

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

Contributors

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.



Annual Report on the Work of the Department of Public Health for 1935

Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1937

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The Department of Public Health has been established since the Ministry of Public Health on 8th April 1935.

2. In addition to the general duties, the Ministry of Public Health will also report on the work of each of the following sections:

(1) General Division.

(2) Hygiene Section.

(3) Public Health Inspectors.

(4) Anti-Malaria Campaign.

(5) Anti-Malaria Campaign.

(6) Researches in Malaria and Tropical Diseases.

(7) Malaria Research Section.



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NOTICE

I.—The “ Department of Public Health ” has been converted into the “ Ministry of Public Health ” as from April 1936.

II.—In addition to this general Report, the Ministry of Public Health publishes reports on the work of each of the following Sections :—

- (1) Lunacy Division.
- (2) Ophthalmic Section.
- (3) Public Health Laboratories.
- (4) Anti-Malaria Campaign.
- (5) Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.
- (6) Researches Institute and Endemic Diseases Hospital.
- (7) Endemic Diseases Section.
- (8) Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories (Non-periodical).

NOTICE

1. The "Department of Public Health" has been transferred into the Ministry of Public Health as from April 1930.

2. In addition to the annual Report, the Ministry of Public Health publishes reports on the work of each of the following Sections:

- (1) Laboratory Division
- (2) Physiological Section
- (3) Public Health Laboratories
- (4) Air and Noise Laboratory
- (5) Chemical and Physiological Laboratories
- (6) Researches in Bacteriology and Tropical Diseases
- (7) Public Health Section
- (8) Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories (Experimental)

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

INTRODUCTION

VITAL STATICS

The estimated population of Egypt was 16,401,400 inhabitants in mid July 1935.

The birth-rate was 39·4 per thousand of population as compared with 40·3 in the preceding year. It will be observed that the birth rate is gradually falling as shown in Table No. 1.

The death-rate was 25·1 per thousand of population as compared with 26·6 in 1934.

The mortality rate for infants under one year was 160·6 per thousand births as compared with 166·4 in 1934.

Detailed statics of births, deaths and infantile mortality are given in the following table No. 1:—

TABLE NO. 1.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population		Death-rate per 1,000 of Population		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 of Births	
	Egypt	Urban Districts	Egypt	Urban Districts	Egypt	Urban Districts
1901-1905 * ...	—	45·5	—	37·0	—	282
1906-1910 * ...	45·9	49·4	27·0	39·1	—	296
1911-1915 * ...	44·6	47·8	27·9	37·8	—	281
1916-1920 ...	40·0	41·4	31·7	40·0	—	257
1921-1925 ...	42·9	49·4	25·3	32·5	144	229
1926 ...	43·2	50·0	26·2	33·1	146	217
1927 ...	44·0	43·3	25·2	27·2	152	222
1928 ...	43·3	42·3	26·2	30·3	151	237
1929 ...	43·7	44·4	27·3	28·3	159	214
1930 ...	44·6	45·3	24·4	25·8	151	198
1931 ...	43·2	45·5	25·9	29·3	160	217
1932 ...	41·1	45·4	27·6	27·1	175	202
1933 ...	42·1	46·4	26·5	28·6	162·5	204·9
1934 ...	40·3	44·4	26·6	29·5	166·4	209·9
1935 ...	39·4	42·5	25·1	27·7	160·6	202·5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There is a marked decrease in the number of cases of plague, small-pox, typhus and cerebro-spinal fever than in the previous year. No cases of relapsing fever were recorded the whole year.

Typhoid and para-typhoid cases show a slight increase. It is only malaria incidence that has greatly increased.

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

Typhus Fever.

The number of cases of typhus fever dropped from 7,536 in 1934 to 3,151 in 1935. The number of deaths dropped as well from 1,418 in the previous year to 526 this year.

Typhus fever appeared in an epidemic form in Gharbia and Behera provinces where 2,035 cases with 271 deaths were recorded. The number of cases recorded in the remaining provinces of Lower Egypt (*i.e.* Menoufia, Dakahlia, Sharkia and Kalioubia) was 750 with 168 deaths. 232 cases were recorded in Upper Egypt provinces; most of the cases occurring in Aswân, then Giza, Beni Suef and Minia. The remaining 134 cases were recorded in the Governorates and desert Provinces.

The Department undertakes research work on rats in localities where the disease is prevalent to ascertain their infection with the form of typhus which is transmitted from them to man. Up till the present moment, the virus of this form could not be traced in rats. This research will be renewed next year by the Department. The prevalence of mild cases of typhus makes one believe that an infection with this form of disease must be existing amongst rats as is the case in many other countries.

A vaccine, brought from Mexico, is being tested by the Department for its prophylactic properties.

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.

The number of cases of this fever shows a slight increase this year over that of the previous year, there being 4,334 cases with 1,037 deaths recorded as against 4,284 cases with 969 deaths in the preceding year.

Most of the cases occurred during summer particularly during July.

Inoculation of all contacts with prophylactic vaccine is carried out by the Department who encourages the inhabitants, by all means of propaganda, to profit by this useful inoculation.

Small-Pox.

The number of small-pox cases recorded during 1935 shows an apparent decrease, there being 165 cases only with one case imported from abroad. Of this number 155 cases occurred in Dakahlia Province which was remaining without vaccination. The vaccination of the inhabitants of this province was completed during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The cases of cerebro-spinal fever have greatly decreased after the wave which had invaded the country in 1932. Only 240 cases were recorded during 1935—mostly in Governorates and provinces of Lower Egypt—as compared with 4,508 cases recorded in 1932.

Plague.

40 cases of plague with 27 deaths were recorded, this being the lowest figure recorded during the past five years. Most of these cases occurred in Upper Egypt provinces, Asyût province in particular.

Last year the Department had waged a vigorous campaign for the destruction of rats in localities where the disease frequently appeared. The results of the examination of these rats and their species were mentioned in last year's report. It was discovered that the fleas most prevalent amongst the rats were of the *Xenopsylla Cheopis* variety which form 92 per cent and which was solely found on the rats trapped from Asyût province. *X. Chephrensis* was the second variety met with in rats trapped in Giza province. It was noticed that most of the fleas examined of both varieties were females.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria recorded during this year was 2,181 with 1,052 deaths, as compared with 2,029 cases with 892 deaths during the previous year.

The Department continues to encourage the inhabitants by all possible means, and parents are urged to have their children vaccinated with anatoxin. It is hoped that the various methods of propaganda adopted by the Department and the ease with which

anatoxin is now supplied, will help increase the number of inhabitants seeking vaccination of their children.

During the year under review, 25,313 children were given one injection; 20,294 children were given two injections and 35,458 children were given three injections.

Measles.

There were 6,664 cases with 2,025 deaths recorded during the year as against 8,002 cases with 2,781 deaths during the preceding year.

Influenza.

7,317 cases with 400 deaths were notified to the Department during the year as against 7,032 cases with 360 deaths in the previous year.

Most of the cases were of the mild form and no complications worthy of mention occurred, nor did the disease appear in an epidemic form in any part of the country.

PILGRIMAGE.

The number of Egyptian pilgrims who proceeded to the Hedjaz this year was 5,046. Of this number, 13 died in the Hedjaz, two at Tor lazaret and three after their return. All died of natural causes. All pilgrims were observed after their return for the regulation period.

A dispensary was sent to the Hedjaz during pilgrimage. 5,038 patients were treated by this dispensary. Of this number, 1,095 were Egyptians, 2,578 Hedjazians and the rest were of other nationalities.

SANITARY CONTROL.

The number of passengers who arrived in Egypt *via* the ports was 33,667 of which 33,646 or 99·93 per cent were observed. 32,083 passengers arrived *via* Kantara of whom 32,077 or 99·98 per cent were observed.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The travelling units created by the Department for combating puerperal fever and for the inspection of *dayas* visited several villages. The work performed by these units consists of inspection of *dayas*, guidance of pregnant to principles of hygiene, instruction of *dayas* during deliveries, care of infants and administration of medicines when necessary.

As a result of the work of these units, the number of puerperal fever cases was greatly reduced in the localities visited.

The total number of confinements undertaken by the Child Welfare Centres throughout Egypt was 44,327 in 1935 as against 40,293 in last year. The number of old pregnant attending at the various centres was 236,412 as against 242,495 in the previous year. The number of new pregnant was 51,604 as against 47,129 in 1934. 1,075,104 children attended these centres as against 898,577 in the preceding year. The number of blood specimens examined for Wassermann reaction was 55,967 of which 5,471 specimens were found positive.

269 *dayas* were authorised to practise their profession, 75 permits were withdrawn from *dayas* who failed to perform their duties satisfactorily and 68 *dayas* died.

The Medical officers, midwives and female health visitors lecture mothers on different subjects of hygiene with which they should be acquainted, whereas the Child Welfare Centres contribute food, ready made clothes and cloth to necessitous mothers.

ENDEMIC DISEASES

Ankylostoma and Bilharzia.

The total number of patients seeking treatment at the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia units during the year was 759,735 as compared with 665,799 in 1934 with an increase of 14 per cent in spite of:—

(1) The suspension of ascaris treatment for some time during the year until sufficient quantities of chenopodium and castor oils have been imported for use as a substitute for carbon tetrachloride in the treatment of ascaris.

(2) Occupation of the *fellaheen* in eliminating the pest of the cotton crop.

(3) Treatment of many cases in the district and village hospitals in addition to their ordinary work.

The forbiddance of private practice by the medical officers had been a prominent factor in increasing the number of patients seeking treatment. The visiting of many villages by the travelling units is also responsible, to a great extent, for this increase.

An experiment was carried out for the preservation of tents from decay caused by Fungus growths. Tents were sprayed with a solution of "Shirlan N.A." and "Permal W." by means of a disinfection pump. The results were satisfactory and it is hoped that much economy in the cost of tents shall be effected.

Tuberculosis Branch.

New Units :

On June 1, 1935, a third chest diseases dispensary was inaugurated at Khalifa quarter, Cairo. A chest diseases dispensary will be opened early in 1936 at Asyût in addition to another, proposed to be opened the same year at Damanhour.

Fouad Sanatorium, Helwan.

A special arrangement was made for the admission of poor patients to the third non-paying class at the Sanatorium, through chest diseases dispensaries, provided they are suitable for sanatorial treatment.

Other hospitals and private practitioners shall have to send their patients to the nearest dispensary which will apply this arrangement to each case.

Every patient leaving the Sanatorium shall remain under the surveillance of the competent dispensary.

On January 1, 1935, there were at the Sanatorium 344 cases. 1,165 cases were admitted during the year (272 admitted through dispensaries) and 1,163 were discharged. The number remaining on January 1, 1936, was 346. 450 cases improved, 505 remained stationery, 96 became worse and 112 died.

Local arrangements were made to increase 33 beds, thus raising the number of beds at the Sanatorium to 433 distributed as follows : 36 for the first and second class, 80 for the third class paying and 317 for the third class non-paying patients.

Project of a Tuberculosis Hospital at Tanta.

The Department is studying a project of a new tuberculosis hospital at Tanta to meet the needs of patients in Lower Egypt. Preliminary steps have been taken, the site selected and plans of the building have been laid down.

Number of Patients.

The number of patients seeking treatment at the chest diseases units was 42,282 with an increase of 8,821 or 26 per cent over that of the previous year.

Of this number, 2,388 or 5.6 per cent were found positive for tuberculosis.

Domiciliary Visits.

Patients appreciated domiciliary visits paid by female health visitors who advise them on the principles of hygiene they should follow to avoid the spread of tuberculosis and who look after their contacts.

4,100 house visits were paid by health visitors and 747 by the medical officers.

The new arrangement of forwarding patients suitable for sanatorial treatment to Fouad Sanatorium, Helwan, produced satisfactory results. Unfortunately some patients could not afford staying at the Sanatorium, away from their families, for a considerable time. Some left before completion of their treatment, notwithstanding the advice offered to them to profit by their stay at the Sanatorium.

Dispensary Treatment.

Every attention is paid to contacts by the dispensary. They are all examined and advised to report at once should any symptom develop. By this means it is possible to diagnose the disease from the onset. Special interest is taken by the dispensary in persons who are found positive for Manteaux test. They are X-rayed and given the appropriate treatment to ward the danger of infection off contacts and others.

Early cases are referred to Helwan Sanatorium and advanced cases are placed under the surveillance of the competent dispensary.

Leprosy Branch.

During the year much progress was accomplished at Abu Zaabal Leprosy Colony. The number of patients increased from 159 to 237. Some had to be accommodated in tents. The necessary credit for the equipment of 100 beds had been applied for in next year's budget.

Trees have been planted and portions of land have been reserved within the lepers quarters for cultivation. Thus it was possible to dispense with some of the vegetables supplied by contractors. The Colony has been provided with a "Decoville" line with trucks for removing sand for levelling the land and trolleys for the transport of officials from their residence to the Colony.

The number of beds at the Cairo Leprosy Hospital was increased from 50 to 75 with a view to accommodating the maximum number of female lepers. The number of female lepers was 57 and increased to 84.

Two leprosy sub-clinics were created in connection with Tanta Leprosy Clinic, one at Zifta and the other at Shebin El Kom. There are now four sub-clinics attached to Tanta Clinic.

This scheme of sub-clinics will be gradually introduced to the other clinics to facilitate the attendance of patients. It is to be noticed that the sub-clinics do not entail any extra expense save the travelling expenses of the ambulance.

Number of Patients.

The number of patients seeking treatment at the leprosy units during the year was 1,083 of which 584 or 53.9 per cent were found suffering from leprosy.

The total number of patients applying for treatment at all leprosy units, since the inauguration of the leprosy branch in 1929, was 8,163 of which 3,661 were positive lepers. 353 lepers were repeatedly registered at various units, thus leaving 3,308 lepers proper on the registers.

OPHTHALMIC DISEASES

New Units.

During this year, five ophthalmic branches were opened in the General Hospitals at "Shebin El Kanater, Belbeis, Fashn, Balyana and Qous." Thus the number of ophthalmic units reached 69 (of which 55 are permanent and 14 travelling). This number shows an increase of five units over that of 1934, and 46 units over that of 1923.

Projects under Consideration.

1. Ophthalmic Hospital at Kafr el Sheikh.

The construction of this hospital has been put into adjudication and as soon as the Budget of 1936-1937 is approved, the state Buildings Department will proceed with the building. Treatment will be conducted as soon as the building and equipment are completed

2. *Enlargement of Ophthalmic Hospitals at Benha, Beni Suef and Fayoum.*

These hospitals have become inadequate to accommodate the large number of attending patients; it has therefore been decided to have them enlarged. The local authorities have assisted the Government in the cost of the work and the State Buildings Department has proceeded with the building operations.

3. *Enlargement of the Ophthalmic Branch at Demerdash Hospital.*

This branch consisted of one room amongst the other hospital departments and being inadequate to accommodate the large number of attending patients, it was decided to construct a suitable new building for this branch. The necessary credit has been granted and the State Buildings Department has actually started the work.

Clinical Work.

The following table No. 2 shows the clinical work done in the year 1935 as compared with that of 1934 :—

TALBE No. 2.

	1934	1935	Increase in 1935
			per cent
New patients	928,215	1,034,986	11
In-patients	27,860	32,623	17
Operations	305,206	334,866	10
Out-patient attendance	7,251,382	7,525,063	4

Blindness.

The number of patients who were found blind in one or both eyes, excluding cataract cases causing blindness, was 59,481 or 5·7 per cent of all patients examined at the Ophthalmic Hospitals. By adding the cataract cases causing blindness, the percentage becomes 6·0.

It was found that acute ophthalmias form 82 per cent of all causes. The gonococcus is still the predominant factor of infection with acute ophthalmias—its percentage to total of microbes being 40.

Age of Patients.

Out of 1,034,986 new patients treated, 62,831 or 6·07 per cent were under the age of one year—329,171 or 31·51 per cent from one to 15 years of age—265,100 or 25·62 per cent from 15 to 30 years of age; and 591,271 or 57·13 per cent from one to 30 years of age. This fact shows that the masses recognise the importance of seeking ophthalmic treatment for infants, children and youths.

School Clinics

Ophthalmic examination, inspection and treatment of pupils are, at present, carried out in 34 Primary Government Schools.

10,412 pupils were examined, of whom 99 per cent were found suffering from trachoma in its various stages. About 43 per cent of these were in the serious stages of the disease (trachoma I and II). As a result of ophthalmic treatment the latter percentage fell to 19.

In this connection it is to be noted that the most correct percentage of the prevalence of trachoma among pupils can be obtained in Government schools.

This is due to the fact that the examination and treatment are carried out regularly and permanently on pupils who are under the constant supervision of treating doctors.

Pupils of 42 other primary schools and Kuttabs belonging to the Provincial Councils in Markazes (Districts) where permanent or travelling ophthalmic hospitals exist received ophthalmic treatment at these hospitals.

Accommodation.

The number of beds was 1,494 with an increase of 28 beds over last year.

Post-Graduate Course of Ophthalmology.

During April 1935, 20 Medical Officers underwent the post-graduate course in ophthalmology, of these 6 were inspected in the preliminary clinical course and 2 of them passed; 5 were inspected in the final clinical course and all passed.

During October there were 20, of whom 12 were inspected in the preliminary course and 8 of them passed; 2 were inspected in the final clinical course and both failed. Those who failed for the first time were given another chance but those who failed for a second time were transferred to other branches of the Department.

Providing the Ophthalmic Hospitals with up-to-date Appliances.

The Department is taking special interest in providing the Ophthalmic Hospitals with up-to-date appliances.

MENTAL DISEASES

Four new sections to accommodate 230 patients were completed at the mental hospitals and taken over during the Summer; the total accommodation thereby increasing from 2,635 to 2,865 beds.

Admissions to the two hospitals during the year 1935 have reached the unprecedented and unequalled figure of 2,003. Female admissions numbered 717 as against 1,286 males.

Readmissions of former patients numbered 517 or about 26 per cent of the total admissions.

Discharges: 125 patients were discharged "recovered" while 1,221 were discharged "relieved," and "not improved"

503 deaths occurred during the year, and the "death-rate to total treated" coincides with that of 1934.

Out-patients Clinic.—The out-patients clinic is still well-attended and the work is gradually increasing. There can be no doubt that it has so far saved many from the necessity of certification and has, indeed, saved the mental hospitals from adding to their overcrowding. It is worthy of mention that the early treatment of patients is of the utmost value.

Dentistry.—1,815 cases were treated during the year.

Ophthalmology.—An ophthalmic surgeon from the Department of Public Health now visits the mental hospitals regularly once every week. 1,500 patients were examined in addition to the operations performed.

It is hoped that on completion of the newly proposed ophthalmic clinic and furnishing it with all the necessary equipment and instruments, many other ophthalmic operations will be done at the mental hospitals under better conditions.

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

The number of skin and venereal diseases units still remains the same as last year. The number of new patients was 82,381 and the number of visits was 625,442 as compared with 76,324 new patients and 606,296 visits in the preceding year.

GENERAL TREATMENT INSTITUTIONS

The Department has not yet taken over any of the four Markaz hospitals and the 10 village hospitals, the construction of which was begun in the previous year. The construction of the new Tanta hospital is still proceeding. Two new X-Ray departments are being constructed at Suez and Asyût hospitals. The equipment of the dental clinic at Luxor hospital is completed and it is expected to be inaugurated early next year.

There are now 19 general hospitals in chief towns of provinces, 45 *Markaz* hospitals in *Bandars* and large towns and 50 village hospitals besides 3 out-patient clinics for general diseases.

The total number of beds in these hospitals was 5,429.

117,729 patients were treated in the in-patient departments and 2,414,963 in the out-patient departments who paid 4,944,428 visits to these hospitals, as against 107,005 in-patients, 2,316,480 out-patients and 4,711,137 visits in the previous year. 935,460 patients were treated at the village hospitals with a total of 1,952,803 visits as against 817,022 patients and 1,448,314 visits in 1934.

45,791 operations were performed in the in-patient departments and 59,132 operations in the out-patient departments besides 32,509 X Rays examinations as against 34,132, 49,795 and 25,299 respectively in 1934.

The number of deaths recorded amongst the in-patients was 5,605 or 4.89 per cent of the patients as against 5.09 per cent death-rate in the previous year.

The average stay in hospital of the in-patient was 15.3 days as against 14 days in 1934; the average cost of maintenance being 190 milliemes per diem as against 210 milliemes in 1934.

PHARMACIES

The Department granted 19 permits for new pharmacies and closed down 22; the number of pharmacies remaining in 1935 being 437.

The number of pharmacies annexed to Public Health Offices remains the same as last year namely 16 in number.

The number of night service pharmacies is now 8 with an increase of 2 over that of 1934.

The number of private practitioners who prepare drugs for their patients in their clinics is now 238 as against 245 in 1934.

The following permits were granted by the Department during the year :—

76 permits for trading in poisonous and stupefacient drugs.

21 permits for simple drug stores.

20 permits for preparation and sale of specialities making a total of 430 registered specialities.

3 permits for dealing in medicinal plants.

The following are the quantities of stupefacients consumed in medicinal purposes :—

57 kilogrammes of opium and its preparations.

3 kilogrammes of morphine and its salts.

4 kilogrammes of cocaine and its salts.

3 kilogrammes of cannabis indica.

TECHNICAL RESEARCHES

1. *Bacteriological Section.*

The total number of specimens examined bacteriologically in the Central, Provincial and Branch Laboratories, during the year 1935, was 348,816.

2. *Pathological Section.*

4,224 specimens were examined during the year under review in this Section and the Branch Pathological Laboratory, Alexandria.

3. *Chemical Section.*

The total number of samples examined chemically in the Central Laboratories and Asyût Chemical Laboratory during the year 1935 was 19,980.

4. *Water Section.*

(a) *Bacteriological Section.*

The total number of samples of water, aerated water, ice and syrup examined by this section during the year 1935 was 11,047.

(b) *Chemical Service.*

During the year some 2,000 samples of water have been subjected to chemical analysis. While a large number of specimens of aluminium sulphate, mineral waters, and syrup have also been examined.

5. *Vaccine Section.*

The following vaccines have been prepared during 1935 :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) T.A.B. | 278,700 ccs. |
| (2) Anti-cholera vaccine | 66,350 ccs. |
| (3) Diphtheria Prophylactic (Formol Toxoid) | 24,969 boxes, each box for one person. |

6. *Vaccine Lymph Institute.*

Some 6,573,985 doses of calf lymph were issued during the year under review.

7. *Antirabic Institute and Hospital.*

During the year 1935, 4,978 persons attended the Institute. Of these 3,234 were admitted as in-patients.

SOIL SANITATION IN EGYPT

In Egypt, where the Rockefeller Foundation is assisting the Government in a campaign against soil pollution, plans have been formulated for resurveys to evaluate the control measures in operation in villages north of Cairo. The first group of resurveys took place in the fall of 1934. Record was made of all types of helminth eggs found in the course of laboratory examination of stool specimens.

The sanitation of selected Egyptian villages by the installation of bored-hole latrines continues. During 1934 the number of latrines installed in ten villages of six provinces was 1,652. These villages have a total population of about 12,000. Increased interest in home sanitation is evinced by the inhabitants of rural sections near the villages used as demonstration centres.

In the villages selected for sanitation, educational work is carried out by the sanitary inspector in charge of latrine construction and by the medical officer and other officials, who give talks in the mosques or dwelling houses, or wherever a group of people can be collected. In 1934, 556 lectures on public health were delivered to audiences aggregating 16,500 persons.

As a corollary of the hookworm work in Egypt an experiment in composting refuse from the Suez municipality was begun in April 1934. Results have been satisfactory, and there are indications that the entire refuse output of the town can be converted into a marketable and inoffensive fertilizer, at a cost not exceeding that of the existing practice of promiscuous dumping.

During 1935 there was also completed a helminthological survey of Egypt, in which at least 40,000 representative individuals were investigated through a microscopic examination of over 150,000 slides containing stool specimens. Originally this study was planned as an attempt solely to evaluate the effect of sanitation with bored-hole latrines by studying worm parasite infestation, but as the survey proceeded it supplied in addition a knowledge of the distribution of various parasites over the country as a whole. It revealed the differences of infestation level which might occur even within small areas. It indicated the natural variability of infestation level from year to year and with the different seasons of the year. From this survey, which has extended over a period of six years, a good idea can be obtained of the helminthological or worm parasite infestation in the country.

For the past five years the Foundation has also been co-operating with the Government in Egypt on the problem of schistosomiasis. This is a disease caused by parasitic worms of the genus *Schistosoma*, which enter the skin in larval form from infested water and invade various organs, causing severe inflammation or irritation. The intermediate host for *Schistosoma* is a snail. Before the problem of schistosomiasis can be solved, it is obvious that the snail problem must be understood. Little has been known about snails as carriers of disease, but the work has now reached the stage where it seems that canal clearance offers considerable hope for ridding irrigation canals of snails. Control of the snail and thereby of schistosomiasis lies uppermost in the minds of many workers in the field of medical research in Egypt. It is thought that in a vigorously conducted attack on the intermediate host lies the best possibility of success.

MEMORIAL OPHTHALMIC LABORATORY, GIZA

The scientific work accomplished in the Laboratory during 1935 comprises :—

1. *Post-graduate education*.—The bi-annual post-graduate courses on medical and surgical ophthalmology were provided as usual for the junior medical officers of the ophthalmic section, and examinations were conducted at the end of each course. The results, on the whole, were satisfactory.

2. *Pathological Section*.—The number of pathological specimens submitted to the Laboratory for report was slightly below that for 1934, but there was a very considerable increase in the bacteriological work. Many interesting pathological specimens were met with.

3. *Clinical Section*.—During the year, a large number of patients were referred to the Laboratory for examination and investigation. Some of these were of quite unusual interest.

4. *Research Section*.—The research work of the Laboratory includes bacteriological and pathological researches.

At the beginning of the year, a bacteriological study of the ophthalmias of Egypt was begun and an attempt to ascertain the factors which determine the epidemics of these diseases is being made. Only preliminary notes on this work could be included in the report of the Laboratory for this year.

With regard to clinical research, the experiments which have been in progress at Bahtim experimental station for some years have been continued through the year. Further work has also been done on the treatment of trachoma, the acute ophthalmias and other diseases.

Full reports on all the above work will be found in the Tenth Annual Report of the Laboratory.

THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Twenty sanitary overseers have graduated this year from the Institute of Hygiene, in its two sessions. Some of the overseers are selected by the Department to perform the work of food inspectors with a view to effecting a proper control of food-stuffs. 6 such overseers have been selected for the purpose.

Pacing with the constructional policy of the Department and the increase in the number of Health Offices with a view to providing every 30,000 inhabitants with one, the Department is considering the enlargement of the Institute of Hygiene in order to discharge the adequate number of overseers each year.

MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND MISSIONS

During the year, the Department authorised the following classes to practise their professions in Egypt :—

	1935	1934
Medical Practitioners	132	140
Veterinary Surgeons	31	28
Dental Surgeons	31	20
Pharmacists	39	25
Assistant Pharmacists	—	—
Midwives	14	22
<i>Days :</i>		
Green permits	269	300
White permits	2	4
Barbers *	1	—

* Permits are no longer issued to barbers except in the Frontier Districts. It is the policy of the Department to dispense with this category of employees.

Of 12 medical practitioners, 13 pharmacists and 18 dental surgeons holding foreign diplomas and sitting for the state examination, 5, 5 and 8 respectively succeeded.

During 1935, the following doctors were sent on missions abroad :—

- Two doctors to study Chest diseases.
- One doctor to study Helminthology.
- One doctor to study Leprosy.
- Three doctors to study Bacteriology.
- One doctor to study Bacteriology and Pathology of the eye.
- One doctor to study Splenomegaly.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

No meetings of the Board of Health were held during 1935.

