

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 1928.



Government Press, Cairo, 1931.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. **NOTICE.** HEALTH.

In addition to this General Report, the Department of Public Health publishes separate Reports bearing on the work of the following Sections :—

1. Lunacy Division.
2. Cairo City Inspectorate.
3. Public Health Laboratories.
4. Ophthalmic Section.
5. Kasr El Aini Hospital.
6. Anti Malaria Commission.
7. Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.
8. Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories.

NAME.	GRADE.	REMARKS.
Dr. Ali Youssef Moustafa Bey	Deputy Director, Public Health Laboratories	II.
Dr. Hassan Fawzy El.	Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratories	III.
Dr. Saïd Haggag Moustafa Bey	Director, Anatomical Institute	III.
Capt. Mohamed	Senior Pathologist	III.
Dr. Ali Youssef Bey	Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratories	III.
Dr. Louis Joud El.	do.	III.
Dr. Ghazi Naguib Kamel El.	Bacteriologist, Fawzy Hospital, Abbadeya	III.
Mrs. Gertrude Jones	Senior Chemist	III.
Hadij Ghazi M. Hanny Bey	Inspector of Vaccination	III.
Hassan Antoine Joubert Bey	Director, Finance and Personnel Service	III.
Richard Hough El.	Director of Stores	III. Retired on pension.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
Dr. Ahmed Halsey Bey	Director, Health Department	I (a).
Dr. Mahmoud Zaki Bey	Inspector General	II.
Dr. Abdel Halim Mahmoud Bey	Director, Epidemiology Section	II.
Dr. Moh. el Sahel Hamed El.	Director, Central Sanitation Section	III.
Dr. P. G. S. Williams	Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City	I.
Dr. Ahmed Abdel Hamed Bey	Deputy Director, Epidemiology Section	III. Retired on pension.
Dr. E. Smith	Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City	III.
Dr. Mahmoud Hadd Bey	do.	III. Retired on pension.
Dr. W. H. Moustafa El.	Director, Preventive Medicine Section	III.
Dr. Hassan Fawzy Bey	Divisional Inspector, Trade	III.
Dr. Haggag Fawzy Bey	Divisional Inspector, Zoning	III.
Dr. Haggag Fawzy Bey	Divisional Inspector, Mice	III.
Dr. George Russell El.	Inspector, Epidemiology Section	III.
Dr. Haggag Fawzy Bey	Director, Fawzy Hospital, Abbadeya	III.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

LIST OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT FROM GRADE III AND UPWARDS WHO WERE IN THE SERVICE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1928-1929.

NAME.	Function.	Grade.	Observations.
H.E. Dr. Mohamed Shahin Pasha	Under Secretary of State	—	
Dr. A. W. Byrne	Health Expert	I (b)	
Lt. Col. Perry	Director, Public Health Laboratories.	I (c)	
Dr. Ali Tewfik Shousha Bey ...	Deputy Director, Public Health Laboratories.	II.	
Dr. Bassili Farag Eff.	Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratories.	III.	
Dr. Sadik Girgis Meftah Bey ...	Director, Antirabic Institute ...	III.	
Capt. Benstead	Senior Bacteriologist	III.	
Dr. Ali Yehya Bey	Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratories.	III.	
Dr. Louis Awad Eff.	do.	III.	
Dr. Gorgi Naguib Kosseiri Eff....	Bacteriologist, Fever Hospital, Abbasiya.	III.	
Mr. Griffith Jones	Senior Chemist	III.	
Habib Girgis el Masry Bey ...	Director of Secretariat	III.	
Hanna Antoun Jacob Bey ...	Director, Finance and Personnel Service.	III.	
Bishara Hanna Eff.	Director of Stores	III.	Retired on pension.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Ahmed Helmy Bey	Director, Health Department ...	I (c)	
Dr. Mahmoud Zaki Bey	Inspector General	II.	
Dr. Abdel Halim Mahfouz Bey...	Director, Epidemics Section ...	II.	
Dr. Moh. el Sebai Hassanein Eff.	Director, General Sanitation Section.	III.	
Dr. P. G. S. Williams... ..	Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City.	I.	
Dr. Ahmed Abdel Raouf Bey ...	Deputy Director, Epidemics Section.	III.	Retired on pension.
Dr. E. Scott	Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City.	III.	
Dr. Mahmoud Rabi' Bey	do.	III.	Retired on pension.
Dr. Selim Shenouda Eff.	Director, Frontiers Medical Section	III.	
Dr. Hassan Farid Bey	Divisional Inspector, Tanta ...	III.	
Dr. Mustafa Fahmy Bey	Divisional Inspector, Zagazig ...	III.	
Dr. Fam Bishai Bey	Divisional Inspector, Minya ...	III.	
Dr. George Kanelli Eff.	Inspector, Epidemics Section ...	III.	
Dr. Samy Sabongi Bey	Director, Fever Hospital, Abbasiya	III.	

NAME.	Function.	Grade.	Observations.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (<i>contd.</i>).			
Ibrahim Zaki Eff.	Chief Sanitary Engineer	III.	
Dr. Ibrahim Mofarrreg Bey ...	Public Health Inspector, Gharbiya Province.	III.	
Dr. Abdel Aziz Mohamed el Ghamri Bey	Public Health, Inspector, Asyût Province.	III.	
Dr. Mohamed Fahmy Bey ...	Public Health Inspector, Qena Province.	III.	Retired on pension.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Dr. Ahmed Fahmy el Rashid Bey	Director, Medical Department ...	I (c)	
Dr. Butros Girgis Bey	Director, General Hospitals Section.	II.	
Dr. Issa Hamdi el Mazni Bey ...	Director, Ophthalmic Hospitals Section.	II.	
Dr. Ali Fouad Eff.	Director, Child Welfare Section	III.	
Dr. J. W. Tomb	Director, Endemic Diseases Section.	II.	
Dr. Wahba Nazmi Bey	Director, Pharmacies Section ...	III.	
Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi Eff.	Deputy Director, General Hospitals Section.	III.	
Dr. Mohamed Abdel Salam el Gindi Bey.	Inspector, General Hospitals Section.	III.	
Dr. El Sayed Aref Eff.	do.	III.	
Dr. Naguib Erian Eff.	do.	IV.	
Dr. Mohamed Tewfik Eff.	Inspector, Ophthalmic Hospitals Section.	III.	
Dr. Awad Barsoum Eff.	do.	III.	
Dr. Michel Koukhi Eff.	Inspector, Endemic Diseases Section.	III.	
Dr. Mahmoud Ali el Sarki Bey	President, Central Medical Commission.	III.	
Dr. Abdel Rahman Omar Bey ...	Director, Alexandria Hospital ...	III.	
LUNACY DIVISION.			
Dr. H. W. Dudgeon	Director, Lunacy Division ...	I (b)	
Dr. R. C. Miller	Director of Khanka Asylum ...	III.	
Dr. Mohamed Fouad Bey	Sub-Director, Abbasiya Asylum	III.	

General Sanitation Section.

Vital Statistics.

HISTORY OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN EGYPT.

The following historical note is collected from the registers kept at the Central Archives Department and those kept at the Archives Section of the Department of Public Health

Registration was compulsory by Law since 1891. But as regards the epoch before that, date there are registers in the Archives Department dating back to 1836, where deaths only were notified to a special Office (*Beit el mal*) in Cairo, which was concerned with the heritage; and the deaths were then registered in a special book in which is mentioned the name of the deceased, his sons and relatives (who are entitled to inherit him by law) and his possessions (money, land or property).

Although the above-mentioned procedure was adopted till 1891, yet in the year 1846 special separate registers were used for births and deaths in which the registration was carried out by the Public Health Officers in Cairo City and by the mayor or his assistants in villages.

In the birth registers, there were columns for each of the following particulars :—

Serial No., date of birth (year, month and day), slave or free (male or female), Egyptian or foreigner, name of street, No. of house, name of mother and remarks.

In the death registers the following particulars are found :—

Serial No., date of death, name of deceased, age of deceased, place of death (street and district), nature of disease, duration of illness, and remarks.

In 1850 new registers for vaccinated children were found showing the following particulars :—

Serial No., date of vaccination, name and surname of child, age of child (year, month, day), residence, district, and observations. These registers were used till 1890.

In 1856 there was found one register for both births and deaths: the right hand page for deaths and the other for births, and the particulars are the same as those found in the previous books; and this continued till the year 1890.

There were also found for Cairo special registers used in 1856 by the Chief Medical Officers of the Police for the registration of births and deaths of the City of Cairo only and showing the following particulars :—

Births : Total for the day (males, females), date.

Deaths : Adult, suckling, still-birth, disease, district, observations.

In 1891, the first law was passed which made compulsory the registration of births and deaths in special books kept at the Health Office in Cairo, and with the tax-collector in villages, and showing the following particulars :—

Serial No., date of registration, date of birth, office or district, markaz, mudirieh, name and surname of child, profession of father, his age, whether he reads or writes and his residence, name of mother, her age, profession, whether she reads or writes and her residence, name of first witness, name of second witness, registrar.

This system was continued until 1898, when an amendable law was passed by which the registers were made in duplicate and kept at the Health Office in towns having a Health Bureau, and in villages one copy is kept with the tax-collector and the other with the mayor (Omdah). These books are still in use till the present date.



POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the population of Egypt is gradually decreasing as is shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	Percentage increase in one Year.
1882	6,806,381	—
1897	9,734,405	2.86
1907	11,287,359	1.59
1917	12,750,918	1.29
1927	14,168,756	1.1

In spite of this decrease in the percentage increase it is still high as compared with other countries as seen in the following table :—

TABLE II.

Country.	Census Year.	Percentage increase or decrease in one Year.
Austria	1923	—0.17
Belgium	1920	+0.6
Bulgaria	1926	+1.31
Tchecoslovakia	1921	+0.001
France	1926	+0.39
Germany... ..	1925	+0.56
Italy	1925	+0.54
Portugal	1920	+0.13
Spain	1920	+0.7
Japan	1925	+0.84
Algeria	1926	+0.45
U.S.A.	1920	+1.5
Egypt	1927	+1.1
England and Wales	1921	+0.49

This increase is mainly due, in Egypt, to the less care of the majority of the population for the limitation of their offspring, while in other countries owing to the great personal and financial demand required for the bringing up of children, most married people limit the number of their offspring by some means or other.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during 1928 in all localities of Egypt amounted to 629433, a rate of 43.3 per thousand of population of which :—

327,249 males, a rate of 22.3 per thousand of population.

302,184 females, a rate of 20.3 per thousand of population.

It is worthy of mention that, with exception of 1927, this rate is the highest known after the Great War, during which period the rate decreased, then began to increase gradually till the present time and there are no signs showing that it is tending to decrease, but this is contrary to what is observed in other countries. Moreover, this rate is very high comparative to other countries (see the following Table III) as it is double that of many European countries.

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE IN EGYPT AND SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1918-1928)

Year.	Egypt.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	Japan.
1918	39.0	17.7	12.2	14.3	18.1	29.1	31.6
1919	38.3	18.5	12.6	20.0	21.4	28.3	31.1
1920	42.8	25.5	21.3	25.9	31.8	30.0	35.0
1921	42.2	22.4	20.7	25.3	30.3	30.4	33.9
1922	43.2	20.4	19.3	22.9	30.2	30.5	33.1
1923	43.0	19.7	19.1	21.0	29.4	30.6	33.9
1924	43.3	18.8	18.7	20.5	28.4	29.9	32.7
1925	42.8	18.3	18.9	20.7	27.8	29.3	33.6
1926	43.2	17.8	18.8	19.5	27.2	—	—
1927	44.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The density of population in every kilometre of inhabited land in the Governorates and Provinces of Egypt has been mentioned in the previous reports and nothing more can be added in this report as the last survey of Egypt has been made between 1908 and 1915. The following graph shows the density of population in Egypt from 1900-1950. It was made with the idea that the inhabited land remains the same during this period and that the increase in population after 1927 continues to be the same as between 1917 and 1927.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Table IV shows the birth-rate in Governorates, Provinces, Markaz and chief towns. Ismailiya still shows the highest rate among the Governorates. Among the chief towns Faiyûm has the highest rate then comes Sohâg and Shebîn el Kôm. Among the Markazes the highest rate is in Gîza then Asyût.

The lowest rate in the Governorates is at Port Said. Among the chief towns Zagazig has the lowest (as it was last year), and in Markazes at Damanhûr.

The rate is highest always in towns than in rural areas owing to the migration of the adult fertile population from the rural to the urban districts.

MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS.

The number of male births is always higher than the female births as is seen from Tables V and VI.

TOTAL MONTHLY BIRTHS.

The number of births is seen to be higher during the winter months than during summer as can be seen from Table VII and this has been the case during previous years.

FERTILITY RATE IN WOMEN.

Table No. 8 shows the rate of married women to the total population in Governorates and chief towns and the rate of women aged 15-45 years to the population.

Cairo is seen to have the highest rate of women between 15-45 years while it shows the lowest rate of married women. Faiyûm, Gîza, and Minya show the lowest rate of women aged 15-45 years.

Two other tables No. 9 and 10 have been compiled: the first to show the birth-rate to each thousand of married women, and the other to each thousand of women aged 15-45 years; to each is added a list of birth-rates during 1927 and 1928 but as regards comparison it is better to limit it to the birth-rate in 1927 as the number of women is taken from the census of 1927.

From Table IX it can be seen that Cairo has the highest birth-rate owing to the low figure of married women it has, as shown in Table VIII. But Table IX does not give a real figure for the fertility as most women after 45 years of age are usually sterile and it is better to confine the comparison to the figures given in Table X from which it is found that the highest fertility rate is at Giza which also has the highest birth-rate (according to the year 1927), and the lowest in both fertility and birth-rates is at Zagazig. It can also be seen that fertility and birth-rates run together.

TABLE IV.
BIRTH-RATES IN GOVERNORATES, CHIEF TOWNS, MARKAZES AND PROVINCES DURING 1928.

	Chief Town.	Markaz.	Governorates and Provinces.
Cairo	—	—	42.5
Alexandria	—	—	40.7
Ismailiya	—	—	48.4
Port Said	—	—	37.8
Damietta	—	—	43.0
Suez	—	—	43.7
Damanhûr	50.0	32.4	36.7
Mansûra	37.1	45.2	46.1
Tanta	42.1	44.4	43.0
Shebîn el Kôm	51.7	45.4	45.2
Benha	46.3	44.4	39.3
Zagazig	36.1	43.6	41.8
Aswân	37.7	37.0	38.6
Asyût	44.8	52.4	47.4
Beni Suef	47.4	46.9	44.5
Faiyûm	54.0	47.8	46.9
Souhâg	52.0	46.9	44.3
Giza	37.4	55.9	54.2
Minia	47.3	44.0	43.7
Qena	49.5	43.1	39.1

TABLE V.— NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS IN EGYPT FROM 1917 TO 1928
AND RATE TO EACH THOUSAND POPULATION.

Year.	Male Births.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Female Births.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Population.
1917	266,290	20.9	247,425	19.4	513,715	40.3
1918	261,568	20.3	241,337	18.7	502,905	39.0
1919	257,646	20.0	235,861	18.3	493,507	38.3
1920	291,732	22.4	266,877	20.4	558,609	42.8
1921	291,202	22.0	267,696	20.2	558,898	42.2
1922	303,346	22.5	279,316	20.7	582,662	43.2
1923	305,982	22.3	282,873	20.7	588,855	43.0
1924	313,032	22.4	291,536	20.9	604,568	43.3
1925	315,219	22.2	292,345	20.6	607,564	42.8
1926	323,838	22.4	299,987	20.8	623,825	43.2
1927	326,124	22.0	301,459	21.1	627,583	44.0
1928	327,249	22.5	302,184	20.3	629,433	43.3

TABLE VI.
NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS IN GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING 1928.

Town.	Male Births.	Female Births.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Cairo	23,208	22,627	45,835	42.5
Alexandria	12,115	11,852	23,967	40.7
Ismailiya	634	600	1,234	48.4
Port Said	1,970	1,928	3,898	37.8
Damietta	772	770	1,542	43.0
Suez	807	846	1,653	43.7
Damanhûr	1,347	1,305	2,652	50.0
Mansûra	1,268	1,163	2,431	37.1
Tanta	1,988	1,866	3,854	42.1
Shebîn el Kôm ...	635	717	1,452	51.7
Benha	702	627	1,329	46.3
Zagazig	982	959	1,941	36.1
Aswân	312	317	1,629	37.7
Asyût	1,345	1,248	2,593	44.8
Beni Suef	1,039	931	1,970	47.4
Faiyûm	1,512	1,408	2,920	54.0
Sûhâg	715	631	1,346	52.0
Giza	768	754	1,522	37.4
Minya	1,086	1,044	2,130	47.3
Qena	729	672	1,401	49.5

TABLE VII
MONTHLY TOTAL OF BIRTHS DURING 1928 AND RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION.

Month.	Total Births.	Rate per 1000 Population.
January	56,718	46.8
February	50,921	42.0
March	55,075	45.5
April	53,065	43.8
May	48,509	40.1
June	48,813	40.3
July	49,359	40.8
August	49,838	41.1
September	49,788	41.1
October	54,998	45.4
November	54,725	45.2
December	57,624	47.6

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF MARRIED WOMEN AND NUMBER OF WOMEN AGED 15-45 YEARS AND RATE TO EACH THOUSAND POPULATION IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1927.

Town.	Population.	Number of Married Women.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Women aged 15-45	Rate per 1000 Population.
Cairo	1,064,567	152,733	143	245,427	230
Alexandria	573,063	106,081	185	132,986	232
Isamīliya	25,194	4,823	191	5,677	225
Port Said	104,603	18,900	181	23,002	220
Damietta	34,907	6,251	179	7,386	211
Suez	40,523	7,739	191	8,946	221
Damanhūr	51,709	9,782	189	11,315	219
Mansūra	63,676	11,157	175	14,218	223
Tanta	90,016	16,847	187	20,004	222
Shebīn el Kōm	27,440	5,554	202	6,074	221
Benha	28,626	5,685	198	6,238	218
Zagazig	52,839	9,846	186	11,502	218
Aswān	—	—	—	—	—
Asyūt	57,134	10,913	191	12,223	214
Beni Suef	39,595	7,749	196	8,979	227
Faiyūm	52,863	11,204	212	12,305	233
Sūhāg	25,289	5,024	199	5,652	223
Giza	26,921	5,496	204	6,026	224
Minya	44,325	8,990	203	10,148	229

TABLE IX.—SHOWING RATE OF BIRTHS TO EACH THOUSAND MARRIED WOMEN IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1927.

Town.	Number of births.	Number of Married Women.	Birth-rate to each 1000 Married Women.	Birth-rate per 1000 Population.
Cairo	45,835	152,733	300	53.0
Alexandria	23,967	106,081	226	49.5
Ismāīliya	1,234	4,823	256	58.4
Port Said	3,898	18,900	206	43.0
Damietta	1,542	6,251	247	40.9
Suez	1,653	7,739	214	47.1
Damanhūr	2,652	9,782	271	46.8
Mansūra	2,431	11,157	218	45.6
Tanta	3,854	16,847	229	47.8
Shebīn el Kōm	1,452	5,554	261	44.7
Benha	1,329	5,685	236	43.9
Zagazig	1,941	9,846	197	41.1
Aswān	629	—	—	51.4
Asyūt	2,593	10,913	238	47.0
Beni Suef	1,970	7,749	254	55.1
Faiyūm	2,920	11,204	261	54.9
Sūhāg	1,346	5,024	268	60.8
Giza	1,522	5,496	277	69.0
Minya	2,130	8,990	237	60.1
Qena	1,401	—	—	58.0

TABLE X.—SHOWING BIRTH-RATE TO EACH THOUSAND WOMEN AGED 15-45 YEARS
(1927 CENSUS) IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

Town.	Number of Births.	Women aged 15-45	Rate per 1000 Women aged 15-45	Rate per 1000 Population.
Cairo	45,835	245,427	187	53.0
Alexandria	23,967	132,986	180	49.5
Ismailiya	1,234	5,677	217	58.4
Port Said	3,898	23,002	169	43.0
Damietta	1,542	7,386	209	40.9
Suez	1,653	8,946	185	47.1
Damanhûr	2,652	11,315	234	46.8
Mansûra	2,431	14,218	171	45.6
Tanta	3,854	20,004	193	47.8
Shebîn el Kôm	1,452	6,074	239	44.7
Benha	1,329	6,238	213	43.9
Zagazig	1,941	11,502	169	41.1
Aswân	629	—	—	51.4
Asyût	2,593	12,223	212	47.0
Beni Suef	1,970	8,979	219	55.1
Faiyûm	2,920	12,305	237	54.9
Sûhâg	1,346	5,652	238	60.8
Gîza	1,522	6,026	253	69.0
Minya	2,130	10,148	210	60.1
Qena	1,401	—	—	58.0

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1928 in Egypt is 380,376 (*i.e.* 26.2 per thousand population); of these 208,396 (or 14.3 per thousand population) are males and 171,980 (or 11.9 per thousand population) are females (Table XI).

The death-rate is slightly higher than it has been in the previous year.

In spite of the increase in the birth-rate which tends to throw up the number of young adult persons among whom the deaths are few, and in spite also of the great efforts of the Department of Public Health in combating diseases and in improving the general health of the nation, there is no marked decrease in the death-rate during the last years. It seems that some natural causes very difficult to subdue play a large part in raising the death-rate. The deaths from diseases of the chest are very high and it might be that the large amount of dust in the air affects the air passages and lowers their resistance to the various infections and thus increase the number of deaths from this cause. There is also a great difficulty in securing the co-operation of the majority of the population in improving the general health conditions either due to ignorance specially among the rural population (being the majority of the nation) or to financial stringency. There is also this cause of the increasing migration of the rural population to the towns where the death-rate is always higher than in the country (Table XII).

MONTHLY TOTAL OF DEATHS.

The number of deaths increases rapidly during the summer months as can be seen from Table XIII which shows that the death-rate during the month of February was 19·4 while it reached the figure of 32·7 per thousand in August of the same year. A great part of this increase is due to infantile mortality. The high temperature and the excess of flies during the summer months play a great part in propagating disease, and for this reason the death-rate in towns of Upper Egypt is always higher than in Lower Egypt (*see* Table XII).

DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS AND SPECIFIC DEATH-RATES.

Table XIV shows the death-rates at the various age-groups to each thousand total deaths and it shows clearly that more than half the total deaths (555·6 per thousand) occur in children below five years of age, the rate in the remaining age-groups being the same nearly except at the higher ages. It can be seen also that the deaths of males are always higher at each age-group than that of the females.

Table XV gives the specific death-rate (the rate of deaths at the various age-groups to each thousand persons of the same age-group). At the age-group 0-5 the rate reaches 115·9 per thousand in males and 92·6 per thousand in females; at the following age-group 5-9 the rate drops suddenly to 8·8 per thousand in males and 7 per thousand in females; and at the next age-group 10-19 the rate is 5·9 per thousand males and 4·2 females which is the lowest rate at all other ages, after which the rate increases gradually until it reaches the age-group 80-89 where it rises to 184·1 per thousand males and 150 females and 692·4 males and 806 females at the age-group 90-99.

IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATHS.

I.—The most important causes of deaths in Egypt, if we exclude infantile mortality, are diseases of the respiratory organs which causes 127·6 deaths per thousand total deaths; while all other important causes of death cause only 90 per thousand of total deaths. This seems rather extraordinary to be the case in an agricultural country like Egypt with its fine weather where most of its population live in the open air and where there are no widely spread industries which pollute the air with fumes or irritating gases, as is the case in other industrial countries. But it seems that the high temperature of the atmosphere and the dryness of the land that follows causes a large amount of dust to be carried in the air and causes the irritation and subsequent lowering of resistance to infection of the air passages. Again the habits of the people in dressing themselves and specially in the case of children makes them always liable to catarrh of the air passages, added to which the careless attention of parents to the ailments of their children specially in diseases like measles which affects the air passages and the neglect of their treatment in the early stage with the result that the child is left after the attack with a weak chest liable to succumb with any infection.

II.—The second important cause of death is heart disease. This is due to several causes. Rheumatism, syphilis, kidney diseases, infectious diseases, etc., are all primary causes for heart affections and are common enough in Egypt to cause this high mortality from heart diseases.

III.—Kidney diseases are due mostly to the spread of bilharzial disease in Egypt.

IV.—Pulmonary tuberculosis still causes a large group of deaths in Egypt, but the death-rate has slightly decreased (being 20·1 per thousand in 1927 and 17·1 per thousand in 1928). The Department of Public Health has started several tuberculosis clinics to combat the disease by its early discovery and improving the home conditions of the affected person and limit its spread to other members of the family. A scheme is being worked out for instituting a special tuberculosis hospital and a colony for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis. Two tuberculosis sanatoria have been started: one at Alexandria and the other at Port Said, for the care of children affected with tuberculosis and for children liable to be infected therewith. It is hoped that through this campaign the mortality and infection of this disease will be lessened.

Rickets—What strikes any medical man is the large number of deaths from rickets in Egypt. There are no official statistics to show the incidence of this disease in Egypt; but a research has been made by a specialist (*vide* Tome II of the International Congress

of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, page 961). Diagnosis was based on clinical and X-ray examination. Of 500 children between six months and two years presenting themselves in the children's out-patient department of Kasr el Aini Hospital for all illnesses 45 per cent showed clinical evidence of rickets. Of 1000 children between six months and two years seen at private practice for various medical diseases, definite rickets could be diagnosed in 47 per cent. The writer is of opinion that if one takes into consideration children of all ages, evidence of active or healed rickets or post-rickety deformities can be found in not less than 60 per cent of them. To check the results of clinical diagnosis and get some evidence as to the occurrence of the disease in presumably normal healthy children, 100 of those cared for in the Child Welfare Centre at Kasr el Aini Hospital were examined radiographically and amongst them 23 per cent showed radiographic evidence of rickets. The mean figure which may be taken to represent the prevalence of rickets among the child population in Cairo must be somewhere between these two figures *i.e.* 23 and 47 per cent.

This shows that rickets is very prevalent in Egypt. Recent investigations have shown that the important factors for the prevalence of rickets are :—

- (1) Lack of sunshine.
- (2) Diets unbalanced or deficient in certain elements.

As regards sunshine, one can hardly say that there is any lack of it even in the midst of the winter months in Egypt. Even if we take into consideration that the active rays in the prevention of rickets are the ultra-violet as distinct from the actinic rays, and that these rays are not so strong in flat low-lying districts as in Egypt, it is inconceivable that a child will not have sufficient exposure to the rays for the prevention of the disease, although the total number of hours in which the sun is not shining cannot amount to more than a week or two in the year.

As regards the second factor, it is conceivable to be the cause of this high incidence of the disease, considering that the rule among the middle and poor classes in Egypt would certainly lead one to expect a deficiency in the vitamin in the body and consequently also in the breast milk, but this cannot be taken to explain the incidence of the disease among the other classes.

One of the chief factors which seems to have a great effect in increasing the incidence of rickets is gastro-intestinal disease. This causes more than half the deaths of children under one year of age, the incidence of which presumably much greater. This disease impairs the function of the bowels and makes them unable to absorb the elements required for the prevention of the disease even if the food contains sufficient amount of them, and thus may be an indirect cause of the high incidence of rickets in Egypt.

Another factor lies in the habits of the people in clothing their infants with many wrappers with the idea of protecting them from cold. This method deprives the child from sunshine which is the greatest factor in preventing rickets.

Cancer.—The mortality from cancer is still high and is increasing, being 0·1 per thousand higher than last year.

TABLE XI.—TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND RATE PER THOUSAND
POPULATION IN EGYPT FROM 1917 TO 1928.

Year.	Male Deaths.	Rate.	Female Deaths.	Rate.	Total.	Rate.
1917	213,553	16·7	162,596	12·8	376,149	29·5
1918	296,897	23·0	215,203	16·7	512,100	39·7
1919	224,570	17·4	159,302	12·4	383,872	29·8
1920	213,447	16·4	156,465	12·0	369,912	28·4
1921	194,261	14·7	140,178	10·6	334,439	25·3
1922	194,680	14·5	144,434	10·7	339,114	25·2
1923	198,437	14·5	154,196	11·2	352,633	25·7
1924	192,383	13·8	151,481	10·8	343,864	24·6
1925	205,327	14·5	164,058	11·5	369,385	26·0
1926	208,494	14·5	178,967	11·7	377,461	26·2
1927	198,585	13·9	160,870	11·3	359,455	25·2
1928	208,396	14·3	171,980	11·9	380,376	26·2

TABLE XII.—SHOWING DEATH-RATE IN GOVERNORATES, PROVINCES,
CHIEF TOWNS AND MARKAZES DURING 1928.

	Governorates and Provinces.	Chief Towns.	Markazes.
Cairo	33.2	—	—
Alexandria	24.4	—	—
Ismailiya	25.8	—	15.7
Port Said	20.8	—	16.9
Damietta	22.8	—	—
Suez	31.7	—	19.7
Beheira	19.1	29.9	16.6
Daqahliya	27.3	27.9	28.1
Gharbiya	26.9	30.8	30.8
Minufiya	38.3	27.4	27.5
Qalyubiya	24.4	31.0	25.4
Sharqiya	25.4	25.8	24.4
Aswan	26.7	35.9	32.7
Asyut	28.5	42.4	29.6
Beni Suef	21.4	33.8	20.2
Faiyum	26.7	37.0	32.6
Girga	27.0	45.3	27.3
Giza	30.6	25.4	34.9
Minya	28.7	45.2	27.4
Qena	18.3	43.5	17.7

TABLE XIII.—MONTHLY TOTAL AND RATE OF DEATHS
TO EACH THOUSAND POPULATION IN 1928.

Month.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.
January	25,492	21.0
February	23,535	19.4
March	24,212	20.0
April	26,517	21.9
May	33,206	27.4
June	36,633	30.2
July	38,095	31.5
August	39,655	32.7
September	33,753	27.9
October	32,208	26.6
November	30,667	25.3
December	36,403	30.1
TOTAL	380,376	26.2

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER AND RATE OF DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS TO EACH THOUSAND TOTAL DEATHS OF EGYPT IN 1928.

Age-group.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Rate per Thousand Total Deaths.
— 5... ..	115,356	95,997	555.6
5— 9... ..	8,337	6,468	38.9
10—19... ..	9,136	5,711	39.0
20—29... ..	9,613	6,297	41.8
30—39... ..	10,655	7,689	48.2
40—49... ..	9,343	6,196	40.8
50—59... ..	8,639	5,487	37.1
60—69... ..	9,198	6,245	40.5
70—79... ..	9,113	7,355	43.3
80—89... ..	8,645	9,668	48.1
90—99... ..	10,121	14,662	65.1
	241	205	1.1
TOTAL	208,396	171,980	

TABLE XV.—SPECIFIC DEATH-RATES IN EGYPT IN 1928.

Age-group.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Number of Persons.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per Thousand Persons.	Number of Persons.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per Thousand Persons.
— 5	994,461	115,356	115.9	1,036,234	95,997	92.6
5— 9	937,433	8,337	8.8	921,958	6,468	7.0
10—19	1,540,596	9,136	5.9	1,334,123	5,711	4.2
20—29	1,096,252	9,613	8.7	1,229,891	6,297	5.1
30—39	987,701	10,655	10.7	1,013,522	7,689	7.5
40—49	661,934	9,343	14.1	654,451	6,196	9.4
50—59	391,331	8,639	22.0	409,488	5,487	13.3
60—69	244,647	9,198	37.5	274,333	6,245	22.7
70—79	120,410	9,113	75.6	138,033	7,355	53.2
80—89	46,934	8,645	184.1	64,432	9,668	150.0
90—99	14,616	10,121	692.4	18,188	14,662	806.1
100	21,758	241	—	25,138	205	—

TABLE XVI.—IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATHS, NUMBER AND RATE PER THOUSAND DEATHS IN TOWNS WITH A HEALTH BUREAU DURING 1928.

Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per Thousand Total Deaths.
Bronchitis, and Broncho-Pneumonia and Pneumonia (excluding children under 5 years)	15,306	127.6
Heart diseases	2,936	24.4
Kidney diseases (excluding children under one year)	2,522	21.0
Pulmonary, T.B.	2,056	17.1
Rickets	1,911	15.9
Cancer	750	6.2
Other Tuberculosis diseases	642	5.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There has been 94,799 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1928, at the rate of 151 per thousand births (Table XVII).

The rate is slightly less than it has been last year, but it is still rather higher compared with other countries.

After the cessation of the War, the rate declined markedly, but then it started to rise. This increase in the infant mortality rate is more apparent than real owing to accurate registration and active control of the Public Health authorities.

Children are prone to suffer not only from other common diseases of the community but also from their own special maladies to which they succumb in large numbers every year.

Besides they suffer from injuries and congenital diseases during pregnancy and during labour. The Department of Public Health is taking every step to protect the infant population of the country and a special Section for the welfare of children has been started to look after pregnant women during pregnancy and labour and to care for the child after its birth. The Section has several units throughout the country and there is great demand for its extension.

The Department has also asked the Ministry of Education to send the female pupils attached to its schools to the Child Welfare Centres for practical training.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

Table XVIII shows the rate of infant mortality in the Governorates and chief towns of Egypt. The lowest recorded rate in 1928 has been in Damietta. The Canal Zone comes next, the same as has been last year. It is to be noted that the rate of infant mortality in Lower Egypt is much lower than in Upper Egypt owing primarily to the high temperature in the latter zone. The highest infant mortality rate in all the chief towns of Egypt is at Qena, the same as last year. Aswân and Asyût come next.

MONTHLY TOTAL OF INFANT DEATHS.

The deaths of infants increase rapidly during the summer months (Table XIX). The increase starts in April and gradually increases until it reaches its maximum in August when it becomes nearly thrice the rate in January.

In such a country as Egypt, this state of affairs is always to be expected owing to the high temperature in summer months.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE MONTHS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Table XX shows the number and rates of infantile mortality, males and females, during the months of their first year of age.

In the first month, the total number of deaths amongst infants, is equal to the number of deaths during the succeeding three months. The child at the beginning of its life is accordingly in need of greater care than at any other age.

The causes of deaths during the first months of life include not only the maladies and accidents that may fall on the child after birth, but also the hereditary influences already affecting it during its intra-uterine life showing themselves clearly only after birth.

The next high figure of deaths comes in between the sixth and the ninth month of birth when artificial feeding starts accompanied, as it may be, by gastro-intestinal trouble that may be the cause of death.

Table XXI shows infantile mortality in Governorates and chief towns during the the first months of life. It coincides exactly with the above tables.

RATES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY TO TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Taking the total number of deaths in the whole of Egypt at all ages, there dies during the first year of life one third of this total number, and during the next four years roughly another third. In other words during the first five years of life the total number of deaths is roughly two thirds of the total number of deaths at all ages (see Table XXII).

Such a fact is a very clear evidence for the urgency of the question of the care of children during their first year of life, a fact which has attracted the greatest attention of the Department of Public Health to generalize children welfare centres. The number of these child welfare centres is incessantly increasing every year.

The effect of these efforts has already been illustrated in the fact that the infantile mortality rate amongst children under the care of the said centres is very small compared with the infantile mortality in districts where no centres have yet been established.

It is hoped that with the regular increase in the number of centres infantile mortality shall decrease to a very great extent and the population shall be replenished by a more robust generation.

THE CHIEF CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The chief causes of infantile mortality in Egypt are diarrhoea and gastro-intestinal disorders (*see* Table XXIII). These diseases cause nearly half the deaths during the first year of life. Fortunately the custom in Egypt is that mothers feed their children and artificial feeding is very rarely practised. Otherwise, with the present state of ignorance of mothers as to the question of child care and hygiene, and owing to the greater heat of the summer months in Egypt, the incidence deaths from intestinal disorders would have been manifold their present number.

Next to intestinal disorders comes congenital debility ; then bronchitis and pneumonia ; next rickets, syphilis—all of which have been previously treated while discussing the question of deaths in general.

STILL BIRTHS.

The chief cause of death before the child is borne is syphilis. Table XXIV shows the actual number and ratio of still births per thousand births.

As in the case of births, the number of still births is greater in males than in females. Their ratio is very much greater in Governorates as compared with other cities, and in Lower Egypt it is greater than in Upper Egypt.

The greatest ratio is in the Governorate of Damietta, which has remained so during the last few years. The lowest is in Qena remaining the same as during the last year. The ratio in the whole of Egypt has diminished a little as compared with last year.

The table gives a clear idea of the incidence of venereal diseases in the different parts of Egypt, and it is hoped that the efforts to combat them as practised by the Department of Public Health shall greatly decrease their incidence. The different factors that cause the prevalence of venereal diseases are controllable or capable of being overcome to a great extent, and the effect of climatic conditions do not play any part such as they do in the other causes of infantile mortality.

TABLE XVII.—INFANTILE MORTALITY IN EGYPT
FROM 1917 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per Thousand Births.
1917	19,349*	245*
1918	19,880*	282*
1919	63,264	128
1920	67,259	137
1921	74,604	133
1922	81,403	140
1923	84,339	143
1924	90,498	150
1925	94,247	155
1926	91,304	146
1927	95,142	152
1928	94,799	151

* Relating to Governorates and chief towns.

TABLE XVIII.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN GOVERNORATES
AND CHIEF TOWNS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Town.	1927.	1928.
Cairo	225	258
Alexandria	222	205
Canal ... { (Ismailiya)	179	186
{ (Port Said)	184	
Damietta	149	177
Suez... ..	230	270
Benha	203	192
Damanhûr	210	197
Mansûra	155	197
Shebîn el Kôm	180	141
Tanta	192	189
Zagazig	213	201
Aswân	234	331
Asyût	242	320
Beni Suef	271	218
Faiyûm	278	264
Sûhâg	239	299
Giza	261	269
Minya	277	298
Qena	284	351

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF MONTHLY DEATHS
OF INFANTS DURING 1928.

Month.	Number of Deaths.
January	4,551
February	4,419
March	4,763
April	6,684
May	10,210
June	11,354
July	12,028
August	12,331
September	8,839
October	7,192
November	5,789
December	6,639
TOTAL	94,799

TABLE XX.—INFANT MORTALITY PER AGE AND SEX DURING 1928.

Months.	Males.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Females.	Rate.	Total.	Rate.
— 1	7,364	11·6	5,285	8·4	12,649	20·0
1— 3	6,879	10·9	5,440	8·6	12,319	19·5
3— 6	12,710	20·1	10,353	16·5	23,063	36·6
6— 9	17,757	28·2	14,280	22·6	32,037	50·8
9—10	8,189	13·0	6,542	10·4	14,731	23·4
TOTAL	52,899	83·8	41,900	66·5	94,799	150·3

TABLE XXI.—INFANT MORTALITY UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE
IN GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

Town.	1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.
Cairo	46	32	60	66	54
Alexandria	60	24	41	46	34
Ismailiya	34	32	37	41	39
Port Said	42	28	47	44	23
Damietta	45	24	43	42	22
Suez	46	26	62	56	51
Damanhûr	54	27	40	41	35
Mansûra	37	23	45	49	43
Tanta	33	20	42	51	43
Shebîn el Kôm	28	24	23	39	27
Benha	37	25	46	49	35
Zagazig	36	21	43	53	48
Aswân	92	67	73	52	48
Asyût	67	46	61	73	73
Beni Suef	54	31	44	49	40
Faiyûm	55	33	62	55	59
Sûhâg	72	31	61	78	57
Giza	51	37	60	67	54
Minya	52	27	60	78	80
Qena	80	55	70	81	65

TABLE XXII.—RATE DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR AND UNDER FIVE YEARS TO EACH
THOUSAND TOTAL DEATHS IN GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING 1927 AND 1928.

Town.	Under 1 Year.		Under 5 Years.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Cairo	359	331	624	680
Alexandria	362	338	625	623
Canal	368	350	612	640
Damietta	306	333	505	525
Suez	380	366	642	638
Benha	273	287	628	552
Damanhûr	329	379	605	678
Mansûra	279	263	518	561
Shebîn el Kôm	269	265	491	468
Tanta	295	260	672	573
Zagazig	304	280	584	610
Aswân	356	347	541	604
Asyût	355	338	599	667
Beni Suef	383	305	628	593
Faiyûm	408	386	656	627
Giza	399	396	690	709
Minya	381	311	616	682
Qena	424	400	625	698
Sûhâg	369	343	628	678

TABLE XXIII.—CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS IN GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS, 1928.

Town.	Gastro-Enteritis.	Congenital debility.	Bronchitis.	Bronch-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Rickets.	Syphilis.	Total.
Cairo	128	49	12	21	12	3	2	258
Alexandria	83	88	22	4	1	1	0.3	205
Ismailiya	106	45	5	29	—	1	—	186
Port Said	74	50	20	7	15	1	2	
Damietta	88	61	12	1	5	—	—	177
Suez... ..	139	54	17	10	24	1	1	270
Damanhûr	100	59	28	2	2	0.4	1	192
Mansûra	140	33	3	6	8	—	0.4	197
Tanta	84	25	10	23	9	0.3	6	197
Shebîn el Kôm	67	51	15	—	2	—	—	141
Benha	84	85	5	3	6	1	2	189
Zagazig	129	35	10	5	12	—	2	201
Aswân	165	107	22	22	—	—	2	331
Asyût	124	91	32	12	26	12	2	320
Beni Suef	100	42	9	33	5	8	4	218
Faiyûm	166	46	23	5	5	4	1	264
Sûhâg	98	98	60	13	4	4	—	299
Giza	111	95	36	2	3	2	1	269
Minya	166	55	4	46	8	2	1	298
Qena	215	65	6	6	20	3	11	351

TABLE XXIV.—STILL-BIRTHS, NUMBER AND RATE PER THOUSAND BIRTHS IN GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES IN 1927 AND 1928.

