

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

Contributors

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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

Annual Report on the Work of the Department of Public Health for 1930.



Government Press, Cairo, 1932.

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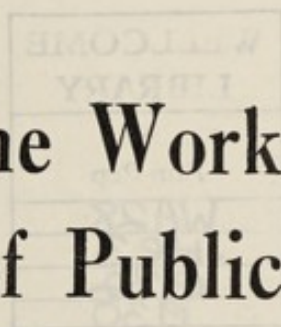
NOTICE.

Department of Public Health.

In addition to this year's report, the Department of Public Health publishes Reports dealing with the work of the following Sections belonging to it :—

- (1) Lunacy Division.
- (2) Ophthalmic Section.
- (3) Public Health Laboratories.
- (4) Anti-Malaria Commission.
- (5) Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.
- (6) Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories (non-periodical).

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- (3) Public Health Laboratories.
- (4) Anti-Malaria Commission.
- (5) Civil Malarial Ophthalmic Laboratory.
- (6) Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories (non-periodical).

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during this year. As can be seen from the Vital Statistics, the death-rate dropped to 24.4 per thousand which was the lowest recorded for a great many years. The birth-rate was 44.8 per thousand, which is the highest recorded since 1915 and the infantile mortality was 161 per thousand births.

The following table gives some indication of the more important statistics for Egypt from 1901 to 1930 :—

TABLE No. I.

Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.		Death-rate per 1,000 of population.		Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 of births.	
	Egypt.	Urban Egypt.	Egypt.	Urban Egypt.	Egypt.	Urban Egypt.
1901-1905*	—	45.2	—	25.0	—	273
1906-1910*	45.9	49.3	27.0	26.1	—	176
1911-1915*	41.6	47.8	27.0	27.8	—	281
1916-1920	40.4	47.4	31.7	29.0	—	257
1921-1925	42.9	49.4	26.3	27.5	141	229
1926	43.2	50.0	26.2	25.1	146	217
1927	44.0	49.3	25.9	27.2	152	212
1928	43.3	48.3	26.2	29.3	157	227
1929	43.7	48.7	27.3	28.3	159	214
1930	44.8	47.3	24.4	25.8	161	198

* These are for Egypt only, as the Law of Births and Deaths did not become applicable to Jerusalem till 1913.

No epidemic of importance appeared this year in the country, this was mainly due to the energetic efforts of the Department for safeguarding Egypt against the importation of epidemics and combating them when they break out in the country. As a result, only 14 cases of small-pox were recorded during 1930, 10 of which were imported from abroad and 4 were definitely diagnosed not to be small-pox; thus the actual number of cases of small-pox occurring this year in the country was two, which is the lowest number recorded for many years. This gratifying result is also due to the adoption of a regular prophylactic vaccination.

The most prevalent diseases during the year were typhoid and paratyphoid fever; these cases amounted to 2,136 with a death-rate of 22.4 per cent. In spite of this high rate, the general ratio of deaths did not increase, as it was balanced by a great decrease in other diseases such as typhus. The incidence of this disease recorded during 1930 was the lowest recorded in the last ten years being only 228 cases of which 74 died.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.

INTRODUCTION.

(1) STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Safeguarding the Country against Epidemics.

The satisfactory state of public health referred to in last year's report was maintained during this year. As can be seen from the Vital Statistics, the death-rate dropped to 24.4 per thousand which was the lowest recorded for a great many years. The birth-rate was 44.6 per thousand, which is the highest recorded since 1915 and the Infantile mortality was 151 per thousand births.

The following table gives some indication of the more important statistics for Egypt from 1901 to 1930:—

TABLE NO. I.

Years.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.		Death-rate per 1,000 of population.		Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 of births.	
	Egypt.	Urban Dists.	Egypt.	Urban Dists.	Egypt.	Urban Dists.
1901-1905*	—	45.5	—	37.0	—	282
1906-1910*	45.9	49.4	27.0	39.1	—	256
1911-1915*	44.6	47.8	27.9	37.8	—	281
1916-1920	40.0	41.4	31.7	40.0	—	257
1921-1925	42.9	49.4	25.3	32.5	144	229
1926	43.2	50.0	26.2	33.1	146	217
1927	44.0	43.3	25.2	27.2	152	222
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1929	43.7	44.4	27.3	28.3	159	214
1930	44.6	45.3	24.4	25.8	151	198

* These are for Egyptians only, as the Law of Births and Deaths did not become applicable to foreigners but from 1912.

No epidemics of importance appeared this year in the country, this was mainly due to the energetic efforts of the Department for safeguarding Egypt against the importation of epidemics and combating them when they break out in the country. As a result, only 14 cases of small-pox were recorded during 1930, 10 of which were imported from abroad and 2 were definitely diagnosed not to be small-pox; thus the actual number of cases of small-pox occurring this year in the country was two, which is the lowest number recorded for many years. This gratifying result is also due to the adoption of a regular prophylactic vaccination.

The most prevalent diseases during the year were typhoid and paratyphoid fevers; their cases amounted to 3,136 with a death-rate of 22.4 per cent. In spite of this high rate, the general ratio of deaths did not increase, as it was balanced by a great decrease in other diseases such as typhus. The incidence of this disease recorded during 1930 was the lowest recorded in the last ten years being only 288 cases of which 74 died.

The cases of diphtheria did not exceed 2,073 as compared with 2,201 in 1929. The drop in the incidence of this disease may be attributed to the campaign carried out by the Department on a wide scale for the protection of children by vaccinating those who are between the second and twelfth years of their age by Anatoxin Ramon. It is expected that, as a result of this campaign, the number of cases of this disease, which is a real menace to childhood, will fall considerably during the coming year. The cost of Anatoxin Ramon being expensive if imported from abroad, the Department has taken the necessary steps for preparing it in its Laboratories in large quantities which are expected to suffice for vaccination purposes during the next year.

The cases of measles have remarkably decreased this year; the number of cases was 4,470 only as compared with 22,365 in last year.

Influenza cases have slightly increased than last year but most of these cases were of the mild type. The number of cases amounted to 5,762 with a death-rate of 5.03 per cent while the cases of the disease amounted to 3,872 in 1929 and the death-rate 8.11 per cent. No pulmonary complications of importance have occurred this year.

Plague.—The cases of this disease amounted to 336 as compared with 182 in last year. The pest has severely outbroken in two localities, firstly at Deirût (a city where the disease is endemic since 1917 and its infection did not cease except on the occasion of acquired immunity or of the relative inertia of the bacillus or of both), and secondly at Talbia (a village near Giza in the way of the Pyramids). The most stringent precautions were taken for the extermination of the pest. At Talbia, great efforts were made to confine the disease to the infected locality in order not to be conveyed to the neighbouring villages and consequently the disease was subdued within 11 days from the date of its outbreak. 67,507 inhabitants of the above-mentioned two infected localities were vaccinated against plague and the total number of inhabitants vaccinated for the same purpose in the whole country was 304,519.

Infantile Mortality.—On observing the increase of infantile mortality in some Districts the Department has employed as an urgent means for the detection and treatment of children diseases a travelling dispensary furnished with the necessary medical and other staff, equipment, medicines, etc. A dispensary of this sort was sent to Embaba District owing to a high infantile mortality rate, and, as a consequence, some infectious diseases, especially typhoid and paratyphoid, were detected. Thirty-nine cases of these diseases were bacteriologically diagnosed in the period from the midst of August up to the end of December.

Malaria.—Special attention was paid to combat this disease by every possible means. Stringent preventive measures and treatment of patients were carried out on a wide scale, especially in the localities where Malaria is endemic such as Gebel El Asfar and Suez Canal Zones. Two Malaria Stations were erected at Khanka and Fayoum to carry out prophylactic measures and treatment. The latter station was previously stationed at Edkou where it succeeded in nearly stamping out the disease, as only 27 cases of Malaria were notified from this locality during the year.

The Department, wishing to eradicate Malaria from Egypt, has added this disease to the schedule of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

On the occasion of detecting a suspicious case of psittacosis (a disease conveyed by parrots and birds of similar race) at Port Said, the Department, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, enacted a Decree dated May 21, 1930, prohibiting the importation of parrots and their feathers.

Owing to the fact that some persons, though in good health, are carriers of microbes of some infectious diseases such as enteric fevers and thus become a source of danger, the Department has prepared a modification to the Law of Infectious Diseases to provide for the compulsory isolation and observation of such persons. The modified law is expected to be promulgated next year; it is also expected that another law will be promulgated providing for compulsory vaccination against Cholera, Plague and Diphtheria.

Safeguarding the Country against Imported Diseases.

Notwithstanding that the protection of Egypt from imported diseases is mainly entrusted to the Maritime and Quarantine Board by the nature of their duties, yet the Department of Public Health undertakes the task of inland observation of all persons arriving to the country. This has given satisfactory results, as the number of persons arriving to Egypt in 1930, was 88,892 of whom 99·96 per cent were traced and put under observation.

All pilgrims amounting to 16,926 were traced and observed. Only 96 infectious cases and 165 persons suffering from ordinary diseases were detected amongst these pilgrims.

The Department, in addition to the prophylactic measures taken before the departure of pilgrims by vaccinating them against Cholera, Small-Pox and Enteric Fevers, has sent four dispensaries fully equipped to look after their health in the Holy Lands and render to them all necessary medical services.

Owing to the outbreak of Cholera in Bombay (India) and in view of the fact that aeroplanes traverse the distance between this City and Egypt in less than five days, the Department has taken, in conjunction with the Quarantine Board, the most stringent measures by land, sea and air to protect the country against the importation of this terrible epidemic. These measures have led to the anticipated result and the country was saved.

In order to instruct the public as to the importance of the above measures, the Department carried out propaganda on the widest scale possible. This was carried out by projecting health films, delivery of lectures by Medical Officers, distribution of pamphlets and publication of articles in the newspapers throughout Egypt. The Department has agreed, with the Ministry of Agriculture, to cooperate in carrying out health and agricultural propaganda amongst the fellaheen (peasants) by means of motor-cars fitted with cinema apparatus.

(2) CHILD AND MATERNAL WELFARE.

One of the most important public health questions recently receiving the greatest care of the Department is the welfare of expectant mothers and infants. Reference to this subject was made in last year's report.

During this year, 5 Welfare Centres and 4 *Dayas* Schools were established. Two travelling hospitals were also converted into permanent centres. Also the in-patients section of Alexandria Sea Sanatorium was opened.

Moreover, the Department is actively engaged in the replacement of children dispensaries by child welfare centres, the latter institutions being of more benefit.

It has been found advisable to increase the number of female staff in these centres whether lady medical officers or clerks. At present there are three doctresses and five female clerks employed in the centres.

The standard of health visitors is now by far better than before; they are at present, either chosen amongst females in possession of the Secondary Certificate Part I of the Elementary Education or amongst holders of the Primary Education Certificate. The chosen candidates are given theoretical and practical training after which course they are called upon to pass successfully the examination held.

Inspection of *Dayas* work is regularly going on and any *Daya* found medically or professionally unfit is struck off and her permit withdrawn.

The number of pregnant who attended the child welfare centres during 1930 was 29,451 with an increase of 32·14 per cent over last year. The number of births attended by child welfare centres was 17,758, i.e. 42·39 per cent over the figure of last year.

(3) SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Most of the Public Health Authorities in the world are now engaged in the question of protecting the inhabitants from diseases of social or endemic nature and are preparing large campaigns for their extermination if possible, or at least their control. These diseases seriously affect the vitality and capacity of a nation as a whole and bring about its degradation and downfall.

This being the case, Egypt, during the last year, has directed a large part of its activities to the combat of these diseases, especially parasitic and venereal. An important cause for this care is shown by the fact that the rate of positive results of Wassermann reaction made on samples taken by child welfare centres amounted to 8 per cent in 1929 and increased to 9 per cent in 1930.

Therefore it was found of pressing need to generalize the venereal clinics all over the country. The actual number of these clinics amounted to 14 in addition to the existing two Venereal Lock Hospitals of Cairo and Alexandria. It is worthy of mention that there are also special venereal sections annexed to General Hospitals for the treatment of such diseases, and the number of in-patients treated in these sections, during 1930, amounted to 5,639, and that of the out-patients 33,363.

The work of the Endemic Diseases Section has largely extended. A new Chest Diseases' Dispensary was established at Cairo, two Leprosy Clinics and two Ankylostoma and Bilharzia branches were created. A new Leprosy Colony will be opened next year at Abou-Za'bal near Cairo. The Department is also taking the necessary steps to obtain a site for the erection of a Sanatorium at Suez for the treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

The number of persons who attended the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Units amounted to 748,082 with an increase of 39 per cent over the previous year. The number of patients who were treated at the Chest Diseases' Units during this year was 7,750, *i.e.* 34 per cent more than last year. 1,015 patients attended the Leprosy clinics with an increase of 158 per cent.

All school pupils were duly treated from Bilharzia and Ankylostoma.

The Field Sanitary Engineering Section, with the kind and valuable assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, had erected 914 latrines at Bahtem and Ezbet El Khassa Villages after the examination and treatment of their inhabitants from both Bilharzia and Ankylostoma infections. These inhabitants will be re-examined after 12 months to ascertain the results of the measures taken. In the meantime the Researches Section is carrying out the necessary experiments connected with the combating of Bilharzia and Ankylostoma and other diseases of parasitic nature. The Section has also undertaken surveys in various parts of the country to know the extent of the spread of parasites amongst the inhabitants; the soil in some localities was tested to find if any Ankylostoma Larvae exist; also many canals were examined for the same purpose.

A new Ophthalmic Section was opened at Dessouk Hospital; the number of Ophthalmic Units was thus raised to 46. The number of attendances to the out-patients departments of Ophthalmic Hospitals was 4,350,062 with an increase of 3 per cent over previous year and the number of operations increased by 7 per cent.

The incidence of mental diseases seems to increase relatively with the advance of civilisation; the number of insane persons who were in Mental Hospitals on December 31, 1930, amounted to 3,037 of whom 1,034 were females and the remainder males. It is very pleasant to state here that insanity due to drug addiction has decreased.

Two new sections at Khanka and a female section at 'Abbassia have been occupied this year by patients. Four sections have also been created and will be opened in the next year.

(4) TREATMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Fifteen new District Hospitals and 22 village ones were established during 1930 to make the means of treatment within the reach of almost all the population of Egypt. The number of beds in Government Hospitals amounted to 4,695. Though the number of out-patients reached three times as much as that of previous year, yet the daily expenditure per patient decreased from 219 to 209 milliemes. Operations carried out during the year were 34,516 and cases examined by X-rays amounted to 19,018. The great attention paid to in-patients has resulted in the reduction of the rate of deaths to 5.6 per hundred patients treated in hospitals.

The number of days of treatment of the in and out-patients who attended the Frontier Districts Hospitals during the year amounted to 147,062, an increase of 15 per cent over last year.

At present, there are 87 pharmacies annexed to Health Offices besides those existing at Hospitals. Also 5 night-service pharmacies are now working at Cairo; 3,509 prescriptions were prepared at night in these pharmacies. The Department has also given permits for the exploitation of 11 new pharmacies owned by Egyptians.

Inspection of pharmacies and drug-stores has resulted in drawing up 210 procès-verbaux for contraventions and 7 other procès-verbaux for "delits" for failure to comply with the provisions of the law regulating the practice of pharmacy and trade in poisonous substances, and that dealing with Assistant-Pharmacies.

(5) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES.

Various researches have been accomplished by the different branches of the Department. Some of them have already been referred to in previous reports such as those carried out in connection with Bilharzia and Ankylostoma infections, researches regarding the cause of high infantile death-rate at Embaba District, the researches carried out for "Agglutination of Cholera Vibrios," and those carried out by the Pathological Section of the Public Health Laboratories on tumours. The Laboratory examined 421 specimens of tumours of which 138 were malignant and 56 were bilharzial.

Other researches were made to discover the nature of the Tuberculosis Bacillus; also an examination was made of the crocodile meat at the request of the Coast Guards and Fisheries Department and the result was that it contains a large quantity of fat (about 17.1 per cent) but it was found hard and fibrous. Again, researches were made at the request of the Customs Tariff Commission to distinguish between the grades of flour; researches were also made on water sedimentation substances and a book on the examination of the waters of Egypt in three volumes was completed bearing the title: "Reports and Notes of Public Health Laboratories No. 7.—Waters in Egypt."

The Researches Section has published in the *Lancet* the result of the treatment of Bilharzia by the new Antimony Compound known as "Fuadine."

The Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory is still making researches especially devoted to the Trachoma Problem and the result proved a slight progress for the dissolve of this difficult problem. Efforts are being directed for the isolation of the bacillus causing this serious disease.

Although most of the results were negative, yet the research for the etiological agent of this disease will be continued owing to the great need felt for saving Egypt from the evils of this dangerous disease.

The Laboratory is engaged in several other researches the results of which are not published pending the arrival at final results.

Technical experiments were also made (a) for the treatment of Malaria by Plasmochine (b) the rates of splenomegaly; and other researches shown in the reports of each of the Technical Sections of the Department.

An extensive study of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis in Egypt was submitted to the "Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Paris."

(6) SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The Sanitary Institute opened in 1929 is graduating the Sanitary Overseers required for the work of the "Etablissements Insalubres." The Overseers perform their duties under the supervision of the Public Health Medical Officers.

Eleven Overseers have been graduated during 1930.

(7) MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND MISSIONS.

The number of medical practitioners in Egypt amounted to 2,502 in 1930 and the number of pharmacists was 697.

Fifty-one out of the 67 medical practitioners holding foreign diplomas passed the prescribed examination; 11 pharmacists out of the 19 examined passed, and 11 Dental Surgeons out of the 33 examined also succeeded.

The Department, in order to graduate a group of male and female nurses of a higher standard, has created an educational course to be taught in its hospitals for this purpose. During 1930, 17 certificates were given to male nurses and 7 to female nurses.

The number of Mission Members sent abroad for specialisation in various branches of medicine since 1922 amounted to 92 of whom 7 were sent on mission in 1930. Most of these members have been engaged after their return in the Departmental work dealing with the branch of medicine in which they have specialised, with the exception of 12 of them who were transferred to the Egyptian University, 2 to Alexandria Municipality, 3 resigned the Service and 9 are still in the course of their study abroad. A midwife (member of a mission) was also transferred to the Child Welfare Dispensary of Tanta Provincial Council, another midwife was dismissed for medical unfitness, and a third resigned. A list showing details of missions and the branches in which the members specialised is appended to this Report.

(8) BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Ministerial Arrêté was issued on December 11, 1919, constituting the Board of Health. Later on, it was reconstituted by several Ministerial Arrêtés, the last was issued on November 19, 1929, and is appended to this Report.

The competence of this Board is to give its opinion, when requested, in all questions concerning public health, such as medical researches, epidemics, quarantines, hospitals, water supply, health legislation and all other questions that come within the circumscription of the Department of Public Health which are submitted to the Board by the Department.

The Board assembled on June 5, 1930, to examine the efficacy of measures taken by the Department of Public Health for safeguarding the country against cholera. The Board approved these measures and agreed to consider the pilgrimage as "brut" during 1930.

(9) COOPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH OTHER MINISTRIES.

The Department has followed a cooperative system with other Ministries. It has shared in the work of the following committees:—

(a) Committee for the modification of the Regulations on "Maisons de Tolerance." The Public Security Department and the Police Authorities were represented in this Committee.

(b) Committee of Schools Medical Examinations. Both the Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education and the Director of Researches Section attended this Committee.

(c) Committee for the establishment of a Sanatorium for Drug Addicts. His Excellency the Commandant of Cairo City Police attended the meetings of this Committee.

(d) Committee for drafting an agreement to be entered into with the British Imperial Air-craft Company on the subject of creating an air route between Cairo and Karachi via Palestine and Iraq. The Customs, Postal Administration, Public Security Department and Quarantine Board were represented in this Committee.

(10) INTERNATIONAL STATE OF HEALTH AND ITS RELATION TO EGYPT.

Owing to the important geographical situation of Egypt being the link between East and West, and owing to the easy communication between the various countries, the Department of Public Health was obliged to be in constant touch with the various Health Authorities of the other countries.

A delegate had been accordingly appointed to represent the Egyptian Government in the Permanent Committee of the International Office of Public Health in Paris. This Committee represents 50 countries till now, and gives its great attention to all questions relating to the International State of Health especially infectious diseases and epidemics. The Department was also in contact with the Sanitary Section of the League of Nations.

The Under Secretary of State, Department of Public Health, as a Representative of the Egyptian Government, attended the meetings of the Permanent Committee during its two sessions held in October and May of this year. He also attended the Congress for the transport of Pilgrims in the Near East held at Paris in October.

Egypt was represented by Officials of the Department in the following congresses held during the year:—

- (1) 1er Congrès International de Technique Sanitaire et d'Hygiène Communale, Paris.
- (2) IIe Congrès International de Paludisme, Alger.
- (3) The 41st Congress, Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Margate.
- (4) Xe Session des Journées Médicales de Bruxelles.
- (5) IXe Session de l'Association Internationale pour la Protection de l'enfance Liège.

The Department submitted a report to this latter Congress on "Child Welfare in Egypt." An Official of the Department visited, as well, the International Health Exhibition at Dresden. Reports comprising valuable proposals were presented by the Egyptian Delegates to the respective congresses.

In consequence of the firm relation between the Egyptian Public Health Department and the Foreign Ministries and Departments of Health, reciprocal communications, medical and sanitary information were exchanged such as the statistical sanitary details submitted to the Medical Section of the League of Nations at Geneva, which were incorporated in the Fifth International Medical Annual Report published by the said Section.

It was inferred from the Public Health information received by this Department that the general health condition was, on the whole, satisfactory especially the decrease in the death-rate which was noted.

Influenza and Pneumonia were slightly spread all over the northern half of the Globe.

Psittacosis was spread over the whole world during winter. Its incidence amounted to about 400 cases with a death-rate of 35 to 40 per cent. The disease appeared in Europe and North and South America simultaneously. This was apparently due to the transport of parrots between the countries. Egypt and other countries prohibited the importation of these birds.