TABLE NO. 3 SHOWING UNITS ESTABLISHED IN 1935

Units	Number	Cost of Construction L.E.
Fever Hospital	1	1,060
Sanitary Shelter	1	842
Dental Clinic	1	874
Ophthalmic Branches in Markaz Hospitals	3	4,909
Permanent Ophthalmic Hospital	1	2,862
Leprosy Outpatient Clinic (converted into a Chest diseases Dispensary)... ..	1	1,790
Child Welfare Centre	1	1,960
	9	14,297

SANITARY LEGISLATION

During the year, several important laws and regulations, intended for the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the country, have been promulgated. The following are the most important:—

(1) Decree promulgating the arrangement respecting statistics of causes of deaths and the Protocol of signature, signed in London on June 19, 1934.

(Published in the Official Journal No. 13 dated February 11, 1935).

(2) Arrêté adding "Psittacosis" to the Infectious Diseases Schedule annexed to law No. 15 of 1912.

(Published in the Official Journal No. 26 dated March 25, 1935).

(3) Decree promulgating the International Sanitary Convention for aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933.

(Published in the Official Journal No. 47 dated May 27, 1935).

(4) Decree-law No. 107 approving the International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris on June 21, 1926.

(Published in the Official Journal No. 84 dated September 23, 1935).

(5) Decree-law No. 147 of 1935 limiting the working hours in certain industries.

(Published in the Official Journal No. 110 dated December 9, 1935).

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE AND CONGRESSES

The Department not only follows with interest all the sanitary researches carried out in foreign countries but also cooperates in some of these researches through the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Paris, with a view to providing the country with all that may be found necessary. The Department is a member of that Office and is represented by the Under Secretary of State for Health.

A note on the final disinfection in infectious diseases cases with the opinion of the Department was sent to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique during its April-May session. Two other notes were sent to the October session. The one dealt with epidemiological information to be forwarded to the Regional Bureau of Alexandria, belonging to the Sanitary and Maritime Quarantine Board, so that quarantine measures in connection with aircraft may be applied intelligently.

The other note was a questionnaire on Diphtheria Anti-vaccination.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

The Department was invited to the following congresses:--

1. The IInd International Congress of Stomatology held in Poland during April 14-19, 1935.
2. The International Union against Cancer held in Paris on May 5, 1935.
3. IVth International Congress of Hospitals held in Rome during May 19-26, 1935.
4. International Housing Association held in Prague during June 23-26, 1935.
5. XIV^e Session des Journées Médicales de Bruxelles from June 23-27, 1935.
6. VIIIth International Congress of Medicine and Military Pharmacy.
7. 46th Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute held at Bournemouth during July 15-20, 1935.

8. XXth International Congress of Legal Medicine and Social Medicine held in Bruxelles during July 17-20, 1935.

9. XIth Session of the International Association for the protection of infancy, held in Bruxelles during July 18-21, 1935.

10. VIIe Congrès International des Accidents du Travail et des Maladies Professionnelles held in Bruxelles during July 22-26, 1935.

11. VIIth Congress of the International Association for Thalassotherapy held in Saint Sebastian during July 27-30, 1935.

12. Vth International Congress of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants held in Bruxelles during July 30-August 2, 1935.

13. XIIth International Congress of Pharmacy held in Bruxelles during July 30 to August 5, 1935.

14. Ist International Congress of Gastroenterology held during August 8-10, 1935.

15. VIth International Congress of Entomology held in Madrid during September 6-12, 1935.

16. International Congress for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problem held in Berlin during September 10-15, 1935.

17. IXth International Congress of Dermatology and Syphilology held in Budapest during September 13-21, 1935.

18. Xth International Congress for History of Medicine held in Madrid during September 23-29, 1935.

19. Inter-Governmental Conference for the Biological Standardisation held in Geneva on October 1, 1935.

20. Association of Military Surgeons of the United States of America held in New York during October 3-5, 1935.

21. Ist Interbalkanic Conference for the Protection of the Infant held in Athens during October 20-26, 1935.

22. The Panafrikan Sanitary Conference held in Cape Town on November 20, 1935.

23. The Tenth International Surgical Congress held in Cairo on December 31, 1935.

The Department had co-operated in the session of the International Association for the Protection of Infancy and the International Congress for Accidents of Labour and Professional diseases. Dr. Mohamed Zaki Shafie, Director of the Technical Bureau, was delegated to represent the Department in both Congresses. As regards the rest of the Congresses, the Department was not represented in some being contented with representatives of other Departments and Ministries; and apologised for not co-operating in the others because their discussions had no relation with its work.

The Department, however, receives the discussions of the various conferences and follows the subjects dealt with therein with a view to introducing such as would improve the state of public health in Egypt.

CIVIL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN CHIEF TOWNS OF PROVINCES AND GOVERNORATES

Tables Nos. 4, 5 and 6 give data concerning marriages and divorces in Governorates and Chief Towns of Provinces for the period commencing July 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1935.

TABLE NO. 4 SHOWING AGES, CONDITIONS AND RELIGIONS OF

Religion and Locality	Estimated Population Mid-year 1935	Civil Condition before Marriage									Total Number of Married Persons	
		Bridegroom						Bride				
		Bachelor	Divorced	Widower	Married and having			Spinster	Divorced	Widow		
					Another Wife	Two other wives	Three other wives					
Moslems												
GOVERNORATES :												
Cairo	1,049,000	8,414	4,798	788	1,907	69	5	7,850	7,265	865	31,962	
Alexandria ...	514,900	4,142	1,880	359	579	16	2	3,782	2,858	338	13,956	
Canal	149,700	1,058	480	128	222	9	1	1,056	719	123	3,796	
Damietta	38,700	288	86	36	25	—	—	302	119	14	870	
Suez	37,700	270	185	47	51	1	—	275	232	47	1,108	
Frontier Districts	109,000	501	211	106	117	8	—	575	287	81	1,886	
LOWER EGYPT :												
Benha	1,095,200	9,459	1,109	1,316	1,789	230	23	10,354	2,079	1,493	27,852	
Dakahlia	1,225,400	10,847	2,189	1,425	2,109	217	27	11,618	3,585	1,611	33,628	
Gharbia	1,970,800	18,477	3,619	2,523	3,734	340	33	19,674	6,084	2,998	57,512	
Menoufia	1,208,100	10,530	2,361	1,691	1,779	119	16	11,096	3,794	1,606	32,992	
Kaliubia	696,600	4,995	1,349	751	1,025	63	4	5,211	2,220	756	16,374	
Sharkia	1,111,000	10,650	2,631	1,369	2,384	219	11	11,201	4,388	1,675	34,528	
UPPER EGYPT :												
Aswân	287,300	1,843	555	257	416	26	—	2,154	801	142	6,194	
Asyût	976,300	8,346	1,789	1,178	994	55	6	8,975	2,624	769	24,736	
Beni Suef	562,300	4,029	1,010	560	826	85	4	4,338	1,670	506	13,028	
Fayoum	600,300	5,029	1,504	758	1,305	120	12	5,280	2,595	853	17,456	
Girga	951,800	8,378	1,635	1,105	952	58	4	9,024	2,531	575	24,260	
Giza	600,800	5,006	1,467	669	1,138	96	7	5,446	2,390	548	16,768	
Minia	782,900	6,391	1,416	959	1,013	83	8	6,932	2,242	699	19,746	
Kena	959,500	7,416	1,999	1,081	1,163	86	15	8,325	2,872	563	23,520	
TOTAL ...	14,921,300	126,070	32,303	17,106	23,529	1900	178	133,469	51,353	16,252	402,172	
Christians												
ORTHODOX :												
Copts	1,013,500	5,964	84	801	—	—	—	6,438	67	344	13,698	
Others	157,900	855	14	28	—	—	—	849	15	33	1,794	
TOTAL ...	1,171,400	6,819	98	829	—	—	—	7,287	82	377	15,492	
CATHOLICS :												
Copts	28,300	204	—	27	—	—	—	211	1	19	462	
Others	115,000	591	6	49	—	—	—	609	9	28	1,292	
TOTAL ...	143,300	795	6	76	—	—	—	820	10	47	1,754	
PROTESTANTS :												
Copts	59,800	363	4	71	—	—	—	398	1	39	876	
Others	17,900	99	10	11	—	—	—	108	9	3	240	
TOTAL ...	77,700	462	14	82	—	—	—	506	10	42	1,116	
JEWS	77,900	451	33	22	—	—	—	413	35	9	1,034	
OTHER RELIGIONS	3,800	5	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	12	
GRAND TOTAL	16,401,400	134,512	32,454	18,116	23,530	1900	178	142,561	51,492	16,737	421,580	

PERSONS MARRIED IN EGYPT, YEAR 1935.

Age of Marriage																	
Bridegroom									Bride								
Under 20 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-49 Years	50-59 Years	60-69 Years	70 Years and over	Under 20 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-49 Years	50-59 Years	60-69 Years	70 Years and over
362	3,336	4,373	3,112	2,299	1,809	509	146	35	6,374	3,348	2,723	1,633	984	791	114	13	1
130	1,450	2,109	1,354	888	788	205	40	14	3,056	1,555	983	660	417	255	47	4	1
52	551	525	275	203	190	73	20	9	906	382	230	148	115	96	17	4	—
5	98	196	64	31	26	12	3	—	218	125	46	25	12	6	3	—	—
16	94	139	80	104	86	29	5	1	266	46	59	51	51	74	7	—	—
76	280	222	111	103	91	37	17	6	516	161	107	64	43	35	16	1	—
315	4,767	4,181	1,826	1,225	1,073	395	107	37	4,027	5,872	2,075	1,030	534	320	60	8	—
929	5,887	4,595	2,041	1,331	1,222	481	171	57	7,441	4,736	2,035	1,333	643	497	112	16	1
133	9,903	8,154	3,698	2,451	2,213	858	262	84	9,890	10,315	4,012	2,169	1,225	918	196	26	5
1017	5,813	4,294	1,887	1,381	1,337	532	179	56	7,809	4,281	2,006	1,054	691	487	130	34	4
482	2,786	2,153	995	719	650	276	98	28	3,729	2,067	1,119	590	311	291	71	8	1
917	6,257	4,440	2,001	1,395	1,388	545	175	46	7,348	4,863	2,220	1,256	820	611	130	13	3
80	570	922	538	401	382	138	55	11	1,624	597	454	236	124	54	7	1	—
457	2,869	4,632	1,814	1,036	991	388	149	32	6,187	2,688	1,904	803	421	293	61	9	2
227	1,554	2,051	993	634	730	236	61	28	2,899	1,671	911	548	263	185	34	3	—
187	2,250	2,435	1,398	917	969	393	133	46	3,307	2,504	1,317	850	389	294	60	7	—
281	3,207	4,394	1,733	1,020	928	379	146	42	5,656	3,378	1,783	722	327	217	38	9	—
448	2,710	2,266	1,071	754	693	323	89	30	4,086	2,166	1,013	532	314	227	43	3	—
337	2,963	2,961	1,341	958	863	327	99	24	4,562	2,680	1,252	687	391	270	24	7	—
202	2,637	4,209	1,963	1,077	1,069	442	123	38	6,029	2,594	1,893	732	311	177	20	4	—
8,833	59,982	59,251	28,295	18,921	17,498	6,518	2,078	624	85,930	56,029	28,142	15,123	8,386	6,098	1,190	170	18
578	3,239	1,802	499	333	250	109	30	9	5,338	988	281	117	67	47	7	3	1
1	147	299	235	121	72	19	3	—	119	437	232	58	29	20	1	—	1
579	3,386	2,101	734	454	322	128	33	9	5,457	1,425	513	175	96	67	8	3	2
37	65	73	28	7	15	3	3	—	126	61	25	7	8	4	—	—	—
3	98	240	147	74	66	20	3	5	71	251	187	69	41	17	8	2	—
40	63	313	175	81	71	23	6	5	197	312	212	76	49	21	8	2	—
32	175	137	34	21	24	9	5	1	303	83	30	8	7	6	1	—	—
—	16	39	33	16	11	4	1	—	8	36	33	26	10	4	2	1	—
32	191	176	67	37	35	13	6	1	311	119	63	34	17	10	3	1	—
7	117	183	116	48	36	6	3	1	108	251	109	34	6	6	3	—	—
1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
8,512	63,839	62,025	29,388	19,548	17,963	6,749	2,126	640	92,004	58,137	29,040	15,444	8,554	6,203	1,212	176	20

TABLE No. 5 SHOWING DIVORCE CASES IN EGYPT CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE, NUMBER OF ISSUE, RELIGION AND LOCALITY, YEAR 1935.

Religion	Governorates and Provinces	Estimated Population up to 1st July 1935	Duration of Marriage						Total Number of Divorces	Persons Divorced per 1000 Marriages	Classified by the number of Live Children born during the Marriage						Six Children and over		
			Duration of Marriage								One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children				
			Under 6 Months	6 Months to one Year	1-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years								20 Years and over			
Muslims	GOVERNORATES :																		
	Cairo	1,049,000	2,192	1,011	3,087	1,135	411	224	152	8,212	15.7	1,163	552	265	99	47	24		
	Alexandria	514,900	749	385	1,206	485	191	85	113	3,214	12.5	515	223	137	75	31	22		
	Canal	149,700	172	108	298	120	38	24	32	792	10.6	127	43	22	16	13	10		
	Damietta	38,700	35	13	44	12	4	6	10	124	6.4	87	5	4	5	3	4		
	Suez...	37,700	60	33	100	40	27	8	11	279	14.8	193	19	12	3	2			
	Frontier Districts...	109,000	64	47	144	55	20	6	8	344	6.3	262	18	13	1	1	2		
	LOWER EGYPT :																		
	Behera	1,095,200	262	254	1,035	433	232	75	65	2,356	4.3	1,670	138	63	22	8	13		
	Dakahlia	1,225,400	589	487	1,789	715	311	131	124	4,146	6.8	2,897	241	104	43	22	27		
	Gharbia	1,970,800	1,070	825	2,927	1,171	530	201	193	6,917	7.0	4,984	360	153	67	37	56		
	Menoufia...	1,208,100	529	542	1,879	728	335	149	119	4,281	7.1	3,207	181	75	27	18	15		
	Kalubia	636,600	337	296	1,146	415	179	74	39	2,486	7.1	1,807	121	50	17	7	7		
Sharkia	1,111,000	834	628	2,209	824	289	127	127	5,038	9.1	3,597	292	110	61	17	22			
Christians	UPPER EGYPT :																		
	Aswân	287,300	57	92	423	240	94	41	44	991	6.9	616	85	36	11	5	4		
	Asyût	976,300	281	322	1,188	511	270	94	77	2,743	5.6	1,874	176	58	26	14	10		
	Beni Suef	562,300	215	190	799	300	166	54	52	1,776	6.3	1,242	98	43	11	6	6		
	Fayoum	600,300	287	321	1,153	406	278	72	47	2,564	8.5	1,854	137	50	18	5	7		
	Girga	351,800	231	269	1,011	436	167	70	51	2,235	4.7	1,511	139	39	26	10	5		
	Giza	600,800	321	312	1,166	487	250	99	50	2,685	8.9	1,825	175	55	20	9	10		
	Minia	782,900	237	221	974	399	200	78	42	2,151	5.5	1,488	131	33	19	4	7		
	Kena	959,500	353	409	1,415	611	232	95	78	3,193	6.7	2,199	170	81	22	8	6		
	TOTAL	14,927,300	8,815	6,165	23,993	9,523	4,224	1,713	1,434	56,521	7.6	10,560	3,304	1,404	589	267	257		

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DIVORCED CASES REGISTERED

Religion	Governorates and Provinces	Total Number of Divorces	CAUSES									
			From Husband									
			Illness	Neglect to keep and provide	Old Age	Polygamy	Cruelty and abusive treatment	Intoxication	Addiction to Narcotics	Gambling	Negligence	Disliking
Moslems	GOVERNORATES :											
	Cairo	8,212	10	1,306	28	686	39	43	4	95	69	1,576
	Alexandria	3,214	23	613	36	293	45	45	25	36	17	410
	Canal	792	1	92	6	73	1	1	—	3	1	202
	Damietta	124	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	39
	Suez... ..	279	—	28	2	35	1	1	—	—	—	22
	Frontier Districts ...	344	—	10	1	20	2	—	—	—	—	189
	LOWER EGYPT :											
	Behera	2,356	8	147	8	308	6	—	—	16	2	1,033
	Dakahlia	4,146	17	257	9	380	8	—	—	25	14	1,682
	Gharbia	6,917	37	570	20	733	16	4	1	44	30	2,658
	Menoufia... ..	4,281	15	224	16	302	23	—	—	36	6	1,731
	Kaliubia	2,486	9	162	3	131	11	—	—	22	3	1,071
	Sharkia	5,038	13	148	5	407	20	6	1	63	3	2,198
	UPPER EGYPT :											
	Aswân	991	—	55	1	33	—	1	—	3	2	617
	Asyut	2,743	1	134	10	227	4	—	—	24	—	1,293
	Beni Suef	1,776	3	70	2	169	3	1	—	15	1	750
	Fayoum	2,564	5	136	—	252	2	—	—	6	6	1,011
	Girga	2,235	2	104	3	177	6	—	—	5	—	1,414
	Giza	2,685	10	196	9	257	6	1	—	37	—	952
	Minia	2,151	4	78	2	158	7	2	—	7	—	932
	Kena	3,193	4	121	9	172	—	—	—	8	1	1,660
	TOTAL	56,527	162	4,453	170	4,821	200	105	31	445	155	21,440
Christians	ORTHODOX :											
	Copts *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	78	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	8
	TOTAL	78	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	8
	CATHOLICS :											
	Copts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PROTESTANTS :											
	Copts	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	JEWS	66	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	7
	OTHER RELIGIONS...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL*	56,686	164	4,453	171	4,821	202	105	31	450	160	21,453

* Please see remark on table No. 5 on Divorces.

EGYPT CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND LOCALITY, YEAR 1935.

DIVORCES

From Wife									From both Husband and Wife						
Illness	Old Age	Sterility	Misbehaviour	Misconduct	Abandonment of Husband's house	Negligence	Disliking	Other Causes	Mutual Negligence of Matrim. life	Disliking	Breach of Contract	Incompatibility	Quarrels	Mutual ill-treatment	Other Causes
34	29	400	188	103	45	304	467	214	21	274	15	1,170	436	106	85
22	17	104	112	80	34	29	204	200	4	95	16	300	197	4	30
1	2	36	15	2	14	1	102	73	—	28	3	73	12	6	1
—	2	2	4	—	—	7	19	3	—	23	8	2	1	1	—
1	4	23	16	6	9	2	20	46	—	1	—	29	1	2	1
—	—	21	—	—	—	1	25	3	—	37	—	2	1	1	1
2	3	139	8	6	1	4	290	19	—	107	—	109	33	34	8
26	5	219	17	24	8	6	684	83	—	287	1	107	82	95	30
33	15	313	65	28	13	19	970	121	5	464	1	206	211	119	34
16	5	192	19	4	1	3	577	66	—	300	—	147	355	18	62
4	—	106	6	4	—	3	384	24	—	250	—	98	88	48	7
6	2	280	5	7	9	3	1,060	36	—	389	1	154	53	41	24
3	—	54	6	2	5	1	37	41	—	61	—	25	19	—	6
2	6	98	15	4	5	—	384	68	—	139	—	60	143	44	5
5	7	74	12	13	1	4	155	49	4	113	1	124	69	56	23
1	—	99	5	—	—	29	288	13	6	300	—	190	169	4	4
4	—	82	2	4	—	—	148	10	—	129	—	46	42	17	10
6	7	123	18	13	—	7	417	52	3	114	—	231	43	47	22
5	2	85	12	4	—	1	351	41	—	214	—	97	75	12	18
9	2	115	13	4	—	3	238	64	1	201	—	33	368	91	19
180	108	2,565	538	308	145	427	6,820	1,226	44	3,526	46	3,203	2,398	710	390
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	6	1	3	2	3	—	7	—	8	—	1	—
—	—	—	1	6	1	3	2	3	—	7	—	8	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	5	—	2	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	17	4	—	4
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183	108	2,570	542	320	146	431	6,828	1,235	47	3,533	46	3,228	2,403	711	394

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of Egypt in mid-year 1935 was 16,401,400 as compared with 16,143,400 in 1934, *i.e.* an increase of 258,000 inhabitants.

B.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

1. Births.

The number of births registered during 1935 throughout Egypt was 645,760, *i.e.* a birth-rate of 39.4 per thousand of population as compared with 40.3 in the previous year.

The highest birth-rate in the provinces is still in Giza Province where there were 50 births per thousand of population. The lowest birth-rate is also in Behera Province where there were 32.3 births per thousand of population.

2. Deaths.

The number of deaths was 412,197 or a death-rate of 25.1 per thousand of population as compared with 26.6 in the previous year.

3. Diseases causing Death and Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths.

Tabel No. 8 shows the principal diseases causing death in localities having a Health Office.

Table No. 9 shows the number and rates of deaths in localities having a Health Office.

4. Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants recorded in Egypt was 103,729 or an infantile mortality-rate of 160.6 per thousand births as compared with 166.4 in the previous year.

TABLE NO. 7.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN EGYPT DURING 1935.

	Estimated Population Mid-1935	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
GOVERNORATES :—							
Urban (Cities only) * ...	2,250,300	89,005	39·6	51,618	24·3	17,490	196·5
Urban and Rural... ..	2,396,900	94,435	39·4	58,371	24·4	18,411	194·9
LOWER EGYPT :—							
Urban (<i>Bandars</i> only) *	838,000	37,207	44·4	25,087	29·9	6,780	182·2
Urban and Rural... ..	7,470,900	281,905	38·1	194,010	26·0	42,589	149·5
UPPER EGYPT :—							
Ur'an (<i>Bandars</i> only) *	776,500	38,129	49·1	27,500	35·4	9,008	236·3
Urban and Rural... ..	6,533,600	266,400	40·8	159,786	24·5	42,730	160·4
EGYPT :—							
Urban (Cities and <i>Bandars</i>)	3,864,800	164,341	42·5	107,235	27·7	33,278	202·5
TOTAL (all over Egypt)							
	16,401,400	645,760	39·4	412,197	25·1	103,730	160·6

* Urban comprises all towns having a Health Office, provided there is a pure drinking water installation and a Municipal or Local Council.

TABLE No. 8.—SHOWING DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS IN LOCALITIES HAVING PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES DURING 1935, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1934.

Disease	Total Number of Deaths		Death-rate per 1000 of Total Deaths	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Notifiable Infectious and parasitic diseases, exclusive of those marked * hereunder	3,941	5,722	30·1	41·9
Pulmonary tuberculosis *	2,013	1,962	15·4	14·4
Other tuberculous diseases	570	602	4·4	4·4
Syphilis	343	366	2·6	2·7
Malaria *	39	22	0·3	0·2
Dysentery	472	559	3·6	4·1
Pneumonia (acute, chronic and non-chronic, including broncho-pneumonia and capillary bronchitis	11,919	13,627	91·1	99·7
Bronchitis	8,827	9,140	67·5	67·1
Other respiratory system diseases	1,584	1,551	12·1	11·4
Heart diseases	5,589	5,341	42·7	39·1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	84	102	0·6	0·7
Diseases of urinary and genital system (other than venereal)	5,074	5,022	38·8	36·8
Diseases of puerperium and delivery (other than puerperal septicaemia)	602	577	4·6	4·2
Diseases of diarrhoea and enteritis	44,358	47,136	339·0	345·4
Senility	12,937	12,596	98·8	92·3
Accidental deaths, including suicides	3,954	3,785	30·2	27·7
Other causes	28,557	28,380	218·2	207·9
Total Deaths	130,863	136,490	1,000	1,000

TABLE No. 9.—SHOWING THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN LOCALITIES HAVING A HEALTH OFFICE DURING 1935, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1934.

Age	Number of Deaths				Total		Percentage to Total Deaths	
	Male		Female		1935	1934	1935	1934
	1935	1934	1935	1934				
Less than one year ...	21,409	22,287	18,499	19,515	39,908	42,169	30·5	30·9
1-2 years	10,327	11,743	10,486	10,300	20,813	22,485	15·9	17·2
2-3 "	5,102	5,102	5,257	5,257	10,359	10,359	7·9	7·9
3-4 "	2,152	8,807	2,042	7,804	4,194	17,603	3·2	12·9
4-5 "	1,112	1,112	1,023	1,023	2,135	2,135	1·6	1·6
5-10 "	2,105	2,077	1,824	1,657	3,929	3,949	3·0	2·9
10-15 "	1,355	1,241	928	914	2,283	2,183	1·7	1·6
15-20 "	1,128	2,499	868	1,859	1,996	4,405	1·5	3·2
20-25 "	1,345	1,345	973	973	2,318	2,318	1·8	1·8
25-30 "	1,597	1,597	1,262	1,262	2,859	2,859	2·2	2·2
30-35 "	1,619	3,103	1,282	2,489	2,901	5,741	2·2	4·2
35-40 "	1,805	1,805	1,148	1,148	2,953	2,953	2·3	2·3
40-45 "	1,673	3,351	1,172	2,189	2,845	5,617	2·2	4·1
45-50 "	1,495	1,495	771	771	2,266	2,266	1·7	1·7
50-55 "	2,129	3,469	1,260	1,920	3,389	5,574	2·6	4·1
55-60 "	1,185	1,185	613	613	1,798	1,798	1·4	1·4
60-65 "	2,344	3,417	1,619	2,120	3,963	5,672	3·0	4·2
65-70 "	1,256	1,256	762	762	2,018	2,018	1·5	1·5
70-75 "	2,522	3,558	2,138	2,822	4,660	6,437	3·6	4·7
75-80 "	962	962	853	853	1,815	1,815	1·4	1·4
80-85 "	2,095	2,964	2,523	3,169	4,618	6,447	3·5	4·7
85-90 "	474	474	571	571	1,045	1,045	0·8	0·8
90-95 "	1,402	1,927	2,108	2,571	3,510	4,759	2·7	3·5
95 and upwards	803	803	1,454	1,429	2,257	2,392	1·7	1·8
Unknown	27	46	4	4	31	57	0·0	0·0
TOTAL	69,423	71,357	61,440	60,762	130,863	136,490	100	100

TABLE No 10. —SHOWING DISEASE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY
IN LOCALITIES HAVING PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES DURING 1935.

Disease	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 to Total Births	Rate per 1000 to Total Infantile Mortality
Measles	148	0·8	3·7
Whooping cough	26	0·1	0·7
Diphtheria	39	0·2	1·0
Tuberculous diseases	5	0·0	0·1
Syphilis	213	1·1	5·3
Rickets and osteomalacia	312	1·6	7·8
Convulsions	126	0·6	3·2
Bronchitis	2,376	12·1	59·5
Broncho-pneumonia	1,975	10·0	49·5
Pneumonia... ..	1,059	5·4	26·5
Diarrhoea and enteritis	20,815	105·7	521·5
Congenital defects of conformation	56	0·3	1·4
Congenital debility	11,019	56·0	276·1
Premature birth	162	0·8	4·1
Consequences of delivery	27	0·1	0·7
Infanticide	199	1·0	5·0
Accidents	72	0·4	1·8
Other causes	1,280	6·5	32·1
TOTAL	39,909	202·7	1000

TABLE No. 11.—SHOWING THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN LOCALITIES
HAVING A HEALTH OFFICE DURING 1935.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Death-rate per 100 births	Death-rate per 100 deaths
0- 1 month	4,397	3,152	7,549	3·9	5·8
1- 2 " 	1,407	1,196	2,603	1·3	2·0
2- 3 " 	1,398	1,229	2,627	1·3	2·0
0- 3 " 	7,202	5,577	12,779	6·5	9·8
3- 4 " 	1,483	1,336	2,819	1·4	2·2
4- 5 " 	1,706	1,512	3,218	1·7	2·5
5- 6 " 	1,666	1,524	3,190	1·6	2·4
3- 6 " 	4,855	4,372	9,227	4·7	7·1
6- 7 " 	2,060	1,897	3,957	2·0	3·0
7- 8 " 	1,661	1,495	3,156	1·6	2·4
8- 9 " 	2,033	1,872	3,905	2·0	3·0
6- 9 " 	5,754	5,264	11,018	5·6	8·4
9-10 " 	1,470	1,352	2,822	1·4	2·2
10-11 " 	1,408	1,281	2,689	1·4	2·1
11-12 " 	721	653	1,374	0·7	1·0
9-12 " 	3,599	3,286	6,885	3·5	5·3
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,410	18,499	39,909	20·3	30·5

TABLE No. 12-BIRTHS AND DEATHS RETURN FOR GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS OF PROVINCES FOR 1935.