Area.	1927				1928			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.
Cairo	730	506	1,236	62.7	681	429	1,110	24.2
Alexandria	248	193	441	17.7	247	169	416	17.4
Ismailiya... ..	17	23	40	23.9	18	17	35	19.9
Port Said	67	76	143	35.5	73	53	126	34.2
Damietta... ..	32	19	51	33.5	36	21	57	37.0
Suez... ..	18	9	27	16.0	27	15	42	23.3
Beheira	118	63	181	5.0	94	80	174	4.7
Daqahliya	254	175	429	8.4	244	155	399	7.8
Gharbiya	370	225	595	7.5	340	252	592	7.5
Minûfiya	230	148	378	7.4	236	168	404	7.9
Qalyûbiya	100	50	150	6.1	131	87	218	8.5
Sharqiya	137	105	242	5.8	170	109	279	6.6
Aswân	32	21	53	5.2	38	20	58	5.5
Asyût	139	77	216	4.1	154	75	229	4.3
Beni Suef	53	37	90	3.9	57	27	84	3.6
Faiyûm	119	69	188	7.1	108	78	186	7.0
Girga	103	91	194	4.4	105	82	187	4.2
Giza	91	48	139	4.7	64	39	103	3.5
Minya	80	54	134	3.5	63	48	111	3.0
Qena	55	35	90	2.5	49	24	73	2.0
TOTAL	3,044	2,065	5,159	8.1	3,017	2,013	5,030	8.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified to the Health Offices in Egypt during 1928 is 41,007 cases, of these 13,302 cases (or 324 per thousand cases) died. These numbers cannot be compared to those of last year as there are certain diseases as dengue pulmonary tuberculosis, etc., have been added to the list of infectious diseases during this year.

The number of cases and deaths of each disease has been listed in Table XXV but the figures in this table do not give a true idea of the actual numbers of the incidence of the disease. It is inconceivable that the number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is 2,566 while the deaths are 2,261 or that the actual number of cases of dysentery is only 1,677.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from such figures is that a great number of infectious diseases escapes notification and that only the dangerous cases are notified. This is rather grave as the only hope of combating infectious diseases lies in its early notification to the Health Authorities who can immediately take steps to prevent its spread and this is due to the lack of co-operation between the private practitioners and the Health Officers. The people too are to blame as they are in most cases the cause of non-notification for fear of isolation until the disease spreads to such a degree that all measures taken to stop its ravages are only fruitless.

It is worthy of mention that there are no notified cases of cholera, relapsing fever and only very few cases of small-pox during 1928. The last two diseases having been until recently widely prevalent.

It is also to be noted that cases and deaths of most infectious diseases have decreased during 1928.

Of the infectious diseases which spread in 1928, measles comes first and it caused a large number of deaths of infants under five years of age. Dengue fever also has caused 6,384 cases but the attack was mild as only 70 died. Plague has also spread to a greater extent than last year, but in such cases the way of the incidence of the disease should be taken into consideration, as these diseases tend to spread on a large scale at intervals of few years in spite of the efforts directed to combat them.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX.

Table XXVI shows the number of deaths from infectious diseases by age and sex and it is to be noted that the number of male deaths is always higher at each group than female except in the case of measles.

TABLE XXV.—CASES AND DEATHS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1928.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.
Plague	519	177	341
Typhus	599	138	230
Small-pox	20	4	200
Anthrax	11	4	354
Typhoid	2,393	627	262
Scarlet fever	77	4	52
Diphtheria	2,660	1,001	376
Measles	14,823	6,704	452
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2,566	2,261	881
Chickenpox (Varicelle)	747	20	27
Puerperal fever	417	296	710
Dysentery	1,677	875	522
Whooping cough	2,850	304	107
Mumps	737	43	58
Undulant fever	6	—	—
Leprosy	47	44	936
Rabies	37	27	730
Tetanus	375	228	592
Influenza	4,001	268	67
Dengue	6,384	70	11
Encephalitis lethargica	11	7	636
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	48	25	521
Yellow fever	2	1	500
TOTAL	41,007	13,302	324

TABLE XXVI.—DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX IN 1928 IN TOWNS WITH A HEALTH OFFICE.

DISEASES.	Under 1 Year.		1 Year.		2-4		5-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70-79		80-89		90-		Not Shown.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Plague	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	5	3	—	5	3	8	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	14	40		
Typhus	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	9	3	9	5	8	4	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	17	53		
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid	3	1	9	5	37	34	39	31	74	52	69	42	53	21	27	19	18	12	10	4	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	344	224	568	—	568	
Scarlet fever	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	4
Diphtheria	42	39	93	73	241	229	119	107	6	5	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507	459	966	—	966
Measles	305	329	537	572	661	680	75	65	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1581	1648	3229	—	3229	
P. Tuberculosis	4	—	7	7	15	13	38	28	178	169	390	266	269	147	187	94	126	42	54	23	10	8	1	2	—	—	—	1279	800	2079	—	2079	
Varicella... ..	2	5	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	—	16	
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	108	—	84	—	18	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	232	—	232
Dysentery	35	35	44	57	99	83	33	39	31	21	42	32	52	28	46	27	14	34	8	—	22	9	4	2	4	—	—	486	355	841	—	841	
Whooping cough	32	22	22	37	21	24	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	85	165	—	165
Mumps	1	4	2	3	7	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	29	—	29
Undulant fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	5	4	—	—	4	2	8	8	23	11	15	12	16	11	11	1	8	2	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	47	145	—	145
Influenza	5	8	8	10	15	14	6	6	11	5	9	4	6	3	8	5	4	2	3	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	65	146	—	146
Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	7	3	8	8	7	7	4	1	—	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	40	28	68	—	68
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	20	—	20
TOTAL... ..	437	449	727	770	1107	1095	934	294	340	293	553	478	426	312	297	170	210	79	114	43	46	27	9	7	4	2	—	14604	4011	8615	—	8615	

ERECTION OF WATER INSTALLATIONS.

The Municipalities Section has prepared a scheme for the erection of a water installation at each of :—

- Kôm el Nour village (Mit Ghamr District), and
- Sanabo village (Deirout District).

The Department has approved of the sites proposed for this purpose from a public health point of view.

PROTECTION OF WATER INTAKES.

During 1928, arrêtés were issued and published in the *Journal Officiel* preventing the pollution of drinking water at the following localities :—

El 'Edwa village, Maghagha District	} Minya Province.
Menshat Matai village, Beni-Mazar District ...	
Maghagha Bandar	
Minya Bandar	
Zifta Bandar	Gharbiya Province.
Qena Bandar	Qena Province.
Beni-Mazar Bandar	} Minya Province.
Maa'saret Samalut Bandar... ..	

CAIRO WATER INTAKE.

The Section, in its report of 1927, had shown the necessity of selecting a site for another intake upstream to the City, in lieu of the present intake situated on the Nile at Rôd el Farag, down-stream to the City. This question is still under consideration.

The Department has approached the Ministry of Public Works with a view to issuing a ministerial arrêté prohibiting the mooring of *dahabias* and floating houses on the Nile in certain places.

This arrêté has been issued on January 21, 1928, and published in the *Journal Officiel* for execution.

The following are the places where the mooring of *dahabias*, floating houses and steamers has been prohibited :—

(1) The right bank of the Nile for a distance of 500 metres to the south of the intake of Ma'adi Water Works up to 150 metres to the north of the said intake.

(2) The right and left banks of Sayalet el Rôda, the right bank of the Nile continuing for 200 metres north of Bulâq Bridge.

(3) The right bank of the Nile for a distance of 200 metres south of Embaba Bridge and extending to a point at a distance of 150 metres to the north of Cairo water intake at Rôd el Farag.

(4) The right and left banks of the Nile for a distance of 200 metres south of Abbas II Bridge up to 200 metres north of the said bridge.

(5) The right bank of the Nile for a distance of 500 metres south of the point opposite to the intake of Giza Water Works until it meets the end of Sayalet el Rôda to the north.

(6) The left bank of the Nile for a distance of 500 metres south of the intake of Giza Water Works up to 200 metres north of the English Bridge over Bahr el A'ma.

(7) The right bank of Bahr el A'ma from the point of conjunction of Sharia El Gabalaya with Sharia Bahr el A'ma to a distance of 200 metres north of Zamalek Bridge.

(8) The left bank of Bahr el A'ma for a distance of 200 metres south of Zamalek Bridge up to 200 metres north of the said bridge.

(9) The right bank of Bahr el A'ma from a point at a distance of 200 metres to the north of the English Bridge and passing round the Gezîra to the south on the left bank of the Nile up to a point at a distance of 200 metres to the north of Kasr el Nil Bridge.

(10) The left bank of the Nile for a distance of 200 metres south of Bulâq Bridge up to 200 metres north of the said bridge.

(11) The left bank of the Nile for a distance of 200 metres south of Embaba Bridge up to the point opposite to the north of Cairo water intake at Rôd el Farag, at a distance of 150 metres.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER TO VILLAGES.

In view of the fact that all villages throughout Egypt are deprived of filtered water, the Government has seen it necessary to constitute a board to study the scheme. It has been decided to delegate a foreign expert to study this scheme from a technical point of view and submit a detailed report on same. This expert has arrived at Cairo and resumed his duty. He approached the Water Board, Public Health Administration, to furnish him with all technical details concerning the towns of Egypt.

FREE WATER TAPS.

As the filtered water pipes are not extended to the quarters of Cairo where the poor classes live, the Department has seen it necessary to erect taps at its own expense at these quarters for the distribution of filtered water amongst dwellers gratis.

In 1928-1929 budget, the necessary sums have been inserted for the erection of free taps at the following localities :—

Astabl 'Antar (Old Cairo Quarter).

Ezbet el Quosayreyeen (Shubra Quarter).

Ezbet Quashquosh (Shubra Quarter).

MAIN SEWERS.

No main sewers have been constructed during 1928 but the main drainage projects of Damanhûr, Kafr el Zayât and Giza are being carried out.

SEWAGE DEPOTOIRS.

The Department has approved of a sewage depotoir at each of Kafr el Sheikh and Damietta.

It has investigated questions concerning the selection of sites for the use of sewage depotoirs at each of the following localities :—

Zifta, Ashmûn, Tala, Tûkh, Kôm Hamâda, Bilbeis, Minya el Qamh, Simbillawein, Farasqûr, Beni Mazar, Qaliôûb, Sanabou, Aswân, Osiem, Abu Kebir, Dekernis, Kafr el Dawâr, Manzala and Manfalût.

No final decision has been taken yet as regards the selection of these sites.

An arrêté has been issued by the Minister of the Interior applying the vidange regulation to Kafr el Dawâr Bandar, Beheira Province.

FENCING WASTE LANDS.

Two arrêtés have been issued in conformity with the arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior dated June 15, 1893, concerning the fencing of waste lands: one from the Moudir of Beni-Suef to be applied to Boush village, Beni-Suef District and the other from the Moudir of Menufiya to be applied to Menshat Sabry village, Quesna District.

CLEANLINESS OF STREETS.

In virtue of article 8 of the arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior dated June 7, 1913, this arrêté has been applied to some villages of Embaba District by an arrêté of the Moudir of Giza and to Abu Kir village by an arrêté of the Governor of Alexandria.

FOOD STUFFS.

Cairo Health Inspectorate in particular, and all units of the Department in general, have shown considerable energy in continually taking samples from different kinds of food stuffs exposed for sale and sending them to the Public Health Laboratories, Cairo, for analysis, in order to ascertain whether they are fit for human consumption or not.

Large quantities of food stuffs have been analytically found unfit for human consumption and have been condemned in the usual way.

CONTROL OF ABLUTIONARY SYSTEMS OF MOSQUES.

The Department having noticed that the ablutionary systems of all mosques existing throughout Egypt, which have already been inspected, were left without any sanitary control, found it necessary to print a special form and distribute it to each Medical Officer with a view to filling in all its columns when inspecting monthly the mosques existing in the towns lying within his circumscription, in order to ascertain whether the water system, are in a sanitary condition or not.

Departmental Order No. 77 dated June 15, 1928, has been issued to this effect for compliance therewith.

PUNISHMENTS OF 'OMDAS.

As it has often been noticed that the 'Omdas and Sheikhs neglect in the control of the water systems of mosques which have already been closed by order of the Department the Moudiriyas concerned have been requested to aggravate penalty for this neglect.

Fines have been inflicted on 25 'Omdas and Sheikhs during 1928.

MOSQUES.

(a) *Private Mosques.*

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

PRIVATE MOSQUES DEALT WITH IN 1928.

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablutionary system of old private mosques requiring repairs :—			
Number opened for use after repair	—	116	116
Number closed for want of repair	1	262	263
Number under repair	4	80	84
Plans of new private mosques approved during 1928	—	22	22

(b) *Mosques belonging to Wakfs Ministry.*

A sum of L.E. 5,000 has been provided in 1928-1929 budget for the sanitation work of mosques belonging to the Wakfs Ministry. This sum represents the Government share of the cost of such work, some of which have already been carried out and some are still under execution.

The following is a statement showing the work done in connection with these mosque up to end of 1928 :—

MINISTRY OF WAKFS' MOSQUES DEALT WITH DURING 1928.

	Number.
Plans and estimation of sanitary installation approved	77
Sanitary work under completion in ablutionary systems	22
Ablutionary systems of mosques closed	41
Sanitary work completed in ablutionary systems ...	7

BIRKAS.

The Government, having observed that the *birkas* existing all over Egypt are a source of potential danger to public health, and that the amelioration of public health conditions necessitates their filling up, constituted a Ministerial Committee with the object of undertaking the necessary investigations for getting rid of these *birkas*.

The investigations carried out by this Committee have revealed the fact that there are 625 *birkas* which should be dealt with before the others, of which 56 *birkas* can be drained. There remain 569 *birkas* and the estimated cost for their filling up amounts to L.E. 365,000 and the transport of earth will also cost L.E. 32,000.

The Committee thought it necessary to request the Ministry of Finance to open a credit of L.E. 200,000 for this purpose. The Council of Ministers in its sitting of December 30, 1928, approved of opening this credit and it was distributed to the provinces concerned, according to the number of *birkas* requiring action in each province.

The provincial sub-committees have instantly started work.

It is expected that these *birkas* will be filled up within a short time and the danger caused by them to public health eliminated.

The number of private *birkas* inspected during 1928 and found to constitute a danger to public health was 170, covering an area of 541 feddans. The Law No. 5 of 1914 relating to the filling up or draining of such *birkas* was consequently applied to them.

39 private *birkas* were also filled up during 1928.

The following table shows the number and area of Government *birkas* filled up during 1928 at the request of the Public Health Administration, owing to the danger they cause to public health.

Province.	Number of Birkas filled in.	Total Area.		
		Feddan.	Kirat.	Sahm.
Gharbiya... ..	21	3	23	21
Menoufiya	1	—	10	12
Beheira	1	—	1	5
Dakahliya	6	4	5	12
Sharkiya... ..	6	3	6	14
Beni Suef	2	—	10	6
Minia	3	—	23	8
Asyût	4	—	17	4
Girga	5	2	12	18
Qena	2	—	11	22
TOTAL	51	17	3	2

TABLE No. 1.—WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH CEMETERIES DURING 1928.

PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES.	NEW CEMETERIES.				OLD CEMETERIES.					
	Establishment.	Enlargement.	Roads for Cemeteries.	Cases under consideration.	Surrounded by pillars.	Authorised.	Portion condemned.	Condemned.	Already disaffected.	Under disaffection.
Gharbiya Province	4	4	1	75	9	—	—	1	—	47
Beheira "	—	—	—	70	3	3	—	—	1	7
Menufiya "	1	2	—	55	33	3	—	—	—	21
Sharqiya "	3	—	—	90	3	—	—	—	1	30
Daqahliya "	—	—	—	50	1	1	—	—	—	27
Qalyubiya "	—	1	—	25	1	—	—	—	1	25
Giza "	1	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	6
Beni Suef "	—	1	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	5
Faiyûm "	1	—	—	30	1	—	—	3	3	4
Minya "	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	1	21
Asyût "	3	—	1	45	6	2	—	—	—	19
Girga "	3	—	—	65	5	2	—	—	—	3
Qena "	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	1	2
Aswân "	—	1	—	20	1	1	—	—	—	4
Cairo Governorate	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	2
Suez "	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alexandria "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	16	9	2	640	65	12	—	6	8	226

TABLE No. 2.—LEGAL ACTIONS BROUGHT BY THE CONTENTIEUX AGAINST ENCROACHERS ON CEMETERY LANDS DURING 1928.

PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES.	Judgments in Government's favour.	Judgments against Government.	Encroachments adjusted or not proved.	Cases under consideration.	Cases administratively settled.
Gharbiya Province	2	—	—	117	10
Beheira "	1	—	—	98	17
Menufiya "	8	—	1	66	8
Sharqiya "	3	—	2	102	15
Daqahliya "	1	—	1	48	1
Qalyubiya "	1	—	—	23	6
Giza "	—	—	—	38	—
Beni Suef "	1	—	—	19	—
Faiyûm "	—	—	—	49	3
Minya "	—	—	1	19	—
Asyût "	—	—	—	23	—
Girga "	1	—	—	47	1
Qena "	1	—	—	11	1
Aswân "	—	—	1	11	1
Cairo Governorate	—	—	—	8	—
Port Said "	—	—	—	—	—
Suez "	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta "	—	—	—	4	—
TOTAL	19	—	6	683	63

TABLE NO. 3—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SPECIAL AUTHORISATIONS GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING 1928 FOR BURIAL IN PRIVATE TOMBS NOT SITUATED WITHIN CEMETERIES.

PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES.	Number of Authorised Tombs.	Cases under consideration.
Gharbiya Province	1	4
Beheira "	—	—
Sharqiya "	—	4
Daqahliya "	3	1
Menufiya "	—	—
Qalyubiya "	—	—
Giza "	—	—
Beni Suef "	1	—
Faiyûm "	—	2
Minya "	1	—
Asyût "	—	—
Girga "	—	—
Qena "	—	—
Aswân "	—	—
Cairo Governorate	1	—
TOTAL	7	11

ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES.

First Class Establishments.

The applications for permits for these establishments which have been dealt with by the Department in the year 1928 reached 1,061 in number, compared with 984 applications in 1927, 877 in 1926 and 749 in 1925.

A list showing the various kinds of establishments of this class for which applications for permits were received and dealt with in the course of 1928 is herewith attached.

Herewith also a statistical statement of all kinds of "Etablissements Insalubres" of the three classes licensed and actually existing in all parts of the country up to the end of 1928. This statement shows that the number of the first class establishments is 6232; the second class establishments 55,870 and the third class 71,293.

Hereunder is a comparison between the number of the establishments at the end of the following years :—

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
1924	4,839	48,944	8,464	62,247
1925	4,834	50,751	8,511	64,096
1926	4,824	54,780	8,731	68,335
1927	5,215	55,619	8,850	69,684
1928	6,232	55,870	9,191	71,293

Annual Inspection.

As the inspection of the établissements insalubres from time to time is one of the efficient means for the maintenance and improvement of the sanitary condition of these establishments, the Department took a great interest in making provisions for the enforcement of the law issued on May 21st 1922, regarding the annual inspection of all the établissements insalubres in all parts of the country.

To the Sanitary Mo'awins entrusted to assist the M.O's. in the inspection of these establishments and to observe the maintenance of the sanitary condition thereat, three more posts of Sanitary Mo'awins have been added in this year's budget and the Department is endeavouring to increase their number from year to year.

Effective measures were adopted to ensure that the inspection of all the establishments be carried out once a year at least, in order to observe the maintenance of the sanitary conditions imposed thereon. Besides, the Department delegated from time to time one of the inspectors of Section I of the Central Administration to repeat the inspection of the important establishments in order to ascertain that they are in a satisfactory state and to recommend such measures as may lead to improve their sanitary condition and to obviate all causes of harm.

Consequently the establishments have improved from a sanitary point of view to such an extent as to insure the safety of workmen and to avoid injury to their neighbours and clients besides warranting the proper quality of the alimentary articles sold or made in establishments which deal in such articles.

The Ministerial "Arrêtés".

As some of the old licensed establishments exploited in virtue of declaration receipts and those exploited in virtue of old permits were in a bad condition as compared with that of the recently licensed establishments of the same kind, the Department endeavoured by all possible means to improve their sanitary condition. The owners of these establishments were at first amicably requested to carry out the measures required, and those who did not comply the Department obtained ministerial arrêtés against them, imposing the execution of the said measures.

The total number of the ministerial arrêtés issued for this purpose in the course of 1928 was 256, against 331 in 1927. These arrêtés were issued in virtue of the law entitling the Government to impose such additional conditions as may be required for the security of public health. A list giving details of these arrêtés is annexed herewith.

In applying for the issue of these arrêtés the Department takes into consideration various points such as the condition of the establishment, the sort of the trade and the amount of danger it causes to public health as well as the conditions and circumstances of the owners.

The Department always observes that only the practicable and non-abusive conditions are imposed.

Modification in the Schedule of Etablissements Insalubres.

The Department noticing that certain fresh establishments—such as cement factories—were not included in the schedule of the établissements insalubres, while they ought to be under sanitary control, had these establishments added to that schedule by ministerial arrêtés.

The Department considering also the success and the development of certain trades which were already included in the schedule under Class II had them transferred by ministerial arrêtés to Class I, in order that they may be dealt with by the Central Administration of the Department instead of by the Governorates and Mudiriya Public Health Inspectorates. Ministerial arrêtés were also issued modifying the titles of certain trades in such terms to make them more general so as to include the different branches springing out of the principal trade.

As the law on the établissements insalubres did not apply to the establishments under Category B of the three classes in the schedule, except when existing in cities and chief towns of Moudiriya and Markazs and in certain villages assigned by ministerial arrêtés, it was deemed necessary to issue ministerial arrêtés adding to the list of the above localities other villages which attained a certain degree of progress and prosperity, and where establishments of the said category existed, so that the law in question may be applied thereto.

A list showing the ministerial arrêtés issued for this purpose in the course of this year is herewith attached.

Slaughtering Sites and Slaughterhouses.

The Department selected in the course of this year 14 sites in different villages for the slaughtering of animals whose meat is used for human consumption as shown on the herewith annexed list.

The Department also approved the selection of three sites on which certain local commissions will erect and exploit slaughtering houses as shown in the preceding list.

Schools for Sanitary Mo'awins.

As the duties entrusted to the Medical Officers in all parts of the country are numerous and some of them are so urgent that the Medical Officers cannot spare sufficient time to the work of the établissements insalubres, the Department created, since 1919, posts for Sanitary Mo'awins who should assist these Medical Officers in the inspection of the said établissements.

The creation of these posts proved to be a great success and therefore the Department gradually increased their number which is actually 42.

The method formerly adopted for preparing these employees for the work entrusted to them was to train them theoretically and practically at Cairo Public Health Inspectorate for one year before being nominated.

Considering the necessity of generalising the appointment of these Mo'awins in all parts of the country and increasing their attainments in sanitation questions so as to fit them also for performing other duties relating to public health, the Department proposed last year to establish a school to train them for this purpose.

Industrial Zones.

Industrial zones have been selected at many localities, in proper places, and at suitable distances from habitations and from water courses, in order to utilise them as centres for industrial factories and obnoxious trades.

The Department has consequently begun to form a committee composed of delegates from the various Administrations concerned to lay the legislation required in this connection.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MINISTERIAL ARRÊTÉS ISSUED REGARDING MODIFICATIONS IN THE SCHEDULE OF THE ÉTABLISSEMENTS ENSALUBRES IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR 1928.

Addition of certain establishments to the Schedule.

(1) A ministerial arrêté issued on January 25, 1928, adding asylums and *tekiyas* not subject to sanitary inspection of Government Administrations to Class I, Category A, of the schedule.

(2) A ministerial arrêté issued on March 4, 1928, adding cement factories to Class I, Category A, of the schedule.

Modifications in titles of certain establishments.

(1) A ministerial arrêté issued on March 2, 1928, modifying the title of the "Plaster Mills," included in Class II, Category A, of the schedule by the following title: "Plaster and Homra Mills."

(2) A ministerial arrêté issued on March 17, 1928, modifying the title of "Blue and Chalk Factories" included in Class II, Category A, of the schedule by the following title: "Blue and Chalk Factories worked without mechanic motors" and adding the "blue and chalk factories," in which mechanical or electrical motors are employed, to Class I, Category A, of the schedule.

(3) A ministerial arrêté modifying the title of "Depots and Factories of Green and fresh Hides," included in Class II, Category A, of the schedule by the following title: "Depots and Factories of Green, Fresh and Dry Hides".

(4) A ministerial arrêté issued on June 16, 1928, applying the provisions of Law No. 13 of 1904 and of the Regulations annexed thereto on the unhealthy, inconvenient and dangerous establishments to Ezbet Isaac village, Dairût Markaz, Asyût Moudiriya, as regards the establishments under Category B, of the said schedule.

List of the applications dealt with in 1928 for licenses for establishments falling under Class I according to Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904 modified by Law No. 23 of May 25, 1922 (public and cattle markets included) :

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under consideration.	Total.
Milk, cheese and butter factories	68	15	3	23	109
Sweetmeat factories	71	7	4	22	104
Public and cattle markets	14	13	2	16	45
Public markets without cattle	6	3	2	5	17
Artificial butter factories	14	—	2	2	18
Soap, candle and suet melting factories	5	—	1	1	7
Oil mills	5	—	4	17	26
Fish wholesale establishments	10	2	1	4	17
Public baths	3	—	—	1	4
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	33	1	1	5	40
Ice cream factories	21	5	1	1	28
Beer bottling establishments	1	—	—	1	2
Aerated water factories	20	7	1	6	34
Tanneries	7	5	—	3	15
Distilleries	2	1	—	2	5
Establishments for making wine and other spiritual liquors without distillation	—	1	—	—	1
Cotton ginning factories	4	—	—	3	7
Tobacco and cigarette factories	1	—	—	3	4
Sugar cane crushing factories with mechanical motors	2	3	—	2	7
Fissikh factories	1	1	—	2	4
Fessikh factories and fish preparing establishments	1	1	—	—	2
Meat preparing and preserving establishments	2	—	—	2	4
Meat and Pastry preparing establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Depots of bones and rags	—	2	—	—	2
Hospitals	1	—	—	—	1
Alcohol and yeast factory	1	—	—	—	1
Carbon coal depot	1	—	—	—	1
Sewage Depot	1	—	—	1	2
Spinning and weaving establishments	5	—	—	1	6
Corn grinding and rice-husking establishments	62	4	1	13	80
Rice-husking establishments	16	2	—	14	32
Rice-husking and cereal sifting establishments	2	—	—	1	3
Corn-grinding, rice-husking and oil-pressing establishments	2	1	—	—	3
Cereal sifting and cleaning establishments	9	2	1	1	13
Cereal sifting and grinding establishments	4	1	—	1	6
Schools and Kuttabs	36	27	80	38	181
Public bakeries and ovens	153	15	12	44	224
Oxygen factory	1	—	—	1	2
Ice factories	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	586	119	116	240	1051

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

Sites for slaughterhouses at the following villages were approved during 1928:—

Talkha	...	...	...	...	...	Gharbiya Province.
Fariskûr	...	...	...	...	...	Daqahliya Province.
Aga	...	...	...	...	...	" "

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

Gharbiya Province:—

Sidi Ghazi.

Menoufiya Province:—

Shoumi.

Salamoun Kebli.

Eshlim and Kafr Eshlim.

Daqahliya Province:—

Showara el Maimouna.

Dandit.

Sharqîya Province:—

Kafr Saqr.

Qalyûbiya Province:—

El Deir.

Qena Province:—

Bakhanis.

El Ballas.

Asyût Province:—

El Badari.

Gîza Province:—

Atfih.

El Aiat.

Kafr 'Ammar.

TABLE V.—“The Establishments Insalubres” OF CLASSES I, II, AND III.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.				
	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Canal.	Suez.	Damietta.
CLASS I.—Category A “Saha.”					
Aerated Water Factories	25	10	9	4	3
Meat preparing and preserving establishments	14	20	—	—	—
Natural butter factories	24	11	1	—	2
Butter substitute factories	19	12	4	3	—
Cheese factories	5	—	—	—	15
Sugar refinery	—	—	—	—	—
Food markets	4	5	3	1	—
Wholesale fish markets (Halakas)	1	1	4	1	1
Fessikh factories	—	5	—	—	10
Fish preparing and preserving establishments	—	1	—	—	—
Public ovens and bakeries	639	463	166	52	78
Sweetmeat factories	149	73	18	2	10
Establishments for conservation of vegetables, fruits etc.	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies (sale or manipulation of milk)	231	135	6	—	1
Establishments for making pastry and alimentary paste	115	197	4	8	1
Sugar cane crushing factories with mech. motors	—	—	—	—	—
Broweries	—	1	—	—	—
Establishments for bottling beer etc. and other spiritual liquors	24	15	1	—	—
Alcohol factories	2	1	—	—	—
Distilleries	32	16	4	—	—
Ice factories	7	7	6	2	2
Cold storage establishments	—	5	2	—	—
Asphalt and bitumen factories	2	5	—	—	—
Public and swimming baths	55	13	4	2	2
Cotton ginning factories	—	—	—	—	—
Rice husking establishments	—	4	2	—	35
Hospitals	6	6	—	1	—
Caoutchouk factories	2	—	—	—	—
Paper factories	—	1	—	—	—
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	22	19	1	—	—
Tanneries	28	22	—	—	1
Mineral acids and chemical products factories	10	2	—	—	—
Depots for chemical products other than mineral acids and chemical manures	2	1	—	—	—
Sewage and filth depots	5	—	—	—	1
Manufactories of manure from sewage etc.	—	1	—	—	—
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills	3	2	—	—	—
Tobacos and cigarette factories	8	13	4	—	—
Establishments for making wine and other spiritual liquors without distillation	3	5	3	—	—
Cotton pressing and cleaning establishments	—	13	—	—	—
Cereal sifting and cleaning establishments	7	—	—	—	—
Depots of bones and rags	29	8	1	—	—
Spinning and weaving establishments with mechanical motors	8	4	—	—	2
Schools and kuttabs not subject to sanitary inspection of the Ministry of Education	55	59	29	12	21
Motories and depots of ice-cream	43	—	—	—	—
Oilmills	39	8	1	—	20
Rennet preparing factories	—	—	—	—	5
Asylums and Tekiehs not subject to sanitary inspection of Government Administrations	1	4	—	—	—
Cement factories	1	1	—	—	—
Blue and chalk factory with mechanical motor	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL CLASS I	1,620	1,170	273	88	210
CLASS II.—Category A “Saha.”					
Groceries (bakkáls)	6,230	2,695	592	253	255
Retail vegetable oilshops	181	5	1	66	95
Wholesale grocery depots	151	150	110	27	3
Flour depots	651	291	114	33	11
Vinegar factories	15	1	—	—	—
Public kitchens and kitchens of public establishments	519	293	78	28	7
Sugar cane factories without mechanical motors	16	12	1	—	—
Depots of fessikh	11	22	1	1	2
Pickle factories and pickle salesshops	109	12	2	2	6
Corn-mills for trade or for public use	49	21	6	1	—
Manufactories of Bûza and other fermented drinks	32	5	—	—	3
Pigsties	10	1	4	—	—

LICENSED AND EXISTING IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1928.

MOUDIRIAS.														TOTAL.
Gharbiya.	Beheira.	Minufiya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Qalyubiya.	Giza.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Assût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.	
18	6	6	12	12	5	—	5	3	10	10	4	2	1	145
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	44
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	41
2	—	—	12	—	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	42
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
7	6	—	—	1	1	4	1	3	4	2	7	—	3	47
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
143	68	35	90	52	32	27	10	22	81	34	5	17	7	2,021
55	16	27	42	22	15	8	11	6	3	4	4	4	—	469
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
3	2	—	5	1	1	8	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	399
7	4	1	3	2	1	8	2	3	6	1	—	—	—	353
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	43	—	25	1	71
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	65
4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
12	3	1	3	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	—	107
34	17	8	9	11	5	1	7	8	10	3	1	—	—	114
139	89	—	163	66	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	513
2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	49
17	4	—	1	1	—	—	24	3	1	23	—	1	2	128
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	17
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
133	8	67	223	39	6	53	4	11	3	58	62	2	7	852
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
30	6	—	25	16	5	8	3	1	2	5	47	59	20	295
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
629	235	148	627	236	86	128	87	64	131	195	144	114	47	6,232
3,672	2 166	2,781	2,301	1,879	1,246	1,626	1,113	908	1,682	1,835	766	723	408	33,131
162	62	38	159	24	35	27	97	13	40	47	38	16	16	1,122
21	15	—	11	5	8	—	2	3	3	9	—	1	17	536
35	7	—	13	7	3	33	1	1	4	48	1	—	10	1,263
2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
114	51	57	67	45	27	41	21	26	59	64	53	38	28	1,616
—	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	26	1	349	—	413
20	7	—	16	13	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	102
10	3	1	6	1	—	6	1	3	9	8	—	1	1	181
114	199	133	109	67	76	56	77	91	105	86	144	156	43	1,533
12	4	6	—	7	—	—	9	2	—	9	8	3	—	100
—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	22

TABLE V (contd.).—"Unhealthy Establishments" OF CLASSES I, II, AND III,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.				
	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Canal.	Suez.	Damietta.
CLASS II.—Category A "Saha" (contd.).					
Tripe factories	16	1	—	—	3
Dye works	167	44	9	3	21
Factories of bricks, lime, etc., permanent or for trade	51	4	1	6	15
" " " " temporary or for private use	15	1	—	—	—
Glue factories	1	—	—	—	—
Catgut works	1	4	—	—	—
Depôts and factories of fresh, green and dry skins	20	5	4	2	1
Public and cattle markets	1	2	2	—	—
Calcination of bone factories	2	—	—	—	—
Public laundries	9	7	12	2	—
Plaster and homra mills	22	1	2	1	3
Mills for beating etc. of wool cotton etc.	4	2	—	—	—
Rag teasing establishments	1	—	—	—	—
Rope and twine factories	3	4	—	—	—
Industrial establishments employing animals	5	—	—	—	—
Mills for pounding grains and husks for food or public use	16	9	—	—	18
Depôts and salesshops of butter substitute	6	3	56	—	—
Mills for grinding coffee and grains employing animals or mechanical motors	75	58	8	5	16
Vegetable and fruit markets	21	4	—	—	—
Pastry, bread and sweetmeat salesshops	1,483	508	14	21	42
Cement flag factories and depôts of plaster and cement	353	210	26	5	13
Depôts and salesshops of natural butter	21	9	22	61	6
Canvas tarring establishments	1	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving establishments without mechanical motors	158	5	—	—	142
Boot making establishments employing more than 10 workers	6	16	—	—	6
Blue and chalk factories without mechanical motors	—	2	—	—	—
Amber making establishments without mechanical motors	—	2	—	—	—
Industrial establishments not included in the schedule of établissements insalubres employing more than ten men permanently	—	13	—	—	—
Canvas cleaning establishments	1	21	—	2	—
TOTAL	10,433	4,443	1,065	519	668
CLASS II.—Category B "Saha."					
Public stables used for a commercial or industrial purpose	650	780	44	20	20
Stables, cattle sheds etc. in chief towns and villages	79	132	9	14	—
Factories and salesshops of beverages other than aerated water and fermented drinks	147	44	3	—	3
Retail <i>festekh</i> salesshops	56	17	14	—	13
Establishments for roasting meat, fish, etc.	1,484	609	65	45	39
Incubators	3	2	—	—	1
TOTAL CLASS II	2,419	1,584	135	79	76
CLASS III.—Category A "Saha."					
Retting of hemp, flax, etc., for trade	—	—	—	—	—
Establishment for ironing clothes	1,349	416	101	31	17
Lime and plaster kilns, temporary for private use at a distance of less than 200 meters from habitations	—	—	—	—	—
Brick factories temporary etc.	—	—	—	—	—
Potteries temporary etc.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Konâfa</i> making establishments	18	6	—	—	1
TOTAL	1,367	422	101	31	18
CLASS III.—Category B "Saha."					
Butchers' shops	985	330	68	24	17
Fresh fish salesshops	28	51	13	—	19
Stores and salesshops of domestic birds and game	115	61	3	5	—
Vegetable and fruit salesshops	801	480	100	51	44
TOTAL CLASS III	1,929	931	184	60	80
GRAND TOTAL	17,768	8,550	1,758	777	1,052

LICENSED AND EXISTING IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1928.

MOUDRIAS														TOTAL
Gharbiya.	Behira.	Mindfiya.	Daqahiya.	Sharqiya.	Qalyubiya.	Giza.	Fayûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Assût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.	
13	1	8	5	4	1	—	7	2	10	—	—	2	—	73
247	73	369	139	233	231	249	217	173	159	218	263	114	11	3,040
116	64	116	55	57	35	38	13	36	68	53	34	54	10	826
32	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	7	10	7	—	—	86
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
31	6	13	—	9	8	2	2	6	12	3	1	3	1	129
39	32	24	30	26	16	20	14	16	39	22	10	3	—	296
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
8	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	50
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12	1	1	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	1	24	—	89
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	70
76	2	13	50	84	29	54	1	2	7	67	17	—	—	564
—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
46	19	8	30	25	15	13	5	5	22	8	3	—	3	2,270
43	4	4	26	11	13	2	10	3	19	12	2	8	6	770
—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	—	131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	29	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	133	—	4	492
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
4,931	2,746	3,575	3,055	2,506	1,753	2,179	1,590	1,307	2,251	2,553	1,486	1,498	558	49,116
106	27	10	128	49	9	—	6	17	16	6	6	7	1	1,902
19	13	6	10	20	18	20	—	—	9	10	11	—	—	375
29	10	5	11	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	258
62	28	45	9	20	8	8	5	4	8	20	34	4	—	355
249	107	111	111	69	90	169	79	56	96	144	83	37	10	3,653
18	2	27	4	5	9	7	16	1	21	32	32	30	6	216
483	187	204	273	163	136	204	106	78	154	212	166	78	17	6,754
6	—	5	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	33
153	32	51	106	62	45	43	34	38	83	89	47	56	15	2,767
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	31
2	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	42
161	33	56	130	67	55	52	36	38	90	96	60	56	15	2,884
396	101	146	169	105	128	184	130	90	213	288	129	151	60	3,723
14	15	2	12	2	1	1	5	—	7	—	1	2	4	177
4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	198
144	132	27	87	45	26	31	32	25	67	53	17	56	11	2,207
558	249	175	270	152	155	216	167	115	288	343	150	210	75	6,307
6,762	3,450	4,158	4,355	3,124	2,185	2,779	1,986	1,669	2,973	3,348	1,976	1,889	729	71,293

Epidemics Section.

SMALL POX.

Twenty cases only of small pox were recorded during the year; of this number 8 were imported and promptly isolated at Suez; the remaining 12 cases originated in the country. In the previous year (1927) 240 cases occurred. The incidence for 1928 constitutes the lowest recorded in Egypt.

The lowest incidence is unquestionably due to the campaign of vaccination begun towards the end of 1925 and completed in 1927; practically the whole population of the country (with the exception of the inhabitants of Cairo and Alexandria where 619,637 persons only were vaccinated) approximately 14,600,000 persons were vaccinated.

The strict measures referred to in last year's report, regarding the compulsion brought to bear on the Arabs in submitting to the laws concerning registration of births and deaths and the vaccination of children, had also a marked influence on the reduced incidence of this disease.

The number of persons vaccinated is seen to be greater than the total population of the country; this anomaly is due to the fact that the inhabitants of some villages were vaccinated twice during the campaign.

PLAGUE.

The total number of cases of plague reported this year was 517 with 179 deaths. Although the incidence is higher than that of last year, yet the statistics available prove that increased incidence recurs regularly after the lapse of a certain period of years.

If the year 1928 is compared with any of the years in which increased incidence was recorded, it would appear that the number of cases occurring during the present year is much less than that in any of these years, as may be seen from the following list:—

YEAR.	Total Number of cases.	Bubonic.	Pneumonic.	Septicæmic.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of deaths
1907	1,653	—	252	—	914	72·9
1911	1,656	—	168	—	1,041	62·9
1916	1,702	1,494	96	112	828	48·7
1919	877	737	76	64	473	53·9
1923	1,519	1,216	120	183	725	47·7
1928	517	485	1	31	179	34·6

Statistics also show that the percentage of deaths in any of the previous years has never been less than 47·7 per cent; in the present year the percentage has fallen to 34·6 per cent. The reduced mortality is probably due to two factors:—

(1) Immediate inoculation is carried out as prophylaxis, in the villages in which cases have occurred; the same procedure takes place in neighbouring villages; speedy immunization is thus produced.

(2) The prompt discovery of an outbreak and the immediate precautions taken to control it.

TYPHUS.

The decrease in the incidence of typhus has continued this year. 599 cases only were recorded as against 794 last year. This is the smallest number of cases recorded in any one year since 1903. Although the decrease in the incidence of this disease has continued during the last few years, yet, as already stated in the report for 1925, we are unable to foretell that a severe epidemic of typhus may not occur at any time, owing to the reasons mentioned in this report.

Although the Government has inaugurated many projects for the amelioration of insanitary condition existing amongst the inhabitants of towns and villages, in order to prevent the spread of this disease, the department still deems it necessary to draw attention to the importance of giving the matter due attention.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The incidence of typhoid fever has gradually increased during the last five years although the number of cases recorded this year is less than that recorded during the previous year. As already stated in last year's report, this decrease is, to some extent, due to: (a) the measures taken by the Department against convalescents from this disease, in order to prevent the danger caused by germ carriers, and to (b) prophylactic inoculation, as stated in last year's report.

This disease cannot possibly be eliminated unless the following measures are enforced:—

The universal use of a pure and filtered water supply; the application of effective:— measures against flies by the proper and hygienic disposal of refuse; the prohibition of the use of refuse by private individual enterprise; the provision of a proper drainage system for each town and the connecting up of all houses thereto.

DIPHTHERIA.