Cholera broke out in the Indian Middle States in April 1930, and was detected as well at the Philippine Islands in May 1930.

Plague cases greatly decreased in the ports and internal parts of countries where this disease is endemic.

The number of small-pox cases increased in several countries specially in India, Great Britain and the United States of America. In Egypt, this disease has almost disappeared as a result of the general compulsory vaccination.

Typhus appeared in a mild form.

(11) NEW UNITS.

The following new units were opened during the year by the Department :—

- 15 District Hospitals.
- 22 Village Hospitals.
- 5 Child Welfare Centres.
- 4 *Dayas* Schools.
- 2 Child Welfare Travelling Dispensaries were converted to permanent centres.
- 1 In-patients section at Alexandria Child Sanatorium.
- 1 Chest Disease Dispensary.
- 2 Leprosy Clinics.
- 2 Ankylostoma and Bilharzia annexes.
- 4 Out-patients venereal clinics.
- 1 Ophthalmic Annex.
- 2 Bacteriological Laboratories.
- 6 Health Offices.
- 1 Fever Hospital.

68 as compared with 29 units in last year with an increase of 134.5 per cent approximately in spite of the decrease of Budget Credits allotted for "New Works" by 12.9 per cent in comparison with last year. This is in addition to the new units which are about to be completed such as: The Anti-Rabic Institute for the treatment of Rabies. The necessity for its establishment was felt a long time. The 150-beds hospital annexed to the said Institute reduced the pressure on the Kasr El 'Aini Hospital for lack of accommodation.

The Stores' new buildings at 'Abbassia are expected to be handed over to the Department in the near future.

The Department is executing its reform programme in spite of the international crisis which affected Egypt as well.

Undoubtedly the crisis will lead to the slow execution of the Public Health Programme which the Department intended, in the first instance, to have it accomplished in the least possible delay in order that the country may profit by its results.

The following three vital problems are the most important questions dealt with in the Reform Programme, receiving due consideration of the Department: (1) Supplying the whole population of Egypt with pure water; (2) Disposal of sewage in a sanitary manner, and (3) Disposal of refuse in such a condition as to avoid the dangers arising from this source causing many diseases and nuisances.

The Department, moreover, hopes that Egypt will very soon surmount the financial difficulties, and will be able to carry out its Reform Programme.

Chapter I.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) *State of Public Health.*

The estimated mid-year population of the country in 1930 was 15,056,300, an increase of 295,400 than last year.

The Department is still taking the births and deaths returns in the country as a basis for the state of public health, but owing to the fact that the causes of deaths are not registered except in the localities where Public Health Offices exist, the Department is following the policy laid down for increasing such offices to the largest possible number and thence every cause of death will be known by means of the medical examination carried out by the Medical Officer exclusively. In execution of the above policy, the Department has created six new Health Offices this year at the following towns: Batanoun (Shebin el Kom Section III), Hawamdiya (Giza Section II), Ewseem (Embaba II), Motia'a (Assiut II), Montazah Palace (Ramleh II), Shoubra El Kheima (Qalioub III). The Total number of Health Offices belonging to the Department has now become 180 as compared to 174 in 1929.

Generally speaking, the state of health was satisfactory during 1930; this fact can be ascertained on considering the details given hereunder about births, deaths and infectious disease cases.

(b) *Births and Deaths.*

(1) BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the whole country amounted to 670,817 during 1930, a rate of 44.6 per thousand population. The highest rate of births was in Giza Province, *i.e.* 55.6 per thousand and the lowest rate was in Beheira Province being 37.3 per thousand.

The number of births in towns and *bandars* (chief towns) amounted to 189,029, a rate of 46.8 per thousand of population. The highest rate of births in towns was at Minshât as it reached 69.2 per thousand and the lowest rate was at Kôm Ombo as it did not exceed 14.6 per thousand. Upper Egypt still exceeds Lower Egypt in fecundity, the birth-rate in the former was 46.5 and in the latter 43.2 per thousand population, as compared to 44.7 and 42.8 last year respectively.

(2) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths all over the country, during 1930, was 367,118, *i.e.* a rate of 24.4 per thousand of population. The highest rate of deaths was at Giza Province as it reached 29.9 and the lowest was at Port-Said Governorate where it did not exceed 18.7 per thousand.

The total number of deaths in towns and *bandars* was 108,377, a rate of 26.8 per thousand. The highest rate was at Khiyam as it reached 53.7 and the lowest was at Port-Fouâd as it was only 5 per thousand.

The following table shows the births and deaths in the various parts of the country.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ALL OVER EGYPT IN 1930.

	Estimated Population. Middle of 1929.	Births.		Deaths.		Inf. mortality.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
<i>Governorates:</i>							
(1) Urban (cities* only) ...	1,943,600	85,106	43.8	47,601	24.5	16,516	194
(2) Urban and Rural ...	2,078,900	90,744	43.7	50,524	24.3	17,312	191
<i>Lower Egypt:</i>							
(1) Urban (<i>bandars</i> only) ...	315,300	14,627	46.4	8,490	26.9	2,682	183
(2) Urban and Rural ...	6,980,400	301,363	43.2	168,335	24.1	40,852	136
<i>Upper Egypt:</i>							
(1) Urban (<i>bandars</i> † only) ...	304,500	16,289	53.5	10,054	33.0	3,791	233
(2) Urban and Rural ...	5,997,000	278,710	46.5	148,259	24.7	43,111	155
<i>Egypt:</i>							
(1) Urban (cities and <i>bandars</i>) ...	2,563,400	116,022	45.3	66,145	25.8	22,989	198
(2) Urban and Rural ...	15,056,300	670,817	44.6	367,817	24.4	101,275	151

* Governorates only. † Mudiria Capitals.

(3) DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS.

The following Table III shows the number of deaths and their causes in towns where the Health Offices, amounting now to 180, exist. The estimated population of these towns was 4,040,800 in the middle of 1930. The rate of deaths was estimated for each disease per thousand deaths. This table shows that the diseases causing the largest number of deaths in the said towns are still as in last year diarrhoeas and enteric diseases, as they cause about a third of the total deaths.

Then comes the chest diseases which caused about 197·7 per thousand as compared with 6 per thousand only in last year. A diagram showing the rates of deaths caused by the different diseases in 1930 is annexed to this chapter.

TABLE III.—DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS IN TOWNS WHERE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, 1930.

Disease.	Total Number of Deaths.	Rate of Deaths caused by the Diseases per 1000 of total Number of Deaths.
Infectious notifiable diseases, exclusive of diseases shown hereunder and marked (X)...	2,997	27·6
Pulmonary tuberculosis (X)	1,671	15·4
Other tuberculous diseases	553	5·1
Syphilis	429	4·0
Malaria (X)	23	0·2
Dysentery (X)	500	4·6
Pneumonia (Acute, chronic and non-chronic)	4,494	41·5
Bronchitis	8,315	76·7
Chest diseases including pulmonary and capillary bronchitis	6,391	59·0
Heart diseases	3,208	29·6
Other diseases of the circulatory system ...	979	9·0
Diseases of urinary and genital system (other than venereal)	4,438	41·0
Diseases of puerperium and delivery (other than puerperal septicaemia)	508	4·7
Diseases of diarrhoea and enteritis	35,130	324·2
Senility	7,678	70·8
Accidental deaths including suicide	3,141	29·0
Other causes	27,922	257·6
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS ...	108,377	1,000

A slight improvement has been observed in the deaths of diarrhoeas and enteritis in towns where Health Offices exist; the rate thereof was only 97·7 per thousand births as compared with 106 last year. The abundance of such deaths being due to their spread amongst children, it is obvious that the creation of child welfare centres and making health propaganda will be of great use. It is expected that when such measures will be extensively followed, and by raising the standard of public culture, the rate of deaths caused by the aforesaid diseases will, in no small measure, decrease.

(4) AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The following Table IV shows that the deaths of males always outnumber those of females with the exception of aged persons (80 years and upwards) whose deaths are, as last year, more in females than males. The age distribution stated in this table shows that the majority of deaths occur in the age of infancy and amounts to 60 per cent of the total number of deaths; 35 per cent of this category of deaths occur amongst infants of less than 1 year of age and the remainder occurs among infants between 1 and 5 years of age.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS OF TOWNS WHERE P.H. OFFICES EXIST DISTRIBUTED
ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX DURING 1930.

Age Periods.	Number of deaths.			Percentage to total of Deaths
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Less than 1 year	20,155	17,685	37,840	34.9
1-2 years	8,132	8,118	16,250	15.0
2-5 „	5,447	5,393	10,840	10.0
5-10 „	1,519	1,404	2,923	2.7
10-20 „	2,022	1,487	3,509	3.2
20-30 „	2,538	1,918	4,456	4.1
30-40 „	2,808	2,006	4,814	4.4
40-50 „	2,449	1,610	4,059	3.7
50-60 „	2,661	1,517	4,178	3.9
60-70 „	2,952	2,006	4,958	4.6
70-80 „	2,688	2,401	5,089	4.7
80-90 „	2,049	2,543	4,592	4.2
90 and upwards	1,922	2,933	4,855	4.5
Unknown	14	—	14	—
Total... ..	57,356	51,021	108,377	100

(5) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During this year 101,287 infants died in Egypt, a rate of 151 per thousand births. The number of those who died in towns and *bandars* where Public Health Offices are stationed amounted to 37,840, *i.e.* a rate of 200.2 per thousand births.

The highest infantile mortality rate in Provinces and Governorates was in Cairo (200 per thousand) and the lowest rate was at Beheira Province as it did not exceed 107 per thousand. In towns where Public Health Offices exist, the highest rate was that of Etsa (389 per thousand) and the lowest was that of Nazlet Omara being 94 per thousand only.

The following Table V, shows the age and sex distribution of Infantile Mortality in Egypt. The deaths of males always outnumber those of females during the first year of age. On examining the infantile mortality, we find that the death-rate of the first month is 21.7 per cent of the total number of deaths of infants in the first year of their age. On comparing the deaths of infants in each three months, we find that more than the third of the total of deaths occur in the first three months of life, *i.e.* 35.3 per cent and the least rate of infantile mortality occurs in the last three months of the year as they do not exceed 16.4 per cent.

The general infantile mortality rate amounted, this year, to 151 per thousand as compared to 159 in 1929. This rate is comparatively higher than that of foreign countries, but it is counter-balanced by the fact that Egypt is a country of a higher fecundity rate than those countries. For example, the rate of births in England and Wales was only 16.3 per thousand of population (while it was 44.6 per thousand in Egypt), and the infantile mortality there, was only 60 per thousand births.

The diseases causing death to infants in the first year of age are shown in Table VI. Most of these deaths are caused by enteric troubles which are responsible for 487.8 per thousand of the total deaths; then come the diseases of growth and atrophy which caused 261.4 per thousand deaths.

**TABLE V.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN LOCALITIES
WHERE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, 1930.**

Age Groups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death-rate per thousand births.	Death-rate per hundred deaths.
0-1 month	4,694	3,520	8,214	4.3	21.7
1-2 months	1,425	1,254	2,679	1.0	7.1
2-3 "	1,306	1,154	2,460	1.3	6.5
0-3 "	7,425	5,928	13,353	7.0	35.3
3-4 "	1,371	1,231	2,602	1.4	6.9
4-5 "	1,522	1,458	2,980	1.6	7.9
5-6 "	1,542	1,358	2,900	1.5	7.9
3-6 "	4,435	4,047	8,482	4.5	22.4
6-7 "	1,879	1,771	3,650	1.9	9.6
7-8 "	1,440	1,345	2,785	1.5	7.4
8-9 "	1,789	1,579	3,368	1.8	8.9
6-9 "	5,108	4,695	9,803	5.2	25.9
9-10 "	1,310	1,189	2,499	1.3	6.6
10-11 "	1,186	1,178	2,364	1.3	6.3
11-12 "	692	650	1,342	0.7	3.5
9-12 "	3,188	3,017	6,205	3.3	16.4
0-1 year	—	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	20,156	17,687	37,843	20.0	100.0

**TABLE VI.—DISEASES DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFANTILE MORTALITY
IN LOCALITIES WHERE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, 1930.**

Disease.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1000 to total births.	Rate per 1000 to total of Infantile Mortality.
Measles	113	0.6	3.0
Venereal diseases	249	1.3	6.6
Diseases of growth and atrophy	9,891	52.3	261.4
Chest diseases	5,418	28.7	143.2
Enteritis	18,460	97.7	487.8
Other causes	3,709	19.6	98.0
TOTAL	37,840	200.2	1000.0

Chapter II.—GENERAL SANITATION.

(1) ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES, INCOMMODOES ET DANGEREUX.

(a) *Applications for new Permits.*

During 1930, 797 applications for new 1st class establishments (including those for public markets) were submitted as compared to 1,031 in 1929, 1061 in 1928, 984 in 1927, 877 in 1926 and 749 in 1925.

(b) *Existing and already licensed Establishments.*

Annexed to this Report is a table (No. VII) showing the number of existing licensed establishments of the three classes, the total number of which has amounted, up to the end of 1930, to 74,886 as compared to 71,825 in 1929.

(c) *Ministerial Arrêtés Regarding the Amelioration of the state of Establishments.*

The Department is continuing to issue Arrêtés for the amelioration of the old insanitary establishments in order to be in the same standard of the new establishments with regard to their fulfilling the recent sanitary conditions. The number of such Arrêtés issued during 1930 was 389 as compared with 810 in 1929. The figure of this year is comparatively small owing to the Department's tendency not to burden the owners of the Establishments with heavy conditions, especially in the present bad economic situation.

The following table (No. VIII) shows the Arrêtés above referred to classified as to the Mudihs and Governorates concerned.

The Department's policy is to stipulate for the necessary sanitary conditions which are not beyond the power of the owners of these Establishments.

The Department has given special care to some establishments namely those of foodstuffs and drinks, and issued 52 Ministerial Arrêtés for the improvement of 52 bakeries.

The Department has recently laid down a stipulation to the effect that owners of bakeries must instal an apparatus to their chimneys to prevent the spread of smoke and that the dough-rooms should be designed in a sanitary form, by covering the lower parts of the walls with porcelain and installing water taps in the dough basins. Also a cupboard for keeping the dough plates from dust and flies must be available. These measures have put an end to the practice of laying the dough plates in front of the bakeries. The Department has informed the owners of such bakeries to make skylights in a span form provided with glass and wooden shutters and to put a fire-proof substance to prevent heat from penetrating the neighbouring walls in order to eliminate such a source of nuisance to neighbours.

Again, the Department has arranged for the issue of Ministerial Arrêtés for ameliorating the state of butcher's shops and fresh fish magazines. According to these Arrêtés the owners of such shops must cover the dados of the walls with porcelain, fix glass facades to their shops, provide an ice chest for preserving meat, instal water taps branching from the general water supply, connect the shop with the public drains or put basins therein for waste water if no drainage system exists, and not to expose the meat for sale outside the shops. The results of these measures were satisfactory and it is expected to be applied to similar shops in the *bandars* of Markazes in the near future.

The Department insists on installing a supply of potable water in aerated waters and ice factories which are gradually increasing in number.

It has been noticed that some lime kilns and brick and earthenware ovens which were previously licensed, have now become very near to the inhabited localities for the reason that the buildings have extended until they have become in touch with the premises of such establishments.

As, from a legal point of view, the permits granted to these establishments could not be withdrawn, the Department has ordered their owners to carry out the following modifications:—

- (1) To fence the establishment with a wall of red bricks.
- (2) To erect for each kiln a chimney of red bricks of a height not less than 20 metres to dispose with the smoke which will be directed to it through an under-ground channel.
- (3) No borrow-pits will be allowed to be made near the kilns.

The Department, having observed the abundance of dust in the work rooms of cotton-ginning factories, and the danger to which the labourers employed therein are exposed by inhaling the air full of this dust, decided that a special apparatus for the extraction of dust should be installed in every factory to purify the air and save the labourers, most of whom

are women and children, from being exposed to diseases. Some owners of cotton-ginning factories have designed apparatuses for this purpose, some others have actually fitted the apparatuses to the gins for testing their suitability for the purpose. The Department is studying the question of these apparatuses in conjunction with other departments concerned in order to arrive to the best practical method for this object.

In spite of the fact that the Law No. 13 of 1904 had not been applied to the general markets managed by the "Egyptian Markets Company Ltd." in virtue of concession granted to it by the Government, yet the Department has requested the Company in question to provide each market with a sanitary water supply and a drainage cesspit. This was performed in some markets and will be provided in the rest.

Slaughter-Houses and Slaughtering Sites.

During 1930, the Department approved the sites of three slaughter-houses proposed to be constructed by Municipal, Local or Village Councils at Biala, Faccous and Shoubra El Khaima.

In villages, where no slaughter-houses can be erected, or in those villages which are far from existing slaughter-houses, the Department usually select sanitary sites where animals are to be slaughtered. Six sites of this sort were selected at Tenan, Atmeda, Salhagar, Mahras, Sahel-Selim and Edkou villages.

The following are the Ministerial Arrêtés issued during 1930 embodying amendments to the Schedule of the unhealthy, dangerous and inconvenient establishments:—

Lead Factories and Foundries were added to group "A" of the 1st Class "Etablissements Insalubres" by a Ministerial Arrêté dated June 5, 1930.

Modifications of the titles of some establishments of the Schedule.

(1) A Ministerial Arrêté was issued on August 6, 1930, substituting the title of "Etablissements pour la préparation et conservations des viandes, des poissons autres que le "Fissikh," des légumes, des fruits et autres comestibles," for the old title of "Etablissements pour la préparation et conservation des viandes" mentioned in group "A" of the 1st Class Establishments.

(2) A Ministerial Arrêté was issued on August 6, 1930, substituting the title of "Dépôts d'huiles végétales, ainsi que les établissements pour vendre ces huiles au détail" for the old title of "Magasins pour la vente au détail d'huiles végétales" mentioned in group "A" of the 2nd Class Establishments.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXISTING UNHEALTHY, DANGEROUS AND INCONVENIENT ESTABLISHMENTS IN GOVERNORATES AND MUDIRIAS UP TO THE END OF 1930.

Governorate or Mudiria.	1st Class establishments.	2nd Class establishments (a).	2nd Class Establishments (b).	3rd Class Establishments (a).	3rd Class Establishments (b).	Total.
Cairo	1,817	9,888	1,589	1,337	1,493	16,124
Alexandria	1,414	4,805	1,858	508	1,167	9,752
Damietta	212	651	88	18	101	1,070
Canal	323	1,092	132	102	173	1,822
Suez... ..	97	514	71	30	58	770
Qaliubiya	96	2,010	165	47	154	2,472
Menoufiya	183	4,032	258	54	193	4,720
Gharbiya	801	5,057	502	208	563	7,131
Beheira	289	2,844	174	40	244	3,591
Sharkiya... ..	300	2,589	170	79	144	3,282
Dakahlia	700	3,455	315	133	290	4,893
Giza	108	2,210	176	51	220	2,765
Fayoum	82	1,843	122	35	158	2,240
Beni-Suef	79	1,453	84	44	135	1,795
Minya	205	2,743	136	66	283	3,433
Asyût	258	3,034	214	104	352	3,962
Girga	160	1,664	152	65	168	2,209
Qena	185	1,625	90	62	181	2,143
Aswan	72	631	14	18	77	812
TOTAL	7,381	52,140	6,310	3,001	6,154	74,986

TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH MINISTERIAL ARRÊTÉS WERE ISSUED SPECIALLY FOR GOVERNORATES AND MUDIRIAS IN 1930.

Governorate or Mudiria.	Number of Arrêtés.
Cairo	119
Alexandria	54
Canal	53
Suez... ..	39
Damietta	2
Gharbiya	18
Beheira	4
Menoufiya	2
Daqahliya	28
Sharqiya	1
Qalyûbiya	—
Giza	—
Faiyûm	14
Beni Suef	16
Minya	19
Asyût	19
Girga	1
Qena	—
Aswân	—
Total	389

(2) WATER.

The Department has approved the sanitary sites for the erection of water-works at Ashmouh, Helia, Beni-Mazâr, Meir (Deirout District), Nag'-Hammadi and Shebîn el Kanâter. During the year 1930-1931 Arrêtés were issued for the erection of six free water taps in the poor localities of Cairo to supply the inhabitants with water. Also a similar tap was installed at Araysha near Isma'iliya. Annexed to this Chapter there is a diagram showing the sites and towns supplied with filtration works, towns with artesian wells and towns where drainage systems exist.

The number of samples of water, aerated water and ice which were bacteriologically examined in the Public Health Laboratories during 1930 amounted to 6,594 of which 6,370 are classified as follows :—

4,890 samples of water.

1,408 samples of Aerated Water (16·5 per cent were found unfit for human consumption).

66 samples of ice (22 per cent were found unfit for human consumption).

6 samples of ice-cream (4 of which were found unfit for human consumption).

6,370

(3) FOODSTUFFS.

The control of foodstuffs is entrusted to Public Health Officials authorised to take samples of consumables suspected to be unsuitable for human consumption and send them

to the Public Health Laboratories for examination. 5,009 samples were examined during 1930, details of which are shown in the following table:—

TABLE IX.—SHOWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED
BY P.H. LABORATORIES DURING 1930.

Kind of Sample.	Number.	Remarks.
Butter, fresh and cooked	274	30 per cent were adulterated.
Artificial butter	17	
Cocoa-nut oil... ..	5	
Linseed „	55	
Olive oil... ..	4	
Other consumable oils... ..	27	
Milk... ..	3,641	
Milk tins	89	
Cheese	9	
Human milk	2	
Preserved foods	764	
Bread and biscuits	21	
Flour	69	
Tea and coffee	20	
Tahynieh (kind of sweet)	11	
Vinegar	1	
Olives	—	
Sugar	—	

The Department's Medical Officers and Foodstuffs Health Inspectors are charged with the work of inspecting the foodstuffs exposed for sale in markets. They have destroyed large quantities of foodstuffs which were found unfit for human consumption. The following table shows the details of the articles destroyed:—

TABLE X.—SHOWING NUMBER OF FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED DURING 1930 FOR
BEING UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Kind of Food.	Preserved in Tins.	Fresh (Weight).
Meat and Fish	44,127 Tins and 1,197 Okes	394 Okes
Fruits and Vegetables	15,846 „ 700 „	3,628 „
Milk and Products	2,542 „	170 „
Other articles	7,201 „ 204 bottles	55.64 „
	Total	

(4) FIELD SANITARY ENGINEERING.