Governorates and Chief Towns of Provinces	Estimated Population Mid-1935	Births			Deaths			Infantile Mortality		Percentage of Infantile Mortality					
		Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Under one Year	1-9 Years	Under one Year			
												Births	Deaths		
														Births	Deaths
GOVERNORATES :															
Cairo	1,311,200	51,879	743	52,622	40.1	31,199	607	31,806	24.3	10,022	9,717	19.0	31.5	30.6	
Alexandria	699,400	25,221	1,265	26,486	37.9	16,550	929	17,479	25.0	5,695	5,423	18.5	32.6	31.0	
Ismailia (Town)	34,700	1,623	90	1,713	49.4	852	90	942	27.1	309	341	18.0	32.8	36.2	
Port Said	121,200	4,291	138	4,429	36.5	2,159	120	2,279	18.8	733	643	16.6	32.2	28.2	
Damietta	39,300	1,656	2	1,658	42.2	834	—	834	21.2	223	237	13.4	26.7	28.4	
Suez (Town)	42,600	1,996	74	2,070	48.6	1,253	46	1,299	30.5	506	358	24.4	39.0	27.6	
LOWER EGYPT :															
Benha	31,100	1,483	2	1,485	47.7	947	3	950	30.5	265	287	17.8	27.9	30.2	
Damanhour	61,300	2,730	5	2,735	44.6	1,768	2	1,770	28.9	490	516	17.9	27.7	29.2	
Mansoura	75,400	2,979	11	2,990	39.7	1,742	14	1,756	23.3	407	490	13.6	23.2	27.9	
Shebin el-Kom	31,300	1,372	2	1,374	43.9	899	—	899	28.7	216	216	15.7	24.0	24.0	
Tanta	104,300	4,086	14	4,100	39.9	2,777	12	2,789	26.7	716	878	17.5	25.7	31.5	
Zagazig	58,900	2,528	2	2,530	43.0	1,661	7	1,668	28.3	481	463	19.0	28.8	27.8	
UPPER EGYPT :															
Asyût	62,400	3,002	4	3,006	48.2	2,160	3	2,163	34.7	605	640	20.1	28.0	29.6	
Aswân... ..	20,800	843	1	844	40.6	596	6	602	28.9	206	175	24.4	34.2	29.1	
Beni-Suef	49,300	2,255	—	2,255	45.7	1,487	4	1,491	30.2	457	387	20.3	30.7	26.0	
Fayoum	60,300	2,933	2	2,935	48.7	2,293	3	2,296	38.1	760	702	25.9	33.1	30.6	
Giza	47,200	2,636	19	2,655	56.3	1,692	16	1,708	36.2	624	497	23.5	36.5	29.1	
Minia	47,900	2,405	3	2,408	50.3	1,578	7	1,585	33.1	489	524	20.3	30.9	33.1	
Kena	31,500	1,526	1	1,527	48.5	972	—	972	30.9	348	285	22.8	35.8	29.3	
Sohag	27,500	1,618	1	1,619	58.9	936	1	937	34.1	314	315	19.4	33.5	33.6	
TOTAL		2,957,600	119,062	2,379	121,441	41.1	74,355	1,870	76,225	25.8	23,833	23,094	19.7	31.3	30.3

TABLE No.13 .—BIRTHS AND DEATHS RETURN FOR EGYPT, 1935.

Governorates and Provinces	Estimated Population Mid-1935.	Births			Deaths			Infantile Mortality	
		Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 Births
GOVERNORATES :									
Cairo	1,311,200	51,879	743	52,622	40.1	31,199	607	31,806	190.5
Alexandria	699,400	25,221	1,265	26,486	37.9	16,550	929	17,479	215.0
Ismailia (including suburbs)	61,000	2,307	90	2,397	39.3	1,316	90	1,406	172.7
Port Said (")	127,200	4,499	141	4,640	36.5	2,251	126	2,377	164.4
Suez (")	47,200	2,183	74	2,257	47.8	1,342	46	1,388	240.1
Damietta	39,300	1,656	2	1,658	42.2	834	—	834	134.5
Sinai	17,700	625	—	625	35.3	279	—	279	147.2
Southern Desert	30,200	1,332	—	1,332	44.1	1,004	—	1,004	235.0
Western Desert	57,700	2,140	84	2,224	38.5	1,662	24	1,686	134.0
Red Sea District	6,000	211	3	214	35.7	112	—	112	229.0
TOTAL	2,396,900	92,053	2,402	94,455	39.4	56,549	1,822	58,371	149.9
LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES :									
Behera... ..	1,113,100	35,922	19	35,941	32.3	25,166	6	25,172	122.9
Dakahlia	1,255,100	52,071	14	52,085	41.5	33,975	19	33,994	156.9
Gharbia	2,010,800	76,634	24	76,658	38.1	53,278	28	53,306	146.5
Menoufia... ..	1,244,500	48,944	4	48,948	39.3	34,509	—	34,509	174.5
Kalubia	712,300	26,290	4	26,294	36.9	17,702	6	17,708	155.0
Sharqia	1,135,100	44,970	9	44,979	39.6	29,334	17	29,351	136.8
TOTAL	1,410,900	284,831	74	284,905	38.1	193,964	76	194,040	194.9
UPPER EGYPT PROVINCES :									
Aswân	296,900	11,604	4	11,608	39.1	7,644	9	7,653	141.5
Asyût	1,251,100	52,515	8	52,523	42.0	31,758	7	31,765	163.2
Beni-Suef	596,300	23,279	—	23,279	39.0	12,315	9	12,324	146.0
Fayoum	629,700	25,843	2	25,845	41.0	20,373	4	20,377	227.5
Girga	1,136,400	47,642	1	47,643	41.9	26,018	3	26,021	127.9
Giza	620,400	31,006	23	31,029	50.0	18,998	20	19,018	180.8
Minia	954,000	37,765	8	37,773	39.6	24,343	15	24,358	188.5
Kena	1,048,800	36,697	3	36,700	35.0	18,268	2	18,270	120.2
TOTAL	6,533,600	266,351	49	266,400	40.8	159,717	69	159,786	160.4
GRAND TOTAL	16,401,400	643,235	2,525	645,760	39.4	410,330	1,967	412,197	150.6

TABLE No. 14.—SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DURING 1935
IN GOVERNORATES, PROVINCES AND TOWNS HAVING A HEALTH OFFICE.

	Govte., Prov. or Town having a Health Office	Rate per Thousand
<i>Births :</i>		
Governorate or province with highest birth-rate	Giza	50.0
" " " " lowest "	Behera	32.3
Town or bandar (chief town) with highest birth-rate	Shubra el-Kheima	78.7
" " " " " " lowest "	Port Fouad	14.2
<i>Deaths :</i>		
Governorate or province with highest death-rate	Southern Desert Govte.	33.2
" " " " lowest "	Sinai Govte.	15.8
Town or bandar (chief town) with highest death-rate	Kom Hamada	54.7
" " " " " lowest "	Port Fouad	4.7
<i>Infantile Mortality :</i>		
Governorate or province with highest infantile mortality	Suez	240.1
" " " " lowest "	Kena	120.2
Town or bandar (chief town) with highest infantile mortality	El-Adwa	390.1
" " " " " lowest "	El-Allaki	20.0

The birth-rate for all the population of Egypt was 39.4 per thousand.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SANITATION

1.—Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments

(a) *Applications for New Permits.*

The number of applications for new permits for establishments of the 1st class during the year 1935 was 209 ; as compared with 308 and 322 in 1934 and 1933 respectively.

The number of applications submitted during the year 1935 for new permits for General and Cattle Markets was 34 ; as compared with 41 and 32 in 1934 and 1933 respectively.

The decrease in applications submitted for permits during 1935 is attributed to the fact that the procedure of facilitating issue of *Rokhsas* has also been adopted in Beheira and Menoufia provinces and Damietta Governorate since May 1, 1935. These applications are being dealt with by the Committee delegated for this purpose.

The above mentioned number of applications does not include applications submitted for *Rokhsas* in the following provinces, where the applications are dealt with by the committee constituted at the Ministry of the Interior:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dakahlia Province | |
| 2. Gharbia Province | |
| 3. Beheira Province | } since May 1, 1935. |
| 4. Menoufia Province | |
| 5. Damietta Governorate | |

The Ministry of the Interior was of opinion that the procedure introduced in Gharbia and Dakahlia provinces for facilitating issue of *Rokhsas* should also be adopted in Beheira, Menoufia and Damietta. The proposal was approved by the Department of Public Health and actually begun as from May 1, 1935.

The experiment for facilitating procedure of issuing new permits for 2nd class establishments is still adopted in Gharbia province on the same principles previously laid down.

(b) *Licensed Establishments actually working.*

Table No. 16 shows number of unhealthy establishments of the three classes licensed in each Mudirieh and Governorate during the year 1935.

The total number of these establishments (excluding establishments in Alexandria) was 68,745 ; as compared with 69,410 in 1934.

(c) *Ministerial Arrêtés issued for the improvement of the Sanitary Conditions of Establishments.*

The Department continued issuing Ministerial Arrêtés imposing new conditions for improving the sanitary condition of old licensed establishments.

The number of Ministerial Arrêtés issued in 1935 (including Alexandria Governorate) was 143 ; as compared with 339 in 1934 and 322 in 1933.

Table No. 17 shows number of Ministerial Arrêtés issued for the unhealthy establishments in each Mudiria and Governorate.

The employment of machines for extracting oil from sesame instead of using the feet is about to prevail in all oil factories where sesame seeds are used in the manufacture.

The Department also continued improving the conditions of the Milk Diaries and their products owing to the importance of these manufactures and their direct relation to public health.

The Department, also, spares no effort to maintain in a good sanitary condition all other factories, where many labourers are employed, so as to ensure the labourers' comfort and to safe-guard their health.

A Ministerial Arrêté was issued for the transfer of incubators from Category "B" of the 2nd class in the Schedule to Category "A", thus putting them under sanitary control in all towns whether or not the Law No. 13 of 1904 is in force, with a view to improving the condition of this sort of establishments. A Ministerial Arrêté was also issued for amending the title "Markets for vegetables and fruits" in the Schedule to read "Wholesale and retail markets and depots for vegetables and fruits" so that they could be put under sanitary control.

(d) *Sanitary Overseers.*

20 candidates have succeeded in the examination of the Sanitary Institute in the 1st and 2nd sessions.

They have been appointed in the vacant posts sanctioned in the budget.

Table No. 18 shows number of overseers in each Mudiria and Governorate.

(e) *Slaughter-Houses and Slaughtering Sites.*

During the year 1935, the Department approved the sites of 3 new slaughter-houses, to be created at the expense of the municipalities, local commissions or village councils of the following towns:—

1. Samannoud, Gharbia Province.
2. Beni Ahmed, Minia Province.
3. Sanabou, Asyût Province.

The Department has also approved a slaughtering site in Zarakan village, Tala Markaz, where no slaughter houses existed; nor there being any nearby.

(f) *Committee for considering the Circumscription of Slaughter-houses.*

This Committee investigated the applications received for the incorporation of some villages into the bounds of neighbouring slaughter-houses.

Before approving this incorporation, the Committee stipulated: the good condition of the roads, the proximity of the village to the slaughter-house, and the means of transport available at the Council to which the slaughter-house belongs.

Ministerial arrêtés regarding villages incorporated into the circumscription of slaughter-houses have been published in the Official Journal as usual.

(g) *Contraventions of Unhealthy Establishments.*

The number of Procès-Verbeaux of contraventions drawn up during the year against establishments exploited without licences as well as establishments lacking Sanitary Conditions in all Egypt, except Cairo and Alexandria, was 11,532. They are shown in table No. 15:

TABLE No. 15,

Mudiria or Governorate	Procès-Verbeaux of Contraventions for Establishments exploited without licences	Procès-Verbeaux of Contraventions for Establishments lacking Sanitary Conditions
Canal	191	285
Suez	89	78
Damietta	74	70
Dakahlia	640	480
Sharkia	350	403
Kalioubia	372	389
Gharbia	670	828
Behera... ..	628	307
Menoufia	293	330
Guizeh... ..	531	332
Fayoum	260	303
Beni-Suef	308	197
Minia	783	218
Asyût	333	302
Girga		493
Kena	547	259
Aswân	158	31

TABLE NO. 16.—SHOWING NUMBER OF UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED AND ACTUALLY WORKING IN EGYPT DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Governorate or Mudiria	1st Class Establishments	2nd Class Establishments		3rd Class Establishments		Total
		CAT. A	CAT. B	CAT. A	CAT. B	
Cairo	1,739	10,243	1,278	2,270	638	16,168
Canal	322	1,122	67	201	109	1,821
Suez	84	446	58	63	39	690
Damietta	210	653	76	50	86	1,075
Gharbia	694	5,656	415	608	143	7,516
Behera	281	2,882	171	167	124	3,625
Dakahlia	465	3,444	259	352	104	4,624
Menoufia	101	4,286	226	291	38	4,942
Sharqia	240	2,938	169	196	44	3,587
Qaliubia	80	2,224	133	224	36	2,697
Giza	88	2,709	164	333	42	3,336
Fayoum	84	2,305	84	178	32	2,683
Beni Suef	58	1,698	71	171	20	2,018
Minia	141	3,030	94	310	66	3,641
Asyût	148	3,677	152	470	56	4,503
Girga	65	2,115	113	219	27	2,539
Kena	102	1,997	47	201	33	2,380
Aswân	51	745	5	81	18	900
GRAND TOTAL	4,953	52,170	3,582	6,385	1,655	68,745

TABLE NO. 17.—SHOWING NUMBER OF MINISTERIAL ARRÊTÉS ISSUED DURING 1935 FOR THE UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH MUDIRIA AND GOVERNORATE.

Governorate or Mudiria	Number of Arrêtés	Governorate or Mudiria	Number of Arrêtés
Alexandria	24	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	129
Cairo	40	Qaliubia	3
Canal	1	Giza	—
Suez	—	Beni Suef	1
Damietta	8	Fayoum	1
Gharbia	14	Minia	2
Behera	5	Asyût	6
Dakahlia	24	Girga	—
Menoufia	8	Kena	1
Sharqia	5	Aswân	—
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	129	TOTAL	143

TABLE NO. 18.—SHOWING NUMBER OF OVERSEERS IN EACH MUDIRIA AND GOVERNORATE.

Governorate or Mudiria	Number of Overseers	Governorate or Mudiria	Number of Overseers
Cairo	21	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	84
Canal	2	Giza	7
Suez	1	Fayoum	5
Damietta	1	Beni Suef	4
Gharbia	17	Minia	7
Behera	11	Asyût	10
Dakahlia	9	Girga	6
Menoufia	8	Kena	7
Sharqia	8	Aswân	3
Qaliubia	6	Field Engineering Section ...	2
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	84	TOTAL	135

2.—Water

Installation of New Water Filtering Plants.

The following work has been accomplished :

- (1) Enlargement of Tanta Water Works.
- (2) Installation of a new plant at Kafr El Dawar.

Artesian Water Installations.

New Artesian Water Installations were erected at :

- (1) Qaliub.
- (2) Shebin El Kanater.
- (3) Barrage.
- (4) Toukh

The competent authorities spare no effort for the installation of new plants in different localities throughout Egypt in accordance with the health programme laid down for this purpose.

Free Water Taps.

Two free water taps have been installed in Cairo City at the following localities :

- (1) Ezbet El Wabour, Helwan El Balad.
- (2) Ezbet Deir El Tin, Old Cairo Quarter.

This Department is negotiating with the Municipalities Section of the Ministry of the Interior to install free water taps in the many towns provided with public water supplies and where private wells in houses are being filled in, with a view to supplying the inhabitants in poor quarters with filtered water.

Measures for the Non Pollution of Drinking Water.

Arrêtés for the non-pollution of drinking water have been issued for the following localities :

- (1) Shandaweel, Girga Province.
- (2) Abul Matamir, Behera Province.
- (3) Abu Hommos, Behera Province.
- (4) Samannoud, Gharbia Province.
- (5) Dessouk, Gharbia Province.
- (6) Giza, Giza Province.
- (7) Beni Mazar, Minia Province.
- (8) Fashn, Minia Province.
- (9) Fikria, Minia Province.
- (10) El Nekhila, Asyût Province.

3.—Food-Stuffs

In order to exercise an effective control of food-stuffs throughout the country, the Department decided, early this year, to increase the number of food inspectors.

Six Sanitary overseers have actually been delegated to perform the work of Food Inspectors at the following localities :—

- Shebin El Kom.
- Damanhour.
- Zagazig.
- Beni Suef.
- Minia.
- Mansoura.

As a result, the number of samples of food sent to the laboratories for chemical analysis greatly increased. Besides, large quantities of food-stuffs found unwholesome during inspection, were condemned on the spot after taking the consent of their owners, without need of examining samples thereof.

On the whole it can safely be stated that the Department is now controlling food articles exposed for sale in establishments and markets in most parts of the country in a satisfactory manner.

It is anticipated that, by next year, Food Inspectors will be appointed to all the provinces. Their work will not only be limited to the inspection of food articles in towns but shall also involve the inspection of these articles in public markets held weekly in all parts of the country.

Table No. 19 shows the number of samples of different food articles sent to the laboratories for analysis.

TABLE NO. 19.— SHOWING SAMPLES OF VARIOUS FOOD-STUFFS EXAMINED BY THE LABORATORIES DURING 1935.

Kind of Sample	Number of Samples	Percentage of Samples found Fit
Natural butter	1,942	77·5
Artificial butter	35	82·5
Cocoa-nut oil... ..	9	100
Cotton-seed oil	101	99
Olive oil... ..	155	31·5
Sesame oil	266	94
Other oils fit for human consumption	32	57·5
Milk... ..	9,308	81·5
Human milk	24	100
Condensed and diluted milk	51	90
Bread and biscuits	47	67·5
Preserved food	1,242	27·5
Cheese	33	73·5
Other articles fit for human consumption	348	84
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,614	90
Red pepper	258	41
Flour	688	88·5
Aerated water for saccharine or saponine... ..	772	71·5
Alcoholic liquors	18	66
Vinegar	258	21·5
Sugar	12	100
Colouring matters	1	100
TOTAL	17,214	

TABLE No. 20.—SHOWING THE NUMBER AND QUANTITY OF FOOD-STUFFS CONDEMNED, THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND THE RESULT OF THEIR EXAMINATION TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF PROCES-VERBEAUX DRAWN UP.

Article	Food Articles Condemned			Samples taken				Procès-Verbeaux	
	Number	Okes	Derham	Number	Genuine	Adulterated	Deteriorated	Adulterated	Deteriorated
<i>Preserved Foods :</i>									
Sweets	3,832	289	190	313	290	—	23	—	9
Milk and butter	296	—	—	36	20	—	16	—	—
Vegetables and fruits	8,132	4,786	168	296	125	—	171	—	1
Meat	1,232	402	200	16	8	—	8	—	—
Fish	19,145	1,695	40	2,681	1,498	115	1,068	68	13
Other oils	4	42	72	33	29	4	—	4	—
Linseed oil	—	—	—	21	16	4	1	4	1
Sesame oil	—	—	—	224	193	31	—	31	—
Olive oil	3	240	172	117	34	73	10	71	8
Ice	—	—	—	32	22	—	10	—	—
Aerated water	70	—	—	509	426	34	49	23	—
Cheese	35	61	120	34	26	4	4	4	4
Butter	—	12	—	344	245	85	14	80	12
Artificial butter	2	—	—	36	25	11	—	11	—
Natural butter	13	16	360	1,289	933	313	43	306	36
Milk	47	6	280	6,414	5,545	869	—	811	—
Pepper	—	2	72	93	40	52	1	52	1
Rice	—	—	—	5	3	1	1	1	—
Coffee	4	20	80	1,283	1,125	154	4	153	—
Tea	1	2,780	80	181	176	1	4	1	—
Vinegar	990	119	—	224	48	175	1	175	—
<i>Other Food-Stuffs :</i>									
Colouring matters	48	1	221	402	370	22	10	15	3
Bread	3,002	129	200	44	33	—	11	—	3
Flour	5	5,851	200	489	333	145	11	144	—
Sweets	2,580	742	166	645	360	17	268	17	1
<i>Fresh Foods :</i>									
Fruits and Vegetables	5,005	6,085	346	152	31	4	17	—	8
Fish	3,440	1,772	276	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat	279	1,983	80	8	1	—	7	—	—
TOTAL	48,165	27,041	123	15,822	11,956	2,114	1,752	1,971	109

N.B.—The following table shows the Statistics of Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

ANNEX TO TABLE No. 20.

STATISTICS OF CAIRO City HEALTH INSPECTORATE AND THE GRAND TOTAL.

Total	Foods Condemned			Samples taken				Procès-Verbeaux	
	Number	Okes	Derham	Number	Genuine	Adulterated	Deteriorated	Adulterated	Deteriorated
Total of the above table	48,165	27,041	123	15,822	11,956	2,114	1,752	1,971	100
Statistics of Cairo City Health Inspectorate	5,745	3,265	—	229	47	21	161	21	1
GRAND TOTAL	53,910	30,306	123	16,051	12,003	2,135	1,913	1,992	101

4.—Fencing Waste Lands

The existence of waste lands amidst habitations in towns tempts their use as dumps for waste water, refuse and filth which constitute serious danger to the health of neighbours, whether from bad odours emanating therefrom, or flies breeding therein. The Department therefore takes every measure to fence such lands by applying the Ministerial Arrêté dated January 15, 1893 so that the inhabitants cannot penetrate through.

The Department also endeavours to enforce the provisions of this Arrêté in towns where it has not yet been applied.

During this year, Arrêtés have been issued for the application of this Arrêté to :—

- (1) Sheblanga, Qualiubia Province.
- (2) Shandaweel, Girga Province.

5.—Cleanliness of Streets

The Department, meanwhile, pays great attention to the cleanliness of streets and roads in towns and cities having Local Commissions or Village Councils, thus helping these authorities to attain their object by prohibiting the dumping of refuse and waste water in streets.

For this purpose, Arrêtés were issued by Sharkia Province, for the application of the Arrêté dated June 7, 1913, concerning the cleanliness of streets, to Facous and Ibrahimia; and by the Canal Governorate, for the application of the Arrêté to Ismailia, in as far as the non-taking of street refuse is concerned. Gharbia Province has also issued an Arrêté applying the said Arrêté to some streets in Tanta.

6.—Vidange Regulations

The Vidange Regulations issued on November 8, 1886, were applied to :—

- (1) Mallawi Bandar, Assyût Province.
- (2) Samallout, Minia Province.

SELECTION OF DEPOTOIRS

It is evident that the application of regulations concerning cleanliness of streets, fencing of waste lands and Vidange and the increase of buildings necessitate the selection of sites for the disposal of sewage and street refuse.

A site has been selected at Ismailia for this purpose. Steps are being taken for the selection of other similar sites at different towns.

7.—Mosques

It was noticed that many of the ablutionary systems in mosques, both in towns and villages, were insanitary, thus constituting serious danger to public health.

A campaign for the inspection of all ablutionary systems of mosques all over Egypt was arranged and measures taken for their repair, in order to remove any danger to public health resulting therefrom. All ablutionary systems of mosques considered to constitute a serious menace to public health were instantly closed. Notifications were served to their owners as well as owners of other less dangerous mosques to have the systems repaired within a certain delay.

Numerous objections are raised by the inhabitants to closing such ablutionary systems as being an impediment to the observance of religious rites. It is worthy of mention here that the closure of an ablutionary system does not interfere in any way with the mosque itself. The Department, being concerned with the improvement of the sanitary condition in villages, takes special interest in the repair of these ablutionary systems which are, in fact, used by the inhabitants as latrines.

It was also noticed that many of the owners of these mosques cannot afford the cost of repairs required for them. Some mosques are, therefore, annually selected in every province to have their ablutionary systems repaired from the special credits reserved in the Provincial Councils' budgets for sanitation work.

The Department also inspects the mosques belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs and communicates the repairs required for them to that Ministry for execution.

The following is a statement of the mosques dealt with throughout the country during 1935.

PRIVATE MOSQUES

Number opened after repairs	56
Number closed for want of repairs... ..	124
Number under repair	957
Plans of new private mosques duly approved	10

MOSQUES BELONGING TO MINISTRY OF WAKFS

Number of ablutionary systems the preliminary estimates of which were approved	23
Number of ablutionary systems under repair	32
Number of ablutionary systems closed for want of repair	3
Number of ablutionary systems repaired	24

8.—Birkas

The Department paid special attention, during the year 1935, to the question of birkas existing throughout the country.

Birkas inspected.

Birkas belonging to individuals	195
Birkas belonging to Government	65
Birkas filled in according to birka law	14
Birkas sold by the State Domains Administration to inhabitants under condition of their being filled in*.	
Birkas filled by the General Committee, Ministry of the Interior (area 745,251 sq. metres)	32

As regards private birkas, the birka law was applied to them as usual.

Birkas lying on both sides of the Pyramids Avenue received great attention by the Department in view of the increase of habitations on this avenue. Almost all the birkas lying on its sides are now filled in,

Birkas lying in vicinity of this avenue also received the same attention.

* Amounting to 6 feddâns, 15 kirats and 9 sahms.

9.—Cemeteries

The following is a statistical table giving a summary of the work accomplished during the year 1935 with regard to cemeteries in Egypt:—

TABLE No. 21.

	Year 1934	Year 1935
I.		
New Cemeteries	13	11
Cemeteries extended	9	12
„ limited with pillars ...	228	133
„ authorized for burial ...	27	41
II.		
Private tombs authorised	8	9
III.		
Cemeteries, to be disaffected :		
(a) Cemeteries from which bones duly removed	76	68
(b) Under removal	356	215
IV.		
Encroachments	202	287

DETAILS

(1) *Construction, Extension, Limitation and Approval of Cemeteries.*

Before the year 1896, the Department of Public Health had no sanitary control over the construction of cemeteries. The inhabitants used to assign the places for burial of their own accord; larger families, in towns or villages, went so far as to assign cemeteries for the special burial of their dead.

It was in 1896, when the sanitary measures were first laid down and laws and regulations issued for their application, that the Department of Public Health put all cemeteries throughout the country under control. Those which were found suitable for burial were gradually repaired, others which lacked sanitary conditions were either abolished and new ones erected or altered in such a way as to keep them distant from habitation; thus eliminating the danger arising from their existence near habitations or near water channels.

The number of cemeteries constructed or enlarged during the year 1935 would appear small with regard to the needs of the country; but this is attributed to the prolonged procedure taken towards the inspection and selection of sites and the measures adopted for procuring the land either by donation, purchase or expropriation and the issue of decrees designating them for public utility.

On the other hand, the number of cemeteries discovered by the Survey Department during survey work and annually brought to the notice of this Department for authorization is so great that it signifies that there are many cemeteries constructed throughout the country without the knowledge of the Department of Public Health.

PRIVATE TOMBS

In past times and before the places of burial were put under the actual control of the Department, many private tombs were built without the knowledge of the Department. At present this kind of tombs is only permitted after careful examination. Permission for private tombs is only given to such families whose members have distinguished themselves. The number of authorised private tombs is shown in the Statistical table No. 21.