A slight decrease has taken place in the incidence of diphtheria; 2,260 cases only were reported as against 2,453 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths in 1928 was 42.6 per cent as against 43 per cent in 1927.

MEASLES.

A large increase in the incidence of measles has taken place. 14,823 cases with 6,794 deaths were reported this year as against 3,995 cases and 1,696 deaths last year.

The control of this disease by the efforts of the Public Health Authority is a matter of extreme difficulty, as it is most infectious in the early days before a diagnosis can be made.

In these circumstances, isolation by the State authority is useless as a means of checking the spread of the disease, but isolation should, if possible, be effected in the patient's house. The mothers and guardians looking after the patients should be instructed as to the sanitary measures which should be taken for preventing the spread of the disease. The most important measures relied upon by this Department in these circumstances consist of the distribution of pamphlets, the display of posters and the issue of medicine gratis.

DENGUE.

On account of the appearance of dengue fever in Greece and the existence of easy means of communications between that country and Egypt, and in view of the fact that the species of mosquitoes which conveys the infection of this disease exists in some parts of Egypt, the Department has taken all possible measures to prevent the spread of this disease. A Ministerial arrêté was issued rendering the notification of cases of dengue obligatory. A systematic campaign against mosquitoes in Cairo was organised and a special credit opened for this purpose. The Municipalities Section of the Ministry of Interior was asked to organize similar campaigns in all important towns. Finally, the Department requested the Quarantine Board to take appropriate measures to prevent the introduction of this disease to Egypt by ships arriving at Egyptian ports.

In spite of all these measures, the disease appeared in many places; it was generally of a mild character without complications, and with a low mortality.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The slum quarters in Cairo are numerous, they are inhabited by a large number of the poorest of the population and are mostly devoid of sanitary conveniences, a very necessary provision in habitations crowded with people. Moreover, the streets in these quarters are narrow, and, in most cases obstructed; they are not paved, and thus become saturated with organic matter; the houses are not connected up with the main drainage, and dust laden with pathogenic micro-organisms is carried far and wide. In many cases, the interior of these habitations are filled with rubbish and animal refuse. Refuse bins are not much used in these quarters, as the inhabitants are not accustomed to carrying the house refuse further than a few metres. For these reasons, house and animal refuse are stored inside habitations and also on the roofs.

This method of storage of refuse also instead of a proper disposal system, obviously leads to the breeding of flies in very great number. The gravity of the danger caused by the conveyance, by flies, of germs existing in the refuse is obvious; it results in the spread of infectious disease and the public health is markedly affected thereby. Moreover, rats make their homes in the refuse and thrive, thus conveying the infection of plague.

For the above reasons, the Department carried out a general cleansing campaign in these districts; white-washing of walls and disinfection of personal clothing and bedding were done.

This campaign took place in all the poorer quarters and *eshas* of towns and villages, priority being given to localities in which infectious disease spread. The total number of houses disinfected in all parts of the country, from the beginning of August up to the beginning of November, amounted to 53,300.

In view of the fact that cold weather is inconvenient for this campaign, it was held in abeyance during the winter, to be resumed again in the spring, when flies usually breed and spread widely.

MALARIA.

As regards malaria, in addition to the filling in and drainage schemes carried out by the Malaria Committee, at the suggestion of the Department of Public Health, a malaria station was opened at Edku as already stated in last year's report. A portable building was erected, for this station, which was supplied with all the necessary fittings. Edku Lake being the principal cause of mosquito breeding owing to the growth of vegetation the Department, deemed it necessary, as an anti-mosquito measure, to free the lake from this growth in a zone near the village at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres in three directions. The area in which this was carried out amounted to about 200 feddans. A gang was employed for the purpose of preventing the growth of these reeds and for spraying with Paris Green, in order to kill mosquito larvae.

In view of the spread of malaria in Edfina, caused by the growth of reeds in Fazzara drain, the length of which is 13 kilometres, this drain was cleared of all such growth. As a result, mosquito breeding in these localities has markedly decreased resulting in a decrease in the incidence of malaria.

At the commencement of the year a bureau for Epidemiological Intelligence in the near east was created in Alexandria. In accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Convention of 1926, the object of this bureau is to organise cooperation between Egypt, and neighbouring countries and also countries having close commercial relations with Egypt for the urgent notification of infectious diseases so that necessary measures may be taken for the prevention of the spread of epidemics and their transmission to other countries.

PILGRIMS.

12,533 pilgrims returned to Egypt, this year, from the Hegaz. They were all traced and observed.

In accordance with the instructions issued to Medical Officers, all pilgrims were vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated twice against cholera, before their departure to the Hegaz. A special office was opened at Suez and entrusted with the duty of examining pilgrims' passports before their departure and the carrying out of vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera of those who had not been previously protected.

Every effort is made by the Department to provide pilgrims with facilities for their convenience and comfort. Thus a plentiful supply of drugs was provided and dispensaries were sent to Jedda, Mecca, and Yombo for their treatment.

The passenger control work has given very satisfactory results. 54,915 passengers arrived at the Ports. Of these 54,888 *i.e.* 99.95 per cent were actually observed. 27,468 passengers arrived *via* Kantara and of these 27,413 *i.e.* 99.8 per cent were observed.

In accordance with the Public Health Programme laid down, as regards the provision of infectious hospitals in all Mudiria towns, the Department obtained sites required for the building of these hospitals in Zagazig, Damanhûr, Shibin el Kôm, and Luxor; the last named is an important town visited annually by a large number of tourists. The building of the extension to Tanta Fever Hospital has also been commenced.

Ambulances for the urgent transport of patients to such hospitals have also been provided for all Mudiria towns.

In order to relieve district Medical Officers in the provinces of a part of the heavy burden of work thrown on them, and for the purpose of increasing facilities for the inhabitants so that they are spared the trouble of travelling long distances, Wasta, Kalyûb, Simbella-wein, Tahta, Girga and Nag' Hamadi districts have been sub-divided, from the point of view of public health administrative work, and health offices have been established in the new sections. The number of Public Health Offices is now 177, as against 133 in 1922.

THE PREVENTION OF ANTHRAX.

Law No. 21 of 1920 contains no provision for the importation of hair and bristles from abroad, as this law was promulgated for the purpose of preventing the spread of anthrax through the hair of animals suffering from this disease, the Department took steps for the promulgation of Law No. 18 of 1928, which modifies Law No. 21 of 1920 so as to include hair and bristles.

TYPHUS FEVER.

599 cases have been recorded during the year as against 794 in 1927, 966 in 1926, 1314 in 1925 and 1683 in 1924.

RELAPSING FEVER.

No cases have been recorded this year. Only two cases were recorded during 1927. The following list shows the number of cases and deaths from relapsing fever during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Number of cases.	Number of Deaths.	Death rate per cent.
1924	5	—	—
1925	2	—	—
1926	—	—	—
1927	2	1	50%
1928	—	—	—

TYPHOID FEVER.

2393 cases were recorded during 1928 as against 2362 in 1927, 2,268 in 1926 and 1,978 in 1925.

The following list shows the number of cases and deaths from typhoid fever during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
1924	1,794	462
1925	1,978	570
1926	2,268	538
1927	2,362	573
1928	2,393	627

The number of cases of typhoid fever have gradually increased during the last five years, but this year the number of cases is less than that of the last. This decrease may be attributed, to some extent, to the precautions taken against persons convalescent from this disease to prevent the danger caused by carriers. It may also be due to anti-typhoid inoculation, as mentioned in last year's report.

The Department continued to carry out vaccination of all contacts: persons who presented themselves to the Health Offices, were also vaccinated gratis. The number inoculated during the year were 422,254 who received one dose and 61,452 who received two.

SMALL-POX.

The number of small-pox cases recorded during the year was 20, of which eight cases occurred at Suez, imported from abroad. This is the smallest number of cases recorded during any previous year.

The following list shows the distribution of the cases recorded and the localities infected.

GOVERNORATE OR MUDIRIA.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Cairo	2	—
Alexandria	3	—
Suez	*8	1
Sinai	1	1
Beheira	1	—
Daqahliya	1	1
Gharbiya	1	—
Giza	3	1

* Imported from abroad.

The following list shows the number of deaths from small-pox since 1924 and the death rate per 100,000 of the inhabitants :—

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000 of population.
1924	221	1·6
1925	158	1·11
1926	544	3·13
1927	34	·24
1928	4	·03

MEASLES.

The number of cases notified for the year 1928 was 14,823 as against 3,995 in 1927, 21,859 in 1926 and 1297 in 1925.

It is most difficult to control this disease owing to the fact that it is very infectious during the first days of illness before the rash appears. For this reason, the isolation of measles cases outside houses is of no use. But it is necessary to isolate patients in their houses if possible. Mothers or those in charge of patients should be given the necessary sanitary instructions for the prevention of infection. For the above-mentioned facts, the Department depends on controlling this disease upon the distribution of posters and pamphlets and the issue of medicine gratis.

DENGUE.

6,483 cases were recorded during the year with 70 deaths. Most of the cases were of a mild character and developed no complications.

DIPHThERIA.

In the year 1928, 2,260 cases were notified as compared with 2,453 in 1927 and 1,554 in 1926.

1,091 deaths were recorded during the year as against 1,057 in 1927 and 618 in 1926.

DYSENTERY.

1,677 cases have been recorded during the year with 875 deaths.

INFLUENZA.

4,001 cases were recorded in 1928, as against 7,951 in 1927 and 2,602 in 1926.

The deaths numbered 268 as compared with 459 in 1927.

The cases recorded during the year were of a mild character and no pulmonary complications of any importance occurred.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

The cases numbered 35 as compared with 29 in the preceding year, 25 in 1926 and 32 in 1925.

The deaths numbered 22 as against 18 in 1927 and 18 in 1926.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1928, 77 cases were notified as against 72 in 1927, 87 in 1926, and 117 in 1925.

The deaths numbered 4 compared with 3 in 1927 and 6 in 1926.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

2,566 cases were notified during the year as against 2,324 in 1927.

PLAGUE.

The total number of plague cases recorded during 1928 was 517 as against 79 in 1927. The total number of deaths in 1928 was 179 showing a mortality of 34.6 per cent. The mortality rate in 1927 was 44.8 per cent, in 1926: 48.6 per cent and in 1925: 55.8 per cent.

Of the 517 cases occurring in 1928, 485 were bubonic, 31 septicæmic and one pneumonic.

The following list shows the localities infected with plague during 1928 :—

GOVERNORATE OR MUDIRIA.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Cairo	—	—
Alexandria	5	3
Ismailia	—	—
Port Said	1	1
Damietta	—	—
Suez	40	28
Western Desert Province ...	38	14
Sinai	—	—
Beheira	7	4
Daqahliya	—	—
Gharbiya	6	1
Minûfiya	18	2
Qalyûbiya	—	—
Sharqiya	—	—
Aswân... ..	—	—
Asyût	9	8
Beni Suef	163	51
Faiyûm	1	—
Girga	8	6
Giza	—	—
Minya	217	58
Qena	4	3
TOTAL	517	179

The following list shows the villages infected with plague during the year :—

Village.	Markaz.	Number of cases.	Village.	Markaz.	Number of cases.
Abu Hammar	Damanhûr.	1	El Fant	Fashn.	14
El Mahdia	Abu Hommos.	3	El Gamhoud	"	4
Ezbet Sarwat Pasha	"	2	Kafr Darwish	"	5
El Rezimat	"	1	Ezbet el Fawrika	"	6
Tanta bandar	Tanta.	5	Nazlet el Nasara	"	3
Zifta	Zifta.	1	El Kadabi	"	18
El Shuhada	Shebîn El Kôm.	1	Nazlet Akfahs	"	19
Ezbet el Dakar	Ashmoun.	11	Ezbet el Shokr	"	5
Kamshish	Tala.	6	Ezbet el Fant	"	23
Mayana	Beni Suef.	2	Salacous	"	9
Minshat Kassab	"	11	Nazlet el Barki	"	6
Kom el Assara	"	11	Deir el Sanakouri	Beni Mazar.	6
Manhara	"	12	Sandafa	"	3
El Shobak	"	10	El Bahnasa	"	1
El Masid	"	1	Ezbet Nouh	Maghagha.	1
Shater Zada	"	2	Maghagha.	"	2
Minshat Asem (Ezbet Eweis)	"	2	Beni Ghani	Samallout.	2
Minshat Asem (Ezbet Zaza)	"	4	El Tiba	"	7
Ahwa	"	4	Samallout	"	1
Zzbet el Shantour	Beba.	4	Kôm el Shahid (Ezbet Halim Bey)	Manfalout.	1
Beba	"	4	Geziret el Maabda	"	2
El Bahsamon	"	18	El Nekhila	Abu Tig.	1
Saft Rashin	"	37	Elwan	Asyût.	1
Nazlet Khalaf	"	4	El Welidieh	"	2
Deir Barawa	"	2	El Mandara	Deirout.	1
Manyal Moussa	"	10	Swalem Abnoub	Abnoub.	1
Nena	"	18	Girga	Girga.	1
Konbosh	"	1	El Sheikh Yussef	Suhag.	1
Rizket el Masharka	"	4	Bardis	El Balyana.	3
Beni-Mômena	"	1	El Aslah	"	2
El Fokaie	"	1	Nagé Mazen Gharb	"	1
El Rawashdia	Etsa	1	Qena	Qena.	1
Nazlet El Fallaheen	Minya	3	Awlad Amr	"	2
Shinri	Fashn	20	El Nimsa	Esna.	1
Akfahs	"	21			
Beni-Menein	"	38			
			TOTAL		433

If the number of cases recorded this year is compared with that of previous years, in which the epidemic was severe, it will be seen that the incidence this year is less than in any previous year. This is shown in the table below :—

YEAR.	Number of cases.	Bubonic and Septicæmic.	Bubonic.	Pneumonic.	Septicæmic.	Number of deaths.	Death rate
							per cent.
1907	1253	1,001	—	252	—	914	72·9
1911	1646	1,478	—	168	—	1,041	62·9
1916	1702	—	1,494	96	112	828	48·7
1919	877	—	737	76	641	473	53·9
1923	1519	—	216	120	183	725	47·7
1928	517	—	485	1	31	179	34·6

It will be seen from the above list that the death rate for this year is less than any of the previous years. This might be due to the following two reasons :—

(1) Immediate inoculation against plague in infected villages and in the neighbouring villages and the immunization resulting from this inoculation.

(2) The changes in virulence which sometimes occur to the bacilli causing the disease

The rapid discovery of the occurrence of the disease and the immediate precautions taken might also have helped to produce this result.

RAT EXAMINATION IN FASHN MARKAZ.

On the appearance of several cases of plague in Fashn Markaz, it was considered advisable to provide laboratory facilities on the spot to carry out the examination of specimens and cultures taken from cases and more especially to carry out the examination of rats trapped in infected villages and the neighbouring villages in Fashn and Beba Markazes.

The Motor Mobile Bacteriological Laboratory was, therefore, sent from Cairo to Fashn and the rats caught from the following villages in Fashn Markaz were then examined :—

El Fant, Ezbet el Fant, El Kadabi, Ezbet el Shokr, Akfahs, Nazlet Akfahs, Ezbet el Fawrika, Ezbet Boshra, Kafr Darwish, Beni Moneir, El Gamhoud, El Bakri, Nazlet el Bakri, Salacous, Beni Warkan, Attf, Tolt, and Saft Rashin from Beba Markaz.

The result of examination was as follows :—

FASHN MARKAZ.

The number of rats caught from the 4th of June, to the 12th of July, 1928, was 926 consisting of the following species :—

465 *R. Rattus*.

427 *R. Norvegicus*.

33 *R. Alexandrinus*.

2,553 fleas were found on these rats, *i.e.* 2.75 fleas on each rat.

BEBA MARKAZ.

The number of rats caught was 113 as follows :—

59 *R. Rattus*.

52 *R. Norvegicus*.

2 *R. Alexandrinus*.

252 fleas were found on these rats *i.e.* 2.3 fleas on each rat.

Most of the fleas found were of the species *Exopsylla Cheopis*; no dead or infected rats were found.

The following list shows the number of rats trapped in the whole country during 1928:—

GOVERNORATE OR MUDIEIA.	Number of rats caught.
Cairo	5,224
Alexandria	3,607
Canal	14,035
Suez... ..	3,079
Damietta	—
Beheira	4,370
Gharbiya	2,330
Menoufiya	132
Daqahliya	324
Sharqiya	—
Qalyûbiya	—
Giza	—
Beni Suef	2,999
Faiyûm	813
Minya	2,548
Asyût	506
Girga	406
Qena	—
Aswân	7
TOTAL... ..	40,380

The following list shows the number of rats sent to the laboratories of the International Quarantine Board at Alexandria, Port Said and Suez during 1928 and the result of their examination :—

DISTRICT.	RATS.		FLEAS.	
	Norvigicus.	Rattus.	Cheopis.	Musculi.
Alexandria	1,461	1,821	3,722	552
Port Said	8,341	203	7,026	1,291
Suez... ..	949	949	1,570	16

The following list shows the villages infected with plague the inhabitants of which were vaccinated against plague :—

MINYA MUDIRIYA.

Village.	Markaz.	Inhabi- tants.	Number Vaccina- ted.	Date of completion of inoculation.	NUMBER OF CASES.	
					Before Vac- cination.	After Vac- cination.
Shinri	Fashn.	5,850	5,292	April 26	20	—
Akfahs	"	4,405	4,259	" 27	17	6
Nazlet Akfahs	"	2,783	2,503	" 27	17	2
Beni Menein*... ..	"	1,418	1,280	" 24	13	-25
El Fant	"	7,459	6,356	May 31	10	4
El Gamhoud	"	1,917	1,755	April 27	4	—
Kafr Darwish	"	2,528	1,519	" 30	5	—
Ezbet el Fawrika	"	4,309	4,124	May 19	4	2
El Kadabi	"	1,964	1,701	" 15	14	4
Nazlet el Nasara	"	2,669	2,000	" 15	3	—
Ezbet el Shaar	"	1,465	1,930	" 19	5	—
Ezbet el Fant	"	1,428	1,478	June 4	13	10
Salacous	"	4,860	4,383	" 28	9	—
Nazlet el Barki	"	2,182	2,317	July 5	6	—
Nazlet el Fallaheen	Minya.	2,224	2,224	" 22	3	—
Deir el Sankouria... ..	Beni Mazar	1,762	1,466	May 4	6	—
Sandafa	"	4,164	3,612	June 21	3	—
Bahnasa	"	3,198	3,124	" 28	1	—
Beni Ghani	Samallout.	3,879	3,077	" 14	2	—
El Tiba	"	5,681	5,120	" 21	7	—
Samallout	"	9,530	200	" 21	—	—
Ezbet el Kilo	Maghagha.	500	500	May 29	3	—

* This village was re-vaccinated on June 3, 1928 and no cases appeared after 10 days following vaccination.

In addition, the inhabitants of the following villages were vaccinated as a precautionary measure :—

Fashn Markaz.

Beni Warkan.	Atf Guider.	El Koneissa.
El Gafadon.	El Barki.	Dalhanis.
Saleh Pasha.	Kafr Mishaba.	Safania.

Beni Mazar Markaz.

Marzouk.	Hawara.	Balh el Mostagadda.
Ibgag el Hatab.	Kafr Abu Orein.	Minshat el Orban

Maghagha Markaz.

El Masid.	El Ghabat.	Zawyet Barmasha.
Barmasha.	Minshat Halfa.	Kafr el Maghraby.
El Sheikh Masoud.	Kafr Adbel Khalek.	Bocour Tiba.
Beni Amer.	Beni Khalid.	Abu Besht.
Kom el Hasil.	El Balaazetein.	Kafr el Salhia.
Bartbat.	Nazlet Ramadan.	El Baghour.
Beni Wallams.	Nazlet Aasar.	Nazlet Shiha.

BENI SUEF MUDIRIYA.

Village.	Markaz.	Inhabitants.	Number vaccinated	Date of completing inoculation.	No. of Cases.	
					Before Vaccination.	After Vaccination.
Bandar Beba	Beba.	15,898	144	Aug. 26	3	—
Ezbet el Shantour	"	198	198	May 16	1	—
El Bahsamoun	"	2,502	2,235	" 16	2	12
Saft Rashien	"	6,606	6,265	" 20	11	10
Nazlet Khalaf	"	1,367	1,289	" 23	—	2
Deir Barawa	"	2,279	2,033	" 16	—	2
Manyal Moussa	"	1,878	1,780	July 8	9	—
Nena	"	3,720	3,043	June 19	—	18
Konbosh	"	7,008	6,863	July 27	1	—
Rizket el Masharka	"	1,372	1,334	" 28	2	1
El Fokaie	"	2,120	128	Aug. 1	1	—
Ahwa	"	4,326	4,576	Dec. 5	3	1
Beni Momena	"	1,558	1,306	July 27	1	—
Minshat Kassab	Beni Suef.	990	840	May 5	4	—
Kom el Assara	"	1,590	1,234	May 7	2	5
Manhara	"	2,079	2,058	May 20	3	—
El Shobak	"	2,326	2,219	June 5	6	—
El Massid	"	2,351	2,274	" 17	1	—
Shater Zada	"	1,318	205	July 16	2	—
Minshat Aasar	"	2,022	1,986	Dec. 25	2	10
TOTAL		42,001				

In addition, the inhabitants of the following villages were vaccinated against plague as a precautionary measure :—

Beba Markaz.

Minshat Abu Meleih.	Kafr Beni Ali.	Tawa.
Dashasha.	Barawa el Wakf.	Fazara.
Kom el Nour.	Minshat Taher.	Kom el Raml.

Beni Suef Markaz.

Kolla.	Nazlet el Masharka.	El Borg.
Ebshena and Beni Moussa.	Adrasia.	El Zereiba.
El Haraga.	El Hammam.	El Neweira.
El Awawna.	El Mansoura.	Hager Beni Soliman.
Ahnasia el Medina.	Baha.	El Gabal.
Dandil.	Sadmant.	Kalha.
Tahaboush.	Gheit el Bohara.	Minshat el Omara.
Kom el Raml el Bahari.	Kom Abu Khallad.	Maasaret Naasan.
Minshat el Hag.	Minshat Khalbous.	Nazlet Shawish.
Manyal Gheidan.	Mayana.	Sharhi.
Nazlet el Saadna.	Nazlet el Mamaleek.	
Manyal Hani.	Kay.	

Village.	Markaz.	Inhabi- tants.	No. vacci- nated.	Date of Complet- ing Vaccination.	No. of Cases.	
					Before Vac- cination.	After Vac- cination.
GIRGA MUDIRIYA.						
Bandar Girga	Girga.	14,163	22	May 15	1	—
El Awamer Kibly	„	2,433	98	June 23	1	—
El Hagz	Balyana.	2,183	1,522	Sept. 15	1	—
Bardis	„	10,375	9,807	„ 21	3	—
El Eslah	„	2,256	2,646	„ 21	2	—
Nagé Mazen Gharb	„	1,999	389	Nov. 19	1	—
TOTAL			14,484			

ASYUT MUDIRIYA.						
El wan	Asyût.	1,510	1,352	October 8	—	—
El Walidia... ..	"	9,232	8,621	November 12	—	—
El Mandara	Deirout.	4,480	55	October 29	—	—
El Nekheila	Abu Tig.	15,270	600	December 10	—	—
TOTAL			10,628			

The inhabitants of the following villages in Manfalout Markaz were vaccinated as a precautionary measure :—

Kom el Shahid.	Beni Rafé.
Beni Shokeir.	Damanhour.
Om el Kossour.	Beni Morra.
El Shahrang.	

BEHEIRA MUDIRIYA.						
Village.	Markaz.	Inhabitants.	No. Vaccinated.	Date of Completing Vaccination	No. of Cases.	
					Before Vaccination.	After Vaccination.
Ezbet Abdel Hadi*... ..	Damanhûr.	79	79	August 1928	1	—
Abul Matamir	Abu Hommos	5,987	2,933	Nov. 1928	2	—
El Rezeimat	"	1,748	720	" 1928	1	—
El Mahdia	"	1,661	2,541	" 1928	3	—
Kom el Hanash	"	2,374	959	" 1928	—	1
Gazayer Eisa	Delingat.	1,628	104	Sep. 30, 1928	1	—

*The inhabitants of the neighbouring ezbas (24 ezbas) were vaccinated as a precautionary measure.

The inhabitants of the following villages were vaccinated as a precautionary measure :—

Abul Matamir Bahri.	El Kom el Akhdar.	El Negili and Awlad el Sheikh.
El Bassiniya.	El Abkaine.	El Kardoud.
Garara.	El Gheitha.	Hosh Eisa.
Kafr el Erak.	Zawiet Saqr.	Zawyet Salim.
Narougi.	Ezbet Okasha.	Khayat Pasha.
Boctor el Sharkia.	El Yafta.	Gianacdis.
El Daraweya.	El Sakhra.	Kafr Hesam.
El Garadat.	Kafla.	El Rizka.
El Nemrya.	Basantaway.	

Owing to the occurrence of a suspected case of plague at Abu Kir, Raml Markaz, most of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages were vaccinated against plague. These villages were :—

Mâmoura.	Kombaneyat Abu Kir.	El Montazah.
Ezab Nubar.	El Manshiya.	Hagar el Taramsa.
Hagar el Nawateya.	El Tawfikiya.	

KAFR EL DAWAR MARKAZ.

Owing to the appearance of plague in Maryût which is situated near Kafr el Dawar Markaz, all Arabs living within the circumscription of the Markaz were vaccinated against plague especially in the following villages : Sidi Ghazi, Kom Asho, Minshat el Helbawi and El Bitash.

The total number of persons inoculated in Maryût zone was 14,510.

SUEZ GOVERNORATE.

Owing to the occurrence of several cases of plague in Suez, all the inhabitants were vaccinated against plague.

Inoculation begun on February 13, 1928, and was completed on March 23, 1928.

Eight plague cases occurred before vaccination, 16 cases during vaccination and 16 after vaccination.

No plague cases occurred in Suez after May 22, 1928.

DETAILS OF CASES OF PLAGUE IN 1928.

District.	Governorate or Province.	Existants.	Admissions to Hospital.			Died in Hospital.			Cured.	Remaining.	Died out of Hospital.			Total.	
			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
EGYPTIANS.															
Alexandria ...	Governorate	5	5	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	3
Port Said ...	”	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suez ...	”	—	26	2	—	14	2	—	12	—	7	4	—	39	27
Sidi Barrane ...	La Province du desert de l'Ouest	—	12	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	13	9
Maryout ...	”	—	24	—	—	4	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	25	5
Damanhour ...	Beheira	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abu Homos ...	”	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	6	3
Tanta ...	Gharbia	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5	1
Zifta ...	”	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Shibin el Kom	Menoufia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ashmoun ...	”	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	11	2
Tala ...	”	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Beni Suef ...	Beni Suef	—	54	—	—	17	—	—	34	3	4	1	—	59	22
Beba ...	”	—	96	—	—	21	—	—	75	—	8	—	—	104	29
Itsa ...	Fayoum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Minia ...	Minia	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	2
Fashn ...	”	—	180	2	1	38	2	1	142	—	6	2	—	191	49
Ben Mazar ...	”	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	10	3
Maghagha ...	”	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1
Samalout ...	”	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	10	3
Assiout ...	Assiout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	3
Abu Tig ...	”	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Deirout ...	”	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Abnoub ...	”	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Manfalout ...	”	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2
Girga ...	Girga	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suhag ...	”	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Balyana ...	”	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	6	5
Kena ...	Kena	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Isna ...	”	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Total of Egyptians ...		5	452	5	1	114	5	1	340	3	33	25	—	516	178
FOREIGNERS.															
Suez ...	Governorate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
GRAND TOTAL...		5	452	5	1	114	5	1	340	3	33	26	—	517	179

Month	Year	GOVERNATE OF EGYPT												Total	Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt
		Alexandria	Matruh	Bahig	Helwan	Shubra	El-Dokki	El-Dokki	El-Dokki	El-Dokki	El-Dokki	El-Dokki	El-Dokki		
Jan.	1928	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Feb.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jun.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jul.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1928	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1

TABLE III.

Monthly Incidence of Cases and Deaths of Plague during 1928.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lower Egypt.										
<i>Governorates :—</i>										
Alexandria	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez	3	3	13	9	15	7	6	8	3	1
Port-Said... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Desert	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Provinces :—</i>										
Beheira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbiya... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Menufiya... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
Upper Egypt.										
<i>Provinces :—</i>										
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	1	72	25
Faiyûm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minya	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	11	83	17
Asyût	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Kena... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	4	3	14	11	17	9	57	20	172	47
Percentage to the Grand Total ...	·77	1·67	2·70	6·14	3·28	5·02	11·02	11·17	33·26	26·25
Total of Lower Egypt ...	3	3	14	10	15	7	6	8	15	4
Percentage to Total of Lower Egypt ...	2·60	5·66	12·17	18·86	13·04	13·20	5·21	15·09	13·04	7·54
Total of Upper Egypt ...	1	—	—	1	2	2	51	12	157	43
Percentage to Total of Upper Egypt ...	0·24	—	—	0·79	0·49	1·58	12·68	9·52	39·05	34·12

AND DEATHS OF PLAGUE DURING 1928.

JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	28
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	13	9	16	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	14
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	4
—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	2
25	9	26	5	9	3	12	4	—	—	4	1	4	1	163	51
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
76	24	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	58
—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	2	2	—	—	9	8
—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	4	3
101	33	62	21	32	9	32	14	11	4	10	6	5	2	517	179
19·53	18·43	11·99	11·73	6·18	5·02	6·18	7·82	2·12	2·23	1·93	3·35	0·96	1·11	—	—
—	—	18	9	21	5	15	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	115	53
—	—	15·65	16·98	18·26	9·43	13·04	11·32	6·95	1·89	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	33	44	12	11	4	17	8	3	3	10	6	5	2	402	126
25·12	26·19	1·94	9·52	2·73	3·17	4·22	6·34	0·74	2·38	2·48	4·76	1·24	1·58	—	—

LIST SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF INF. DISEASES WHICH OCCURRED IN EGYPT DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	517	179
Typhus	599	138
Small Pox	20	4
Anthrax	11	4
Typhoid	2,393	627
Scarlet Fever... ..	77	4
Cerebro S. M.	35	22
Diphtheria	2,660	1,091
Measles	14,823	6,794
Tuberculosis	2,566	2,261
Chicken Pox	747	20
Influenza	4,001	268
Dengue	6,483	70

PATIENTS TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS DURING 1928.

Fever Hospital.	Patients remaining from last year.	New admissions.	Total.	Died.	Cured.	Improved.	Total.	Remaining.	No. of beds.
Abbasiya	101	5,203	5,304	330	4,901	—	5,231	73	750
Port Said	10	696	706	34	664	—	698	8	70
Tanta	12	725	737	25	698	—	723	14	30
Mansûra	3	424	427	11	410	—	421	6	24
Zagazig	2	301	303	28	240	33	301	2	24
Minya	4	211	215	13	182	16	211	4	23
Asyût	8	333	341	29	303	2	334	7	40
Qena	2	96	98	5	86	7	98	—	16
TOTAL	142	7,989	8,131	475	7,484	58	8,017	114	971

TRANSPORT OF KOHNA.

30 permits were issued for the transport of rags by rail and 71 permits for transport by river.

MULIDS.

The department gave its opinion regarding the holding of 95 mulids for periods varying from 3 to 20 days.

The decision given by H.E., the Minister of Interior on July 23, 1928 provided that the following important *mulids*, 21 in number, should continue to be referred to the Ministry of Interior for authorization ; other *mulids* are to be referred to Mudirias and Governorates for granting permission after taking into consideration the state of public security in the locality ; the opinion of the Public Health Inspectors of the Mudiria or Governorate concerned regarding the condition of public health is also to be obtained.

The following instructions have been laid down for compliance :—

When the Moudirieh or Governorate asks for an opinion from the public health point of view regarding the holding of any of these *mulids*, the Moudirieh or Governorate should be informed directly by the Public Health Inspectors concerned that there is no objection, if the district in which the *mulid* is proposed to be held, is free from epidemics.

If one or more cases of pneumonic plague have occurred in the district or if bubonic plague, typhus, typhoid fever or small-pox are prevalent, the opinion of the department should be taken before authorization is given.

The following list shows the *mulids*, permission for the holding of which has been retained by the Ministry of Interior :—

MULID.	Mudiria or Governorate.	Place of Celebration.
El Naby	All Mudiriyas and Governorates	All towns and villages.
El Imam el Hussein	Cairo Governorate	Cairo.
El Sayeda Zeinab	" "	"
Sidi Abu Zein el Abedein	" "	"
El Sheikh el Toukhy	Qalyûbiya	Tûkh.
El Ahmady el Kebir	Gharbiya	Tanta.
El Ahmady el Saghir	" "	"
El Ragaby	" "	"
Sidi Ibrahim el Desouku 3 Mulids, the small, the large and the Ragaby	" "	Desûk.
El Sett Demyana	" "	Belkas Khames.
Sidi Sheble	Menûfiya	El Shohada.
St. George	Beni Suef	Sadmant el Gabal.
St. George	" "	Beba.
The Virgin	Minya	Deir Gabal el Teyr.
El Ostaz el Farghal	Asyût	Abu Tig.
Abou Shenouda	Girga	Awlad Azaz.
El Aref	" "	Sohag.
Sidi Abdel Rehim el Kenawi	Qena	Qena.
St. George	" "	"

DIVISION OF MARKAZES.

The policy regarding the sub-division of markazes from the point of view of public health administrative work has been continued by the department owing to the large number of villages and the large number of inhabitants.

The following districts have been sub-divided and a Medical Officer and clerk installed in each new division :—

Qalyûb.—Sub-Section placed in Sandabees.

Wasta.—Sub-Section placed in Abu Seir.

The following districts have been divided into three divisions :—

El Simbellawein.—The third division placed in Temay el Amdid

Tahta.—The third division placed in Banga.

Girga.—The third division placed in Awlad Hamza.

Nag' Hamadi.—The third division placed in Farshût.

PASSENGER CONTROL.

During the year, 31,803 passengers arrived in Egypt *via* Alexandria, from cholera infected districts. Of these 31,795 were observed but the remaining 8 could not be traced. The percentage of those found was 99.66 per cent.

9,327 passengers arrived *via* Port Said. Of these 9,321 were observed but 6 could not be traced. The percentage of those found was 99.93 per cent.

13,252 passengers arrived *via* Suez. Of these 13,239 were observed but 13 could not be traced. The percentage of those found was 99.91 per cent.

533 passengers arrived *via* Damietta, they were all observed.

27,468 passengers arrived *via* Kantara. 27,413 were observed, but 55 could not be traced. The percentage of those found was thus 99.8 per cent.

PILGRIMS.

During the period from April 28, up to May 21, 1928, 13,569 Egyptian pilgrims and 171 children left Egypt for the Hedjaz. 1,499 foreign pilgrims proceeded to the Hedjaz *via* Suez. Most of them were inoculated against cholera and vaccinated against small-pox at the Suez Health Inspectorate.

In addition to these, 1,226 foreign pilgrims passed through Suez and were handed over to the Quarantine Office.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

Pilgrims began to return to Suez on June 11, 1928, and the last batch arrived on July 29, 1928. 12,533 Egyptian pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz of these 185 died in the Hedjaz, 14 at Tor and 15 in Egypt after their return to their districts.

8,964 foreign pilgrims returned in transit from the Hedjaz *via* Suez; and 241 took up their residence in Egypt.

All pilgrims who returned from the Hedjaz were found and observed for the statutory period with the exception of one who could not be traced, in spite of the enquiries made.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Three dispensaries were sent to the Hedjaz during this year's pilgrimage :—

(1) One to Mecca : composed of one doctor, one disinfecter, three *tamourgies* and a *farrash*.

(2) One to Jedda : composed of one doctor, one disinfecter, two *tamourgies* and a *farrash*.

(3) One to Yombo : composed of one doctor, one disinfecter, one *tamourgy* and a *farrash*.

The usual establishment of drugs and medical equipment sent with these dispensaries were increased and the latter were also supplied with large quantities of foodstuffs in order that food might be issued to patients admitted.

The staff of the dispensaries at Mecca and Jedda left Suez on April 28, 1928. On their arrival at Jedda, the dispensary for this place was opened, the staff of the Mecca dispensary proceeded to Mecca and on their arrival, there, the dispensary was opened for treatment.

The staff of the Yombo dispensary, left Suez on May 19, 1928, and on their arrival at Yombo, the dispensary was opened.

Necessary instructions were issued to the Medical Officers of dispensaries to carry out their work in accordance with the routine followed in the hospitals of the Department of Public Health in Egypt.

When the pilgrimage ceremonies at Mecca were completed and the pilgrims had proceeded to Medina, the staff of the Mecca dispensary returned to Egypt and reported to the Central Administration on June 14, 1928.

The Jedda dispensary likewise returned to Egypt when the pilgrims had all passed through Jedda arriving there on July 19, 1928. When the Egyptian Pilgrims had all passed through Yombo, the Yombo dispensary returned on board the last ship and arrived on July 19, 1928.

MEASURES TAKEN DURING THE RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

The departmental order which is published annually, embodying the instructions to be followed in the observation of pilgrims on their return, was re-published on May 1, 1928.

The Ministry of Interior, at the request of the department, issued a circular to *Idara* Officials to instruct Omdas and Sheikhs to assist Medical Officers in so far as they were concerned.

An Epidemic Inspector was detailed to proceed to Suez to supervise the work of the return of pilgrims.

The Egyptian State Railways, at the request of the department of Public Health issued the instructions (usually published) to station-masters and staff to the effect that they should inform Medical Officers concerned of the names and addresses of pilgrims who break their journey at intermediate stations in order to be observed in the Districts in which they detained.

THE CONTROL OF THE EASTERN FRONTIERS DURING THE PILGRIMAGE SEASON.

The measures applied in Sinai during the return of pilgrims commenced on June 10, 1928. Two Medical Officers were delegated for this mission; each was supplied with a motor-car in order to be able to move from one place to another in the Sinai Peninsula and to inspect the caravan routes and wells for the purpose of protecting the country against cholera which might possibly be imported by pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz.

The Ministry of Finance approved of a reward of L.E. five being granted to every person intercepting any pilgrim returning to Egypt from the Hedjaz through an unknown route.

The Ministry of War was asked to appoint the necessary Ghaffirs for guarding routes and wells. The wages of these Ghaffirs were paid from the department's budget. The Ministry was also asked to communicate with the Sinai Governorate to summon the Sheikhs of Arabs to two meetings, one at El Arish and the other at Kantilla, this was for the purpose of giving them the necessary instructions to intercept strangers arriving in their districts and to hand them over to Ghaffirs or Policemen in order to conduct them to the quarantine station at el Arish, Kantilla, or Timid; it was to be explained to these Sheikhs also that a reward of L.E. five would be paid to every person intercepting a pilgrim; Sheikhs who neglected this duty would be punished.

Instructions were given to the two Medical Officers of this Mamouria to put up isolation tents at Kantilla, El Arish and Timid; one of them was to remain at El Arish and the other at Kantilla. They were also instructed to exchange headquarters once every fifteen days, each Medical Officer should continually inspect routes and wells in his circumscription and examine pilgrims. All persons found should be quarantined in the isolation camp under strict observation for a period of five days. Stool specimens should be taken for bacteriological examination in the laboratory specially installed for this purpose at Arish Hospital, in order to ascertain that they are not cholera carriers. At the end of the five days, those who do not develop suspicious symptoms of cholera or other infectious disease should be released.

The above measures ceased on September 9, and the two Medical Officers returned to the C.A. on September 10, 1928.

CONTROL OF THE RED SEA COASTS.

An arrangement was made with the Quarantine Board, Ministry of Interior and Frontiers District Administration for the control of the Red Sea Coast during the pilgrimage season and for the isolation and observation of all persons, arriving on board sailing ships (Sambooks) from the Hedjas for five days in tents.

It was also agreed that notification of such pilgrims should be sent to the Medical Officers of their districts for subsequent observation. Pilgrims arriving on board steamers should be sent to Tor.

The expenses incurred in this respect were paid from the department's budget (Passenger Control Credit) and necessary action was taken for paying the reward of L.E. 2 to each person intercepting any person landing from the Hedjaz.

MALARIA.

3,869 cases were notified during the year of which 3,566 were treated by the Malaria Station at Edku. The remainder 303 were notified throughout the country, as against 538 during the last year.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years in the malarious districts :—

Year.	Canal Zone.	Gebel Asfar.	Kom Ombo.	Edku.	Total Number of Cases in the whole Country
1924	192	1,646	465	—	2,448
1925	193	1,783	611	4,202	7,254
1926	149	51	1	460	881
1927	137	50	1	—	538
1928	120	21	1	3,566	3,869

The number of cases reported to Cairo City Health was 49, as against 52, last year. Most of these cases were imported.

As notification is not compulsory, the number of cases notified in any locality cannot be regarded, as an indication of the amount of infection in this locality.

Notification is merely confined to ghaffirs, policemen, officials, and some of the inhabitants who present themselves, of their own accord, to the Department Medical Officers.

A sum of L.E. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Anti-Malaria Commission for anti-malarial projects throughout the whole country. Many large projects were undertaken in Cairo City and its suburbs, the Canal zone, and other districts in which there is a high percentage of enlarged spleen. These projects will be described in detail, in the report of the anti-malarial Commission.

The department, itself, carries out technical investigations, as to the amount of infection and treatment; quinine is issued as a prophylactic, during the mosquito breeding periods named, from April to October, each year in the endemic centres.

The following table shows the quantities of quinine issued during the current year, compared with those issued during preceding years :—

Year.	Oases.	Gebel Asfar.	Canal.	Kom-Ombo.	Derr.	Other Localities.
-------	--------	--------------	--------	-----------	-------	-------------------

(5 GRAIN PILLS).