The Department carries out, in conjunction with the Rockefeller Foundation, the researches necessary for the improvement of public health; this work has been previously alluded to in the last years reports. The foundation has enlarged its work by employing a parasitologist and a helminthologist. 914 latrines were constructed in Bahteem and Ezbet El Khassa; the inhabitants of both villages were examined for parasites prior to and many weeks after the erection of the said latrines and in the meantime they were treated from both Bilharzia and Ankylostoma. These inhabitants will be further examined after the lapse of 12 months to know the result of these efforts.

(5) MEASURES TAKEN FOR COMBATING MALARIA.

Birkas.

The number of *birkas* inspected in 1930 and found to be a source of danger to public health was 325 of which 270 are private property and the remaining 55 belong to the Government. Law No. 5-1914 was applied to private *birkas* and necessary steps were taken for filling up the Government *Birkas*.

29 Private *birkas* were filled up during 1930. Both the General Committee and private individuals have filled up 192 *birkas* scattered in the country, the area of which amounted to 779,510 square metres. The expenditure incurred for this work carried out by the Committee amounted to L.E. 15,506.225 mills. debited against the credit allotted for the purpose.

Work is going on in the filling up of 131 other *birkas* amounting to 1,751,873 square metres in area.

The following table shows the number and area of Government *Birkas* which were sold to individuals on condition of their filling up in conformity with stipulations laid down by the State Domains Department at the request of the Department of Public Health. The purchasers of these *birkas* have fulfilled the condition and have actually filled them up within the year 1930.

The rest of measures taken for combating malaria are detailed in the Chapter of "Infectious Diseases" of this Report and in the "Malaria Report No. 6."

TABLE XI.—SHOWING *Birkas* ALREADY FILLED UP DURING 1930.

Province.	Number of <i>Birkas</i>	Area.		
		Feddans.	Kirâts.	Sahms.
Gharbiya... ..	4	2	11	23
Dakahlia... ..	1	—	22	20
Sharkiya... ..	3	1	23	12
Beheira... ..	1	—	9	16
Giza... ..	2	1	6	16
Asyût... ..	3	—	9	3½
Girga... ..	6	2	21	4
Qena... ..	2	—	10	14
TOTAL	22	10	19	12½

(6) CEMETERIES.

The following statistical table shows the action taken in connection with cemeteries during 1930 :—

	Number.
Cemeteries newly constructed	12
„ enlarged	15
„ fenced with pillars	71
„ authorized for burial	47
Private Cemeteries authorized	3
Cemeteries Disaffected :—	
(a) Cemeteries evacuated from bones	84
(b) Cemeteries under evacuation	572
Encroachments on cemeteries sites	69i

(7) HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The Propaganda Section has achieved great activities in enlarging the scope of its work as a result of the encouragement it found from the public by their attendance in huge numbers to benefit as much as possible by the films exposed and the lectures delivered by the Section. It was, therefore, found advisable to restrict the number of spectators in order to avoid over-crowding by issuing tickets.

In order to enable both the urban and rural population to benefit by the projection of the films, the Department has decided to prepare a monthly propaganda for this purpose and to have the projection performed simultaneously at either Cairo or Alexandria and at another locality in the rural districts of the country.

The Department, willing to adopt the best methods for the spread of health propaganda, has agreed with the Directing Boards of both Al Azhar and the Coptic Orthodox Patriarchate to instruct their preachers to include health propaganda in their sermons. It was also agreed that these preachers should be called down to Cairo to receive the necessary instructions for performing this duty.

Another agreement was also made with the Telegraphs and Telephones Gazette and the "Zamil El Fallâh" (the Peasants' Fellow) Magazine to undertake the publication of health advices.

The Department has also agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture to unify the activities of both administrations in propaganda work. Two motor-vehicles fully equipped with cinema apparatuses were, therefore, bought for this purpose ; the number of films amounted to 38 and that of pamphlets to 24 as compared to 31 and 17 in 1929 respectively.

The projection of films was made in all towns where electric current is available. Besides the normal programme, the projection of health films was made in :—

- (1) Educational gatherings of students of both sexes for explaining a part of their school programme of health questions.
- (2) The four big fairs held yearly in Egypt.
- (3) All units of Cairo Police Guard.
- (4) The American University and the Geographical Society at the end of the weekly lectures delivered by the Department's Medical Officers.

A number of 352,530 pamphlets dealing with different questions of health were distributed during 1930. The work of propaganda constituting the lectures made by Medical Officers within their circumscription was more regular and satisfactory than that of 1929.

Chapter III.—SAFEGUARDING THE COUNTRY AGAINST IMPORTED EPIDEMICS.

(a) In the Interior of Egypt.

The notifications received by the Department during 1930 for the occurrence of infectious disease cases show that their degree of prevalence was in the following order:—

Typhoid, Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever), Plague, Typhus, Scarlet Fever, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Influenza, Measles, Whooping Cough, Respiratory System Tuberculosis, Dysentery (Bacillary and Amoebic), Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Mumps, Malaria, Puerperal Fever, and Tetanus.*

The Department has, in 1930, added Erysipelas and Malaria diseases to the second division of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, being widely spread and owing to the fact that the streptococcus causing Erysipelas causes also different forms of epidemics such as Puerperal Fever, and Glandular Tumours, which are sometimes suspected for bubonic plague, or such as throat inflammations and tonsillitis suspected for Diphtheria.

On the occasion of detecting a suspected case of psittacosis at Port-Said, the Department has, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, caused the promulgation of the Decree-Law dated 21st May 1930 prohibiting the importation of parrots, birds of the same race and feathers thereof for the reason that psittacosis is conveyed by them to human beings. The Department has issued a pamphlet including all information concerning the said disease for the guidance of its medical officers.

The Department has caused the issue of an Arrêté substituting the designation of "Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System" by that of "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" mentioned in the second division of Infectious Disease Schedule.

TABLE XII.—SHOWING THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES OCCURRING IN 1930
AS COMPARED WITH 1928 AND 1929.

Name of Disease.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Plague... ..	517	182	336	179	69	108
Typhus	599	1,141	288	138	267	74
Small-Pox	20	26	14	4	4	—
Anthrax	11	7	6	4	2	2
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever } Enterica ...	2,393	2,934	3,136	627	665	703
Paratyphoid " }						
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	35	17	99	22	7	58
Encephalitis Lethargica	11	10	7	7	10	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	12	5	2	2	2	1
" Poliomyelitis... ..	1	—	7	1	—	5
Scarlet Fever	77	108	121	4	5	3
Diphtheria	2,660	2,201	2,073	1,091	924	856
Measles	14,823	22,365	4,470	6,794	9,190	1,112
Whooping Cough	2,850	2,641	3,080	304	255	427
Mumps	737	1,029	1,174	43	40	27
Undulant Fever... ..	6	9	8	—	1	1
Yellow "	2	—	—	1	—	—
Leprosy	47	98	141	44	31	57
Tetanus	375	439	540	222	288	304
Respiratory System Tuber- culosis	2,566	2,796	3,065	2,261	2,237	1,991
Chicken-pox	747	785	1,020	20	16	16
Influenza	4,001	3,872	5,762	268	314	289
Puerperal Fever	417	519	658	296	362	466
Dysentery (Bacillary and Amoebic)	1,677	2,005	2,203	875	737	552
Erysipelas (added to the Schedule on 7-4-1930)... ..	—	—	1,457	—	—	380
Malaria (added to the Sche- dule on 1-5-30)	—	—	924	—	—	25

* Diseases of the 1st Division of the Schedule of Notifiable Infectious Diseases were mentioned first and followed by those of the 2nd Division.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases of Typhoid Fever which occurred in Egypt during 1930 are distributed as follows:—

1,248 in Cairo, 681 in Alexandria, 568 in towns where filtered water installations or artesian wells exist, and the remainder of cases amounting to 639 occurred in the rest of Egypt where no filtered water installations or artesian wells are available.

In fact, the accurate system of notification followed in the 28 towns above referred to was the reason why the number of cases which occurred therein (528) appears to be so high.

The following table gives comparative details of cases and deaths occurring during 1930 due to Enteric Fever:—

TABLE XIII.

Period.	Average of cases.	Average of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
1909-1913	821	499	60.8
1914-1918	3,538	1,271	35.9
1919-1923	1,869	451	24.1
1924	1,794	462	25.8
1925	1,978	570	28.8
1926	2,268	538	23.7
1927	2,362	573	24.3
1928	2,393	627	26.2
1929	2,934	665	22.7
1930	3,136	703	22.4

The apparent improvement in the rate of deaths is due to the care in the treatment of patients isolated by the Department for this purpose, as a result of the system laid down for the notification of cases of the disease.

The investigations made by the Department lead to the result that the infection in most of the cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid is conveyed by the microbe carriers who are by reason of their apparent healthy condition are allowed to enjoy free movement and come in contact with others.

Owing to the fact that the law now in force on infectious diseases does not provide for the procedure to be applied to carriers of microbes, the Department has prepared a project law in virtue of which the Department will be empowered to isolate persons who, though cured, are found, by bacteriological examination, to be carriers of Typhoid or Paratyphoid microbes, for the period which the Health Authorities will deem necessary. It is expected that the law in question will be enacted at an early date in 1931 and it is hoped that its promulgation will ensure the anticipated decrease of cases.

The Department has vaccinated the contacts of Typhoid and Paratyphoid cases twice and has also offered all possible encouragement to the public to undergo this vaccination; the result was that 101,931 were vaccinated of whom 48,300 were vaccinated twice and the remainder once only. The Prisons Department has vaccinated 42,165 prisoners in the different parts of the country.

Table XIV shows the weekly distribution of the cases and deaths of Typhoid Fever in Mudirias and Governorates during 1930.

On finding that the death rate of the child population of Embaba and the neighbouring villages is in continuous increase, the Department has established a travelling dispensary for the discovery and treatment of infectious disease cases spreading in such localities.

The bacteriological examination of specimens taken from diseased children at Embaba has proved that the increase of deaths is due to the spread of Measles, Typhoid and Paratyphoid. Stringent measures were, therefore, taken for putting an end to their spread and the results attained were satisfactory. The number of cases detected up to the end of 1930 was 39.

The Dispensary above referred to was opened on 18th of August 1930.

The cases of Typhoid Fever detected among pilgrims returning from Hedjaz were 21, four of them were detained at Suez and the remaining 21 cases have occurred after the return of pilgrims.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING NUMBER OF WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND

Governorates and Provinces.	1-4		5-8		9-12		13-16		17-20		21-24	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Governorates :—</i>												
Cairo	52	21	41	15	47	14	52	22	97	36	129	42
Alxandria	28	8	45	5	37	12	34	4	29	7	46	8
Canal. ... { Isma'iliya	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	1	1	—
{ Port-Said....	3	1	4	—	4	2	1	—	2	—	2	—
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Suez	5	1	8	3	5	1	3	1	3	2	6	3
Southern Desert	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western „	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sinai	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Provinces :—</i>												
Beheira	13	1	24	1	8	2	4	—	11	1	39	2
Dakahliya	5	—	11	—	6	3	8	3	12	—	23	4
Gharbiya	14	3	16	5	22	5	23	5	28	1	51	7
Menoufiya	6	—	6	1	5	—	1	—	4	—	15	2
Qaliubiya	1	1	2	—	4	—	5	1	4	1	4	2
Sharkiya	2	—	1	—	2	1	5	1	1	—	6	2
Aswân... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Beni-Suef	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
Fayoum	1	—	—	—	6	1	4	2	1	—	—	—
Girga	5	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giza	3	—	2	—	2	—	4	1	1	1	9	1
Minia... ..	3	1	5	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	3	—
Qena	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	145	37	174	33	155	43	150	40	201	51	339	76

DEATHS OF TYPHOID FEVER IN PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES DURING 1930.

25-28		29-32		33-36		37-40		41-44		45-48		49-52		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
135	48	175	52	185	48	117	33	91	23	63	17	64	6	1248	377
56	18	58	14	110	13	82	11	69	7	42	6	45	2	681	115
5	1	4	1	12	2	—	—	1	—	8	1	1	—	41	6
9	2	5	—	7	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	3	1	46	11
5	2	6	2	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	25	7
5	—	6	1	19	5	7	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	73	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	1
66	5	17	1	7	—	3	—	4	1	8	1	2	1	206	16
20	1	13	2	20	—	4	2	12	—	11	2	24	8	169	25
21	10	29	2	17	3	11	1	4	2	7	1	9	—	252	45
11	3	5	1	4	1	3	—	2	—	8	1	6	—	76	9
8	2	10	1	8	2	5	4	7	—	4	1	1	—	63	15
7	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	12	2	5	2	3	1	51	14
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
2	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	2	12	5
—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	8	5
2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	23	5
2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	14	4
16	—	10	2	8	4	9	—	4	1	9	—	11	3	88	13
1	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	2	1	33	7
—	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	14	2
371	95	358	84	411	81	254	60	217	39	184	57	171	27	3136	703

PLAGUE.

The number of cases of plague amounted to 336, of which 320 were bubonic, 14 septicaemic and 2 pulmonary cases. The latter two cases occurred at Talbiya, Giza District.

109 of these cases ended with death, *i.e.* a rate of 35·4 per cent of the total of cases, as compared to 182 cases in 1929 of which 69 ended with death, *i.e.* a rate of 37·8 per cent.

The following Table XV shows the distribution of cases, deaths, and death-rate of plague in Mudirias and Governorates :—

TABLE XV.—DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE CASES DURING 1930.

Governorate or Mudiria.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases.
Cairo Governorate	—	1	—
Alexandria „	108	58	53·7
Canal Governorate, Port-Said ...	6	2	33·0
Western Desert (Frontiers) ...	1	—	—
Gharbiya Mudiria	7	3	42·8
Menūfiya „	1	—	—
Dakahlia „	28	2	7·1
Sharkiya „	1	—	—
Beheira „	5	1	20·0
Giza „	50	12	24·0
Beni-Suef „	2	—	—
Miniya „	28	2	7·1
Asyūt „	93	25	26·8
Girga „	3	1	33·3
Aswān „	3	1	33·3
TOTAL	336	103	32·4

The following table shows the number and kind of rats received by the Laboratories of the Quarantine Board at Alexandria and Port-Said in 1930 and the number of fleas found in their bodies :—

Governorate.	Number of Rats.			Number of Fleas.		
	Acomys.	R. Rat.	R. Nor.	Acomys.	R. Rat.	R. Nor.
Alexandria	69	1,827	8,252	—	2,685	8,374
Port-Said	—	291	9,117	—	919	18,705
Suez	294	354	1,946	4	607	4,042

The most important epidemic which has occurred during 1930 was that of plague which has severely spread at both Talbiya (Giza District) and Deirout; the history of these outbreaks is related hereunder :—

Talbiya.

This village is situated in the way of the Pyramids, 4 kilometres distant from Cairo, and being so near to Cairo, the Department has carried out every possible effort, not only to

control the disease, but also to exterminate it. An Anti-plague vaccination of the inhabitants of Talbiya and the neighbouring villages scattered at the foot of the Pyramids was, therefore, made; the number of persons so vaccinated amounted to 15,807. Meanwhile, all the inhabitants of Talbiya numbering 2,506 were considered as "contacts" in order to be daily examined for ensuring their freedom from infection and are not a source of danger to the inhabitants of Cairo, with whom they are in constant touch during their daily moves for business purposes.

The infection continued from 7th to 18th May 1930 and the number of cases amounted to 43 of which 26 were bubonic (3 of which ended with death), 5 septicaemic and 2 pulmonary; the latter seven cases ended with death.

All of the septicaemic and pulmonary cases were primary and caused no infection to their contacts, but the two pulmonary cases occurred to contacts of a bubonic case isolated in the cordon.

The disease began with a slight increase of temperature followed by the specific symptoms and then caused death. To ascertain the clinical diagnosis, a culture was made from a specimen of sputum and gave a positive result; the diagnosis was finally ascertained by the positive result of a culture made from a specimen taken from the lungs after death. The contacts have passed the isolation period without the appearance of any infection.

The discovery of plague in Giza District has firstly occurred in 1909 when a single case was detected, which was followed by sporadic cases occurring at long intervals. The most important outbreaks occurred in 1912 and 1915 consecutively but the year 1916 was exceptional in the number of cases.

After 1916 the disease did not appear except in 1923 and 1930, i.e. the period of dormancy prolonged to 7 years instead of 3.

Deirout District

Plague appeared in 16 villages of this district within the period from 5th April to 6th June 1930 and re-appeared in 4 other localities in the months of November and December. The total number of cases occurring during the year amounted to 91 of which 89 were bubonic (23 of these bubonic cases ended with death) and the remaining two were septicaemic and also ended with death.

Amongst the measures taken for combating the pest was the inoculation carried out by the Department to all the population of infected localities amounting to 51,700 by the anti-plague vaccine.

Consequently, the disease was considered to be endemic in this District owing to the fact that it did not cease therefrom since 1907 with the exception of two periods of dormancy, the first was in 1917 and 1918 and the second was in the years 1926 and 1927.

The number of cases varied from one only in 1928 to 189 in 1910. It is worthy of mention that plague tends to take an epidemic form once every five years as can be seen from the following table of cases occurring since 1911:—

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Year.	Number of Cases.
1911	81	1921	5
1912	3	1922	12
1913	3	1923	47
1914	2	1924	11
1915	7	1925	2
1916	110	1928	1
1919	12	1929	5
1920	25	1930	91

The main reason of variety in the number of cases in the different years might be due either to acquired immunity or to the dormancy of the bacillus or to both.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease in 1930 amounted to 121 of which 3 ended with death as compared with 108 in 1929 of which 5 ended with death.

The following is the distribution of the cases above referred to :—

- 74 cases in Cairo.
- 35 cases in Alexandria.
- 5 cases at Kafr el Zayât.
- 7 cases at six Mudirias.

Most of these cases occurred amongst foreign communities.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified throughout the country amounted to 199 of which 58 ended with death, as compared to 17 in 1929 of which 7 ended with death. The following table shows the number of cases and deaths caused by this disease from 1921 up to the end of 1930 :—

TABLE XVII.

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases.
1921	44	18	41
1922	41	25	61
1923	44	37	84
1924	18	13	72
1925	32	22	69
1926	25	18	72
1927	29	18	62
1928	35	22	63
1929	17	7	41
1930	99	58	59

It is to be noted that the number of cases notified in 1930 was the largest number occurring in the last ten years. The disease outbreak in January and continued till the end of the year.

The increase in the incidence of this disease seems to be international as it has been noticed to appear in many countries such as Great Britain where the cases were 664 and the deaths 632 during this year.

SMALL-POX.

The number of cases of small-pox occurring in 1930 was 14 of which 10 were imported from abroad. The infected 10 foreigners in question were isolated at Suez and Port Said.

The remaining cases (4 only) occurred in the interior of the country. This number is the least one recorded in the previous years.

To exclude any misleading diagnosis of the mild cases of small-pox, it was decided to put in use for diagnostic purpose the examination of specimens by the crucial test. This experiment gives a negative result in case of real small-pox and enables to distinguish easily between it and the mild forms of the disease.

Hereunder are the details of vaccination carried out in the country during 1930 :—

No. of births in the whole country	697,595
No. of children vaccinated	627,416
No. of successful vaccinations	590,733
No. of unsuccessful vaccinations	37,516
Children granted sick leaves	7,578
Children died without vaccination	26,605
Children transferred to other localities and vaccinated there	20,645
Children untraced	1,610

The rate of vaccinations carried out was 89.9 per cent of the total births of 1930. Owing to the spread of small-pox in some provinces of the Sudan, as per weekly returns of the Sudan Government, and as the inhabitants of the District of El Derr (Aswân Province), were not vaccinated during the general vaccination of 1926 and 1927, it was decided that the population of Aswân Province should be vaccinated. This work was actually started with and 105,828 of Aswân District inhabitants were vaccinated during this year and the remainder of the Aswân Province population is in course of vaccination.

INFLUENZA.

The cases of Influenza which occurred in 1930 amounted to 5,762 of which 289 died, *i.e.* at a rate of 5 per cent. The majority of cases were mild and not accompanied by any pulmonary complications.

MEASLES.

This is the severest disease which attacks children in Egypt and causes the largest number of their deaths. Though the period of the disease is short and is curable in most cases, yet it is a terrific cause of infantile mortality because of its subsequent complications added to the ignorance of mothers and over-crowding in the insanitary dwellings.

The average death-rate of measles in the last ten years (1920-1929) was 44 per cent of the total number of cases. This rate is in fact much less than that of the deaths caused directly by measles or indirectly by its complications. This is due to the fact that a large number of these is attributed to the complications of measles through a wrong unintended diagnosis.

The Department is now studying the question of immunizing children against the disease and its complications.

The Department also intends to take the practical measures exercised in Europe and America for combating this disease by the employment of nurses and health visitors in directing mothers during their visits to houses to take the necessary precautions for avoiding complications which are almost the direct cause of infantile mortality. This system will be adopted when the necessary number of such nurses and health visitors will be available.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease stands in the third degree of infantile mortality. According to notifications received during the year, the number of infected children was 2,073 and the number of deaths was 856.

The Department has carried out (about the end of December 1930) a large campaign for combating the disease; all of its units shared in this work and a valuable assistance was rendered by the Societies of First Aid in the various parts of the country by their collaboration in the vaccination of the largest possible number of children between the ages of 2 and 12 years by the "Anatoxin Ramon" in order to immunize them against the disease. The result of this vaccination and the complications caused thereby will be mentioned in detail in the next year's Report.