DISAFFECTED CEMETERIES

In view of the great number of insanitary cemeteries in existence, and the fact that most of them are either abandoned for being filled with the dead or situated near habitations or surrounded thereby and not limited but about to disappear, which make them liable for encroachment; the Department decided to disaffect a large number of them with a view to handing them over to the State Domains, after evacuation of bones, for being utilised as public parks or roads.

In spite of the difficulties encountered by the Department towards their evacuation of the bones, which was left to the discretion of the inhabitants who on their part refused to do so; the Department was able to persuade the ignorant inhabitants of the benefits they would gain from the removal of these cemeteries from amidst their homes.

Thus, during late years, it was possible to hand over to the State Domains many disused cemeteries after removal of the bones. The necessary measures are being taken to hand over some more cemeteries to the State Domains for their utilisation either by renting, selling or any other way which may increase the revenues of the country.

ENCROACHMENTS

Encroachments on cemeteries are almost attributed to their construction without proper boundaries or their abandonment for long periods or disappearance of their marks. Statistics revealed that most encroachments were committed on disused or unlimited cemeteries. The Department made every effort to put a stop to such encroachments. Provinces and Governorates were requested to punish Omdahs and Sheikhs who neglected in guarding the cemeteries while delicts and contraventions were drawn up against offenders, many of whom were punished by fines and removal. In the meantime the Survey Department was requested to make a survey of all the cemeteries throughout the country with the result that encroachments are now decreasing. Most of the encroachments committed now are in the form of dumping refuse and rubbish on cemeteries which are found close to habitations, by persons who do not realise the sanctity of such places.

10.—Propaganda Section

Considerable progress has been made in the work done by this Section during the year 1935 as far as urban and rural propagandas are concerned.

In order to spread the valuable services of rural propaganda, the Department bought a new car in addition to the other two already in existence, thus there are now three well equipped cars for this purpose.

Shows and ceremonies were held for health propaganda in some of the big towns and in the various scientific institutions, clubs and public meetings.

Beside the propaganda carried out on special occasions such as *Muleds*, public meetings, etc., the Department has carried out an active rural propaganda in some of the *Mudirias*.

One of the most prominent propaganda events during the year was that carried out in the Dakhla and Kharga Oases. Sanitary films were shown and lectures given to the inhabitants with very satisfactory results.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS

The distribution of pamphlets was done on the same lines as in previous years. The number of each pamphlet distributed is shown in table No. 24.

POSTERS

These posters have been modified and reprinted to pace with the progress of the country achieved during late years.

HEALTH FILMS

The Department bought some new films which were found suitable for Egypt. There are now 55 films in stock. In the interest of the public, Arabic translations were made for each film and printed thereon.

BROADCASTING LECTURES ON HEALTH

Monthly lectures were broadcasted from the Egyptian Radio Station by a delegate from the Propaganda Section. The time allotted for each lecture was 20 minutes. Care is taken that these lectures meet the circumstances on which they are given.

TABLE No. 22 SHOWING NUMBER OF PROPAGANDA MEETINGS HELD IN TOWNS WHERE AN ELECTRIC CURRENT IS AVAILABLE, DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Town	Number of Meetings
Cairo	45
Alexandria	6
Tanta	10
Minia	1
Asyût	2
TOTAL	64

TABLE No.23 SHOWING RURAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PROPAGANDA CARS DURING THE YEAR 1935

Mudiria	Number of Villages	Number of districts	Number of Meetings
Gharbia	30	10	56
Behera... ..	3	3	12
Sharkia	2	2	8
Menoufia	31	5	40
Beni Suef	17	4	21
Fayoum	22	4	25
Oases (Kharga and Dakhla)	25	2	40
Total	130	30	202

TABLE No. 24 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Form No.	Title of Pamphlet	Number distributed
Prop.		
1	Danger of Flies	16,500
2	Mosquitoes	8,412
3	Tuberculosis	10,000
4	Advice for Tuberculosis Patients	2,400
5	Essay on the Mischief of Rats	125
6	Rats	6,980
7	Lice	5,280
8	Fleas	4,850
9	Measles	6,880
10	Diphtheria	3,300
11	Typhoid Fever	6,880
12	Advice on the Care of the Eye	18,383
13	Gonorrhea	4,450
14	Narcotics	3,500
15	Bilharzia	24,330
16	Ankylostoma	25,800
17	Advice for Gonorrhea Patients	4,300
18	Notice for Ankylostoma Patients	2,226
19	Influenza	13,040
20	Fatwa Prohibiting Urination in Water Channels... ..	3,110
21	Advice for Ankylostoma Patients	16,350
22	Plague	2,710
23	Venereal Diseases	1,800
24	Narcotics	1,970
25	Advice for Persons intending to Marry	1,900
26	Advice for Pregnant Women	1,820
27	Symptoms of Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1,530
28	Psittacosis	120
29	Life History of the Fly	30
30	Notice on Free Vaccination of Children against Diphtheria	2,850

II.—Constructional Engineering Section

The Section is specially concerned with the revision of reports dealing with ablutionary systems of both private and Wakfs mosques with a view to laying down the necessary technical conditions for the sanitation of such systems. In some cases, the engineers of the Section have to examine, in person, these systems. 257 ablutionary systems of private mosques were examined and conditions laid down during 1935 as against 227 in the preceding year.

As this Department pays half of the cost of repairs of Wakfs mosques ; plans and estimates of repairs of such mosques are examined by this Section. During 1935, plans of 32 ablutionary systems, 23 preliminary estimates and 16 final estimates have been examined as compared with a total of 76 in 1934. 24 ablutionary systems were repaired and handed over during the year as against 14 in the previous year.

Moreover, a sum of L.E. 1,500 is provided in the Budget of this Department for the repair of private mosques having no revenues. 10 such mosques have been selected throughout the country for repair which will be completed in 1936. Such repairs will be carried out as long as a similar sum is provided in the Budget.

Examination of questions concerning cemeteries and indication of their sites on survey maps is also done by this Section.

Sites chosen for 4 Markaz Hospitals and 10 Village Hospitals have been approved by the Section. Building operations are proceeding and are expected to be completed during 1936. The new buildings of the out-patient clinic, ankylostoma branch and bacteriological laboratory of the new Tanta Hospital have been taken over by the Section.

The following shows the number of Government buildings maintained by this Section in so far as repairs and modifications are concerned :—

- (1) Central Administration.
- (2) Central Stores Buildings in Maglis El Nowab Street and Abbassia.
- (3) Public Health Laboratories, Anti-Rabic Institute and 9 Provincial Laboratories.
- (4) 19 general hospitals, 45 Markaz hospitals, 50 Village hospitals and 3 venereal diseases clinics.
- (5) 12 endemic diseases units.
- (6) 26 ophthalmic hospitals, and 29 ophthalmic branches in Markaz hospitals.
- (7) 15 infectious diseases hospitals.
- (8) Abbassia infectious diseases hospital.
- (9) Mental diseases hospitals at Abbassia and Khanka.

All plans, drawings and models required by the other Sections of the Department are also done by this Section. All drawings required by the Department for the 1936 Agricultural and Industrial Exposition were made by the Section.

CHAPTER III

Infectious Diseases' Control

Foreword

The most remarkable feature in this year's report as regards infectious diseases is the marked decrease in the case incidence of plague, small-pox, typhus, cerebro-spinal fever, as compared with 1934, also the non-notification of cases of relapsing fever. On the other hand there has been a slight increase in the case incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid of part I of the schedule attached to the law, and a large increase in case incidence of malaria, one of the diseases of part II of the schedule.

The following table No. 25 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases which occurred during 1935 as compared with those of 1933 and 1934 :—

TABLE NO. 25

Notifiable Infectious Diseases	Cases			Deaths		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Plague	78	115	40	33	48	27
Typhus	7,865	7,536	3,151	1,332	1,418	526
Small-pox	5,691	1,344	165	976	252	19
Relapsing fever	1	3	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-typhoid fever	3,986	4,284	4,334	897	969	1,037
Scarlet fever	90	85	56	4	2	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	1,603	626	240	1,100	464	200
Encephalitis lethargica	12	4	4	11	3	5
Acute polio-myelitis and	2	5	13	1	4	2
Acute polio-encephalitis						
Anthrax	10	18	14	5	6	2
Diphtheria	1,575	2,029	2,181	623	892	1,052
Measles	8,678	8,002	6,664	2,366	2,781	2,025
Whooping cough	3,531	2,036	1,620	316	169	135
Paratitus (mumps)	868	1,598	893	30	27	24
Undulant fever	12	14	15	2	3	2
Leprosy	114	268	189	61	65	68
Tetanus	449	364	412	305	236	294
Pulmonary tuberculosis	3,641	4,108	4,534	1,961	2,347	2,381
Chicken-pox	1,534	976	1,302	30	15	13
Influenza	4,611	7,032	7,317	251	360	400
Puerperal fever	567	505	460	457	428	392
Dysentery (B. & A.)	1,435	2,325	2,468	476	599	520
Erysipelas	3,464	3,640	3,483	837	894	751
Malaria	2,559	3,057	7,560	23	30	62
Dengue	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infectious Jaundice	—	—	7	—	—	—

A special chapter is given hereafter for each of the important diseases.

Typhus

The causes of the spread of this disease were given in the report for 1933.

These may be summarized in the following :—

Poverty brought about by the financial depression which led the farmers, who represent the majority of the population of the country, to neglect the cleanliness of their bodies and clothes, thus causing increase the breeding of lice and the spread of the disease. The improvement in the financial condition and the stringent measures adopted by the Department in combating the disease have had a very marked effect in improving the condition, thus the number of cases fell from 7,536 in 1934 to 3,151 in 1935. The number of deaths was only 526 as against 1,418 in the previous year, *i.e.* the ratio of deaths fell from 18.8 per cent to 16.6 per cent.

The disease assumed an epidemic form in the Provinces of Gharbia and Behera wherein 2,035 cases occurred. Of these cases 271 died. In the provinces of Menoufia, Dakahlia, Sharkieh and Kaliubieh 750 cases occurred with 168 deaths. In the Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, the Canal, Suez and the deserts 134 cases occurred, of which 35 died. The remaining cases, 232 in number, occurred in the provinces of Upper Egypt and most of these occurred in Aswân, Guiza, Beni Suef and Minia.

The Fatwa already given by his Eminence the *Mufty* of Egypt, showing the precepts of Islamic religion as to what should be done for protection against this disease, was republished and distributed amongst the preachers, *Imams* and school masters to be read before the public for guidance.

The Inspectors and Medical Officers of the Department gave many lectures warning the public against the dangers of this disease. They were asked to get in touch with the preachers in mosques and churches and with teachers of Kuttabs and Elementary Schools and the like requesting them to read to the public pamphlets and notices prepared by the Department on this particular disease.

Once typhus fever appears in a village, an Epidemic Medical Officer is sent with instructions to examine all deaths and to put this village, as well as villages and *Kufour* lying within a radius of 5 kilometres, under observation and to personally prepare lists of families and contacts. Arrangements have been made with general, markaz and village hospitals to delouse all persons, males or females, frequenting the outpatients clinics of these hospitals and at the same time deliver amongst them sanitary advices regarding the dangers of lice and the importance of cleanliness of body, clothes and bedding and keeping them free from lice.

The equipment required for this operation is issued from the local epidemic stores and the male and female attendants of these hospitals are trained on delousing by experienced employees of the Health Inspectorates.

The Department will resume, next year, the investigations carried out in 1933 on rats found in houses of typhus fever cases and which then proved the entire absence of the virus of the disease in the rats.

The Department spared no effort towards the application of all methods of prophylaxis against this disease. The experiments on prophylactic vaccine, commenced last year, were resumed.

Forty-eight bottles of this vaccine were imported from Mexico. Ezbet Kom Sawan of Abou Hommos District, population 218, which was infected with typhus, was chosen for this purpose. A nominal roll was made of the inhabitants of each house of this village showing serial number, name and age. 48 persons, age between 15 and 40, *i.e.* the ages in which persons are usually susceptible to infection with typhus, were chosen for inoculation provided that one or two persons from every house were inoculated, the others being left without inoculation.

Before the experiment was made, 19 cases of typhus fever had occurred in this village during the period from 26th January to 17th April. General delousing was carried out for the first time on February 25. It was made again on April 9. The first injection was given to all the 48 persons on April 20, and the second injection on April 27, 1935, and the third on May 4, 1935.

The persons inoculated developed no complications except a very slight local reaction. One of them fell sick on May 8th with tonsillitis and acute bronchitis. He was isolated, put under medical observation and given the necessary treatment. On May 15, he was perfectly cured.

The following table No. 26 shows the distribution of cases amongst the different provinces and Governorates of the country, given quarterly :—

TABLE No. 26.

Governorates and Provinces	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Grand Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cairo	20	3	14	4	3	2	—	—	37	9
Alexandria	14	4	54	17	4	1	1	—	73	22
Port Said	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	8	—
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Western Desert Province	—	—	11	3	4	—	—	—	15	3
Behera	454	58	465	60	33	26	56	3	1,008	147
Dakahlia	198	33	20	4	4	3	—	—	222	40
Gharbia	466	58	485	55	58	7	18	4	1,027	124
Menutia	120	21	198	53	24	5	—	1	342	80
Qaliubia	6	—	13	1	1	1	6	—	26	2
Sharqia	100	27	53	17	7	1	—	1	160	46
Aswân	31	10	54	10	—	—	—	—	85	20
Asyut	12	2	1	3	7	—	3	2	23	7
Beni Suef	7	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	14	2
Fayoum	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Girga	8	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	13	2
Giza	14	1	55	11	1	1	—	—	70	13
Minia	1	—	11	—	5	2	—	—	17	2
Kena	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	2	8	6
TOTAL	1,458	219	1,446	243	159	49	88	15	3,151	526

12,874 specimens were examined for Weil-Felix reaction of which 2,518 proved positive; 633 cases were clinically diagnosed.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever:—

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of this disease, as compared with last year. 4,334 cases have been reported this year, of which 1,037 died, i.e. a ratio of 24.2 per cent as against 4,284 cases reported last year, with 969 deaths and a ratio of 22.5 per cent.

Table No. 27 gives a four weekly statement of cases and deaths recorded, distributed according to provinces and Governorates. It appears from this table that the disease reached its climax during the summer months specially in July during which 624 cases with 147 deaths occurred.

This table shows that in Cairo alone 1,992 cases occurred with 549 deaths. In Alexandria 776 cases with 114 deaths. In the remaining Governorates 212 cases with 53 deaths, that is 68.7 per cent of the total number of cases occurred in Cairo, Alexandria and the remaining Governorates.

Special care was taken by the Department to trace the source of infection in every case against which necessary measures were taken. Very stringent measures were enforced against carriers.

The Department vaccinated all contacts of typhoid and paratyphoid cases and encouraged the public, by all means of publication and inducement, to obtain free prophylactic vaccination against this disease.

The Prisons Department and the Egyptian Army vaccinated a large number of prisoners and soldiers.

TABLE No. 27 —SHOWING FOUR-WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN EGYPT DURING 1935.

Governorates and Provinces	1-4		5-8		9-12		13-16		17-20		21-24		25-28		29-32		33-36		37-40		41-44		45-48		49-52		Total		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Cairo	72	29	83	29	77	30	116	29	186	44	263	58	241	59	311	83	237	73	149	45	117	27	93	27	47	16	1,992	549	
Alexandria	28	6	29	3	16	2	21	3	23	5	46	5	90	11	104	12	142	18	117	22	76	15	50	8	34	4	776	114	
Ismaïlia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	2
Port Said	1	—	5	1	1	1	2	—	4	4	4	1	4	—	12	2	23	12	10	3	6	1	2	—	1	—	75	25	
Damietta	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	
Suez...	5	1	5	1	7	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	7	2	20	5	10	2	7	1	8	1	15	1	5	—	100	18	
Frontier Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	
Behera	18	11	19	6	9	3	17	2	13	1	3	1	4	4	6	2	8	4	12	1	3	1	2	—	5	1	124	37	
Dakahlia...	4	1	10	6	20	3	17	2	15	3	17	4	6	1	24	7	12	3	10	4	14	4	8	—	6	3	163	41	
Gharbia	10	2	9	3	20	6	9	2	18	1	23	4	20	2	36	7	19	3	20	6	12	1	11	2	17	4	224	43	
Menoufia...	3	—	8	2	5	2	2	1	6	1	3	1	10	3	14	5	9	5	10	3	3	1	9	4	8	2	90	30	
Qalubia	6	—	3	1	1	—	4	1	3	3	7	5	7	3	13	2	12	1	15	3	12	3	6	3	11	—	100	25	
Sharqia	7	2	5	1	3	—	7	2	10	—	6	2	17	2	8	1	19	1	17	2	11	2	11	2	8	3	129	20	
Guiza	1	3	2	1	5	—	4	—	6	3	8	3	9	4	9	4	7	3	7	3	3	2	4	1	6	4	71	31	
Beni Suef	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	6	2	1	—	4	—	4	—	6	—	2	1	9	—	3	—	49	6	
Fayoum	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	5	1	5	1	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	21	7	
Minia	2	—	3	2	6	—	6	—	12	2	14	2	3	—	13	3	26	1	12	2	14	1	10	—	10	2	131	15	
Asyût	6	—	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	9	1	13	3	17	10	22	4	11	9	6	4	7	1	6	2	109	41	
Guirgua	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	4	1	13	1	5	—	4	—	5	1	4	2	10	—	60	7	
Kena	1	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	7	1	3	1	9	1	11	2	13	6	70	15	
Aswân	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	13	3	
TOTAL	167	58	197	61	183	52	226	48	320	71	424	60	447	99	624	147	569	133	417	107	312	69	257	54	191	48	4,334	1,037	

The number of persons inoculated throughout the country was 66,457 given one injection and 123,348 given two injections making a total of 189,805 persons, as shown below :—

TABLE No 28

	Persons given one injection	Persons given two injections	Total
Cairo	19,193	18,314	37,507
Alexandria	24,916	17,850	42,766
Other localities	1,391	29,084	30,475
Prisons	15,542	52,012	67,554
Egyptian Army	5,415	6,088	11,503
Total	66,457	123,348	189,805

Of the 1,566 cases which occurred in the Provinces and Governorates (Cairo and Alexandria excluded) reports were received about 917 cases. These reports showed that 708 were males and 209 were females, *i.e.* a ratio of 7 to 2. The result of bacteriological examination was positive for Widal reaction for all cases except 10 in which the result was negative and were diagnosed according to the clinical symptoms.

The following table No. 29 shows the ages of these 917 cases and the ratio per cent to these cases :—

TABLE No. 29

	Number	ratio per cent
Less than one year	—	—
From 1 to 10 years	185	20·2
From 11 to 20 years	235	25·6
From 21 to 30 years	307	33·5
From 31 to 50 years	166	18·1
Above 50 years	24	2·6
	917	

The following statement shows the occupations of these cases :—

Farmers	253
Students	50
Coffeemen and waiters	12
Servants	18
Ghaffirs and Policemen	79
Cooks	4
Prisoners	25
Government Officials and Employees	38
Merchants and vendors	107
Without occupation	331

The source of infection of these cases could not be decisively determined, yet the following causes have, to a certain extent, been traced :—

From carriers	14
From actual patients	1
From contaminated water	36
From contaminated foods	404
From flies	32
Unknown and mostly due to flies	430
	917

No cases occurred amongst officials of the Department, entrusted with combating the diseases, during and through the performance of their duties.

As the eating of shell-fish such as *Oysters*, *Ballah el Bahr*, *Mussels*, *Midia* and *Akhtinia*, etc., is amongst the causes of the spread of enteric fevers in summer, and as Ministerial Arrêté issued on June 16, 1912, prohibits the fishing of Oysters only in Egyptian waters and in the Suez Canal and their sale in all parts of Egypt during the period from May 1st to September 1st of each year, it has been considered necessary to modify this Arrêté so that prohibition would include all kinds of shell-fish.

As the fishing of Oysters, *Nahid* and *Bolbul* for industrial purposes is usually practised throughout the year, special provision has been made in the proposed modified Arrêté allowing the fishing of the said species, during the prohibition period, in virtue of a special permission from the Department of Public Health and according to the conditions to be laid down by the Department. The said Arrêté has been put in legal form and sent to the Ministry of Justice for submission to the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal so that it may be applicable to foreigners too. It is expected that this Arrêté will be issued next year.

Small-Pox

At the end of 1932 small-pox appeared in epidemic form in Alexandria where 510 cases occurred out of 606 cases throughout the whole country. Then the disease took a serious aspect and the number of cases recorded during 1933 reached 5,691. In 1934 there was a very marked declension in the case incidence of this disease as only 1,344 cases occurred. This decrease was due to the effect of the general vaccination campaign which was commenced in 1933.

In 1935, the number of cases fell to 165, one of which was imported from abroad, with only 19 deaths. Of these 165 cases, 155 cases occurred in Dakahlia Province which had been left without vaccination. During this year, its whole population has been re-vaccinated. All the inhabitants of other villages in which cases of small-pox were reported, have been vaccinated.

The following table No. 30 shows the distribution of cases and deaths recorded during 1935 :—

TABLE NO. 30

Governorate or Province	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Suez...	1	1*
Gharbia ...	5	—
Dakahlia ...	155	15
Asyût ...	2	1
Aswân ...	2	2
	165	19

* Imported from India

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

The decrease in the number of cases has continued year after year since the wave which invaded the country in 1932. The number of cases fell from 4,508 in the said year to 1,603 in 1933, 626 in 1934 and 240 in 1935. Most of the cases occurred in the Governorates and in the Lower Egypt Provinces—79 cases were recorded in the Governorates and 98 in the said Provinces. The remaining 63 cases occurred in Upper Egypt Provinces.

The following table No. 31 shows the distribution of cases and deaths amongst the different localities of the country and the deformities caused to patients who recovered.

TABLE NO. 31 CASES AND DEATHS OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN EGYPT DURING 1935.

Governorate or Province	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Deformities
Cairo	46	33	
Alexandria	14	11	
Ismailia	4	3	
Port Said	8	4	
Damietta	2	3	
Suez	3	1	
Frontier Districts	2	1	One case of paralysis in the lower part of the body but improving.
Behera... ..	5	3	
Dakahlia	29	32	One case of partial deafness. No improvement.
Gharbia	27	17	
Menoufia	10	11	
Qaliubia	15	14	
Sharqia	39	30	
Aswân	—	—	
Asyût	10	12	
Beni Suef	6	3	One case of Deafness.
Fayoum	9	11	
Girga	—	—	
Giza	3	6	
Minia	6	4	
Kena	2	1	
TOTAL ...	240	200	

TABLE NO. 32—CASES AND DEATHS OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death-rate per cent
1931	871	511	58·6
1932	4,508	2,568	56·9
1933	1,603	1,100	68·6
1934	626	464	74·1
1935	240	200	83·3

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year was 6,664 with 2,025 deaths, *i.e.* a death-rate of 30·38 per cent as against 8,002 cases with 2,781 deaths in the preceding year. The number of cases which occurred this year is less than in the last two years. The death-rate fell from 34·7 per cent in 1934 to 30·38 per cent this year. This rate is still high although the disease is not fatal, if mothers would only take appropriate care of their children and do not expose them to the complications which cause most of the deaths.

Influenza.

The number of cases of Influenza reported this year was slightly more than that of last year. 7,317 cases were reported of which 400 died, *i.e.* a death-rate of 5·46 per cent as against 7,032 cases with 360 deaths in last year, *i.e.* a death-rate of 5·1 per cent. The death-rate is nearly the same in both years.

Most of the cases which occurred were of the mild type and the disease did not take an epidemic form in any locality nor were there any pulmonary complications worthy of mention.

Diphtheria.

A slight increase has taken place in the number of cases recorded this year as compared with last year. 2,181 cases with 1,052 deaths have been recorded, *i.e.* a death-rate of 48·2 per cent as against 2,029 cases with 892 deaths in last year, *i.e.* a death-rate of 43·9 per cent.

This shows a perceptible increase in the death-rate which is probably due to the delay of parents in reporting a large number of cases to the public health authorities. This delay helps the disease advance, rendering the treatment unsuccessful.

Although the Department encouraged the public by all means of publication and inducement and by placing prophylactic anatoxin in all Government Hospitals, Public Health Offices, First-Aid Societies at his disposal, and by inviting guardians of children on attaining the first year of age, to present them for inoculation with prophylactic anatoxin, explaining to them the benefits of such immunization, yet the result is far from what was expected.

The number of letters (Form No. P.H.D./49) sent to guardians of children who attained one year of age was 24,999 exclusive of Cairo and Alexandria.

The following return gives the number of children inoculated with prophylactic anatoxin during the last two years:—

Year	Number of Children inoculated			Number of cases which occurred amongst children inoculated		
	Given one injection	Given two injections	Given three injections	After first injection	After second injection	After third injection
1934	24,187	18,991	31,749	26	14	3
1935	25,313	20,294	35,458	15	1	1

No complications occurred to the vaccinated children with the exception of local reaction and slight rise in temperature. In Alexandria, one of the children inoculated died with peritoneal shock.

Of the cases which occurred after inoculation, 11 occurred in Minia Province, 3 in Kena Province and one case in Gharbia.

Plague.

Only 40 cases were reported during this year with 27 deaths; this is the smallest number recorded during the past 5 years.

With the exception of one case reported from Alexandria Governorate, all the remaining Governorates have remained entirely free from plague.

The whole of Lower Egypt also has remained free from the disease and the great majority of the cases occurred in Asyût Province, where 29 cases were reported of which 22 were from Manfalout District, 4 in Deirout District, 2 in Abu Tig District and 1 in Mallawi District. The remainder of the cases were reported from Minia, Girga and Kena Provinces.

The followign table No. 33 shows the number of cases and deaths which occurred during this year in the various districts :—

TABLE NO. 33

Town or District	Province or Governorate	Remaining	New admissions			Deaths in hospital			Cured	Remaining	Deaths outside hospital			Total Cases	Total Deaths
			Bubonic	Septicemic	Pneumonic	Bubonic	Septicemic	Pneumonic			Bubonic	Septicemic	Pneumonic		
Alexandria ...	Govte.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bani Mazar ...	El Minya	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1
Deirout ...	Asyût	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4
Manfalout ...	"	—	17	2	—	7	2	—	10	—	1	2	—	22	12
Abu Tig ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Mallawi ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Girga ...	Girga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Tahta ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Suhâg ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Dishna ...	Kena.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Kena ...	"	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
GRAND TOTAL ...			22	2	—	8	2	—	14	—	1	15	—	40	26

The disease appeared in an epidemic form at Meir Village only, Manfalout District. The remaining cases were sporadic and occurred in various localities. In all cases, the necessary precautionary measures were adopted. These measures included, in addition to the isolation of cases and observation of contacts, the inoculation of contacts in sporadic cases and a general vaccination of the entire population in the localities where more than one case had occurred.

41,047 persons were inoculated of whom 8,148 were given one injection only.

The following table shows the localities from which plague was reported :—

TABLE NO 34

Moudiria	Markaz	Locality	Number of cases			Total	
			Bub.	Sept.	Pneum.	Cases	Deaths
Alexandria ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Asyût ...	Deirout ...	Tanouf ...	—	1	—	1	1 outside.
	" ...	El Amaria El-Sharkia ...	—	1	—	1	—
	" ...	El Matawa ...	—	1	—	1	1 outside.
	" ...	Biblow ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
	Manfalout ...	Beni Salih ...	3	1	—	4	3 of which 1 outside.
	" ...	El Atamna ...	—	1	—	1	1 outside.
	" ...	Meir ...	15	2	—	17	8 of which 1 outside.
	Abou Tig ...	Beni Feiz ...	—	1	—	1	1 outside.
	" ...	Kom Abu Hagar ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
	Mallawi ...	Beni Roah ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
Minya ...	Beni Mazar ...	Eitou ...	2	—	—	2	1 "
	" ...	Shams ed Din, Abu Gurg ...	1	—	—	1	—
Girga ...	Girga ...	Awamir Bahari ...	—	1	—	1	1 outside.
	" ...	Bawarik ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
	Tahta ...	Beni Ammar ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
	" ...	El Aghana ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
	Suhag ...	Samarna ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
Kena ...	Deshna ...	Halfaya Kibli ...	—	1	—	1	1 "
	Kena ...	Kift ...	1	—	—	1	—
			23	17	—	40	26

Researches.