1924	25,000	143,000	5,000	1,200	700	411,120
1925	70,500	293,500	110,400	500	7,000	399,855
1926	25,000	153,000	86,395	2,000	1,500	433,105
1927	23,100	24,000	58,000	1,000	8,400	506,700
1928	42,600	6,300	81,500	4,000	1,000	399,675

(2 GRAIN PILLS).

1924	5,700	10,000	—	1,700	1,600	196,680
1925	1,300	13,000	3,500	500	8,300	152,130
1926	38,500	8,000	7,300	1,000	3,100	149,900
1927	44,500	13,500	3,200	—	2,700	173,600
1928	9,600	6,300	3,300	1,500	1,500	120,800

This does not include the quantities issued to Edku which amounted to 186,000 pills, 2 grains each and 226,000, 5 grains each.

Ministerial arrêtés were issued for the application of the Malaria Law, to Minya Bandar. Minya el Qamh, Kafr el Dawâr, Simbellawein, Yahoudia and Edku.

This law is now applicable to Cairo, Faiyûm, Benha, Minya, Minya el Qamh, Kafr el Dawâr, Simbellawein, Samanoud, Giza, Suez, Canal, and Gebel Asfar zones and Edku.

It is now being applied to Saft el Melûk and Damanhûr Bandar.

The following table shows the malaria cases notified in the year 1928 :—

Town.	Number of Cases.	Town.	Number of Cases.
Cairo	49	Raml	12
Ismailiya	57	Mahmoudia	2
Port Said	19	Kôm Hamada	3
Suez	44	Damanhûr	4
Damietta	—	Rosetta	*3569
Shebin el Kanater District	21	Kafr Dawâr	1
Benha	7	Damanhur Bandar	1
Qalyûb	9	Giza District	2
Tûkh	2	Embaba District	2
Delta Barrage	4	Giza Bandar	1
Bassiun	2	Beba District	3
Fareskûr	2	Beni Suef District	2
Dekernes	2	Sennûres District	3
Sembellawein	3	Faiyûm Bandar	4
Zagazig	4	Etsa District	1
Kafr Sakr	2	Fashn District	1
Facûs	5	Asyût Bandar	2
Minya el Qamh	1	Manfalût Bandar	3
Hehya	1	Asyût District	4
Abu Kebir	1	Manfalût District	1
Shebin el Kôm	5	Girga District	2
Menûf	7	Sohag District	1
Tala	1	Qena District	1
Quesna	1	Kom Ombo	1
Ashmûn	3	Aswân	1

* All in Edku with the exception of three.

Frontiers Medical Section.

Short Note on Each Branch.

WESTERN DESERT PROVINCE.

(a) *Mariout District (with Amria Hospital and Health Office).*

The Public Health Condition in that District was satisfactory. Few cases of plague occurred in August and will be dealt with under a separate chapter.

Number of out-patients was below normal owing to absence of Medical Officer for about three months in combating plague. Outpatients amounted to 3,900 against 5,618 in 1927 and inpatients 115 against 110 in last year. Number of births amounted to 469 a rate of 35.5 per thousand against 137 in 1927, a rate of 10 per thousand of population amounting to 15,000.

Deaths amounted to 293 *i.e.* 19 per thousand against 125 in previous year *i.e.* 8 per thousand.

The low birth and death rate in previous years is due to the difficulty of proper registration of births and deaths in such a wide desert inhabited by nomad Arabs, but this difficulty is being overcome gradually as it appears from figures of this year.

(b) *Matruh District (with a Hospital and Health Office).*

13 cases of measles occurred in this district, all of them were cured : 27 cases of diphtheria, 3 of which died and the rest cured.

In December 106 cases of influenza were reported with 22 deaths and the rest cured.

Number of in and out patients amounted to 8,143 against 7,139 in the previous year. 1,124 ophthalmic cases were treated against 1,253 in previous year.

(c) *Sidi Barrani District (with Hospital and Health Office).*

Sidi Barrani is a portion of the desert ending by a rocky strip of land protruded in the sea. This district is deprived of a harbour and therefore its communications are difficult. Few inhabitants live on the shore and the majority of the population depend entirely on rain for cultivation but rain was very scanty in the last few years. Water is nearly deficient in this district and the inhabitants are, therefore, unable to use cleanliness which is the basis of prophylaxis against infectious diseases. Thanks for the weather being very healthy and therefore epidemics are not common. Few cases of plague appeared in 1928, 2 diphtheria and 127 influenza cases. The number of births amounted to 414 and that of deaths was 205 against 317 and 174 in 1927 respectively, while the number of population in both years was the same. These figures show that the registration of births and deaths is being improved and that the Arabs began to help the authorities concerned by the notification of births and deaths.

(d) *Sollum District (with a Hospital and Health Office).*

Sollum is adjacent to Sidi Barrani which lies on the western boundary of Matruh, and therefore it was liable to be infected with plague when it appeared in these two districts, but the strict supervision and control saved this district from infection.

General health condition was satisfactory. Only two diphtheria, 102 influenza and 9 pulmonary tuberculosis cases occurred in this year.

Number of in and out patients amounted to 4,966 against 4,211 in 1927. 114 operations were performed of which 97 cured, 16 relieved and one unsuccessful. 1,136 ophthalmic cases were treated with an increase of 51 cases compared to last year.

(e) *Siwa District (with a Health Office).*

Siwa was honoured by the visit of His Majesty the King in 1928. His Majesty was so gracious as to lay down the angular stone of a hospital at Siwa.

It is interesting to note that the law preventing marriage under the fixed age had its good effect on the marked low of birth rate in previous years which was the result of early marriages. The birth rate increased by 9.4 per thousand. This increase was not expected in such a short period, as in previous years deaths usually out-numbered births.

In 1928, 180 births were registered from a total population of 35,000, *i.e.* 51.4 per thousand while it was 142 *i.e.* 40.5 per thousand in previous year. Deaths in 1928 were 101 against 161 in 1927, *i.e.* 28.8 and 46 per thousand respectively.

No epidemic broke out this year except a few cases of influenza.

Although dengue was very prevalent in the Nile Valley, no cases thereof occurred in Siwa.

The endemic diseases prevalent in Siwa are malaria, and those caused by intestinal worms are ascaris. It is difficult to state a true percentage of the intestinal infection but most of the infection is caused by ascaris and some by oxyuris. The cause of the ascaris infection is the use of human faeces as manure. Ring worm affection of the sculp is very common amongst children and several cases in the school were treated and cured.

As Siwa is on the "Western Frontiers" it is quite liable to be infected by diseases from the west; though this has not yet happened. In this year 1098 Arabs have arrived from the west. This is a large number and according to instructions they were all vaccinated against small-pox.

Out-patients amounted to 5,018 against 6,790 in the previous year.

(f) *Baharia District (with a Health Office).*

General sanitary condition at Baharia was satisfactory, 11 cases of diphtheria and one typhoid occurred during that year.

The following are the two main causes which affect considerably the health of the inhabitants :—

(a) The extreme poverty of the population renders them unable to provide themselves with suitable clothes and bedding especially during the intense cold of winter with the result that they catch many acute pulmonary diseases as pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.

Owing to the ignorance of mothers they neglect their children, and in view of lack of food stuffs, children are fed on dates, which is the only local crop, and the result is high infantile mortality caused by gastro-enteritic lesions.

(b) Marriage of immature girls is the second cause of the bad state of health, but the law fixing the age of marriage has much improved the situation.

Outpatients amounted to 5,046 against 1,848 in 1927 an increase of 3,198. This number of outpatients as compared with the number of inhabitants (6,324) shows that the population now believe in medicine.

It is interested to state that the department has decided to build a hospital at Baharia which is expected to be opened in 1929.

SINAI PROVINCE.

(a) *El Arish District (with Hospital and Health Office).*

The sanitary projects done in 1928 had their good results as regards cleanliness, medical examination of arrivals from the east, segregation of sick and proper registration of births, deaths and vaccinations.

Owing to the existence of several rocky buildings at El Arish, it was arranged with the Administrative Authorities to order their owners to fence them, the idea is to prevent rubbish and dirt from being thrown in these places which would otherwise form prolific breeding places for flies.

Medical observation of persons arriving from Abroad.—In usual cases arrivals from abroad report to the Markaz which sends them to the medical officer for medical observation. Those who wish to enter Egypt are given certificate of health which they should deliver in the segregation camp, Kantara, and are vaccinated against small-pox.

During pilgrims, two medical officers are detailed by the department to examine medically all persons arriving by land. Three cordons are erected at Al Arish, Kuntella, and Themed.

Ghaffirs are appointed for wells situated on routes. These Ghaffirs remove every passer-by to the nearest cordon where he remains under observation for five days. The pilgrimage season usually lasts three months unless an epidemic disease appears.

The number of outpatients was 17,618 against 14,366 in the previous year showing an increase of 3,252 patients or 23 per cent.

(b) *Rafa District with a Health Office.*

The sanitary condition of the town was generally satisfactory.

The scanty dispersed population in the vast area of this district, as well as the simple life of the inhabitants based on the dictates of nature lead to this good state of health. Refuse is seldom met with at Rafa.

The Health Office is composed of tents but the department has decided to build a health office and quarters for the medical officer and staff next year.

The medical officer of this health office has been detailed for duty in other districts and his work was carried out by El Arish Medical Officer who used to pay regular visits and to attend during emergencies; a *tamurgi* was always resident there for first aid.

Outpatients numbered 3,668 during 1928 against 3,402 in the previous year.

(c) *Kantara District with a Health Office.*

The sanitary condition was on the whole satisfactory. Special attention is paid to Medical Observation of passengers arriving from the Near East, which is an important work entrusted to the Medical Officer. Number of persons examined was 1,191 against 701 in 1927. Only 50 persons escaped the said observation as they could not be traced. Number of outpatients amounted to 8,376 and although it is less than last year (9,624), yet it is still a large number which denotes that the inhabitants seek treatment. Number of operations performed was 23. Ophthalmic cases amounted to 635, syphilis 14 and malaria 10. It is interesting to note the small number of malaria cases; the cause thereof being that Kantara is free of mosquitoes breeding places, but the sand fly is seen and its numbers multiply in summer and their stings are painful, but they cause no infectious diseases.

(d) *El Tor District with a Health Office.*

Out of a total population of 2,000, 36 births are recorded, i.e., 18 per thousand against 33 in 1927 i.e. 16.5 per thousand.

Deaths amounted to 66 i.e. 33 per thousand; the same number as last year. This increase in the number of deaths over births is due to large number of influenza deaths at Abu Zeneima, where the mines of the Sinai Mining Company exist. Outpatients amounted to 4,450 against 7,443 in the previous year. Of these 25 malaria cases, and 7 cases of bilharzia, occurred in persons not of the local inhabitants, and one case of gonorrhoea was treated. Pilgrims and contacts examined by the Health Office amounted to 375.

SOUTHERN DESERT PROVINCE.

(a) *Kharga District with a Hospital and Health Office.*

The only infectious disease case which occurred in Kharga in 1928 was a case of diphtheria coming from Sôhag. Cases of measles which spread at Ganah (a village attached to Kharga Oasis) amounted to 93 with 9 deaths only.

Of a total population of 8,584 there were 509 births i.e. 59 per thousand, against 423 i.e. 48 per thousand in the previous year; and 245 deaths i.e. 28 per thousand against 244 in 1927. This shows a great increase of births over deaths.

It is hoped that the new Municipality of Kharga will improve the sanitary condition. In its first meeting the municipality decided to make openings in the dark streets and to erect public latrines.

Outpatients amounted to 18,693 against 18,480 in 1927 with an increase of 213 patients i.e. 1.15 per cent.

(b) *Dakhla District with a Hospital and Health Office.*

The department is taking every effort to keep Dakhla in a good sanitary condition.

In every village the sweepers keep the streets clean, so also slaughter houses and slaughtering sites. They also carry refuse to incinerators to be burnt.

In and out-patients visits amounted to 8,386. This number is nearly equal to half the number of population (16718). If the villages of Dakhla were not too far from the residence of the Medical Officer and the high wages of transport, this number would have increased.

Owing to the remote distance between Dakhla and the Nile Valley, the intense heat in summer and the difficulty of transport, the vaccine lymph is not sent to Dakhla during summer months and the vaccination is made during winter only.

Among the endemic diseases of Dakhla are bilharzia and ankylostoma. The department has sent specialists in these two diseases to treat the natives and the result was satisfactory. Eye diseases were this year less than last year. They amounted to 641 cases against 1483 in 1927.

RED SEA DISTRICT.

Hurghada, Safaga, El Kossier and a Health Office in each.—The sanitary work in each of these places is carried out by the companies doctors against allocations from the Department of Public Health.

Hereunder is a comparative list of births and deaths :—

Locality.	Population	Births.				Deaths.			
		1928.	Per 1000.	1927.	Per 1000.	1928.	Per 1000.	1927.	Per 1000.
Hurghada ...	1,460	60	41	34	23	21	14	36	24
Safaga ...	650	19	29	13	20	11	16	4	6
El Kossier ...	1,500	90	60	84	56	40	27	53	35

Five measles cases, one typhoid and one diphtheria appeared in Hurghada, 2 typhoid and one diphtheria case at Safaga. No infectious cases occurred at el Kossier.

As most of the population in these localities are companies workmen and their families, it is the main duty of the medical officers to look after their health and treat their patients. The duties they perform to the Department of Public Health are very limited. They are mainly the sanitary supervision on Government buildings, barracks, schools and prisons, as well as the registration of births and deaths and the treatment of Government employees and natives who are not employed by these companies.

APPEARANCE OF PLAGUE IN THE WESTERN DESERT PROVINCE.

SIDI BARRANI.

Plague appeared in the Western Desert Province at Bisri of Sidi Barrani in the beginning of July 1928 and ended on August 4, 1928. Number of cases amounted to 13 of which 4 cured and 9 died.

Every effort was made by the department, to keep the disease within a narrow circle. All tents of the Arabs in the various Naga's of Bisri were collected and put near the cordon after their disinfection. Mounted Police Force was detailed to see that no Arabs leave this area. All Arabs of that area were vaccinated and inspected daily by the Medical Officers until the period of observation elapsed. The Sheikhs accompanied the Medical Officers on their inspection of the neighbouring Naga's, and all absentees from the infected area were collected near the cordon.

In this connection, the Department wishes to record its thanks to the Administrative Authorities of the Western Desert Province for their valuable assistance in putting the Omdahs, Sheikhs and mounted Police at the disposal of Medical Officers for preventing the Arabs from moving from place to place and the contacts from escaping.

The Department of Public Health has also detailed two Medical Officers of the Frontiers Medical Section, and a bacteriologist from the laboratories, two disinfectors and a rat-catcher from the Epidemic Section for combating the disease. A sufficient quantity of vaccine was also sent to the Medical Officers and two cars were put at their disposal.

CAUSE OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE DISEASE.

El Bisri is the most fertile area in the Western Desert Province and vast areas of Sidi Barrani is cultivated barley. The richest man of all Arabs live at Bisri and is well called the bank for lending money to the Arabs. This man stores considerable quantities of barley which he distributes on the Arabs before the cultivation season to be used as seeds. These quantities are returned to him after the harvest with great profit.

As El Bisri is a store for barley which is cultivated in that area in great quantities, it is natural that rats abound there in the barley season, i.e., from June to August and they may be infected with plague.

MARIOUT DISTRICT.

Plague appeared at Amria of Mariût District at the end of August 1928, and ended on the beginning of October; cases numbered 25 of which 21 cured and 4 died. A cordon was erected in which patients were isolated. General vaccination was made to all Arabs of Mariût District by the help of two Medical Officers from the Frontiers Medical Section. All tents of patients and contacts were disinfected and transferred to a place near the cordon.

The department has sent two disinfectors for this purpose.

The source of infection was a person who went to Mariût District from Ezbet Abdel Hadi of Abu Hammad, Markaz Damanhûr.

MALARIA.

Detailed statement of the anti-malaria work completed in 1928 in the areas of Siwa, Kharga, Dakhla, Baharia and Sinai is published in the Anti-malaria Committee Report No. 5.

Sanitary Inspection Section.

The following tables Nos. 1 and 2, show the extension of activities of this section as regards inspection work, general remarks given, and inspections, investigations carried out, or revision of medico-legal reports and treatment forms.

The number of complaints presented to the Section and examined, investigated, and decision given thereon amounted to 330 this year, as compared with 259 complaints, last year. Hereunder is a statistical table in connection with these complaints :—

	Complaints in 1928.	Complaints in 1929.
Complaints proved true	147	95
Complaints proved unfounded ...	183	164
Total of compliants	330	259

TABLE NO. I.—SHOWING STATISTICS IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICO-LEGAL CASES
DEALT WITH DURING 1928.

LOCALITIES.	SLIGHT CASES.		SERIOUS CASES.		FATAL CASES.		TOTAL.	
	Accidental.	Criminal.	Accidental.	Criminal.	Accidental.	Criminal.	Accidental.	Criminal.
<i>Governorates :—</i>								
Cairo	491	18,025	114	415	127	18	732	18,458
Alexandria	3,547	2,430	156	140	109	42	3,812	2,612
Canal	173	1,123	43	16	65	13	281	1,151
Suez	93	275	6	9	17	2	116	284
Damietta	155	562	9	5	21	10	185	577
<i>Lower Egypt :—</i>								
Daqahliya	638	3,599	273	276	278	168	1,189	4,043
Sharqiya	432	2,915	229	408	301	148	962	3,471
Qalyûbiya	338	1,352	181	167	172	85	691	1,604
Gharbiya	1,076	4,531	594	762	476	305	2,146	5,598
Minûfiya	619	3,036	313	228	289	113	1,221	3,377
Beheira	440	3,415	173	284	294	122	907	3,821
<i>Upper Egypt :—</i>								
Giza	232	1,976	160	127	245	56	637	2,159
Beni Suef	193	2,162	111	198	161	88	465	2,448
Faiyûm	288	2,071	82	134	98	118	468	2,323
Minya	449	2,898	204	309	238	165	891	3,372
Asyût	521	5,043	436	670	490	266	1,447	5,979
Girga	331	2,721	155	305	307	146	793	3,172
Qena	282	2,017	128	189	296	70	706	2,276
Aswân	113	520	55	49	127	10	295	579
TOTAL	10,411	60,668	3,422	4,691	4,111	1,945	17,944	67,304

TABLE NO. II.—STATISTICAL LIST ON THE WORK OF DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS DURING 1928 AS COMPARED WITH 1927.

MONTH.	DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR, TANTA.						DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR, ZAGAZIG.						DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR, MINYA.						DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR, QENA.					
	Inspections.		Examinations.		Investigations.		Inspections.		Examinations.		Investigations.		Inspections.		Examinations.		Investigations.		Inspections.		Examinations.		Investigations.	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
January	16	2	3	2	2	15	21	18	6	3	8	5	2	1	1	2	3	5	11	8	2	1	2	4
February	7	7	1	—	7	13	12	11	2	2	5	7	1	3	1	—	1	8	7	27	—	3	1	8
March	20	3	1	1	8	3	14	17	3	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	2	4	10	16	3	4	2	5
April	18	3	1	3	2	8	22	26	1	—	5	4	1	3	—	1	1	3	12	14	2	—	—	9
May	19	15	4	6	4	7	19	—	2	—	4	—	—	6	11	—	1	5	13	19	2	2	—	6
June	14	2	2	4	1	4	16	37	1	3	2	4	1	9	1	—	—	3	9	10	1	—	5	5
July	4	1	2	6	2	8	33	23	4	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	13	—	4	—	8	—
August	2	11	3	1	3	2	31	17	5	1	5	8	8	2	1	—	3	7	3	—	—	4	—	—
September	1	8	1	5	8	12	9	7	1	1	2	7	9	1	5	1	9	1	—	12	—	—	—	—
October	1	8	2	1	4	10	8	17	1	2	5	2	19	—	1	1	3	—	19	15	—	1	3	10
November	1	15	1	—	5	8	16	16	—	1	4	4	13	1	1	—	6	1	11	6	—	1	2	8
December	—	13	2	—	9	4	13	16	7	2	7	3	20	1	—	—	2	1	1	10	1	5	4	11
TOTAL	103	88	23	29	55	94	214	205	61	15	52	49	74	32	22	5	31	44	109	137	37	17	31	66

The Divisional Inspector, Tanta, in addition to his duties, acted for the Divisional Inspector, Zagazig, from April to the end of 1928, the latter post being vacant at that time. The Divisional Inspector, Qena, was on sick leave from 27th June to 17th September 1928, and acted for the Divisional Inspector, Minia for the remaining part of the year.

The Endemic Diseases Section.

1.—CREATION OF THE SECTION.

This is the first annual report of the section which was created in 1928. Up to March 31, 1928, the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals, annexes, and school-clinics, were attached to the General Hospitals Section. It was then decided to create an endemic diseases section which would be responsible for the treatment of ankylostomiasis, bilharziasis, pellagra, dysentery, leprosy, tuberculosis (and any other diseases which might from time to time be added to the list). This decision was arrived at owing to the importance of endemic diseases in Egypt and the fact that the number of Ankylostoma and Bilharzia hospitals created as annexes under the General Hospitals Section was so great that a whole-time officer had become necessary for their efficient administration.

2.—ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AND BILHARZIASIS.

(a) *Ankylostomiasis.*

Ankylostomiasis is endemic in Egypt and has existed from the very earliest times, reference to the disease being found in the papyri. The percentage of infection ranges from 15 per cent to 65 per cent according to locality. The worms were first observed in Egypt by Bruner in 1847 who associated their presence with Egyptian anaemia.

(b) *Bilharziasis.*

The causative parasite of bilharziasis was discovered by Bilharz in 1852. This disease is caused by the presence in the abdominal veins of trematode schistosomes. It has been endemic in Egypt from the earliest times, traces of the disease having been found by Ruffer in Egyptian mummies. The percentage of infection of the population with bilharziasis is exceedingly high, ranging from 30 per cent to 90 per cent according to locality, the more highly cultivated and densely populated areas being the more heavily infected.

(c) *Preventive Measures.*

The first efforts to check the ravages of these diseases was undertaken by the Department of Public Health in 1913 under the guidance of a Scientific Consultative Committee which was formed for that purpose. An investigation centre being established at Qalyûb to enquire into the prevalence of the disease there. In April 1915 the investigations were suspended owing to the Great War. In 1919, after the cessation of hostilities, an ankylostoma annexe was opened in the Qasr el Aini Hospital, Cairo, under the direction of Prof. Day, additional annexes to other general hospitals being subsequently established. The units undertaking the treatment of these parasitic diseases are at present of five categories:—

- (i) Permanent Hospitals.
- (ii) Travelling Hospitals.
- (iii) Annexes to General Hospitals.
- (iv) School Clinics.
- (v) Hospitals provided by the Provincial Councils.

(i) *Permanent Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals.*—The scheme which the department at first adopted was to establish permanent annexes to General Hospitals for the treatment of ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis. The scheme was later changed and the hospitals established since the year 1925 have been travelling hospitals. The permanent hospitals annexes are six in number. They are situated as noted below:—

1. Cairo Ankylostoma Hospital.
2. Qalyûb Ankylostoma Hospital.
3. Mansûra Ankylostoma Hospital.
4. Benha Ankylostoma Hospital.
5. Tanta Ankylostoma Hospital.
6. Damietta Ankylostoma Hospital.

(ii) *Travelling Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals.*—When it was realized that it was impossible to establish permanent hospitals in all Markazes and villages where ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis were prevalent it was decided to institute Travelling Hospitals that could be moved from village to village for the treatment of the infected inhabitants. These hospitals are now 25 in number. They were originally inaugurated in the localities below mentioned, but being travelling hospitals they are moved from one locality to another as occasion demands :—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Desûq. | 14. El Badrashein. |
| 2. Beni Suef. | 15. Belqas. |
| 3. Hihya. | 16. El Minya. |
| 4. Faiyûm. | 17. Kafr el Zayat. |
| 5. Asyût. | 18. Itai el Barûd. |
| 6. Shebîn el Kôm. | 19. Kalata el Kobra. |
| 7. Beni Mazar. | 20. El Manashi. |
| 8. Beba. | 21. Dekirnis. |
| 9. Deyrût. | 22. Abuksah. |
| 10. Tahta. | 23. Tala. |
| 11. Kom Ombo. | 24. Aga. |
| 12. Desûk. | 25. Kafr el Sheikh. |
| 13. Abu Hommos. | |

(iii) *Annexes to General Hospitals :—*

Mit Ghamr	1927
Mataria Benevolent Dispensary	1928
Barrim Hospital	1928
Mellawi Hospital	1928
Fikria Hospital	1928

(iv) *School Clinics.*—In 1924 an investigation was made by the Bilharzia Research Section of the Public Health Laboratories into the prevalence of ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis amongst school children in Egypt. Owing to the high percentage of infection found the Department of Public Health suggested to the Ministry of Education that school-clinics should be instituted for examining and treating all school children suffering from ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis. The Ministry of Education gladly accepted the suggestion and requested the department to take necessary action in the matter. School clinics were subsequently opened at Cairo, Alexandria, Mansûra, Tanta, Shebin el Kom, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni Suef, El Minya, Asyût, Suez and Sohâg.

(v) *Hospitals provided by the Provincial Councils.*—The Provincial Councils of Menûfiya, Sharqîya, Qena and Daqahliya constructed Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Hospitals in the following localities :—

1. Menûf (at first established at Shebîn el Kom on February 2, 1922) transferred to Menûf in October 1923.
2. Nag' Hamadi, opened on December 15, 1925.
3. Zagazig, opened on February 7, 1926.
4. Minya el Qamh, opened on September 21, 1926.
5. Manzala, opened on August 6, 1927.

The financial provision for these hospitals is made by the provincial councils concerned, but the hospitals are all under the supervision and inspection of the Department of Public Health. They are travelling hospitals with the exception of that established at Zagazig.

(d) *Appointment of two inspectors for the Ankylostoma Hospitals.*

Owing to the gradual increase of the number of units, two inspectors were appointed to supervise the technical and administrative work of the units.

(e) *Staff of the Ankylostoma Units.*

Each unit established since 1926 is staffed by one medical officer, two laboratory assistants and one clerk with the necessary subordinate staff of *tamurgis*, etc. Two medical officers without laboratory assistants were appointed for each of the original hospital annexes and this system is still adhered to in them.

(f) *Number of Units under the Section.*

The units conducted by the section up to the end of 1928 were as follows :—

7	Permanent Hospitals.
17	Travelling Hospitals.
3	Annexes to General Hospitals.
6	School Clinics.
4	Provincial Councils Units.
37	Total.

Seventeen additional units were inaugurated since the creation of the section in April 1928. They are not included in the above list.

3.—CHEST DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Two clinics have been opened for the treatment of chest diseases ; one in Mansûra and the other in Cairo. Financial provisions for creating Tuberculosis Hospital and sanatorium at Abu Zaabal have been included in the budgetary proposals for the year 1929-1930. Provision has also been made in the budget for sending a qualified medical officer to Europe on mission to study the treatment of tuberculosis.

4.—LEPROSY.

A medical officer was sent to India and the Phillipine Islands in 1927 for the study of leprosy. On his return in 1928 a leprosy clinic was opened in Cairo. The department has also acquired 48 feddans of land at Abou Zaabal for the institution of a leper colony, part of which will be reserved for prisoners suffering from leprosy. To ensure the success of the colony a new law for the compulsory segregation of lepers will have to be promulgated. In addition to the anti-leprosy clinic established in Cairo arrangements have been made to open two additional clinics one at Sohâg and the other at Zagazig.

5.—STATISTICS.

Number of patients treated in the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Units.—The number of patients treated for ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis in the units of the section from January 1928 till December 1928 was 446,589, an increase of 161,655 over those of the previous year.

Cost of treatment.—The cost incurred by the department during the year 1928 amounted approximately to L.E. 44,880, an increase of L.E. 20,000 over that of the previous year. The details of expenditure are as follows :—

	L.E.	M.
Salaries	27,550	051
Instruments and equipment	4,199	785
Water, light, etc.	489	808
Transport	503	316

General Hospitals Section.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS.

The most important feature in the year 1928 is the quick steps taken by the department to generalize the construction of hospitals in accordance with the programme alluded to in the last year's report. A special credit has been provided for in the budget of 1928-1929 for the establishment of ten markaz hospitals and 20 village hospitals which will be the commencement of constructing 50 hospitals of the first kind and 100 hospitals of the second one during the five years following the above-mentioned fiscal year.

His Majesty the King has been most gracious as to give orders to the Royal Khassa to take share in this connection by constructing 2 village hospitals at His Majesty's expense at Edfina and Dakalt.

The State Domains Department has also offered 2 village hospitals at Damro and Kafr el Atrash.

Notables and Provincial Councils have also shown great zeal in taking part in the erection of these medical institutions. Some of them have donated land for this purpose, others have offered in addition to the land sums of money, and others have donated money only.

The department wishes to record with great pleasure the donation of H.E. El Sayed Abdel Reheem el Dimirdash Pacha who has donated a piece of land about 12,530 square metres in area as well as L.E. 100,000; out of which he has paid in advance L.E. 40,000 and the balance will be paid after the erection of the building.

It is also worthy of mention that H.E. Mohammed Badrawi Ashour Pacha has established a hospital at Tayiba village, Talkha District and Girga Provincial Council has delivered a piece of land to the Ministry of Public Works for the erection of a hospital at Girga Bandar together with a sum of L.E. 1,300.

THE ESTABLISHMENT PROGRAMME.

The execution of this programme has commenced by the erection of the hospitals in the following localities:—

Markaz Hospitals at :—Dilingat, Manzala, Dessûk, Facûs, Ashmûn, El Saff, Itsa, Beni Mazar, Akhmim and Edfû. Another two hospitals have been added at Sahel Selim and Girga. Besides these hospitals, new ones are being erected at Rosetta, Badary and Luxor.

Village Hospitals at :—Edkû, Baltîm, Kafr Rabîh, Salhia, Sahragt el Kubra, Wardan, Edwa, El Koussiya, Tima, Armant, El Hamoul, Dinshaway, Kafr Shoukr, Geziret Seoud, Berkash, Bartabat el Doweir, El Tatalia, El Dabieh, El Faroukia and El Mataria. The last one has been converted to a Markaz hospital of 20 beds.

The two hospitals of Dakalt and Edfina are being built by the Royal Khassa. As to the hospitals of Damro and Kafr el Atrash, the necessary arrangements are being made for taking them over from the State Domains Department.

In addition to the above-mentioned new divisions are being built for the extension of the provincial hospitals of Alexandria, Suez, Zagazig, Sohâg and other Markaz hospitals such as that of Qalyûb.

PRESENT GENERAL HOSPITALS.

In the year 1928, the hospital of Fikria (Abou Kerkas) has been inaugurated. The work that has been going on at Mallawi hospital has also been completed and the hospital has been opened for the inpatients on December 22, 1928. The building of the new hospital at Isna as well as that of the hospital of Tayiba have been completed and both hospitals will be inaugurated during the year 1929.

TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS.

In the last year's report it was mentioned that the department will gradually appoint specialists in its hospitals whenever any of them is available together with those of the Government mission who complete their studies abroad.

The cause of the increase of expenditure in 1928 is due to providing hospitals with surgical instruments, modern apparatus and equipments and appointing specialists, etc., as it has already been mentioned in this report.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

In 1928, four venereal clinics have been opened in Zagazig, Suez, Faiyûm and Bulâq in Cairo. At the beginning of 1929 another four clinics have also been opened at Beni Suef, Sohâg, Damanhûr and Shebîn el Kôm.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of patients suffering from these diseases who were treated in the in and out-patients' Departments amounted to 5,658 and 27,810 respectively, shown as follows:—

	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Syph.	Gon.	TOTAL	Syph.	Gon.	TOTAL
General Hospitals	1,035	1,333	2,368	10,965	2,493	13,458
Ven. Dis. Hospitals (for prostitutes)	1,326	1,964	3,290	146	—	146
„ „ Clinics (for out-patients)	—	—	—	9,130	5,076	14,206
TOTAL	2,361	3,297	5,658	20,241	7,569	27,810

NUMBER OF BEDS IN HOSPITALS.

The number of beds in hospitals during 1928 was 3,672, *i.e.*, 215 beds more than that of the previous year. In addition 423 beds exist at Hod el Marsoud and Gabbary Lock Hospitals for the treatment of prostitutes with an increase of 36 beds than the previous year.

OPERATIONS AND X-RAYS EXAMINATION.

The following table shows the number of operations performed during 1928 as compared with that of the last year, both in the in and out-patients sections of the General Hospitals. Classification of these operations is shown in the table No. 11.

	1927	1928
Number of operations in the in-patients Departments of hospitals... ..	21,190	22,078
„ „ „ out-patients „ „	3,978	4,144
TOTAL	25,168	26,222

The number of cases examined by X-rays amounted to 11,666, *i.e.*, 4,932 more than those of the previous year.

DEATHS.

The number of patients treated in the in-patient sections of General Hospitals during 1928 amounted to 70,821 patients of which 4,429 died ; a percentage of 6.2 per cent. Most of the deaths occurred amongst the cases brought in dangerous conditions due to accidental or criminal causes and chronic diseases.

CONCLUSION.

The reader will clearly note from this brief summary that the Department has taken vast steps and quick action in either constructing hospitals, appointing specialists or providing institutions with every recent apparatus, instruments, equipments, etc., for the benefit of different classes of the public,

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF BEDS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1928.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	BEDS FOR PATIENTS							BEDS FOR STAFF.					GRAND TOTAL.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Special 3rd Class.	Ordinary 3rd and 4th Classes.			TOTAL.	Rest House.	Residents.	Sisters and sage-femmes.	Other Staff.	TOTAL.	
				Patients.	Children.	Ophthalmic Branch.							
Qasr el 'Aini	—	—	—	803	49	—	852	—	20	128	11	159	1,011
Alexandria... ..	1	8	—	378	12	31	430	—	6	17	18	41	471
Port Said	4	6	6	146	3	—	165	—	2	10	1	13	178
Suez	7	16	—	183	2	25	233	2	1	6	—	4	242
Damietta	2	2	—	72	—	22	98	3	—	—	11	14	112
Damanhûr	—	4	—	91	2	—	97	3	—	—	—	3	100
Tanta	1	4	—	141	4	—	150	1	1	2	—	4	154
Mansûra	1	7	—	146	—	—	154	—	—	2	—	2	156
Zagazig	1	2	—	109	4	—	116	1	1	2	—	4	120
Shibin el Kôm	1	1	—	82	—	—	84	1	—	—	—	1	85
Benha... ..	—	—	—	81	14	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
Qalyûb	2	2	—	56	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
Faiyûm	1	2	—	51	—	—	84	1	—	—	—	1	85
Beni Suef	—	1	—	95	2	—	98	1	1	—	—	2	100
Lamlûm (Maghâgha) ...	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Minya... ..	1	1	—	74	2	—	78	1	1	—	—	2	80
Asyût	—	14	—	162	7	—	183	—	2	2	—	4	187
Tahta	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Sohâg	—	2	—	77	—	—	79	1	—	—	—	1	80
Qena	—	2	—	76	2	—	80	1	1	—	—	2	82
Luxor... ..	—	2	—	24	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Isna	—	—	—	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
Aswân... ..	1	2	—	45	—	—	48	1	1	—	—	2	50
Mit Ghamr... ..	—	—	—	22	—	10	32	1	—	—	1	2	34
Mallawi	—	—	—	13	—	7	20	1	—	—	—	1	21
El Fekria	—	—	—	22	—	8	30	1	—	—	—	1	31
*Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)...	—	—	—	18	—	13	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
TOTAL	23	78	6	3,078	103	116	3,404	20	37	169	42	268	3,672
Hôd el Marsûd... ..	—	—	—	264	—	—	264	—	—	3	3	6	270
Gabbâri	—	6	—	144	—	—	150	—	—	3	—	3	153
GRAND TOTAL	23	84	6	3,486	103	116	3,818	20	37	175	45	277	4,095

* This hospital is working at present as an out-patient Department.

TABLE II.— NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE IN-PATIENTS DEPARTMENTS
IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1928.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Existing from last Year.	Voluntary Admissions.	SENT BY THE POLICE.				TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
			Police Cases.	Police- men and Ghatfis.	Prisoners.	Prostitutes.			
Qasr el 'Aini	798	9,151	8,058	653	46	47	17,955	13,076	4,879
Alexandria... ..	367	6,870	2,897	590	77	—	10,434	7,711	2,723
Port Said	152	2,408	420	143	8	169	3,148	2,374	774
Suez	123	3,374	78	328	22	239	4,041	2,901	1,140
Damietta	77	1,112	291	85	—	2	1,490	1,030	460
Damanhûr	78	878	831	511	71	149	2,440	1,989	451
Tanta	122	1,488	1,116	479	21	110	3,214	2,457	757
Mansûra	139	1,221	894	221	39	73	2,448	1,919	529
Zagazig	89	1,586	599	572	11	92	2,860	2,367	493
Shibîn el Kôm	73	626	674	213	16	1	1,530	1,200	330
Benha	87	1,753	629	288	22	9	2,701	2,241	460
Qalyûb	54	964	130	92	—	—	1,186	925	261
Faiyûm	76	412	744	172	38	58	1,424	1,102	322
Beni Suef	67	794	432	65	9	56	1,356	1,081	275
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	11	245	148	21	—	—	414	350	64
Minya	86	412	801	160	69	76	1,518	1,214	304
Asyût	160	2,288	1,351	224	17	223	4,103	3,037	1,066
Tahta	23	264	172	30	—	—	466	339	127
Sohâg	47	892	442	101	22	82	1,539	1,165	374
Qena	64	1,008	308	153	—	59	1,528	1,219	309
Luxor	10	356	72	16	2	—	446	389	57
Isna	8	430	42	15	2	51	540	390	150
Aswân... ..	37	261	304	64	28	54	711	526	185
Mit Ghamr	20	360	86	46	—	—	492	366	126
Mallawi	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	3	—
El Fikria	—	58	5	2	—	—	65	36	29
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,769	39,134	21,604	5,244	520	1,550	68,052	51,407	16,645
Hôd el Marsûd	151	—	—	—	—	2,295	2,295	—	2,295
Gabbari	75	—	—	—	—	1,119	1,119	—	1,119
GRAND TOTAL	2,995	39,134	21,604	5,244	520	4,964	71,466	51,407	20,059

TABLE III.— NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1928.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Cured.	Believed.	Died.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Remaining at end of the Year.
Kasr-el-Aini	—	16,494	1,508	18,002	13,110	4,892	751
Alexandria... ..	5,432	4,278	755	10,465	7,735	2,730	336
Port Said	1,539	1,470	127	3,136	2,371	765	164
Suez	3,109	753	170	4,032	2,914	1,118	132
Damietta	1,078	353	52	1,483	1,020	463	84
Damanhûr	1,056	1,276	117	2,449	2,001	448	69
Tanta	1,739	1,227	233	3,199	2,442	757	137
Mansûra	1,361	928	159	2,448	1,921	527	139
Zagazig	1,922	804	122	2,848	2,359	489	101
Shibîn el Kôm	540	848	153	1,541	1,205	336	62
Benha... ..	1,561	1,048	81	2,690	2,231	459	98
Qalyûb	657	460	72	1,189	928	261	51
Faiyûm	1,076	222	127	1,425	1,100	325	75
Beni Suef	883	327	137	1,347	1,072	275	76
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	220	159	21	400	339	61	25
Minya... ..	1,261	191	72	1,524	1,220	304	80
Asyût	2,783	1,081	220	4,084	3,015	1,069	179
Tahta	308	123	37	468	341	127	21
Sohâg	732	672	101	1,505	1,153	352	81
Qena	1,108	364	65	1,537	1,231	306	55
Luxor... ..	228	196	13	437	382	55	19
Isna	373	143	21	537	388	149	11
Aswân... ..	475	199	38	712	533	179	36
Mit Ghamr	299	157	26	482	356	126	30
Mallawi	1	1	—	2	2	—	2
El Fikria	15	22	2	39	21	18	26
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	29,756	33,796	4,429	67,981	51,390	16,591	2,840
Hô-l el Marsûd	1,041	1,261	—	2,302	—	2,302	2,302
Gabbâri	1,128	—	—	1,128	—	1,128	1,128
GRAND TOTAL	31,925	35,057	4,429	71,411	51,390	20,021	3,050

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE OUT-PATIENTS
DEPARTMENTS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1928.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Voluntary Admissions	Sent by the Police.	TOTAL.	New Patients.	Old Patients.	Number of Visits.
Qasr el 'Aini	156,116	16,800	172,916	172,916	337,898	510,814
Alexandria..	130,826	9,417	140,243	140,243	352,113	492,356
Port Said	34,052	755	34,807	34,807	29,076	63,883
Suez	11,235	1,038	12,273	12,273	18,240	30,513
Damietta	27,030	506	27,536	27,536	29,787	57,323
Damanhûr	17,425	910	18,335	18,335	14,880	33,215
Tanta	29,000	1,602	30,602	30,602	28,940	59,542
Mansûra	32,634	675	33,309	33,309	22,114	55,423
Zagazig	27,723	490	28,213	28,213	29,710	57,923
Shibîn el Kôm	11,980	565	12,545	12,545	23,186	35,731
Benha	21,544	285	21,829	21,829	17,225	39,054
Qalyûb	18,372	427	18,799	18,799	22,927	41,726
Faiyûm	23,679	525	24,204	24,204	18,833	43,037
Beni Suef	25,352	342	25,694	25,694	29,900	55,594
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	10,096	46	10,142	10,142	13,280	23,422
Minya... ..	9,415	541	9,956	9,956	12,728	22,684
Asyût	22,065	941	23,003	23,003	15,796	38,802
Tahta	11,809	180	11,989	11,989	10,795	22,964
Sohâg	22,550	256	22,806	22,806	23,016	45,822
Qena	12,253	122	12,375	12,375	8,068	20,443
Luxor	9,909	86	9,995	9,995	13,451	23,446
Isna	10,798	43	10,841	10,841	15,062	25,903
Aswân... ..	8,570	204	8,774	8,774	12,405	21,179
Mit Ghamr	26,709	277	27,086	27,086	21,766	48,852
Mallawi	14,479	98	14,577	14,577	12,857	27,434
El Fekria	2,824	16	2,840	2,840	4,195	7,035
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)... ..	16,251	22	16,273	16,273	18,167	34,440
TOTAL	744,696	37,269	781,965	781,965	1,156,595	1,938,560

TABLE V.—VENEREAL DISEASES IN HOSPITALS, 1928.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Prostitutes.				Cases treated.					
	Syphilis.	Gonor- rhœa.	Other Diseases	TOTAL.	Out-patients.			In-patients.		
					Syphilis.	Gonor- rhœa.	TOTAL.	Syphilis.	Gonor- rhœa.	TOTAL.
Qasr el 'Aini	—	—	—	—	5,507	1,634	7,141	170	93	263
Alexandria	—	—	—	—	1,772	552	2,324	264	35	299
Port Said	35	121	13	169	20	—	20	80	136	216
Suez	6	123	110	239	24	1	25	52	279	331
Damietta	2	—	—	2	27	—	27	9	2	11
Damanhûr	15	131	—	149	50	16	66	37	142	179
Tanta	11	94	5	110	133	20	153	43	110	153
Mansûra	5	64	4	73	—	—	—	70	12	82
Zagazig	8	44	40	92	39	13	52	5	11	16
Shibin El Kôm	—	1	—	1	121	16	137	7	9	16
Benha	3	4	2	9	69	—	69	20	8	28
Qalyûb	—	—	—	—	417	—	47	2	—	2
Faiyûm	7	10	41	58	429	—	429	9	15	24
Beni Suef	10	46	—	56	279	51	330	17	45	62
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	—	—	—	—	53	—	53	—	—	—
Minya	3	33	40	76	61	2	63	11	37	48
Asyût	32	187	4	223	510	25	535	89	184	273
Tahta	—	—	—	—	289	8	297	3	1	4
Sohâg	19	47	16	82	654	49	703	96	62	158
Qena	9	45	5	59	4	—	4	17	49	66
Luxor	—	—	—	—	171	27	198	—	1	1
Isna	4	45	2	51	135	32	168	10	46	56
Aswân	7	44	3	54	37	43	80	24	56	80
Mit Ghamr	—	—	—	—	58	3	61	—	—	—
Mallawi	—	—	—	—	71	1	72	—	—	—
El Fikria	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—
Hôd el Marsûd	1,205	1,090	—	2,295	85	—	85	1,205	1,090	2,295
Gabbâry	121	874	124	1,119	61	—	61	121	874	995
TOTAL	1,505	3,003	409	4,917	1,111	2,493	13,604	2,361	3,297	5,658

TABLE VI.—VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

Clinic.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	TOTAL.	New Patients.	Old Patients.	Number of Visits.	Patients found not suffering from V.D.
Sayeda Zenab, Cairo.	1,712	1,880	3,592	3,592	13,853	17,445	1,465
Boulac, Cairo ...	646	248	894	894	5,442	6,336	384
Port Said	481	864	1,345	1,345	17,222	18,567	1,798
Suez	194	483	677	677	4,147	4,824	1,621
Tanta	740	583	1,323	1,323	14,468	15,791	923
Mansûra	938	957	1,895	1,895	15,608	17,503	1,374
Zagazig	135	428	563	563	6,757	7,320	1,175
Faiyum	95	1,216	1,311	1,311	5,732	7,043	1,016
Asyût	72	1,447	1,519	1,519	9,469	10,988	1,718
Qena	63	1,024	1,087	1,087	5,175	6,262	1,046
TOTAL ...	5,076	9,130	14,206	14,206	97,873	112,079	12,520

TABLE VII.—DISEASES TREATED IN CLINICS FOR GENERAL DISEASES.