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease was not included in the schedule of notifiable diseases up till the beginning of 1930, but in view of the fact that its cases were noticed to be increasing and tending to take an epidemic form in some localities, the Department has caused a Ministerial Arrêté to be issued considering Erysipelas as a "Notifiable Disease."

The number of cases of Erysipelas which were notified during 1930 was 1,457 of which 300 ended with death, *i.e.* at a rate of 20 per cent.

MALARIA.

Researches are made in mosquito-breeding localities where splenomegaly prevails amongst children to ascertain the correlation between splenomegaly and malaria. The researches carried out in 66 different localities led to the result that the rate of splenomegaly varied between 28 and 44 per cent in Faiyûm Province, and was less than 5 per cent

in Upper Egypt and the Southern part of Lower Egypt. In the light of these results, the Department lays down its scheme for dealing with the towns and localities menaced with mosquitoes.

The number of malaria cases notified in 1930 was 924 as compared with 643 in 1929. This increase is due to notification becoming obligatory by Law and to the increase of cases at Gebel el Asfar. A Malaria Station was consequently erected at Khanka. The station in question has examined and treated 1,818 cases of which 249 were found suffering from Benign Tertian Malaria and 305 from Malignant Tertian Malaria. Usual precautions were taken for the protection of the inhabitants of these localities by distributing quinine, filling up of unused wells and sakis, removing herbs from drains, deepening and maintenance of these drains, and proper inspection of mosquito-breeding places in houses and their annexes, etc.

About the end of July 1930, another Malaria Station was erected at Faiyûm, attendances to the said station amounted to 204 patients of whom 119 were found suffering from Malaria (a rate of 58 per cent). Two of these cases were malignant.

On the other hand, the number of patients who attended to the Malaria Station of Edkou was 52, of whom 27 were found suffering from the disease (a rate of 52 %); one malignant case only was detected amongst the patients.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

The number of Fever Hospitals at the end of 1929 was 10. A new 40-beds fever hospital was opened at Damanhour in the beginning of January 1930, and Tanta Hospital was enlarged by constructing new annexes thereto to increase its accommodation to 58 beds. The construction of other new hospitals at Shebîn el Kôm, Beni-Suef and Zagazig was started during 1930 and there are expected to be completed and opened for work within the next year; thus the number of fever hospitals will be 13.

The number of patients who were admitted to Fever Hospitals during 1930 amounted to 6,309.

(b) *Safeguarding the Country from Imported Epidemics.*

The Department takes its share in safeguarding the country from imported epidemics by controlling the passengers arriving to the country either by land, sea, or air. Most of these passengers are pilgrims of the Holy Lands.

PILGRIMAGE.

The number of Egyptian Pilgrims who left for Hedjaz, during 1930 was 16,926 of whom 88 died at Hedjaz, 42 at Tor and the rest returned to the country where they were put under observation for the necessary period.

Two hundred and sixty one of these pilgrims who returned home were found suffering from the following diseases:—

Infectious Diseases.	Number.	Ordinary Diseases.	Number.
Dysentery	23	Heart and Circulatory System ...	13
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	17	Respiratory System	21
Malaria	19	Digestive	62
Influenza	16	Urinary	9
Suspicious fevers	21	Nervous	1
		Senility	58
		Other Diseases	1
TOTAL	96	TOTAL	165

The Department has taken the same measures adopted during pilgrimage in previous years prior to the departure of pilgrims and after their return. Four dispensaries, fully equipped and staffed, were sent in company with the pilgrimage. One was stationed at Mekka, another at Jeddah, the third at Yembo, and the fourth at Medina. The Hedjaz Government has furnished these dispensaries with the necessary first-aid motor ambulances.

The following table shows the number of patients treated by the above-mentioned dispensaries :—

TABLE XVIII.

Dispensary.	Number of out-patients.			Number of in-patients.			Grand Total.
	Egyptians.	Non Egyptians.	Total.	Egyptians.	Non Egyptians.	Total.	
Mekka	2,925	1,575	4,500	28	—	28	4,528
Jeddah	1,140	383	1,523	—	—	—	1,523
Yembo	1,370	400	1,770	1	—	1	1,771
Medina	858	1,752	2,610	2	—	2	2,612
TOTAL	6,293	4,110	10,403	31	—	31	10,434

Moreover, the Eastern Desert and the Red Sea routes were carefully controlled in order to intercept any pilgrim trying to enter the country through these routes escaping the medical observation for the statutory period.

PASSENGERS CONTROL.

Passengers Health Observation.

The work of passengers observation was very satisfactory as the number of the passengers put under observation was 62,934 out of the total of 62,982, *i.e.* a rate of 99.96 per cent. The passengers who arrived *via* Kantara were 25,910, of whom 25,889 were traced, *i.e.* a rate of 99.92 per cent.

In view of the out-break of Cholera at Bombay (India) and owing to the fact that some aircrafts traverse the distance between Bombay and Heliopolis in less than 5 days, and as the incubation period of the Cholera is 5 days, the Department has decided to take, in conjunction with the Quarantine Board, the necessary precautions to protect the country from the conveyance of such a dangerous disease.

These precautions are detailed on next page.

APPENDIX.

MEASURES LAID DOWN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE QUARANTINE BOARD FOR SAFEGUARDING THE COUNTRY AGAINST CHOLERA.

Passengers arriving from Bombay by Air and Sea Routes.

(1) In view of the fact that the air voyage between Bombay (India) and Heliopolis (Egypt) is traversed in an average period of 5 days, it has been decided for the prevention of the danger resulting from the exceptional cases of a shorter period of journey, that the passengers arriving by air route from Bombay and disembarking at Heliopolis (First station for landing in Egypt) for residence in Egypt are isolated and put under observation at Heliopolis Lazaret for the necessary period to complete five days from date of their departure from Bombay. Details of their names and addresses should be communicated to the Medical Officers of their destination in order to apply to them the same measures of observation as taken with passengers arriving from regions infected with cholera.

(2) Passengers on transit who disembark at Heliopolis are given "libre pratique" if found in good health. They must be telegraphically reported by Heliopolis Aerodrome Medical Officer to the Quarantine Authority at the port of their destination to put them under control on their arrival at the said port.

(3) As regards pilots and crew, this staff being disciplinary and of known addresses, it is easy to put them under the observation of Quarantine Medical Officers at the ports of landing and can be observed by Health Medical Officers in their residence places.

(4) The disinfection of the Aeroplanes latrines, emptying of water tanks, the confiscation and destruction of substances susceptible to convey cholera are regularly done in all instances under the supervision of a Medical Officer on the arrival of the aircraft at Heliopolis Aerodrome.

(5) *Parcels, baggage, and postal bags.*—The International Quarantine Board has communicated with the Director General of Customs and the Postmaster General proposing to submit all arrivals from Bombay by sea or by air routes to Egypt to a thorough examination in order to remove and eventually destroy foods, drinks and all that is susceptible of conveying cholera vibrio. The Department has issued the necessary instructions to Heliopolis Aerodrome Medical Officer and to the Department's Medical Officers of Ports to the effect that : on their receipt of any notification from Customs and Postal Administrations or from the International Quarantine Board concerning the arrival of foodstuffs and drinks from Bombay, they should have them inspected conjointly with the Quarantine Doctors and to apply to these foodstuffs the following measures :—

- (i) All completely dry foodstuffs are admissible to Egypt.
- (ii) The admission of fresh foodstuffs depends on their nature and the method of their packing. They should be clean and there should be no suspicion whatever in their contamination.

Drinks : All non-alcoholic drinks are to be examined and are either refused or admitted according to circumstances.

As regards alcoholic drinks, their admission will depend on the quantity of alcohol which they contain.

Foodstuffs and drinks passing through Egypt in transit will be inspected by the agents of both the Quarantine Board and Public Health Department who will not authorise their unloading in the countries of destination unless they have ascertained that they do not constitute any danger. Postal parcels and bags in transit should not be opened and the Quarantine Officials must send telegraphic notifications regarding same to the Health Authorities of the country of destination informing them that these postal parcels and bags are consigned from contaminated countries.

(6) Quarantine Medical Officers should continue presenting lists of passengers coming from Bombay to the Health Officers of the Locality of destination. They should make a separate list for the passengers on "transit" and another list for those who will remain in Egypt.

Chapter IV.—FRONTIER DISTRICTS MEDICAL SECTION.

Nothing abnormal was observed during 1930 in the Frontier Districts except an outbreak of measles in Dakhla and Kharga Oases; the cases of the disease amounted to 2,005.

The cases of malaria (which is an endemic disease in most of the Oases and which the Department makes every possible effort for combating it), amounted to 787. The incidence of other infectious diseases was comparatively few as may be seen from the following :—

	Number of cases.				
Small-pox	3
Diphtheria	3
Typhus	1
Typhoid	14
Syphilis	201 (as compared with 315 in 1929)

The decrease of cases of syphilis is due to the measures taken by the Department for combating the disease.

The number of births amongst the population of the Frontier Districts amounting to 94,546 was 4,934, i.e. at a rate of 52 per thousand as compared to 4,778 in 1929. The number of deaths was 2,678, a rate of 28 per thousand as compared to 2,686 in 1929, i.e. at about the same rate.

The number of days of treatment of the out-patients treated at the Frontiers Hospitals and Health Offices amounted to 145,155 as compared to 125,425 in 1929 with an increase of 19,730 or, in other words, the increase was more than 15 per cent. This increase is an evidence of the medical progress in Frontier Districts, which is due to the fact that the beduins have begun to understand the value of medical treatment instead of following the advices of quacks.

The number of in-patients amounted to 1,907 as compared to 2,086 last year.

The Frontiers Medical Officers have carried out 987 operations during 1930 of which 925 succeeded, 56 improved and 6 failed as compared to 1,049 operations performed in 1929 of which 1,001 succeeded, 31 improved and 17 failed.

The Department has directed its attention to the stamping out of the endemic diseases prevailing in the Frontier Districts and has sent for this purpose, at intermittent intervals of time, some of its specialist Medical Officers to undertake some researches at Dakhla Oasis. Their efforts were successful in both 1929 and 1930. The Department is continuing to send such doctors for this purpose.

The Frontier Districts Medical Officers used to borrow the motor-cars belonging to the Frontier Districts Administration for their moves on health inspection and for combating infectious diseases in these vast deserts which lack railway communications. But it was noticed that great difficulties always arise causing inconvenience in the performance of this important work in view of the limited number of motor-cars available and to their being always engaged in the work of the Frontier Districts Administration.

Therefore, the Department has decided to provide a number of motor-cars for its Frontiers Medical Officers. Some of these motor-cars have already been procured for some Districts and the rest of Districts will be supplied with such motor-cars as soon as possible. This arrangement will enable the Medical Officers to carry out their tours of inspection in due time and will always enable them to be on the alert to detect cases of infectious diseases.

Chapter V.—CHILD WELFARE, CARE OF PREGNANTS, CONFINED AND PUERPERALS.

1.—NEW UNITS.

A new Child Welfare Centre was opened in 1930 at Qena with a *Dayas'* School annexed thereto for graduating 20 *dayas* every year. A Child Welfare Centre was also opened at each of Port-Said, Luxor and Asyût and a *Dayas'* School was annexed to the Centre of Asyût.

After the establishment of Asyût Child Welfare Centre, Aswân was the only province in the country which is still deficient of similar centres. The Department has, therefore, opened a centre therein on November 20, 1930. As it was also observed that no sufficient number of *dayas* is available at this Mudiriya, the Provincial Council was approached in order to incur the expenses necessary for the upkeep of a *Dayas'* School to be opened at Aswân Town. This school is expected to be opened during 1930.

The in-patients department of Alexandria Sanatorium was opened for the treatment of the infantile chronic diseases of children such as tuberculosis of bones and those children convalescent from ordinary diseases.

Two *Dayas'* Schools one at Toukh and the other at Shebîn El Kanater were constructed by Qalûbiya Provincial Council.

Also, the *Dayas'* school annexed to Prince Farouk's Hospital at Alexandria belonging to "El Orwa el Woska Society" was put under the direction of this Department.

2.—CHILD WELFARE DISPENSARIES.

The number of children dispensaries belonging to Provincial and Municipal Councils was 7 in 1930, the same as last year, but the Dispensary of Qena was transferred to Deshna.

3.—CARE OF PREGNANTS.

The fundamental object of care to pregnant is to look after them during the period of pregnancy, to protect them from any complications occurring therein, and to give them the necessary advices leading to a healthy life, as regards their general state of health and the rules they should adopt in recreation, rest, inhalation of pure air and nutrition, etc., as the healthy nutrition is of great importance to both the mother and the growing foetus. It is obvious that the food containing the necessary elements of good nutrition is essential to restore to pregnant what their bodies usually lose in large quantities during the said period and prevents the incidence of diseases which are followed by deficiency of metabolism.

For the aforesaid reasons, the Department distributed milk in Child Welfare Centres to poor pregnant. Also cloth, clothes and beds made of palm-leaf stalks (*angareeb*s) with straw mattresses were distributed. In addition to these services, the Child Welfare Centres and health visitors give the pregnant many hygienic advices.

The number of pregnant who attended to Child Welfare Centres amounted to 29,451 during 1930 as compared to 22,287 in 1929. Out of this number 4,465 were found suffering from albumen, 487 from diabetes, 13 from gonorrhœa. About 9 per cent of the blood specimens taken from pregnant during 1930 amounting to 37,532 were found positive for syphilis as compared to 8 per cent in 1929. The Medical Officers have paid 189 house visits to pregnant.

4.—CARE OF MOTHERS DURING DELIVERY AND PUERPERIUM.

The result of the care rendered to pregnant as above referred to was that the incidence of Puerperal fever cases became rare; only 22 cases occurred amongst the 17,758 deliveries attended to by the Child Welfare Centres, i.e. at a rate of 1.23 per thousand as compared to 1.4 per thousand in 1929. 2,418 deliveries of unregistered pregnant were also attended to by the said centres. The Medical Officers have paid 1,718 visits to mothers besides those paid by midwives numbering 135,385 as compared to 56,772 in 1929; an increase of 138.43 per cent. It is worthy of mention that only 320 cases of delivery were sent to hospitals throughout the whole year.

The death-rate caused by delivery amongst mothers did not exceed 1 per thousand and as compared to 1.2 per thousand in 1929 and the rate of still-births has also decreased to 17 as compared to 20 per thousand births last year.

In order to avoid the dangers of delivery it was found necessary to elevate the standard of training of *dayas* and midwives. This was always the policy followed by the Department especially in the recent days and has, therefore, found it advisable to suppress the superficial short course of training of *dayas* and midwives, which had been undergone in hospitals for graduating such *dayas* and midwives. This course of training was replaced by a long and practical one undergone in schools established for the purpose. The number of these schools reached 16 till now, of which two were newly opened at Toukh and Shebin El-Qanater.

The attention of the Department to the question of *Dayas* and Midwives is not confined to their training, but also extends to inspection of their work; such inspection has lead to the withdrawal of 179 licences from *dayas* who were found to be medically unfit for work. The Department has decided to withdraw the licence of every *daya* ascertained to be inefficient from the technical point of view to perform her duty. During 1930, 142 *dayas* were graduated and permitted to practise their work. The total number of *dayas* graduated from these schools amounted to 2,363.

5.—CHILD WELFARE.

The number of children who were under the care of the Child Welfare Centres reached 277,060 during 1930 as compared with 252,296 in 1929; the number of circumcision operations performed was 808 as compared to 676 last year; the number of small-pox vaccinations was 17,176 as compared with 10,286 in previous year, the number of children immunized against diphtheria by "Anstoxin Ramon" reached 3,798 as compared to 2,282 in 1929. The number of deaths of infants in the first month of their age did not exceed 391 amongst the total of births which took place in Child Welfare Centres amounting to 17,758 as compared to 288 deaths among 12,582 births in 1929. The number of children deaths under 1 year of age was 1,032.

It has also been decided to make permanent shows in Child Welfare Centres where models of the child's clothes, bath, furniture of the mother's room, different kinds of milk, specimens of food (both healthy and otherwise), and the healthy and injurious toys are displayed.

The number of children treated in the out-patients departments of the Child Welfare Centres amounted to 67,466 in localities where neither clinics nor hospitals for children exist. The Medical Officers have paid 1,199 visits to diseased children in their houses.

Foundlings.—The number of new foundlings admitted in the three Asylums of Cairo and Alexandria during 1930 was 294, and the number of foundlings remaining from previous years was 185; the total is, therefore, 479 of which 185 died, i.e. a death-rate of 40 per cent. Such rate, though high, is normal and similar to that of other countries.

Eighty-two of these foundlings are attended to by wet-nurses outside the Asylums.

The number of children who were admitted into the in-patients department of Alexandria Sea Sanatorium was 34 while the attendants of the out-patients department were 2,988.

6.—MEDICAL OFFICERS, HEALTH VISITORS, AND FEMALE CLERKS.

The Department has followed the policy of increasing the number of doctresses as circumstances may admit and has actually employed three in Boulaq, Old-Cairo and Darb-El-Ahmar Child Welfare Centres.

At present there is a doctress on mission; she will be attached to Boulaq Centre on her return. The Child Welfare Section has found it advisable to increase the culture of Medical Officers in charge of the centres, especially in obstetrics, and consequently has sent some Medical Officers on mission abroad for specialising in this branch of medicine. A Medical Officer was sent on mission to England about the end of 1930.

Newly graduated doctors are trained on the diseases of children, pregnancy and confinement for a period of 3 months at Kasr-El-Aini Hospital and three more months in the Child Welfare Centres before they are handed over any work.

The Department, willing to increase the female staff, has decided to employ female instead of male clerks and therefore 5 permanent clerical posts were replaced by temporary ones and occupied by girls in possession of the Secondary Education Certificate Part I.

The Department has also decided to select the health visitors from among holders of the Primary Education Certificate or holders of the Preliminary Education Certificate Part I who are trained in the different questions of child welfare, pregnancy and maternity. These health visitors are not confirmed unless they pass successfully a prescribed examination.

It has also been decided to employ the health visitors graduated at the school established by Lady Cromer's Society (now under the high patronage of Lady Loraine).

The Department's health visitors have delivered 16,377 lectures in Child Welfare Centres on subjects dealing with healthy nutrition, clothes and how they are cut, children diseases, pregnant, child and mother hygiene. They have also paid 70,136 house visits to pregnant and children. Meanwhile, the Medical Officers have delivered 2,853 lectures and the midwives 5,186.

2.—CHILD WELFARE

The number of children who were under the care of the Child Welfare Centres founded 377,000 during 1930 as compared with 323,200 in 1929; the number of examinations performed was 208 as compared with 187 in 1929; the number of small-pox vaccinations was 17,478 as compared with 10,288 in previous year; the number of children immunized against diphtheria by "Anatoxin Kanox" reached 8,798 as compared with 2,282 in 1929. The number of deaths of infants in the first month of their age did not exceed 381 amongst the total of births which took place in Child Welfare Centres amounting to 17,758 as compared to 228 deaths among 12,582 births in 1929. The number of children deaths under 1 year of age was 1,032 as compared with 1,082 in 1929.

It has also been decided to make permanent shows in Child Welfare Centres where models of the child's clothes, bath, furniture of the mother's room, different kinds of milk, specimens of food (both healthy and otherwise), and the healthy and injurious toys are displayed. The number of children treated in the out-patient departments of the Child Welfare Centres amounted to 67,408 in 1930 as compared with 67,408 in 1929. The number of children who were admitted into the in-patient department of the Centres amounted to 1,199 in 1930 as compared with 1,199 in 1929.

Foundlings.—The number of new foundlings admitted in the three Asylums of Cairo and Alexandria during 1930 was 204, and the number of foundlings remaining from previous years was 157. The total of children, 479 of which 155 had a death rate of 10 per cent. Such rate, though high, is normal and similar to that of other countries.

Eighty-two of these foundlings are attended to by wet nurses outside the Asylums. The number of children who were admitted into the in-patient department of the Asylums was 34 while the attendants of the out-patient department were 2,088.

3.—MEDICAL OFFICERS, HEALTH VISITORS, AND FEMALE CLERKS

The Department has followed the policy of increasing the number of doctors as circumstances may admit and has actually employed three in Bahig, Old Cairo and Darb El-Ahmar Child Welfare Centres.

At present there is a doctor on mission who will be attached to Bahig Centre on per return. The Child Welfare Section has found it advisable to increase the number of Medical Officers in charge of the centres, especially in Bahig, and consequently has sent some Medical Officers on mission abroad for specialising in this branch of medicine. A Medical Officer was sent on mission to England about the end of 1929.

Newly graduated doctors are trained on the diseases of children, pregnancy and delivery for a period of 3 months at Kasr El-Amr Hospital and three more months in the Child Welfare Centres before they are handed over any work.

Chapter VI.—SOCIAL HYGIENE.

(1) VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of in-patients treated from venereal diseases was 5,639 and the out-patients 33,363 as shown hereunder :—

TABLE XIX.

	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Total.
General Hospitals	653	1,689	2,342	3,975	1,196	5,171
Venereal and Lock Hospitals	1,969	1,328	3,297	—	—	—
Out-patients Venereal Clinics	—	—	—	9,202	18,990	28,192
Total... ..	2,622	3,017	5,639	13,177	20,186	33,363

The Department by taking over the buildings of Suez Lock Hospital from the State Buildings Department has become in possession of the following units :—

14 Venereal Clinics.

3 Lock Hospitals.

(2) CHEST DISEASES.

A new dispensary has been opened for chest diseases at Sayeda Zenab, thus raising the number of such dispensaries to three. The patients who attended these institutions during 1930 were 7,750 of whom 529 were found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the remainder from other kinds of chest diseases.

The health visitors of these dispensaries have paid 312 visits to the patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in their houses, while the Medical Officers have, on their part, paid 1,936 house visits.