The Department conducted, early in October 1934, a vigorous campaign for the destruction of rats in the villages of Deirout, Manfalout and Mallawi Districts in Asyut Province, Fashn in Minya Province; Beba in Beni Suef Province; Giza District and some of the villages in Embaba District, bordering Giza, owing to the usual appearance of plague in these localities and the high Nile Flood of that year which caused the inundation of all

agricultural lands surrounding the villages and the migration of rats from their usual abodes in the fields to the neighbouring houses, Nile banks, canals and *hods*. Thus arose the danger of the spread of plague.

All details regarding this campaign, including number of rats trapped in each Mudiria and their species were recorded in last year's report. The results of experiments on fleas collected, 425 in number, which were not then completed are herebelow shown :—

The Research Institute carried out investigations on three fleas from each specimen sent, which revealed the following :—

- (1) The fleas examined were of two, species only namely *Xenopsylla Cheopis* and *Xenopsylla Chephrensis*. Fleas of the 1st species formed 92 per cent of the specimens examined. This was the only species found in Asyût Province. It was also found amongst specimens collected from Giza. *X. Chephrensis* was only found in those collected from Giza. In one specimen collected from Giza (Nazlet El Samman and el Kom El Akhdar) both species were detected.
- (2) The ratio of female fleas, in both types, is much larger than the males as shown herebelow :

TABLES No 35

Species	Number of fleas	Female	Male	Increase of females over males
X. Cheopis	149	124 or 82·1%	25 or 16·9%	99 = 66·2%
X. Chephrensis	12	9 or 75 %	3 or 25 %	6 = 60 %

In all localities in which the disease appeared, the Department waged a vigorous campaign for the destruction of rats. 14,030 rats were caught alive and 142 dead.

In addition, 18,867 live rats were caught in Cairo, 6,367 live and 141 dead rats in Alexandria.

A permanent Campaign for catching rats throughout the year is carried out in the Ports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. Rats caught are being sent to the Quarantine Laboratories in these ports for examination.

The following table No 36 shows the rats trapped and result of their examination :—

TABLES No 36

Locality	Number of rats trapped and type			Number of fleas found		
	Accomys	R. Rattus	R. Norvegicus	Accomys	R. Rattus	R. Norvegicus
Alexandria	44	1,198	4,626	—	2,264	5,391
Port Said	—	437	5,440	—	1,043	9,710
Suez	56	114	1,067	3	17	743

Malaria.

The number of malaria cases reported to the Department began to increase yearly since the disease became notifiable in 1930 as shown herebelow :—

TABLES No 37

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths to cases
			Per cent
1930	924	25	2·7
1931	1,230	22	1·78
1932	1,343	23	1·71
1933	2,559	23	0·89
1934	3,057	30	0·98
1935	7,560	62	0·81

This gradual increase may be attributed on one hand, to the fact that the people notify the Health Offices of their patients, of their own accord, to benefit by the gratuitous treatment and, on the other hand, to the strict measures taken for combating the disease in localities where cases occur.

These measures were mentioned in detail in last year's report. As regards the apparent increase in the last two years, it is mainly due to the abnormal Nile Flood in consequence of which vast mosquito breeding grounds occurred.

The following table No 38 shows the weekly incidence in all the country throughout the year

TABLE No. 38.—SHOWING WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF MALARIA DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Governorate or Mudiria	1st Week		2nd Week		3rd Week		4th Week		5th Week		6th Week		7th Week		8th Week		9th Week		10th Week		11th Week		12th Week		13th Week	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cairo ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Alexandria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismaïlia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port-Saïd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontier Districts ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
Behera... ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakahlia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menoufia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalubia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	6	—	17	—	5	—
Sharkia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayoum ...	33	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girga ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kena ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	—	4	1	11	1	22	—	15	—	15	—	7	—	9	—	20	1	23	—	16	1	21	—	22	—

TABLE No. 38 SHOWING WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF MALARIA DURING THE YEAR 1935 (continued).

Governorate or Mudiria	14th Week		15th Week		16th Week		17th Week		18th Week		19th Week		20th Week		21st Week		22nd Week		23rd Week		24th Week		25th Week		26th Week	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cairo ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	8	—	9	—
Alexandria ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	8	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	6	—	4	1	11	—	10	—
Ismailia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Port-Said ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez ...	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	6	1	1	—
Frontier Districts	9	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
Behera...	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	6	—	16	—	16	—
Dakahlia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Gharbia ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	4	—
Menoufia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Kalubia ...	11	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	7	—	33	—	20	—	10	—	21	2	17	—	11	—	31	—	21	—
Sharkia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Aswân...	—	—	19	—	16	—	23	—	3	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	—	—
Asyût ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayoum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
Girga ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giza ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	—
Minia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	6	1	9	—
Kena ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	24	—	36	—	69	1	52	—	26	—	83	1	28	—	40	1	44	2	52	—	61	2	96	2	100	—

TABLE No. 38 SHOWING WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF MALARIA DURING THE YEAR 1935 (continued).

Governorate or Muliria	27th Week		28th Week		29th Week		30th Week		31st Week		32nd Week		33rd Week		34th Week		35th Week		36th Week		37th Week		38th Week		39th Week	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cairo ...	10	—	7	—	12	—	13	—	12	—	22	—	23	—	14	1	27	—	20	—	58	—	32	—	23	—
Alexandria ...	9	—	8	—	22	—	22	—	12	—	19	—	23	—	21	—	20	—	29	1	37	—	34	—	23	—
Ismailia ...	3	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	12	—	10	—	17	—	9	—	13	—	11	—
Port-Said ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Damietta ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suez ...	3	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	9	—	4	—	14	1	15	—	3	—	12	—	11	—	8	—	8	1
Frontier Districts	9	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	7	—	12	—	5	—	5	—	10	—	10	1	9	1	12	—
Behera...	18	—	9	—	11	—	13	—	16	—	9	—	11	—	17	—	5	—	12	—	32	—	13	—	15	—
Dakahlia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	5	1
Gharbia	2	—	7	—	10	—	10	1	7	1	9	—	9	—	11	1	5	—	10	—	17	—	12	—	23	—
Menoufia	4	—	5	—	3	—	5	—	8	—	15	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	11	—	8	—	7	—
Kalubia	24	—	41	—	22	—	30	—	82	—	94	—	100	—	104	—	69	—	130	—	284	—	246	—	50	—
Sharkia	2	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	5	1	6	—	7	—	4	1	6	—	1	—	12	—	3	—	14	—
Aswân	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	3	—
Beni Suef	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	3	—
Fayoum	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	56	—	21	—	15	1	7	—	11	—	6	—	26	—	16	—	23	—
Girga ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giza ...	6	—	1	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	4	—	4	—	28	—	5	—
Minia ...	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	7	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	11	—
Kena ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	101	—	93	—	97	—	135	2	225	2	220	—	228	2	230	5	182	—	276	1	561	1	431	2	239	2

TABLE NO. 38 SHOWING WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF MALARIA DURING THE YEAR 1935 (concluded).

Governorate or Mudiria	40th Week		41st Week		42nd Week		43rd Week		44th Week		45th Week		46th Week		47th Week		48th Week		49th Week		50th Week		51st Week		52nd Week	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cairo ...	22	—	37	1	27	—	19	—	16	—	16	—	18	—	16	1	10	—	14	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
Alexandria ...	38	—	27	—	24	1	21	—	25	—	25	—	18	—	12	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—
Ismailia ...	10	—	40	—	46	1	53	—	93	—	89	—	49	—	16	—	103	2	167	—	16	—	59	—	26	—
Port-Said ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez ...	4	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	15	—	6	—	4	1	3	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Frontier Districts	16	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	12	—	5	—	10	2	12	—	15	—	4	—	5	—
Behera...	20	—	37	—	36	—	13	—	28	—	23	—	10	2	20	—	46	—	19	—	13	1	13	—	3	—
Dakahlia ...	2	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbia ...	22	1	9	—	16	—	4	—	5	1	6	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	1	—
Menoufia ...	5	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalubia ...	64	—	166	—	158	2	138	—	86	—	70	—	51	—	77	—	49	—	24	—	29	1	14	—	8	—
Sharkia ...	11	—	19	—	16	—	13	—	25	—	19	—	3	—	12	—	6	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Aswân ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asyût ...	2	—	2	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef ...	3	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	6	1	2	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fayoum ...	41	—	22	1	28	—	20	1	90	—	38	—	38	—	22	2	41	—	36	1	81	—	36	—	34	—
Girga ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giza ...	50	—	8	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mina ...	7	—	9	—	14	—	16	—	9	—	9	1	6	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Kena ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	321	1	409	2	391	4	311	1	405	1	337	4	232	3	213	3	284	4	294	1	173	2	145	—	88	—

This table shows that the increase commenced in the 31st week, *i.e.* in August, which coincides with the rise of the Nile Flood.

In view of the Italo-Abyssinian War in East Africa and the arrival of some cases of malaria from Erithrea, the Department issued instructions to the Port Health Offices to send observation lists to their destinations for observation and treatment. Detailed instructions for the treatment and prophylaxis of contacts were, in the meantime, issued to the Health Offices.

The following table No. 39 shows the malaria cases and deaths notified during the year compared with those reported during the preceding year :—

TABLE NO. 39.

Governorate or Province	1934		1935		Increase or Decrease	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cairo	252	8	519	5	+ 267	— 2
Alexandria	361	1	548	6	+ 187	+ 5
Ismailia	149	—	874	3	+ 725	+ 3
Port Said	59	1	51	—	— 8	— 1
Suez	80	—	177	4	+ 97	+ 4
Damietta	4	—	4	—	—	—
Frontier Districts	422	—	298	4	— 124	+ 4
Behera	346	1	550	6	+ 204	+ 5
Dakahlia	74	3	55	2	— 19	— 1
Gharbia	63	3	249	5	+ 186	+ 2
Menoufia... ..	92	—	123	—	+ 31	—
Kaliubia	590	1	2,486	5	+1,896	+ 4
Sharqia	68	3	215	3	+ 147	—
Giza	32	1	175	2	+ 143	+ 1
Fayoum	173	—	767	10	+ 594	+ 10
Beni Suef	15	—	64	1	+ 49	+ 1
Minia	94	2	165	4	+ 71	+ 2
Asyût	92	2	46	—	— 46	— 2
Girga	16	2	15	—	— 1	— 2
Kena	7	2	10	—	+ 3	— 2
Aswân	68	1	169	2	+ 101	+ 1
TOTAL	3,057	31	7,560	62	+4,503	+ 32

This shows a comparatively marked increase in Cairo, Alexandria, Ismailia, Suez and in the Provinces of Behera, Gharbia, Kaliubia, Sharkia, Giza, Fayoum, Aswân, Beni-Suef and Minya.

Details as to the reasons of this increase in each area, the mosquito breeding grounds and measures taken are herebelow described.

In Cairo, the increase began about the end of August, *i.e.* during the Nile Flood, subsequent to which the infiltration water appeared in vast lowlying areas in the suburbs of the city where it had appeared last year and which proved to constitute breeding places for anopheles responsible for several cases of malaria occurring amongst the Egyptian and British Troops encamping there.

Some gangs were immediately formed for the suppression of the ditches, cleaning of depressions filled with infiltration water and dusting them periodically with Paris Green.

Some cases also occurred amongst the troops in the Citadel and investigations carried out for detecting the source of infection revealed that anopheles were breeding in the fountains and water flows of the Tanzim park situated at Khalifa Square.

Arrangements were there upon made with the Tanzim Administration to change the water in these fountains once every week and to instal gulleys in the vicinity to drain the waste water.

These recommendations were executed and complaints subsequently ceased.

Furthermore, few cases occurred amongst the Royal Air Force Troops at Helwan. Investigations proved the existence of a small spring some 750 metres to the south east of the camp. This spring was at once dealt with,

A birka formed from leakage of the Sewage Depot of Helwan Town was also discovered at about 1,500 metres to the east of the Camp. The Tanzim Administration was requested to suppress this birka as well as the pits situated in the vicinity of the Sewage Depot which was done at once.

At Tura, several cases occurred inside the "Asylum for the Aged" belonging to the Ministry of wakfs by reason of a swamp existing in its neighbourhood which was filled in.

In addition to these measures, a permanent campaign against mosquitoes has been maintained in the city and its suburbs since the outbreak of Dengue Fever in 1928.

The Anti-Malaria Commission had also filled in 4 dangerous birkas, one at Helwan quarries, at about one kilometre from Foad Sanatorium, another at Tura, near Sultan Hussein Elementary School and the other two at Minet El Serig, all forming breeding grounds for anopheles.

The Egyptian State Railways had also filled in two borrowpits, one extending for a distance of three kilometres alongside Helwan Railway and the other at Ezbet El Nakhl extending alongside the railway for half a kilometre.

Propaganda by publication of pamphlets and broadcasting was also exercised.

In Alexandria, the Municipality undertakes the sanitary affairs by virtue of the regulations laid down for the constitution of the Municipal Council. Nevertheless, the Department of Public Health looks upon the malaria problem in Alexandria with keen interest, being responsible for public health throughout the country. For this reason, the Director of the Research Institute made a detailed survey for malaria in Alexandria and its outskirts, including the causes of the spread of the disease and the method of prevention. A special report was published in the year 1934.

A Ministerial Arrêté was issued in 1934 applying the Malaria Law to Alexandria and its outskirts. The issue of another Ministerial Arrêté for the prevention of rice cultivation near Alexandria is being considered by the Municipality.

As regards the Suez Canal Zone, the condition at Port Said was normal and attention was directed to the birkas existing within the drainage farm. These birkas were cleaned and dusted periodically with Paris Green and the drains connecting them with Lake Menzala were maintained.

In Ismailia region, which extends from Abu Souer to Ismailia and thence to Fanara, the southern limit of Canal Governorate, 874 cases were reported of which 303 were new and the remaining 571 recurrent. When the Department noticed a rapid increase in the malaria incidence there, arrangements were made to divide that area into the following three sections, viz. :—

- (1) Nefisha to 2 kilometres west of Abu Souer.
- (2) Ismailia to Serapium.
- (3) Serapium to Fanara.

In each of these sections, a malaria station was installed and charged with the following work :—

- (1) Clearing of irrigation drains from vegetation.
- (2) Cleaning the edges of birkas and marshes and oiling these edges.
- (3) Dusting with Paris Green where oil cannot be used.
- (4) Stocking birkas, marshes and water channels with the appropriate variety of fish.
- (5) Making researches to determine to what degree the disease is endemic in each area and the extent of spread of malaria.
- (6) Drawing sketch plans showing sites of mosquito breeding grounds and infected places.
- (7) Thorough treatment of malaria cases and issue of quinine for the prophylaxis of contacts and other persons liable to infection.

The Canal Co. was, meanwhile, requested to suppress the mosquito breeding grounds within its concession, i.e. in the area situated between the Fresh Water Canal and the Maritime Canal from Kantara to Ismailia including *Bir El Fawara* and *Bir El Murra* east of the canal and south east of Ismailia.

168 Ezbas with a population of 26,584 were inspected. 22,182 blood smears were examined for malaria parasites of which 866 were returned positive (*i.e.* 3.9 per cent Parasitic Index). 2,506 children were discovered suffering from enlarged spleen (*i.e.* 11.2 per cent Splenic Index). 32 Government birkas covering 1,116 feddans and 36 private birkas covering 225.5 feddans were cleaned. 17 birkas were stocked with fish, 29 oiled and 26 dusted with Paris Green. Of 184 larvae specimens collected and examined by the Research Institute 99 were returned positive for anopheles. 196 warnings were served on owners of private breeding grounds and 46 Procès Verbeaux of contraventions drawn up against proprietors failing to carry out the measures recommended.

The estimate for draining the Government and private birkas at Maskhouta was made and it is hoped the work will be finished during the coming year. Arrangements were also made with the Irrigation Department to allow private owners to take the surplus earth on the banks of the Fresh Water Canal for filling in their birkas.

Borrow pits caused by the Main Roads Department alongside the Ismailia-Abu Souer Road No. 30 were suppressed, and pits caused by the Royal Air Force on the banks of Ismailia Canal by taking earth for agricultural purposes for their gardens were also filled in.

Sketch Plans were prepared showing the following:—

1. Government birkas and drains.
2. Private birkas and drains.
3. Birkas partly Government and partly private.
4. Birkas drained and their areas.
5. Birkas filled in and their areas.
6. Birkas and drains cleared from vegetation.
7. Birkas oiled.
8. Birkas dusted with Paris Green.
9. Birkas stocked with fish.
10. Places and number of malaria positive cases and their type.
11. Sites of breeding grounds for anopheles.
12. Procès Verbeaux and the position of the contravention.
13. Warnings and position of the contravention.

It was also considered necessary to destroy mosquitoes in trains, before arriving at Ismailia. The Egyptian State Railways was requested to undertake this operation which was done in passengers trains. But owing to objections raised by some passengers, it is intended to hang posters in carriages to the effect that the operation is done for the benefit of the passengers. These posters will also be hung in express trains.

The Irrigation Department undertakes the grading of irrigation drains and clearing of irrigation channels.

The Canal Co. had filled in the marshes situated on the borders of the Sweet Water Canal in the area extending from Ferdan to Ballah between the Maritime Canal and the Sweet Water Canal and there still remain two large marshes between the railway line and the Sweet Water Canal which will be filled in.

The Military Authorities have carried out anti-malarial measures inside the camps. Every previous case of malaria was treated again to eliminate any malaria carrier. "Direction Finders", *i.e.* glass plates coated with tangle-foot stuff, were placed facing the four directions of the camp to see from which directions the mosquitoes came. This method was adopted with success in India. The plates were collected at the close of each day and after counting mosquitoes and entering the number in special records, were repainted and placed as before.

In the meantime, special care is directed to the question of draining the two areas extending from Ismailia to Abu Souer and from Ismailia to Serapium. By completing these two projects and treating the malaria patients efficiently, the malaria problem in the Canal zone will have been solved and large areas of marshes reclaimed and utilized for cultivation purposes, thus rendering them healthy and profitable for both the inhabitants and Government.

The measures taken at Suez, are by no means less than those taken in Ismailia region. Some drains and pits were discovered in the gardens, Kubri and Shelloufa areas in addition

to 7 large birkas extending from the city to Kubri. The pits were filled in, the drains cleared and the birkas treated periodically with larvicides. The work was entrusted to a Medical Officer who was specially detailed for this purpose. The number of gangs charged with drain clearing was also increased so as to cope with the work in a satisfactory manner.

In Kaliubia, the majority of cases were reported from Gebel El Asfar Zone where the disease is endemic and the work there is undertaken by the Research Institute. The remainder of the cases occurred in Kaliub area to which the malaria law was applied. A surveillant and a gang were stationed there for clearing the birkas and marshes and dusting them periodically with Paris Green.

In Behera, 288 cases were reported from Edku area as against 235 in the preceding year.

There exists a malaria station for conducting the treatment, prophylaxis and anti-mosquito measures in birkas, drains, irrigation channels, etc., in the area from Edku to Rosetta and Raml.

Some cases were reported from Asmania and Mehallet Ebeid, Shubrakheit and Teh El Baroud Districts by reason of the existence of some birkas and rice cultivations. The birkas were stocked with fish, patients treated and contacts supplied with quinine for prophylaxis.

In Giza, it appeared from the investigations carried out that the disease is endemic in the area extending from Giza Pyramids to Awsim where anopheles breed in birkas and wells scattered in that area for irrigation of vegetables. A malaria station was established at Kafr Ghatati, Kerdasa Village, near the Pyramids. This station is supervised by the Research Institute. A medical officer and some surveillants and labourers were detailed for visiting these villages, enlisting the patients, their contacts and the various mosquito breeding grounds for periodical treatment. 109 cases were recorded, all of them were treated and quinine issued to their contacts for prophylaxis.

In Fayoum Province, three stations were instituted at Fayoum, Sennoures and Abshawai. These stations undertake the treatment of patients, prophylaxis and anti-mosquito measures in the various mosquito breeding grounds.

767 cases were reported from Fayoum Mudiria as against 173 in the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to the strict measures adopted. Villages were carefully inspected and thousands of blood specimens were taken, besides the examination of spleens of all children in schools, Kuttabs, etc, which led to the detection of this large number of cases. They were all efficiently treated and issued with tonics for the extermination of parasites from their blood in order to avoid relapses, and thus lessen the number of malaria carriers.

In Aswân, 169 cases were reported of which 146 emanated from the villages of Geneina, Toshki Shark, Toshki Gharb, Derr, Tenkula, Dewan, Ibrim, Tomas, Ketta and Masmas in Derr District by reason of the changes which occurred in this district following the second raising of the Aswân Dam. When the dam was opened and the water withdrew from the dam area, large birkas and marshes were left scattered throughout the district.

The Department, therefore, detailed three medical officers and an adequate number of surveillants and gangs for carrying out the following measures :—

- (1) Filling in and draining of small birkas.
- (2) Stocking large birkas with fish and treating them periodically with Paris Green.
- (3) Stocking disused sakias with fish.
- (4) Pumping the large birkas into the Nile. This work was carried out by the Ministry of Public Works.
- (5) Regular issue of quinine and tonics to patients and contacts.
- (6) Periodical dusting of the remaining collections of water with Paris Green.

The disease was consequently suppressed early in June.

Some cases occurred at Aswân, subsequent to the fall of the water level in the dam and the formation of a birka to the north east of the Dam Colony and extending from the barrage to the Egyptian State Railways Station in which anopheline mosquitoes were breeding. At the request of the Department, some drains were made by the Dam authorities which drained the greater part of the birka. The remainder was treated by larvicides.

Steps are being taken to apply the malaria law to Aswân Bandar.

In the remaining provinces, although the incidence was comparatively higher, yet the cases were sporadic in many villages. Nevertheless, adequate measures were taken for treatment, prophylaxis and anti-mosquito measures which had resulted in the non-occurrence of cases.

Ministerial Arrêtés were issued for the application of the malaria law to the following localities :—

Abu Hommos, Kombaniet Abu Kir, in Behera.
 Sanhour El Kiblia, Shawashna, Kefour El Nil, Abshawai, Abuxah, Zerbi, Tobhar, El Mashrak Kibli, Kahk, in Fayoum.
 Salmia, Foa District.
 Anshas El Raml, Basatin Ismailia, in Belbeis District.
 Kassasin, Mahsama Kadima, Mahsama Gedida, Abu Souer, El-Balad, Abu Souer El Mahatta, Sabaa Abar Sharkia, Sabaa Abar Gharbia, Nefisha, in Sharkia and attached to Ismailia in sanitary affairs. Attara, Arab Alayikat, Kafr El Shobak, Arab Goheina, in Shebin El Kanater, Kaliubia.
 Shebin El Kom Bandar in Menoufia.

PROTECTING THE COUNTRY AGAINST IMPORTED EPIDEMICS

In order to protect the Country against imported epidemics, all passengers arriving by sea or air from infected localities abroad are subjected to medical surveillance.

Special attention is given to pilgrims returning from the Holy Lands.

THE PILGRIMAGE

5,046 Egyptian pilgrims proceeded to the Hedjaz this year. Of these 13 died in the Hedjaz; 2 at Tor and 3 died after returning to their districts. All pilgrims who returned were observed for the legal period.

Nine of the pilgrims who returned to their districts fell sick with the following diseases :—

Infectious Diseases		Ordinary Diseases	
Number	Disease	Number	Disease
1	Influenza.	1	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
1	Bacillary Dysentery.	2	Enteritis.
		1	Diabetes and gangarine in the left leg.
		1	Gangarine in the leg.
		2	Bronchitis and debility.

All pilgrims were, as usual, inoculated against cholera and typhoid and vaccinated against small-pox before their departure.

The Department also enforced the regulations concerning the sanitary control of pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz for the legal period.

A medical mission was sent to the Hedjaz provided with sufficient equipment and drugs. It performed its work at Mecca and proceeded with pilgrims to Arafat and Muna. After the pilgrimage ceremonies have been completed the mission returned to Mecca and resumed its work there during the stay of Egyptian pilgrims and then returned to Egypt.

The number of patients treated in the Out-patients clinic were 5,038. Of these 1,095 were Egyptians, 2,578 Hedjazians and the rest were of other nationalities.

The Department took the necessary steps for the control of the two routes of the Eastern desert and the Red Sea for the purpose of intercepting pilgrims returning by these two routes trying to escape the sanitary surveillance.

In view of the fact that Tor Vibrio was found in the stools of some pilgrims who arrived at Tor on 2 April, 1935, the pilgrims were retained and isolated in Tor under observation. The Department issued strict instructions to its Medical Officers and Inspectors to carry out a very careful observation of the pilgrims of this year.

SANITARY CONTROL

33,667 passengers arrived at the Egyptian ports. Of these 33,646 were observed; the percentage of those observed was thus 99.93. 32,083 passengers arrived *via* Kantara, of whom 32,077 were observed; the percentage of those observed was 99.98.

Owing to the occurrence of cholera in Bombay of British India, and owing to the fact that India is connected with this country by fast air lines, the Department in conjunction with the Quarantine Board, decided to take special measures for the control of arrivals from that district in order to protect Egypt from the danger of this disease.

CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA DEMANDED FROM PASSENGERS COMING FROM ABROAD

In December 1935, the International Public Health Office at Paris asked the Department to be informed by cable whenever it is decided to demand certificates of vaccination against small-pox and cholera from passengers coming from abroad in order to cable same to the Health Authorities concerned, so that the passengers could provide themselves with the said certificates in due time before their departure.

The Department acceded to this request and decisions of putting countries under the passengers control arrêté for the control of arrivals against small-pox or cholera are now cabled to that Office.

MODIFICATION OF PASSENGER CONTROL ARRÊTÉ.

Para (D) of article 3 of the Ministerial Arrêté issued in 1933 *re* sanitary control of passengers coming from infected countries, stipulates that persons in possession of a medical certificate attesting that they had suffered from small-pox or that they have been vaccinated against this disease within a period less than two years and more than three weeks would be exempted from medical examination.

As the Sanitary Convention for aerial Navigation which was ratified by the Egyptian Government, stipulates that persons will be considered as possessing immunity against small-pox if they could prove that they had suffered from this disease or that they have been vaccinated within a period less than three years and more than 12 days; the Department took necessary measures to modify para (D) of the Ministerial Arrêté so as to be in conformity with the said Convention.

The necessary modification was revised by the Contentieux and forwarded to the Ministry of Justice to be submitted to the Legislative Committee and then to the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal.

In September, the Egyptian Government ratified the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on June 21, 1926.

In conformity with article 163 of the said Convention, the number of the Egyptian delegates in the Quarantine Board was increased to five, *viz.* :—

- (1) The President of the Board—appointed by the Egyptian Government.
- (2) Inspector General.
- (3) Three delegates appointed by the Egyptian Government.

PERMITS FOR TRANSPORT OF RAGS

During this year, the Ministry issued 110 permits for transport of rags; of these 21 permits by Nile; 72 by motor-cars and 17 by railways. 5 permits by Nile, 10 by motor-cars and 8 by railways were returned.

It was observed that some of the rag merchants transport rags by sailing ships and motor-cars without a permit. The Ministry of Communications was asked to issue instructions to the Internal Navigation Department and the Main Roads Department to observe the enforcement of the regulations regarding the transport of rags by not allowing ships loaded with rags to pass from the Hawises, and any ships or motor-cars found transporting rags without a permit should be arrested. The nearest Health Office should be notified so that the Medical Officer concerned could draw up a *procès-verbal* of contravention and ask for confiscation of the rags, in conformity with article 2 of Law No. 1, 1906.

