant Police M.O.s, Cairo and Alexandria ...	V *a*	2	2
General Service M.O. ...	VI	149	156
Bacteriologists category C	V *b*	—	3
Inspector of Disinfection ...	VII	1	1
Inspector of Disinfecting Machines		1	1
Inspector of Vidange ...	VII	1	1
Mowalidat		23	25
Overseers		35	35
Draftsman	VII	1	1
„	VIII	1	1
Assistant engineer	VII	—	1
Administrative.			
Administrative Assistant ...	V	1	1
„ „	VI	1	—
„ „ Cairo			
Health Insp.	VI	1	1
Clerical.			
Employees	A	12	10
„	B	34	34
„	C	209	211
Total		530	541

* Grade I *c* à titre personnel.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TITLE.	Grade.	1924	1925
TECHNICAL.			
Deputy Director-General...	*Ib*	1	—
Director	Ic	—	1
Directors of Section... ...	II	2	2
Deputy Director of Section	III	1	1
Divisional Inspectors ...		5	5
President, Central Medical Commission		1	1
Hospital Director, Alexandria		1	1
Hospital Director, Abbasiya Fever Hospital	III	1	1
P.M.O., Frontier Districts	III	1	1
Vice-President, Central Med. Commission	IV	1	1
Medical officers	IV	—	3
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	IV	1	1
Hospital P.M.O., Suez ...	IV	1	1
Hospital P.M.O., Port Said	IV	1	1
Assistant Director, Alexandria Hospital...	IV	1	1
Pathologist, Alexandria Hospital	IV	1	1
Surgeon, Alexandria Hosp.	V	1	2
Gynæcologist ,, ,,	V	1	1
M.O., Central Medical Commission	*Va*	1	1
Carried forward ...		22	26

TITLE.	Grade	1924	1925
Brought forward ...		22	26
Assistant Director, Abbasiya Fever Hospital ...	*Va*	1	1(1)
Radio-Therapist, ...		1	1
P.M.O.s, General Hospitals		17	17
P.M.O.s, Ophthalmic Hospitals		16	18
P.M.O., Hôd El Marsûd ...		1	1
Registrars, Kasr el-Aini Hospital		—	4
General Service Medical Officers	VI	87	127
Deputy Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	*Va*	1	1
Senior Pharmacists	*Vb*	6	6
Pharmacists	VI	23	23
Assistant Pharmacists ...	VII	6	6
Mowalidat	VII	45	50
Mechanic for X-Ray app.	VI	—	1
Steward	VI	1	1
ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Administrative Assistant...	V	1	1
,, ,, ...	VI	1	—
CLERICAL.			
Employees	A	5	5
,, ...	B	35	34
,, ...	C	78	99
Moawens	C	1	43
TOTAL		348	465

(1) Converted to Grade IV during 1925 by D. C. M.

GENERAL TOTAL OF PERMANENT STAFF.

	1924	1925
Central Administration	307	301
Health Department	530	541
Medical Department	348	465
	1,185	1,307

TEMPORARY STAFF.

TEMPORARY STAFF.	GRADE.	1924	1925
TECHNICAL.			
Food and Nuisance Inspector	*Vb*	1	1
Inspector of Overseers	V	1	—
Overseer	VII	1	1
Matrons	VI	10	10
Inspecting Nursing Sisters		2	2
Nursing Sisters, special class		10	10
,, ,, 1st class	VII	28	28
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...		3	3
Sewing woman		1	1
Electrician	VI	1	1
,, ...	VII	1	1
ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Deputy Director of Stores	IV	1	—
		60	58

OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES PAID AGAINST CREDITS.

	Year 1924.	Year 1925.
Passengers Control.		
Medical Officers	9	3
Employees	15	15
Epidemic Credit.		
Medical Officers	16	16
Ankylostoma Credit.		
Medical Officers	17	—
Employees	8	—
Maintenance of Lock Hospitals for Europeans.		
Medical Officers	1	1
Mowalidat	1	1
Employee	1	1

HORS CADRE STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1924	1925	CATEGORY.	1924	1925
			Brought forward ...	1,050	1,624
Chief Attendant	141	204	Cook	69	80
Attendant (Male)	543	886	Printer	3	3
Attendant (Female)	233	432	Overseer	55	57
Moawen	46	11	Barber	85	109
Laboratory Assistant	36	40	Mechanic	4	4
Disinfector, 1st class	15	15	Various categories	972	1,155
Disinfector	36	36			
Carried forward ...	1,050	1,624	TOTAL	2,238	3,032

LUNACY DIVISION.

TITLE.	Grade.	1924	1925	TITLE.	Grade.	1924	1925
				Brought forward ...		28	28
TECHNICAL.				ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Director of Lunacy Division	Ib	1	1	Sub-Director	V	1(1)	1
Director of Khanka Asylum	III	1	1	Steward	V	1	1
Director of Abbasiya Asylum	III	1	—	Employé	V	1	1
				Employés	VIII	3	3
Sub-Director of Abbasiya Asylum	III	—	1	CLERICAL.			
Sub-Directors of Khanka Asylum	IV	2	2	Employés	A	2	2
Medical Officers	Va	5	5	,,	B	7	6
,, ,,	VI	7	7	,,	C	11	10
Chemist	VI	1	1	TOTAL		54	52
Chemist, senior pharmacist	VI	1	1	TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Head nurses	VII	4	4				
Nursing sisters	VIII	5	5	Electrician	VI	1	1
				Electricians	VII	2	2
Carried forward ...		28	28	TOTAL		3	3

(1) Personnally grade IV.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following enactments bearing on the work of the Department of Public Health were promulgated in 1925 :—

Décret-Loi du 15 février 1925 sur les mesures nécessaires pour combattre la Malaria.

Décret-Loi du 21 mars 1925 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants.

Décret-Loi du 21 mars 1925 portant modification de la Loi No. 1 de 1904 sur les établissements publics.

Arrêté en date du 21 mars 1925 portant modification de certaines dispositions de l'arrêté du 16 novembre 1905 sur les maisons de tolérance.

Arrêté publié en date du 18 mai 1925 portant règlement pour la surveillance du transport et de la vente du lait et du lait caillé.

Arrêté du 21 août 1925 sur la gratuité du traitement dans les cliniques externes des hôpitaux du Gouvernement.

Arrêté du 25 août 1925 portant modification de la composition du Conseil Consultatif d'Hygiène.

Arrêté du 23 novembre 1925 ajoutant les établissements pour le filage et le tissage de la soie, du coton, du lin, etc., employant un moteur mécanique et ceux n'employant pas un moteur mécanique au Tableau des Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux parmi les classes I catégorie A et II catégorie A respectivement.

The procès-verbaux of contravention drawn up against the contraveners of the public health laws and regulations and the action taken therewith are shown in the following table :

List of Contraventions against Public Health Legislation during 1925.

Name of Law, etc.	Cairo.	Port Said.	Ismailia.	Damietta.	Suez.	Giza.	Fayyûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.	Qalyûbiya.	Gharbiya.	Minûfiya.	Sharqiya.	Daqahliya.	Behcira.	Total.
Vidange and *dépotoirs*. *Arrêté* of November 8, 1886, modified by *Arrêté* of June 2, 1910	273	359	—	2	16	—	19	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	38	1	18	14	14	758
Practice of medicine and its branches. *Arrêté* of June 13, 1891	16	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	4	4	—	2	1	2	23	10	8	12	26	118
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	26
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9 of 1917 ...	596	40	67	11	4	102	148	116	188	284	137	135	65	115	416	229	213	296	283	3,445
Enclosure of waste lands. *Arrêté* of June 15, 1893 ...	44	—	—	—	2	—	3	10	39	—	—	3	1	—	7	22	4	25	12	172
Cemeteries:—																				
Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	28	—	1	—	—	2	1	35
Transfer of cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of cemeteries; unauthorized inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	2	—	—	9	78	6	1	30	152	346
Prophylactic Measures:—																				
Permanent and exceptional measures to prevent epidemics. *Arrêtés* of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	69
Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics. *Arrêté* of June 16 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. *Arrêté* of October 17, 1895, and supplementary *Arrêté* of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Plague and cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of 1911, and No. 10 of 1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	15

Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of cholera. *Arrêté* of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic measures against infectious diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912	—	17	—	3	10	20	11	—	134	35	97	174	25	5	16	133	30	53	167	930
Prophylactic measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of 1917, and No. 3 of 1918	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	11	1	—	56
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	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	17
Pharmacy and sale of poisons. Law No. 14 of 1904, Decree and Arrêté of May, 8 1922 and Arrêté and Decree No. 32 of May 21, 1925	92	2	—	—	4	1	—	4	14	3	—	1	—	8	12	6	18	9	8	182
Assisant pharmacists. Law No. 20 of 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Transport of rags during epidemics. Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and *Arrêté* of October 30, 1913 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Control of returning pilgrims. *Arrêté* of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Public latrines and *dépendances* of mosques and *zâweyas*. Law No. 14 of 1911	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	18	11	20	11	2	1	28	7	14	44	4	162
Births and deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	60	2	13	1	6	90	180	115	226	327	416	817	63	61	274	257	269	187	285	3,649
Établissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. Law No. 13 of 1904, and *Arrêté* of August 29, 1904, completed by *Arrêté* of June 11, 1905	1,083	120	1	85	26	224	214	221	241	282	162	85	52	87	529	113	223	372	413	4,533
Cleanliness of streets. *Arrêté* of June 7, 1913	128	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	25	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	12	1	39	218
Adulteration of milk. Article 302 of the Native Penal Code	226	23	30	—	23	2	7	76	23	18	52	20	—	7	38	15	89	113	24	786
General sanitary contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334, 335, and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, paragraph 6	74	—	—	—	4	6	6	1	24	3	—	6	1	—	30	19	29	18	65	286
TOTAL number reported	2,680	563	111	105	100	452	598	585	942	1,041	894	1,254	239	297	1,505	820	945	1,178	1,501	15,810
Convictions obtained	1,994	457	110	85	84	365	447	488	639	860	759	1,212	143	263	1,173	633	778	912	1,302	12,704
Acquittals	63	7	1	7	2	8	7	5	7	7	16	7	4	8	27	4	32	30	21	263
Filed	120	6	—	5	2	43	59	23	9	12	56	2	74	12	72	141	54	72	28	790
Under consideration	503	93	—	8	12	36	85	69	287	162	63	33	18	14	233	42	81	164	150	2,053

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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MEDICAL AND ALLIED AUTHORIZATIONS.