The new patients who attended to these dispensaries during 1930 were 5,787, thus increasing 34 per cent more than the previous year.

Table XX gives details of the above.

Preliminary steps have been made for the acquisition of a plot of land measuring 10 feddans at Suez for the construction of the projected departmental tuberculosis sanatorium there. This sanatorium, when completed, will fulfill a long felt need.

(3) ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AND BILHARZIASIS.

Two new units for these diseases were erected during 1930, one annexed to Esna General Hospital and the other is a temporary branch at Manzala Hospital. The total number of such units has become 57 as compared with six only in 1923. The Department has supplied these units with up-to-date medicines to avoid the poisonous effect of drugs in use for the treatment of these diseases.

The new patients who were treated from these diseases during 1930 were 748,082 as compared to 535,106 in last year with an increase of 39 per cent. Hereunder is a detailed table showing the statistics relating to these diseases :—

New Cases	748,082
No. of Examinations of Urine	724,520
Positive for Bilharzia... ..	407,326
Number of patients whose stools were examined... ..	713,666

TABLE XX.—ANNUAL STATISTICS OF WORK OF CHEST DISEASE DISPENSARIES, DURING 1930.

Number of New Patients seeking treatment.	Number of Patients suffering from Tuberculosis.								Total Number of Patients suffering from Tuberculosis.	Number of attendances.	Patients suffering from other diseases.	Negative results.	Married Patients suffering from T.B.	Early Cases.	Late Cases.	Hemoptysis	Positive for Tuberculosis	Complications.	Home visits by Nurse.	Home visits by Doctor.	Patients Occupations.					
	Less than 5 Years.	Less than 10 Years.	Less than 15 Years.	Less than 20 Years.	Less than 25 Years.	Less than 30 Years.	Less than 35 Years.	and upwards.													Merchants.	Officials.	Labourers.	Peasants.	Students.	Out of Employment.
7,760	8	30	36	82	105	97	55	121	529	7,781	7,197	1,237	281	111	28	44	1,714	15	312	—	36	25	181	30	51	205

TABLE XXI.—ANNUAL STATISTICS OF LEPROS, 1930.

Number of Patients.	General Remarks.										How Infection was conveyed.										Kind of Disease.	Age of Patients at Admittance.								Age on appearance of Disease.															
	New Patients.		Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Egyptian.	Foreigner.	Moslem.	Coptic.	Other Religions.	Denies Infection.	Admits Infection.	Foreign Contact.	Family Contact.	Father Only.	Mother Only.	Parents.	Husband.	Wife.		Sons.	Brothers.	Relatives.	Skin.	Nerve.	Mixed.	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	From 61 and Upwards.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55
1,015	582	433	376	57	207	226	433	—	400	33	—	158	275	127	148	34	11	1	—	1	8	35	78	38	184	211	21	118	169	75	32	13	5	12	48	96	90	38	20	6	3	4	1	4	—

Positive for Bilharzia :—

Mansoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,483
Hæmatobium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,227
Positive for Ankylostoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,197
„ „ Ascaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325,472
„ „ other ova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,345
Negative for all parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,458

Owing to the fact that the majority of school children have now been treated for bilharziasis and ankylostomiasis, most of the school clinics are at present used for the treatment of the general public. These clinics will however be used again for the treatment of school children as necessity arises.

(4) LEPROSY.

During 1930, two leprosy clinics were opened, one at Zagazig and the other at Suhâg. Good progress was made for the construction of the Leper Asylum at Abu-Zaabal near Cairo and it is expected that this asylum will be ready for occupation before the end of the year 1931.

The number of new patients who attended the leprosy clinics during 1930 was 1,015 as compared to 392 last year, an increase of 158 per cent. Four hundred and thirty-three of these patients were found suffering from the disease, all of whom were Egyptians.

Table XXI shows the statistics of lepers during the year 1930.

(5) OPHTHALMIC SECTION.

During this year an Ophthalmic Branch in the General Hospital at Dessouk was opened ; thereby the number of Ophthalmic Units reached 46. This number shows an increase of one Ophthalmic Unit over that of 1929.

Another new Ophthalmic Hospital was opened at Port Said. The work of nursing was charged to female instead of male nurses and this substitution has given satisfactory results.

On the occasion of opening an Ophthalmic Branch at Dimirdâsh Hospital at 'Abbasiya, the Ophthalmic Camp Hospital stationed at this locality was removed to Khalifa District to treat the inhabitants of this thickly populated district which is lying far from Ophthalmic Hospitals.

The details of clinical work carried out by the Ophthalmic Hospitals during 1930 is detailed in the following table :—

TABLE XXII.

	1929	1930	Increase in 1930
			per cent
New Patients...	461,481	526,406	14
In-patients	16,890	20,136	19
Operations	195,942	209,662	7
Out-patients attendances	4,242,241	4,350,062	3

The percentage of blinds of one eye among patients is still 8·4 per cent as it was in 1929. This rate, though high, yet it is better if compared with that of previous years ; it was 9·3

in 1928, 15·6 in 1909 and 19·2 in 1911. Any how the rate of blindness of one eye is continually decreasing. It is to be borne in mind that blindness means the incapability of counting fingers at a distance of 1 metre. The main causes of blindness is acute purulent ophthalmia which causes 79 per cent of the cases of blindness. Gonococcus is the most effective cause of infection and is responsible for 44 per cent of all cases.

11,717 pupils were examined, of whom 92 per cent were found to be suffering from trachoma in its various stages. (This is the same percentage among patients treated at the Ophthalmic Hospitals). About 25 per cent of these were in the serious stages of the disease (trachoma I and II). As a result of ophthalmic treatment, the latter percentage fell to 8 per cent.

Pupils of other 29 Primary Schools and Kuttabs belonging to the Provincial Councils in Markazas (Districts), where permanent or travelling ophthalmic hospitals exist, received ophthalmic treatment at hospitals.

The following comparative table shows the effect of treatment on serious stages of trachoma in the last 3 years at the beginning and at the end of the scholastic year:—

TABLE XXIII.

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.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1928-1929	11,319	2,624	23·2	722	6·4
1929-1930	11,223	3,397	30·2	919	8·4
1930-1931	10,793	2,893	26·8	877	8·1

The comparison of the stages of serious trachoma I and II in the various schools at the beginning of the year is shown in the following table:—

TABLE XXIV.—COMPARISONS OF SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA I and II (BEGINNING OF THE YEAR).

Class.	Total number of pupils.	Total number of stages of trachoma I and II.	Per cent.
First Year	2,801	1,211	43·92
Second Year	2,871	719	25·04
Third Year	3,068	752	18·64
Fourth Year	2,977	394	13·23

LUNACY DIVISION.

New Works.—Buildings which hold 40 patients have been constructed, on the villa system which has many advantages and so few objectionable features especially in a country like Egypt whose climate does not require covered passages and artificial heating.

During the year two sections at Khanka and one for the Hareem at Abbassiya, four more at Khanka have been finished and will be occupied in the early months of 1931.

Khanka Mental Hospital has now been divided into two, one half, entirely separate from the other, one is for criminal cases, the other for non-paying males, and Egypt thus has now a separate criminal Asylum.

In Upper Egypt, at Asyût, the construction of a new Mental Hospital is badly needed to lighten the pressure of admissions to Cairo Mental Hospitals and to avoid the discharge of patients, who are still insane, for lack of accommodation and want for their places for new admissions. It is hoped that this state will be remedied when the present financial stringency has ceased to exist, and thence the country will be released from the harmful offspring of weak-minded persons.

Admissions.—The number of new patients admitted to both Mental Hospitals was 1,696 this year as compared to 1,651 in last year.

Discharges.—1,511 cases were discharged, of whom 119 had recovered, 76 were found to be sane and three escaped.

1,113 were handed over to their relatives while still insane, usually because vacancies were required for new and more acute cases.

Number of Beds.—The number of beds in both hospitals this year was 2,623; 1,563 at Abbassiya and 1,060 at Khanka, of which 1,791 for males and 832 for females.

Drugs.—Insanity as caused by drugs shows definite signs of decreasing. The number of drug addicts admitted to both hospitals was 73 as compared to 141 in 1929, i.e. about one half less.

TABLE XXV.—ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	Khanka.	Abbassiya.	Total.
In Hospitals on January 1, 1930	1,105	1,857	2,962
<i>Cases admitted :</i>			
	Khanka.	Abbassiya.	Total.
First admission	643	570	1,213
Re-admission	285	198	483
Transfers	132	18	150
TOTAL ADMISSIONS			1,846
TOTAL CASES TREATED IN THE YEAR			4,808
<i>Cases discharged, dead or transferred :—</i>			
	Khanka.	Abbassiya.	Total.
Recovered	62	57	119
Relieved	578	379	957
Not Improved	95	61	156
Not Insane	2	74	76
Escaped	2	1	3
Died	161	149	310
Transferred	18	132	150
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISCHARGED, DEAD OR TRANSFERRED			1,771
	Khanka.	Abbassiya.	
Remaining in Hospitals on December 31, 1930	1,247	1,790	3,037
Average daily number resident	1,114	1,853	2,967
Persons admitted	979	748	1,727
Maximum daily number resident	1,248	1,904	3,152
Minimum daily number resident	1,049	1,712	2,761

TABLE XXVI.—CAUSES OF INSANITY, 1930.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Khanka.	Abbassiya.		
Congenital defect resulting in idiocy, imbecility and weak-mindedness ...	267	22	27	316
Hereditary defect resulting in:				
(1) Primary dementia	264	43	123	430
(2) Epileptic insanity	33	4	16	53
(3) Mania depressive	4	27	170	201
Pellagra	5	9	53	67
Toxic Agencies:—				
(a) Endogenous:				
Syphilis	32	5	2	39
Fever	3	1	6	10
(b) Exogenous:				
Drug Insanity	56	12	5	73
Puerperium	—	—	14	14
Old age	55	4	21	80
Moral causes: grief, loss, etc. ...	12	4	17	33
Causes unknown	93	21	24	138
Impaired health	21	8	20	49
TOTAL	845	160	498	1,583

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred during 1930 for the up-keep of Hospitals amounted to L.E. 273,440 inclusive of the expenses of Hod-El-Marsoud and Gabbary Lock Hospitals.

The following table shows the details of expenditure and average and daily expenses per patient in the last three years:—

TABLE XXIX.

	1928		1929		1930	
Number of days of treatment	125,237		124,852		1,306,219	
Total expenditure... ..	237,637		373,710		273,440	
Expenses per patient per day	·211		·219		·209	
" " " " year... ..	77·226		79·935		76·285	

These sums are exclusive of the expenditure incurred for the creation of new Village and Markaz Hospitals.

OPERATIONS AND X-RAYS EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of operations carried out during 1930 as compared with those of 1929 in both in and out-patients departments:—

TABLE XXX.

	1929		1930	
Number of operations carried out in in-patients departments	26,632		26,764	
Number of operations carried out in out-patients departments	6,875		7,752	
TOTAL	33,507		34,516	

The number of X-Rays examinations carried out in 1930 amounted to 19,018 as compared with 15,499 in 1929.

Deaths.—The number of in-patients treated in General Hospitals was 85,311 of whom 4,794 died, i.e. a rate of 5·6 per cent.

Clinics and Hospitals not belonging to the Department of Public Health.

The following is the number of the private clinics and hospitals belonging to Societies, individuals, or other Departments of the Government:—

- 3 Hospitals belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs.
- 14 Dispensaries belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs.
- 1 Hospital belonging to the Ministry of War.
- 11 Hospitals " " Prisons Department.
- 40 Private Hospitals.
- 22 Dispensaries belonging to benevolent societies.
- 3 Hospitals belonging to Provincial Councils.

TABLE XXXI.—STATISTICS OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS, 1930.

Hospital.	Number of Beds					Number of In-patients.					Number of Out-patients.					
	For Patients.					Officials and others.	Total.	Treated during 1930.			Discharged during 1930.					
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Special 3rd Class.	Ordinary 3rd Class.	Children.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.			
Qasr-el-'Aini	—	—	—	884	44	—	188	1,116	16,135	7,029	23,164	20,652	—	1,572	206,524	547,088
Alexandria	—	—	—	375	25	33	32	474	7,201	2,795	9,996	4,890	4,051	713	139,083	395,729
Port Said	—	—	6	146	3	—	13	178	2,588	951	3,519	1,341	1,853	165	41,716	74,811
Suez...	—	—	—	110	2	25	9	160	1,611	844	2,455	1,698	580	71	17,806	33,600
Damietta	—	—	—	72	—	35	14	125	1,502	729	2,231	1,367	696	51	37,088	61,077
Damanhour	—	—	—	93	—	—	3	100	2,314	513	2,827	1,462	1,159	128	25,424	45,897
Berrim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,025	30,420
Tanta	—	—	—	153	4	—	4	164	4,969	1,645	6,614	3,329	2,810	293	44,372	77,606
Tayiba	—	—	—	32	—	8	1	41	717	231	948	701	205	10	20,045	35,135
Mansoura	—	—	—	146	—	—	3	157	2,322	890	3,212	1,674	1,077	199	37,517	59,385
Mit Ghamr	—	—	—	23	—	10	4	37	683	267	950	466	386	50	48,564	94,414
Zagazig	—	—	—	117	—	—	6	126	2,464	675	3,139	1,799	1,032	176	44,965	95,924
Shebin-el-Kôm	—	—	—	82	—	—	1	85	1,594	505	2,099	1,240	642	114	21,817	67,356
Benha	—	—	—	86	14	—	1	101	1,685	490	2,175	1,433	583	92	17,607	32,529
Qalioûb	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	64	985	376	1,361	723	521	62	19,522	44,762
Fayoum	—	—	—	97	—	—	2	102	1,034	406	1,440	878	322	155	34,094	56,076
Beni-Suef	—	—	—	98	—	—	2	102	1,473	385	1,858	1,092	536	152	31,517	64,023
Maghagha	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	506	100	606	381	156	47	9,830	20,004
Miniya	—	—	—	81	2	—	2	87	1,309	429	1,738	1,334	237	88	24,965	77,014
Fikriya	—	—	—	22	—	13	1	36	516	259	775	641	53	35	15,596	46,208
Mallawi	—	—	—	13	—	9	1	23	557	211	768	485	204	42	28,943	52,328
Assiout	—	—	14	164	7	—	4	189	3,456	1,241	4,697	3,342	900	232	27,088	36,652
Tahta	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	492	178	670	387	225	30	26,530	44,793
Souhâg	—	—	—	77	—	—	1	80	1,223	404	1,627	805	655	114	22,173	40,448
Qena	—	—	—	79	—	—	2	82	1,189	387	1,576	1,031	431	64	17,206	26,265
Luxor	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	26	342	62	404	256	102	14	13,141	27,868
Isna	—	—	—	51	—	24	8	83	786	414	1,200	818	294	24	13,962	28,982
Aswân	—	—	6	45	—	23	2	73	711	371	1,082	790	218	27	11,212	28,208
Dessouk	—	—	—	27	—	8	1	36	189	75	264	153	92	5	16,160	28,189
Matariya...	—	—	—	20	—	—	3	23	161	69	230	123	92	8	13,785	25,754
Manzala	—	—	—	32	—	—	3	35	387	104	491	237	217	18	15,888	24,585

Chapter VIII.—PHARMACIES SECTION.

PRIVATE PHARMACIES.

The Department has granted during 1930, 11 permits for opening new private pharmacies owned by local subjects. Twenty-three pharmacies were closed: 8 in Cairo, 7 at Alexandria and 8 in the Provinces. The number of existing pharmacies was 443, of which 101 are appropriated by foreigners and the remaining 342 by local subjects.

PHARMACIES ATTACHED TO PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES.

At present, there are 87 small pharmacies annexed to Markaz Health Offices for dispensing medicines to patients in the places where no private pharmacies, hospitals or clinics exist, and as the Department has opened a number of Hospitals in certain Markazes and villages, it has now become necessary to reconsider the question of the small pharmacies above referred to in order to dispense with those existing in localities where hospitals, dispensaries or private pharmacies have been opened.

NIGHT SERVICE PHARMACIES.

These pharmacies (5 in number) have dispensed 3,509 medical prescriptions at night during the year 1930 in addition to the specialities and patent medicines issued without medical prescriptions.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO PREPARE DRUGS IN THEIR CLINICS FOR THEIR PATIENTS.

The number of the Medical Practitioners who dispense medicines for their patients in their clinics amounted to 293 distributed as follows: 35 in Cairo, 14 at Alexandria and the remainder in the Provinces. The Department, having noticed that the number of those medical practitioners is so high in Cairo in spite of the numerous pharmacies scattered in the City, and that this is a source of grievance to the exercise of the profession of pharmacy, has decided to take the necessary steps to put an end to such a state of affairs by forbidding the preparation of medicines by such medical practitioners except where no pharmacies exist.

POISONOUS DRUG STORES.

The Department has granted 47 permits for dealing in medicinal drugs, 11 in stupefacients and 33 in poisonous substances used for industrial and agricultural purposes.

SIMPLE DRUG STORES.

The Department has granted 68 permits (11 in Cairo, 7 at Alexandria and 50 in the Provinces) for exploiting simple drug stores. It was noticed that the proprietors of such stores are incapable of distinguishing between the specialities which contain poisons and those which do not, and that many specialities containing poisonous substances, whether Egyptian or Foreign, were found on inspection of such stores to be in contravention to Law and were consequently seized in virtue of the Law prohibiting these stores from trade in such poisonous substances. It was, therefore, found necessary to get rid of this difficulty by modifying the Law either by authorizing such stores to deal in the specialities containing poisonous substances under certain restrictions or by refusing to give permits for the opening of new stores of this sort.

REGISTRATION OF THE EGYPTIAN SPECIALITIES.

The applications submitted during the year 1930 by pharmacists for the registration of Egyptian Specialities were 382 and the number of applications received from medical practitioners for the same object was 3. The Department has rejected 150 of these applications and granted 113 permits for the preparation and sale of Egyptian Specialities.

FOREIGN SPECIALITIES.

The number of foreign specialities for which official certificates of origin were submitted to the Department for their importation to Egypt amounted to 4,320.

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

The number of pharmacy students graduated from Kasr-el-'Aini Hospital, Cairo who were authorised by the Department during the year 1930 to pass the period of training in pharmacies, was 11, and the number of such students graduated at Foreign Colleges was 8.

PROJECT OF THE EGYPTIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX (Pharmacopœia).

The Committee previously constituted for drafting this codex is still in work.

THE OPIUM INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Department has, in compliance with this Convention, furnished the League of Nations in 1930 with the following statistics :—

- (1) List of the stupefacient drugs imported and those exported every three months (a list of the total quantities of the stupefacient drugs imported to the country and of those exported is published hereunder).
- (2) List of stupefacient drugs expected to be imported during 1930.
- (3) List of stupefacient drugs confiscated for illicit import or export.
- (4) List of stupefacient drugs manufactured and purchased for the Government and those used for other purposes.
- (5) List of stupefacient drugs in stock at the stores of wholesale merchants at the end of 1930.

CONTRAVENTIONS TO LAW.

The number of cases brought before courts for non-compliance with the Law were 210 contraventions and 7 "délits" of which 91 procès-verbaux of contraventions for offenders dealing with simple drugs without authorization, 46 for trade in poisonous drugs without permits, 25 for dealing in adulterated drugs, 15 for practising pharmacy without authorization and 11 for pharmacists contravening Decree-Law No. 14-1929. Sentences of fine, closure or simple imprisonment were pronounced in 136 of these cases. As regards the 7 "délits," 2 were prosecuted for contravention of the law on stupefacient drugs and the remaining 5 were against unqualified persons illegally practising pharmacy, and the judgment was not yet pronounced.

TABLE XXXII.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENT DRUGS IMPORTED TO EGYPT DURING 1930 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE IMPORTED DURING 1929.

Name of Drug.	Quantities Imported.	
	1930	1929
Opium and its preparations	57 Kgs.	92.5 Kgs.
Morphine and its salts	7,899 Grammes	6,792 Grammes
Eucodal	994 "	176 "
Heroin and its salts	177 "	549 "
Dionine	2,665 "	2,158 "
Cocaine and its salts	13,059 "	7,404 "
Codeine " " " " " " " "	11,068 "	5,365 "
Cannabis Indica, tincture and extract ...	4,091 "	1,050 "

2.—LIST SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENT DRUGS EXPORTED FROM EGYPT DURING 1930 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1929.

Name of Drugs.	Quantities Imported.	
	1930	1929
Opium and its preparations	260 grammes	330 grammes
Cocaine	196 "	110 "
Cannabis Indica, tincture and extract ...	1,610 "	—
Morphine	35 "	110 "
Codeine	35 "	3,904 "
Eucodal	—	4 "

LAWS.

Law No. 21-1928 regulating the Commerce and use of Stupeficients.

A Ministerial Arrêté (inserted in the Official Journal No. 68 of July 14, 1930) has been issued adding the Eucodal and Dicodide to the list of stupeficient drugs referred to in Article 1 of the above-mentioned Law.

Decree-Law No. 14-1929 regulating the exercise of Pharmacy and Trade in Poisonous Substances.

As this Decree-Law has considered some of the drugs oftenly used for domestic and first-aid purposes, as poisonous drugs which cannot be dispensed without medical prescriptions, and in view of the difficulties met by the public in obtaining such indispensable drugs, the Department has issued a Ministerial Arrêté dated July 13, 1930, striking off the following drugs from the schedule of poisonous substances. This Arrêté was promulgated in the Official Journal No. 71 dated July 24, 1930 :—

These substances are :—

	per cent.
Pommade d'oxyde de zinc	15
Solution d'acide borique	4
Teinture d'iode	2.5
Ammoniaque liquide	
Solution de Permanganate de Potasse	1 per 5,000
„ sublimé currosif	1 „ 5,000
„ Cyanure de Mercure	1 „ 5,000
Collyre bleu (préparé selon la pharmacopée des Hôpitaux du Gouvernement Egyptien)	
Pommade de mercure... ..	30 per cent.
Pommade précipité jaune	1 „ „

CONVENTION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION OF THE EFFECTIVE DRUGS.