At the end of the year, four motor-cars loaded with rags transported from Cairo to Alexandria without a permit were arrested by the ghaffir of Kafr-el-Dawar bridge. The rags were kept in a place afar from the buildings and a ghaffir was appointed to guard them. A procès-verbal of contravention was drawn up against the person who transported the rags without authorisation and the Court was requested to issue judgment for their confiscation.

FEVER HOSPITALS

No new fever hospitals were built during this year. The Department has selected the necessary sites for the building of hospitals at Fayoum and Benha. A part of the budget of the Provincial Councils of Kalioubia, Sharkia, Dakahlia, Giza and Kena set aside for sanitary work, has been allotted for the building of hospitals at Kalioub, Abu Kebir, Dekernes, Ayyat and Nag-Hamadi,

Two *jeddans* in each of the said localities were selected. It is expected that the buildings would be completed and the hospitals opened by the end of next year.

The number of patients who were treated in fever hospitals during this year was 20,767; of these 18,123 were cured, 615 improved and 1,939 died.

The following table No. 40 shows the number of patients in each hospital:—

TABLE No. 40

	Total	Cured	Died	Improved	Number of beds	
					Non-paying	Paying
Alexandria	3,913	3,177	302	434	134	4
Cairo	6,706	5,968	713	56	598	75
Port-Said	497	390	46	7	69	26
Suez	1,424	1,357	64	7	78	7
Damietta	280	228	40	12	31	—
Damanhour	899	786	97	25	52	—
Mansoura	976	880	87	—	37	6
Tanta	1,450	1,289	150	—	120	—
Shebin el Kom	791	685	90	14	36	—
Zagazig	1,403	1,269	132	3	60	—
Beni Suef	334	281	32	9	28	2
Minia	860	775	57	12	32	—
Assiout	881	729	98	32	38	3
Luxor	191	178	11	—	27	7
Kena	162	131	20	4	16	—
	20,767	18,123	1,939	615		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Department drafted two project laws modifying arts. 11 and 12 of the Infectious Diseases Law No. 15 of 1912. Para 1 of article 11 of the said law provides for the prevention of all meetings in tombs and cemeteries and for the closure, by administrative authorities, of markets if an infectious disease spreads in the condition mentioned in the said article.

In view of the fact that cerebro-spinal fever invaded the country during late years and it is easily spread in winter in crowded and poorly ventilated establishments such as cinema houses, dancing and singing halls and all other similar establishments as well as in sporting congregations, which are not included in the above article, necessary steps have been taken towards the enactment of a law modifying the said article so as to empower the administrative authorities to stop sporting congregations and to administratively close all places of public amusement, so long as these places are considered a source of spreading the infection.

The definition of places which may be closed by the Administrative Authority is taken from the definition agreed to by the Legislative Committee during the discussion of the project law regarding the places of public amusement.

As regards article 12 of the said law regarding the penalty, the Department noticed that the penalty of not more than P.T. 100 was not at all deterrent; nevertheless, most of the judgments given did not exceed P.T. 20 which was responsible for the increase in the number of cases of non-notification of infectious diseases by the persons concerned. This led to the appearance and spreading of many infectious diseases, especially in villages, before the Public Health authorities could take the necessary steps in due time for isolating the sick and combating the disease.

It was, therefore, deemed necessary to modify the said article by adding imprisonment for a period not exceeding one week to the penalty of fine.

During this year, the Government ratified the International Convention on the mutual protection against Dengue fever signed at Athens on July 25, 1934.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH INSPECTORATES SECTION

GENERAL

Much has been done towards the organisation of the Public Health Offices and Treatment Institutions and their proper application of the Department instructions and regulations as a result of the special interest taken by the Divisional and Public Health Inspectors during their tours of inspection.

It is worthy of mention that the new arrangement, by which these inspectors are made representatives of the Department in their Provinces and are charged with the supervision of almost all the treatment institutions within their jurisdiction, in addition to the supervision of the Public Health Offices, has proved very satisfactory. These institutions now realise the constant surveillance of the inspectors.

The activities of the inspectors show a continual increase which is significant of the great interest they take in the work of the officials and employees of the Department to whom they often give valuable advice for the proper carrying out of their duties. The total number of inspections and investigations amounted to 632 in 1933, 987 in 1934 and 1,178 in 1935. The number of enquiries carried out by the inspectors shows a marked decrease during the last three years which indicates that the officials of the Department in the provinces are performing their duties satisfactorily.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

The shelter at Damietta has been converted into a permanent fever hospital. The running expenses of Mit-Ghamr permanent shelter have been granted. It has been proposed to construct fever hospitals at Benha, Fayoum and Suhag Bandars.

It is the policy of the Department to construct as many fever hospitals in the Districts as its funds and those of the Provincial Councils permit.

Many of the male attendants have been substituted by trained female nurses graduated at Government hospitals. This arrangement will be gradually introduced to all the fever hospitals. For the proper organisation of these hospitals they shall also be provided with *Moaweneen* and assistant pharmacists.

SUBDIVISION OF CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES.

As an appreciation of this project, the 5 year programme laid down in this respect has been approved. It has been decided to create 25 health offices during each of the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 50 health offices during 1939-1940.

The sum of L.E. 38,000 will be required for each of the first three years and L.E. 75,000 for the last year. It has also been decided to reorganise 16 health offices during each of the first three years, which will require an annual sum of L.E. 13,000 and 36 offices during the last year with a total cost of L.E. 28,000. The credit for the construction of the proposed health offices has been applied for in this year's budget and as soon as it is approved, steps will be taken towards their immediate execution. There is no doubt this subdivision of health offices will warrant the proper carrying out of the work and the convenience of both the officials and the public.

MEDICO-LEGAL SERVICE.

In spite of the expansion of the Medico-Legal Department and its branches, the M. Os. of this Department still carry out much of the medico-legal work, *e.g.* rendering first-aid and treatment to injured persons in criminal cases. During the year under review they have examined 26,840 accidental cases and 88,868 criminal cases as against 27,377 and 85,218 cases respectively during the previous year.

PROSTITUTES

The report of the commission of enquiry into the problem of public prostitution has been approved by the Council of Ministers. The abolition of public prostitution will take place in conformity with the said report. Meanwhile no permits shall be granted to prostitutes after the promulgation of the Law which is being laid down for this purpose. Of the necessary measures to be adopted are : expansion of the campaign against venereal diseases, delivering lectures in schools on the danger of these diseases, and creation of an office for dealing with actual prostitutes through marriage, employment, expatriation of foreign prostitutes and creation of homes for those incapable of working.

The total number of prostitutes on the register this year was 3,361 as against 3,632 in the previous year.

110,081 examinations were carried out as against 109,120 in the previous year.

Nevertheless, 428 complaints have been received by the Department during the year against prostitutes having conveyed the disease to others as compared with 204 complaints during last year. 3,866 unregistered women have been arrested as against 3,412 in 1934.

The number of persons seeking treatment at the Venereal Diseases Clinics, Cairo clinics excluded, amounted to 160,790 as against 149,044 in the previous year.

As a result of the abolition of licensed prostitution in Behera Province, it has been ascertained that the number of students and young persons, not over 21 years of age, suffering from venereal diseases showed on apparent decrease during the years following the abolition. During the years 1931-1932 there were 131 sick students. This number fell to 10 only or 92 per cent less during the years 1933-1934 (after abolition).

During the same period, the number of sick young persons was 371 before abolition and fell to 122 or 67.1 per cent less after abolition. This result is undoubtedly met with great appreciation and confidence in the success of abolition.

FRONTIER DISTRICTS MEDICAL SERVICE

Infectious Diseases.

The state of public health in the Frontier Districts was, on the whole, satisfactory, with the exception of Mersa Matruh where 260 cases of Influenza with 24 deaths, 128 cases of Dysentery with 3 deaths and 142 cases of Measles with 14 deaths were recorded; El Kharga where 161 cases of Measles with 32 deaths and 2 cases of Cerebro-Spinal fever with one death were notified; Siwa where 113 cases of Influenza with 18 deaths and El Kosseir where 311 cases of Influenza with one death were registered.

There was a total number of 535 cases of Malaria as against 470 during last year. The majority of cases appeared in Siwa (137 cases) and Dakhla (256). The appearance of Malaria in Siwa is due to Beduins arriving from the West, as only 50 cases appeared among the natives of Siwa with 10 deaths, the remainder were cured after treatment with Quinine. At Dakhla, the water of the irrigation springs form birkas, the filling of which costs large sums of money every year. This year the sum of L.E. 325 was put under the disposal of the Frontiers Administration for digging drains and filling in of birkas for combating Malaria in this Oasis.

Of the other infectious diseases 314 cases of Dysentery, 17 cases of Typhoid and 12 case of Small-pox were reported in all the Frontier Districts during this year as compared with 250 Dysentery, 21 Typhoid and 24 Small-pox cases in the last year.

Births and Deaths.

There were 4,612 births amongst a population of about 97,000 inhabitants or a birth rate of about 47 per thousand and 3,235 deaths or a death rate of about 33 per thousand. Last year, there was a birth rate of about 55 per thousand and a death rate of about 27 per thousand.

Most of the deaths are from chest troubles amongst poor beduins arriving from the West and possessing no means of livelihood. Their children often die from lack of nourishment or from Pneumonia. The ignorance of mothers and the hereditary weakness of children

arising from the weakness of mothers are also responsible for many deaths. In addition to that, rains did not fall in the Oases in 1935 nor in the previous three years. This caused famine amongst the beduins who were forced to emigrate to the Nile valley or to Palestine in search of food.

Hospitals and Health Offices Out-patient Clinics.

Some 219,994 patients attended the in and out-patients departments of the Frontier Districts Hospitals and Health Offices during 1935 as against 214,876 in the previous year, this encouraging increase is largely attributed to the beduins applying for treatment in these hospitals or for advice of Medical Officers, having given up their primitive methods of treatment of their sick.

1,228 surgical operations were performed during 1935 as against 1209 operations in 1934.

The combating of endemic and eye diseases remains the subject of this Department's interest. Whenever necessary, specialists are sent to these regions to treat the patients and to give the inhabitants the necessary precautions against diseases.

Propaganda cars are also being sent to these districts to show the beduins films for the purpose of teaching them how to lead a sanitary life and how to treat their patients.

As El Hammam village has become an important commercial centre and its population has increased enormously, it was decided to establish a Health Office there. The necessary credits were applied for in 1936-1937 budget and the Health Office will be opened in the beginning of that year.

In this year's budget a credit of L.E. 1,000 is granted for the erection of a hospital¹ at Baharia Oasis. The preliminary steps have been taken for the gradual completion of the hospital.

The Department also appointed a number of *Tamurgis* to work in villages far off from residence of Medical Officers in order to give the necessary first-aid to the inhabitants.

Almost all the Frontier Districts Medical Officers are now provided with motor cars to help them in combating any outbreaks of infectious diseases and to enable them to inspect distant localities lying within their circumscription and to transfer the patients, whose conditions of health do not permit their transport by any other means, to hospitals or Health Offices clinics for treatment.

These Medical Officers are still being trained on Ophthalmic and Medico-Legal work.

The following table No. 41 gives statistics of births, deaths, vaccinations and infectious diseases in the Frontier Districts in 1935.

TABLE NO. 41.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, VACCINATIONS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES RECORDED IN THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS DURING 1935.

Locality	Population	Births	Deaths	Vaccination		Total	Malaria		Influenza		Dysentery		Typhoid		Small-pox		Whooping Cough		Measles		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Visits of Out-patients	Number of In-patients	Total	Number of Operations
				Successful	Un-successful		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths						
Amria	13,209	663	376	512	35	547	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	59	3	—	—	24,025	211	24,236	19
Dabaa	4,000	195	142	152	25	177	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	27	—	—	—	4,058	—	4,058	17
Matruh	10,347	478	413	415	54	469	—	—	260	24	128	3	—	—	3	—	78	14	142	—	—	—	19,743	443	20,186	224
Barrani	7,609	376	177	352	9	361	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	49	1	—	—	11,683	154	11,837	111
Sallum	4,227	123	105	107	29	136	4	—	—	—	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14,600	136	14,736	39
Siwa	2,551	135	282	43	57	100	137	10	113	18	16	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12,037	196	12,233	169
Baharia	6,586	271	221	190	56	246	44	1	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,467	—	5,467	29
Kharga	8,584	498	354	329	116	445	15	1	7	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	24	4	161	32	2	1	40,984	192	41,176	248
Dakhla	17,116	871	678	565	171	736	256	3	—	—	21	1	—	—	—	—	40	—	3	—	—	—	6,996	259	7,255	104
Kantara	8,669	336	152	250	90	340	27	—	—	—	14	1	4	—	—	—	67	—	8	2	—	—	24,590	—	24,590	35
Arish	7,500	412	176	313	54	367	26	—	3	—	11	3	3	—	7	—	17	—	9	1	—	—	24,251	121	24,372	80
Tor	1,000	32	41	14	14	28	13	—	20	—	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8,160	—	8,160	47
Kosseir	2,650	111	60	100	9	109	11	—	311	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	9,680	238	9,918	56
Safaga	1,400	18	11	15	—	15	—	—	23	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	5,511	158	5,669	50
Hurgada	2,000	93	47	101	4	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,956	145	6,101	—	
TOTAL	97,448	4,612	3,235	3,458	723	4,181	535	15	738	45	314	19	17	5	12	—	265	19	487	58	2	1	217,741	2,253	219,994	1,228

CHAPTER V.

CHILD WELFARE

Damietta Child Welfare Centre was added in the course of 1935 to the Public Health Department's units after an exchange of correspondence between the Department and Damietta Local Commission about the cession to the Government of the building occupied by this Centre.

During the year, travelling units under the charge of inspectresses were also sent out to villages for combating puerperal fever. *Dayas* were inspected and instructed on the necessity of observing habits of personal cleanliness and keeping their instruments scrupulously clean. Pregnants were advised to follow principles of hygiene during pregnancy.

Whenever there was a unit in the locality, confinements were attended by the inspectress or one of the *Hakimas* in the presence of private *dayas*. Practical lessons were given, under the supervision of the Markaz Medical Officer, to *dayas* and pregnant on the proper methods to be employed in confinements and the sanitary measures to be adopted with regard to infants and children and the necessity of administering medicine to those who fall sick.

The assistance rendered by Markaz Medical Officers enabled these units to take blood specimens from pregnant in small villages and to estimate the extent of the spread of hereditary syphilis therein, which was hitherto ignored.

Through the efforts of these units it was possible to eradicate puerperal fever from the localities visited. The appreciation of their efforts by the inhabitants was so great that deputations, telegrams and petitions were sent to the Department requesting the units to be left in their villages in view of the great benefits they gained from them.

The total number of confinements undertaken by the Child Welfare Centres was 44,327 as against 40,293 during last year. The number of old pregnant who attended at the various centres was 236,412 as against 242,495 in 1934. The number of new pregnant was 51,604 as against 47,129 in 1934.

1,075,104 children attended these centres as against 898,577 during the previous year exclusive of 177,773 sick children who came for treatment in 1935 and 160,148 in 1934.

55,967 blood specimens for Wassermann reaction were examined during the year as against 50,303 during last year. Of the 55,967 specimens 5,471 were found positive.

Dayas (MIDWIVES) SCHOOLS

The number of schools for *Dayas* during the year remains the same as last year, no new schools being opened during the year. During 1935, the Cairo *Dayas* School of the Kitchner's Memorial Hospital attended 1,743 deliveries, of which 1,703 were at homes and 40 at the school, besides numerous home visits during puerperium. 269 *Dayas* have been authorized to practise midwifery this year. Inspectresses of *Dayas* are continually inspecting the work of *Dayas* throughout the country. Following reports submitted by these inspectresses, steps are taken to withdraw permits of *Dayas* who fail to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Department. 75 permits were withdrawn from *Dayas* in 1935 and 68 *Dayas* died during the same year.

The Department expects the time will come when new graduates will take the place of the old *Dayas* in Egypt.

SEA-SIDE SANATORIA

22 children suffering from tuberculous diseases other than pulmonary tuberculosis, were admitted to the Alexandria Sea-side Sanatorium—during 1935.

There were 25,984 out-patients of whom 15,010 were new and 10,974 old patients. It must be pointed out that the patients usually remain under treatment for long periods sometimes exceeding a year, owing to the nature of their illness.

FOUNDLINGS HOMES

The following is a statement of the children admitted to the Foundlings Homes during 1935:—

A.—Cairo Foundlings Home:

Foundlings admitted during 1935	126
„ remaining from previous year	222
„ died during 1935	79
„ adopted	4
„ remaining up to December 31, 1935	265
„ with wet nurses	156
„ at wards	105
„ at Alexandria Sea-Side Sanatorium	4

B.—Alexandria Hospital Foundlings Home:

Foundlings admitted during 1935	77
„ remaining from previous year	89
„ died during 1935	41
„ adopted	4
„ remaining till December 31, 1935	121
„ at wards	22
„ with wet nurses	99

CHILDREN DISPENSARIES

Two children dispensaries only remain: one at Port Said and the other at Shebin el-Kom.

The following is a statement of the work done in each:—

Locality	Number of Patients' Visits		Number of Working Days	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Port Said	37,862	38,549	300	307
Shebin el-Kom	52,353	65,941	300	297

CHILDREN WARDS IN HOSPITALS

	Number of Patients' Visits	
	1934	1935
Alexandria Children Ward	14,307	14,975
Benha Children Ward	20,448	25,064
Asyût Children Ward	24,985	24,812
Mit Ghamr Children Ward	—	28,269

TABLE NO. 42.—SHOWS THE WORK DONE AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES
DURING THE YEAR 1935, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1934.

Cases	1934	1935
Old pregnant	242,495	236,412
New pregnant	47,129	51,604
Pregnants suffering from gonorrhœa	5	3
Blood specimens taken	50,303	55,967
Children attended the centres	898,577	1,075,104
" " " out-patients departments	160,148	177,773
Circumcision operations	2,409	3,254
Infants vaccinated against small-pox	31,108	25,491
" " " diphtheria	12,551	12,384
Confinements undertaken by Mowallidas	19,814	20,108
" " " by Assistant Mowallidas	20,271	24,066
" " " by Medical Officers	208	153
" " " from outside (not registered)	3,203	2,755
Total number of confinements	40,293	44,327
Registered pregnant not confined by child welfare centres... ..	850	809
Cases of confinements referred to hospitals	764	897
Confinements taking place before arrival of child welfare centres staff	4,812	6,155
Still-births at full term	499	455
Premature still-births (during first 3 months)	98	166
" " " (during second 3 months)	160	166
" " " (after the sixth month)	171	188
Mother deaths caused by delivery	12	10
Infantile deaths in the first month of age	636	654
Medical Officers visits to sick confined women	1,965	2,095
" " " " pregnants	165	160
" " " " children	215	186
Mowallidas visits to pregnant in the ninth month	24,629	26,905
" " " to puerperal mothers	276,641	261,365
" " " other visits	19,213	16,954
House visits by female health visitors to pregnant	21,731	22,375
" " " " to children	35,839	42,490
Other visits	28,229	48,533
Cases of eclampsia	21	29
" breaking of uterus	213	328
" placenta proevia	23	24
" puerperal sepsis	23	24
Urine samples taken	199,373	411,395
Samples found to contain albumen before delivery	5,546	4,303
" " " glucose " " 	344	236
Lectures delivered by Medical Officers	4,898	5,113
" " " by Mowallidas	5,852	6,135
" " " by female health visitors on nutrition	6,135	6,648
" " " " " " " clothes	6,297	6,604
" " " " " " " cleanliness and hygiene of children and mothers	6,253	7,891
Kilos of milk contributed to mothers and children	4,858	2,730
Number of ready-made clothes contributed to mothers and children	896	299
" metres of cloth contributed to mothers and children	12,112	10,905

CHAPTER VI

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

LOCK HOSPITALS AND SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

The number of venereal diseases units remains the same this year as last year.

The following table No. 43 shows the distribution of these units in Governorates and Provinces :—

TABLE No. 43.

Governorate or Province	Hospitals	Clinics
Cairo	1	3
Alexandria	1	2(a)
Port Said	—	1
Suez	1(b)	1
Gharbia	—	1
Dakahlia... ..	—	1
Sharqia	—	1
Behera	—	1
Menoufia... ..	—	1
Fayoum	—	1
Beni Suef	—	1
Minia	—	1
Asyût	—	1
Girga	—	2
TOTAL	3	18

(a) These two clinics are maintained by Alexandria Municipality.

(b) A separate section annexed to Suez General Hospital.

TREATMENT

The number of patients attending these clinics is in constant increase as shown in the following table No. 44 :—

TABLE No. 44.

Years	Number of Units	New Patients	Number of Visits
1931	14	30,445	259,248
1932	16	34,219	365,192
1933	16	65,155	545,680
1934	16	77,315	610,652
1935	16	82,381	625,442

The following table No. 45 shows the total number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the General, District, Village and Lock Hospitals, and in the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1935 :—

TABLE No 45.

Units	In-patients Sections			Out-patients Sections		
	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total
General and District Hospitals ...	1,103	953	2,056	3,623	11,893	15,516
Lock Hospitals	3,224	1,692	4,916	—	15,544	15,544
Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics	—	—	—	19,365	17,971	37,336
Village Hospitals	—	—	—	287	4,586	4,873
TOTAL	4,327	2,645	6,972	23,275	49,994	73,269

Tables Nos. 46, 47, and 48 give detailed statistics on the following :—

- (1) Number of new cases and visits to the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1935
- (2) Number of venereal diseases cases treated at the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1935.
- (3) Number of patients who completed their course of treatment at the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics and those who ceased to attend before completion of their treatment during 1935.

TABLE No. 46.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES AND VISITS TO THE SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Locality of Clinic	NEW CASES						NUMBER OF VISITS						TOTAL		
	Male			Female			Male			Female			New Cases	Old Cases	Number of Visits
	Under 16 Years	Over 16 Years	Total	Under 16 Years	Over 16 Years	Total	Under 16 Years	Over 16 Years	Total	Under 16 Years	Over 16 Years	Total			
Saptieh ...	1,398	6,471	7,869	2,088	5,338	8,026	11,388	33,648	45,036	15,468	26,931	42,399	15,895	87,435	103,330
Gamaliéh ...	428	2,453	2,881	597	2,053	2,650	4,411	14,530	18,941	4,270	14,318	18,588	5,531	37,529	43,060
Sayeda Zeinab ...	498	3,171	3,669	617	3,524	4,141	5,450	30,562	36,012	6,022	30,446	36,468	7,810	72,480	80,290
Zagazig ...	1,040	1,668	2,708	934	1,309	2,243	1,244	8,313	9,557	1,281	9,239	10,520	4,951	20,077	25,028
Suez...	134	679	813	195	610	805	626	9,118	9,744	1,800	13,420	15,220	1,618	24,964	26,582
Mansura ...	188	934	1,122	159	705	864	2,246	12,368	14,614	3,096	13,871	16,967	1,986	31,581	33,567
Tanta ...	475	2,081	2,556	281	2,878	3,159	3,515	18,037	21,552	2,551	26,360	28,911	5,715	50,463	56,198
Port-Said ...	321	1,331	1,652	295	1,455	1,750	1,792	10,219	12,011	1,836	15,514	17,344	3,402	29,355	32,757
Damanhur ...	1,259	1,651	2,910	1,295	1,216	2,511	1,200	8,506	9,706	1,237	5,908	7,145	5,421	16,851	22,272
Shebin el-Kom ...	714	1,828	2,542	917	1,449	2,366	667	7,425	8,092	799	6,820	7,619	4,908	15,711	20,619
Fayoum ...	829	1,881	2,710	754	1,779	2,533	3,395	5,789	9,184	3,870	8,997	12,867	5,243	22,051	27,294
Sohag ...	368	1,349	1,717	449	1,622	2,071	1,397	11,503	12,900	2,536	19,529	22,065	3,788	34,965	38,753
Girga ...	260	643	903	315	1,084	1,399	1,243	6,632	7,895	3,416	1,003	13,419	2,302	21,314	23,616
Asyût ...	902	2,049	2,951	819	1,517	2,336	2,442	14,261	16,703	2,501	15,713	18,214	5,287	34,917	40,204
Minia ...	1,311	1,628	2,939	1,424	2,001	3,425	913	5,963	6,876	1,022	10,826	11,848	6,364	18,724	25,088
Beni Suef ...	299	1,039	1,338	279	543	822	4,126	12,837	16,963	2,576	5,105	7,681	2,160	24,644	26,804
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,424	30,856	41,280	12,018	29,083	41,101	46,055	209,731	255,786	54,275	233,000	287,275	82,381	543,061	625,442

TABLE NO. 47.—SHOWING NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASES CASES

Clinic	GONORRHOEA									
	Acute		Chronic		Total		Primary		Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Saptieh	2,008	337	546	2,067	2,554	3,004	821	100	363	11
Gamalieh... ..	824	462	278	272	1,102	734	109	9	73	5
Sayeda Zenab	1,444	621	319	2,348	1,763	2,969	137	18	152	10
Zagazig	131	46	14	18	145	64	107	5	64	7
Suez	159	8	31	395	190	403	88	8	34	1
Mansoura	190	11	125	299	315	310	250	2	63	4
Tanta	386	62	132	1,650	518	1,712	272	22	81	5
Port Said	377	95	46	519	423	614	119	18	78	5
Damanhour	82	18	28	15	110	33	60	6	50	2
Shebin el Kom	116	21	27	130	143	151	80	4	111	7
Fayoum	129	163	72	141	201	304	75	15	114	12
Souhag	112	39	44	104	156	143	53	19	188	19
Girga	52	14	7	18	59	32	26	3	350	37
Asyût	175	79	50	111	225	190	134	8	236	14
Minia	154	130	27	151	181	281	23	3	29	20
Beni Suef	123	104	79	30	202	134	111	5	57	48
TOTAL	6,462	2,210	1,825	8,868	8,287	11,078	2,465	245	2,043	1,525

TABLE NO. 48.—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO COMPLETED THEIR COURSE OF TREATMENT AT THE VENEREAL CLINICS

Clinic	PATIENTS COMPLETED TREATMENT									
	Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Saptieh	1,055	1,322	2,377	734	296	1,030	1,992	2,642	4,634	8,041
Gamalieh... ..	705	734	1,439	74	78	152	550	456	1,006	2,597
Sayeda Zenab	1,228	1,459	2,687	703	749	1,452	593	423	1,016	5,155
Zagazig	46	27	73	6	1	7	1,095	1,840	2,935	3,012
Suez	190	240	430	120	130	250	300	220	520	1,200
Mansoura	196	232	428	490	353	843	53	31	84	1,355
Tanta	314	568	882	512	598	1,110	815	307	1,122	3,114
Port Said	387	525	912	65	80	145	820	760	1,580	2,637
Damanhour	85	21	106	157	107	264	2,023	1,851	3,874	4,244
Shebin el Kom	111	127	238	221	185	406	1,807	1,663	3,470	4,114
Fayoum	72	107	179	113	156	269	197	210	407	855
Souhag	76	60	136	183	362	545	603	361	964	1,645
Girga	17	12	29	109	179	288	50	65	115	432
Asyût	31	52	83	214	275	489	1,632	1,175	2,807	3,379
Minia	29	79	108	26	23	49	2,517	2,823	534	549
Beni Suef	47	16	63	18	13	31	211	166	377	471
TOTAL	4,589	5,581	10,170	3,745	3,585	7,330	15,258	14,993	30,251	47,751

REPORTED AT THE SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS DURING 1935.