During the year 1925, permits to practise their professions in Egypt were issued to:—

130	Doctors.
40	Pharmacists.
17	Assistant-Pharmacists.
13	Midwives.
22	Dentists.
1	Veterinary Surgeon.
289	Barbers.
139	*Dayas* (green permits).
134	*Dayas* (white „).

Government Press
3091-1927-300 ex.

Fig.1

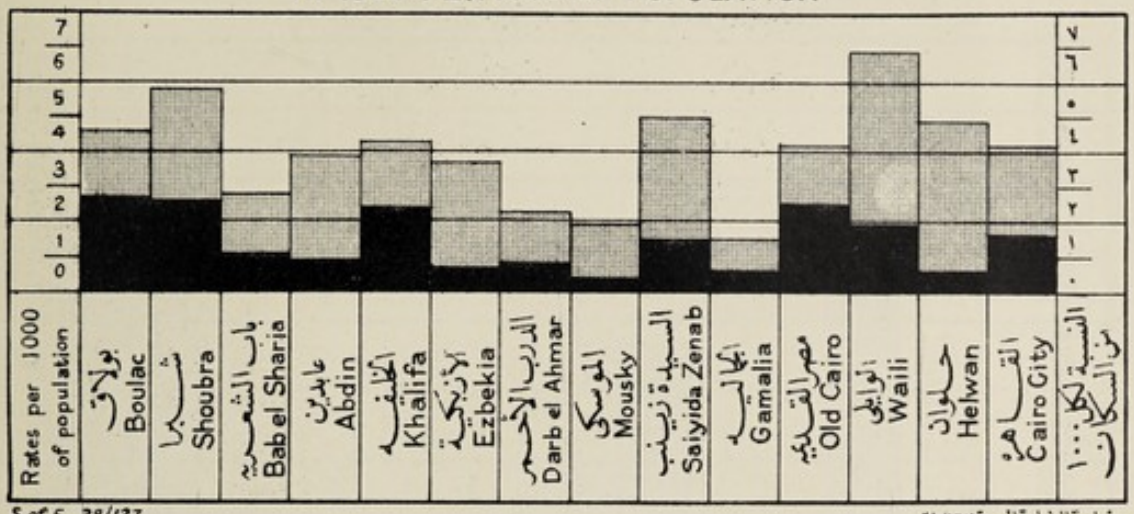
Cairo City Health Report 1925

الشكل رقم ١

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٥

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالأمراض المعدية لكل ألف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925 PER 1000 OF POPULATION



S of E. 28/127

مصلحة للسباحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات Deaths

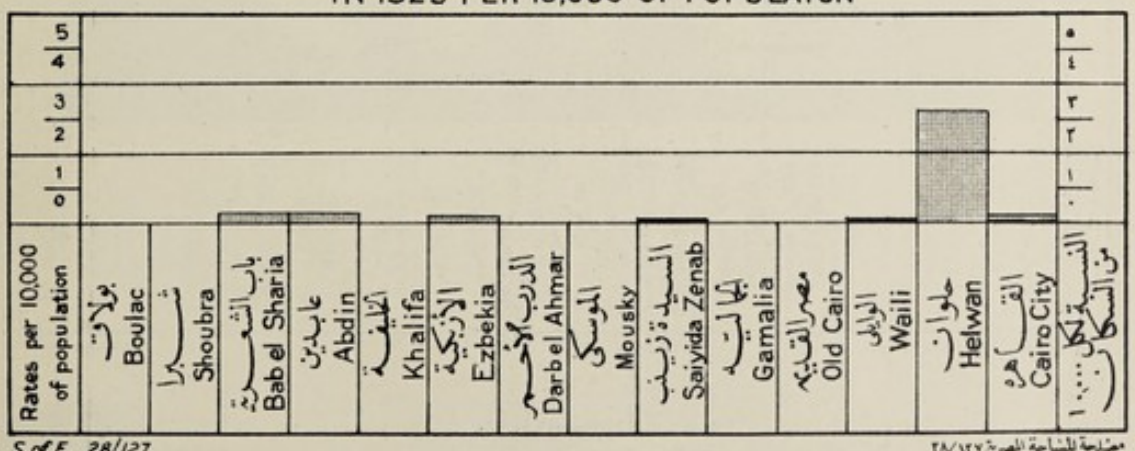
الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

Fig.2

الشكل رقم ٢

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالجدرى لكل عشرة الاف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925 PER 10,000 OF POPULATON



S of E. 28/127

مصلحة للسباحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات Deaths

الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

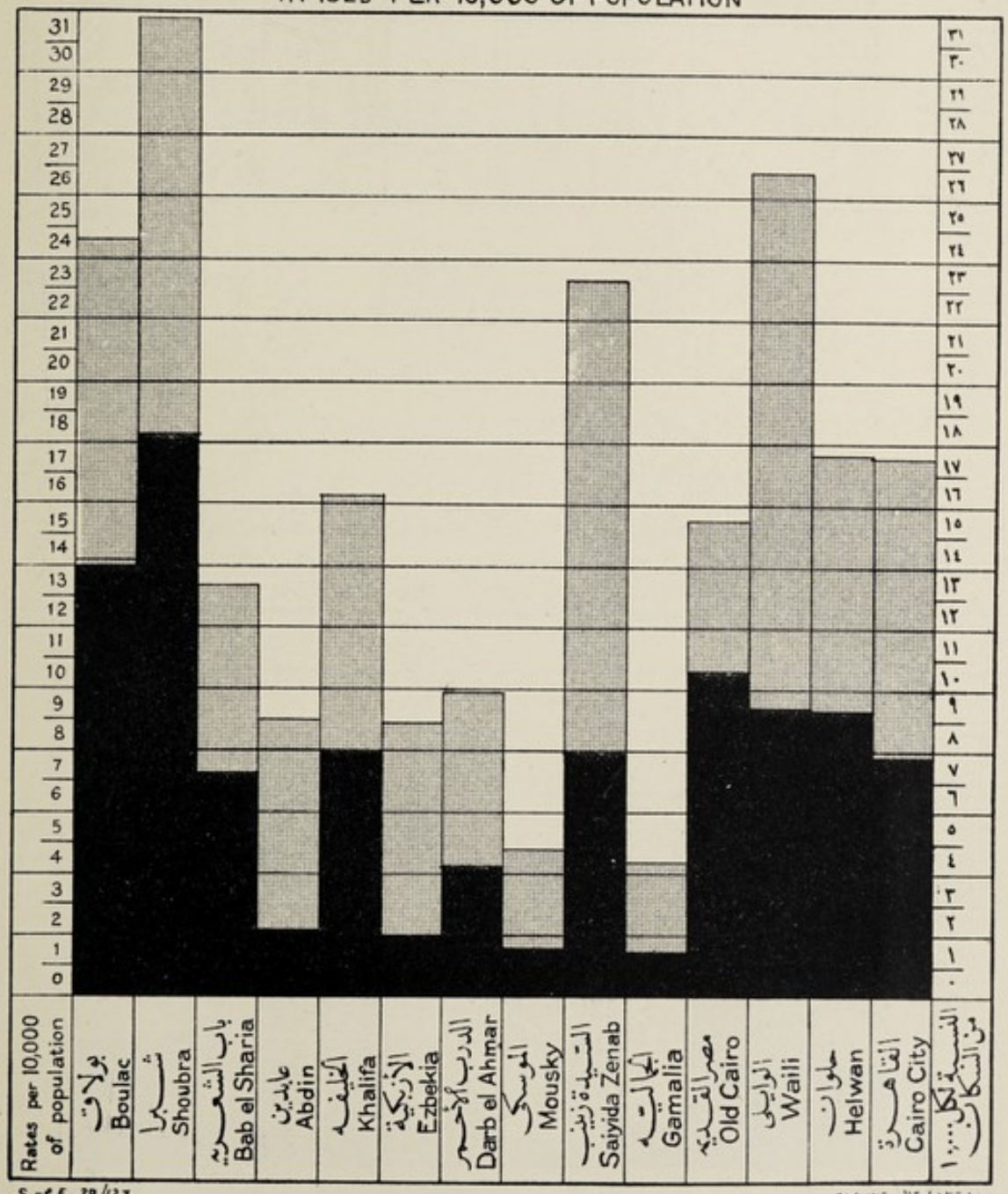
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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Fig.3
Cairo City Health Report 1925

الشكل رقم ٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٥

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بمرض الحصبة لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

MEASLES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1925 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة الشماعة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات
Deaths