Clinic.	Surgical Diseases.	Medical Diseases.	Venerae Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Ophthalmic Diseases.	Parasitic Diseases.	TOTAL.
ElDirr(Dahabieh)	601	2,848	59	173	1,811	256	5,748
Tala	1,931	5,808	39	2,630	4,980	3,708	19,096
Minshât Sabri ...	551	8,334	14	1,291	—	3,967	14,157
Fashn	158	3,121	92	761	226	237	4,595
TOTAL ...	3,241	20,111	204	4,855	7,017	8,168	43,596

TABLE VIII.—STATISTICS OF PATIENTS ATTENDED AT CLINICS FOR GENERAL DISEASES.

Clinic.	New Patients.	Old Patients.	Number of Visits.
El Dirr (Dahabieh)	5,748	6,976	12,724
Tala	19,096	16,639	35,735
Minshât Sabri	14,157	8,743	22,900
Fashn	4,595	5,251	9,846
TOTAL ...	43,596	37,609	81,205

TABLE IX.—PREGNANTS EXAMINED FOR SYPHILIS.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Cases.	Result of Examination.		
		Negative.	Positive.	Suspected.
Qasr el 'Aini	1,108	825	181	102
Alexandria	294	159	121	14
Port Said	16	16	—	—
Suez	17	14	3	—
Damietta	81	74	6	1
Damanhûr	26	19	7	—
Tanta	—	—	—	—
Mansûra	—	—	—	—
Zagazig	13	10	3	—
Shibîn el Kôm	31	24	7	—
Benha	1	—	1	—
Qalyûb	85	61	15	9
Faiyûm	39	26	12	1
Beni Suef	33	20	13	—
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	8	2	6	—
Minya	96	81	15	—
Asyût	288	193	80	15
Tahta	78	21	38	19
Sohâg	16	4	9	3
Qena	34	33	1	—
Luxor	18	13	5	—
Isna	9	4	5	—
Aswân	22	13	6	3
Mit Ghamr	79	53	26	—
Mallawi	3	2	1	—
El Fikria	11	5	3	3
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)	5	3	1	1
Hôd el Marsûd	14	9	5	—
Gabbâry	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	2,426	1,685	570	171

TABLE X.—THEATRES AND RESEARCHES.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Operations.		Cases examined by X-Ray.	Specimens thereof sent to Lab.	Specimens examined Microscopically.	Pathological Researches.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.				
Qasr el 'Aini	6,045	1,159	6,062	(See separate report).		
Alexandria	3,645	523	2,954	19,504	3,978	20
Port Said	1,004	114	389	2,707	—	12
Suez... ..	404	78	255	1,244	4,401	—
Damietta	458	106	121	325	6,059	3
Damanhûr	499	300	80	199	4,767	3
Tanta	861	523	214	429	6,043	4
Mansûra	798	5	190	122	2,265	3
Zagazig	1,540	10	100	243	3,031	75
Shibîn el Kôm	399	37	89	228	651	5
Benha	914	21	27	440	121	11
Qalyûb	787	600	112	670	7,118	29
Faiyûm	510	147	186	32	2,591	12
Beni Suef	668	22	325	235	1,118	106
Lamlûm (Maghâgha) †	218	40	—	101	1,959	2
Minya	415	90	57	154	841	12
Asyût	1,169	96	505	1,909	1,076	5
Tahta †	145	—	—	293	110	2
Sohâg †	479	21	—	443	1,256	7
Qena †	349	1	—	303	5,793	13
Luxor †	95	8	—	298	164	3
Isna †	145	—	—	42	828	—
Aswân †	132	50	—	191	2,041	—
Mit Ghamr †	369	80	—	273	—	1
Mallawi †	2	23	—	65	—	—
El Fikria †... ..	28	18	—	55	19	2
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda) †	—	72	—	41	—	—
TOTAL	22,078	4,144	11,666	30,546	56,230	340

N.B.—Hospitals marked (†) are not yet provided with X-ray apparatus.

TABLE XI.— SORTS OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN HOSPITALS, 1928.

OPERATIONS.	Number.	OPERATIONS.	Number.
Ing. Hernia :—		Orthopedic Surgery :—	
Simple	1,943	Joints	58
Strangulated	145	Tendons	7
Femoral Hernia :—		Operations :—	
Simple	20	Plastic	91
Strangulated	5	Skin Grafting	30
Ambilical Hernia :—		Plating	8
Simple	69	Bone Grafting	7
Strangulated	6	Wiring	13
Laparotomy :—		Gynaecology	381
Intestinal obstructions	30	Labour :—	
Peritonitis	52	Normal	33
Due to injury or Hemorrhage	714	Difficult	215
Cholecystostomy	7	Caesarian Section	20
Excision of tumours :—		Abscess of prostate... ..	1
Benign	19	Lithotripsy	166
Malig.	14	Suprapubic Cystotomy :—	
Appendectomy	66	For extraction of stone	162
Splenectomy	161	Prostatectomy	45
Hysterectomy	23	For drainage... ..	41
Ovariectomy	23	For tumours... ..	11
Other Causes	63	Perineal Section :—	
Excision :—		For Extraction of stone	141
Glands of neck	92	For drainage	13
Breast	16	Fistula :—	
Goiter	52	Anal	597
Tumours :—		Urinary	98
Benign	357	Vesico-Vaginal	9
Malig....	57	Piles :—	
Liver Abscess	16	Whiteheads	110
Pyothorax	32	Legature and cut	1,009
Kidney operations	20	Prolapse of rectum... ..	719
Hydrocele	1,530	Other operations	2,456
Haematocoele	50	TOTAL	
Hydrocele of cord	45	12,388	
Varicocele	161	Number of operations at Qasr el 'Aini	
Amputation	382	Hospital... ..	6,045
Mastoid Abscess operations	26	Number of operations at Alexandria	
Head operations	551	Hospital... ..	3,645
Face	29	GRAND TOTAL	
Necrosis of bone	451	22,078	

TABLE XII.—EXPENSES.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Salaries.		Rations.		Equipments.		Instruments and Drugs.		Other Expenses.		TOTAL.	
	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.
Qasr el 'Aini	23,172	264	17,372	090	6,231	422	22,403	563	3,199	081	72,378	420
Alexandria... ..	15,119	668	7,042	728	5,257	551	7,372	300	2,153	768	36,946	025
Port Said	4,888	868	3,785	784	915	918	2,205	162	701	071	12,496	803
Suez	4,401	571	2,645	035	636	474	848	039	731	39	9,262	158
Damietta	1,924	251	1,029	313	634	954	1,549	553	212	231	5,350	302
Damanhûr	2,083	486	1,033	425	724	172	726	938	367	786	4,935	807
Tanta	3,457	600	1,886	711	602	437	1,877	238	476	633	8,300	619
Mansûra	3,230	231	2,113	256	785	785	1,144	674	367	530	7,641	476
Zagazig	2,759	312	1,507	261	933	967	552	828	240	542	5,993	910
Shibin el Kôm	2,028	255	1,097	990	206	489	1,063	815	244	818	4,641	367
Benha	1,992	400	1,138	155	398	025	949	208	274	513	4,752	301
Qalyûb	1,736	721	805	484	387	707	671	760	115	268	3,716	940
Faiyûm	2,104	537	993	599	861	926	1,034	343	141	692	5,136	097
Beni Suef	2,224	637	1,003	594	429	384	1,239	883	227	796	5,175	294
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	885	840	238	379	292	256	341	280	72	58	1,829	813
Minya	2,208	520	1,354	813	290	263	837	013	256	716	4,947	325
Asyût	3,853	742	2,433	775	662	046	2,774	631	477	932	10,202	126
Tahta	941	325	439	972	250	502	1,040	257	50	124	2,722	180
Sohâg	1,838	32	1,111	334	491	355	901	314	111	721	4,453	756
Qena	2,061	790	1,067	101	686	093	995	449	166	838	4,977	271
Luxor	1,035	170	396	110	108	340	426	198	198	016	2,163	834
Isna	1,514	650	295	772	83	377	366	612	97	075	2,360	486
Aswân... ..	1,526	776	842	444	388	471	902	297	394	767	4,054	755
Mit Ghamr... ..	1,195	74	349	972	128	819	195	655	186	347	2,055	867
Mallawi	546	97	—	480	177	725	296	324	39	285	1,059	91
El Fikria	Opened lately in December 1928.											
Barrim(KômHamâda)	895	850	—	—	73	307	461	146	28	624	1,458	927
TOTAL	89,625	667	51,987	587	22,638	765	53,228	480	11,533	271	229,013	770
Hôd el Marsûd	1,880	21	1,617	206	694	721	487	660	399	051	5,078	659
Gabbâry	1,185	464	1,113	099	664	885	241	396	340	044	3,544	888
GRAND TOTAL	92,691	152	54,717	892	23,998	371	53,957	366	12,272	366	237,637	317

TABLE XIII.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENTS AND COST OF MAINTENANCE PER PATIENT.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds.		Number of In-patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Total Annual Expenses.		Cost per Patient per Day.	Cost per Patient per Annum.	
	Patients.	Officials.							
					L.E.	Mills.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.
Qasr el 'Aini ...	852	159	18,753	280,365	72,378	420	258	94	428
Alexandria	430	41	10,801	123,966	36,946	025	298	104	068
Port Said	165	13	3,300	60,935	12,496	803	205	75	030
Suez... ..	233	9	4,164	53,359	9,262	158	175	64	050
Damietta	98	14	1,567	31,004	5,350	302	172	62	952
Damanhûr	97	3	2,518	27,065	4,935	807	182	66	612
Tanta	150	4	3,336	49,426	8,300	619	168	61	466
Mansûra	154	2	2,587	48,844	7,641	476	156	57	096
Zagazig	116	4	2,949	37,128	5,993	910	161	58	926
Shibîn el Kôm ...	84	1	1,603	24,530	4,641	367	189	69	174
Benha	95	—	2,788	34,390	4,752	301	138	50	508
Qalyûb	90	—	1,240	18,164	3,716	940	205	75	030
Faiyûm	84	1	1,500	27,785	5,316	097	185	67	710
Beni Suef	98	2	1,423	26,932	5,175	294	192	70	272
Lamlûm (Maghâgha)	24	—	425	4,224	1,829	813	433	158	478
Minya	78	2	1,604	35,336	4,947	325	140	51	240
Asyût	183	4	4,263	62,117	10,202	126	164	60	024
Tahta	26	—	489	9,508	2,722	180	286	104	676
Sohâg	79	1	1,586	27,812	4,453	756	160	58	560
Qena	80	2	1,592	26,803	4,977	271	186	68	076
Luxor	26	—	456	7,474	2,163	834	289	105	774
Isna	31	—	548	6,675	2,360	486	353	128	372
Aswân	48	2	748	14,442	4,054	755	280	102	759
Mit Ghamr	32	2	512	6,668	2,055	867	308	112	728
Mallawi	20	1	4	38	1,059	911	—	—	—
El Fikria	30	1	63	580	Opened in Nov., 1928			—	—
Barrim (Kôm Hamâda)	31	—	—	—	1,458	927	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,404	268	70,821	1,045,570	229,013	770	219	80	154
Hôd el Marsûd ...	264	6	2,446	51,825	5,078	659	098	35	868
Gabbâry	150	3	1,194	27,842	3,544	888	127	46	487
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,818	277	74,461	1,125,237	237,637	317	211	77	226

TABLE XIV.—RECEIPTS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1928.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	TREATMENT FEES OF IN-PATIENTS.										OTHER RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.					
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class (Special).		3rd and 4th Classes (Ordinary).		Cost of Maintenance of Patients' Relatives.		TOTAL.		X-Rays.		Drugs.					Various Receipts.				
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.				
Qasr el 'Aini ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	509	95	509	95	569
Alexandria ...	16	—	420	—	—	—	—	2	890	—	—	—	—	5	750	—	60	79	552	85	302	524	192	
Port Said ...	55	200	362	250	764	750	—	650	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	7	160	36	402	1,219	252	
Suez ...	217	200	342	400	79	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	24	784	36	784	676	134	
Damietta ...	—	—	8	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	5	455	—	100	6	355	15	155	
Damanhûr ...	—	—	18	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	200	—	—	—	—	—	3	200	22	—	
Tanta ...	—	—	35	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	051	—	—	—	—	472	35	
Mansûra ...	—	—	235	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	3	136	3	936	239	736	
Zagazig ...	—	—	131	600	—	—	—	950	—	—	—	—	—	1	600	—	—	1	588	3	188	135	738	
Shibîn el Kôm ...	—	—	14	400	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	800	5	800	20	350	
Benha ...	—	—	10	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	600	—	276	2	731	4	607	15	407	
Qalyûb ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	168	4	168	4	168	
Fayûm ...	15	200	23	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	400	—	084	12	481	14	965	53	365	
Benî Suef ...	—	—	56	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	800	—	530	8	422	15	752	72	152		
Lamlûm (Maghâgha) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	698	1	698	1	698	
Minya ...	—	—	15	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	400	—	—	12	007	14	407	30	007	
Asyût ...	66	400	122	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	800	—	—	300	18	034	28	134	220	129	
Tahta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	686	2	686	2	686	2	686
Sohâg ...	—	—	69	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	572	5	860	75	000	
Qena ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	523	5	887	5	887	
Luxor ...	—	—	5	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	4	722	9	922	
Isna... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	998	85	998	
Aswân ...	9	600	65	800	—	—	—	2	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	050	38	583	117	093	
Mit Ghamr ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	592	9	042	19	042
Mallawi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
El Fikria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Barrin (Kôm Hamâda) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	379	600	1,948	850	844	500	6	950	3	950	3,183	095	81	150	141	463	293	464	516	077	2,699	172	2,699	172
Hôd el Marsûd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gablâri ...	—	—	231	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	600	—	—	—	—	—	7	411	—	7	411	239	011
GRAND TOTAL ...	379	600	2,180	450	844	500	6	950	3	950	2,414	695	81	150	121	463	300	875	523	488	2,938	183	2,938	183

TABLE XV.—DETAILS OF DISEASES

SECTIONS.	Qasr el 'Alul.	Alexandria.	Port Said.	Suez.	Damietta.	Damanhūr.	Barrin (Kôm Hamâda).	Tanta.	Maasrah.	Mit Ghamr.	Zagazig.	Shibin el Kôm.	Benha.
<i>Medical:—</i>													
<i>Alimentary:—</i>													
Diseases of stomach		86	38	31	6	31		19	19	—	47	1	1
Tuber. peritonitis ...		27	14	4	1	—		4	—	1	—	3	—
Dysentery		81	39	56	2	—		32	1	5	—	6	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis		245	31	27	—	60		28	3	1	23	6	32
Chronic Colitis ...		1	—	6	—	—		—	—	—	3	2	5
Liver		68	57	55	—	26		44	5	2	10	2	16
Other diseases ...		78	41	50	—	2		5	3	—	—	3	55
<i>Respiratory:—</i>													
Pneumonia		65	25	70	10	11		12	13	2	8	3	5
Phthisis		187	51	20	3	10		33	11	1	—	—	3
Asthma		52	11	23	—	—		1	—	—	6	1	3
Pleurisy		47	9	7	3	—		4	1	—	3	1	1
Other diseases ...		220	68	189	16	44		127	18	3	26	24	45
<i>Circulatory:—</i>													
Heart: Mitral, Aortic		72	38	21	4	20		39	12	5	18	10	—
Other diseases ...		52	1	31	—	2		3	—	—	1	3	30
<i>Urinary:—</i>													
Nephritis		99	22	24	8	24		74	24	2	7	29	26
Cancer of bladder ...		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	5
Hydronephrosis ...		—	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	—
Pyelonephrosis ...		3	1	—	—	3		1	—	—	—	—	4
Other diseases ...		132	65	56	—	55		39	25	1	89	48	101
<i>Blood:—</i>													
Spleen		71	178	29	2	27		29	50	3	22	3	10
Other diseases ...		3	75	36	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Nervous:—</i>													
Epilepsy		14	3	1	—	4		4	—	—	2	3	1
Tabes Dorsalis ...		8	—	—	—	—		2	—	—	—	—	—
Brain		123	8	7	—	16		2	11	2	2	1	—
Spinal cord		17	2	2	—	1		11	6	—	—	—	1
Other diseases ...		9	24	35	—	8		14	—	1	15	14	22
<i>Constitutional:—</i>													
Rickets		2	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism		98	35	33	1	21		16	18	3	29	14	39
Diabetes		40	23	12	—	7		10	5	—	4	3	7
Senility		109	18	7	—	10		17	16	1	8	2	—
Debility		55	23	15	—	107		51	9	5	22	29	81
<i>Parasitic:—</i>													
Malaria		40	3	26	1	3		—	—	3	—	2	1
Ankylostomiasis ...		8	39	47	18	6		15	25	—	6	11	89
Filaria		5	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—
Pellagra		44	21	53	—	87		46	41	3	9	11	40
<i>Poisoning:—</i>													
Hashish		—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—
Opium		9	1	—	—	—		4	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine		3	1	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	—	—
Heroine		214	—	—	—	24		3	—	—	—	—	1
Alcohol		288	42	11	—	10		74	22	—	15	3	15
Other poisons ...		251	18	28	2	19		74	43	2	29	40	29
Lunatics		286	32	1	2	48		66	23	1	16	2	9
Other medical diseases		235	99	911	27	68		74	136	17	92	66	68

Please see separate details.

TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, DURING 1928.

Qalyub.	Faiyum.	Beni Suef.	Maghagha.	Minya.	El-Fikria.	Mallawi.	Ayut.	Taha.	Sohag.	Qena.	Luxor.	Ism.	Assu.	TOTAL.
8	13	9	4	—	6	—	86	—	7	35	—	7	—	454
—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	65
1	—	16	—	2	1	—	100	7	5	25	1	2	6	385
23	10	3	1	—	—	—	5	23	15	—	—	14	—	591
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
18	2	5	3	10	—	—	35	2	6	29	4	4	5	409
12	6	5	—	18	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	283
12	5	8	1	3	—	—	43	—	5	4	3	—	4	312
2	9	1	1	—	—	—	34	—	7	15	2	4	5	399
4	—	2	1	3	—	—	21	—	8	13	2	—	—	151
2	4	1	—	2	—	—	12	—	6	1	3	—	—	107
26	28	17	3	13	1	—	111	5	30	36	12	14	13	1,089
20	10	11	5	5	—	—	51	13	28	25	21	5	5	438
3	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	139
15	3	19	2	5	—	—	34	14	23	58	18	5	7	542
—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
45	30	48	19	36	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	5	—	865
16	4	4	4	1	1	—	1	—	2	7	1	—	—	465
53	6	—	2	4	—	—	6	1	6	—	17	—	—	210
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1	6	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	7	4	—	1	198
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	45
—	5	9	1	20	2	—	50	6	17	8	6	1	6	289
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9	14	7	1	14	—	—	37	4	14	23	3	8	3	459
1	1	6	2	1	—	—	12	6	8	8	10	2	2	170
1	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	4	2	2	215
6	5	13	1	58	—	—	19	3	12	23	5	5	1	548
1	11	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	101
17	15	19	22	18	—	—	114	3	52	263	84	111	4	986
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
8	11	8	—	5	—	—	11	—	2	2	14	3	—	241
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	7	21	—	—	1	66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	19
—	—	45	—	—	—	—	53	—	8	15	—	—	—	363
—	9	2	—	—	—	—	21	—	4	—	5	—	3	544
1	36	19	7	22	—	—	67	15	20	10	—	1	23	756
—	29	20	—	38	—	—	31	—	29	11	—	—	14	658
10	20	7	12	5	3	—	145	—	32	14	14	16	50	2,138

TABLE NO. XV.—DETAILS OF DISEASES

SECTIONS.	Qaer el 'Aini.	Alexandria.	Port Said.	Suez.	Damietta.	Damanhūr.	Barrin (Kôm Hanâda).	Tanta.	Mansûrah.	Mit Ghamr.	Zagazig.	Shibin el Kôm.	Benha.
<i>Surgical :—</i>													
Fractures :—													
Simple		393	137	36	45	52		133	143	18	117	80	76
Compound		140	31	18	20	73		87	81	11	44	43	55
Tumours :—													
Malignant		74	17	5	—	13		19	3	—	31	4	22
Non-malignant		25	19	36	7	4		32	—	12	39	9	15
Cancer of breast		3	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Goitre		30	1	—	—	—		4	6	5	—	3	6
Tubercular joint		21	12	—	—	—		10	1	—	1	—	—
Necrosis of bones		86	22	11	—	1		29	22	11	20	16	21
Traumatic Injuries		721	147	65	219	524		518	398	49	446	429	444
Burns		171	33	25	17	30		80	53	14	40	40	33
Bilharziasis		62	239	197	302	216		117	74	—	99	35	227
Fistula in Ano		124	75	30	38	22		48	64	25	87	18	52
Hæmorrhoids		467	130	59	30	63		143	147	39	130	67	148
Liver Abscess		11	4	—	—	1		3	—	3	—	—	2
Hernia :—													
Inguinal-Ventral-Stranges		579	222	72	103	76		186	251	59	233	103	204
Hydrocele		198	54	38	35	14		70	69	60	282	20	174
Intestinal Obstruction		2	1	—	—	5		—	—	—	—	2	—
Appendicitis		46	40	10	—	—		10	—	4	6	4	2
Vesical Calculus		52	34	11	16	22		37	46	14	94	10	19
Other surgical diseases		927	411	370	212	348		450	483	86	478	237	373
<i>Ophthalmic</i>		513	94	266	307	—		—	11	—	—	—	—
<i>Foundlings</i>		60	—	—	—	4		4	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Skin Diseases :—</i>													
Tavus		40	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	3	—
Leprosy		15	3	1	—	1		—	—	—	—	1	—
Scabis		116	43	8	14	19		9	20	—	1	10	4
Lupus		305	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases...		—	—	29	—	—		13	—	—	27	—	—
<i>Venereal :—</i>													
Syphilis :—													
Acquired-Hereditary		219	88	88	9	39		43	12	—	15	7	21
Gonorrhœa		56	144	240	2	147		118	73	—	48	10	9
<i>Midwifery :—</i>													
Normal-Difficult		240	31	7	3	16		42	17	9	53	29	20
<i>Gynæcological Diseases :—</i>													
Infectious		369	69	57	41	23		53	23	19	88	32	52
Relatives accompanying patients		850	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	15
		439	—	—	—	39		100	30	9	58	27	46
TOTAL	18,753	10,801	3,300	4,164	1,567	2,518		3,336	2,587	512	2,949	1,603	2,788

TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING 1928 (contd.).

Qalyûb.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Maghagha.	Minya.	El-Fikria.	Mallawi.	Asyût.	Tahtâ.	Sohâg.	Qena.	Luxor.	Ismâ.	Aswân.	TOTAL.
43	150	68	16	134	2	1	172	33	76	48	13	6	59	2,051
24	105	57	7	112	1	—	128	17	92	34	6	8	18	1,212
10	15	11	4	11	2	—	33	3	14	15	2	4	—	313
12	6	14	8	17	—	—	—	—	35	23	7	16	—	337
—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12
4	5	3	1	—	—	—	14	—	3	1	1	—	—	88
—	—	5	—	4	—	—	10	—	11	—	3	1	—	81
8	—	19	4	7	1	—	46	—	34	27	6	3	3	395
104	362	241	112	561	1	2	1,042	107	258	230	46	32	200	7,258
7	43	35	8	36	—	—	75	18	23	13	6	5	26	831
93	31	28	5	33	—	—	40	1	6	64	9	35	14	1,927
24	14	32	7	10	3	—	30	9	20	10	1	13	5	761
59	39	53	4	29	1	—	70	7	16	26	13	15	10	1,765
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	31
99	80	159	38	46	4	—	106	12	73	57	9	15	13	2,799
88	7	24	4	2	—	—	62	—	27	22	7	10	4	1,271
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	16
1	1	3	1	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	139
24	38	33	15	14	4	—	30	5	6	23	13	11	10	581
208	152	141	72	127	10	1	373	105	—	—	—	44	—	6,346
—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	3	—	—	—	40	—	1,254
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
2	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	1	3	264
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	54	—	10	6	2	—	—	149
1	10	18	—	11	—	—	90	3	86	18	—	10	24	812
—	16	52	—	—	—	—	188	1	63	52	1	46	57	1,365
6	28	23	5	20	2	—	43	4	12	2	—	2	4	618
66	67	23	10	51	2	—	63	16	23	12	3	2	10	1,614
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,261
33	26	36	8	26	—	—	192	23	81	33	10	14	33	1,499
1,240	1,500	1,423	425	1,604	65	4	4,263	489	1,586	1,592	456	548	748	70,821

Alexandria Hospital.

The following is the annual report of Alexandria Government Hospital for 1928 enclosed also detailed statistics of the patients treated during this year, classified according to their diseases and compared with the figures of the previous two years:—

IN-PATIENTS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1926... ..	7,128	2,019	9,147
1927... ..	7,769	2,400	10,169
1928... ..	7,711	2,723	10,434

OUT-PATIENTS.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.		General Total.
	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	
1926	73,094	44,982	43,081	52,072	116,175	97,054	213,229
1927	138,922	52,568	57,053	55,505	195,975	108,073	304,048
1928	242,178	63,931	109,935	77,312	352,113	140,243	492,356

The reader will notice that the number of the in-patients is still on the increase; as the difference between that number in 1927 and 1928 is about three hundred. On the other hand the out-patients number is surprisingly increasing so that the repeated visitors of the out-patient Dept. were increased by about 200,000 as compared to that of 1927.

OPERATIONS.

Year.	In-Patient Operations	Out-Patient Operations.	Total.
1926	3,041	966	4,007
1927	3,008	731	3,739
1928	3,645	523	4,168

OPHTHALMIC SECTION.

Year.	New Patients	Minor Operations.	Major Operations.	Total of Operations.
1926	14,027	2,052	1,823	3,875
1927	15,882	2,183	1,955	4,138
1928	18,131	3,024	2,076	5,100

TABLE OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES TREATED DURING 1928.

DISEASE.	Cured.	Died.	Total.
Malaria	41	—	41
Typhoid	53	20	73
Typhus	2	—	2
Relapsing fever	—	—	—
Simple fever	—	—	—
Small-pox	3	—	3
Chicken-pox	4	—	4
Mumps	13	1	14
Meningitis	8	9	17
Measles	25	3	28
Scarlet fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	12	22	34
Plague	10	3	13
Erysipelas	107	11	118
Tetanus	12	16	28
Paratyphoid	4	1	5
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Sun-stroke	—	—	—
Dengue fever	41	—	41
Puerperal Sepsis	2	2	4
Rheumatic fever	12	2	14
Suspected fever	—	1	1
Influenza	327	1	328
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
Under observation	13	—	13
Convalescent from fever	3	—	3
Relatives accompanying patients	8	—	8
TOTAL	701	92	793

TABLE OF THE OPERATIONS DONE AT ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL DURING 1928.

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Same.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Laporatomies	80	1	—	20	—	101
Herniotomy :—						
Inguinal	473	—	—	—	3	476
Ventral	19	—	—	—	—	19
Femoral	11	—	—	—	—	11
Umbilical	7	—	—	—	—	7
Recurrent	38	—	—	—	1	39
Meningocele	2	—	—	—	—	2
Strang. Ing.	29	—	—	5	—	34
Strang. Umb.	2	—	—	1	—	3
Hydrocele and Hæmatocele	179	—	—	—	3	182
Post Operative Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	14	—	—	—	—	14
Undescended Testicle	7	—	—	—	—	7
Varicocele	57	—	—	—	—	57
Castration	9	—	—	—	—	9
Trephining	56	—	—	7	2	65
Prostatectomy	4	—	—	2	1	4
Kidney operations	8	—	—	—	—	8
Benign Tumours and Cysts	66	—	—	—	1	67
Malignant Tumours... ..	3	—	—	2	—	5
Sarcoma of Lower Jaw	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Upper Jaw	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Thigh	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Neck... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Epithelioma of lip	2	—	—	—	—	2
Rodent Ulcer	4	—	—	—	—	4
Cancer of Breast	3	—	—	—	—	3
„ Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Axilla... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goitre	23	—	—	1	1	25
Parotid and Salivary Calculi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amputations :—						
Due to injury	21	4	—	2	1	28
„ disease	17	2	—	2	—	21

TABLE OF THE OPERATIONS DONE AT ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL DURING 1928 (cont.).

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Same.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Supernumerary Finger	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithotrity	15	—	—	—	—	15
Suprapubic	27	—	—	2	—	29
Perineal	10	—	—	—	—	10
Cystotomy	5	1	—	3	—	9
Cystoscopy	10	—	—	—	—	10
Mastoid	3	2	—	—	—	5
Circumcision	43	—	—	—	—	43
Urinary Fistula... ..	13	—	—	—	—	13
Fistula in Ano	94	11	—	—	2	107
Condylomata	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piles and Fissures	402	5	—	—	5	412
Anal and Ischio-Rectal Abscesses	16	1	—	—	—	17
Necrosis	48	15	—	—	2	65
Extraction of nail	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plastics	48	1	—	—	1	50
Skin grafting	9	—	—	—	—	9
Empyema	5	3	—	4	—	12
Abscesses and Cellulitis	171	83	—	12	5	271
Sinuses, Ulcers, etc.... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbuncle of neck	10	—	—	—	—	10
Elephantiasis	3	—	—	—	—	3
Hare lip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapse of Rectum... ..	19	1	—	—	—	20
Imperforate Anus	3	—	—	2	—	5
Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	—	1
Varicose Veins	6	—	—	—	—	6
Papilloma of Rectum	8	—	—	—	—	8
Decortication	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flap Wounds	28	—	—	—	1	29
Cut Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranula	26	—	—	—	1	27
Dilatation of Urethra	6	—	—	—	—	6

TABLE OF THE OPERATIONS DONE AT ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL DURING 1928 (cont.).

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Same.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Urethrotomy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimming Operations	33	3	—	—	—	36
Gunshot Wounds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilharziasis... ..	10	—	—	—	—	10
Bone Operations:—						
Separated Cartilage of Knee... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
Plating and Wiring... ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Comp. Fractures	21	—	—	—	—	21
Oste-ectomy	16	—	—	—	—	16
Excisions	3	—	—	—	—	3
Head of Mandible	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shoulder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elbow... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Bodies	35	—	—	—	—	35
Coin in Oesophagus... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
Fish bone in throat... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nasal Polypi	3	—	—	—	—	3
Enlarged Turbinates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glands of Axilla	6	—	—	—	—	6
Glands of Neck	11	—	—	—	—	11
Glands of Groin	5	—	—	—	—	5
Exam. under Chloroform	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reduction of Dislocation	8	—	—	—	—	8
Stitch Sinus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillectomy	31	—	—	—	—	31
Tracheotomy	2	1	—	—	—	3
Laryngotomy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Abscess	17	—	—	—	—	17
Branchial Sinus... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other operations	50	1	—	1	—	52

TABLE OF THE OPERATIONS DONE AT ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL DURING 1928 (*cont.*).

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Same.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Laparotomies :—						
Explorations	15	—	—	1	—	16
Gastro Jejunostomy	5	—	—	1	—	6
Appendicitis	30	—	—	3	—	33
Splenomegaly	41	—	—	2	1	44
T.B. Peritonitis	2	—	—	2	—	4
Liver Abscess	5	1	—	—	—	6
Liver Hydatid	2	—	—	—	—	2
Intestinal Obstruction	2	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Peritonitis	—	—	—	3	—	3
Rupture of Liver	3	—	—	2	—	5
Rupture of Kidney	—	—	—	1	—	1
Talma Morrison	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Growth Bilharzial	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stab Wound with injury to Intestine	8	—	—	6	—	14
Stab Wound without injury to Intestine	9	—	—	—	—	9
Stones of Ureter	9	—	—	1	—	10
Abdominal Tumours	1	—	—	—	—	1
Joining Saphenous è abd. for Cirrhosis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone of Kidney	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cholecystectomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stone of Gall Bladder	3	—	—	—	—	3
Ileosigmoidostomy	2	—	—	1	—	3
Intussusception... ..	18	—	—	3	—	21

OPERATIONS.

	Cured.	Improved.	Same.	Died.	Under Treatment	Total.
General Total ...	2,553	136	—	90	31	2,810
Per cent	91	5	—	3	1	—

REPORT ON SKIN DISEASES, ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 1928.

KIND OF DISEASE.	No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
1.—CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES	—	131
(a) Hyperæmia Cutis, Erythemas	—	107
(b) Anæmia Cutia, Raynaud's Dis., Chilblains	—	24
2.—HÆMORRHAGES, PURPURA	—	6
3.—ABNORMAL SECRETIONS AND DISEASES OF SWEAT AND SEBORRHOIC GLANDS	23	1,009
(a) Hyperidrosis	1	18
(b) Seborrhoea	6	209
(c) Alopecia Pityroides	—	38
(d) Comedo, Miliun	—	125
(e) Lichen Pillaris	—	78
(f) Acne Vulgaris	5	285
(g) Acne Rosacea	—	—
(h) Sycosis Simplex	11	256
4.—INFLAMMATIONS	35	736
(a) Mechanical Inflammation	—	—
(b) Chemical Inflammation	21	197
(c) Heat Inflammation (Combustic) Burn	—	—
(d) Bacterial Inflammation	—	—
1. Impetigo Simplex	8	64
2. Impetigo Contagiosa	—	274
3. Impetigo Herpetiformis	—	—
4. Furunculosis	6	195
5. Malignant Pustule	—	—
6. Phlegmone, Erysipelas	—	6
(e) Skin Diseases of Inflammatory Nature	157	3,422
1. Urticaria	10	175
2. Prurigo, Lichen Urticatus	6	217+36
3. Eczema	77	1,803
4. Lichen Vidal Chronicus	11	132
5. Erythema Nodosum	9	84
6. Erythema Exudativum Multiformis	—	2
7. Toxic Erythema	—	—
8. Pemphigus Vulgaris, Follicularis, Vegetans	4	122
9. Herpes Zoster	—	—
10. Dermatitis Herpetiformis	—	6+140
11. Psoriasis Vulgaris	—	—
12. Pityriasis Lichenoidis chronicus-parapsoriasis	14	176
13. Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris	—	—
14. Pityriasis Rubra Hebra	—	—
15. Lichen Ruber Planus	22	266
16. Lichen Ruber Accuminatus	4	173
17. Pellagra	33	40
5.—CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		
(a) Tuberculosis	9	88
1. Lupus Vulgaris	7	34
2. Scrofuloderma	—	16
3. Lichen Scrofulosorum, Sarcoid, Erythema, Bazin	—	16
4. Lupus Erythematosus	2	4+1
(b) Leprosy	24	185
(c) Rhinoscleroma	—	3
(d) Actinomycosis	—	185

REPORT ON SKIN DISEASES (*contd.*).

KIND OF DISEASES.		No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
6.—HYPERTROPHIES		2	655
(a) Hypertrophy of Pigment		1	495
1. Freckles, Xeroderma Pigmentoza		—	323
2. Chloasma		1	172
(b) Hyperkeratosis		1	102
1. Callus		—	53
2. Warts, Condyloma Accuminata		1	26
3. Molluscum Contagiosum		—	23
4. Ichthyosis		—	—
(c) Hypertrophy of Connective Tissue		—	58
1. Elephantiasis, Plastic Induration of Penis		—	6+1
2. Scleroderma, Acne Keloid, Keloids		—	51
7.—TUMOURS		1	6
(a) Benign		—	—
1. Fibroma		—	—
2. Myoma		—	—
3. Lipoma		—	—
4. Xanthoma		—	—
5. Naevus		—	—
6. Lymphangioma		—	—
(b) Malignant		1	6
1. Rodent Ulcer, Epitheliomas		1	6
2. Sarcoma		—	—
3. Multiple Idiopathic Sarcoma (Kaposi)		—	—
4. Mycosis Fungoidis		—	—
5. Leukaemia and Pseudo Leukaemia		—	—
8.—ATROPHIES		—	186
(a) Macular Skin Atrophy		—	—
(b) Total Skin Atrophy		—	—
(c) Atrophy of Pigment, Vitiligo		—	186
9.—ULCERATIONS		19	123
(a) Ulcus Cruris Varicosum		19	60
(b) Perforated Ulcer of foot		—	—
(c) Acute Multiple Neurotic Gangrene, Cancrum Oris		—	+63
10.—NEUROSIS		—	115
Cutaneous Pruritis		—	115
11.—PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES		187	2,658
(a) Dermatozoons		105	990
1. Scabies		105	990
(b) Epizoons		—	154
1. Pediculosis Capitis		—	59
2. „ Vestimentorum		—	60
3. „ Pubis		—	35
(c) Hyphomycoses		82	1,514
1. Favus		11	337
2. Trichophytia Superficialis, Kerion Celsi		42+1	188+74
3. Syccosis Parasitaria		9	37
4. Eczema Marginatum		—	64
5. Pityriasis Rosea		3	65
6. „ Versicolor, Herpes Tonsurans		14	582
7. Erythrasma		2	167
12.—DISEASES OF HAIR AND NAILS		—	132
(a) Hypertrichiosis		—	—
(b) Alopecia Areata		—	124
(c) Pigmentary Changes of Hair		—	—
(d) Onychomycosis Trichophytia		—	8

REPORT ON VENEREAL DISEASES, ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL, 1928.