SYPHILIS										OTHER DISEASES					
Tertiary		Latent		Hereditary		Nervous		Total		Chancroid		Other Venereal Diseases		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
71	18	472	498	42	73	8	4	1,777	805	439	92	3,099	4,125	3,538	4,217
16	9	67	71	11	6	5	4	281	150	174	9	1,324	1,757	1,498	1,766
81	61	356	270	82	165	12	7	820	627	257	11	832	634	1,089	645
59	58	38	136	18	16	9	1	295	295	27	1	2,121	1,883	2,148	1,884
32	32	61	88	38	41	2	2	255	187	52	3	316	212	368	215
71	62	171	269	176	152	5	1	736	530	11	—	53	31	64	31
53	36	322	780	86	62	—	—	914	954	125	17	999	476	1,124	493
49	57	58	137	86	107	2	—	392	376	17	—	820	760	837	760
28	29	18	40	13	16	5	1	174	120	81	7	2,336	2,231	2,417	2,238
79	32	38	65	11	23	—	—	319	198	—	—	2,079	2,017	2,079	2,017
69	101	29	87	75	56	—	—	362	381	—	—	2,147	1,848	2,147	1,848
40	314	308	837	86	157	18	5	893	1,522	33	1	635	405	668	406
41	32	230	638	248	345	8	4	903	1,399	3	—	174	171	177	171
75	69	329	554	14	20	11	1	799	799	191	1	1,736	1,346	1,927	1,347
5	9	54	99	31	34	4	—	146	165	8	—	2,521	2,943	2,529	2,943
15	22	31	32	26	45	5	—	245	152	17	—	116	7	133	7
34	941	2582	4,601	1043	1,318	94	30	9,311	8,660	1,435	142	21,308	20,846	22,743	20,988

CLINICS AND THOSE WHO CEASED TO ATTEND BEFORE COMPLETION OF THEIR TREATMENT DURING 1935.

PATIENTS WHO CEASED TO ATTEND BEFORE COMPLETION OF THEIR TREATMENT															
Percentage			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases			Grand Total	Percentage		
Syphilis	Other diseases		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Other diseases
40	60	1499	1,682	3,181	1043	509	1,552	1546	1,575	3,121	7,854	57.3	60	40	
6	38.5	156	184	340	256	114	370	98	195	293	1,003	33.9	36.9	29.2	
54	58	295	280	575	212	275	487	70	23	93	1,155	14	18	5	
1.4	73.3	89	35	124	32	27	59	460	590	1,050	1,233	50.7	12	24	
22	60	270	410	680	200	205	405	400	300	700	1,785	20	18	15	
62	7	119	78	197	246	177	423	—	—	—	620	32	68	—	
35.6	36	204	1,144	1,348	402	356	758	309	186	495	2,601	51.8	29.1	19	
5.5	59.9	70	105	175	252	385	637	—	—	—	812	21.6	78.4	—	
89	83	25	12	37	27	13	40	434	487	921	998	27	11	27	
30	83	32	24	56	98	13	111	272	354	626	793	19	21	15	
31	48	133	205	338	215	284	499	275	301	576	1,413	24	34	42	
22.5	92.5	11	8	19	251	504	755	32	44	76	850	6.3	31.2	7.3	
12	33	14	2	16	165	197	362	19	8	27	405	17.5	15.5	8	
14.5	83.1	194	138	332	585	524	1,109	295	172	467	1,908	17.5	58.2	24.4	
8	97.3	165	244	409	126	145	271	4	120	124	804	50.8	33.7	15.5	
8	26.4	68	46	114	122	76	198	349	150	499	811	34	50	35	
		3344	4,597	7,941	4232	3,804	8,036	4563	4,505	9,068	25,045				

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL TREATMENT INSTITUTIONS

NEW UNITS.

It was anticipated that the State Buildings Department would hand over to this Department during the year 1935 the 4 District Hospitals and 10 Village Hospitals which the said Department began to construct in the previous year, but the construction was not completed.

Meanwhile constructional and renewal operations are proceeding in other hospitals, viz. the New Tanta Hospital is still being constructed; an X-Ray Section is being constructed at each of Suez and Asyût Hospitals; the Dental Clinic at Luxor Hospital has been equipped and will be opened for treatment early next year.

The units maintained by the Department up till December 1935 are shown in the following table No. 49

TABLE No.49

Year	Hospitals at Capitals of Provinces and Governorates	Hospitals in chief towns of districts	Village Hospitals	Out-patient Clinics
1926	18	7	—	1
1927	18	8	—	—
1928	18	9	—	—
1929	18	10	5	—
1930	18	25	27	—
1931	19	38	34	—
1932	19	43	46	—
1933	19	44	49	—
1934	19	45	50	1
1935	19	45	50	3

Number of beds.

TABLE No.50

Year	Number of beds	Remarks
1926	3,656	
1927	3,755	
1928	3,979	
1929	4,120	
1930	4,695	
1931	5,351	
1932	6,077	
1933	6,482	
1934	*5,309	Kasr el Aini Hospital was detached from the Department.
1935	5,852	

* This figure includes 423 beds at Kabbari and Hod el Marsoud Lock Hospitals.

TREATMENT

The following table No. 51 shows the number of in and out-patients treated at the various hospitals and clinics during the last five years :—

TABLE No. 51.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
In-patients	95,765	110,626	116,591	107,005	117,729
Out-patients	1,649,526	2,058,404	2,333,105	2,316,480	2,414,963
Number of attendances to out-patients sections	3,623,050	4,617,699	5,214,443	4,711,137	4,944,428
Patients treated in village hospitals ...	376,391	542,830	669,290	817,022	935,460
Attendances to village hospitals	783,501	1,130,850	1,364,887	1,448,314	1,952,803

The following table No. 52 gives details of the hospitals and patients treated therein during 1935.

TABLE NO. 52.—SHOWING THE HOSPITALS AND PATIENTS TREATED THEREIN DURING 1935

Name of Hospital	Distribution of Beds										In-patients				Out-patients	
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class Special	3rd Class Ordinary	Children	Oph. Branch	Total Beds for Patients	Beds for Staff	Total Beds	Treated during the Year	Discharged during the Year			Remaining	New Cases	No. of Visits
											Cured	Relieved	Not Improved			
King's ...	10	—	—	221	17	—	248	38	286	4,028	2,331	1,207	260	119	91,669	210,137
Demerdash ...	3	12	—	89	—	16	120	40	160	2,284	1,605	417	125	54	45,627	153,002
Alexandria ...	2	9	14	720	50	54	849	56	905	20,012	6,545	8,711	2,975	1,176	191,959	706,376
Port-Said ...	4	6	6	184	21	—	221	14	235	4,221	2,275	1,136	469	179	162	104,134
Suez ...	5	9	—	161	3	25	203	10	213	4,164	2,878	966	85	117	33,436	59,654
Tanta ...	—	2	—	183	4	—	189	4	193	7,853	1,925	5,135	311	290	63,122	86,471
Mansoura ...	—	10	—	200	—	—	210	8	218	4,187	2,898	899	29	202	74,131	114,192
Zagazig ...	1	3	—	173	4	—	181	14	195	5,111	2,320	2,155	314	186	74,617	121,206
Damanhour ...	—	2	—	108	2	—	112	2	114	1,465	849	403	18	134	61	48,462
Damietta ...	2	2	—	88	—	35	127	14	141	2,227	1,541	506	32	69	40,628	79,734
Benha ...	—	—	—	100	14	—	114	1	115	3,236	1,790	1,257	32	95	71,323	97,557
Shebin el-Kom ...	—	2	—	88	—	—	90	1	91	2,695	1,170	1,302	12	150	32,450	75,992
Qaliub ...	1	2	—	72	—	—	75	3	78	1,415	780	478	22	72	48,626	99,658
Mit Gharr ...	—	—	—	43	—	12	55	6	61	1,399	912	316	38	96	67,650	134,441
Tayeba ...	—	—	—	32	—	8	40	2	42	995	722	215	—	28	33,090	48,630
Beni Suef ...	—	1	—	99	—	—	100	1	101	1,936	1,415	257	35	161	35,683	74,798
Fayoum ...	1	2	—	98	—	—	101	1	102	1,986	1,581	163	45	143	67,508	110,526
Minia ...	1	1	—	81	2	—	85	2	87	2,099	1,725	210	32	48	49,825	102,724
Naghabha ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,556	68,264
Fekriya ...	—	—	—	22	—	13	35	3	38	921	696	166	6	29	34,101	85,423
Asyut ...	—	14	—	166	7	—	187	5	192	4,266	2,902	702	101	373	62,669	98,107
Mallawy ...	—	—	—	12	—	11	23	2	25	861	666	109	8	55	36,868	67,710
Sohag ...	—	2	—	93	—	—	95	6	101	1,683	1,026	440	55	93	41,369	72,569
Tahta ...	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26	936	476	360	9	71	45,128	74,941
Kena ...	—	1	—	90	—	—	91	2	93	1,672	1,185	341	55	50	32,361	49,576
Esna ...	—	—	—	51	—	—	75	8	83	1,675	1,265	302	32	30	24,819	44,048
Luxor ...	6	6	—	38	—	—	75	13	88	1,637	555	970	17	45	25,659	51,709
Aswan ...	1	2	—	45	—	—	71	2	73	1,331	971	260	29	31	40,307	40,296
Mahalla El Kobra ...	—	—	—	58	—	—	58	8	66	1,455	971	343	21	93	48,199	84,502
Desouk ...	—	—	—	26	—	—	38	2	40	1,316	1,178	59	4	40	33,470	66,017
Sherbin ...	—	—	—	24	—	8	32	3	35	949	444	447	2	31	27,076	47,147
Faraskour ...	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	3	35	831	416	261	79	48	24,842	48,649

OPERATIONS AND X-RAYS EXAMINATIONS

The following table No. 53 shows the number of operations and X-rays examinations performed in the hospitals during the last five years :—

TABLE No. 53.

Year	In-patients Operations	Out-patients Operations	Total	X-rays Examinations
1931	36,542	20,608	57,150	25,150
1932	44,839	35,792	80,631	50,434
1933	48,911	36,134	85,045	72,376
1934	34,132	49,795	84,027	25,299
1935	45,791	59,132	104,923	32,509

DEATHS

The following table No. 54 shows the number of in-patients treated during the last five years and the number of deaths in each year :—

TABLE No. 54.

Year	Number of In-patients	Number of Deaths	Percentage
1931	95,765	5,473	5·70
1932	110,626	6,148	5·55
1933	116,591	6,453	5·53
1934	107,005	5,455	5·09
1935	117,729	5,605	4·89

EXPENDITURE

The upkeep of General Hospitals and District Hospitals during this year amounted to L.E. 330,470. The following table No. 55 shows the total expenditure during the last five years and the average cost of upkeep of one patient :—

TABLE No. 55.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number of days of treatment	1,426,294	1,595,279	1,775,194	1,475,523	1,759,002
Total Expenditure	L.E. 326,336	L.E. 355,025	L.E. 393,501	L.E. 309,622	L.E. 330,470
Cost of upkeep of one patient per diem...	L.E. — M. 228	L.E. — M. 222	L.E. — M. 220	L.E. — M. 210	L.E. — M. 190
Cost of upkeep of one patient per annum	83 220	81 030	80 300	76 650	69 350
Average number of days stayed in hospital by each patient	Day 14·9	Day 15·4	Day 15·2	Day 14	Day 15·3

THE CONSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMME

The following table No. 56 shows the hospitals that were constructed and those remaining from that programme.

TABLE No. 56.

Mudiria or Governorate	District Hospitals		Village Hospitals	
	Constructed	Under construction	Constructed	Under construction
Behera... ..	Delingat Kafr el Dawar Rashid Shobrakhit Edfina Kom Hamada	Tai el Barud Abou Hommos El Atf	Hosh Eisa Abul Matamir Edku Kafr Daoud	Khatatba
Gharbia	Dessouk Mahalla el Kobra Sherbin	Kafr el Zayat Belkas Talkha	Baltim Hamoul Damaru Kafr el Atrash Korashia Mit Badr Halawa Kom el Tawil Zaafaran Dakalt Tafahna el Azab Ghorayeb	Beyala Basyoun Damat Saft Torab Shabas Emeir Teida El Wahhal
Dakahlia	Faraskour Sinbillawin Manzala	Aga Dekernes	Sahragt el Kobra Kafr Shoukr Beni Ebeid Mit Salsil	Sahragt el Soghra Diarb Negm Mit el Amel El Bayoum Temai el Amdid Bedwai El Zarka
Sharkia	Belbeis Fakous Minia El Kamh	Abu Kebir Hehia	Salhia Geziret Seoud Korein Abu Hammad Zawamel Faroukia	Kafr Sakr Ibrahimia Tal Rak Sanhoa
Menoufia	Ashmoun Tala Zawyet el Naoura	Menouf Quesna	Kafr Rabi' Denshwai Shentena el Hagar	Bagour Shanshour
Qalioubia	Shebin el Kanater	Toukh	—	Barrage Aghour el Kobra Nawa Seriacos
Suez Canal	—	Ismailia	—	—
Giza	Saff	Ayat Helwan Oseim	Wardan Berkash Etfih El Borombol	Badrashin Abul Nomros
Beni Suef	Wasta	Beba	—	Abu Sir el Malaq Boush Ehnasia el Madina Kombosh el Hamra Samsata el Waqf

Mudiria or Governorate	District Hospitals		Village Hospitals	
	Constructed	Under construction	Constructed	Under construction
Fayoum	Etsa	Sennoures	—	El Lahon Matartares Roda Abou Ksah El Gharag el Soltani Tobhar Kalamshah
Minia	Beni Mazar Samalot Fashn	—	Edwa Bartabat	Bardanouha Sandafa El Fant Ekfahs Nazlet El Abid Balansoura
Asyût	Deirout Badari Sahel Selim	Abu Tig Manfalout Abnoub Dalaga	Kosia Tatalia Doweir Beni Mohd. Ma'abda Kalandoul	Hour Deir Moas Motia
Girga	Girga Akhmim Baliana	—	Seflak Galawia Tema	Menshah Awlad Ali Geziret Shandawil Nazza El Araba el Mad- founa
Kena	Deshna Kous	Nag' Hamadi	Armant Dabia Nakada Ballas	Kom Ya'coub
Aswân	Edfou Kom Ombo	—	Sibaia Bosailia Draw	Enneiba Eklit

CHAPTER VIII.

PHARMACIES

PRIVATE PHARMACIES

The Department granted this year 19 permits for new private pharmacies, 16 of which belonged to local subjects (11 owned by qualified pharmacists and 5 by non-pharmacists) and 3 belonged to foreign subjects (2 owned by qualified pharmacists and 1 by a non-pharmacist). 22 pharmacies were closed down; 11 of which belonged to local subjects (4 owned by qualified pharmacists and 7 by non-pharmacists) and 11 belonged to foreign subjects (8 owned by qualified pharmacists and 3 by non-pharmacists).

The total number of existing pharmacies amounted to 437 of which 349 are possessed by Egyptians (219 owned by qualified pharmacists and 130 by non-pharmacists) and 88 are possessed by foreigners (49 owned by qualified pharmacists and 39 by non-pharmacists).

PHARMACIES ANNEXED TO PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES

During 1934 there were 16 small pharmacies attached to District Health Offices. This number still remains the same during the year 1935. These pharmacies are annexed to Health Offices for the purpose of dispensing medicine to patients in localities where no private pharmacies, hospitals or clinics exist.

CAIRO NIGHT SERVICE PHARMACIES

During 1934 there were 6 night service pharmacies in Cairo, dispensing 3,763 prescriptions during the night. During this year the number of these pharmacies increased to 8, dispensing 5,962 prescriptions, excluding specialities and patented medicines which are issued without prescriptions.

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

The following table shows the number of Medical Practitioners who prepared Drugs in their clinics for their private patients during 1935:—

Cairo	37	Kalioubia	16
Alexandria	18	Giza	11
Canal Governorate	6	Fayoum	5
Gharbia	31	Beni-Suef	6
Behera	20	Minia	9
Menoufia	19	Asyût	13
Dakahlia	15	Girga	8
Sharkia	17	Kena	7

POISONOUS DRUG STORES

The Department granted 76 permits for dealing in poisonous substances and narcotics, of which 30 were granted to commissioners, 17 to drug stores, 26 for trading in agricultural and industrial poisonous substances and 3 permits for trading in stupeficient drugs.

SIMPLE DRUG STORES

21 permits were granted by the Department for simple drug stores, 5 in Cairo, 3 in Alexandria, 9 in the Provinces and 4 in the other Governorates.

The actual number of simple drug stores existing is 262 of which there are 61 in Cairo, 48 in Alexandria, 128 in the provinces and 25 in the other Governorates.

EGYPTIAN SPECIALITES

The Department had granted 20 permits for preparation and sale of Egyptian specialities and refused the registration of 3 specialities.

The actual number of Egyptian specialities registered in the Department is 430.

STUDENTS OF PHARMACY

14 graduates of the Egyptian School of Pharmacy and 38 graduates of foreign schools of Pharmacy have been authorised by the Department this year to pass the statutory period of training in pharmacies. The total number is thus 52.

PERMITS FOR TRADING IN MEDICINAL PLANTS

Three permits for trading in medicinal plants were granted by the Department.

CONTRAVENTION TO LAW

The number of cases of contravention brought by the Department before the Court amounted to 254 of which 200 were for trading in poisonous drugs without a permit, 15 for practising pharmacy without authorisation and 39 against pharmacists and assistant-pharmacists for contravening the Law.

Judgments of fine or closure were given in 201 contraventions.

Table No. 57 shows quantities of stupefacients imported into Egypt and exported therefrom during 1935.

TABLE NO. 57

Name of Drug	Quantities imported	Quantities exported
	Kilos. Grms.	Kilos. Grms.
Opium and its preparations	20 550	160
Morphine and its salts	2 407	181
Heroin and its salts	387	2
Eucodal and its salts	137	—
Cocaine and its salts	4 454	12
Cannabis Indica (extract and tincture)	2 080	710

Quantities of stupefacients confiscated for illicit import and export:—

Opium	219 kilos.
Cannabis indica	375 „
Heroin	7 „

Quantities of stupefacients consumed for medicinal purposes:—

Opium and its preparations	57 kilos.
Morphine and its salts	3 „
Cocaine and its salts	4 „
Cannabis indica	3 „

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL PERMITS

Table No. 58 shows the number of practitioners of the medical and allied professions at the end of the year 1935 as compared with that of the year 1934:—

TABLE No. 58

Profession	End of 1934	End of 1935
Medical practitioners	3,063	3,151
Veterinary surgeons	273	302
Dental surgeons	357	385
Dentists without diplomas	147	144
Pharmacists	767	801
Assistant pharmacists	347	346
Midwives	458	471

The number of dentists without diplomas and assistant-pharmacists shows a decrease as permits are no longer issued to persons of these two categories.

Table No. 59 shows the number of persons authorised to practise the medical and allied professions in Egypt during the last five years, 1931-1935:—

TABLE No. 59

Profession	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Medical practitioners	207	163	169	140	132
Veterinary surgeons	24	11	53	28	31
Dental surgeons	47	28	22	20	31
Pharmacists	27	14	23	25	39
Asst. pharmacists	6	—	1	—	—
Midwives	58	34	31	22	14
Dayas } Green Permit	212	264	259	300	269
} White Permit	—	2	1	4	2
Barbers	2	4	3	—	1

Table No. 60 shows the nationalities of persons authorised to practise the medical professions during 1935:—

TABLE No. 60

Profession	Egyptians	Italians	British	Greeks	Austrians	Germans	French	Persians	Total
Medical practitioners	121	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	132
Veterinary surgeons	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Dental surgeons	29	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	31
Pharmacists	38	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Midwives	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

Table No. 61 shows the origin of diplomas the holders of which were authorised to practise their professions during 1935:—

TABLE No. 61

Profession	Egypt	France	Great Britain	Italy	Germany	Switzerland	Syria	Greece	Austria	Total
Medical practitioners ...	97	14	12	1	2	1	5	—	—	132
Veterinary surgeons...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Dental surgeons	25	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	31
Pharmacists	29	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	39
Midwives	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14

Table No. 62 shows the origin of diplomas of Egyptian practitioners who were authorised to practise their professions during 1935:—

TABLE No. 62

Profession	Faculty of Medicine at Cairo	Austrian Universities	British Universities	German Universities	French Universities	Swiss Universities	Syrian Universities	Total
Medicine	97	—	10	—	10	1	3	121
Veterinary Surgery ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Dentistry	25	—	—	1	—	3	—	29
Pharmacy	29	2	—	—	1	1	5	38
Midwifery	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	13

Table No. 63 shows the result of the State Examinations held during 1935 for medical practitioners, pharmacists and dental surgeons holding foreign diplomas for the purpose of obtaining permits to practise their professions in Egypt:—

TABLE No. 63

Examination	Number	Egyptians		Foreigners		Total	
		Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed
Medicine	12	2	3	3	4	5	7
Pharmacy	13	4	5	1	3	5	8
Dentistry	18	6	7	2	3	8	10

TABLE No.64.—SHOWS THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS PER MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1935.

TABLE No. 64

Governorates or Provinces	Number of practitioners	Number of inhabitants per medical practitioner
Cairo Governorate	1,466	80*
Alexandria Governorate	492	1,298
Suez Governorate	34	1,302
Canal Governorate	73	2,330
Damietta Governorate... ..	12	3,145
Frontier Districts	23	4,537
Aswân Province	31	9,161
Giza Province	61	9,520
Kaliubia Province	69	9,922
Gharbia Province	176	10,995
Dakahlia Province	96	12,415
Asyût Province	88	13,514
Sharkia Province	79	13,724
Minia Province	63	14,478
Beni-Suef Province	35	16,072
Menoufia Province	71	16,912
Beheira Province	63	17,058
Girga Province	54	19,831
Fayoum Province	30	20,186
Kena Province	45	22,068

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL COMMISSIONS

THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

During the year 1935, the Central Medical Commission issued 16,132 medical certificates with an increase of 2,327 certificates as compared with figures of the year 1934.

Out of the total number of 16,132: 5,957 were examined for sick leave of which 3,922 were cadré and temporary officials and 2,035 were hors cadre employees.

The number of patients who were found suffering from medical diseases and were granted sick leave by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo District Medical Officers and approved by the Central Medical Commission, was 1,618 cadré and temporary officials and 462 hors cadre employees. These were 1,987 and 1,721 respectively in the other Governorates and Provinces.

The patients suffering from surgical and ophthalmic diseases were 971 cadré and temporary officials and 466 hors cadre employees. These were 1,062 and 1,387 respectively in the other Governorates and Provinces.

The percentages of the most were prevalent diseases as follows:—

TABLE NO. 65

Diseases	Cadré and Temporary Officials				Hors Cadre Employees			
	Cairo		Governorates and provinces		Cairo		Governorates and provinces	
	Number	Percent. to total	Number	Percent. to total	Number	Percent. to total	Number	Percent. to total
		(2589)		(3049)		(928)		(3108)
Bronch. and Lungs	252	10	316	11	76	8	243	8
Heart and Blood Circ. System	210	8	78	3	14	2	52	2
Stomach and Intestines	116	4	168	5	78	8	126	4
Liver	79	3	73	2	7	1	45	1
Kidneys and Cyst.	154	6	164	5	28	3	113	4
Nervousness	67	3	91	3	13	1	34	1
Anæmia and General Debility	151	6	341	11	34	4	379	12
Rhumatism	169	6	248	8	38	4	181	6
Fevers	139	5	107	4	55	6	136	4
Nose and Larynx... ..	109	4	83	3	24	3	53	2
Other Med. Diseases	172	7	318	11	95	10	359	11
Eye Diseases	119	5	164	5	51	6	171	6
Ear and Dental Diseases	99	4	108	4	14	2	74	2
Appendicitis	50	2	33	1	12	1	22	1
Other Surgical Operations	396	15	383	13	198	21	649	21
Urethral Diseases and Calculi	63	2	54	2	30	3	83	3
Fractures	98	4	109	4	113	12	170	6
Other Surgical Diseases (Fistules, Piles, Hernia and Hydroceles)	146	6	211	7	48	5	218	7

The number of sick officials and employees who were granted sick leave from one day up to 10 days by Cairo Medical Officers and by Markaz and Sanitary Outpost Medical Officers in all the Mudirias and Governorates during the year 1935, was 25,461 of which 19,689 or 77·3 per cent suffered from Medical Diseases and 4,190 or 16·4 per cent suffered from Surgical Diseases and 1,582 or 6·3 per cent suffered from Ophthalmic Diseases. The number of days of sick leave granted to the Cadré and Temporary Officials only was 78,701.

The number of patients who were granted sick leave from one day up to 10 days by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo Districts Medical Officers and approved by the Central Medical Commission was 776 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 433 Hors Cadre Employees.

The number of patients who were examined by the Central Medical Commission and were not granted sick leave was 75 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 54 Hors Cadre employees.

The number of patients who were examined by the Provincial and Governorates Medical Commissions and were not granted sick leave was 265 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 411 Hors Cadre employees.

The number of patients who were granted sick leave from 11 days up to 30 days and upwards by the Central Medical Commission and Cairo District Medical Officers was 1,813 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 495 Hors Cadre employees.

The number of patients who were granted longer sick leaves extending to their retirement on pension by the Central Medical Commission was 40 Cadré and Temporary Officials. The number of Hors Cadre employees who were pronounced unfit for further service was 307.

The number of patients who were also examined by the Central Medical Commission and were found fit for further service was 21 Cadré and Temporary Officials and 65 Hors Cadre employees.

The number of candidates who were examined by the Central Medical Commission for admission to Government Service or for proceeding on Educational Missions abroad was 4,703, of which 2,527 were Cadré and Temporary Officials and 133 Candidates for Missions abroad; the remaining 2,043 were Hors Cadre employees.

The ratio of Cadré and Temporary Officials rejected in the three sessions was 31 per cent of the number examined for admission to Government Service *i.e.*, the percentage of success was 69. The ratio of Hors Cadre employees rejected was 39.4 per cent of the number examined for admission to Government Service *i.e.*, the percentage of success was 60.6.

Of the candidates examined for admission to permanent or temporary service, 25 per cent failed in vision, myopia being responsible for the failure in most cases. 3 per cent were rejected or pronounced unfit for service on account of defects in the urinary system, the main cause being albumen or its traces. 1 per cent was rejected or found unfit for service on account of Heart diseases, Valvular diseases being the main cause. 2 per cent were rejected or found unfit on account of other diseases such as Varicoceles or Hydroceles for which the necessary operations have not been made, defects in the limbs, apparent poor constitutions or diseases of the Respiratory system, etc.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE PILOTS

The number of candidates for licences for piloting private aeroplanes who presented themselves before the Central Medical Commission for examination during 1935, was 39, of which 31 were found fit (24 were found fit in the first session, 4 in the 2nd session and 3 in the third session). The failures were 8 (2 failed in the 1st session, 2 in the 1st and 2nd sessions and 4 in the three sessions). Their failure was due to defective vision, colour-blindness and central opacity or internal squint in one of the eyes. They were 6, 1 and 1 respectively.

During the year 1935, 19 pilots were examined for renewal of their licences and all passed in the first examination.

PROVINCIAL AND GOVERNORATES MEDICAL COMMISSIONS

20,113 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial and Governorates Medical Commissions during the year 1935, with an increase of 3,740 certificates over those of last year.

NIZAMY GHAFIRS

The number of *Nizamy Ghaffirs* who were examined by the Medical Officers of Markazes for admission to Government service or for extension of their voluntary service was 10,769. The failures were 4,117 or 38 per cent and the successful were 6,652 or 62 per cent.

MODIFICATIONS

The Medical Commissions Regulations issued in 1929 have been modified by modification No. 17, whereby the Medical Commissions are now concerned with the medical examination of the mosques' employees belonging to the Ministry of Wakfs. Departmental Order No. 71 dated October 10, 1935, has been issued to this effect.