الأصابات التى بلغت
Cases recorded

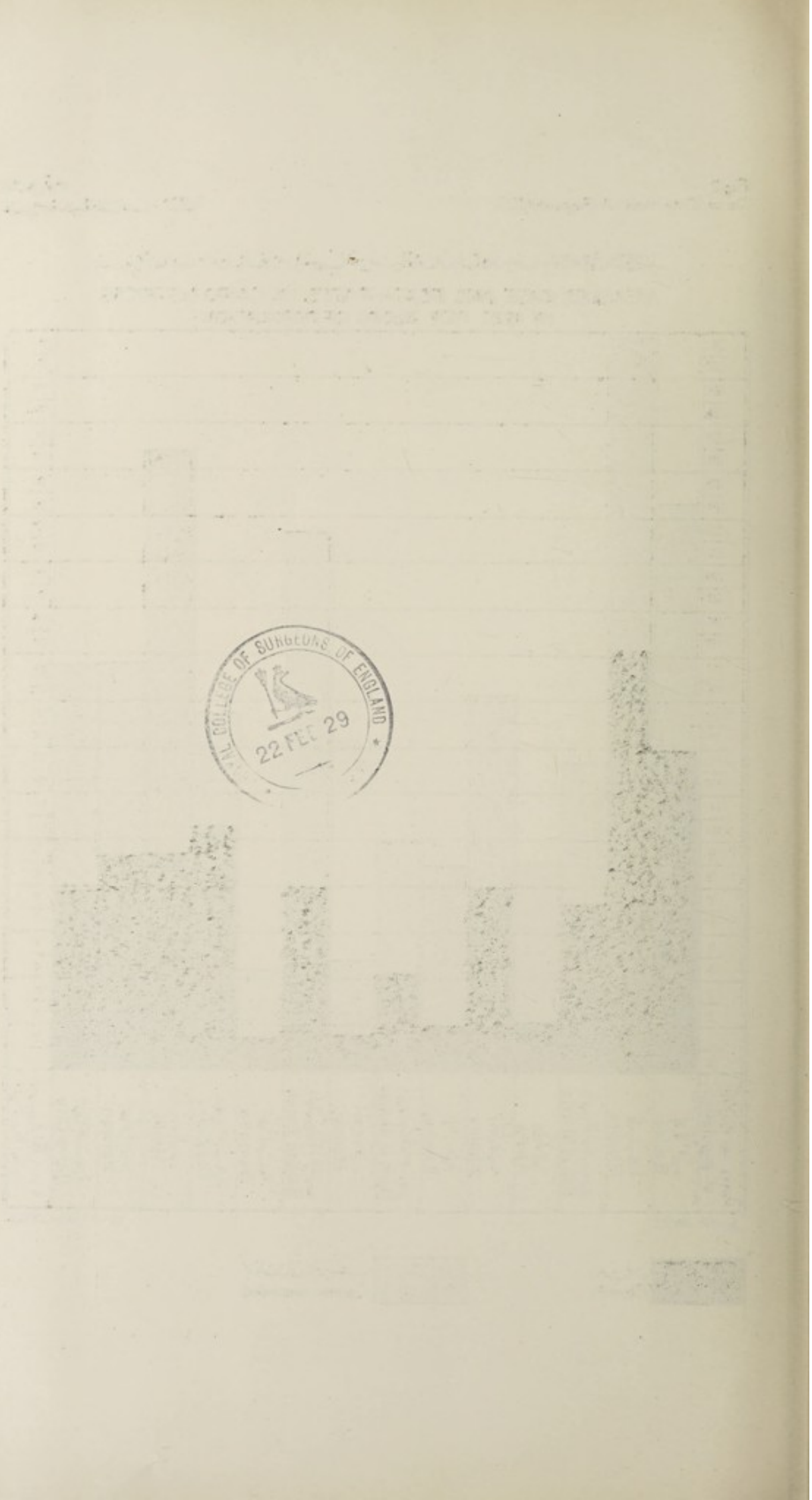

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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Fig.4

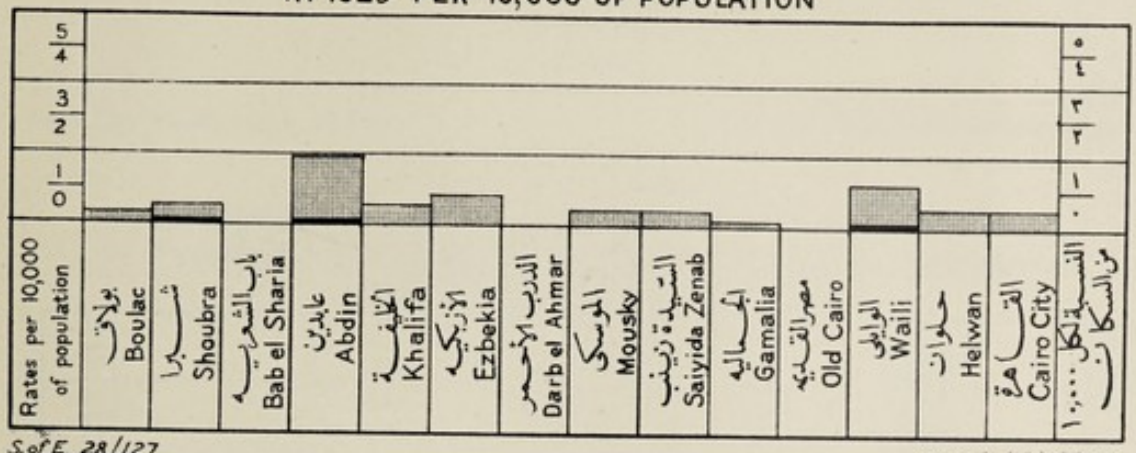
الشكل رقم ٤

Cairo City Health Report 1925

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٥

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات لكل عشرة الاف من السكان التي حدثت بالحمى القرمزية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٥

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1925 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات
Deaths

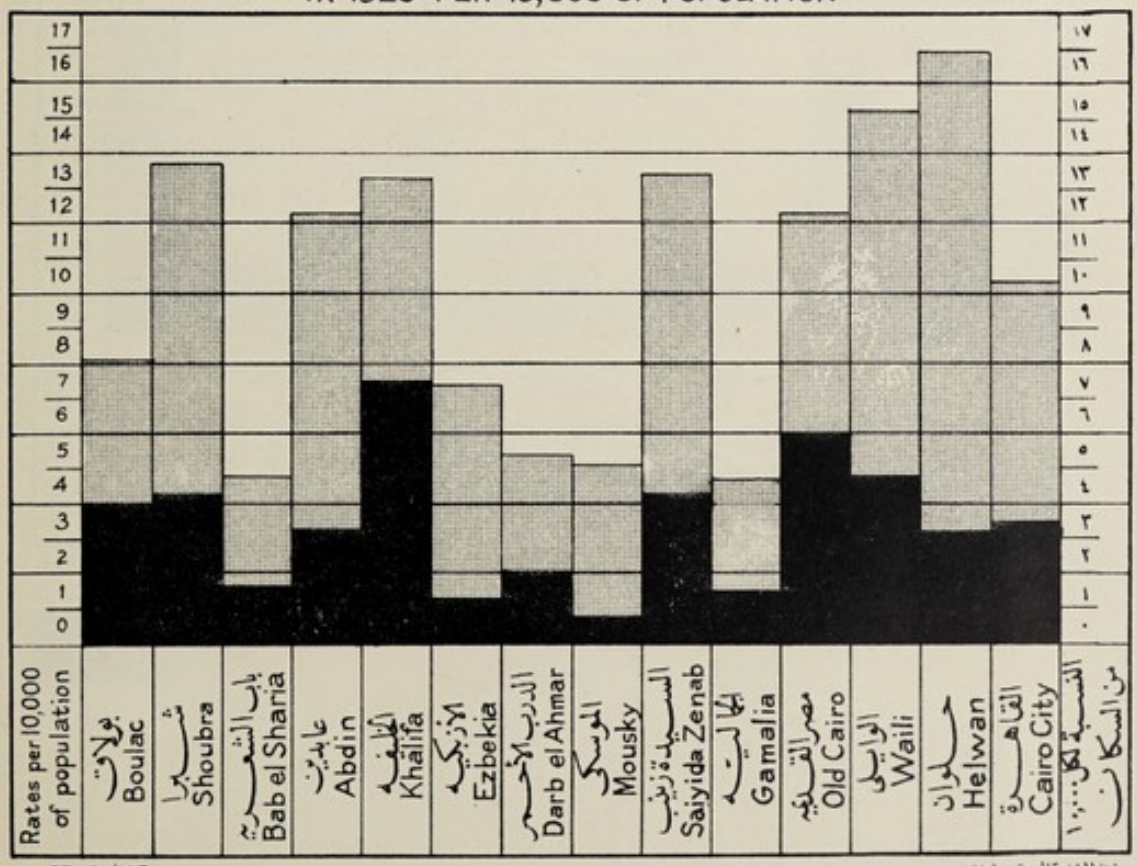
الأصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

Fig 5

الشكل رقم ٥

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بالدفتريا لكل عشرة الاف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٥

DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1925 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات
Deaths

الأصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

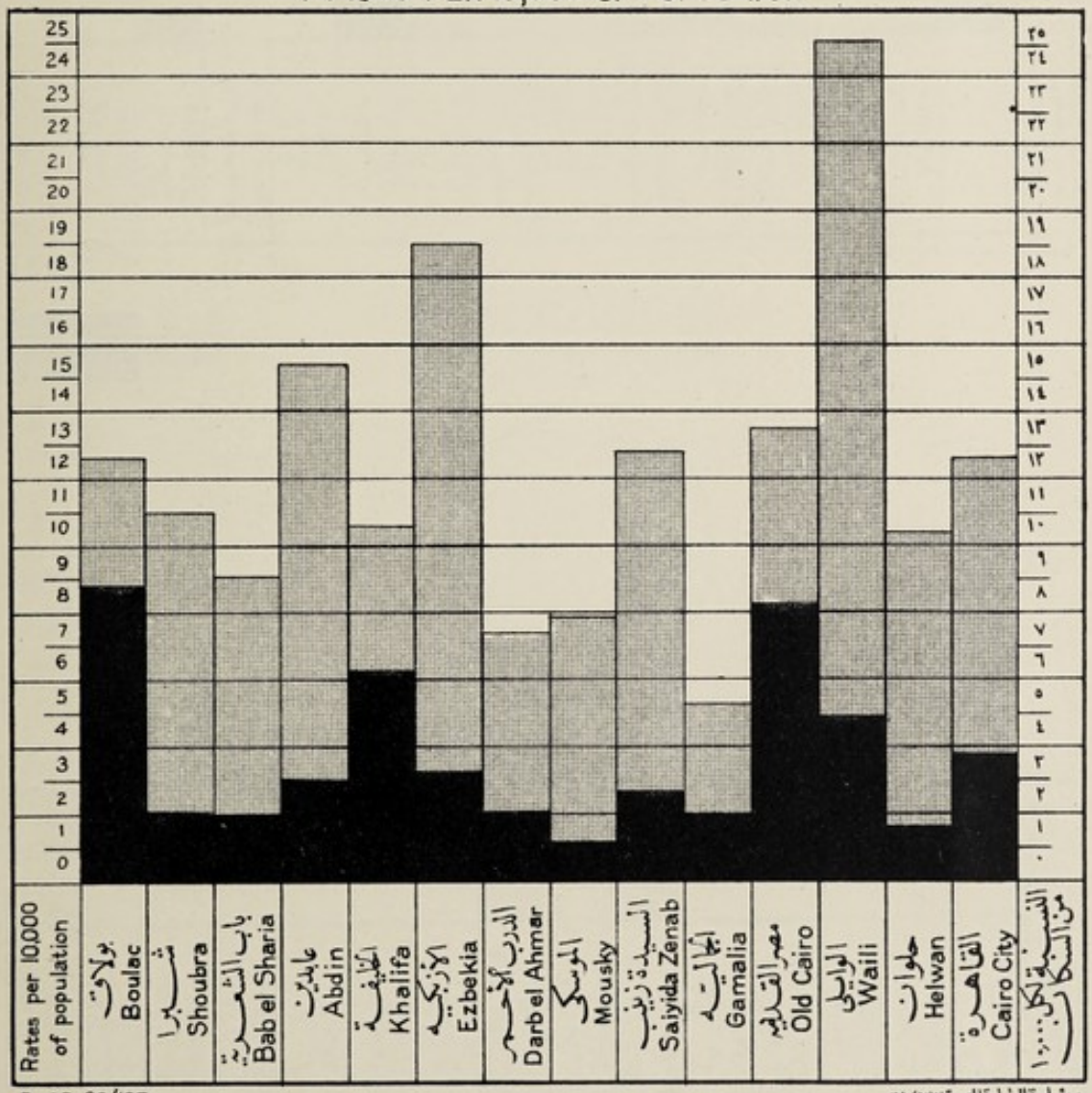
ENGLAND
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Fig. 6
Cairo City Health Report 1925