A Decree-Law was issued on July 13, 1930, relating to the issue of the convention made for the reconsideration of the convention dealing with the unification of the preparation of the effective drugs dated August 20, 1929, to be put into force in Egypt.

Draft Law regulating the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories.

The Ministry of Justice has returned this draft law to the Department for further consideration. This draft law has been duly revised by a Committee specially formed for this purpose and is still under its consideration. The Department will take the necessary steps for the promulgation of this Law as soon as the Committee has passed it.

Chapter IX.—MEDICAL PERMITS SECTION.

The number of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists who were duly registered, in conformity with the provisions of the laws on medicine and pharmacy in force, and were actually practising their professions in Egypt at the end of 1930, were 2,502 and 697 respectively. The following tables (Nos. 34 and 35) indicate their nationalities and the origin of the different diplomas they are holding.

During 1930 the members of the following professions were authorised to practise in Egypt :—

Medical Practitioners	87
Veterinary Surgeons	10
Dentists	18
Pharmacists	18
Assistant Pharmacists... ..	16
Midwives	10
Barbers	2
<i>Dayas</i> (Green Permits)	147
<i>Dayas</i> (White Permits)	3

During 1930 the following number of medical practitioners, pharmacists and dentists holding foreign diplomas sat for the State Examination for the purpose of obtaining permits to practise their professions in Egypt.

The following statement shows the detail of the result of the examinations held during this year :—

TABLE XXXIII.

Kind of Examination.	Number of those who sat for the Exam. during 1930	Egyptians.		Foreigners.		Total.	
		Succeeded.	Failed.	Succeeded.	Failed.	Succeeded.	Failed.
Medical Practitioners	67	43	12	8	4	51	16
Pharmacists	19	9	6	2	2	11	8
Dentists	33	7	13	4	9	11	22

The Department having decided that a higher class of male and female nurses should be provided for in the Medical Treatment Institutions, special certificates were thus issued to those who completed their course of study in its hospitals.

The number of certificates issued during 1930 were 17 for male nurses and 7 for females.

TABLE XXXIV.

SHOWING NATIONALITIES AND NUMBER OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO WERE PRACTISING THEIR PROFESSION IN EGYPT AT THE END OF 1930 AND WHOSE NAMES WERE REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE NEW LAW.

Egyptians	...	...	...	...	1,737
Foreigners:					
Greeks	...	...	...	...	222
Turkish	...	...	...	...	164
Italians	...	...	...	...	97
British	...	...	...	...	95
French	...	...	...	...	38
Russians	...	...	...	...	35
Germans	...	...	...	...	20
Swiss	...	...	...	...	18
Austrians	...	...	...	...	15
Americans	...	...	...	...	13
Polish	...	...	...	...	10
Roumanians	...	...	...	...	5
Belgians	...	...	...	...	5
Persians	...	...	...	...	4
Bulgarians	...	...	...	...	4
Hungarians	...	...	...	...	3
Czechoslovakians	...	...	...	...	3
Dutch	...	...	...	...	3
Spanish	...	...	...	...	2
Bresilians	...	...	...	...	2
Lithuanians	...	...	...	...	2
Danish	...	...	...	...	2
Albanian	...	...	...	...	1
Estonian	...	...	...	...	1
Yougoslavian	...	...	...	...	1
					765
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,502

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL DIPLOMAS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY WERE OBTAINED, AND WHOSE HOLDERS WERE PRACTISING THEIR PROFESSION IN EGYPT AT THE END OF 1930.

Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	879
Foreign Countries:						
Great Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	324
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	277
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	218
France...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	153
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	131
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	93
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	83
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	79
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	48
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	28
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	6
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	3
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	2
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	1
						1,623
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	2,502

TABLE XXXV.

SHOWING NATIONALITIES AND NUMBER OF PHARMACISTS WHO WERE PRACTISING THEIR PROFESSION IN EGYPT AT THE END OF 1930 AND WHOSE NAMES WERE REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE NEW LAW.

Egyptians	...	...	...	...	345
Foreigners:					
Turkish	...	...	...	...	174
Greeks	...	...	...	...	115
Italians	...	...	...	...	23
British	...	...	...	...	14
French	...	...	...	...	5
Russians	...	...	...	...	4
Swiss	...	...	...	...	3
Germans	...	...	...	...	3
Austrians	...	...	...	...	2
Spanish	...	...	...	...	2
Rumanian	...	...	...	...	1
Czechoslovakian	...	...	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	...	...	1
Yugoslavian	...	...	...	...	1
American	...	...	...	...	1
Albanian	...	...	...	...	1
Argentinian	...	...	...	...	1
					352
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	697

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIPLOMAS IN PHARMACY CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY WERE OBTAINED AND WHOSE HOLDERS WERE PRACTISING THEIR PROFESSION IN EGYPT AT THE END OF 1930.

Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	153
Foreign Countries:						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	198
Great Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	161
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	58
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	32
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	24
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	21
France...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	10
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	9
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	8
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	2
						544
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	697

Chapter X.—GENERAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

The work of the Central Medical Commission has largely increased during 1930 in comparison to that of 1929 as a result of Finance Circular No. 4-1929 which the different Ministries and Departments of the Government have asked for its application to all temporary employees for their appointment in the permanent cadre and because of the new work entailing the medical examination of the students of both Officers and Constables Section of the Police School and pupils of the Survey School.

The following modifications were made to the Medical Commissions Regulations Edition of 1929 :—

(1) Amendment No. 7 to Article 11 of Chapter 9 of the Regulations regarding the approval of the Ministry of Finance of the determination of the ages of the Sudanese Government officials and employees and their heirs made by the Central and Provincial Medical Commissions.

(2) Amendment No. 8 to Article 2 of Chapter 8 of the Regulations regarding the approval of the Ministry of Finance of the determination of ages of the Government temporary and hors cadre employees on submission of an official extract of the "non-tracing" or "non-registering" of names in the birth registers and concerning the exemption of beduins, Sudanese births, persons of unknown place and date of birth on submitting an official certificate from the competent Governorate or Mudiria to this effect.

(3) Amendment No. 9 to Chapter 3, Pages 4 and 5 of the Regulations dealing with the approval of the Ministry of Finance of the method regarding the identification of Hors Cadre and daily-paid employees on their attendance to the Medical Commissions for examination by signing a special form in case they know reading and writing. Such signatures are testified by the Heads of Departments to which such employees belong. In case the employee is ignorant of writing, his identification is made by supplying his photo in compliance with the method of identity used for candidates of permanent and temporary service.

Any employee failing to bring his photo, it will be enough to have his right thumb print taken by the concerned authority as an identity.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

The number of medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during 1930 was 14,481, with an increase of 508 than last year.

The number of officials examined for sick leave was 5,103 of whom 3,686 were permanent and temporary employees and 1,417 Hors Cadre.

The distribution of diseases from which those officials were suffering was as follows :—

Kind of Disease.	Permanent and Temp. Employees.	Hors Cadre Employees.
Medical Diseases	2,318	757
Surgical and Ophthalmic Diseases	1,301	628

The rates of most prevalent diseases are shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Percentage for Cadre and Temporary.	Percentage for Hors Cadre.
Bronchi and Lungs	9.9	9.0
Stomach and Intestines	8.0	7.0
Anæmia and General Debility	9.7	10.4
Rheumatism	7.3	4.4
Eyes	7.2	2.3
Different Surgical Operations	12.3	18.6
Fractures	2.5	7.5
Fevers	4.6	4.9

The number of officials and employees granted sick leaves not exceeding 10 days by Medical Officers of Markazes, Kisms (Quarters) and Out-Posts in all Governorates and Mûdiriyyas of the country amounted to 25,728 distributed as follows:—

19,556	suffering from medical diseases (a rate of 76 per cent).
4,196	„ „ surgical diseases (a rate of 16·3 per cent).
1,976	„ „ ophthalmic diseases (a rate of 7·6 per cent).

More than half the number of these officials are usually examined more than once.

The number of permanent and temporary officials and employees who were declared medically unfit for further service was 114, and that of the Hors Cadre employees was 2,478.

The number of employees examined for admission to service or for being sent on mission were 5,859, of whom 3,642 were permanent and temporary, 196 candidates for mission and the remaining 2,021 were hors cadre.

The rate of failures of pensionable and temporary employees was in the first examination 25·9 per cent and decreased in the second examination to 5·7 per cent. The rate of the employees found medically unfit for admission into service was 6·2 per cent.

The rate of failures for defective vision on examination for admission to permanent or temporary service was 28·3 per cent. The main reason of failure in the majority of cases was myopia. The rate of failures and medical unfitnesses due to diseases of the urinary system was 3·6 per cent; albuminaria or traces thereof being the main cause. It is to be noted that the existence of albumen in urine is not a proof of diseased kidneys, as, in fact, albumen is often found for some other reasons different altogether from kidney diseases.

The percentage of diseases causing heart failures amounting to 3·7 per cent was, in the majority of cases, due to functional incompetence, probably the result of old septic lesions causing compensated heart complications.

MUDIRIYAS AND GOVERNORATES MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

These Commissions have issued 18,593 certificates during the year, an increase of 561 certificates as compared to the last year.

NIZAMI GHAFIRS.

The number of "Nizami Ghafirs" who were examined by the Medical Officers of Markazes on admission to service or for extension of their period of service was 14,337. The percentage of unfitnesses was 38·7.

The rates of most prevalent diseases are shown in the following table:—

Disease	Percentage	Percentage for Civil and Military
Fevers	4·0	4·0
Fractures	3·5	3·5
Different Surgical Operations	12·3	12·3
Nerve	7·2	7·2
Rheumatism	7·2	7·2
Acute and Chronic Debility	5·7	5·7
Stomach and Intestines	5·0	5·0
Bronchitis and Lung	5·0	5·0

Chapter XI.—SANITARY LEGISLATION.

The following is a brief summary of the laws issued in 1930 and the project laws to be issued :—

Decree-Law No. 31-1930 modifying the Decree of May 27, 1899, prescribing the measures to be taken against plague and cholera.

The following project laws have been prepared by the Department and sent either to the Contentieux or to the other Departments concerned for taking the necessary formalities for their promulgation :—

Project-Laws amending Laws on :—

Prophylactic measures against infectious diseases.

Filling in of birkas and swamps.

Births and deaths.

Practice of medicine (as regards the examination of holders of foreign diplomas).

Project-Arrêtés amending the following Regulations :—

Itinerant vendors, sale and transport of milk.

Emptying of cesspits.

Project New Laws dealing with the following :—

Admission, detention and supervision of the insane.

Combating venereal diseases.

Campaign against flies.

Prohibition of collecting cigarette ends and tobacco.

Compulsory vaccination against infectious diseases.

New Ministerial Arrêtés regarding the following :—

Observation of passengers arriving from countries infected with infectious diseases.

Arrêté prohibiting the picking up of street refuse from bins in Cairo, except by the men of the Cleansing Service.

Appendix I.—MISSIONS.

On account of its recent evolution, the Department decided, in 1922, to send some medical officers on missions abroad to specialize in different Public Health and Medical Branches.

The following table shows the number of these medical officers sent on missions in 1922-1930 :—

TABLE XXXVI.—NUMBERS OF MISSIONS.

Branches of Specialization.		Specialized M.Os. in the period 1922-29.	Total.	Specialized M.Os. in 1930.	Total.
Public Health.	Hygiene	22	25	—	—
	Sanitation	1		—	
	Sanitary engineering	1		—	
	Water works engineering	1		—	
Maternity and Child Welfare.	Child welfare	4	11	—	1
	Infant diseases	3		—	
	Midwifery and child welfare	1		—	
	Gynaecology and obstetrics	1		—	
	Obstetrics	—		1	
	C.M.B.	2		—	
Bacteriology, Parasitology, Pathology and Chemistry.	Public Health and Bacteriology ...	2	20	—	2
	Bacteriology	4		1	
	Pathology	2		—	
	Chemistry	2		—	
	Rabies	3		—	
	Serum preparation	2		—	
	Water analysis	1		—	
	Parasitology	1		1	
	Entomology	3		—	
Ophthalmology.	Oph. pathology... ..	2	5	—	1
	Oph. surgery and Medicine	1		—	
	Optics	1		—	
	Oph. medicine	1		—	
	Bacteriology and Pathology of the eye	—		1	
Infectious Diseases.	Malaria	6	8	—	2
	Epidemiology	1		—	
	Epidemics and ep. statistics	1		—	
	Statistics and progress of epidemics	—		2	
Endemic Diseases.	Tuberculous diseases	1	4	—	—
	Chest diseases	1		—	
	Leprosy	2		—	
Hospitals.	Diseases of the nose, ear and throat	4	10	—	2
	Venereal diseases	3		1	
	Orthopedics	1		—	
	Radiology	2		1	
Mental diseases... ..		1	1	—	—
TOTAL			84		8
GRAND TOTAL				92	

Appendix II.—CENTRAL STORES WORK.

During this year the Central Stores furnished all the new hospitals with up-to-date equipment in order to be of the same standard as the modern style hospitals. Most of the wooden furniture in the hospitals was replaced by steel, being more durable, easier to clean, and inapt to retain microbes. Some of the surgical instruments have also been replaced by others made of stainless steel.

The work of the Central Stores is briefly shown by the following figures :—

Work.	1929	1930	Increase.
Receipt vouchers	15,572	17,870	2,298
Issue vouchers	65,181	58,350	—
Postal parcels received	6,124	4,765	—
Railway consignments	19,200	16,200	—
Postal parcels despatched	22,371	22,313	—
Claims	2,127	1,781	—
Workshop labour (repairs)	88,322	107,715	19,393
" " (new works)	5,848	5,198	—
" " (discs for ophthalmic hospitals)	634,720	515,584	—

CONTRACTS AND ORDERS MADE IN 1930 AS COMPARED WITH 1929.

	1929	1930	Increase.
General adjudications	73	72	—
Competitive local offers	790	816	26
Contracts	528	695	167
Supplementary contracts	191	(included in orders)	—
Local orders	1,533	1,716	183
Foreign orders	175	510	335
Questions submitted to Contract Board	661	743	82
Tenders put to general adjudications	(No previous statistics).	858	—
Agreements	"	12	—

Appendix III.—NEW UNITS ESTABLISHED IN 1930.

Units.	No.	Cost of Estab. L.E.
Laboratories	1	1,202
Health Offices	6	3,300
Fever Hospitals	2	4,342
Markaz Hospitals	15	84,622
Village Hospitals	10	17,100
Veneral Diseases Clinics	2	2,146
Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospital	1	3,982
Leprosy Clinics	2	4,304
Chest Diseases Dispensaries	1	1,590
Child Welfare Centres	3	15,240
Home for aged and disabled men	1	1,368
TOTAL	* 44	139,196

* This figure represents the units newly established in virtue of special credits incurred in 1930-31 Budget while the figure 68 mentioned in page 7 represents the total number of new units actually opened for work during 1930.

Appendix IV.—DETAILS OF BUDGET GRANTS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

	Budget Grants.		Actual Expenditure.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
TITLE I.				
SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES	645,950	705,900	597,304	645,189
<i>Deduct :—</i>				
Recoveries for Services Rendered	4,449	4,353	4,967	4,376
	641,501	701,547	592,337	640,813
TITLE II.				
GENERAL EXPENSES	568,673	669,704	527,778	580,390
<i>Deduct :—</i>				
Anticipated Underspending ...	13,613	26,354	—	—
	555,060	643,350	527,778	580,390
<i>Deduct :—</i>				
Recoveries for Services Rendered	1,258	1,558	609	901
	553,802	642,092	527,169	579,489
TITLE III.				
NEW WORKS	418,954	315,050	151,271	132,967
GENERAL TOTAL.				
TITLE I	641,501	701,547	592,337	640,813
TITLE II	553,802	642,092	527,169	579,489
TITLE III	418,954	315,050	151,271	132,967
	1,614,257	1,658,689	1,270,777	1,353,269

Appendix V.—DETAILS OF POSTS IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

	Central Administration.		Health Divisions.		Medical Divisions.		Lunacy Divisions.		Total.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Administrative Posts ...	13	14	2	2	2	1	5	5	22	22
TECHNICAL POSTS										
Permanent	60	63	406	417	636	739	29	29	1,131	1,248
Temporary	—	—	14	14	53	57	2	2	69	73
Clerical Posts	201	197	348	353	298	261	19	19	866	830
Hors Cadre Posts	181	201	992	1,044	2,589	3,181	748	748	4,510	5,174
TOTAL	455	475	1,762	1,830	3,578	4,239	803	803	6,598	7,347

N.B.—Owing to the continuous increase in the work of the Department, a new post of Assistant Under Secretary of State, D.P.H., was created. This new post necessitated the suppression of the posts of Directors of both the Health and Medical Departments.

Appendix VI.—REPORT OF CAIRO HEALTH INSPECTORATE.

The following is the statistical report of Cairo Inspectorate for 1930 :—

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1930 was 1,122,800.

The district distribution was calculated as follows :—

Mouski	26,800
Bâb el Sha'riya	81,600
Ezbekiya... ..	60,500
'Abdin	78,800
Sayeda Zeinab	111,100
Helwân	50,400
Khalifa	72,100
Darb El Ahmar	84,700
Gamaliya	78,000
Shûbra	152,600
Bûlâq	129,800
Old Cairo	46,300
Waily	150,100

Total Cairo City ... 1,122,800

Births.—The total number of births in Cairo during 1930 was 49,880 which gives a rate of 44·4 per thousand of population as compared with 43·9 in 1929.

Table I shows the number and rate of births in the various districts of the City.

Still-births.—The number of still-births during the year amounted to 1,264 giving a rate of 25·3 per thousand births.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths which occurred in Cairo was 29,880 of which 903 belonged to non-residents. The number of deaths belonged to Cairo proper was therefore 28,977 with a rate of 25·8 per thousand of population as compared with 26·6 in 1929 and 32·4 in 1928.

The distribution of these deaths in the various *qisms* of the City is shown in Table I. See Chart 1.

Infantile Mortality.—The total number of deaths of children under one year was 9,958 giving a rate of 200 per thousand births as compared with 211 in 1929 and 253 in 1928. See Table I and Chart II.

TABLE I.

District.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Population
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
Mouski	998	37·2	576	21·5	144	144	26,800
Bab el Sha'riya	3,601	44·1	2,062	25·3	702	195	81,600
Ezbekiya	1,899	31·4	1,047	17·3	305	161	60,500
'Abdin	2,515	31·9	1,480	18·8	439	174	78,800
Sayeda Zeinab	5,120	46·1	2,927	26·3	1,093	213	111,100
Helwân	2,114	41·9	1,275	25·3	459	217	50,400
Khalifa	3,335	46·2	2,166	30·0	685	205	72,100
Darb el Ahmar	3,421	40·4	2,192	25·9	669	195	84,700
Gamaliya	3,610	46·3	2,183	28·0	720	199	78,000
Shoubra	8,023	52·6	4,153	27·2	1,531	191	152,600
Boulaq	6,766	52·1	3,998	30·8	1,536	227	129,800
Old Cairo	2,551	55·1	1,628	35·2	645	253	46,300
Waili	5,927	39·5	3,290	21·9	1,030	174	150,100
Cairo City	49,880	44·4	28,977	25·8	9,958	200	1,122,800

	Rates.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.
1929	43.9	26.6	211
1928	41.7	32.2	253
1927	53.0	33.3	221
1926	51.6	34.4	220
1921-1925 (average)...	51.2	34.3	233
1916-1920 (") ...	42.0	40.2	241
1911-1915 (") ...	43.8	39.0	304

Causes of Infantile Deaths.—Enteritis still claims the largest number of deaths, namely 5,275 which gives a percentage of 53 per cent of the total deaths of children.

Deaths from general diseases comes next accounting for 2,626 (26.4 per cent).

There were also 1,341 from chest diseases (13.5 per cent) 515 or 5.3 per cent from marasmus and 201 or 2 per cent from infectious diseases. See Chart III.

Chart IV shows the weekly deaths of children from enteritis together with the average weekly temperature.

Deaths Inquiries.—The total number of uncertified deaths which required investigation was 14,851, namely 51.2 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo.

Of this total 11,573 or 78.6 per cent were examined by the District Medical Officers, 2,549 or 17.2 per cent by the district *mouallidas* and the remainder by the village barbers and *dayas*.

Infectious Diseases.—The total number of cases of infectious diseases during 1930 was 9,146 which includes 568 cases coming from outside Cairo ; so that the total for Cairo proper was 8,578 as compared with 7,914 in 1929 and 13,224 in 1928.

Table II shows the number of cases and deaths of the most prevalent diseases distributed in the various Qisms of the City.

The Disinfection Service disinfected 38,424 rooms of which 22,486 were disinfected by the Abbassiya Disinfecting Station and 15,938 by Fum El Khalig Station.

TABLE II.

District.	Typhoid Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mouski	19	7	—	—	15	3	10	4	1	—
Bab el Sha'riya... ..	74	38	1	—	45	15	46	13	2	2
Ezbekiya	67	8	5	—	20	3	27	10	2	1
'Abdin... ..	94	20	15	—	73	16	35	6	9	4
Sayeda Zeinab	163	34	7	—	167	44	78	18	5	3
Khalifa	88	20	1	—	75	51	43	21	4	2
Helwân	41	11	6	—	18	5	19	4	1	1
Darb el Ahmar	91	15	1	—	65	25	58	35	6	3
Gamaliya	50	13	1	—	50	18	28	8	1	1
Shoubra	158	19	3	—	53	22	170	108	8	2
Boulâq	96	58	5	1	55	21	43	14	4	1
Old Cairo	41	16	1	—	33	11	22	13	1	1
Waili	266	47	28	2	102	25	63	11	9	4
TOTAL—CAIRO CITY...	1,248	306	74	3	771	259	642	265	53	25

Typhoid Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 1,248 as compared with 1,220 in 1929 and 1,027 in 1928.