KIND OF DISEASES.		No. In-pt.	No. Out-pt.
1.—GONORRHOEA		55	1,048
(a) Gonorrhoea of Man		45	861
1. Urethritis Acutus		13	333
2. Urethritis Chronicus		—	224+152
3. Complications of Gonorrhoea in Man :—			
(a) Oedema Lymphangitis, Lymphadenitis		—	—
(b) Para and Peri-urethritis		—	—
(c) Prostatitis		8	23
(d) Spermatocystitis		—	—
(e) Epididymitis		24	124
(f) Cystitis		—	5
(g) Pyelitis		—	—
(b) Gonorrhoea of Woman		9	169
1. Urethritis		—	63
2. Vaginitis, Cervicitis... ..		9	97
3. Endometritis, Salpingitis, Cophoritis Perimetritis		—	—
4. Bartholinitis		—	3
(c) Complications of Gon. in both Sexes		—	18
1. Arthritis		1	18
2. Endocarditis		—	—
3. Conjunctivitis		—	—
2.—ULCUS VENEREUM		42	478
Buboes		36	62
3.—SYPHILIS :—			
(a) Acquired Syphilis		162	2,584
1. Primary Stage		29	348
(a) Chancre, Oedema Indurativum		29	337+11
(b) Lymphadenitis and Lymphangitis		—	309
2. Secondary Stage (Skin and Appendages)		71	573
(a) Macular Syphilis		—	35
(b) Papular Syphilis		19	85
(c) Pustular Syphilis		—	3
(d) Affections of Mucous Membranes		—	93
(e) Leucoderma		—	60
(f) Specific Alopecia		—	28
(g) Onychia and Paronychia		—	27
(h) Papules of Genitals		52	242
2. Secondary Stages (Affections of Organs)		15	282
(a) Syphilis of Liver		1	2
(b) „ Lungs, Trachea and Larynx		—	32
(c) „ Heart and Vessels		—	5
(d) „ Uro-genital System		—	—
(e) „ Testicle... ..		—	—
(f) „ Lymph-apparatus		—	—
(g) „ Periosteum, Bones, Joints and Muscles		3	167
(h) „ Nervous System... ..		4	52
(i) „ Eye		7	18
(j) „ Ear		—	6
2. Secondary Stages		8	1,034
(a) Latent Syphilis		8	1,034
3. Tertiary Stage		39	347
(a) Tubercular Cutanea		14	130
(b) Gummata		25	217
(b) Hereditary Syphilis		15	163

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY CHILD-WELFARE CENTRE DURING THE YEAR 1928.

MONTHS.															Number of Deliveries.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
TOTAL															261

TABLE OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Alimentary.</i>				<i>Parasitic.</i>			
Diseases of Stomach	1	6	7	Pellagra	9	2	11
Tuber. Peritonitis	3	2	5	<i>Poisoning.</i>			
Dysentery	7	4	11	Hashish	4	—	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7	2	9	Alcohol	2	—	2
Liver	6	3	9	Other Poisons	7	1	8
<i>Respiratory.</i>				Lunatics	2	—	2
Pneumonia	23	3	26	Other Medical Diseases	20	3	23
Phthisis	33	12	45	<i>Fractures.</i>			
Asthma	5	—	5	Simple	18	—	18
Pleurisy	5	—	5	Compound	17	4	21
Other Diseases	14	2	16	<i>Tumours.</i>			
<i>Circulatory.</i>				Malignant	8	3	11
Heart	10	6	16	Goitre	1	1	2
Other Diseases	8	4	12	Necrosis of Bones	5	—	5
<i>Urinary.</i>				Traumatic Injuries	68	13	81
Nephritis	17	4	21	Burns	29	44	73
Other Diseases	1	1	2	Bilharziasis	1	—	1
<i>Blood.</i>				Haemorrhoids	1	—	1
Spleen	4	3	7	Liver Abscesses	1	1	2
<i>Nervous.</i>				Hernia	9	1	10
Epilepsy	1	1	2	Appendicitis	7	—	7
Brain	11	3	14	Vesical Calculus	5	1	6
Spinal Cord	3	1	4	Other Surgical Diseases	43	12	55
Other Diseases	1	—	1	<i>Skin Diseases.</i>			
<i>Constitutional.</i>				Lupus	—	2	2
Rickets	—	1	1	Syphilis	1	1	2
Rheumatism	2	—	2	Midwifery	—	10	10
Diabetes	2	—	2	Gynaecological Diseases	—	6	6
Senility	30	8	38	Fevers	71	21	92
Debility	19	14	33	Foundlings	6	1	7
				TOTAL			
					548	207	755

Diseases of New Borne.	In-patients.	Out-patients
Jaundice	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage... ..	—	1
Tetanus	—	1
ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.		
<i>Mouth :</i>		
Lip, Hare Lip	—	2
Naevus	—	1
Gums, Abscess of Gums	—	5
M.N., Stomatitis	—	40
Tongue	—	—
Complete Cleft Palate... ..	—	2
<i>Stomach :</i>		
Pylorus, Pyloric Stenosis	—	1
Acute Gastritis	15	155
Dyspepsia	—	1,288
Gastro Enteritis	—	152
<i>Intestines :</i>		
Acute enteritis	—	1,469
Chronice enteritis (9 lamblia)	4	14
Colitis	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery	1	9
Amoebic Dysentery	—	6
Intestinal Colic	—	1
Intestinal Worms	3	247
Constipation	—	62
Prolapse of Rectum	—	2
Appendicitis	—	2
<i>Rectum :</i>		
Imperforate Anus... ..	—	2
Fissures	—	2
Piles	—	1
<i>Peritoneum :</i>		
Acute Peritonitis	—	0
Tubercular Peritonitis... ..	3	7
Tubercular Peritonitis with Effusion	4	7
<i>Liver :</i>		
Enlargement of Liver	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	13
Jaundice	1	13
<i>Hernia :</i>		
Umbilical Hernia... ..	—	14
Inguinal Hernia	—	19
Canal operation	—	1
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		
<i>Nose :</i>		
Adenoids... ..	—	5
Rhinitis	—	4
Epistaxis	—	6

CHILDREN DISEASES (contd.).

Diseases of New Borne.										In-patients.	Out-patients.
URINARY SYSTEM (contd.).											
<i>Ureter:</i>											
Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Prepuce Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
Inflammation of Prepuce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	25
<i>Testicle:</i>											
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
<i>Convulsions:</i>											
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Tetany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Laryngismus Stridulosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
<i>Brain and Meninges:</i>											
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Haemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
<i>Nerves:</i>											
Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Facial Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diphtheritic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Spastic Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Erbs Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Acute Anterior poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	23
BLOOD AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.											
<i>Anaemia:</i>											
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	95
<i>Spleen:</i>											
Von yachs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
With Egyptian Splenomegaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hodgkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
<i>Glands:</i>											
Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Chronic Simple Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	20
„ Tubercular Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
„ Syphilitic Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Purpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.											
Scarlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	47
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	28

CHILDREN DISEASES (contd.).

Diseases of New Borns.										In-patient.	Out-patient.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (contd.).											
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
Typhoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	16
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	126
Dengue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	145
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	381
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	15
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	25
DEFICIENCY DISEASES.											
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	499
Scurvey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	130
Pellagra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
OTHER DISEASES.											
Muscular Rheumatism...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Rheumatic Joints...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Pott's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Talipes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
Abscess of neck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
" scalp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Multiple Abscesses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Retroperitoneal Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Feeding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Syphilitic Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cong. Muscular Atrophy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Seborrhœa of scalps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Abscess of Calf Muscle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

REPORT OF X-RAY SECTION.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
<i>Bones :—</i>		
Fractures	260	11
Negative Results of Fractures and Foreign Bodies	99	12
Tumours	25	4
Foreign Bodies in Bones	16	3
Malformations	3	—
Tumours apart from Bones	4	—
<i>Joints :—</i>		
Dislocations	2	—
Fracture of Spine	2	—
Tubercular Joints... ..	7	1
Synovitis	5	1
Pott's Disease	12	1
Foreign Bodies in Joints	2	—
Negative Results according to Diseases... ..	15	—
<i>Urinary-System :—</i>		
Negative Results for Stones in Urinary System	94	9
Bilharziasis of Bladder without Stones	22	—
Stones in Bladder... ..	7	1
Stones in Kidney :		
Right Kidney	1	—
Left kidney with one Stone in Ureter	2	—
Ureter :		
Bilharziasis of Ureter	9	—
Stones in Upper Part of Ureter... ..	1	—
Stones in Middle Part of Ureter	3	—
Stones in Lower Part of Ureter	15	2
Stones in Urethra... ..	—	—
Tumours of Kidney and Bladder	—	—
<i>Chest :—</i>		
Tuberculosis	32	6
Dry Pleurisy... ..	3	—
Pleurisy with Effusion... ..	20	—
Chronic Bronchitis with Fibrosis	1	—
Fibrosis and Pneumothorax	7	—
Resolving Pneumonia with Enlargement of the Heart... ..	3	—
Abscess of Lung	2	—
Pyopneumothorax... ..	1	—
Secondary Carcinoma of Lung	1	—
Thickened Diaphragm	13	—
Malignant Tumour of Pleura	1	—
Negative Results of Chest Cases	54	9
<i>Vascular System :—</i>		
Heart in Right Side of Chest (Dextra Cardia)	—	—
Pericarditis with Effusion	2	—
Dilatation of Aorta	7	—
Displaced Heart due to Fibrosis of Lungs	—	—
Dilatation of Heart	2	1
<i>Digestive System :—</i>		
Oesophagostenosis... ..	—	—
Cancer of Oesophagus	—	—
Foreign Body in Oesophagus	1	—
Duodenal Ulcer	3	—

REPORT OF X-RAY SECTION (contd.).

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
<i>Digestive System (contd.) :—</i>		
Cancer of Duodenum	1	—
Negative Results of Ulcer in Duodenum and Stomach	22	1
Cholecystitis	2	—
Spasmodic contraction of Duodenum	—	—
Dilatation of Gall Bladder... ..	—	—
Stricture of Pylorus	1	—
Dilatation of Stomach... ..	2	—
Gastroptosis	2	—
Gastritis	—	—
Foreign Bodies in Stomach	—	1
Cancer of Stomach	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach... ..	1	—
Gastrojunostomy in Order	2	—
Abscess of Liver	1	—
Tumours of Abdomen	7	—
Foreign Body in Abdomen... ..	1	—
Ventral Hernia	1	—
Negative Result of Foreign Body in Digestive Canal... ..	18	—
Ptoxis in Transverse Colon	1	—
Colitis	1	—
Tumours of Appendix... ..	—	—
Appendix not seen	1	—
Fistula in Large Intestine	—	—
Bilharziasis of Rectum	4	—
<i>Gall Bladder:—</i>		
For Examination-Intra Venous Injection Tetraiodophenolphthalein :—		
Cases where Stones not seen	8	—
Cases where Shadows were slight	—	—
Cases where Stones were seen clearly	—	—
Cases to show Cholecystitis	—	—
Cases showing the Presence of Stones	3	—
Dilatation of Gall Bladder... ..	—	—
<i>Uterus:—</i>		
Pregnancy	1	1
Cases of Radium in Uterus	—	—
No Evidence of Pregnancy	2	—
<i>Injections of Lipiodol:—</i>		
Vertebral Column:		
Negative Results of Tumours in Vertebral Column	1	—
Fistula in the Back	—	—
Fistula in Parotis	20	1
<i>Treatments by Radium.</i>		

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.
(Number of Cases 343).

Kind of Operation.	Cured.	Same.	Died.	Total.
<i>Laparotomy :—</i>				
Caesarian Section	2	—	—	2
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	1	—	—	1
Ruptured Uterus before Labour	—	—	2	2
Drainage of Abdomen for Parametric Abscesses	4	—	—	4
Normal Labour	30	—	—	30
<i>Forceps :—</i>				
Slow Labour	4	—	—	4
Contracted Pelvis	2	—	—	2
Uterine Inertia	2	—	—	2
<i>Twins :—</i>				
Retained Second Twin	—	—	—	—
Transverse Presenting-Spontaneous Delivery	1	—	—	1
„ Presenting-Bipolar Version	1	—	—	1
„ Presenting-Decapitation	1	—	—	1
Feet Presentation	2	—	—	2
Craniotomy	1	—	—	1
„ for Occipito Posterior Presentation	1	—	—	1
Decapitation for neglected Shoulder	1	—	—	1
<i>Placenta Praevia :—</i>				
Bipolar	3	—	3	6
Bruxton Hichs	5	—	3	8
Bipolar for Prolapsed Cord	1	—	—	1
Neglected Shoulder	1	—	—	1
Contracted Pelvis	—	—	1	1
<i>Eclampsia :—</i>				
Before Labour	1	—	—	1
Normal	3	—	1	4
Forceps	2	—	—	2
After Labour	1	—	1	2
Miscarriage (7th month)	4	—	—	4
Complete Abortion	11	—	—	11
<i>Incomplete Abortion-Evacuation :—</i>				
1. By blunt Curettage	71	—	—	71
2. By Expression	7	—	1	8
Retained Placenta	4	—	—	4
Under Observation after Injuries :				
1. Not Pregnant	11	—	—	11
2. Pregnant and did not abort	28	—	—	28
Under Observation for Diagnosis of Pregnancy				
Not pregnant	6	—	—	6
Threatened Abortion—did not abort	14	—	—	14
<i>Children :—</i>				
Borne in Hospital	34	—	2	36
With Mothers	31	—	—	31
Pregnant Women to come to Hospital for Labour :				
1. For Caesarian Section	1	—	—	1
2. Transverse Presentation (8th month)	1	—	—	1
3. Atresia of Vagina	1	—	—	1
4. For Normal Labour	2	—	—	2
<i>Complications of Pregnancy :—</i> (<i>Hyperemesis Gravidarum</i>)				
1. Evacuation	1	—	—	1
2. Without Evacuation	1	—	—	1
Nephritis and Albuminuria	4	—	—	4
Hydramnios	1	—	—	1

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS (*continued*).

Kind of Operation.	Cured.	Same.	Died.	T. tal.
General Debility	1	—	—	1
Entestinal Colic	1	—	—	1
Renal Colic	2	—	—	2
Retroverted Gravid Uterus	1	—	—	1
Appendicitis	1	—	—	1
Cyst. of Vagina	1	—	—	1
Bilharziasis... ..	1	—	—	1
Amæbic Dysentery	1	—	—	1
Jaundice	1	—	—	1
Normal Puerperium	3	—	—	3
<i>Complications of Puerperium</i>				
Amæbic Dysentery	1	—	—	1
Parametritis	2	—	—	2
Sapraemic	4	—	—	4
Puerperal Septicæmia	1	—	2	3
TOTAL	327	—	16	343

GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATIONS.
(Number of Operations 354).

Kind of Operation.	Cured.	Same.	Died.	Total
<i>Laparotomies 119.</i>				
Subtotal Hysterectomy	13	—	1	14
Ventro Suspension	44	—	—	44
Salpingo Oophorectomy for Pyosalpinx	23	—	3	26
Ovariectomy	8	—	1	9
Sarcoma of Ovary	1	—	—	1
Incisional Hernia	8	—	—	8
Parovarian Cyst	1	—	—	1
Tubercular Salpingo Oophorectomy	3	—	—	3
Salpingostomy	2	—	—	2
Twisted Ovarian Cyst	1	—	—	1
Follicular Cyst	1	—	—	1
Hydrosalpinx	3	—	—	3
Dermoid Cyst	1	—	—	1
Partial Ovariectomy	2	—	—	2
Subperitoneal Fibromyoma	1	—	—	1
Abscess in the Pelvis	1	—	—	1
Laparotomy	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	114	—	5	119
Epithelioma of Clitoris	2	—	—	2
Papilloma of Vulva	1	—	—	1
Bartholin's Abscess	1	—	—	1
Perforation of Hymen	1	—	—	1
Cystoscopy	2	—	—	2
Perineoplasty	17	—	—	17
Colpopereoplasty	19	—	—	19
Buttress for Cystocele	19	—	—	19
Double Vagina	3	—	—	3
Vasico Vaginal Fistula	—	2	—	2
Atresia of Vagina	1	—	—	1
Lacerations of Vagina and Cervix	1	—	—	1
Colpotomy	3	—	—	3
Tracheloraphy	2	—	—	2
Polypus of Cervix and Uterus	8	—	—	8
Atresia of Cervix	1	—	—	1
Radium Therapy for Cancer of Cervix	4	—	—	4
Dilatation of Cervix	49	—	—	49
Curettage	86	—	—	86
Fistula of Abdomen after Laparotomy	1	—	—	1
Chloroform Examination	12	—	—	12
TOTAL	233	2	—	235

GYNÆCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS.

Nature of Operation.	Cured.	Undelivered.	Died.	Total.
<i>Laparotomies 119 (contd.).</i>				
Hysterectomy by excision of Fibro-myoma	13	—	1	14
Fixation of the round ligaments of abdominal wall or their shortening by extension of peritoneum	44	—	—	44
Excision of tubes and ovaries and drainage for pyogonorrheal ascites	23	—	3	26
Excision of the ovarian cyst	8	—	1	9
Sarcoma of the ovary	1	—	—	1
Ventral hernia after drainage	8	—	—	8
Broad ligament cysts (parovarian)	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of tubes and ovaries	3	—	—	3
Artificial opening of the tube in cases of atresia of the tubo-ovarian edge	2	—	—	2
Volvulus of ovarian cyst	1	—	—	1
Cyst of external end of ovary	1	—	—	1
Hydrovarium	3	—	—	3
Dermal Cyst	1	—	—	1
Excision of cystic portion of ovary	2	—	—	2
Excision of the hypo-peritoneal uterine fibromas	1	—	—	1
Deep pelvic abscess	1	—	—	1
Exploratory laparotomy	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	114	—	5	119

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE TABLES.

Nature of Operation.	Cured.	Undelivered.	Died.	Total.
Laparotomies	114	—	5	119
Other operations	233	2	—	235
TOTAL	347	2	5	354

Central Medical Commission.

During the year 1928, the Central Medical Commission issued 12,851 medical certificates, an increase of 1,257 compared with the figures for the year 1927.

Out of the total of 12,851, 5,081 employees were examined for sick leave of which 3,847 were cadré and temporary officials and the rest 1,234 were hors-cadre employees.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from medical diseases and were granted sick leave was 2,432 and the number of hors-cadre was 717. The number of the cadré and temporary officials who suffered from surgical and ophthalmic diseases was 1,255 and the number of hors-cadre was 465.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from bronchitis and lungs was 296 or 8 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 106 or 9 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from stomach and intestinal diseases was 237 or 6 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 64 or 5 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from anæmia and general debility was 438 or 11·8 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 139 or 11·7 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from rheumatic pains was 176 or 4·7 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 39 or 3 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from fevers was 366 or 10 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 134 or 11 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from eye diseases was 298 or 8 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 72 or 6 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who had undergone different surgical operations was 328 or 8·8 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 158 or 13 per cent.

The number of cadré and temporary officials who suffered from fractures was 151 or 4 per cent and the number of the hors-cadre was 103 or 8·7 per cent.

The number of applicants examined for admission to the service or proceeding to missions abroad was 4,612 of which 2,571 were cadré and temporary officials, 385 candidates for missions abroad and the rest 1,856 were hors-cadre employees.

Out of the number of cadré and temporary officials, 115 or 4·5 per cent failed, 834 or 32 per cent rejected in the first and second sessions or in the first session only, and out of the number of candidates for missions abroad 16 or 4 per cent failed, 138 or 35·8 per cent rejected in the first and second sessions or in the first session only.

Out of the number of cadré and temporary officials, 20 per cent failed in vision and 11·5 per cent rejected or found unfit on account of defects in the urinary system and 3·8 per cent in the blood circulatory system. Out of the number of hors-cadre candidates, 46 per cent failed in vision and 4 per cent found unfit on account of defects in the urinary system and 0·5 per cent in the blood circulatory system.

The above figures are set out in detail in the following tables Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

17,165 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial Medical Boards during 1928 an increase of 2112 certificates as compared with those of 1927 (see Table No. 2).

NIZAMI GHAFIRS.

The number of Nizami Ghaffirs who were examined by the Medical Officers of Markaze on admission to service and for extension of their voluntary period of service was as follows :

	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
For admission to service ...	9,819	5,369	15,188
For extension of service ...	45	10	55
TOTAL ...	9,864	5,379	15,243

The Central Medical Commission has suggested the appointment of the director of Fouad Sanatorium as an expert in cases of tuberculosis in order to ascertain that they are not dangerous to those in contact with them. This suggestion has been approved by the Department.

The Medical Commission has also raised a suggestion this year to the Ministry of Education for the immediate medical examination of its employees who report sick, that such examination might be carried out by the school Medical Officers with a view of granting teachers sick leave in order to avoid delay in examination and that the following method be followed :—

(1) Each school doctor may be authorized to grant sick leave not exceeding 10 days.

(2) In case the sick leave requires an extension for over 10 days, the Medical Officer of the locality concerned will accompany the school Medical Officer for conducting the medical examination and forwarding the decision to the provincial Medical Commission for approval and despatch to the authority concerned.

(3) In case the sick leave is over 30 days, the decision will, after approval by the local Medical Commission, be forwarded to the Central Medical Commission for approval.

The Central Medical Commission has pointed out in this suggestion re officials and employees residing in Cairo, that the Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education may examine the sick officials and employees of this ministry who are confined to bed and grant them sick leave not exceeding 10 days. In case of extension two Medical Officers from the Ministry of Education or one Medical Officer from this ministry accompanied by the Kism Medical Officer concerned may be detailed to conduct the medical examination and grant the necessary extension and to forward the decision to the Central Medical Commission for approval.

The Central Medical Commission has also added, for the immediate performance of the medical examination, that Medical Officers might be communicated with by written official telephonic messages to avoid waste of time if such communication is made by letters sent by post or otherwise.

This suggestion is under consideration by the Ministry of Education.

From the figures shown in this report, the real sanitary condition of the youths in the Government service will clearly appear.

It has been observed that the percentage of those refused from *cadre* and temporary candidates in the first session only is 25 per cent and from candidates for educational missions is 31 per cent *i.e.* a quarter or third of the educated class is sick, no matter whatever their general appearance may show.

The decrease of the above percentage after treatment to 4.5 per cent and 4 per cent may not be sufficient as the physical resistance of those cured is still poor and the recovery is only temporary; consequently, when an official is accepted in the Government service and remains in his duty for a small or long period, the disease re-attacks him. It has therefore, been found that about* one tenth of the said persons have suffered from debility and *anæmia*; a similar percentage from various fevers and a little more than half of this percentage suffered from bronchitis and pulmonary diseases.

This bad condition of health is not confined to the physical state, but there is also a large percentage of defective vision which is 20 per cent (*i.e.* one fifth) in the *cadre* and temporary candidates and 46 per cent (nearly half) in the *hors-cadre*, in spite of the facilities prescribed by the regulation, and those who have been accepted in the Government service, have suffered from eye diseases and their percentage is nearly 6 per cent.

(*) The ratios shown in the report, *i.e.* 11.8 per cent for *anæmia* and general debility, 10 per cent for various fevers, 8 per cent for bronchitis and lungs and similar percentage for eye diseases, involve about 2 per cent of persons who have been repeatedly granted extension of leave for the same disease.

TABLE NO. I.—ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE CONTRACTED BY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES FOR WHICH SICK LEAVE HAS BEEN GRANTED TO THEM BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1928.

DISEASES.	P. and T.	H. C.
<i>Medical :—</i>		
1.—Nose and Larynx	73	17
2.—Bronchitis and Lungs	296	106
3.—Heart and Circulatory System	115	27
4.—Stomach and Intestines	237	64
5.—Liver	75	11
6.—Kidneys and Urinary System	148	45
7.—Nervousness	158	24
8.—Mental Diseases	38	6
9.—Nervous Syst. Cereb. and Sp. cord	147	42
10.—Anaemia and Gen. Debility... ..	438	139
11.—T.B.	68	22
12.—Syphilis	4	13
13.—Rheumatism	176	39
14.—Fevers	366	134
15.—Other Med. Diseases	93	28
TOTAL	2,432	717
<i>Surgical and Ophthalmic :—</i>		
1.—Eye Diseases	298	72
2.—Ear Diseases	33	5
3.—Appendicitis	53	10
4.—Hernia	33	15
5.—Fistulae	90	20
6.—Piles... ..	99	36
7.—Hydroceles	17	14
8.—Urinary Diseases and Stones	92	26
9.—Other Surgical Opererations	328	158
10.—Fractures	151	103
11.—Dental Diseases	61	6
TOTAL	1,255	465

Pharmacies Section.

Law on Stupefacient Drugs.

In the last year's report it was mentioned that this law with the amendments intended to be made therein was expected to be issued in the current year. The law has, in fact, been published on November 12, 1928, and come into force one month latter. In this law it is provided that the penalty to be inflicted for the contraventions therein mentioned should be imprisonment with labour for one year to five years and a fine from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 and the judgment pronounced should be executed at once even if an appeal were lodged, instead of simple imprisonment for one month to three years or a fine from L.E. 10 to L.E. 300 as was provided in the decree-law of March 21, 1925.

The law prescribes that the cultivators of opium, who are still in possession of quantities of opium produced from previous cultivation, should notify the Department of Public Health of these quantities and of the place where they are kept. It also provides that this substance should only be transported by railway or by post against special permits granted by the Department of Public Health.

Moreover it provides that gratifications should be paid to the persons who seize stupefacient drugs irrespective of the sort of the judgment pronounced.

Draft Law on the exercise of Pharmacy and Trade of Poisonous Substances.

This draft has been approved by the Mixed Court of Appeal and passed to the Council of Ministers for promulgation and it is expected to be promulgated at the beginning of the coming year.

Draft Law on Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories.

The Contentieux has examined this draft law which has, afterwards, been passed to the Legislative Committee of the Ministry of Justice and is still under consideration. This legislation being badly needed, efforts are displayed to have it promulgated as soon as possible.

Draft of Egyptian Pharmacopoeia.

This draft pharmacopoeia is still under preparation by the Committee which was formed to lay it down.

International Opium Convention signed at Geneva.

This convention came into force, on September 25, 1928, among the countries which signed it and it is expected that a decree rendering it applicable to Egypt will be issued at the beginning of the coming year.

Importation of Stupefacient drugs and their withdrawal from Custom Houses.

Table No. 1 shows the quantities of stupefacient drugs imported during the current year against 387 licences of importation and 330 licences of withdrawal.

Exportation of Stupefacient Drugs.

Table No. 2 shows the quantities of stupefacient drugs exported to foreign countries against 20 licences.

Withdrawal of Poisonous Substances from Customs.

The Department granted this year 203 licences to medical practitioners, directors of hospitals and different firms and other persons to clear from custom houses poisonous substances imported by them from abroad.

Withdrawal of Chlorate of Potash.

The Public Security Department, after having consulted the Department of Public Health, according to the agreement mentioned in the report of 1925, granted certain pharmacies and drug stores licences to clear from custom houses 6,171 kilogrammes of chlorate of potash for medicinal and industrial purposes.

Withdrawal of Absinthe.

The Public Security Department also allowed some pharmacies and drug stores to withdraw from custom houses 100 grammes of extract of absinthe and 41 kilogrammes of absinthe.

Storage of Chlorate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash and other Explosive Articles.

The Department has issued a circular to pharmacies and drug stores to the effect that they can, without procuring a special licence from the Public Security Department, store in their establishments a quantity not exceeding five kilogrammes of chlorate and nitrate of potash and that a special licence must be obtained from the said department for storing more than that quantity.

As some other explosive articles are used for medicinal purposes and have therefore to be stored in pharmacies and drug stores, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a special legislation for controlling the storage and sale of these articles in the said establishments.

This subject is now under consideration.

Permit-Cards.

The department granted to medical practitioners, veterinaries, dentists and directors of hospitals 2,475 permit-cards for the purchase of stupefacient drugs required for the use of their clinics and hospitals.

THE NIGHT SERVICE PHARMACIES.

The following table shows the number of prescriptions prepared in the five night pharmacies at Abdel Aziz Street, Mohammed Aly Street, Shoubra Street, Daher Street and Heliopolis as compared with those prepared in last year.

	Number of Prescriptions prepared in 1927.	Number of Prescriptions prepared in 1928.
Pharmacy of Mohamed Ibrahim, Abdel Aziz Street	632	916
„ Tewfikieh, Mohamed Aly, Street	409	946
„ Haddad, Shoubra, Cairo... ..	675	602
„ Many, Daher, Cairo	600	811
„ Oasis, Heliopolis	510	578
TOTAL	2,826	3,853

The above prescriptions are beside the medicinal specialities sold without prescriptions for first aid.

OPIUM.

According to art 33 of the Law No. 21, 1929 regulating the trade of stupefacient drugs and their use, the Department received thirty declarations from the cultivators of poppy in Egypt indicating the quantities of opium which they possess.

The number of persons authorized in 1928 to export opium was 23.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

Two permits were granted in 1928 one for purchasing henbane for exportation and the other for purchasing henbane and datura and thus the number of the persons authorized to deal in these plants attained 80 ; they are as follows :—

Name of Plants.	Number of Persons up to last December, 1928.
Henbane for exportation	42
Colocynth for exportation	16
Datura for exportation	14
Belladonna for exportation	2
Cigué for exportation	2
Henbane, and datura	1
Colocynth henbane and Datura for exportation	3
	80

The quantity exported this year of henbane was 168,739 kilogrammes and of colocynth 2,689 kilogrammes and of ciguë 7,222 kilogrammes and of datura 182 kilogrammes.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL SPECIALITIES.

The Department registered 19 specialities prepared by qualified pharmacists and refused to register some specialities prepared by unqualified pharmacists.

PHARMACIES ATTACHED TO PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES.

In the budget of the year 1928-1929 provision was made for opening four large pharmacies in the headquarters of the districts which were divided into two sections. These are besides the six pharmacies already opened in the last year. The districts are :—

DISTRICT.	Headquarters.
Kalioub Section II	Sandabeis.
Tahta „ III	Benga.
Guirga „ III	Assirat.
Nag Hamadi Section III	Farshout.

The above pharmacies were actually opened except that of Assirat.

STUDENT PHARMACISTS.

The following table shows the number of the student pharmacists graduated at the school of Medicine, Qasr el Aini, as well as the students from foreign colleges, who were allowed to pass the statutory period of training in pharmacies i.e. six months :—

8	Students from Kasr el Aini.
22	„ „ foreign colleges.

Apprentice Assistant Pharmacists under training.

The number of apprentice assistant pharmacists who were under training till the end of December 1928 was 13 persons.

The following are the number of apprentices who succeeded in the final examination for assistant pharmacists :—

Number of applicants who succeeded in the final examination of assistant pharmacists :—

- 11 succeeded in the examination of May.
- 2 succeeded in the examination of October.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF THE SAMPLES OF MEDICINES ETC. RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR ANALYSIS DURING 1928.

No.

- 243 samples of sodium sulfate, epsom, tartar emetic and carbon tetrachloride, received from abroad for medicinal use of which 223 samples found fit for use and 20 samples found unfit.
- 48 samples of Aphrodisiacs received from abroad of which 19 samples were released from customs and 29 were not released.
- 9 consignments of sodium sulfate, epsom salt and carbon tetrachloride received from abroad for industrial use or scientific research and released from customs.
- 403 samples of contrabands, medicines, specialities, etc. suspected to be impure or to contain poisons or narcotics ; of which :—
 - 169 samples found pure.
 - 204 " " impure.
 - 12 " " positive.
 - 18 " " negative.
 - 11 " " insufficient for analysis.

714 TOTAL.

RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED LETTERS.

Received.	Despatched.
11,198	10,840

5 circulars issued to pharmacies and drug stores.

TABLE NO. 1.—SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENT DRUGS IMPORTED DURING 1928 :—

OPIMUM.

Medicinal.	Powder.	Tincture.	EXTRACT.		
			Fluid.	Dry.	Mou.
grms.	grms.	grms.	grms.	grms.	grms.
33,000	53,780	3,540	1,500	1,260	625

MORPHINE AND ITS SALTS.

Acetate.	Chlorhyd.	Sulphate.	AMPOULES.	
			0·01.	0·02.
grms.	grms.	grms.		
20	3,316	10	65,094	86,110

DIONINE.

Pure.	Ampoules.
grms.	0·02. grms.
1,465	60

CODEINE AND ITS SALTS.

Pure.	Phosphate.	Sulphate.	Chlorhydrate.
grms.	grms.	grms.	grms.
5,530	700	25	45

HEROINE AND ITS SALTS.

Chlorhyd.	AMPOULES.	
	0.01.	0.02.
grms.		
52	378	1,524

COCAINE AND ITS SALTS.

Chlorhyd.	AMPOULES.			
	0.01.	0.01.	0.02.	0.05.
grms.	grms.			
8,252	420	38	2,552	330

NOVOCAINE AND ITS SALTS.

Pure.	Ampoules.	Tablets.
grms.		
1,380	16,936	750

CANNABIS INDICA.

EXTRACT.	
Fluid.	Mou.
grms.	grms.
1,100	450

COCA.

Leaves.	Powder.
grms.	grms.
2,125	100

PAPAVERINE.

Chlorhyd.	Tablets.
grms.	grms.
682	1,000

CHLORODYNE.

grms.
7,660

ECCODAL.

Chlorhyd.	Tablets.	Ampoules.
grms.		
285	10,550	65,730

LAUDANUM

grms.
20,500

PANTOPOA.

Powder.	Ampoules.	Tablets.	Solution.
grms.			grms.
100	13,032	20,840	100

DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES OF STUPEFACIENT DRUGS.

21,400 tablets Damiana.	2 grammes thebaine.
20,000 tablets spasalgine.	2,000 grammes dover, powder.
30 boxes Indian cigarettes.	4,000 tablets tutocaine.
8,300 tablets dicodid.	50 grammes syncaïne.
1,000 tablets paracodine.	2,550 grammes sirop of paracodine.
400 tablets dilaudid.	131,880 grammes syrop of coccilana.
2 grammes narcotine.	662 bottles of syrop of bousquet.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF AMPOULES.

31,200 ampoules sedol	24,258 ampoules sourocaine.
2,400 „ paveron.	4,958 „ syncaïne.
42,000 „ winter.	34,700 „ aminocaine.
49,903 „ dentoïne.	500 „ hypnine.
288 „ waite.	3,120 „ narcosia.
3,935 „ allocaine.	5,340 „ Cy. Eg. cocaine.

TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING THE STUPEFACIENT DRUGS EXPORTED ABROAD.

108 grammes cocaine.	2,500 grammes tincture of opium.
40 „ dionine.	600 „ liquor of morphine.
65 „ morphine chlorhydrate.	500 „ liniment opium.
355 „ codeine.	250 „ liquor of opium.
12 „ codeine phosphate.	125 „ pommade gal. cum opium.
3 „ heroine.	500 „ syrop of codeine.
55 „ novocaine.	660 ampoules morphine 0.01
3,030 „ opium powder	588 „ „ 0.02
125 „ extract dry of opium.	36 „ morphine atropine.
125 „ extract mould of opium.	66 „ paramorphan.
1,000 „ extract fluid of opium.	66 „ syncaïne.
3,200 „ laudanum sydenham.	100 „ novocaine.
5,500 „ chlorodyne.	4 bottles of tablets of codeine.
2,500 „ dover powder.	60 tablets of syncaïne.
500 „ extract mould of cannabis indica.	50 tablets syncaïne and atropine.
750 „ tincture of cannabis indica.	3 boites clin eye-drop.
250 „ tincture camphor. of opium.	

NUMBER OF PHARMACIES IN EGYPT EXISTING AT THE END OF 1928.

PHARMACIES.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Provinces.			Total.		
	Local Subjects.	Foreign Subjects.	Total.	Local Subjects.	Foreign Subjects.	Total.	Local Subjects.	Foreign Subjects.	Total.	Local Subjects.	Foreign Subjects.	Total.
Number of pharmacies existing at the end of 1927:—												
Qualified pharmacists	81	21	102	32	19	51	83	16	99	196	56	252
Unqualified "	57	28	85	25	23	48	61	19	80	143	70	213
	138	49	187	57	42	99	144	35	179	339	126	465
Number of pharmacies opened during 1928:—												
Qualified pharmacists	11	—	11	4	—	4	11	1	12	26	1	27
Unqualified "	10	3	13	3	4	7	7	2	9	20	9	29
	21	3	24	7	4	11	18	3	21	46	10	56
Number of pharmacies closed during 1928:—												
Qualified pharmacists	3	1	4	—	3	3	11	—	11	14	4	18
Unqualified "	10	5	15	1	3	4	5	4	9	16	12	28
	13	6	19	1	6	7	16	4	20	30	16	46
Number of pharmacies existing at the end of 1928:—												
Qualified pharmacists	89	20	109	36	16	52	83	17	100	208	53	261
Unqualified "	57	26	83	27	24	51	63	17	80	147	67	214
	146	46	192	63	40	103	146	34	180	355	120	475
Warnings sent to proprietors and managers of pharmacies to draw their attention to take care of their pharmacies and to cleanse them and for other irregularities:—												
Qualified pharmacists	6	1	7	1	2	3	4	2	6	11	5	16
Unqualified "	6	7	13	3	7	10	3	1	4	13	11	24
	12	8	20	4	9	13	7	3	10	24	16	40

Number of inspections made during 1928 562

Number of pharmacies inspected once 414 × 1 = 414

" " " " twice 74 × 2 = 148

TOTAL... 562

Number of inspections found satisfactory 461

Number of inspections found unsatisfactory 101

TOTAL 562

Quantities of stupefacients confiscated by the Committee held in the Department for this purpose according to judgments given by courts:—

	Kil.	Grammes.
Opium	144	4
Other stupefacients: Manzoul, Cocaine, Morphine and Heroine... ..	177	178

THE STUPEFACIENTS AND THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.

PERMITS.

The following table shows the number of permits for dealing in the stupefacient and the poisonous substances in 1928, in comparison with 1927:—

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	Total.
Number of permits at the end of 1927... ..	139	81	42	262
Cancelled in 1928... ..	11	7	1	19
Remaining	128	74	41	243
Authorised in 1928	27	18	2	47
Number of permits at the end of 1928 ...	155	92	43	290

	Stupefacients.			Poisonous Substances.						Total.		
	Number of Permits.	Local Subjects.	Foreigners.	Table I.			Table II.			Number of Permits.	Locals.	Foreigners.
				Number of Permits.	Locals.	Foreigners.	Number of Permits.	Locals.	Foreigners.			
Cairo	7	1	6	25	10	15	10	6	4	42	17	25
Alexandria ...	5	3	2	18	9	9	8	6	2	31	18	13
Provinces ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4	4	—
TOTAL...	13	5	8	44	20	24	20	14	6	77	39	38

PERMITS CANCELLED IN 1928 ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

	Stupefacients.			Poisonous Substances.						Total.		
	Number of Permits.	Local Subjects.	Foreigners.	Table I.			Table II.			Number of Permits.	Locals.	Foreigners.
				Number of Permits.	Locals.	Foreigners.	Number of Permits.	Locals.	Foreigners.			
Cairo	4	—	4	7	1	6	3	—	3	14	1	13
Alexandria ...	6	2	4	4	2	2	1	1	—	11	5	6
Provinces ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTAL...	10	2	8	12	4	8	4	1	3	26	7	19

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROCÈS-VERBAUX AND DELITS DRAWN
UP BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1928 AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

Number of Suits.		Number of Sentences issued in these suits in 1928.		NON CONVICTION.				Number of cases pending trial.	
				Acquittal.		Filed.			
Delits.	Contravent.	Delits.	Contravent.	Delits.	Contraventions.	Delits.	Contraventions.	Delits.	Contravent.
26	256	5	76	3	12	—	4	18	164

Details of suits of contraventions :—

No. of Suits.

- 53 For illegal trade of poisonous drugs.
- 16 „ illegal trade of pharmacy.
- 95 „ contravening of the pharmacists of laws issued in 1904 and 1925.
- 33 „ contravention of asst. pharmacists of the law issued in 1904.
- 4 „ contravention of poison-dealers of the laws issued in 1904 and 1925.
- 55 „ trading in adulterated medicines and drugs by non-authorized persons.

256 TOTAL.

Details of the delits :—

No. of Delits.

- 3 Against pharmacists contravening the law issued in 1925.
- 1 Against a dealer of narcotic drugs for dealing in adulterated medicine.
- 17 Against persons who dealt in adulterated drugs.
- 5 Against persons for illegal trade of narcotics.

26 TOTAL

Details of the sentences issued in the suits of contraventions drawn up by the Department during the year 1928 :—

No. of Sentences

- 44 Fine only.
- 2 „ and costs.
- 4 „ „ closure (3 Grocers and 1 Drug-store).
- 23 „ „ confiscation.
- 1 „ „ costs and confiscation.
- 2 Imprisonment (One 30 days work, the other a servant of a pharmacy 7 days simple imprisonment).
- 12 Acquittance.
- 4 Filed.
- 92 TOTAL.

N.B.—292 of the last suits of contravention have been disposed of in 1928.

Details of the sentences issued in the delits drawn up by the Department during the year 1928 :—

No. of Sentences

- 2 Fine.
- 1 „ and costs.
- 2 „ „ confiscation.
- 3 Acquittance.
- 8 TOTAL.

N.B.—44 of the last delits have been disposed of in the year 1928

LIST OF CONVICTIONS PRONOUNCED IN CASES OF NARCOTICS DEALT WITH DURING 1928.

Number of Cases.	Number of accused Persons.	Sentences.				
		Fine.	Imprisonment.	Corporal punishment.	Handing over.	Reformatory.
9755	11125	276	10,723	77	13	36

RETURN SHOWING THE NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED BY THE COASTGUARDS AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1928.

HASHISH.		MANZUL.		OPIUM.		COCAINE.		MORPHINE.		HEROINE.	
Kilo.	Gr.	Kilo.	Gr.	Kilo.	Gr.	Kilo.	Gr.	Kilo.	Gr.	Kilo.	Gr.
11722	575	2	190	763	273	2	010	7	720	165	580

The death rate of mothers as a result of delivery in 1927 was one in every 348 deliveries and in 1928, one in every 1,525, that is the death rate decreased by the rate of 37 per cent. nearly, although in a lot of cases, the mother was called to attend to the delivery of cases after the infant was born and spent a long time in attending the cases.

If this had not happened, the death rate of mothers would have been much decreased. The infant mortality rate varies from 70 to 100 per thousand in the different Child Welfare Centres but it is far more among children who are not under the care of the Child Welfare Centres and it is expected that this rate will diminish to the lowest degree in the nearest possible time when the public will become aware of the benefits of Child Welfare Centres.