الشكل رقم ٦
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٥

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بالحمى التيفودية لكل عشرة الاف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925 PER 10,000 OF POPULATON



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات Deaths

الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded


ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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Fig. 7

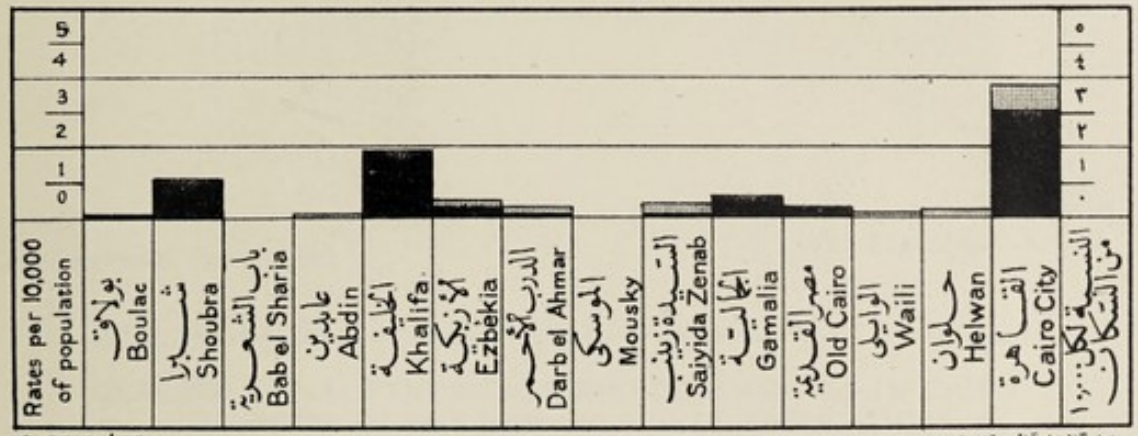
Cairo City Health Report 1925

الشكل رقم ٧

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٥

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالحمى التيفوسية لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات Deaths

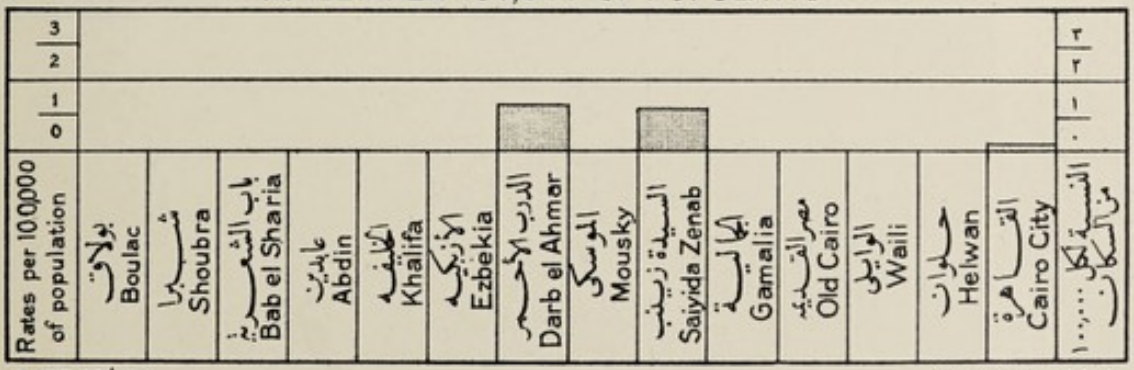
الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

Fig. 8

الشكل رقم ٨

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالحمى الراجعة لكل مائة ألف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات Deaths

الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

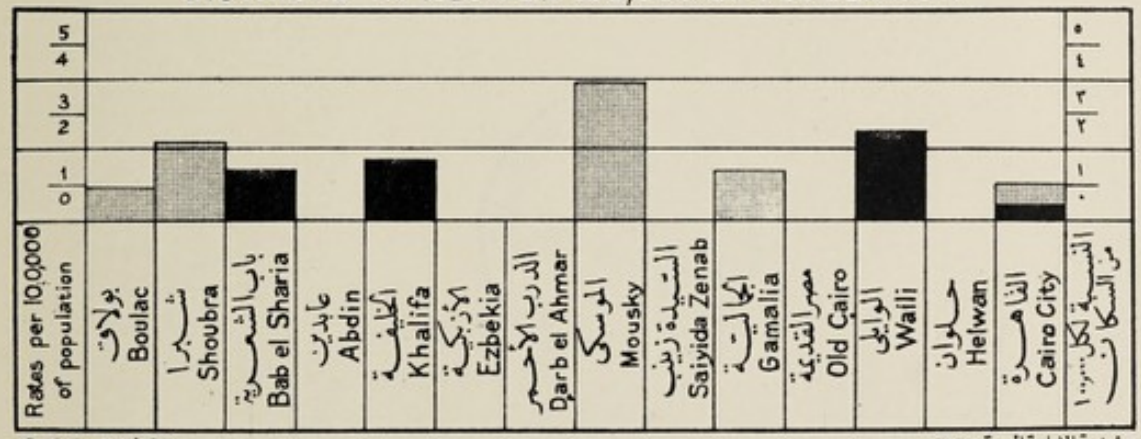

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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Fig. 9
Cairo City Health Report 1925

الشكل رقم ٩
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٥

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بمرض الحمى المخية الشوكية لكل مائة ألف من السكان بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٢٥

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1925 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

الوفيات Deaths

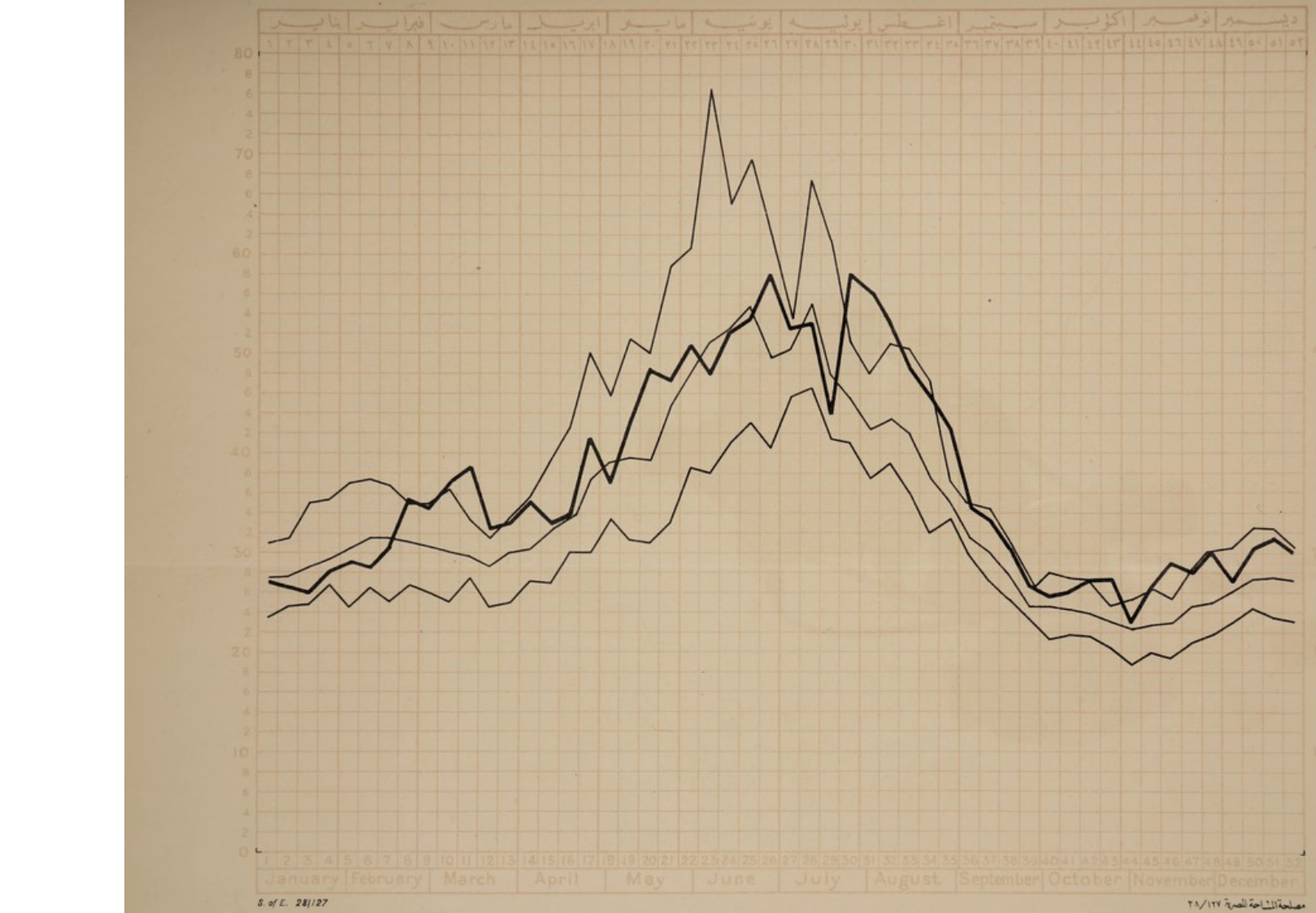
الأصابات التى بلغت Cases recorded

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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الرسم رقم ١
Chart 1

نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل ألف شخص بالقاهرة فى خمس سنوات من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤

Cairo City Weekly Death-rates per 1000 living in quinquennial period 1920-1924.