The case-rate was therefore 1.111 per thousand of population.

The majority of cases was at the rate of one case per family.

There were 7 families where two cases in each occurred and two families where 3 cases in each were discovered.

The number of deaths from this disease was 306. Of these 121 were diagnosed after death.

The death-rate was therefore 0·272 per 1000 of population. The highest case rate occurred in Waili, namely 1·772.

The high case rate of this disease in Sayeda Zeinab, Shubra and Wayli Quarters may be due to accurate notification.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of this diseases was 771 as compared with 802 in 1929 and 1,113 in 1928.

There were 259 deaths 82 of which were diagnosed after death.

The case-rate and death-rate therefore were respectively 0·686 and 0·230 per 1000 of population.

The highest case-rate was in 'Abdin namely 0·926.

The reason for the increased case rate in Wayli and Sayeda Zeinab Quarters may be attributed to the care of the public in notifying cases of this disease to the Public Health Authorities.

Measles.—The total number of cases notified was 642 as compared with 794 in 1929 and 2,041 in 1928.

Out of this total 224 were diagnosed after death. The number of deaths from this disease was 265 or 41·3 per cent of the number of cases.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—The total number of cases was 53 with 25 deaths.

The cases were distributed over the whole City.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 74 with 3 deaths. The largest number occurred in Waili, namely 28 and 15 in 'Abdin.

Small-pox.—There were no cases of this disease in Cairo during 1930.

During the year, 47,190 primary vaccinations were performed. In addition 3,068 secondary vaccinations were done by the Medical Officers attached to this Inspectorate.

Apart from this lymph was issued to practitioners, schools, etc., sufficient for 21,588 vaccinations.

Influenza.—The total number of cases notified this year was 1,900 as against 1,509 in 1929 and 1,690 in 1928.

The case-rate was therefore 1·692 per 1000 of population.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 74.

The number of deaths from all respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) was 6,380 as against 5,080 in 1929.

Out of this total 4,312 were due to Pneumonia, 1,905 to Bronchitis, 14 to Pleurisy and 145 to other respiratory diseases.

Out of the 4,312 deaths from Pneumonia 3,082 were children up to 5 years, 424 from 5 to 15, 363 from 15 to 35 and 443 from 35 and over.

Child bearing mortality.—The number of cases of Puerperal Fever notified during 1930 was 53 as compared with 57 in 1929 and 56 in 1928.

There were 44 deaths, or 0·882 per thousand births, due to this disease.

There were also 49 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement.

The causes of these deaths were haemorrhage 19, eclampsia 9, heart failure 11, pneumonia 2, shock 1, septicaemia 4 and ruptured uterus 1.

The total child bearing mortality was therefore 93 which gives a rate of 1·864 per thousand births.

Work done at the Office of the P.M.O. of Police during the year 1930.

The technical staff of this Office carried out the duties with which they are charged. The following describes in brief the amount of work performed during the year:—

No. of policemen examined for sick leave	4,481
Other members of the Police examined for sick leave	744
No. of those applying for various professions	3,999
No. of medico-legal examinations including certification of lunatics and drug-addicts	21,560
No. of subordinate staff examined for minor posts	284

Hygienic Work.

No. of inspections of Police Units	625
No. of those vaccinated against Small-pox	671
No. of those inoculated against Typhoid (2 injections)	805

GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, 'ABBASSIYA.

The number of admissions to the Fever Hospital, Abbassiya during 1930 was 4,611 as compared with 3,831 in 1929. Of these 3,032 were males and 1,579 were females.

The number of patients admitted each month was: 191 in January, 220 in February 315 in March, 455 in April, 452 in May, 473 in June, 533 in July, 485 in August, 409 in September, 382 in October, 312 in November and 384 in December.

The admissions consisted of 62 chicken-pox, 37 scarlet fever, 635 typhoid, 92 para-typhoid, 11 typhus, 57 cerebro-spinal fever (including 4 cases from outside Cairo), 319 diphtheria, 29 whooping cough, 195 mumps, 1983 influenza, 295 erysipelas, 88 malaria, 21 tetanus, 81 dysentery, 97 measles, 2 plague, 365 persons were sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and 176 persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself.

Of the 4,611 admissions, 179 were first class, 442 second class and the remainder third class.

There were 432 deaths in hospital during 1930. Of these there were 3 caused by typhus, 145 by typhoid, 81 by diphtheria, 9 by tetanus and 36 by cerebro-spinal fever.

In addition, there were 81 deaths among patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

Of the 3,990 third class patients there were 270 convict patients from Cairo Prisons. of these, 31 were suffering from typhoid, 15 from para-typhoid, 29 from erysipelas, 2 from malaria and 107 from influenza.

Of the convict patients 23 died, death being due to typhoid in 4 cases, 3 para-typhoid, 3 cerebro-spinal fever and 1 erysipelas.

CONTROL OF PASSENGERS AND PILGRIMS.

(a) *Passengers*.—During 1930 there were 35,951 passengers who arrived in Cairo from infected countries as compared with 30,499 in 1929 and 29,098 in 1928.

Out of this total 12,867 or 35·8 per cent arrived *via* Alexandria. 7,049 or 19·6 per cent *via* Port-Said, 2,205 or 6·1 per cent *via* Suez, 13,422 or 37·3 per cent *via* Qantara, and 408 or 1·1 per cent by airships.

All these passengers with the exception of 29, who could not be traced, were observed during the regulation period.

(b) *Pilgrims*.—The total number of pilgrims who left Cairo with passports issued by the Government was 1,324 as against 1,101 in 1929.

Out of this total 1,296 returned to Cairo and underwent the regulation period of observation, 16 were found sick from various diseases such as Typhoid 1, Malaria 6, Dysentery 2, Influenza 3, Enteritis 2 and Diarrhoea 2. Out of these, 5 died.

As regards the 28 who did not return, 15 of them died.

EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES.

The total number of prostitutes on the registers during 1930 was 936. Of these 647 were natives and the remainder foreigners.

During the year, 210 names were struck off the registers of whom 123 were natives.

247 new names were registered during the year, *i.e.* 175 natives and 72 foreigners.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 20,149 for natives and 8,858 for foreigners.

There were 143 European prostitutes who were found sick during the year and 359 natives.

TABLE III.—SHOWS THE VENEREAL DISEASES DISCOVERED AMONG PROSTITUTES DURING 1930.

	Natives,	Europeans,	Total.
<i>Syphilis :</i>			
Primary	16	1	
Secondary	13	4	
Tertiary	—	6	
TOTAL	29	11	
<i>Gonorrhoea :</i>			
Acute	12	5	
Chronic	517	220	
TOTAL	529	225	
<i>Chancroid</i>	39	12	
TOTAL	597	248	845

1,561 unregistered women (1,556 natives and 5 foreigners) were examined at the request of the Police, 707 of whom were found diseased. Their diseases were as follows:—

Natives : Syphilis 60 (40 primary).

Gonorrhoea 618 (24 acute).

Chancroids... .. 28

Foreigners : Gonorrhoea 1

GENERAL SANITATION.

(A) *Milk*.—The total number of milk samples collected during the year was 1,822 as compared with 2,104 in 1929. Of these, 296 were found adulterated making a percentage of 19.3 of the total samples collected as against 16.4 per cent in 1929.

This is a satisfactory result as compared with those of previous years.

Enormous quantities of food-stuffs were destroyed being unfit for human consumption.

(B) *Cemeteries*.—The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of the following cemeteries:—

A special tomb for the Sisters of Carmel de la Saint Famille et de Jesus Exile, at Mataria.

A cemetery for the Mohammedan soldiers of the War Office at the Red Mountain.

A cemetery for the Anglican Egyptian Protestants at the Red Mountain.

Extension of the Anglican Egyptian Protestants at Deir Abou Sefain, Old Cairo.

Extension of the Zein el 'Abedeem Cemetery at Seiyeda Zenab Qism.

Extension of the Emâm el Shafie Cemetery, Khalifa Qism.

(C) *Free Water Taps*.—A free water tap has been installed at each of the following localities:—

Sharia Darb el Hosr, Khalifa Qism.

Sharia Teret Geziret Badrân, Shoubra Qism.

Sharia Maspero, Boulâq Qism.

Hosh Fayed, Boulâq Qism.

Attar el Nebi, Old Cairo Qism.

(D) *Gullies*.—3 slop gullies were installed at the request of the Inspectorate at the following places:—

(1) 'Atfet el Korashâti, Darb Masoud, Khalifa Qism.

(2) Sharia el Rokbi, Hod el Zohour, Boulâq.

(3) Ezbet el Mabayed, Zeitoun.

(E) *Complaints*.—The number of these received and dealt with regarding questions of general sanitation amounted to 1,086. Of these 140 were connected with mosquitoes, 80 rats and 9 re street gullies.

The Rat-catching gangs attached to this Inspectorate caught 7,852 rats during 1930 from the different Government Offices as compared with 6,300 during 1929.

(F) *Anti-Malarial Measures*.—The number of Mulahezeen who were working in the general campaign against mosquitoes was 46 exclusive of 4 acting as overseers to control these Mulahezeen. The number of workmen employed was 150.

The area dealt with by these Mulahezeen covers the whole of Cairo with the exception of an area situated on the eastern side of Pont du Qoubbeh Railway, from 'Ezbet el 'Abeed, Manchiet el Sadr to Ein Shams.

The work of the Anti-Mosquito gangs has greatly assisted the Vidange Section as any full or overflowing cesspit was reported upon by the Mosquito Mulahezeen and immediate steps were taken by the Vidange Section.

Other nuisances were also reported on by the Mulahezeen in question and the Qism Medical Officers were requested by the Cairo Inspectorate to take action to abolish the nuisance.

It has also been found possible in many cases to utilize the Anti-Malarial Law to obtain amelioration of the sanitary installations in dwelling houses.

(G) *Wells and Saqias*.—The Inspectorate continued to apply terms of Article 5 of the 2 Arrêtés of the Ministry of the Interior dated May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904 (Institution and Jurisdiction of the Sanitary Commission in the Governorates and Mudirias) regarding the filling up of wells and *saqias* in Cairo and suburbs.

The number of specimens of water taken from wells, pumps and *saqias* during 1930 was 512 as compared with 1,031 in 1929.

In every case where the well water was found on bacteriological or chemical analysis to be contaminated, decisions were obtained from the sanitary Commission under the Article above-mentioned to have them filled up.

During the present year 526 wells were filled up by the proprietors and 89 by the Main Drainage Department at the request of the Inspectorate, the proprietors having failed to fill them up themselves.

(H) *Low-lying Lands*.—5 areas for low-lying lands were filled up by the proprietors at Geziret el Zamalik.

MOULID EN NEBI.

The celebration of the Moulid en Nebi took place on the exercise ground of the Egyptian Army at Abbassiya and lasted 9 days from 30th July to 7th August inclusive.

The sanitary precautions usually taken in this respect were carried out by the Inspectorate.

The number of visitors who attended the celebration was about 120,000–150,000.

Two Food and Nuisance Inspectors were delegated by the Inspectorate to look after sanitation and foodstuffs sold there, taking alternate turns of duty with one another.

UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the year 1930, the campaign for improving the sanitary condition of establishments in general was continued and the standard of sanitation required by us was raised.

Food establishments that have direct bearing on the health of a large percentage of the inhabitants of Cairo, such as kitchens, *ta'miya* and fish frying shops, retail sale of fish shops, ice-cream, mineral waters and ice factories, new or old, have been carefully and successfully dealt with.

In kitchens, a special part of the establishment, whenever practicable, was separated for preparation of food before cooking.

It was also required that these establishments should have the counter fitted with a glass screen on three sides and roofed to avoid as far as possible street dust and flies.

Mineral water factories received careful attention. Marble took the place of zinc for tables, revolving brushes replaced other sorts of brushes. A special place for a stove was required for boiling syrups.

To obviate the nuisance of smoke we have insisted whenever possible on the use of either petroleum or gas stoves thus obviating also dust and dirt in the establishment.

Ice cream factories have also received attention but are still in some cases, far from satisfactory, though in other cases they are extremely good.

During 1930 : 29,192 visits were made to establishments, 80.43 per cent were found satisfactory as compared with 77.43 per cent in 1929 and 73.1 per cent in 1928. Better results are also expected in the years to come.

The following table gives the number of establishments licensed during the year :—

Class.	Saha.	Zabt.	Total.
I.	170	32	202
II.	2,016	19	2,035
III.	478	0	478
Total.	2,664	51	2,715

Under Law No. 1 of January 9, 1904 : 8 theatres, 25 cinemas and 11 establishments of other kinds (total 44) were inspected during 1930.

Of these, 41 are already existing and 3 newly licensed, the latter being cinemas.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in 5 theatres, 23 cinemas and 4 establishments of other kinds and not satisfactory in 3 theatres, 2 cinemas and 7 establishments of other kinds.

New conditions to improve ventilation in cinemas and theatres will be laid down in 1931 especially as regards the water installation.

The Health Section of the Municipality is always on the alert as regards the supply of water and frequently examines samples thereof in the Municipalities Laboratories. The Municipality also exercises control over foodstuffs imported to the country while in the City by railways through Gabbari and Alexandria Stations and those transported by Hagar El Nakatia by agricultural roads, ships or motor cars are also put under control. Again thousands of samples of butter, sealed butter and oil are taken for examination to ascertain their suitability for human consumption.

* The report was drawn up according to the details furnished to the Health Section by the Municipalities' Office.

Appendix VII.—STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AT ALEXANDRIA.*

1. Births and Deaths.

During 1930, the number of births was 25,674, *i.e.* at a rate of 41·9 per thousand of the population amounting to 612,200 as per the estimated population of Alexandria in 1930. The deaths were 14,470, *i.e.* a death-rate of 23·6 per thousand.

2. Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

The Municipality undertakes the work of safe-guarding the inhabitants from infectious and epidemic diseases by applying the following measures :—

(a) Undertaking general vaccination against the different infectious diseases. A special office has been created for this purpose where the vaccination of the population will be carried out, while the school pupils are vaccinated in their schools against Diphtheria and Typhoid fevers.

(b) Selection of certain places in infected localities for vaccinating the largest possible number of the inhabitants against plague.

(c) Examination of hundreds of samples for the detection of carriers of microbes of Diphtheria, Typhoid and Meningitis.

(d) Catching and poisoning of rats on the largest possible scale.

(e) Distribution of pamphlets dealing with the various diseases and on the effect of rats and fleas in their conveyance.

The following is a schedule showing births and deaths caused by infectious diseases occurring in 1930 :—

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	108	58
Typhus Eanthematous	7	2
Malaria	46	2
Typhoid Fever	684	114
Scarlet Fever... ..	35	—
Meningitis	18	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	9	3
Diphtheria	448	114
Measles	44	3
Whooping Cough	126	6
Mumps	187	1
Leprosy	26	1
Erysipelas	93	20
Tetanus	50	31
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	887	409
Chicken-pox	329	2
Influenza	1,417	28
Puerperal Fever	48	29
Dysentery	407	84

3. Sanitation.

The Health Section of the Municipality is always on the alert as regards the supply of water and frequently examines samples thereof in the Municipalities Laboratories. The Municipality also exercises control over foodstuffs imported to the country while in Custom Houses Stores as well as the fish and public markets. All foodstuffs arriving to the City by railways through Gabbary and Alexandria Stations and those transported to Hagar El Nawatia by agricultural roads, ships or motor-cars are also put under control.

Again, thousands of samples of butter, cooked butter and oils are taken for examination to ascertain their suitability for human consumption.

* This report was drawn up according to the details forwarded to the Department by Alexandria Municipality's letter No. 65/114 dated December 8, 1931.

The Health Section in question pays great attention to drainage, transport of sewage and refuse, cleaning of streets, mosques, waste lands and marshes. The Municipality has limited certain hours of the day for the labourers during which they have to perform this work and selected certain places where the workers take their food and has also supplied every workman employed in dusty places with a protecting mask.

"Etablissements Insalubres, Incommodes et Dangereux."

The number of such establishments amounted to 10,160 during 1930, of which 9,752 are under the control of the Municipality and 408 are under the control of the Ministry of the Interior (Zabt).

The number of new establishments was 2,292 of which 199 were of the first class section of the Schedule, 1,840 of the second class and 253 of the third class. The applications rejected during the year were 96.

4. Treatment Institutions.

The following table shows the health units belonging to the Municipality as well as the number of patients treated by each institution :—

Name of Unit.	In-patients.	New Out-patients.	Repeated attendances to Clinics.
Fouad I Oph. Hosp.	13,535	16,145	119,570
Ismail's Midwifery Disp. (opened in Sept. 1930)	362	2,961	3,013
Prostitutes Lock Hospital	410	—	—
Child Dispensaries	—	5,897	19,829
Throat and Larynx Clinics	—	9,780	11,204
Dental Clinics	—	11,316	7,212
Ophthalmic Clinics	—	11,934	69,211
Free Medical Diseases Clinics	—	—	95,873
Venereal Diseases Clinics	—	4,030	8,174
Prostitutes Examination room (No. of Exams.)	—	25,436	—
Attendances to Baths	—	284,402	—
Attendances to Lavatories (women)	—	83,406	—

5. Mother and Child Welfare.

Two units are charged with this work, namely :—

Maternity Hospital which looks after mothers during pregnancy and accouchement periods with a clinic for children attached thereto, the other is "Queen Nazli" Dispensary with a child welfare centre and clinic for children diseases.

Health visitors are regularly carrying out the work of supervision of children, mothers and births in the Customs Quarter. The Child Dispensary of this quarter distributes gratuitously milk to babies who are in need of artificial feeding.

Health visitors have supervised 1915 births and given instructions to their mothers.

The Queen Nazli Dispensary has arranged for mothers to enter into competition for the most careful of them in looking after her child.

There is also an asylum for waifs at Kom El Shokâfa.

Appendix VIII.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

ARRÊTÉ PORTANT MODIFICATION DE LA COMPOSITION ET DE L'ORGANISATION D. CONSEIL CONSULTATIF D'HYGIÈNE

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,

Vu l'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 instituant un Conseil Consultatif d'Hygiène auprès de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, modifié par les Arrêtés des 20 novembre 1920, 7 décembre 1924 et 25 août 1925 ;

Et considérant que l'extension du champ d'action de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique nécessite la révision de la composition et de l'organisation du dit conseil ;

ARRÊTÉ :

Art. 1.—Le Conseil Consultatif d'Hygiène auprès de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique sera composé comme suit :

Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Hygiène Publique	... ..	<i>Président</i>
Le Directeur du Département d'Hygiène...	... ..	<i>Vice-président</i>
Le Directeur du Département Médical	... ..
L'Expert Sanitaire	... ..
Le Directeur des Laboratoires	... ..
L'Inspecteur Sanitaire de la ville du Caire	... ..
L'Inspecteur en Chef du Département d'Hygiène	... ..
Le Secrétaire Technique	... ..
Le Président du Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime et Quarantenaire.	... ..
Le Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université Egyptienne.	... ..
Le Directeur des Services Sanitaires de la Municipalité d'Alexandrie...	... ..
Le Médecin en Chef de l'Armée Egyptienne	... ..	<i>Membres.</i>
Le Professeur d'Hygiène à la Faculté de Médecine	... ..
Le Médecin en Chef de l'Administration des Prisons	... ..
Le Médecin en Chef du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique	... ..
Le Directeur de la Section Médicale, Ministère des Wakfs	... ..
Trois médecins (non fonctionnaires de l'Etat), exerçant leur profession, à nommer par arrêté ministériel pour une période de deux ans susceptible de renouvellement...	... ..
Le Directeur de la Section dans la compétence duquel rentre la question sous examen, sera adjoint aux membres avec voix délibérative	... ..

En cas d'absence ou d'empêchement d'un des membres, le président, ou, en son absence, le vice-président, pourra pourvoir à son remplacement.

Le Conseil pourra s'adjoindre, avec voix consultative, toute autre personne fonctionnaire à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique ou à une autre Administration ou non fonctionnaire de l'Etat, dont il jugerait l'avis nécessaire sur une question déterminée.

Si cette personne appartient à une Administration, autre que celle de l'Hygiène Publique l'autorisation de son chef devra être obtenue au préalable.

Dans le cas où l'adjonction serait jugée nécessaire, à titre permanent, elle sera faite par arrêté du Ministère de l'Intérieur, sur la proposition du Conseil.

Art. 2.—Les délibérations du Conseil ne seront valablement prises qu'en présence de onze, au moins, des membres, président compris.

Art. 3.—Le Conseil aura exclusivement pour attribution de donner son avis, chaque fois qu'il en sera requis, sur toutes les questions d'hygiène publique, telles que : recherches médicales, quarantaines, épidémies, hôpitaux, fourniture d'eau, législation sanitaire, ainsi que sur toute autre question rentrant dans la sphère d'action de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique et qui lui serait soumise par celle-ci.

Art. 4.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des comités pour l'étude et l'examen des questions rentrant dans ses attributions.

Art. 5.—L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 ainsi que les arrêtés modificatifs sus-visés sont abrogés.

Art. 6.—Cet arrêté entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Fait au Caire, le 18 Gamad Akhar 1348 (19 novembre 1929).

ADLY YEGHEN.

(Traduction.)

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

ARRÊTÉ RELATIF À LA NOMINATION, AU CONSEIL CONSULTATIF D'HYGIÈNE DE TROIS MÉDECINS (NON FONCTIONNAIRES DE L'ÉTAT) EXERÇANT LEUR PROFESSION.

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,

Vu l'article premier de l'Arrêté Ministériel du 19 novembre 1929 portant modification de la composition et de l'organisation du Conseil Consultatif d'Hygiène à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique ;

ARRÊTÉ :

Article unique.—Le docteur Moustafa Safwat Bey, le docteur Mahmoud Abdel Wahab Bey et le professeur W. H. Wilson sont nommés, pour une période de deux ans, membres au Conseil Consultatif d'Hygiène.