The result of the lectures dealing with the health of the child delivered in the Child Welfare Centres was effective. It is now usually observed that women give advice to each other while they are in the centre and blame each other in case of disobedience of the advice given.

The good results obtained from the establishment of Child Welfare Centres caused the Provincial Councils as well as Municipalities to convert their dispensaries into Child Welfare Centres.

CHILDREN DISPENSARIES.

As it is intended to spread health propaganda among mothers for the benefit of their children and as the work of the dispensary was previously restricted to the issue of medicines, the attention of the dispensary was drawn to the importance of teaching mothers how to take care of their children by giving lectures to them on the smoking of the child and the dangers of being irregular, as well as his clothing, sleeping and cleanliness. Other lectures on the public health and the old habits and fables are given.

DAYAR SCHOOLS.

The Child Welfare Section supervises these schools. The Inspector of the Section is now a member in the Examination Board of dayar, and thus the training standard was raised in these schools. It has been observed during the examination of these dayars that they attained a higher standard of knowledge than what the dayars used to attain before. The Inspector of the dayars is ready to be taught, especially if she knows how to read and write. The Inspector intends to choose the pupils of these schools from those who know how to read and write for the said reason. The young dayars are also the least liable to return to their old unhealthy habits after their return to their towns because the Inspector has revealed that some of these dayars have been encouraged by the environment to use the old habits which cause harm to mothers and children because of their being ignorant.

The Child Welfare Section.

Introduction.

During the year 1928, it was observed that the activities of the Child Welfare Centres were incessantly increasing. The pregnant women who reported for delivery under the supervision of the C. W. Centres during the year 1927 were 5521, when there were only 8 centres, while in the year 1928 when the centres became 16, the pregnant women amounted to 14,602, that is 3,660 more than the expected number. The number of blood samples taken from pregnant women during 1928 increased more than double the number of 1927, and the number of visits paid by the medical officers to the mothers' houses increased also more than five times the visits made in 1927. The other duties of the Child Welfare Centres have accordingly increased more than twice their amount in 1928, although the number of centres has been doubled only and some of the centres had not been opened except in the last months of the year.

As a result of the great care paid to mothers and children, the occurrence of the puerperal fever cases decreased in the Child Welfare Centres.

The death rate of mothers as a result of delivery in 1927 was one in every 346 delivery cases and in 1928, one in every 1,525, that is the deaths decreased by the rate of 37 per cent nearly, although in a lot of cases, the centres were called to attend to the delivery of cases after the ignorant *dayas* made matters worse and spent a long time in attending the cases. If this had not happened, the death rate of mothers would have been much decreased.

The infantile mortality rate varies from 70 to 100 per thousand in the different Child Welfare Centres but it is by far more among children who are not under the care of the Child Welfare Centres and it is expected that this rate will diminish to the lowest degree in the nearest possible time when the public will become aware of the benefits of Child Welfare Centres.

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CHILDREN DISPENSARIES.

As it is intended to spread health propaganda among mothers for the benefit of their children and as the work of the dispensaries was previously restricted to the issue of medicines, the attention of the dispensaries was drawn to the importance of teaching mothers how to take care of their children by giving lectures to them on the suckling of the child and the dangers of being irregular, as well as his clothing, sleeping and cleanliness. Other lectures on the public health and the old habits and fables are given.

DAYAS SCHOOLS.

The Child Welfare Section supervises these schools. The Inspector of the Section is now a member in the Examination Board of *dayas*, and thus the training standard was raised in these schools. It has been observed during the examination of these *dayas* that they attained a higher standard of knowledge than what the *dayas* used to attain before. The younger the *daya* is, the more she is ready to be taught, specially if she knows how to read and write. The Department intends to choose the pupils of these schools from those who know how to read and write for the said reason. The young *dayas* are also the least liable to return to their old unhealthy habits after their return to their towns because the inspection has revealed that some of these *dayas* have been compelled by the environment to use the old habits which cause harm to mothers and children because of their being ignorant.

FOUNDLINGS HOMES.

In Egypt, there are two foundlings homes directed by the Department of Public Health one at Qasr el Aini Hospital and the other at Alexandria Hospital. As the two homes are not sufficient, the Department determined to establish a third home for 200 child.

SEA SANATORIA.

The Department has decided to erect a Sea-sanatorium for children at Port-Said. Another sanatorium will be erected in 1929 in the house endowed by the late Ahmed Bey Talaat at San Stefano, Alexandria, for treating cases of T.B. of bones and the convalescents. These sanatoria will be furnished with the X and ultra-violet rays.

Year	Total	Foundling asy- lums	Children's dis- pensaries	Maternity schools	Child Welfare Centres in General Hospitals	Total of which are (including)
1928	10	6	1	2	1	10
1927	10	6	1	2	1	10
1926	10	6	1	2	1	10
1925	10	6	1	2	1	10
1924	10	6	1	2	1	10
1923	10	6	1	2	1	10
1922	10	6	1	2	1	10
1921	10	6	1	2	1	10
1920	10	6	1	2	1	10
1919	10	6	1	2	1	10
1918	10	6	1	2	1	10
1917	10	6	1	2	1	10
1916	10	6	1	2	1	10
1915	10	6	1	2	1	10
1914	10	6	1	2	1	10
1913	10	6	1	2	1	10
1912	10	6	1	2	1	10
1911	10	6	1	2	1	10
1910	10	6	1	2	1	10
1909	10	6	1	2	1	10
1908	10	6	1	2	1	10
1907	10	6	1	2	1	10
1906	10	6	1	2	1	10
1905	10	6	1	2	1	10
1904	10	6	1	2	1	10
1903	10	6	1	2	1	10
1902	10	6	1	2	1	10
1901	10	6	1	2	1	10
1900	10	6	1	2	1	10
1899	10	6	1	2	1	10
1898	10	6	1	2	1	10
1897	10	6	1	2	1	10
1896	10	6	1	2	1	10
1895	10	6	1	2	1	10
1894	10	6	1	2	1	10
1893	10	6	1	2	1	10
1892	10	6	1	2	1	10
1891	10	6	1	2	1	10
1890	10	6	1	2	1	10
1889	10	6	1	2	1	10
1888	10	6	1	2	1	10
1887	10	6	1	2	1	10
1886	10	6	1	2	1	10
1885	10	6	1	2	1	10
1884	10	6	1	2	1	10
1883	10	6	1	2	1	10
1882	10	6	1	2	1	10
1881	10	6	1	2	1	10
1880	10	6	1	2	1	10
1879	10	6	1	2	1	10
1878	10	6	1	2	1	10
1877	10	6	1	2	1	10
1876	10	6	1	2	1	10
1875	10	6	1	2	1	10
1874	10	6	1	2	1	10
1873	10	6	1	2	1	10
1872	10	6	1	2	1	10
1871	10	6	1	2	1	10
1870	10	6	1	2	1	10
1869	10	6	1	2	1	10
1868	10	6	1	2	1	10
1867	10	6	1	2	1	10
1866	10	6	1	2	1	10
1865	10	6	1	2	1	10
1864	10	6	1	2	1	10
1863	10	6	1	2	1	10
1862	10	6	1	2	1	10
1861	10	6	1	2	1	10
1860	10	6	1	2	1	10
1859	10	6	1	2	1	10
1858	10	6	1	2	1	10
1857	10	6	1	2	1	10
1856	10	6	1	2	1	10
1855	10	6	1	2	1	10
1854	10	6	1	2	1	10
1853	10	6	1	2	1	10
1852	10	6	1	2	1	10
1851	10	6	1	2	1	10
1850	10	6	1	2	1	10
1849	10	6	1	2	1	10
1848	10	6	1	2	1	10
1847	10	6	1	2	1	10
1846	10	6	1	2	1	10
1845	10	6	1	2	1	10
1844	10	6	1	2	1	10
1843	10	6	1	2	1	10
1842	10	6	1	2	1	10
1841	10	6	1	2	1	10
1840	10	6	1	2	1	10
1839	10	6	1	2	1	10
1838	10	6	1	2	1	10
1837	10	6	1	2	1	10
1836	10	6	1	2	1	10
1835	10	6	1	2	1	10
1834	10	6	1	2	1	10
1833	10	6	1	2	1	10
1832	10	6	1	2	1	10
1831	10	6	1	2	1	10
1830	10	6	1	2	1	10
1829	10	6	1	2	1	10
1828	10	6	1	2	1	10
1827	10	6	1	2	1	10
1826	10	6	1	2	1	10
1825	10	6	1	2	1	10
1824	10	6	1	2	1	10
1823	10	6	1	2	1	10
1822	10	6	1	2	1	10
1821	10	6	1	2	1	10
1820	10	6	1	2	1	10
1819	10	6	1	2	1	10
1818	10	6	1	2	1	10
1817	10	6	1	2	1	10
1816	10	6	1	2	1	10
1815	10	6	1	2	1	10
1814	10	6	1	2	1	10
1813	10	6	1	2	1	10
1812	10	6	1	2	1	10
1811	10	6	1	2	1	10
1810	10	6	1	2	1	10
1809	10	6	1	2	1	10
1808	10	6	1	2	1	10
1807	10	6	1	2	1	10
1806	10	6	1	2	1	10
1805	10	6	1	2	1	10
1804	10	6	1	2	1	10
1803	10	6	1	2	1	10
1802	10	6	1	2	1	10
1801	10	6	1	2	1	10
1800	10	6	1	2	1	10
1799	10	6	1	2	1	10
1798	10	6	1	2	1	10
1797	10	6	1	2	1	10
1796	10	6	1	2	1	10
1795	10	6	1	2	1	10
1794	10	6	1	2	1	10
1793	10	6	1	2	1	10
1792	10	6	1	2	1	10
1791	10	6	1	2	1	10
1790	10	6	1	2	1	10
1789	10	6	1	2	1	10
1788	10	6	1	2	1	10
1787	10	6	1	2	1	10
1786	10	6	1	2	1	10
1785	10	6	1	2	1	10
1784	10	6	1	2	1	10
1783	10	6	1	2	1	10
1782	10	6	1	2	1	10
1781	10	6	1	2	1	10
1780	10	6	1	2	1	10
1779	10	6	1	2	1	10
1778	10	6	1	2	1	10
1777	10	6	1	2	1	10
1776	10	6	1	2	1	10
1775	10	6	1	2	1	10
1774	10	6	1	2	1	10
1773	10	6	1	2	1	10
1772	10	6	1	2	1	10
1771	10	6	1	2	1	10
1770	10	6	1	2	1	10
1769	10	6	1	2	1	10
1768	10	6	1	2	1	10
1767	10	6	1	2	1	10
1766	10	6	1	2	1	10
1765	10	6	1	2	1	10
1764	10	6	1	2	1	10
1763	10	6	1	2	1	10
1762	10	6	1	2	1	10
1761	10	6	1	2	1	10
1760	10	6	1	2	1	10
1759	10	6	1	2	1	10
1758	10	6	1	2	1	10
1757	10	6	1	2	1	10
1756	10	6	1	2	1	10
1755	10	6	1	2	1	10
1754	10	6	1	2	1	10
1753	10	6	1	2	1	10
1752	10	6	1	2	1	10
1751	10	6	1	2	1	10
1750	10	6	1	2	1	10
1749	10	6	1	2	1	10
1748	10	6	1	2	1	10
1747	10	6	1	2	1	10
1746	10	6	1	2	1	10
1745	10	6	1	2	1	10
1744	10	6	1	2	1	10
1743	10	6	1	2	1	10
1742	10	6	1	2	1	10
1741	10	6	1	2	1	10
1740	10	6	1	2	1	10
1739	10	6	1	2	1	10
1738	10	6	1	2	1	10
1737	10	6	1	2	1	10
1736	10	6	1	2	1	10
1735	10	6	1	2	1	10
1734	10	6	1	2	1	10
1733	10	6	1	2	1	10
1732	10	6	1	2	1	10
1731	10	6	1	2	1	10
1730	10	6	1	2	1	10
1729	10	6	1	2	1	10
1728	10	6	1	2	1	10
1727	10	6	1	2	1	10
1726	10	6	1	2	1	10
1725	10	6	1	2	1	10
1724	10	6	1	2	1	10
1723	10	6	1	2	1	10
1722	10	6	1	2	1	10
1721	10	6	1	2	1	10
1720	10	6	1	2	1	10
1719	10	6	1	2	1	10
1718	10	6	1	2	1	10
1717	10	6	1	2	1	10
1716	10	6	1	2	1	10
1715	10	6	1	2	1	10
1714	10	6	1	2	1	10
1713	10	6	1	2	1	10
1712	10	6	1	2	1	10
1711	10	6	1	2	1	10
1710	10	6	1	2	1	10
1709	10	6	1	2	1	10
1708	10	6	1	2	1	10
1707	10	6	1	2	1	10
1706	10	6	1	2	1	10
1705	10	6	1	2	1	10
1704	10	6	1	2	1	10
1703	10	6	1	2	1	10
1702	10	6	1	2	1	10
1701	10	6	1	2	1	10
1700	10	6	1	2	1	10
1699	10	6	1	2	1	10
1698	10	6	1	2	1	10
1697	10	6	1	2	1	10
1696	10	6	1	2	1	10
1695	10	6	1	2	1	10
1694	10	6	1	2	1	10
1693	10	6	1	2	1	10
1692	10	6	1	2	1	10
1691	10	6				

The Annual Report of the Child Welfare Section, 1928.

At the end of 1927, the Child Welfare Section was in charge of the direction of the units attached to the Department of Public Health and the supervision of those under the Provincial Councils as in the following table:—

TABLE I.

KINDS OF UNITS.	Number of those directed by the Department.	Number of those supervised by the Department and maintained by other authorities.
Child Welfare Centres	8 (2 of which are travelling).	—
Maternity schools	2	8
Children's dispensaries	—	8
Child Welfare Sections in General Hospitals	4	—
Foundling asylums	2	—
TOTAL	16	16

During 1928, the Department of Public Health established a Child Welfare Centre in Bab el Sharia (opened on November 21, 1928) and another in Shubra (opened on November 29, 1928). A travelling centre was established at Suez (opened on March 27, 1928) and another at Faiyûm (opened on April 29, 1928). Thus, the total number of those centres under the direction of the department at the end of the year was eleven, four of which are travelling ones.

During the same year, the Zagazig children's dispensary and the Maternity school which were under Sharqîya Provincial Council, were converted into a Child Welfare Centre (May 1, 1928). The Minya children's dispensary and Maternity school which were under Minya Provincial Council were also converted into King Fouad Child Welfare Hospital (February 1, 1928). The Qalyûbiya Provincial Council has also established a children dispensary at Shebin el Qanater in January 1928. All these institutions are supervised by the Department. Thus, the number of such institutions at the end of 1928 was seventeen.

The Department found a suitable house for Mahalla el Kobra Child Welfare Centre; but as the alterations required to be made in this building were not completed up to the end of December 1928, the opening of this centre was postponed till early in 1929.

The Department has chosen a piece of land on the sea-shore suitable for establishing the Sea-Sanatorium thereupon, but as the State Railways Administration did not complete the wooden kiosks which were to be erected there, the opening of the dispensary has been postponed till the summer of 1929.

When the executors of the wakf of the late Ahmad Bey Talaat handed over his house at San Stefano, Ramleh (Alexandria), to the Government, it was converted into a sea-dispensary for the weak and convalescent children. It will be opened soon when the repairs that are now taking place are completed during 1929.

During 1928, the Department chose the parts of lands necessary for building the Child Welfare Centres at Old Cairo, Bulâq, and El Darb el Ahmar. Each of these centres will contain an out-patients section and an in-patients one of 24 beds.

The section is trying to find suitable pieces of lands for establishing Child Welfare Centres at Shoubra, Bab el Sha'riya and El Mahalla el Kobra in order that all the centres may be erected on lands owned by the Government and built on the suitable healthy type.

Many Provincial Councils asked for attaching the Children's Dispensaries and Maternity schools belonging to them to the strength of the Department to be converted into Child Welfare Centres. This was due to the fact that these councils are well aware of the great benefit gained by the inhabitants from these centres. Correspondence relative to this matter is still exchanged between the Department and the Councils of Daqahliya, Faiyûm, Qalyûbiya as well as Mansûra Municipality.

The results of establishing Child Welfare Centres were extremely encouraging as it is clearly shown by the following tables.

Part I.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following Table No. 2 shows the work performed by the Child Welfare Centres in 1928. 10,488 specimens of blood were sent for examination in the laboratories; 1,270 of which were positive for syphilis, that is a ratio of 12·7 per cent.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN CHILD WELFARE CENTRES IN EGYPT IN 1927 AND 1928.

CASES.	Total in 1927 (8 centres).	Total in 1928 (16 centres).
PERFORMED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.		
Gonorrhea of pregnant	6	35
Specimens of blood ... { Positive	236	1,270
{ Negative	3,980	7,745
{ Number of samples taken	4,276	10,488
Ratio of positive specimens to the total	5·5%	11·7%
Specimens of urine ... { Containing albumine { before delivery ...	321	1,940
{ after delivery ...	32	222
{ Number of samples taken	6,863	25,343
Ratio of specimens containing albumine before delivery to total samples	4·9%	7·6%
Ratio of specimens containing albumine after delivery to total samples	49%	8%
Number of pregnant { Old	14,369	35,759
{ New	5,521	14,602
{ Total	19,890	50,361
Number of healthy children	9,531	64,926
Sick children treated { in centres	11,126	40,745
{ sent to hospitals	80	2,906
Number of injections { arsenic (606 or 914)	717	3,152
{ mercurial	71	351
No. of circumcisions done in centres	42	424
No. of vaccinations against small-pox performed in centres ...	419	4,425
Visits of doctors to mothers	286	1,719
MIDWIVES.		
Number of deliveries { at day	798	2,822
{ at night	932	3,478
{ Total	1,730	6,300
No. of difficult labours { at day	38	63
{ at night	17	81
{ Total	55	144
No. of cases of deliveries seen by doctors of centres	38	175

TABLE II. (contd.).

CASES.		Total in 1927 (8 Centres).	Total in 1928 (16 Centres).
MIDWIVES (contd.).			
No. of still births	...	56	149
No. of deaths	{ of mothers	5	12
	{ of children	30	201
No. of lectures	{ on food	2,249	4,332
	{ on clothing	2,095	2,968
	{ on hygiene	2,141	3,378
	{ on diseases	2,126	2,956
Donations	{ food articles	6,206.5	22,717.5
	{ suit of clothes	377	1,861
	{ clothes	643.5	1,745
Visits to houses	{ of mothers	7,917	32,191
	{ of children	6,788	30,728
	{ Total	14,705	62,919
FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS.			
Visits	{ to mothers	11,908	31,402
	{ to children	8,735	26,514
	{ Total	20,643	57,916

The Medical Officers of Child Welfare Centres paid 1,719 visits to houses to examine mothers or children or to give help to cases of delivery. The midwives made 62,919 visits and the female health visitors paid 57,916 visits to mothers and children in houses.

By comparing the figures of 1928 with those of 1927 (*vide* Table 2), the reader finds it clear that attendance to Child Welfare Centres is increasing and that the people are becoming aware of their use. It must however, be observed that although the figures of 1927 are for 8 centres only and those of 1928 are 16 centres, *i.e.* the double, yet the work increased more than the double.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, MILK AND CLOTHES GRATIS IN CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

As the majority of the people who are treated in Child Welfare Centres are of the poor classes and as most of them are so poor that they cannot afford clothing for their children, the necessary instructions were given to issue gratis the necessary clothes for them and for their children as well as the required quantities of milk.

The amount of these donations in 1928 was 22,714 kilogrammes of milk and 1,867 suits of clothes and 1,745 metres of cloth.

CHILDREN DISPENSARIES.

There is a dispensary in each of the following eleven towns: Port Said, Mansûra, Damanhûr, Shebîn el Kôm, Shebîn el Qanater, Tûkh, Faiyûm, Beba, El Wasta, Qena, Luxor. All these dispensaries are attached to the Provincial Councils with the exception of those at Port Said and Mansûra which belong to the Municipalities of these two cities.

In the 1928-1929 budget of the Municipality of Kafr el Zayât, provision was made for the erection of a children dispensary. This was already executed early in 1929 and the municipality agreed to the proposal of the department to convert it into a Child Welfare Centre.

The following two tables show the work of the dispensaries in 1928.

TABLE No. 3.

Names of Dispensaries.	Number of visits of patients.	Number of working days.
Damanhûr dispensary	28,810	300
Mansûra dispensary	72,332	304
Shebin el Kôm dispensary	48,848	298
Tûkh dispensary	20,344	275
Faiyûm dispensary	38,036	303
Beba dispensary	38,852	298
Wasta dispensary	32,473	300
Port Said dispensary	45,349	300
Qena dispensary	11,220	185
Luxor dispensary	14,919	272
Shebin el Qanater dispensary	16,493	294
TOTAL	367,676	284(mean)

The children who have been treated for the first time in the dispensaries during 1928 amounted to 109,005 and the old cases were 258,671, i.e. the total number of visits in the last year was 367,676. This shows clearly the increasing attendance of the public to the children's dispensaries although the number of these dispensaries was less than that of the previous year. The department found it a good chance to give lectures to mothers, while they are in the dispensaries, on subjects dealing with the health of pregnant and children and thus instructions were given prescribing that such lecture should be given daily.

DISPENSARIES RUN BY BENEVOLENT EGYPTIAN OR FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

There are some dispensaries run by benevolent societies in Cairo, Alexandria, Benha, Asyût and Luxor. The number of those known to the Department was 18 in 1928. Some sent reports to the Department and the following is a summary of these reports.

TABLE No. 4.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of new and old children.
<i>Cairo.</i>	
Lady Cromer at Madbouly	56,716
Lady Cromer at Manshia	56,544
Œuvre Mohamed Aly at Abdin	30,592
Sayeda Zeinab Child Welfare Centre (American University)	8,054
House of Protection of children at Sabtiya (Society of Work for Egypt)	25,000
TOTAL (nearly)	176,906
<i>Alexandria.</i>	
Dispensary of the Society of Work for Egypt (Ramleh)	15,997
<i>Benha.</i>	
American dispensary	14,388
<i>Asyût.</i>	
The Walidia Benevolent dispensary	34,872
TOTAL (nearly)	242,163

1,362 lectures on hygiene and 156 lessons on bathing were as well given in the Sayeda Zeinab Children's Dispensary attached to the American University. 1,893 visits were paid to different houses. Thus, the total number of children who have been treated in, and reported on by, the dispensaries belonging to the Provincial Councils and other Egyptian and Foreign Benevolent Societies was 609,849.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN THEIR FIRST YEAR OF AGE.

The Department is making its best to lessen the Infantile Mortality rate in Egypt. This aim will be arrived at gradually as far as the inhabitants are taught how to take care of their children by means of Health Propaganda and by the activities of Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE No. 5.

Child welfare units.	In child welfare units.			In the Quarter or City in which the Centre exists.		
	Number of deliveries attended to	Infantile Mortality (0.1 year)	Infantile Mortality Rate (0.1 year).	Number of deliveries attended to	Infantile Mortality (0.1 year).	Infantile Mortality Rate (0.1 year).
Old Cairo	485	—	—	2,257	667	295.5
Būlaq	748	23	30.7	6,342	1,837	289.3
Darb el Ahmar	860	12	13.9	3,126	802	256.5
Bab el Sha'riya	61	4	65.5	3,054	840	275.04
Shoubra	13	—	—	6,993	1,727	246.9
Tanta	447	32	71.5	3,854	728	188.8
Beni Suef	633	19	30	1,970	428	217.2
Giza Travelling	564	20	35.4	1,522	408	263.06
Benha travelling	285	6	21	1,329	256	192.6
Suez travelling	202	4	19.8	1,653	423	255.9
Faiyūm Travelling	521	—	—	2,920	772	264.3
Qasr el Aini Hospital Section	360	42	116.6	45,735	11,703	255.8
Alexandria Hospital Section	247	9	36.4	23,967	4,672	194.9
Assyūt Hospital Section ...	225	6	26.6	2,593	830	320.1
Minya	265	16	60.3	2,130	633	297.7
Zagazig	374	8	21.3	1,941	388	199.8
TOTAL	6,300	201	31.7	—	—	248.79

Part II.

MIDWIVES, ASSISTANT-MIDWIVES AND FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS.

Child Welfare Centres depend, in performing their duties, on the doctors, midwives, assistant-midwives, and female health visitors. They depend on the midwives, assistant midwives and the female health visitors in giving advices to mothers in the Centres and to the pregnant in their houses because women understand each other's language easily.

Midwives are chosen from among those graduated at Qasr el Aini School of midwives and nurses.

A midwife helps the doctor in performing his duties, gives lectures, attends to deliveries in houses, pay visits to mothers and children, gives mothers the necessary advices. But as those graduated at Qasr el Aini School are few and are appointed in the vacancies found in the different sections of the Department, the section became in need of those who attend to delivery cases specially in the first years of its creation, thus the section appointed some of those graduated at Kitchener Memorial Maternity School. They are given regular course of lessons in the Child Welfare Centres on Midwifery in order to increase their knowledge and enable them to attend cases of delivery.

The female health visitors are chosen from those graduated at the elementary training schools of girls or those obtaining the Secondary Education Certificate (Part I). They are given three lessons every week in Bulâq Child Welfare Centre. After they finish the course of training and pass successfully an examination, they are considered as health visitors.

The female health visitors pay daily visits to children and mothers, give the necessary advices, make sterilizations, help midwives and assistants if they are asked to do so, write all observations and cases, weigh children, bathe them, visit pregnant and mothers, see their houses and visit those who do not attend the centres regularly.

During 1928, 11 Medical Officers, 7 midwives, 9 assistant midwives and 14 health visitors were appointed and thus the strength of the section at the end of this year has become 16 Medical Officers, 15 midwives, 15 assistant midwives and 19 female health visitors.

MATERNITY SCHOOLS.

The number of Maternity Schools in Egypt is now ten including that of Kitchener's Memorial Society at Shubra and the Maternity Schools at Zagazig, Minya, Tanta and Beni Suef. They are attached to the Child Welfare Centres in the said cities. The number of deliveries attended to in 1928 was 2,974. The activities of the Zagazig, Tanta, Beni Suef and Minya Maternity Schools are included in the statistics of the Child Welfare Centre to which these schools are attached.

N.B.—The Faiyûm Maternity School was opened a period of six months only.

A hundred and three *dayas* have been trained at these schools and ninety seven of them succeeded.

Ninety-nine licences (on green tickets) have been issued during the year and the number of such *dayas* graduated since the opening of these schools amounted to 2,116.

"DAYAS."

The Department having issued a circular to stop the training of *dayas* in the general hospitals, the maternity schools have become the only institutions where *dayas* for all the country are graduated. This arrangement will continue till the end of 1929 and then the Department will reconsider the case.

The statistics inserted in this report show that up to the end of 1928 there are 253 midwives who bear licences, 8,535 *dayas* who were trained in the general hospitals and 2,116 *dayas* bearing green licences as previously mentioned; a total of 10,904 midwives and *dayas* not including the medical practitioners who are authorized to practise midwifery.

The number of married women amounted in 1928 to 2,295,866 in the age of fecundity and the number of cases of delivery amounted to 634,486, *i.e.*, the number of cases for each midwife or *daya* is 58 per year and about 5 per month. This number would have been sufficient if there were not a lot of *dayas* and midwives more than is needed in large cities, chief towns of Provinces and Governorates, while their number in many villages and small towns is insufficient. Thus it is necessary to increase the number of *dayas* graduated at these schools.

No. of <i>dayas</i> in Egypt in 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,700
No. of <i>dayas</i> inspected during 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,970

In 1928, seven licences of *dayas* were cancelled. The causes were loss of sight, old age, interfering with others business, carelessness, etc. that cause danger to mothers or children.

Part III.

MATERNITY SECTIONS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

There is a maternity section of 22 beds in Qasr el Ainy Hospital. In other Government hospitals when a case of labour is sent for confinement a bed is allotted to it because they have got no maternity sections attached to them. It is expected that these cases will

increase in view of the incessant increase of Child Welfare Centres and the sending of the complicated cases of delivery to hospitals from those centres and thus the Department is doing its best in appointing gynaecologists for its hospitals. The number of cases of delivery treated in the general hospitals, with the exception of Qasr el Aini Hospital, amounted to 682 of which 74 died. Moreover, there are many other cases of delivery that took place in the hospitals of the Ministry of Wakfs and the Child Welfare Society.

FOUNDLINGS HOMES.

There are at present 2 foundlings homes directed by this Department. One is attached to Qasr el Aini Hospital and the other to Alexandria Hospital. At Qasr el Aini, there are 100 wet-nurses who draw L.E. 1,100 yearly. In Alexandria there are 50 wet-nurses drawing L.E. 500 yearly.

As the said two homes are insufficient, the Department provided the necessary credit for the erection of a foundlings home with an accommodation of 100 beds for children and 100 wet-nurses for suckling other 100 children outside the home. The Department has chosen a piece of land suitable for the erection of this home and the steps of expropriation are now being taken and it is expected to open the home next year.

The following table shows the activities of the above-mentioned two homes during 1928 :—

TABLE No. 7.

Home.	Number of new Children.	Number of Children remaining from last Year.	Total.	Deaths.	Rate of Deaths per cent.
Qasr el Aini	160	125	285	136	48
Alexandria	48	30	78	28	58
TOTAL	208	155	363	164	106

The following table shows the diseases which caused the above-mentioned deaths :—

TABLE No. 8.

Home.	Congenital Debility.	Debility and Buboes.	Gastroenteritis.	Brone. Pneum.	Dysentery.	Infectious Diseases.	Other Diseases.
Qasr el Aini ...	14	8	32	43	—	34	5
Alexandria ...	5	—	12	8	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	19	8	44	51	—	34	8

The following are the causes of the high infantile death rate at Qasr el Aini Hospital:—

1. Spread of measles in Egypt during 1928.
2. The limited number of wet-nurses as they are by far less than the number of foundlings accepted by the home.

It is expected that the death-rate will diminish next year owing to the improvements made in the building of the home. This diminution will be still greater if the number of wet-nurses was increased and the period of suckling could thus be prolonged and the time for weaning properly chosen. The causes of the high death-rate at Alexandria Foundlings Home in addition to the above two causes are the following :—

1. Debility of most of the children as is obvious from their low weight the mean of which is 3 kilogrammes.

2. Insufficient care of the children before their admission to the hospital, leaving their umbilical cord united, insufficiency of clothing, their exposure to atmosphere, and because most of them are found thrown in the streets.

3. Exposure of such children before delivery to all trials for abortion.

4. Negligence and insufficient care on the part of the wet-nurses as regards these children while they are left to the care of these wet-nurses in their houses.

The following table No. 12 shows the number of children taken by their parents and the number of those adopted by benevolent people and those remaining at the end of 1928.

TABLE No. 12.

Asylum.	Remaining at the end of Dec. 1927.	New.	Handed over to Parents.	Adopted by benevolent People.	At School.	Died.	Remaining at the End of the Year 1928.
Qasr el Aini ...	125	160	—	27	2	136	120
Alexandria ...	30	48	7	2	—	28	47
TOTAL ...	155	208	7	29	2	164	167

Now the children of both Asylums are vaccinated against diphtheria. There exists at Abbassia, Cairo, the benevolent Asylum of Saint Louis in which foundlings are admitted. It is under the direction of French sisters. The following are the statistics submitted to the Department by the said asylum :—

	Child.
No. of children found on January 1, 1928 ...	118
No. of new children admitted during 1928 ...	104
TOTAL ...	222
No. of those who died ...	68
No. of those handed over to parents ...	11
No. of those who have got occupations outside the home ...	4
TOTAL ...	83
Children remaining on January 1, 1929 ...	139
The rate of deaths in this asylum is ...	30.6%

Part IV.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

The number of births during 1928 in Governorates, Bandars and towns, where Public Health Medical Officers are stationed amounted to 171,338 and the number of cases of puerperal fever according to the table published by the Statistics Department is 415, that is at a rate of 24 per cent of births, and the number of puerperal deaths of mothers is 232, a rate of 55.9 per cent of cases.

The number of Puerperal fever cases during 1928 in Cairo alone was 71 and the number of deaths was 49, a rate of 69 per cent.

The number of births which occurred in the Child Welfare Centres during 1928 was 6,300 and the number of puerperal fever cases was 17 a rate of 0.27 per cent of births and the number of puerperal deaths in same centres was one, a rate of 5.8 per cent of the same puerperal fever cases.

Part V.

EXERCISE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The Faculty of Medicine thought to benefit by the activities of the units of the Child Welfare Section in training the medical students in midwifery before ending their course and thus the section has taken the necessary steps for this purpose and has chosen el Darb el Ahmar Child Welfare Centre. An arrangement was made to train two of these students at a time at that centre where there is a suitable place for their sleeping. This arrangement was put into force since November 20, 1928.

LAWS.

The Department is trying to enact the necessary laws for the protection of the child ; one of these laws which deals with the practice of midwifery has already been prepared and is expected to be transmitted to the authorities concerned for promulgation.

GIFTS GIVEN BY BENEVOLENT PEOPLE TO CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Some benevolent people still send gifts as clothes, etc. to the Department to be distributed among poor people by the Child Welfare Centres. The following is a list of the gifts sent during 1928 :—

Gifts.	Units.
28 metres of cloth	Tanta Child Welfare Centre.
Cloth for L.E. 5	Zagazig Child Welfare Centre.
Madapolin (40 yards)	Suez Child Welfare Hospital.
50 couvertures for children	} For all Centres.
264 Indiarubber trousers for children	
9 L.E. 500 millimes	Children Section of Asyût Hospital.

Part VI.

PROPAGANDA.

In addition to the lectures and advices given in the Child Welfare Centres and to the propagation of health principles in houses of mothers by Medical Officers, Midwives, Assistant Midwives and health visitors, a lot of pamphlets were distributed dealing with eye diseases, measles, diphtheria, tuberculosis, danger of flies, etc. Notices are always published in newspapers about the health of mothers and children and the use of asking for the advice of Child Welfare Centres in all matters concerning pregnant, mothers and children.

Films of Child Welfare Centres were also exhibited on application in Cairo at the Central Administration of the Department, in Darb el Ahmar Child Welfare Centre and in Centres of Societies and in Cinemas. The necessary steps were, as well, taken, to exhibit these films in rural districts near Child Welfare Centres.

CHILD WELFARE SECTION OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The exhibited articles of this Section in the Medical Congress Exhibition of Tropical Diseases and Hygiene, opened in Guezira on December 15, 1928, were arranged in two sections, the first contained pictures and models, and the second being a model of a travelling Child Welfare Hospital with all its instruments and equipment.

The articles exhibited of the first section were as follows:—

1. Historical scenes showing what the ancient Egyptians were using in cases of delivery and care of children, *e.g.* delivery chairs (used at present in some localities), amulets to safeguard the people against envy, and to make them live long, etc., etc.

2. Articles which were used by the inhabitants in Egypt since the Pharaohs until a quarter of a century ago. These articles do not differ a bit from those used by ancient Egyptians. Some of these articles were intended for the adorning of children as (bracelets and necklaces); and some articles prepared for the ceremony of the seventh day of birth, such as coloured *gollas* and *golla* plates, jugs, wire sieves and mortars. Other articles are amulets, child's clothes.

3. Articles in use since 25 years up till now, from which appears the marked difference between the present and previous epoch. The articles used in the present epoch are:—

(a) Models of better clothes for children from the health point of view.

(b) Models of bedsteads made of trees stalks, *henna* trees or wood, so that the poor can use them; also up-to-date bedsteads.

(c) Up-to-date instruments used by the sage-femme as well as those used by the midwife.

(d) Pictures showing the healthy methods for carrying and bathing children; also methods adopted by Child Welfare Centres in the examination, delivery, and care of children.

(e) Graphs showing infantile death-rate in Egypt, compared with same in foreign countries, as well as the rate in cases delivered by the Child Welfare Centres; also other graphs showing the normal weight of the child in its first year of age.

The second section is a model of a travelling welfare centre, which is a wooden kiosk of three rooms containing the following:—

1. The first room is for the Medical Officer containing the library, instruments for examining pregnant and children, and for taking samples of blood and giving arsenic and mercurial injections.

2. The second room is for bathing children containing the necessary equipment and a bed for the child.

3. The third room for examining the urine and weighing the children, with its equipment.

Moreover, Cinema Film of Health which had been exhibited in the above-mentioned show contained the following three films of Child Welfare:—

1. The Future Mother.

2. Who is to blame?

3. Child Welfare in Cairo.

The Department is doing its best to make an exhibition in every centre.

Central Stores.

Owing to the continual erection of new establishments as General, Ophthalmic, and Ankylostoma Hospitals, Child Welfare Centres, etc. the work of the Central Stores has greatly extended. This is shown by the following figures :—

	In 1927.	In 1928.	Increases.
Receipt vouchers	14,678	15,919	1,241
Issue vouchers	57,531	55,231	—
Correspondence outward	76,560	86,675	10,115
" inward (1)	53,954	84,132	30,178
Postal parcels received	3,478	3,874	396
Railway consignments	(No previous statistics)	16,750	—
Postal parcels sent	16,197	17,927	1,730
Claims	(No previous statistics)	2,089	—
Workshops labour (repairs)	73,524	73,953	429
" " (new works) (2)	(No previous statistics)	3,556	—

N.B. :—

(1) The number of inward correspondence in 1927 was 111,485, this included 57,531 issue vouchers returned from the branches duly signed.

(2) On February 28, 1928 the Ministry of Finance approved the proposal of the Department to entrust the workshops with the new articles urgently required or which cannot be purchased locally on account of lack of specifications, or high prices on the markets. These articles are mentioned under new works.

NEW UNITS IN 1928.

No.

1 General Hospital at Fikria.

4 Out-patients Clinics for venereal diseases at Suez, Zagazig, Faiyûm and Cairo (Saptieh)

6 Health Offices at Qalyûb II (Sindibeis), Simbillawein II (Tomai el Amdid), Nag' Hamadi III (Farshout), Tahta III (Banga), Girga III (Awlad Hamza), Wasta II (Abu Sir el Malaq).

9 Ankylostoma Travelling Hospitals, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

7 Ankylostoma Clinics attached to Zagazig, Asyût, Minya, Beni Suef, Damanhûr, Suez and Sohâg Schools.

4 Ankylostoma branches at Fikria, Mellawi, Barreem Hospitals and Mataria Dispensary (Cairo suburb).

4 Ophthalmic Travelling Hospitals, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

1 Ophthalmic branch at Fikria Hospital.

4 Pharmacies at Qalyûb II (Sindibis), Nag' Hamadi III (Farshout), Girga III (Awlad Hamza) and Tahta III (Benga) Health Offices.

3 Child Welfare Centres at Bab el Sharia, Shubra and Mehalla el Kobra.

1 Sea Side Sanatorium at Port Said.

4 Child Welfare Centres, 1 at Kafr el Zayât belonging to Kafr el Zayât Municipality the other three at Minya, Zagazig and Qena belonging to the respective Provincial Councils.

48 Total.

Finance and Personnel Section.

BUDGET.

	1927-1928	1928-1929
	L.E.	L.E.
Actual expenditure amounted to	970,400	1,051,982

Increase of 1928-1929 as compared with 1927-1928 L.E. 81,592

COMPARISON BETWEEN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1928-1929 AND THAT OF 1927-1928.

	Actual Expenditure 1928-1929	Actual Expenditure 1927-1928	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
<i>Expenditure on Services under D.P.H. Direct Control.</i>				
Art. 1. Salaries, Wages and Allowances ...	556,490	514,959	41,531	—
" 2. Transport, Transfer and Travelling Allowances	39,358	31,615	7,743	—
" 3. Food	114,271	115,485	—	1,214
" 4. Forage	1,332	1,855	—	523
" 5. Rent, Water, Light, etc.	30,527	26,454	4,073	—
" 6. Books and Periodicals	976	617	359	—
" 7. Telephones and Telegrams	3,174	3,100	74	—
" 8. Petty Expenses	5,818	4,586	1,232	—
" 9. Purchase of Animals	1,283	2,235	—	952
" 10. Free Water Fountains	4,614	4,567	47	—
" 11. Stores	161,449	145,486	15,963	—
" 12. Uniforms	14,600	14,677	—	77
" 13. Upkeep of Material and Equipment	5,720	2,047	3,673	—
" 14. Transport of Stores	14,738	10,376	4,362	—
" 15. Allowances to Sanitary Barbers ...	889	722	167	—
" 19. Allowances for Dentist Examinations	13	29	—	16
" 20. Passenger Control	6,857	7,423	—	566
" 21. Maintenance of Lock Hospitals for Europeans	2,928	2,929	—	1
" 23. Maintenance of Ankylostoma Pa- vilions and F.D.S. Buildings ...	1,442	2,635	—	1,193
" 24. New Works	62,553	55,176	7,377	—
TOTAL	1,029,032	946,973	86,601	4,542
<i>Expenditure on Credits shown in D.P.H. Budget for Work done by other Departments.</i>				
Art. 16. Disinfecting Ships at the Ports ...	6,000	6,000	—	—
" 17. Maintenance of Temporary Lazarets at Gabbary	4,560	4,560	—	—
" 18. Sanitary Improvements in Mosques	4,973	2,455	2,518	—
" 22. Subventions	10,902	10,412	490	—
TOTAL	1,055,467	970,400	89,609	4,542
Less : Recoveries for Services rendered...	3,485	—	3,485	—
	1,051,982	970,400	86,124	4,542

Distribution of Budget, Credits, 1928-1929.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET

	Budget Grants.	Central Administration.		Central P.H.		Lunacy Division.
		Head Office and Secretariat including the Health and Med. Head Offices.	Finance and Personnel Services.	Stores.	Laboratory.	
Art. 1.—Salaries, Wages and Allowances:—						
(a) Permanent Establishment	399,911	20,964	14,203	16,496	24,838	15,982
(b) Temporary "	17,491	—	—	—	—	672
(c) Hors Cadre Posts	148,404	2,533	291	3,136	2,894	23,035
(d) Daily-paid Staff	19,346	—	—	1,965	736	290
(e) Allowances	22,967	250	—	—	886	3,982
(f) New Posts	20,000	—	—	276	504	300
	628,119	23,747	14,494	21,873	29,858	44,261
Deduct:—						
Anticipated Underspending	30,000	3,500	500	500	400	200
	598,119	20,247	13,994	21,373	29,458	44,061
Recoveries for services rendered	5,889	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	592,230	20,247	13,994	21,373	29,458	44,061
Art. 2.—Transport, Transfer and T.A.	36,150	850	250	450	250	372
" 3.—Food	133,524	—	—	—	—	45,684
" 4.—Forage	1,685	—	—	—	461	893
" 5.—Rent, Water, Light, etc.	31,107	110	—	1,780	1,010	2,450
" 6.—Books and Periodicals	1,075	600	—	200	—	25
" 7.—Telephones and Telegrams	4,007	200	35	177	450	197
" 8.—Petty Expenses	5,743	10	—	200	290	590
" 9.—Purchase of Animals	1,570	—	—	110	1,160	300
" 10.—Free Water Fountains	4,765	—	—	—	—	—
" 11.—Stores	159,120	720	—	—	7,750	12,000
" 12.—Uniforms	17,239	169	—	—	—	2,000
" 13.—Upkeep of Material and Equipment	5,360	20	—	3,360	150	300
" 14.—Transport of Stores	12,098	110	—	—	650	—
" 15.—Allowances to Sanitary Barbers and Dayas	1,168	—	—	—	—	—
" 16.—Disinfecting Ships at the Ports	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
" 17.—Maintenance of Temporary Lazarets at Gabbary	4,560	—	—	—	—	—
" 18.—Sanitary Improvements in Mosques	5,000	—	—	—	—	—
" 19.—Allowances for Dentist Examinations	100	100	—	—	—	—
" 20.—Passenger Control	9,848	—	—	—	—	—
" 21.—Maintenance of Lock Hospital for Europeans	3,020	—	—	—	—	—
" 22.—Subventions	11,032	—	—	—	—	—
" 23.—Maintenance of Ankylostoma Pavilions and Buildings of Frontier Medical Section	2,500	—	—	—	—	500
TOTAL	456,671	2,889	285	6,277	12,171	65,311
Deduct:—						
Recoveries for Services rendered	1,258	—	—	—	—	—
	455,413	2,889	285	6,277	12,171	65,311
Art. 24.—New Works	90,136	—	—	—	3,500	4,980
GENERAL TOTAL	1,137,779	23,136	14,279	27,650	45,129	114,352

(1) These two credits are placed at the disposal of Quarantine Board Administration.