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة الشاحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

Year	Estimated mid year pop.	السنة	العدد التقديرى للسكان فى منتصف السنة
1920	761,300	١٩٢٠	٧٦١,٣٠٠
1921	765,200	١٩٢١	٧٦٥,٢٠٠
1922	777,500	١٩٢٢	٧٧٧,٥٠٠
1923	791,000	١٩٢٣	٧٩١,٠٠٠
1924	804,200	١٩٢٤	٨٠٤,٢٠٠
1925	818,500	١٩٢٥	٨١٨,٥٠٠

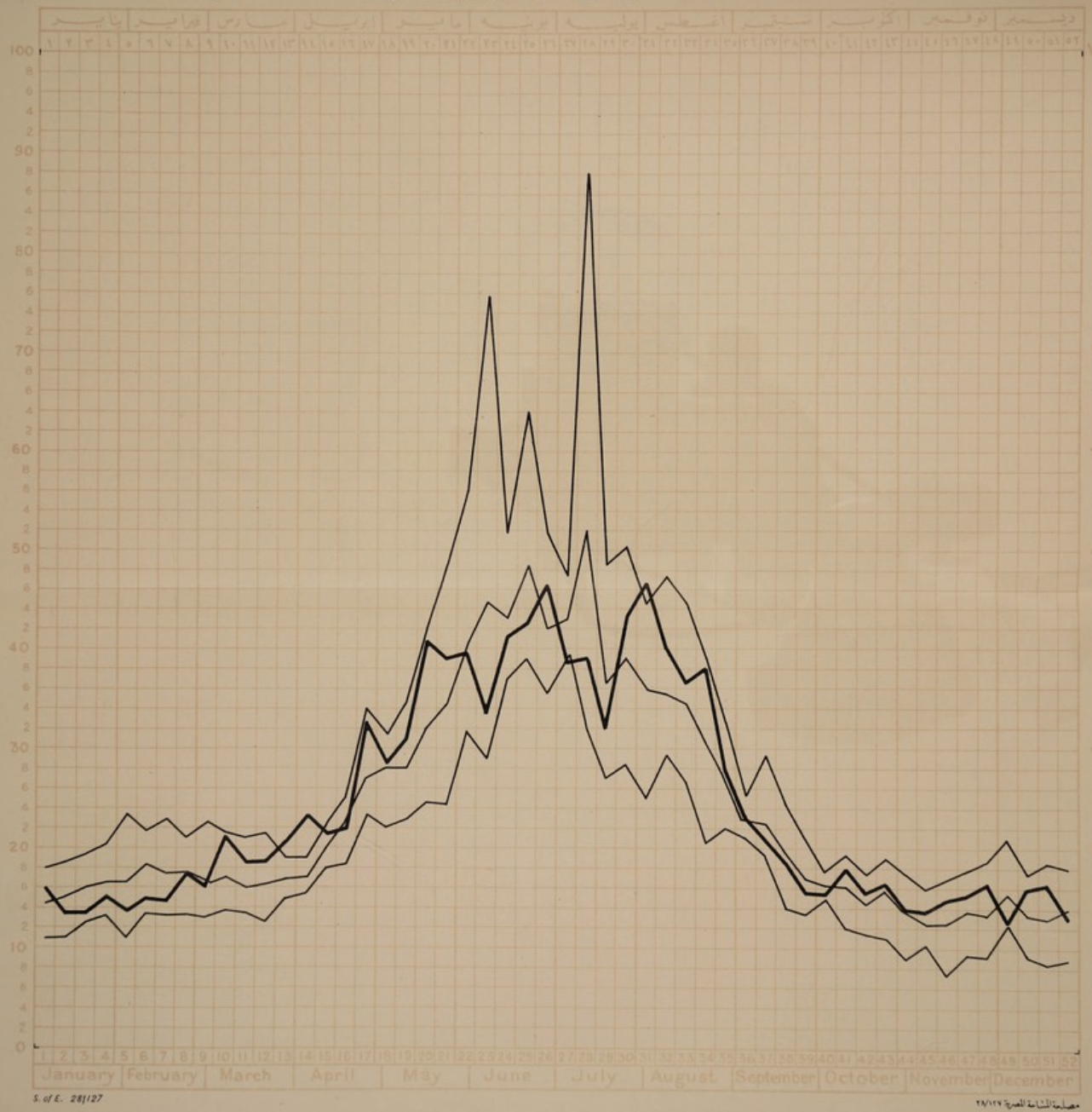
——— أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة
Max., Min. & Mean rates.

——— نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly death-rates in 1925.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
22 FEB 29

الرسم رقم ٢
Chart 2

وفيات الأطفال بالقاهرة (لغاية السنة الأولى من العمر) فى خمس سنوات من ١٩٢٠سنة الى ١٩٢٤سنة
Cairo City Infantile Mortality Children 0-1 in quinquennial period 1920-1924.



S. of E. 28/127

مصلحة الشماعة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

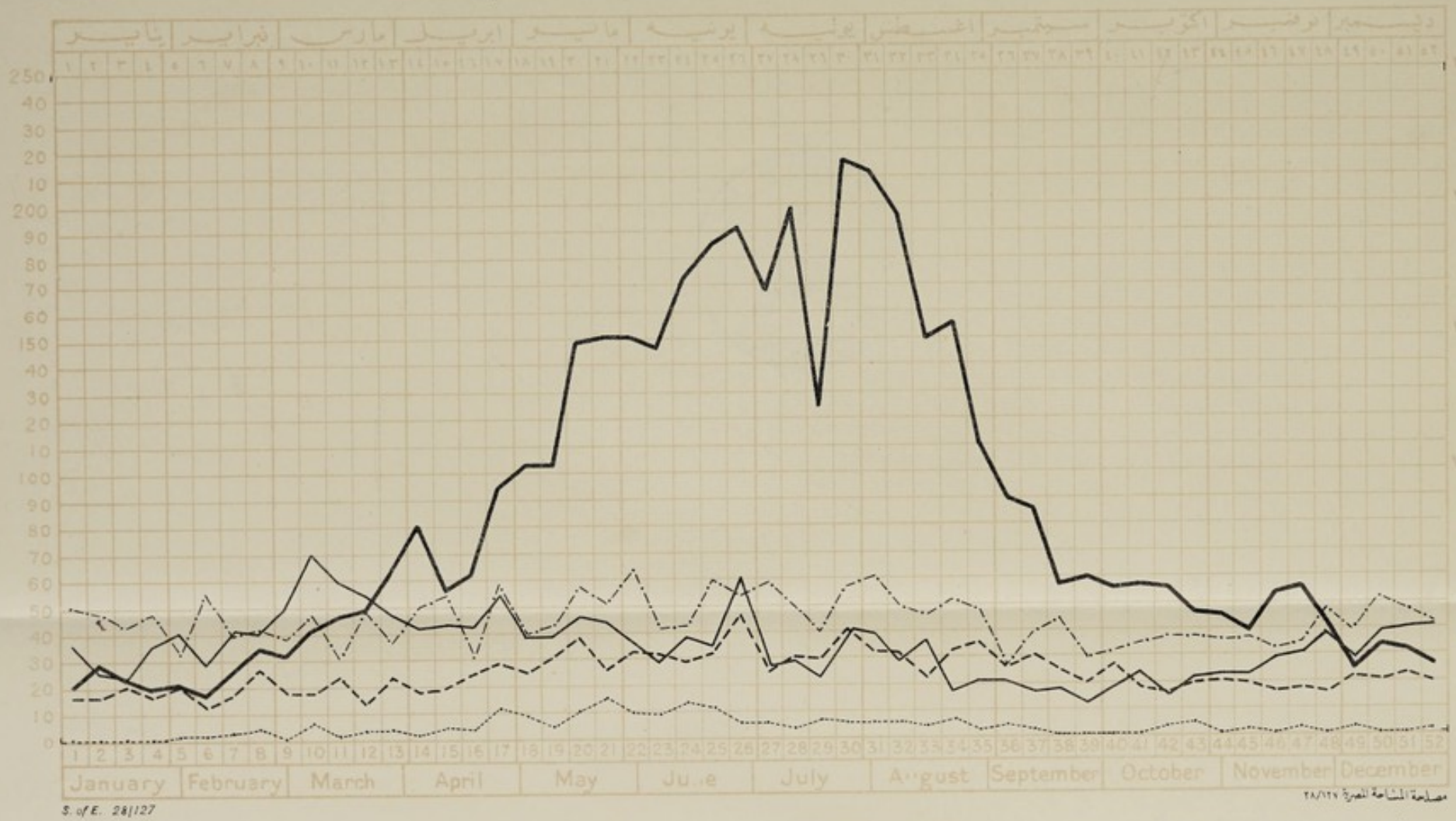
Max., Min. & Mean of Weekly death-rates per 100 Births ——— أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود

Weekly death-rates per 100 Births for 1925 ——— نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود فى سنة ١٩٢٥

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
22 FEB 29

الرسم رقم ٣
Chart 3

أهم أسباب وفيات الأطفال فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Principal Causes of Infantile Mortality in 1925.



مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧
S. of E. 28/127

Diarrhœa & Enteritis ——— الأسهال والترلة المعوية

Pulmonary & Bronchial Diseases ——— الأمراض الرئوية والشعبية

Marasmus _._._._ ضعف وهزال

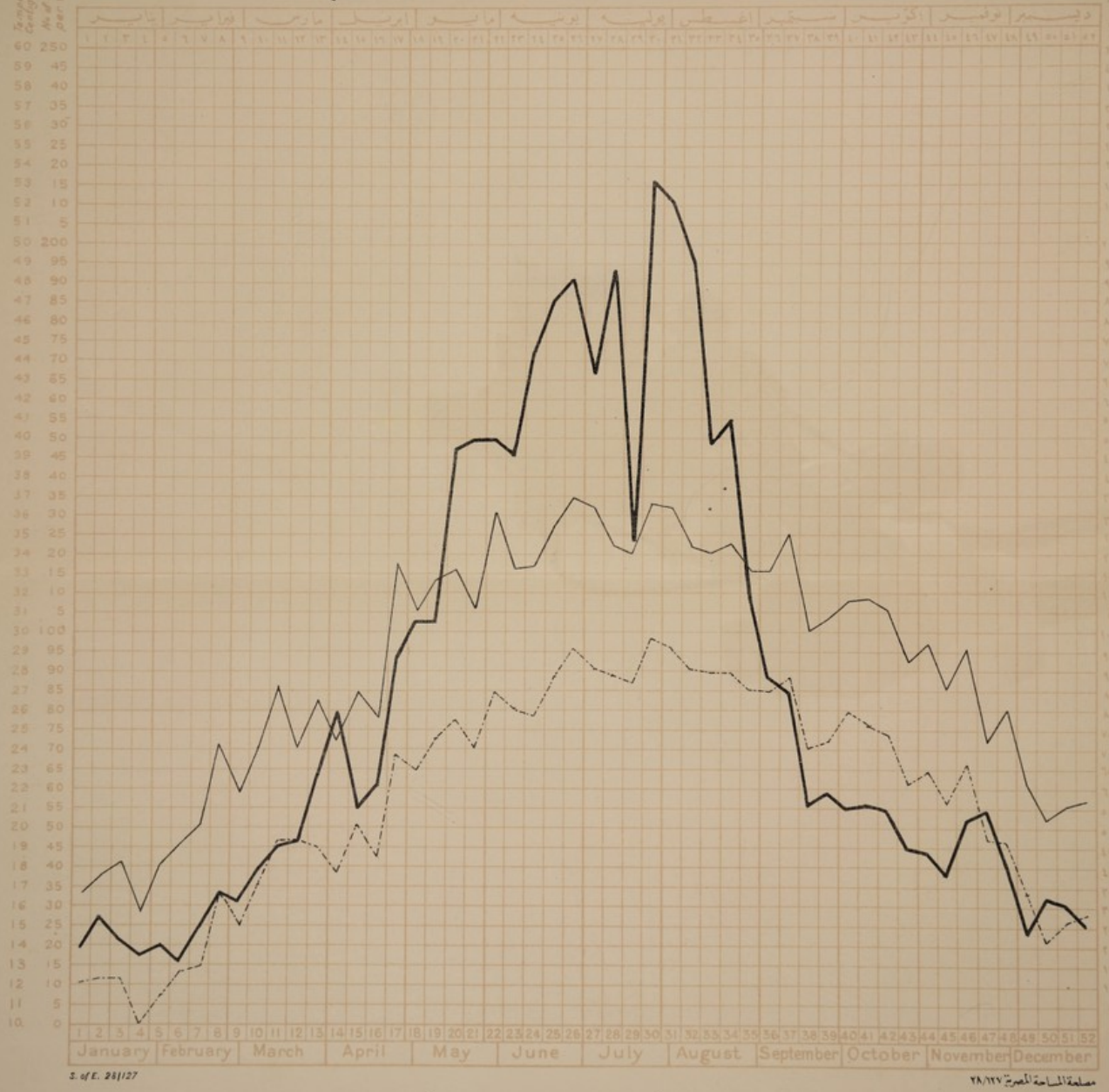
Infectious Diseases ..... أمراض معدية

Other Diseases _____ أمراض الخرى

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الرسم رقم ٤
Chart 4

وفيات الأطفال الأسبوعية من مرض الأسهال في ١٩٢٥ سنة (لغاية السنة الأولى من العمر)
Weekly Infantile Deaths from Diarrhœa (Children 0 - 1) 1925



S. of E. 26/127

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

Diarrhœa ——— الأسهال

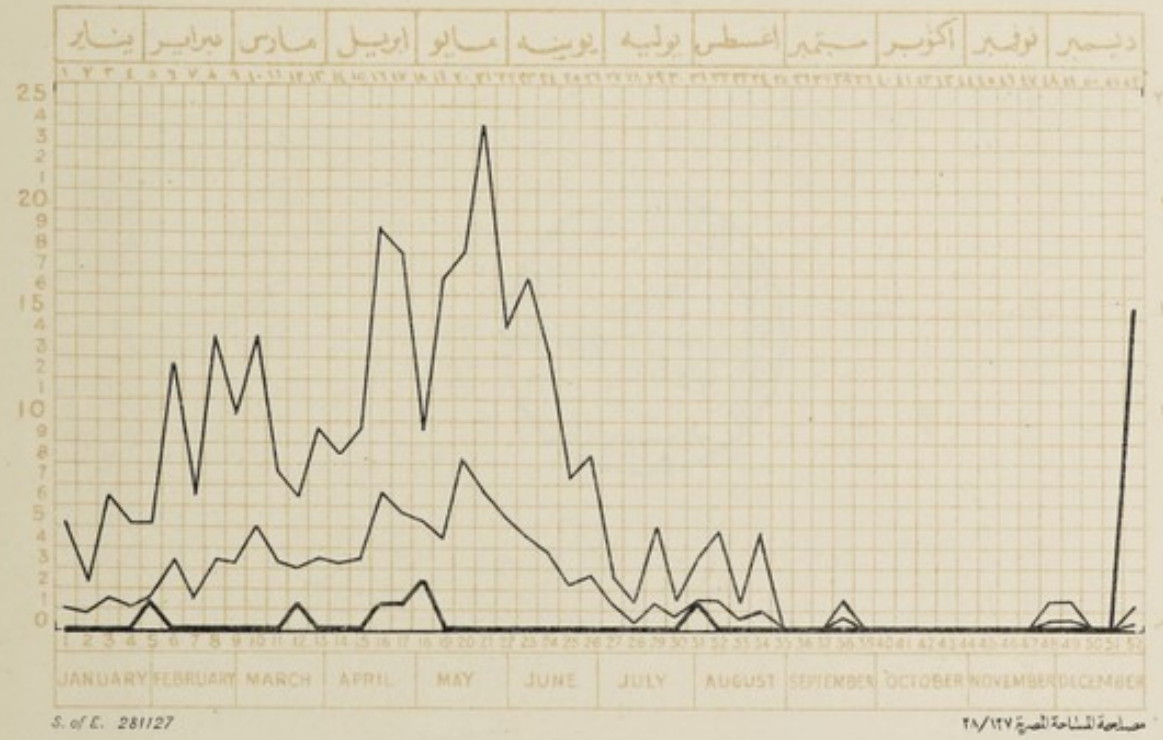
Average Max. Temperature C. ——— معدل اقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتجراد

Minimum of " C. - - - - - - " " " " أدنى "

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الرسم رقم ٥
Chart 5

الجدري
Small Pox



S. of E. 281127

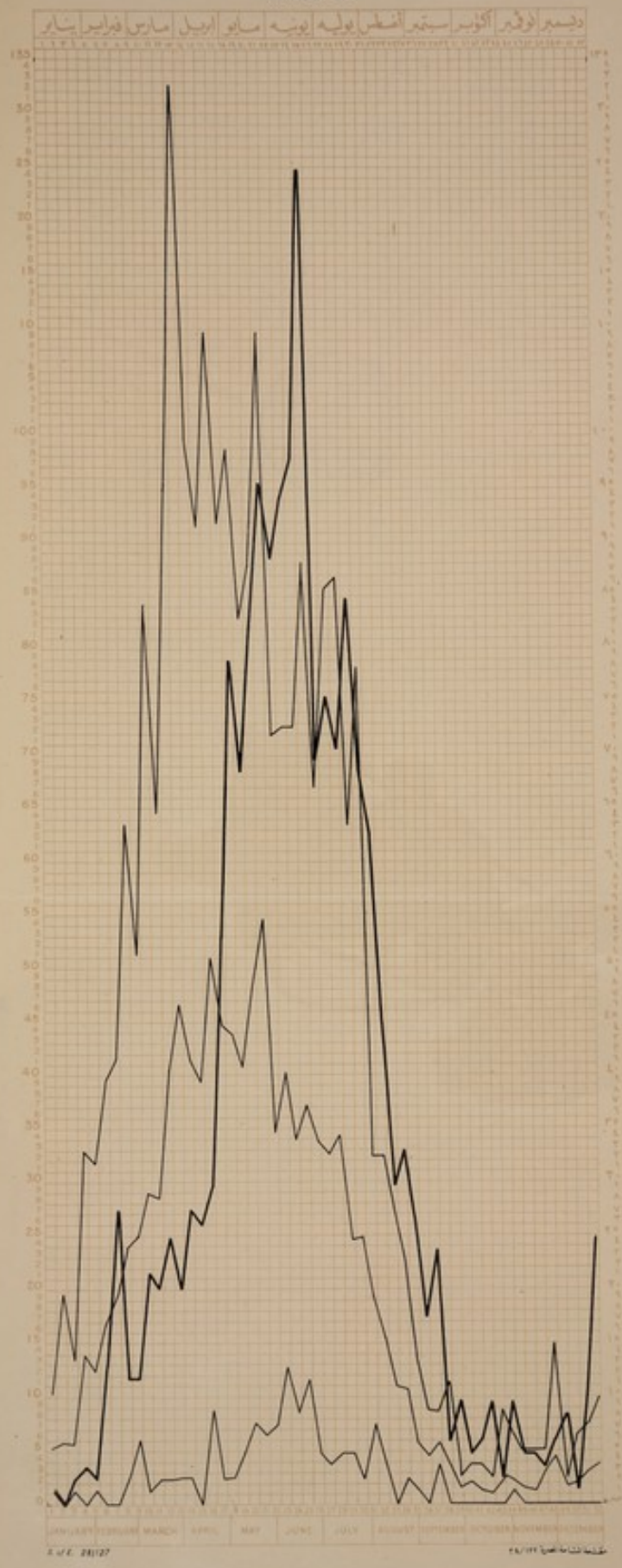
مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للإصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1920 - 1924