Fait au Caire, le 29 Gamad Akher 1348 (30 novembre 1929).

ADLY YEGHEN.

(Traduction.)

Art. 4.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des commissions d'étude et l'examen des questions relevant dans ses attributions.

Art. 5.—L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 ainsi que les arrêtés modificatifs sus-visés sont abrogés.

L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

Art. 6.—Cet arrêté entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 1920 et sera publié au "Journal Officiel".

Fait au Caire, le 18 Grand Abbas 1342 (19 novembre 1920). L. EL-BEY EL-KHAYAT

(Traduction.)
L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

Art. 7.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des commissions d'étude et l'examen des questions relevant dans ses attributions.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

ARRÊTÉ

ARRÊTÉ RELATIF À LA NOMINATION AU GOUVERNEMENT D'HYGIÈNE DE TROIS MEMBRES (DES COMMISSIONS DE L'ÉTAT) EXERCICANT LEUR FONCTION.

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR
Vu l'article premier de l'Arrêté Ministériel du 19 décembre 1919 portant modification de la composition et de l'organisation du Conseil Consultatif d'Hygiène et d'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique;

ARRÊTÉ

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur, en vertu de ses attributions, a arrêté et ordonne ce qui suit :
NOMINATION AU GOUVERNEMENT D'HYGIÈNE DE TROIS MEMBRES (DES COMMISSIONS DE L'ÉTAT) EXERCICANT LEUR FONCTION.

Government Press
8,575-1931-328 ex.

Fait au Caire, le 29 Grand Abbas 1342 (30 novembre 1920). L. EL-BEY EL-KHAYAT

(Traduction.)
L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

Art. 8.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des commissions d'étude et l'examen des questions relevant dans ses attributions.

Art. 9.—L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 ainsi que les arrêtés modificatifs sus-visés sont abrogés.

L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

Art. 10.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des commissions d'étude et l'examen des questions relevant dans ses attributions.

Art. 11.—L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 ainsi que les arrêtés modificatifs sus-visés sont abrogés.

L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

Art. 12.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des commissions d'étude et l'examen des questions relevant dans ses attributions.

Art. 13.—L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 ainsi que les arrêtés modificatifs sus-visés sont abrogés.

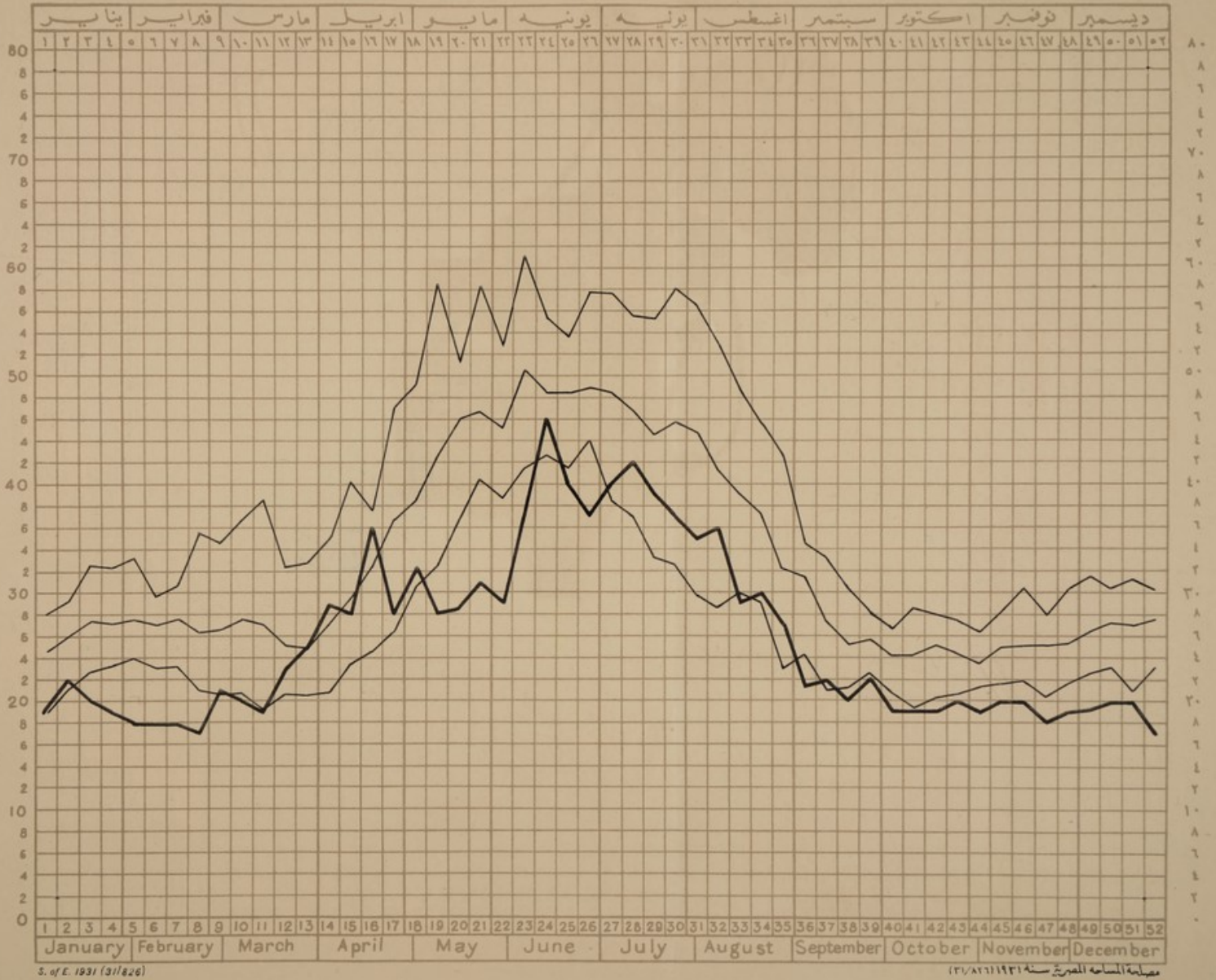
L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

Art. 14.—Le Conseil se réunira toutes les fois qu'il sera convoqué par le président. Il pourra créer, dans son sein, des commissions d'étude et l'examen des questions relevant dans ses attributions.

Art. 15.—L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 ainsi que les arrêtés modificatifs sus-visés sont abrogés.

L'Arrêté du 11 décembre 1919 est modifié en ce qui concerne les attributions des commissions d'étude.

نسب الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل ألف من السكان في الخمس سنوات من سنة ١٩٢٥ إلى سنة ١٩٢٩
Weekly Death-rates per 1000 living in quinquennial period 1925 - 1929



— { نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية في سنة ١٩٣٠
Weekly death-rates in 1930.

— { أقصى وأدنى ومووسط النسبة
Max. , Min. & Mean rates.



وفيات الأطفال الذين لا يزيدون عن السنة الأولى من عمرهم في مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٢٥ إلى سنة ١٩٢٩
Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1925 - 1929



أقصى وأدنى ومتوسط نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود _____ Max. , Min. & Mean of Weekly death-rates per 100 Births.

نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود في سنة ١٩٣٠ _____ Weekly death-rates per 100 Births for 1930.



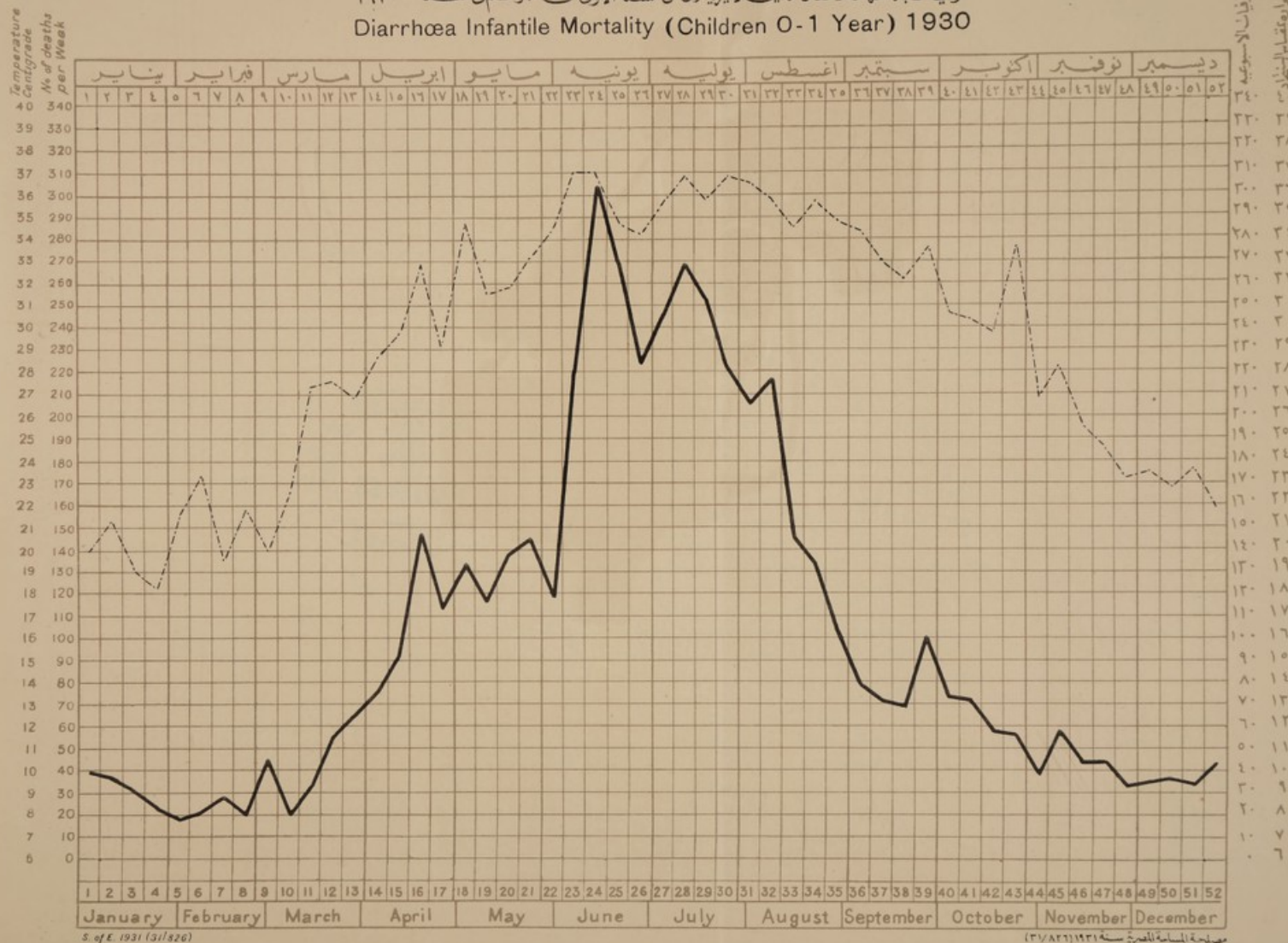
وفيات الأطفال الأسبوعية للذين لا يزيدون عن السنة الأولى من عمرهم التي حدثت بالقاهرة سنة ١٩٣٠
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1930 Cairo



Infected Diseases. الأمراض المعدية Other Diseases. أمراض أخرى Marasmus ضعف أو هزال
Pulmonary أمراض الصدر Diarrhœa & Enteritis الإسهال والنزلة المعوية



الوفيات بالأسهال للأطفال الذين لا يزيدون عن السنة الأولى من عمرهم في سنة ١٩٣٠
Diarrhoea Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1930

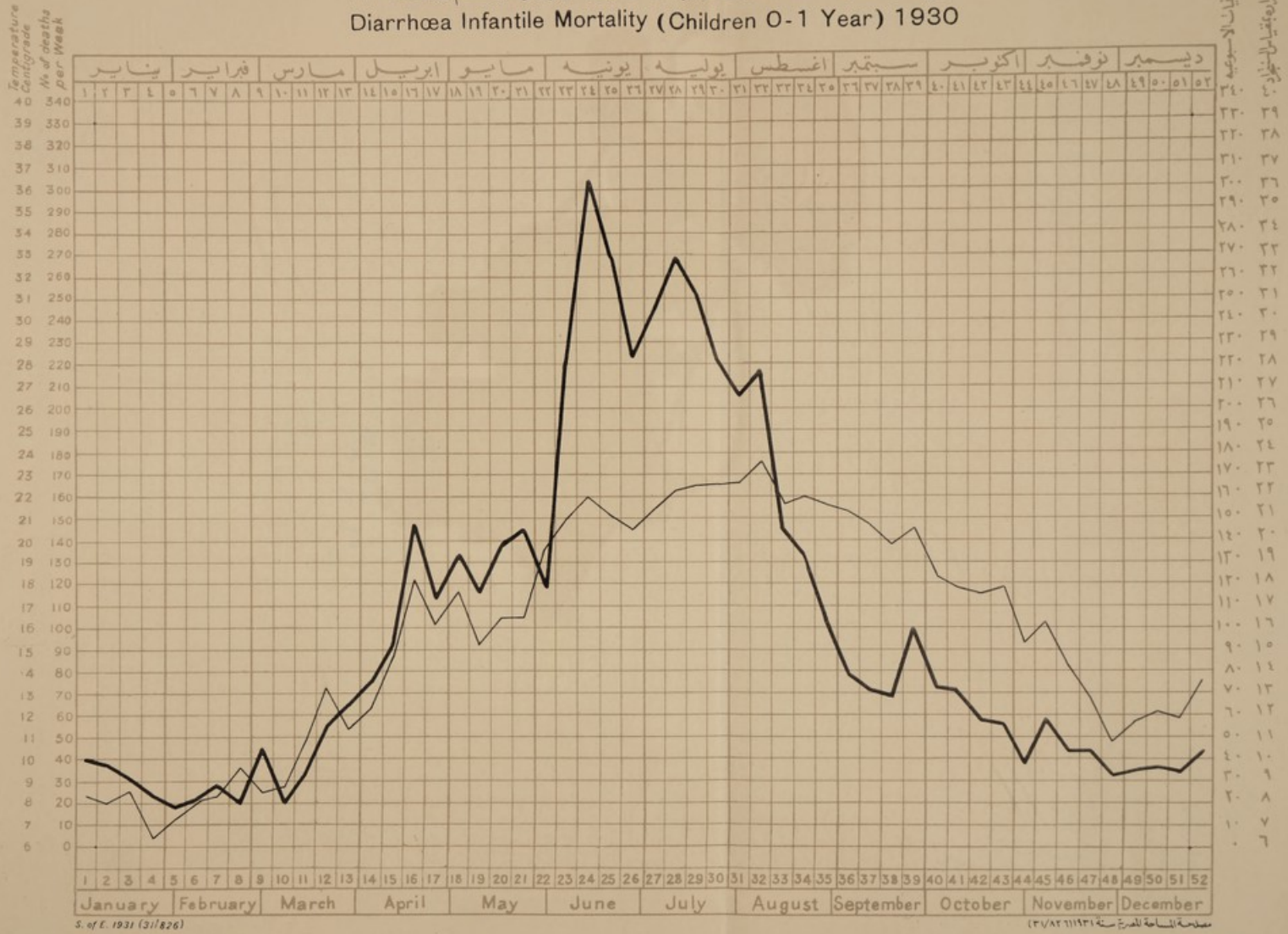


Diarrhoea ————— الأسهال

Average Max. Temperature C° ----- معدل أقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنشجراد



الوفيات بالأسهال للأطفال الذين لا يزيدون عن السنة الأولى من عمرهم في سنة ١٩٣٠
Diarrhoea Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1930



Diarrhoea ————— الأسهال

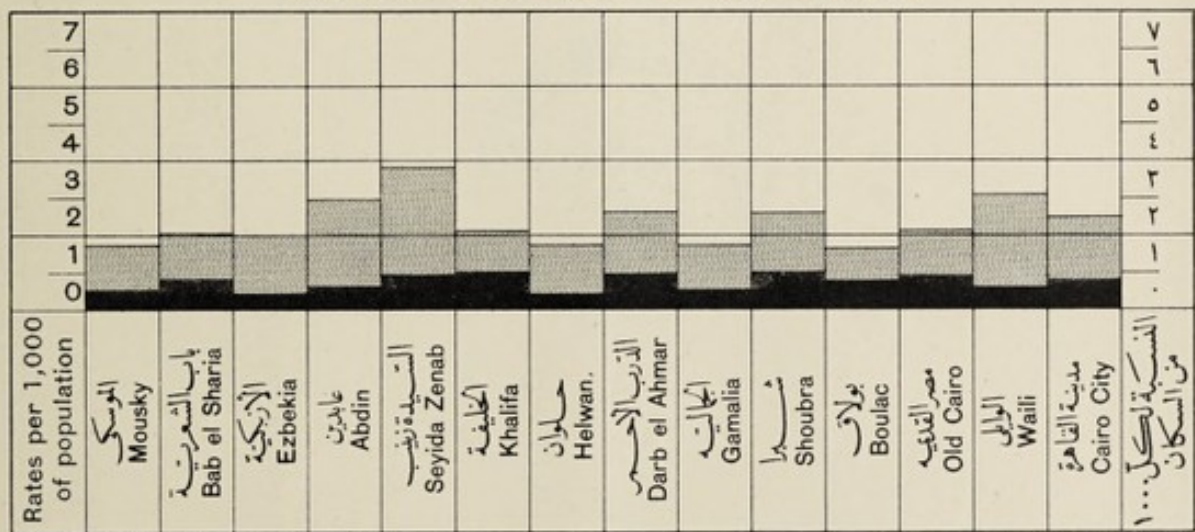
Minimum Temperature C. —————



Fig. 1
Cairo City Health Report 1930

الشكر رقم ١
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٠

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بالأمراض المعدية لكل ألف من السكان باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٠
ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1930 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1931 (31/826)

مصلحة الصحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣١ (٣١/٨٢٦)

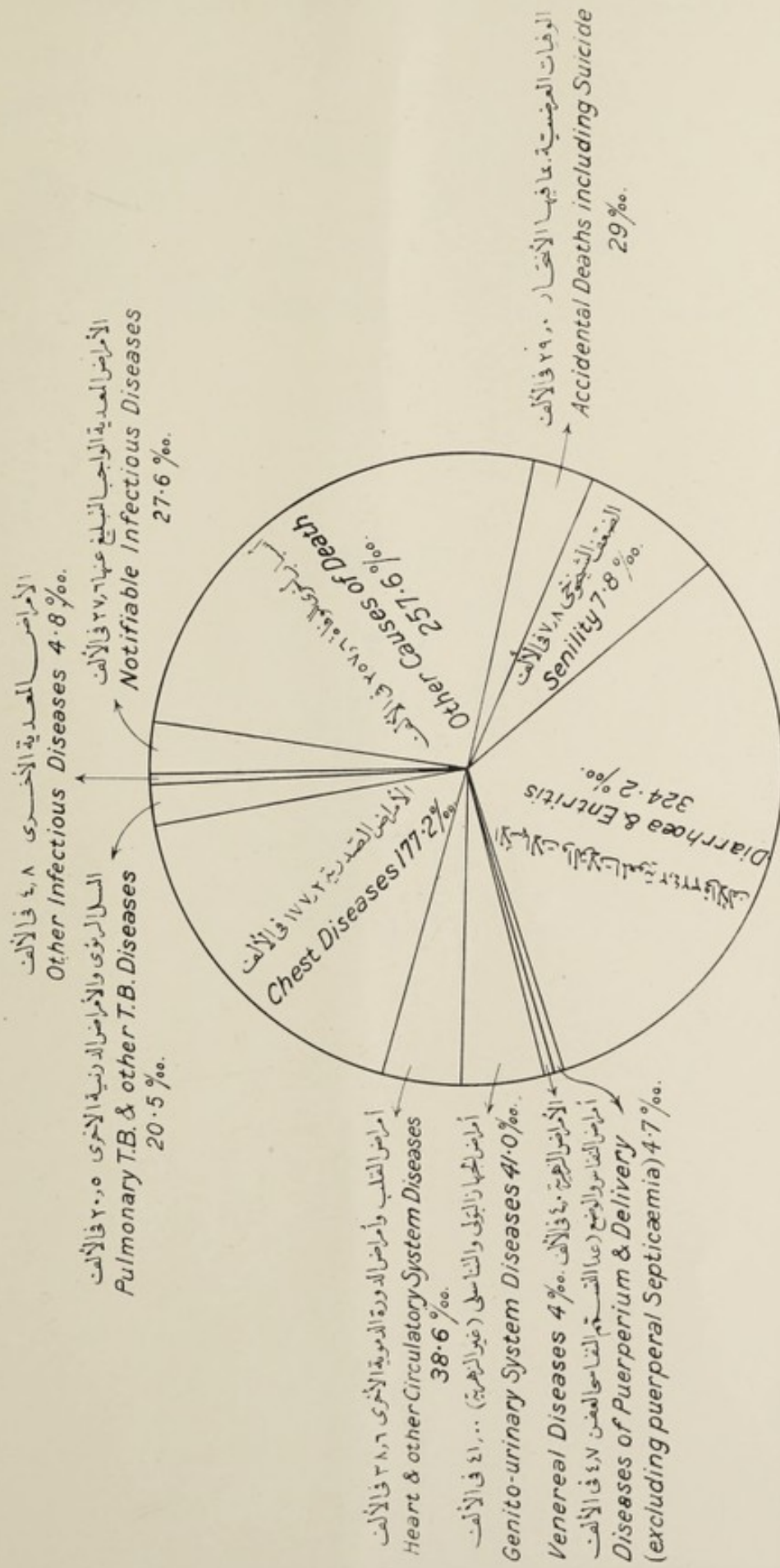
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded



GRAPH SHOWING RATIO OF DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES (PER THOUSAND) 1930

رسم بياني
يوضح النسبة في الألف للوفيات المتسببة عن الأمراض المختلفة في سنة ١٩٣٠





خريطة عملات المياه والمجاري المائية. بالقطر المصري Water Drainage & Sewage disposal works in Egypt