(2) This credit is placed at the disposal of Waqfs Ministry.

(3) This credit is placed at the disposal of Alexandria Municipality for the maintenance of Alexandria Lock Hospital for Europeans.

(4) Refer to detailed list.

(5) A supplementary credit of L.E. 20,000 has been granted.

CREDITS, 1928-29.

Health Department.			Medical Department.							Credits placed at the disposal of other Departments.
Central Section and Health Inspectorates.	Frontier Districts.	Fever Hospitals.	General Hospitals.	Ophthalmic Hospitals.	Endemic Diseases Section.	Infant Welfare Section.	Vener al Diseases Clinics.	Inspectorate of Pharmacies.	Central Medical Commission.	
155,492	6,075	5,722	54,562	33,576	28,281	11,688	5,040	3,707	3,285	—
4,497	—	2,279	9,551	—	—	492	—	—	—	—
26,195	6,252	8,460	37,030	16,453	14,625	4,340	2,535	360	265	—
14,065	240	—	2,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,042	4,893	1,778	1,656	288	1,200	4,992	—	—	—	—
2,040	—	1,944	12,605	1,290	261	780	—	—	—	—
205,331	17,460	20,183	117,454	51,607	44,367	22,292	7,575	4,067	3,550	—
8,000	600	1,300	11,000	2,000	1,000	500	500	—	—	—
197,331	16,860	18,883	106,454	49,607	43,367	21,792	7,075	4,067	3,550	—
—	—	—	1,716	1,836	1,080	1,257	—	—	—	—
197,331	16,860	18,883	104,738	47,771	42,287	20,535	7,075	4,067	3,550	—
20,353	1,250	120	2,660	2,604	4,651	1,730	200	400	10	—
2,000	893	7,390	61,216	11,457	—	4,884	—	—	—	—
—	154	42	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,545	240	1,282	7,240	1,280	1,492	1,746	1,932	—	—	—
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,561	5	140	617	301	60	102	132	10	20	—
1,210	30	160	1,500	580	600	408	120	40	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24,000	4,500	3,500	73,000	14,000	14,500	3,000	2,000	—	150	—
2,300	600	500	8,000	2,100	—	1,570	—	—	—	—
40	70	60	1,110	170	65	15	—	—	—	—
1,800	400	400	6,800	1,180	580	100	65	—	13	—
721	—	—	—	—	447	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000 ⁽¹⁾
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,560 ⁽¹⁾
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,100 ⁽³⁾
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,032 ⁽⁴⁾
500	500	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
80,813	8,642	13,594	162,143	33,807	23,395	13,555	4,449	450	198	28,692
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,258	—	—	—	—
80,813	8,642	13,594	162,143	33,807	23,395	12,297	4,449	450	198	28,692
5,965	—	6,700	8,500	10,102	8,335	9,530	2,524	—	—	30,000 ⁽⁵⁾
284,109	25,502	39,177	275,381	91,680	74,017	42,362	14,048	4,517	3,748	58,692

	L.E.
LIST OF SUBVENTIONS.	
Quarantine Board	7,000
The International Public Health Office, Paris	482
Sleeping Sickness Commission	1,000
Tropical diseases Bureau	100
Allowances to the Presidents of the Medical Boards of London (L.E. 179) and of Paris (L.E. 46)	225
Ophthalmic Laboratory, Giza	1,706
Geneve International Institute for Study of Sanitary Materials	19
King Fouad Museum of Hygiene... ..	500
TOTAL	11,032

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER ARTICLE 24.—NEW WORKS.

Equipment for New Buildings :—

Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital	1,334
Ophthalmic Branch at Aswân	53
Stations for Infant Welfare	1,463
Port Said Marine Station for Infant Welfare	1,588
Ankylostoma Hospitals and Annexes	5,624
Venereal Diseases Clinics	1,281
Markaz Health Offices	546
Rod el Farag Ophthalmic Hospital	3,037
Port Said Ophthalmic Hospital	1,206
Mansûra and Asyût Bacteriological Laboratories	697
Malaria Station at Edku	5
Orthopaedic Section at Kasr el Aini Hospital	212
Tuberculous Dispensaries at Cairo and Port Said	987
Esna General Hospital	1,100
Resident House Officers, Kasr el Aini Hospital	822
Suez Ophthalmic Hospital, completion of equipment	273

Various :—

Land for the extension of Tanta Fever Hospital	1,539
„ „ Zagazig Fever Hospital	526
„ „ Tanta New General Hospital	3,617
„ „ 3 Stations for Child Welfare	2,040
Purchase of Launch (cost of accessories)	144
War graves for Turkish and German	143
Health propaganda	244
Fire alarm apparatus for Abbassia Fever Hospital... ..	365
Wooden kiosks for Ankylostoma Laboratories	200
Purchase of starter and blades	45
New battery for Khanka Asylum	57
Malaria and other campaigns	28,921
Anti-Mosquito Campaign	1,315
Land for Markaz and village Hospitals	2,946
Filling in of Birkas	223
TOTAL	62,553

PERSONNEL.

A.—PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.					Grade.	1928	1927	Remarks.
<i>Technical.</i>								
Minister	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	
Under-Secretary of State	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	
Health Expert	...	...	...	...	Ib	1	1	
Dir. Public Health Lab.	...	...	...	...	Ic	1	1	
Deputy Dir. Public Health Lab.	...	...	...	...	II	1	1	
Technical Secretary	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Specialist in Water Researches	...	...	...	...	III	1	1	
Director Antirabic Institute...	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Bacteriologists, Cat. A	...	...	...	...		4	4	
" " B	...	...	...	...	IV	7	7	
" " C	...	...	...	...	Vb	9	8	
Chemist " A	...	...	...	...	III	1	1	
" " B	...	...	...	...	IV	2	2	
" " C	...	...	...	...	V	4	3	
Assistant Chemist	...	...	...	...	VI	1	1	
Parasitologist	...	...	...	...	IV	1	1	
Senior Pharmacist	...	...	...	...	Vb	1	1	
General Service Med. Officers	...	...	...	...	VI	—	19	
Pharmacists	...	...	...	...	VI	2	2	
Assistant Pharmacists	...	...	...	...	VII	7	8	
Mowallidat	...	...	...	...	VII	—	7	
Foreman of works	...	...	...	...	VI	1	1	
" of instruments workshop	...	...	...	...	VIII	1	1	
<i>Administrative.</i>								
Director of Secretariat	...	...	...	...	III	1	1	
" Finance and Personnel...	...	...	...	...		1	1	
" of Stores	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Deputy Dir., Finance and Personnel	...	...	...	...		1	1	
" Director of Stores	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Director of Permits and Secretary to Board of Health	...	...	...	...	IV	1	1	
Inspector of Stores	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Chief of Translation and Publication	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Assistant Director of Secretariat	...	...	...	...	V	1	1	
Chief Store Officer	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Administrative Assistants, Finance and Personnel	...	...	...	...		2	2	
Inspector of Stores	...	...	...	...	VI	2	2	
<i>Clerical.</i>								
Employees	...	...	...	...	A	14	14	
Storekeepers	...	...	...	...		3	3	
Employees	...	...	...	...	B	45	46	
Storekeepers	...	...	...	...		12	12	
Employees	...	...	...	...	C	125	128	
Storekeepers	...	...	...	...		23	23	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...		285	314	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.								
<i>Technical.</i>								
Director	...	...	...	...	Ic	1	1	
" of Section	...	...	...	...	II	4	4	
" Pharmacies Section	...	...	...	...		1	—	
Deputy Director of Section	...	...	...	...	III	1	1	
Divisional Inspectors	...	...	...	...		6	7	
President Central Medical Commission	...	...	...	...		1	1	
Hospital Director, Alexandria	...	...	...	...		1	1	
" " Fever, Abbasfya	...	...	...	...		—	1	
Carried forward	...	...	...	...		15	16	

	Grade.	1928	1927	Remarks
Brought forward		15	16	
TECHNICAL (continued).				
Vice-President Cent. Med. Comm.	IV	1	1	
Director, Fouad Ier Ophthalmic Hospital, Alexandria		—	1	
Bio. Chemist and Parasitologist		2	2	
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies		1	1	
Hospital P.M.O., Cat. A, Suez and Port Said...	IV	2	2	
Assistant Dir., Abbasiya Fever Hosp.		—	1	
" " Alexandria Hospital		1	1	
Inspector, Ankylostoma		1	1	
Bacteriologist, Alex. Hospital		1	1	
Bacteriologists	Vb	2	2	
Surgeons, Alexandria Hospital		2	2	
M.O.s Venereal Diseases Clinics		14	10	
Gynæcologist		1	1	
Dermatologist		1	1	
Radio-therapist		1	1	
Principal Med. Officers, General Hosp.	V	19	18	
" " " Oph. Hosp.		28	25	
Principal Med. Officer, Hod el Marsud		1	1	
Registrars, Kasr el Aini Hospital		6	6	
M. Os., Giza Oph. Laboratory		2	—	
Sanitary Engineer		1	1	
Medical Officers		6	6	
Medical Officer, Cent. Med. Comm.	Va	1	1	
Inspector of Pharmacies		2	2	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Vb	1	—	
General Service Medical Officers	VI	208	198	
Senior Pharmacists	V b	5	6	
Pharmacists	VI	29	28	
Assistant Pharmacists		20	15	
Mowallidat... ..	VII	95	78	
Inspectresses		4	4	
Mechanic for X-ray apparatus	VI	1	1	
Steward		1	1	
Administrative.				
Chief of Office for Dir. Med. Dept.	V	1	1	
Administrative assistants	VI	2	2	
Clerical.				
Employees	A	5	5	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	B	39	37	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	C	142	132	
Moawens		55	51	
		719	663	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
Technical.				
Director	Ic	1	1	
Inspector-General		1	1	
Directors of Sections	II	2	2	
P.M.O., Cairo City		1	1	
Deputy Director of Section		1	1	
Medical Officers of Health, Cairo City		2	2	
Director Frontiers Medical Section	III	1	1	
" " Fever Hosp., Abbassiya		1	—	
Divisional Inspectors		7	7	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	IV	1	1	
Carried forward		18	17	

	Grade.	1928	1927	Remarks.
Brought forward		18	17	
TECHNICAL (continued).				
Chief Sanitary Engineer... ..	III	1	1	
Public Health Inspectors		3	3	
Inspectors (epidemics)		2	2	
Senior M.O.s Sections, Cairo City		2	2	
Assistant Director Fever Hosp., Abbasiya	IV	1	—	
Public Health Inspectors		14	14	
Principal Police M.Os, Cairo and Alexandria		2	2	
Assistant P.H.I.		3	3	
" P.H.I.		10	10	
Port Medical Officer, Alexandria	V a	1	1	
Deputy, Frontiers Medical Section		1	1	
Assistant Police M.Os, Cairo and Alexandria		2	2	
Food and Nuisance Inspectors	V b	2	2	
Statistical Expert	V	1	1	
Sanitary Engineer		1	1	
" "	VI	1	—	
General Service Medical Officers		232	198	
Inspector of Disinfection		1	1	
" of Disinfecting Machines		1	1	
" of Vidange	VII	1	1	
Mowalladat		36	29	
Overseers		39	39	
Draftsman		1	1	
" "	VIII	1	1	
Assistant Engineer	VII	1	1	
Administrative.				
Chief of Office, Health Department	V	1	1	
" " Cairo Health Inspectorate... ..	VI	1	1	
Clerical.				
Employees	A	10	10	
" " " " " " " " " "	B	38	35	
" " " " " " " " " "	C	270	255	
		698	636	
LUNACY DIVISION.				
Permanent Staff.				
Technical.				
Director of Lunacy Division... ..	Ib	1	1	
Nurses Khanka Asylum... ..	III	1	1	
Sub-Director of 'Abbasiya Asylum		1	1	
Sub-Directors of 'Abbasiya and Khanka Asylums	IV	2	2	
Medical Officers	V a	5	5	
" " " " " " " " " "	VI	6	6	
Chemist	V	1	1	
" " " " " " " " " "	VI	1	1	
Head Nurses	VII	4	4	
Nurses	VIII	5	5	
Administrative.				
Sub-director	V	1	1	
Steward		1	1	
Employee		1	1	
Employees	VIII	2	2	
Clerical				
Employees	A	2	2	
" " " " " " " " " "	B	6	6	
" " " " " " " " " "	C	11	11	
		51	51	

	Grade.	1928	1927	Remarks.
TOTAL GENERAL OF PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.				
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION		285	314	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT		698	636	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT		719	663	
LUNACY DIVISION		51	51	
<i>Temporary Establishment.</i>		1,753	1,664	
Food and Nuisance Inspector	V b	1	1	
Overseer	VII	1	1	
Matrons	VI	10	10	
Inspecting Nursing Sisters		2	2	
Nursing Sisters, Special Class		10	10	
Nursing Sisters, 1st Class	VII	32	33	
Nursing Sisters, 2nd Class		3	3	
Sewing Woman		1	1	
Electrician	VI	2	2	
"	VII	3	3	
TOTAL		65	66	
<i>Passengers Control Credit.</i>				
Medical Officer	VI	1	1	
Employees	C Red.	15	15	
<i>Epidemic Credit.</i>				
Medical Officers	VI	23	28	
<i>Maintenance of Lock Hospital Credit.</i>				
Medical Officer	V	1	1	
Mowallida	VII	1	1	
Employee	C Red.	1	1	
<i>Unforeseen A.</i>				
Employee	C Red.	1	1	
<i>Hors Cadre Staff.</i>				
Laboratory Assistants	—	138	119	
Overseers	—	65	67	
Chief Attendants	—	299	273	
Shawishes	—	41	41	
Farrashes	—	152	141	
Sai	—	216	206	
Cooks	—	99	94	
Attendants, Male	—	1,099	1,034	
" Female	—	530	492	
Electrical Workmen	—	14	14	
Assistant Inspector of Disinfection	—	1	1	
Disinfectors	—	56	51	
Rat-catchers	—	4	4	
Chauffeur Motor-launch	—	4	4	
" Side-car	—	18	7	
" Motor-car	—	1	1	
Assist. Female Nurse	—	67	52	
Moawens	—	12	12	
Barbers	—	118	123	
Mechanics	—	5	4	
Imams	—	2	3	
Miscellaneous Categories	—	1,073	931	
		4,014	3,674	

The Secretariat.

I.—TRANSLATION, PUBLICATION AND PRINTS.

The following reports have been revised, their language corrected and passed to the Press during this year :—

- (1) Report of the Department for 1925.
- (2) Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City for 1925.
- (3) Second Annual Report of the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory, Giza.
- (4) Ophthalmic Section Report for 1926.
- (5) Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City for 1926.
- (6) Lunacy Division Report for 1926.
- (7) Malaria Commission Report No. 1.
- (8) Malaria Commission Report No. 2.
- (9) Malaria Commission Report No. 3.
- (10) Malaria Commission Report No. 4.
- (11) Report of the Department for 1926.
- (12) Ophthalmic Section Report for 1927.
- (13) Lunacy Division Report for 1927.

The following Laws have been translated and their Arabic language corrected:—

- (1) Law No. 21, 1928.—Regulating the sale and use of stupeficient drugs.
- (2) Décret-Loi No. 66 for 1928.—On the practice of medicine in Egypt.
- (3) Law on Sanitary *Moawins*.
- (4) Décret-Loi No. 14, 1929.—Regulating the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisonous substances.
- (5) Law prohibiting the collection of cigarette ends.
- (6) Law regarding Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.
- (7) Law on mental diseases.

Besides, the secretariat has translated into Arabic several technical pamphlets and reports, the most important of which are :—

- (1) International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris in 1926.
- (2) Convention and Protocole of the Opium Congress signed at Geneva in 1925.
- (3) Report of Prof. Leiper on Bilharzia and Ankylostoma in Egypt.

Further, the secretariat has translated into English and corrected the Arabic Language of the codified regulations shown hereinafter under the heading of "Codification of Regulations and Instructions of the Department".

The new forms printed this year were 48 in number thus making the total number of the printed forms of books 1023.

On the proposition of the Ministry of Finance contained in its Circular No. 71-36/1 dated May 22, 1928, a committee has been constituted under the presidency of the Technical Secretary of the Department to examine all forms in use and cancel whatever forms the Committee deem unnecessary. At the same time, the Committee was empowered and reduce the quantities of other forms in current use.

This Committee held 14 consecutive meetings and examined the present forms contained in 22 sets and forming 1023 forms. 160 forms or 15·7 per cent were cancelled. As regards reduction in the forms in current use, nothing could be done on account of the continual extension caused by the branches established and those now in course of creation.

The result of the work of that Committee has been communicated to the Ministry of Finance *vide* its circular referred to above.

II.—CODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following books of compiled regulations have been issued this year :—

- (1) General Sanitation Handbook. (in Arabic and English.)
- (2) Lunacy Regulations.
- (3) Regulations on Infectious Diseases, 2nd Edition in English.

The following books have been sent to Press for printing :—

- (1) General Hospitals Regulations (in Arabic and English).
- (2) Regulations on Infectious Diseases, 2nd Edition (in Arabic).
- (3) Archives Regulations (in Arabic).
- (4) Measures to be adopted in the Outbreak of Cholera, 2nd Edition (in Arabic and English).

In addition to the above, the secretariat has issued amendments to the books previously printed in order to put it up-to-date. The most important of these books amended was the "Regulations on Births, Deaths and Burial Permits".

III.—REGISTRATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The number of correspondence registered the year exceeded that of last year by 16,591 as appears from the following table :—

Year.	Total Number of Correspondence registered.	Daily Average (Considering that the Annual working days are about 300).
1927-28	271,273	904
1928-29	287,864	960

It is worthy of mention that the number of correspondence registered this year exceeded that of 1924-1925 by 73,006.

IV.—APPLICATIONS FOR EXTRACTS.

The following table shows the number of applications received this year for extracts of births, deaths, vaccination and personnel and patients registers handed over to the secretariat by the sections and branches of the Department in Cairo, compared with figures of previous years :—

Year.	Number of Applications.
1927-28	3,768
1928-29	6,183

Congresses and Public Health Interchanges.

1. *Public Health Interchanges in India.*

An invitation from the Director of the Medical Section of the League of Nations has been received by the Department to take part in the Public Health Interchanges which will be organized in India during the period from January 1 to February 18, 1928, under the patronage of the League of Nations, to discuss most important medical matters and health precautions.

A recommendation for the acceptance of the invitation has also been received through the Egyptian Consulate of Geneva.

Owing to the interest which will be gained from exchanging opinion between the Public Health bodies in the meetings in question, H.E. the Minister of Interior *p.i.*, approved the acceptance of the invitation and the delegation of Dr. Abdul Meguid Ramzi, S.M.O. of the Sanitation Section, Cairo City Health Inspectorate, to represent the Public Health Department in the Interchanges.

Dr. Abdul Meguid Ramzi has successfully carried out the mission and on return, has submitted a detailed report on what he saw there and on the opinions exchanged mentioning useful information in connection with Public Health in India such as Endemic diseases, health propaganda, town planning, maternity, child welfare and unhealthy establishments, etc.

2. *8^{ème} Session des Journées Médicales de Bruxelles.*

H.E. the Minister of the Royal Legation of Belgium in Egypt informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he is asked by his Government to invite the Egyptian Government to participate officially in the 8th Session of the Journées Médicales that will be held in Bruxelles during the period from April 21 to 25, 1928. The same invitation has also been received through the Egyptian Royal Legation in Belgium.

The Council of Ministers, has, however, decided the participation of the Government in this session and the appointment of Mohammed Hassan Bey, Senior Secretary of the Egyptian Legation in Belgium to represent the Egyptian Government in the said session.

The Department has been informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Mohammed Hassan Bey has carried out the mission. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has forwarded to the Department a copy of the Bulletin of the session which they have received from the Egyptian Legation in Belgium.

3. *Conférence Internationale du Rat.*

The Egyptian Government has been invited by the Royal Legation of France in Egypt to participate in the International Congress of Rat Destruction which is held in Paris and Le Havre during the period from May 16 to 22, 1928.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has passed the invitation to the Public Health Department and the Ministry of Agriculture for perusal and opinion.

On going through the programme of the Conference, it was found that its object is to find the best methods that lead to the destruction of rats and to know whether it is suitable to enact laws for the destruction of rats in countries where such legislation is not existing.

The object of the Conference being so important to Public Health, the Ministry of Interior decided the participation of the Egyptian Government therein.

As it happened that the time of the holding of this congress falls during the presence at Paris of the Under Secretary of State, Public Health Department, in order to attend the "Office International d'Hygiène Publique." As the holding of the Congress begins shortly after, H.E. the Minister of Interior approved to delegate him to attend the sittings of the said Congress.

The Ministry of Agriculture considered the delegation of the U.S.S. for P.H.D. sufficient.

The Under Secretary of State, Public Health Department has laid down a detailed report on the work of the Congress, copy of which has been submitted to H.E. the Minister of Interior and another copy was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Egyptian Library, 20 copies to the Council of Ministers. Copy of a collection of the notes submitted to the Congress by the delegates of the various countries has also been forwarded to both

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture for importance as the subjects contained therein are closely connected with agricultural purposes.

The conference begun work by forming a Committee of twenty delegates to discuss the most preferable means that enable the Congress to achieve its object and to submit its decision to the Conference.

Members of the said committee, on assembling selected H.E. the delegate of Egypt as Chairman.

The Conference has expressed its wish to establish an International Union for combating rats and the Council of Ministers agreed to this opinion and communicated this decision to the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance and Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency the Under Secretary of State for Department of Public Health has, in May 1928, attended the sittings of the "Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Paris". He reported in detail in the subject dealt with thereat.

4. *Vme Congrès International de Thalassothérapie.*

That congress was held under the patronage of H.M. the King of Romania at Bucharest and Constantza during the period from May 21 to 28, 1928. A circular from the Organizing Committee of that Congress was sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania to the Egyptian Legation at Bucharest, inviting the various countries, Egypt included, to participate in the Congress by sending official delegates thereto.

As the object of the Congress in question is an important one being connected with child treatment and decrease of their mortality in which the Department of Public Health take much interest.

The Council of Ministers approved the participation and delegation of Dr. Naguib Iskandar, member of the Parliament, to represent the Government in this Congress.

The decision of the Council was therefore communicated to the Ministries of Finance, Education, Agriculture and Foreign Affairs as well as to the Parliament.

The delegate has actually carried out the mission.

5. *Congrès International de Laiterie.*

This Congress was held in London, in July 1928.

According to instructions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of England to the Residency the latter has forwarded to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs some pamphlets including preliminary explanation connected with the Congress, asking at the same time that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Public Health and the Commercial and Industrial Department are to be informed to the expalnation referred to, with a view of appointing a delegate to represent the Government in the said Congress.

On going through the programme of the Congress, the III part thereof was found, to deal with subjects bearing on Child Welfare as the consumption and distribution of milk and way of controlling it. The Department being aware of the importance of such subjects, deem it necessary to participate in the Congress.

The Council of Ministers approved participation and delegated Dr. Hafez Bey Afifi, then a member of the Parliament, Mohammed Youssef Selim Eff., teacher in the High School of Agriculture at Giza, Abdel Fattah El-Metwally Nour Eff. Senior Inspector of State Domains Department, to represent the Government in the Congress, appointing Dr. Hafez Afifi Bey as first representative and Mohammed Youssef Selim Eff. as correspondent to the Congress to approach the Congress Organizing Secretary as regards questions connected therewith.

6. *Quinzaine Sociale Internationale.*

Held at Paris during the period from July 2 to July 13, 1928.

This Congress was held at Paris in the above-mentioned date.

It consisted of four independant conferences, but all members are participants in official work such as receptions, journeys, etc.

The four conferences which form the Congress are as follows :—

- (1) International Congress for Habitation and City Organization.
- (2) " " for protection of Child.
- (3) " " for Public Assistance.
- (4) " " for Social Services.

The program of these Congresses consists of important subjects in close connection with Public Health such as habitations of the poor, town planning, mother and child welfare and the continuous progress in methods of first aid and avoidance of social catastrophes and other various important subjects.

The French Legation in Cairo has invited the Egyptian Government to participate in these Congresses.

Taking into consideration that these subjects are important and are of interest to Public Health, the Council of Ministers approved the participation of the Egyptian Government in these Congresses and the delegation of Dr. Ibrahim Zaki, Public Health Inspector Minya Province, to represent the Government in the first and fourth Congresses, Dr. Sayed Aref, Inspector at the Department, in the second and the Senior Secretary of the Egyptian Legation in France in the third.

As the work of the first Congress concerning habitation and city planning, bears on the work of Tanzim Department, the Council of Ministers approved the appointment of Mahmoud Sabry Bey, Inspector of city planning of the Tanzim Department to represent the Government (Ministry of Public Works) in the said Congress with Dr. Ibrahim Zaki.

On his return, Dr. Ibrahim Zaki has submitted a detailed report on the two congresses in which he represented the Government and Dr. Sayed Aref submitted a detailed report on the Child Congress as well as the copy of the report on motherhood and Child Welfare in Egypt which he submitted to the Congress in his capacity as the representative of Egypt

7. Thirty-ninth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

This Congress was held at Plymouth during the period from July 16 to July 21, 1928, under the patronage of the Right Honourable Viscount Astor.

A copy of the invitation addressed to the Egyptian Government to participate in the said Congress was sent in by the Residency.

As the subjects which will be dealt with in said Congress bear on the work of this Department, the Council of Ministers has, approved participation of the Egyptian Government and delegation of George Eff. Cattaoui, second Secretary of the London Egyptian Legation to represent Egypt in the Congress.

The representative has carried out the mission and submitted a report on what happened in the Congress, making reference to the lectures delivered. He has also sent a copy of his note "in English" which he has submitted to the Congress in his capacity as Egyptian Government representative.

8. Deuxième Congrès International de Radiologie.

The Legation of the Sweden Government in Egypt has passed to the Egyptian Government the letter of the Organizing Committee of the second International Radiology Congress which is held in Stockholm during the period from July 23 to July 27, 1928. The Committee in the letter referred to asks the Sweden Government to notify all medical authorities in the various countries, of the said Congress to enable these authorities to obtain whatever explanation they may require in this connection.

The Department has, therefore, circulated the information to the various medical bodies in Egypt and notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to inform the Sweden Government Legation in Egypt of this fact.

9. The Fourth International Congress of Entomology.

This Congress was held at Cornell University, Ithaca, New-York during the week of August 19-25, 1928.

An invitation for participation in the Congress addressed to the Egyptian Government has been received from the Secretary of the Congress through the Legation of the United States of America.

In the letter of invitation, it is stated that all questions connected with pests that destroy crops and products or that cause disease to man and animals will be discussed by those who are familiar with the more recent and successful methods. Entomologists, horticulturists, veterinarians and Public Health men will be present from all countries of the world to exchange opinions.

These subjects being closely connected with the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and on the suggestion of the said Ministry, the Council of Ministers approved the participation in the Congress and the delegation of Hassan Aflatoun Bey, Deputy Director, Plant Protection Section, Ministry of Agriculture, to represent the Government in this Congress.

The Department of Public Health considered this delegate as sufficient.

10. *Congrès International contre l'alcoolisme.*

An invitation to the Egyptian Government to participate in this Congress which will be held at Anvers during the period from August 20 to 26, 1928, has been received from the Belgium Government.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers dated July 26, 1928, the Egyptian Government participated in the Congress, and the following members were delegated to represent the Government in the said Congress :—

Ahmed Ghaloush Eff., Chairman, Committee of Prevention of Alcoolism in Egypt
Ahmed Ragheb El-Ayouti Eff., Sub-Director of Regulations and Permits Office,
Ministry of Interior.

Dr. Fouad, Inspector, Section I (Sanitation) Public Health Department.

The members carried out the mission, and on behalf of the other members, Ahmed Ragheb El-Ayouti Eff. has delivered the word of Egypt, in French, and handed over to the Secretariat of the Congress a note showing the views of the Egyptian Government on Alcoolism question and the methods of combating this evil.

On return, they submitted a report which contained—besides descriptions of the Congress—reference to the speeches delivered in the Congress, including the word which Ahmed Eff. Ghaloush has read regarding the prohibition of alcoholic liquors and the benefit of same and the lecture given by Dr. Ali Fouad on his demonstrations during his previous experience. They have also mentioned short note on the more important researches which are carried out in the sittings of the Congress.

11. *International Meetings at Berne at the end of August 1928.*

As requested by their Government, the Belgium Legation in Egypt, invited the Egyptian Government to participate in the meetings held at Berne at the end of August 1928. The meetings in question were organized by three International Committees whose headquarters at Belgium, the purpose of which is to beautify villages life, farmers meetings and family education.

The Egyptian Consul at Geneva was delegated to represent Egypt in the said meetings. He has submitted a report making reference to the lectures delivered and to the decisions taken.

12. *Echanges de personnel sanitaire, Comité d'Hygiène de la Société des Nations 1928.*

The Medical Section of the League of Nations has organized 4 meetings for the exchange of sanitary officials. The first meeting took place at India, the second at different parts in Europe, the third in Italy and the fourth at Zareb, Serbia.

Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim, then Public Health Inspector, Sharqiya, was delegated to attend the third meeting which took place at Turin in Italy. He has carried out the mission and on return, he has submitted a detailed report.

13. *Sixième. Conférence de l'Union Internationale contre la Tuberculose, Rome, 25-27 septembre 1928.*

It has been decided to hold at Rome the sixth Congress of the International Union against tuberculosis during the period from September 25 to 27, 1928 and in view of the international tuberculosis exhibition decided to be held under the presidency of the delegate of the Italian Red Cross, the Italian Legation in Egypt pointed out that though the Egyptian Government is unable to participate in the above-mentioned Congress for having not joined the union, yet the Committee stated that it wellcomes the participation of the concerned Egyptian bodies in the exhibition on a larger extent.

The work of the Congress being of special importance, the Department opinion was that it is preferable to participate in it.

As the Wakfs Ministry is the most interested in this question being in charge of King Fouad Sanatorium of Helwân, which Sanatorium is the only institution in Egypt for treating cases of tuberculosis, the said Ministry deem it necessary to join the Union alluded to appoint delegates to attend the Congress.

The Council of Ministers has, on the request of the Wakfs Ministry, approved of the following :

(1) Participation of Egypt in the International Union against Tuberculosis.

(2) Appointment of Dr. Burnand, then Director of Helwân Sanatorium and Dr. Abdel Raouf Hassan, Principal Medical Officer of the Sanatorium, as consultative members representing the Egyptian Government in the said International Union and as delegates of the Egyptian Government in the Tuberculosis Congress held at Rome during the period from September 25 to 27, 1928.

(3) Authorizing Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Wakfs, in conjunction, to appoint, when necessary, the delegates who will replace them.

(4) Authorizing these two Ministries to select, in conjunction, the delegates who will represent the Government in the International Union, to attend its periodical meetings.

The Ministry of Wakfs has, therefore, paid the subscription amount for the adherence to the above-mentioned Union.

14. *Treizième Conférence Internationale de la Croix-Rouge à la Haye.*

The Dutch Legation in Egypt has invited the Egyptian Government to participate in the XIII^{me} International Congress for the Red Cross held in "La Haye" during October 1928.

The Council of Ministers approved, on October 4, 1928, the participation of the Egyptian Government in the Congress referred to and the delegation of H.E. Mohammed Mohib Pasha, Vice-President of the "Société Nationale du Croissant Rouge Egyptien" and Mohammed Effat Bey, Chargé d'Affaires of the Egyptian Legation in Holland to represent the Egyptian Government in the said Congress.

15. *The Centenary celebration of Faculty of Medicine and the International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.*

This Congress was held by the Egyptian Government during the period from 15th up to the 22nd December 1928 on the occasion of the elapse of 100 years since the Faculty of Medicine was established.

His Excellency the Under Secretary of State, Department of Public Health, was the Vice-President of the Congress Organizing Committee.

The following are the laws and Arrêtés dealing with Public Health, issued during 1928 :

Laws :—

- (1) Law No. 18 issued in 1928, modifying Law No. 21, 1920 in connection with the importation of shaving brushes and raw hair.
- (2) Law No. 21 issued in 1928 in connection with narcotics and its use, published in Official Journal No. 98 issued in November 12, 1928.
- (3) Decree-Law No. 66 issued in 1928 in connection with the practice of Medicine in Egypt, published in the Official Journal No. 105 dated December 1, 1928.

Arrêtés :—

The following are the Arrêtés issued in connection with the application of Malaria, Law No. 1 of 1926, for the following towns :

- (1) Kafr el Dauwar, published in Official Journal No. 28 dated March 27, 1928.
- (2) El Simbillawein, " " " " No. 28 " " March 27, 1928.
- (3) Edku, published in Official Journal No. 27 dated April 26, 1928.
- (4) El Yahoudia (Delingat Markaz), published in Official Journal No. 60 dated July 9, 1928.
- (5) Minya Bandar, published in the Official Journal No. 60 dated July 9, 1928.
- (6) Mina el Qamh, published in the Official Journal No. 60 dated July 9, 1928.

The following Arrêtés in connection with the addition to the schedule of the "Etablissements Insalubres," of certain industries or modification of titles of certain sorts of unhealthy establishments, have been issued :

- (1) Ministerial Arrêté dated January 25, 1928, adding Takias and Asylums, which are not under the health inspection of Government Authorities to Section I "A" of the schedule of the "Etablissements Insalubres", published in Official Journal No. 10 dated February 2, 1928.
- (2) Ministerial Arrêté issued on March 4, 1928, adding Cement Factories to Section I "A" of the schedule of "Etablissement Insalubres," published in the Official Journal No. 21 dated March 12, 1928.
- (3) Ministerial Arrêté dated March 2, 1928 replacing "Gypsum Mills" shown in Section II "A" of the schedule of the "Etablissements Insalubres" by "Mills of Gypsum" and Homra, published in Official Journal No. 21 dated March 12, 1928.
- (4) Ministerial Arrêté dated March 17, 1928 replacing the name of "Factories of Blue and Chalk" shown in Section II "A" of the schedule of the "Etablissements Insalubres" by the name of "Factories of Blue and Chalk working without mechanical power" and considering those working with mechanical or electric power as unhealthy establishments and adding them to Section I "A" of the above-mentioned schedule, published in Official Journal No. 29 dated March 29, 1928.
- (5) Ministerial Arrêté dated June 16, 1928 applying the provisions of Law No. 13, 1904 concerning the unhealthy and dangerous establishments and the prescriptions of the regulations attached thereto regarding the establishments shown in Section "B" of the schedule, on Ezbet Ishak, Deirout Markaz, Asyût Province, published in Official Journal No. 53 dated June 25, 1928.

The following are the arrêtés relative to Vidange Regulations :—

- (1) Ministerial Arrêté published in Official Journal No. 106 dated December 6, 1928 modifying Article 27 of the Vidange Regulations.
- (2) Ministerial Arrêté published in Official Journal No. 110 dated December 17, 1928 re the application of the Vidange Regulations to Kafr el Dauwar Bandar.

Miscellaneous Ministerial Arrêtés :

The Ministerial Arrêté published in Official Journal No. 80 dated September 10, 1928 concerning the addition of "Dengue Disease" to Section II of the schedule of the infectious diseases attached to Law No. 15 of 1912.

The Ministerial Arrêté issued on December 1, 1928 and published in Official Journal No. 105 dated December 1, 1928 relative to the photos and certificates of good conducts required to be forwarded by Medical men to the Department of Public Health with a view of the registration of their names in virtue of the Law No. 66 of 1928.

The following is a list of the Health Contraventions in 1928 :—

Public Health Contraventions 1928.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1928, the following contraventions have been reported during the year 1928:

1. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of births and deaths.

2. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of marriages.

3. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths.

4. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of stillbirths.

5. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

6. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths of persons suffering from mental diseases.

7. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

8. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths of persons suffering from cancer.

9. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths of persons suffering from syphilis.

10. Contravention of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration of deaths of persons suffering from other diseases.

The following table shows the number of contraventions reported during the year 1928, classified according to the nature of the contravention:

Nature of Contravention	Number of Contraventions
Registration of births and deaths	10
Registration of marriages	5
Registration of deaths	15
Registration of stillbirths	3
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from infectious diseases	8
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from mental diseases	2
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from tuberculosis	4
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from cancer	1
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from syphilis	1
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from other diseases	1

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Registration of deaths of persons suffering from cancer	1
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from syphilis	1
Registration of deaths of persons suffering from other diseases	1

Permits Section.

1. During the year 1928, the following authorisations were issued to persons to practise their professions in Egypt:—

238 Medical Practitioners.

1 Veterinary Surgeon.

25 Dentists.

40 Pharmacists.

18 Assistant Pharmacists.

22 Midwives.

16 Barbers.

13 Dayas (white Permits).

171 Dayas (green Permits).

2. The Department wishes to record with great pleasure the promulgation of the Decree-Law No. 66 dated October 27, 1928 which was published in the Official Journal No. 97 dated November 8, 1928 and has come into force from December 8, 1928.

The Decree-Law provides that the names of Medical Practitioners holding foreign diplomas whatever their nationality may be are not registered unless they successfully pass the state examination which is based on the final examination of the Egyptian Faculty of Medicine. This measure is important being a sufficient guarantee for the capacity of registered practitioners, which the Department aimed at since a long time.

3. The Department has also prepared a project Law on Pharmacy and Commerce in poisonous substances and obtained the approval thereof of the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal. The said project was submitted to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for sanction and issue as a Decree-Law.

It will probably be promulgated and put into force early in the next year (1929).

The Department is endeavouring as well to enact the necessary Legislation regulating midwifery.

4. It will be remarked on the perusal of the above figures a great deficit in the number of Barbers and *dayas* (white Permits) who were authorised during 1928. The reason is that the Department decided in the beginning of the year to stop the training of these two classes in the Government Hospitals, the number of barbers in the villages being great and the want felt for substituting the class of *dayas* holding green permits for those holding white ones; the first class being better educated and receive their training either in the Dayas Schools of the Provincial Councils or the Schools under the Department's supervision.

5. On the occasion of the Centenary of the Egyptian Faculty of Medicine and the holding of the International Medical Congress of Tropical Medicine at Cairo, complete statistics were prepared of persons authorised to practise the different medical professions, classified according to their nationalities, since the establishment of the Department of Public Health.

The following table shows the number of persons authorised according to their nationalities:—

Nationality.	Doctors 1829-1928.	Vet. Surgeons 1865-1928.	Dentists 1878-1928.	Pharmacists 1862-1928.	Assistant Pharmacists 1912-1928.	Midwives 1864-1928.
Egyptians	2,095	151	196	345	214	294
Ottomans	688	6	87	426	74	38
Greek	630	4	77	243	126	4
British	349	26	32	36	9	48
Italians	301	20	30	92	13	125
Germans	146	1	21	47	1	10
French	117	11	13	25	6	36
Americans	89	—	21	6	—	2
Austrians	90	1	10	28	6	52
Swiss	44	2	4	7	—	7
Russians	88	1	30	12	7	19
Other Nationalities	77	—	13	9	1	9
	4,714	223	535	1,276	457	747

كافة السكان للكيلومتر المربع من الأرض المزروعة بالقطن المصري في السنوات من ١٩٠٠ الى ١٩٥٠

DENSITÉ DE LA POPULATION PAR Km² DE TERRE CULTIVÉE EN EGYPTÉ 1900-1950