العدد الأسبوعى للإصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly total of cases in 1925

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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الحصبة
Measles



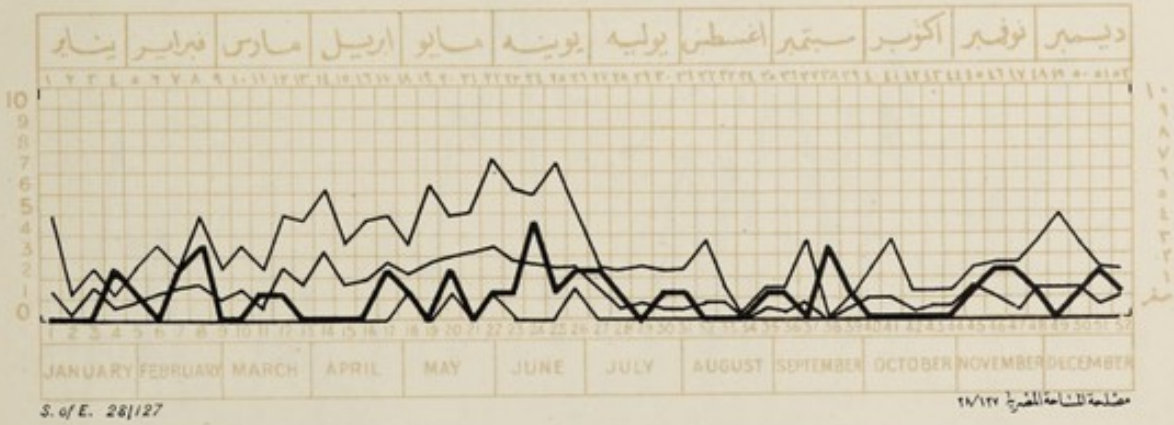
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للإصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1920 - 1924

العدد الأسبوعى للإصابات سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly total of cases in 1925

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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الرسم رقم ٧
Chart 7

الحمى القرمزية
Scarlet Fever



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مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

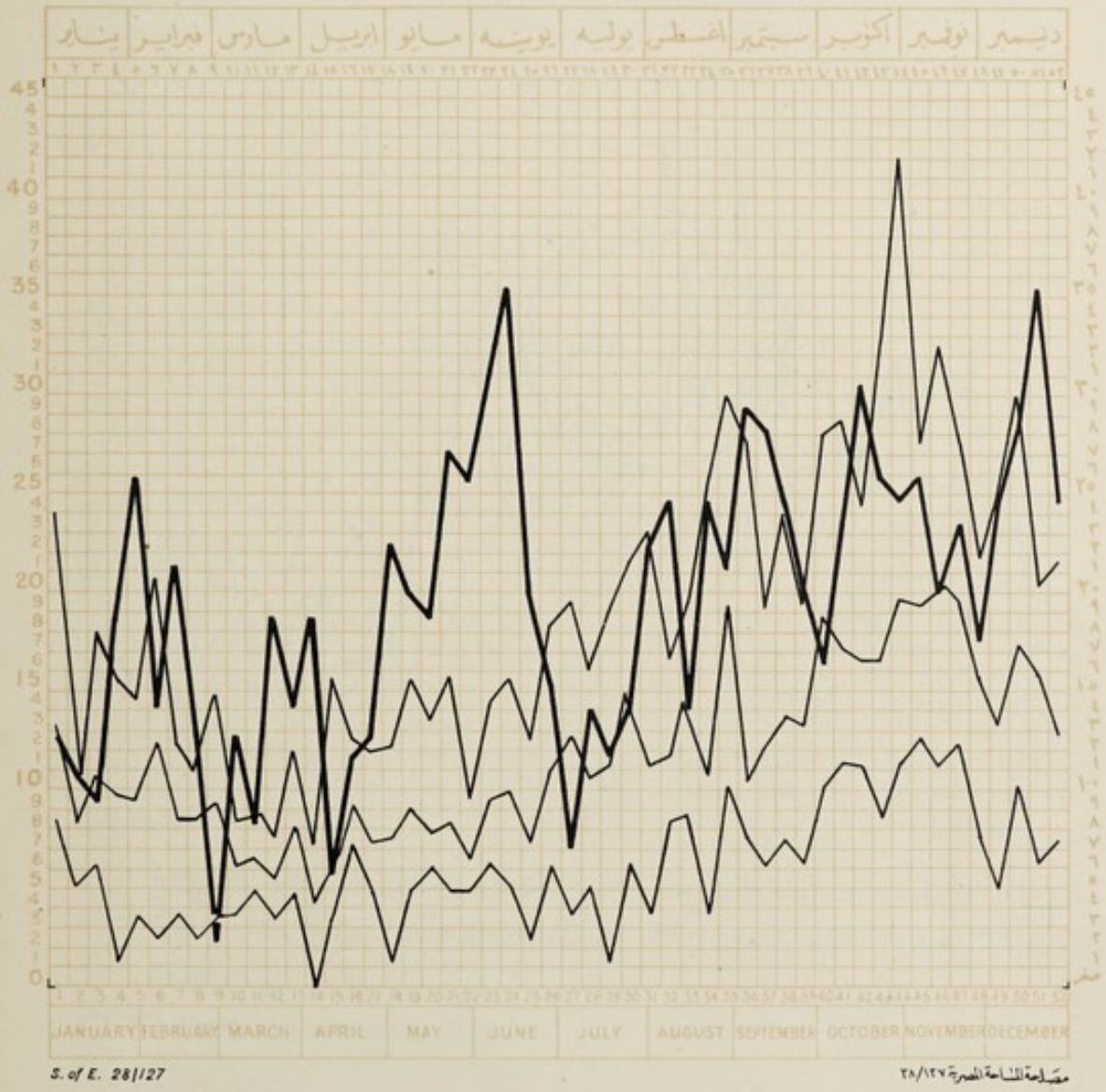
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1920 - 1924

العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly total of cases in 1925

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الرسم رقم ٨
Chart 8

الدفتريا
Diphtheria



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مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

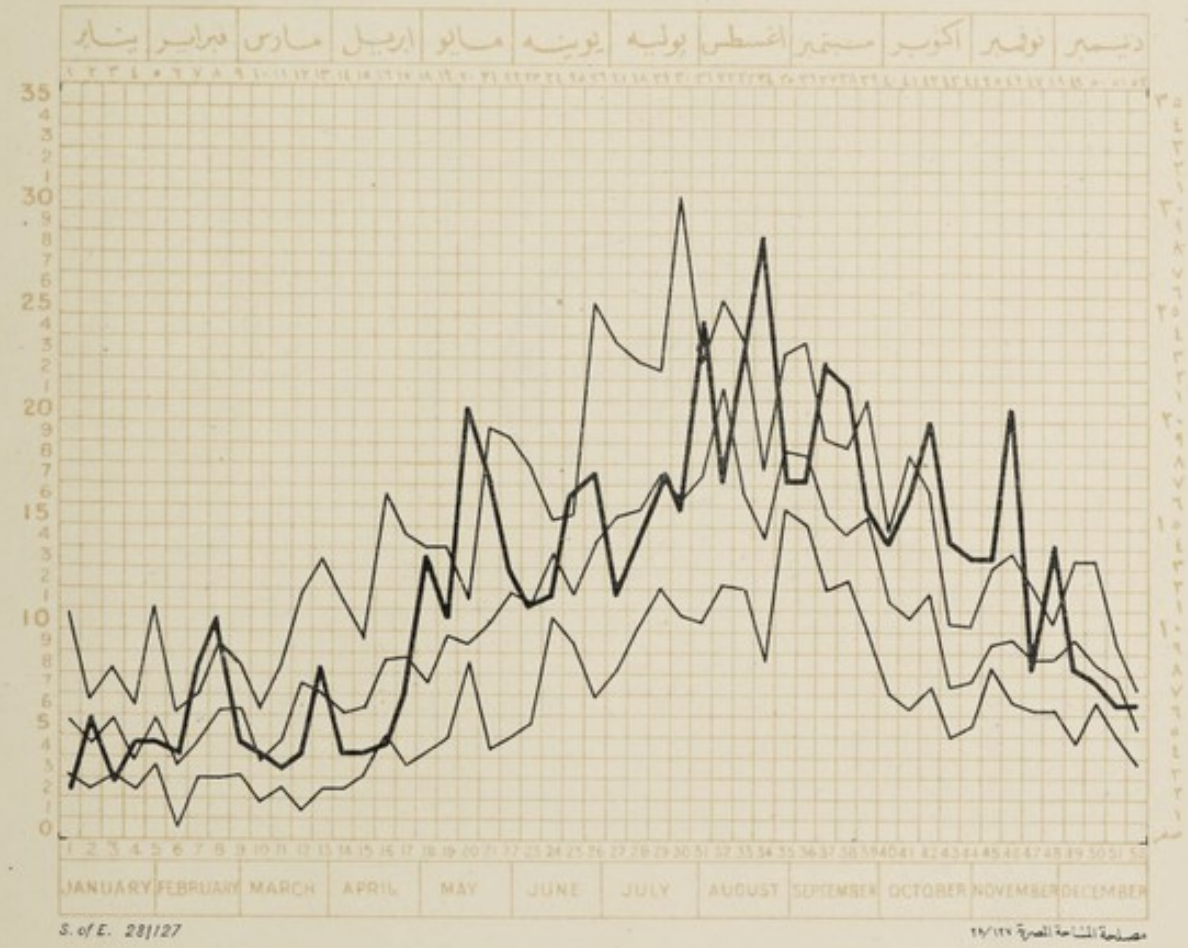
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1920 - 1924

العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly total of cases in 1925

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الرسم رقم ٩
Chart 9

الحمى التيفودية
Typhoid



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط عدد الاصابات فى الاسبوع مقدرا بالنسبة لكل نصف مليون من السكان عن المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤

Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 500.000 of pop. 1920 - 1924

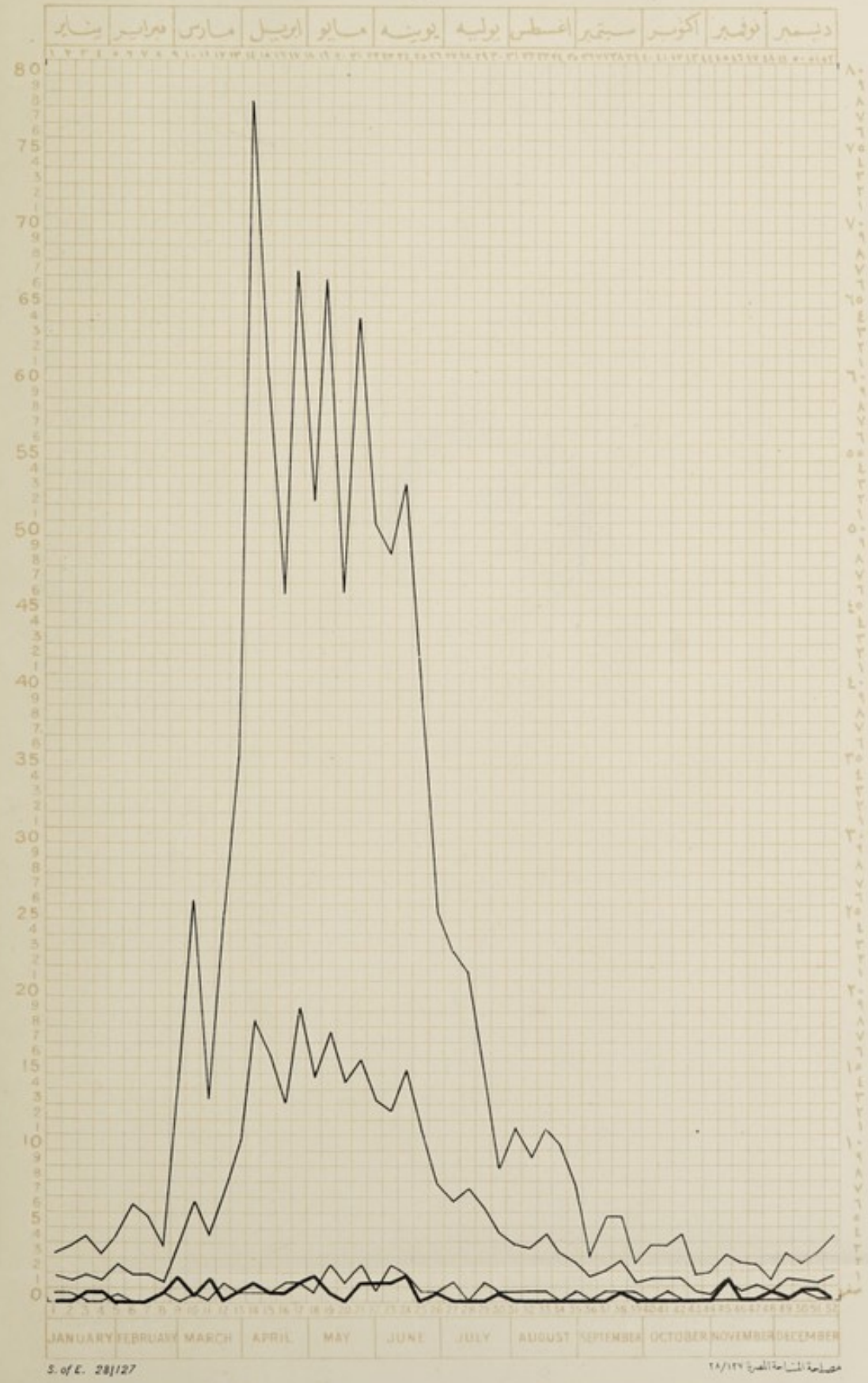
عدد الاصابات الاسبوعى فى سنة ١٩٢٥

Weekly total of cases in 1925

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الرسم رقم ١٠
Chart 10

الحمى التيفوسيه
Typhus



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط عددا الأصابات فى الأسبوع مقدرا بالنسبة لكل نصف مليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤

Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 500.000 of pop. 1920 - 1924

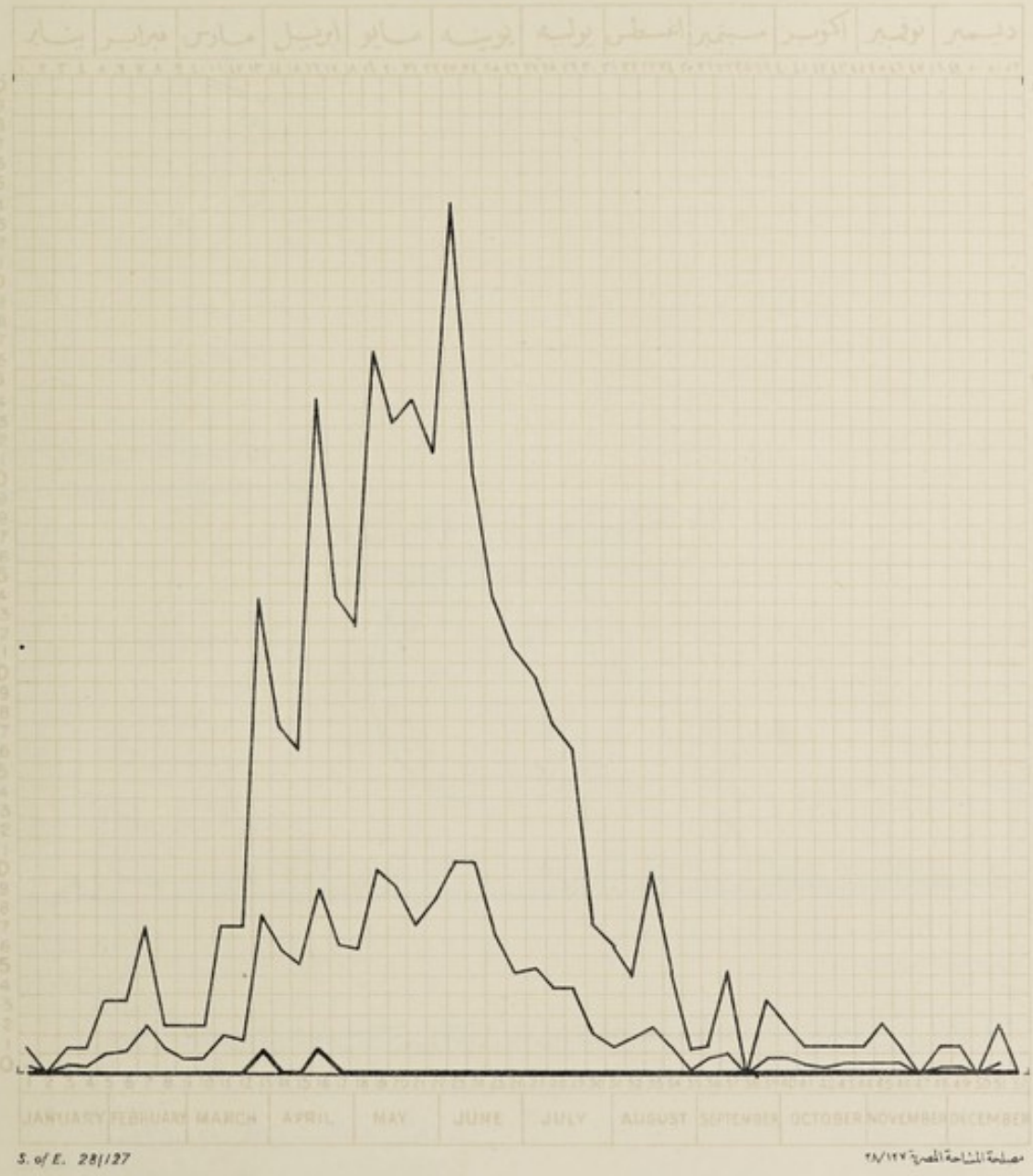
عدد الأصابات الأسبوعى فى سنة ١٩٢٥

Weekly total of cases in 1925

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الرسم رقم ١١
Chart 11

الحمى الراجعة
Relapsing Fever



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مصلحة الصحة المصرية ٢٨/١٢٧

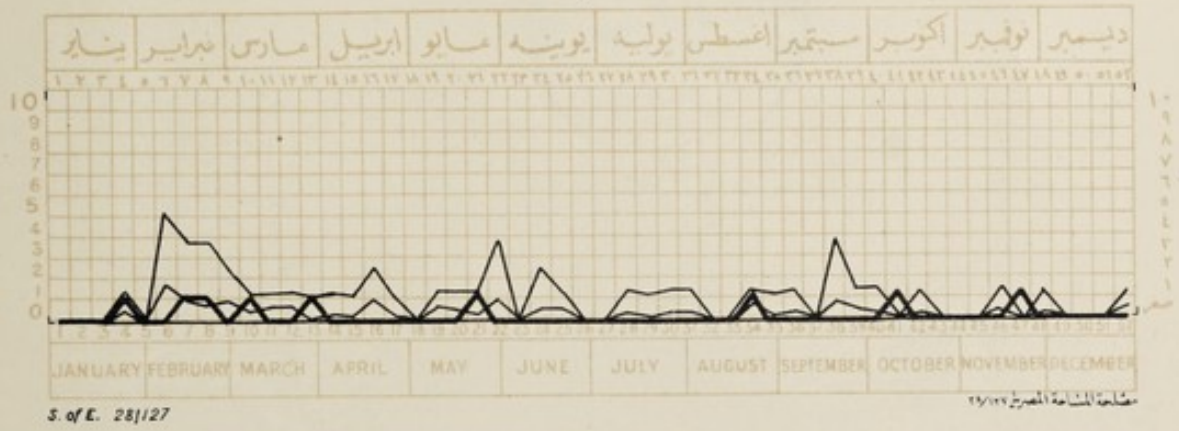
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Max.,.Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1920 - 1924

العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly total of cases in 1925

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الرسم رقم ١٢
Chart 12

الحمى المخية الشوكية
Cerebro Spinal Fever



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مصلحة المساحة المصرية ٢٦/١٢٢

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٢٠ الى سنة ١٩٢٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1920 - 1924

العدد الأسبوعى للأصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٥
Weekly total of cases in 1925

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