By modification No. 18 of the said Regulations, the medical examination of candidates for temporary and hors cadre posts, heretofore voluntary, has become compulsory. Finance Circular No. 23 of 1935 has been issued to this effect.

As a result of these two modifications which have been put in force as from November 1935, the work of the Central Medical Commission has greatly increased. Whereas 318 Hors Cadre employees were medically examined for admission to service during November and December of 1934, 661 employees have been medically examined during the same months of 1935, i.e. an increase of 110 per cent or 10 per cent more than twice the number.

It is to be pointed out that most of the Ministries and Departments have not as yet carried this Finance Circular into effect and it is therefore anticipated that the increase shall be greater when this Circular is complied with by the remaining Ministries and Departments.

Appendix I

CENTRAL STORES

During this year, the Central Stores Section, acting on the same principles laid down in previous years, has equipped the following units with up-to-date instruments and equipment so as to compete with the most modern hospitals:—

- (1) The Vaccine and Serum Institute, Cairo.
- (2) An Out-patient Leprosy Clinic (substituted by a chest diseases dispensary at Damanhour).
- (3) A New Dental Clinic at Luxor.
- (4) Three Ophthalmic Branches at Balyana, Kus and Shebin El Kanater.
- (5) Two Ophthalmic School Clinics (Zaher and Amir Farouk Schools).
- (6) New Sections at the Fever Hospital, Abbassia.
- (7) New Sections, at the Mental Hospitals at Abbassia and Khanka.
- (8) An Out-patient Clinic at Tanta Hospital.
- (9) Increase of beds at Luxor and Samalout Hospitals.
- (10) Increase of beds at Rod El Farag Ophthalmic Hospital.
- (11) " " Cairo Leprosy hospital.
- (12) " " Demerdash hospital.
- (13) " " Mehalla El Kobra hospital.
- (14) Enlargement of Benha ophthalmic hospital.

The Department is still supplying the Egyptian University hospitals with equipment, surgical instruments and drugs.

In view of the present state of affairs, the Central Stores have, as a precautionary measure, provided their various Stores with reserves of all the articles for unforeseen circumstances.

Notwithstanding the rise in the prices brought about by the present unsettled situation, the Central Stores Section managed to obtain these articles at the same prices of the actual contracts, if not less in some respects, thus effecting much economy.

The inflammable articles used to be stocked in the same store as the other ordinary articles. For fear of fire or explosion a special store for the inflammable articles has been constructed on modern scientific lines.

The building has been completed during this year.

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

TABLE No. 66.

Kind of Work	1934	1935	Decrease	Increase
Receipt vouchers	14,425	14,724	—	299
Issue vouchers	72,199	76,686	—	4,487
Claims	2,034	2,242	—	208
Correspondence outward	104,630	120,763	—	16,133
Correspondence inward and forms	122,471	114,868	7,603	—
Postal parcels received	4,688	4,755	—	67
Postal parcels despatched	17,109	16,073	1,036	—
Workshop labour (repairs)	127,268	132,749	—	5,481
Workshop labour (new works)	367,930	489,656	—	121,726
Railway parcels despatched	69,251	60,468	8,783	—
Railway consignments received	16,144	16,293	—	149

NEW UNITS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935.

- 1 Chest Diseases Dispensary at El-Khalifa, Cairo.
 5 Ophthalmic Branches at El-Baliana, Kous, Shebin-el-Kanater hospitals attached to Department of Public Health and one at Belbeis attached to Sharkieh Provincial Council, and the other at El-Fashn attached to El-Minia Provincial Council.
 8 Beds have been added to the Ophthalmic hospitals.

TABLE NO. 67.—SHOWING CONTRACTS AND ORDERS MADE IN 1935,
 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1934.

Kind of Work	1934	1935	Decrease	Increase
General adjudications	167	120	47	—
Local offers	370	410	—	40
Contracts	720	877	—	157
Local orders	1,213	1,550	—	337
Foreign orders	95	118	—	23
Forms 50 C.G.	5,258	5,115	143	—
Questions submitted to the Contracts Board ...	781	906	—	125
Meetings held by Contracts Board	168	165	3	—
Tenders submitted in the general adjudications ...	1,083	990	93	—
Agreements	13	13	—	—
Miscellaneous orders	344	(Added to local orders)		

Appendix II

TABLE NO. 68.—DETAILS OF BUDGET GRANTS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

	Budget Grants		Actual Expenditure	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
TITLE I				
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	712,723	758,395	682,943	711,078
TITLE II				
General Expenses	770,120	(¹)882,044	744,253	837,236
TITLE III				
New Works	65,855	(²)109,665	23,721	39,521
TOTAL	1,548,698	1,750,104	1,450,917	1,587,835

(¹) This includes additional grants amounting to L.E. £5,300.

(²) " " " " " " 35,000.

Appendix III

TABLE NO. 69.—DETAILS OF POSTS IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS.

	General Divisions		Health Divisions		Medical Divisions		Lunacy Division		Total	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
<i>Technical Posts :</i>										
Permanent	71	77	311	316	523	542	22	24	927	959
Temporary	3	3	200	202	279	280	12	12	494	497
<i>Administrative and Clerical Posts</i>										
Permanent	175	175	200	201	58	58	16	16	449	450
Temporary	62	62	158	149	117	118	8	11	345	340
<i>Hors Cadre Staff</i>	247	257	1,105	1,155	3,571	3,943	754	802	5,677	6,157
TOTAL	558	574	1,974	2,023	4,548	4,941	812	865	7,892	8,403

Appendix IV.

REPORT OF CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1935

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1935 was 1,311,200 with an increase of 31.0 per thousand of population.

The following is the distribution of this population in the different *Qisms* :—

Mouski	...	...	...	...	...	27,800
Bab el Shariya	...	...	...	...	...	88,100
Ezbekiya	...	...	...	...	...	66,600
Abdin	...	...	...	...	...	86,800
Sayeda Zenab	...	...	...	...	...	136,600
Helwan	...	...	...	...	...	49,300
Khalifa	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Darb el Ahmar	...	...	...	...	...	91,100
Gamalia	...	...	...	...	...	84,700
Shoubra	...	...	...	...	...	199,800
Boulaq	...	...	...	...	...	147,900
Old Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	59,600
Abbassia	...	...	...	...	...	192,900
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,311,200

Births.

The total number of births (excluding still-births) registered during the year was 52,646. This number is 1,380 less than in the last year. The birth-rate was 40.1 per thousand of population.

Table No. 70 shows the number of births distributed on the various *Qisms* and their rates per thousand of population.

The number of still-births registered during the same period amounted to 1,161 making a rate of 22.0 per thousand births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 33,071 of which 1,284 occurred amongst non-residents. This leaves 31,787 for Cairo proper. This number is 2,734 less than in the last year.

The general death-rate was 24.2 per thousand of population (see Table No. 70 which shows the distribution of these deaths in the various *Qisms* and their rates compared with each other and with the rates of previous years). See Chart 1.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 10,028 which is 749 less than in the last year. This number constitutes 31.5 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. The infantile mortality-rate is 190 per thousand live-births (see Table No. 70 which shows the distribution of these deaths in the various *Qisms* and their rates compared with each other and with the rates of previous years). See Chart 2.

Causes of Infantile Deaths.

Enteritis and diarrhoea are still responsible for the largest number of infantile deaths. Out of the 10,028 deaths 5,285 were due to diarrhoea and enteritis, i.e. 52.7 per cent of the total deaths of infants. General diseases come next accounting for 2,362 or 23.6 per cent. There were also 1,402 from chest diseases (13.9 per cent), 843 or 8.4 per cent from marasmus and 136 or 1.3 per cent from infectious diseases. See Chart 3.

Chart 4 shows the weekly deaths of children from enteritis and their association with the average weekly temperature.

Death Inquiries.

The total number of uncertified deaths which required investigation during the year amounted to 18,923, i.e. 59.5 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo.

Out of this number 15,621 deaths were examined by the District M.Os. which makes 82.5 of the total uncertified, 2,615 deaths, i.e. 9.0 per cent by the District *Mowalidas* and the remainder by the Dayas and village sanitary barbers in the suburbs of Cairo. See Table No. 71.

Infectious Diseases.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 9,606 (after excluding 859 cases from outside Cairo) with 2,784 deaths. This is to be compared with 9,614 in 1934 and 9,449 in 1933. Deaths from infectious diseases constitute 8.8 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo.

Table No. 72 shows the distribution of the most prevalent infectious diseases in the various districts of Cairo.

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 1,992 with 557 deaths as against 1,816 in 1934 and 1,678 in 1933. The case rate of the disease was 1.519 per thousand of population and its mortality incidence was 0.425 per thousand of population with a slight increase in both case and mortality rates than in the last year. The highest incidence was in Mousky District being 3.202 per cent; See Chart 5 and Fig. 12.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year was 1,119 with 480 deaths making a case-rate and a death-rate of 0.853 and 0.366 per thousand of population respectively, as compared with 974 cases and 372 deaths with the rates of 0.766 and 0.292 respectively in 1934 and 636 cases in 1933.

It is to be noted that a small epidemic of Diphtheria had commenced at the end of August 1934. This epidemic continued its course during the present year. It showed a rise during the latter half of the year and reached its peak again at the end of October. See Chart 6.

The highest incidence of the disease was in Gamalia and then Sayeda Zenab comes next. See Fig. 13.

Measles.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 462 with 224 deaths as against 1,252 cases with 616 deaths in 1934 and 991 cases in 1933.

The case and death rates of the disease were 0.352 and 0.171 per thousand of population respectively.

The epidemic wave of the disease has greatly subsided during this year than in the previous year.

Out of the 224 deaths, 181 were diagnosed after death. See Chart 7 and Fig. 14.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 46 with 30 deaths as compared with 84 cases in 1934 and 255 cases in 1933. The case and death rates during the year were 0.035 and 0.023 per thousand of population respectively. See Chart 8 and Fig. 15.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was 32 cases with one death only as against 43 cases during 1934 and 43 cases during 1933. This makes a case-rate of 0.024 and a death-rate of 0.001 per thousand of population. See Chart 9 and Fig. 16.

Small-pox.

No cases of this disease were recorded during the whole year. In 1934 there were 29 cases while in 1933 there were 113 cases. This shows that the small epidemic which commenced in 1933 had come to an end. See Chart 10.

Typhus Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 37 with 8 deaths as compared with 48 in 1934 and 209 cases in 1933. The case-rate and the death-rate during the year were 0.028 and 0.006 per thousand of population respectively.

See Chart 11 and Fig. 17.

Influenza.

The total number of cases recorded during the year was 894 with 27 deaths making a case-rate of 0.682 and a death-rate of 0.021 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia added was 3,829, *i.e.* 12.6 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. During the last year 5,100 deaths were attributed to influenza and pneumonia.

All deaths due to respiratory diseases excluding tuberculosis amounted to 4,905 of which 3,802 were from pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.

The following is the age distribution of deaths from pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia :

Age Group	Number of Deaths
0—5	2,851
5—15	247
15—35	171
35 and over	533
TOTAL ...	3,802

Childbearing Mortality.

There were 150 deaths registered due to childbearing making a mortality-rate of 2.849 per thousand births as compared with a rate of 3.035 in 1934 and 3.107 in 1933. Out of the total deaths of mothers in this year 48 were due to puerperal fever, which makes a death-rate of 0.912 per thousand births as against a rate of 1.295 in 1934 and 1.590 in 1933 showing a marked progressing improvement.

The total number of mothers who died within a fortnight of confinement, after excluding puerperal fever, amounted to 102 of which 37 were attributed to eclampsia, 5 to heart diseases, 10 to difficult labour, 9 to postpartum haemorrhage, 4 to antepartum haemorrhage, 10 to ruptures and tears of uterus, 3 to embolism, 8 to septicemia, 1 to white leg, 1 to tear of preniun, 3 to nephritis, 1 to pneumonia, 2 to peritonitis, 4 to placenta praevia, 2 to retained placenta and 2 to ectopic gestation.

Disinfection.

During the year 1935, the total number of rooms disinfected amounted to 44,142 of which 23,504 were carried out by Abbassia disinfection station and 20,638 by Fum el-Khalig disinfection station.

TABLE NO. 70.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANTILE DEATHS AND THEIR RATES IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF CAIRO, AS COMPARED WITH THE RATES OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Districts	Births Excluding Still-Births		Deaths		Infantile Deaths		Population
	Births	Rate per 1000 of Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of Births	
Musky	822	29.6	517	18.6	142	173	27,800
Bab el-Shaaria	3,627	41.2	2,152	24.4	660	182	88,100
Ezbekia	1,716	25.8	1,102	16.5	276	161	66,600
Abdin	2,276	26.2	1,631	18.8	421	185	86,800
Sayida Zeinab I.	3,658	50.2	1,938	26.6	665	182	72,900
" II.	2,133	33.5	1,442	22.6	421	197	63,700
Helwan	1,807	36.6	1,272	25.8	410	227	49,300
Khalifa	3,139	39.1	2,272	28.4	712	227	80,000
Darb el-Ahmar	3,265	35.8	2,081	22.8	632	195	91,100
Gamalia	3,417	40.3	1,939	23.5	599	175	84,700
Shubra	10,130	50.7	5,087	25.5	1,716	169	199,800
Bulaq I.	4,120	45.0	2,480	27.1	849	206	91,600
" II.	2,328	41.3	1,333	23.7	435	187	56,300
Old Cairo	3,078	51.6	2,006	33.7	705	229	59,600
Abbassia	4,168	37.2	2,495	22.3	789	189	112,000
Zeitoun	1,575	45.3	1,046	30.0	315	200	34,800
Heliopolis	1,387	30.1	914	20.5	275	198	46,100
Cairo City	52,646	40.1	31,787	24.2	10,028	190	1,311,200
1934	54,026	42.5	34,521	27.1	10,777	199	1,271,800
1933	54,703	44.3	33,629	27.3	10,945	200	1,233,500
1932	52,745	44.1	30,640	25.6	10,417	197	1,196,400
1931	51,625	44.5	33,593	28.9	11,156	216	1,160,700
1926-1930	235,003	46.4	152,856	30.2	51,853	221	5,064,100
1921-1925	201,554	51.2	135,848	34.3	47,404	234	3,956,400
1916-1920	158,617	42.0	151,858	40.3	43,483	274	3,771,833

TABLE NO. 71.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1935.

District	All Deaths	Uncertified Deaths				District Totals	Percentage of Deaths Uncertified
		Investigated by District Medical Officers	Investigated by District Hakimas	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers	Investigated by Village Dayas		
Musky	517	181	28	—	—	209	40.4
Bab el-Shaaria ..	2,152	1,314	190	—	—	1,504	69.9
Ezbekia	1,102	351	50	—	—	401	36.4
Abdin	1,631	500	65	—	—	565	34.6
Sayida Zeinab ..	3,380	1,268	199	—	—	1,467	45.7
Helwan	1,272	374	73	419	57	923	72.6
Khalifa	2,272	1,624	207	—	—	1,831	80.6
Darb el-Ahmar ..	2,081	1,141	197	—	—	1,338	64.3
Gamalia	1,989	1,009	162	—	—	1,181	59.4
Shubra	5,087	2,557	319	39	4	2,919	57.4
Bulaq	3,813	2,103	710	—	—	2,813	73.9
Old Cairo	2,006	1,195	163	146	22	1,526	76.1
Waili	4,485	1,991	252	—	—	2,246	53.5
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	31,787	15,621	2,615	604	83	18,923	59.5

TABLE No. 72.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1935.

District	Population	Cerebro-spinal Fever		Typhus Fever		Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Totals	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Musky ...	27,800	—	—	2	—	57	8	2	—	17	3	4	—	82	11
Bab el-Shaaria ...	88,100	3	2	1	—	129	49	—	—	97	46	26	16	256	113
Ezbekia ...	65,600	3	3	—	—	109	26	—	—	38	13	9	2	159	44
Abdin ...	86,800	1	1	—	—	126	27	6	—	89	29	20	5	242	62
Sayida Zeinab ...	136,600	4	3	3	1	213	67	1	—	127	49	74	42	422	162
Khalifa ...	80,000	2	2	1	—	114	37	1	—	85	50	14	6	217	96
Helwan ...	49,300	2	—	—	—	36	10	1	1	29	17	7	3	75	30
Darb el-Ahmar ...	91,100	2	2	1	—	78	23	—	—	61	30	24	9	116	64
Gamalia ...	84,700	3	1	1	1	116	31	2	—	81	41	29	17	232	91
Shubra ...	199,800	9	7	15	3	325	91	3	—	166	70	52	24	570	195
Boulac ...	147,900	4	2	3	—	208	88	3	—	125	62	77	68	420	221
Old Cairo ...	59,600	—	—	5	1	61	17	—	—	53	20	16	8	135	46
Waili ...	112,000	5	3	4	1	258	53	5	—	103	34	53	21	428	112
Zeitun ...	34,800	4	2	1	—	53	12	—	—	18	8	2	1	78	23
Helopolis ...	46,100	4	2	—	—	109	18	8	—	30	8	55	2	206	30
Total for Cairo ...	1,311,200	46	30	37	8	1,992	557	32	1	1,119	480	462	224	3,688	1,300

CONTROL OF PASSENGERS AND PILGRIMS

(a) *Passengers.*

During 1935 there were 28,488 passengers who arrived in Cairo from infected countries as compared with 30,132 in 1934 with a decrease of 1,644.

Out of this total 5,422 or 19 per cent arrived *via* Alexandria, 3,381 or 11·8 per cent *via* Port-Said 2,066 or 7·2 *via* Suez, 16,589 or 58·2 *via* Qantara and 1,030 or 3·5 per cent by airships.

All these passengers with the exception of 14, who could not be traced, were observed, during the regulation period.

(b) *Pilgrims.*

The total number of pilgrims who left Cairo with passports issued by the Governorate was 995 as compared with 917 in 1934.

All of these pilgrims returned and underwent the regulation period of observation.

Of those who returned to Cairo from the Hedjaz, one died of hemiplegia and another died at Qasr el Aini Hospital of heart failure.

GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASSIA.

The number of admissions to the Government Fever Hospital, Abbassia, during 1935 was 6,706 as compared with 6,383 in 1934.

Of these 3,826 were males and 2,880 were females.

The number of admissions per month was :—

298	January.
369	February.
326	March.
538	April.
683	May.
688	June.
818	July.
914	August.
717	September.
589	October.
468	November.
298	December.

The patients consisted of :—

67	Chicken-pox.
24	Scarlet fever.
1,252	Typhoid fever.
120	Para-typhoid.
55	Cerebro-spinal fever.
556	Diphtheria.
13	Whooping cough.
83	Measles.
112	Mumps.
900	Influenza.
325	Erysipelas.
105	Pneumonia.
14	Pneumococcal meningitis.
51	Typhus.
448	Malaria.
29	Tetanus.
49	Dysentery.
67	Tuberculosis.
22	Puerperal fever.

1 Undulant fever.

2 Encephalitis Lethargica.

158 Persons were sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease.

438 Persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself.

Of the 6,706 admissions, 299 were first class, 496 second class, and the remainder 5,911 third class.

There were 713 deaths in hospital during 1935. Of these there were 14 caused by measles, 196 by diphtheria, 243 by typhoid, 14 by pneumococcal meningitis, 8 by paratyphoid, 10 by typhus, 41 by cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 by mumps and burns, 2 by encephalitis lethargica, 40 by erysipelas, 16 by tetanus, 7 by puerperal fever, 11 by tuberculosis, 6 by dysentery, 52 by pneumonia, 1 by undulant fever, 1 by whooping cough, 1 by scarlet fever and 49 by other diseases.

In addition there were 207 deaths amongst patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

Of the 5,911 third class patients, there were 497 convict patients from Cairo prisons. Of these 58 were suffering from typhoid, 16 from para-typhoid, 22 from erysipelas, 45 from malaria, 158 from influenza, 1 from cerebro-spinal fever and 197 from other diseases.

Of the convict patients 11 died from typhoid, 1 from cerebro-spinal fever and 12 from other diseases.

WORK DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1935.

The following describes in brief the amount of work performed during the year :—

Number of policemen examined for sick leave	3,190
Other members of the Police examined for sick leave ...	436
Number of those applying for various professions	2,923
Number of medico-legal examinations including certification of lunatics and drug-addicts	27,163
Number of subordinate staff examined for minor posts ...	60

Hygienic Work.

Number of inspections of Police units	475
Number of those vaccinated against Small-pox	217
Number of those inoculated against typhoid fever(2 injections)	422

SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

The total number of prostitutes on the register during 1935 was 1,031. Of these 892 were natives and the remainder foreigners.

During the year 234 names were struck off the register of whom 195 were natives.

180 new names were registered during the year, *i.e.* 161 natives and 19 foreigners.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 31,302 for natives and 5,222 for foreigners.

There were 30 European prostitutes who were found sick during the year and 237 natives.

2,900 unregistered prostitutes (all natives) were examined at the request of the Police as compared with 2,717 in 1934 ; 808 of whom were found diseased.

Their diseases were as follows :—

92 Primary syphilis.

310 Secondary syphilis.

342 Gonorrhoea.

64 Chancroids.

GENERAL SANITATION

(a) *Milk.*

The total number of milk samples collected during the year was 2,703 as compared with 3,275 in 1934.

Of these 503 were found adulterated making a percentage of 18.6 of the total samples collected as against 18.3 in 1934.

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

(b) *Cemeteries.*

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a cemetery for the Roman Catholics at Heliopolis.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a cemetery for the Jews at Heliopolis.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a cemetery for the Evangelicans at the Gebel el Ahmar.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a cemetery for the Armenian Orthodox at Heliopolis.

The approval of the Inspectorate was given for the creation of a cemetery for the Coptic Orthodox at Tura.

(c) *Free Water Taps and Gullies.*

A free water tap was installed at the request of the Inspectorate at Ezbet el Wabour, Helwan el Beled.

A free water tap was installed at the request of the Inspectorate at Der el Tin.

The free water tap No. 30 at Sharia el Naser was transferred to another site in the same street at the request of the Inspectorate.

The free water tap No. 14 at Sharia Madrasset el Tib was transferred to Sharia el Khalig el Masri at the request of the Inspectorate.

In 1935, the Inspectorate took charge of all free water taps in Cairo including staff. In preceding years these taps were under the control of the Cairo Water Company although the Government was paying for the water consumed.

(d) *Mosques.*

6 water systems were connected with the main sewers during the year. 13 others have been repaired and opened for use.

Applications received for connection with the public sewers during the year were 12 in number.

(e) *Complaints.*

The number of those received and dealt with regarding questions of general sanitation were 1,681. Of these 115 were connected with the prevalence of mosquitoes, 751 *re* rats, 103 *re* fencing of waste lands, 10 *re* street gullies and 692 *re* other sanitary questions.

The rat-catching gangs attached to this Inspectorate caught 19,067 rats from the different Government offices and private houses as compared with 10,461 in 1934.

(f) *Anti-malarial Measures.*

The number of mulahezeen who were working in the General Campaign against mosquitoes in Cairo was 52 exclusive of 6 acting as overseers to control these mulahezeen. The number of workmen employed was 173.

In the application of para. 2 of Art. 4 of the Law No. 1 of 1926, many owners of houses amounting to 350 have put the water installation of their houses into a proper sanitary condition.

About 500 judgments are now in the Inspectorate under enforcement.

The judgments were served on the owners of the houses and new delays were given for carrying out the conditions.

The work of these gangs has markedly reduced the mosquito pest in Cairo. The work of these gangs has also greatly assisted the Vidange Section of the Inspectorate as all overflowing cesspits were immediately reported on by the anti-mosquito mulahezeen. Other nuisances were also reported by them.

In view of the high Nile flood this year and the appearance of infiltration water in low-lying lands, His Excellency the Under-Secretary of State for Public Health has approved the appointment of adequate staff for filling in water collections caused by infiltration and a credit of L.E. 200 was put at the disposal of this Inspectorate for this purpose. The whole sum was spent in this work and therefore many potential mosquito breeding places were avoided.

(g) *Method of Collecting Milk.*

The samples are now taken by the Qism Medical Officers assisted by the Moaweneen at any hour of the day (in the morning or evening) from all milk shops or vendors once, twice or more per week. The vendors are now feeling continuous control over them.

(h) *Ambulant Vendors.*

The arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior dated 31st January 1915 was enforced since November 1931. The number of applications received by the Inspectorate from the Governorate till the end of December 1935 was 1,129 and the number of those returned to the Governorate for issuing *rukhsas* was 1,012. The remaining 72 applications were rejected and returned to the Governorate, and 45 are pending action.

The number of procès-verbeaux drawn up by the various Health Offices against unlicensed ambulant vendors was 1,431 of which 908 were against milk vendors.

The arrêté of May 18, 1925, is being enforced upon milk ambulant vendors who carry unstamped receptacles.

UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior dated August 29 of the same year, the following establishments were licensed after compliance with the sanitary conditions:—

TABLE NO. 73.

Class	Saha	Za'at	Total
I	138	25	163
II	1,783	36	1,819
III	472	6	478
Total	2,393	67	2,460

Licensed establishments (*Saha*) already existing in the city and its suburbs up till December 31 were 1,739 Class I, 11,521 Class II, and 2,908 Class III; total 16,168.

Of those visited during the year 8,582 were found satisfactory and 7,587 were found unsatisfactory, thus giving a percentage of 52 per cent satisfactory and 48 per cent unsatisfactory.

The number of visits paid to all already licensed establishments during the year amounted to 24,334.

The following table shows the number of visits paid by the different Qism Health Offices:—

TABLE NO. 74.

Qism	Number
Bab el Shaaria	1,158
Sayeda II	1,150
Ezbekia	1,842
Gamalia	1,663
Khalifa	1,654
Darb el Ahmar	901
Old Cairo	946
Helwan	983
Mouski	809
Abdin	1,758
Sayeda I	1,108
Heliopolis	928
Zeitoun	604
Abbassia	3,080
Shoubra II	1,645
Shoubra I	1,558
Boulaq II	1,126
Boulaq I	1,530
Total	24,334

The measures taken regarding unsatisfactory establishments are as follows :—

The licencees were notified of the conditions which were not complied with and a time limit was given to carry them out.

In the case of those who failed to comply, procès-verbeaux of contraventions were made against those whose *rukhsas* already carried the lacking conditions and Ministerial arrêtés were drawn up for those whose *rukhsas* were defective in this respect (Art. 6 of the law and Art. 8 of the arrêté of the Ministry of Interior annexed thereto).

Under the above-mentioned procedure the number of procès-verbeaux drawn up during the year for lacking conditions as well as establishments exploited without licences was 4,360 and the number of Ministerial arrêtés issued was 66.

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the law No. 1 of January 9, 1904, 8 theatres, 36 cinemas and 11 establishments of other kinds were inspected during 1935. Of these 46 were already existing and 9 newly licensed.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in 7 theatres, 34 cinemas and 11 establishments of other kinds and not satisfactory in 1 theatre and 2 cinemas

Appendix V.

Extract from the Report of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality*

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR ALEXANDRIA FOR 1935.

	1934	1935
1. <i>Area of Alexandria by square metres divided as follows :</i>		
77.444 land.		
68.379 Lakes of Mariut.		
145.823 Total.	145.82	145.82
2. <i>Population :</i>		
Egyptians	563,200	580,100
Foreigners	117,800	119,300
Total	681,000	699,400
3. <i>Births :</i>		
Egyptians	27,040	25,182
Foreigners	1,360	1,306
Total	28,400	26,488
4. <i>Deaths :</i>		
Egyptians	16,739	16,575
Foreigners	892	954
Total	17,631	17,529
5. <i>Still Births :</i>		
Egyptians	402	362
Foreigners	6	1
Total	408	363
6. <i>Infantile Mortality :</i>		
Egyptians	5,991	5,640
Foreigners	65	67
Total	6,056	5,707
7. Infectious Diseases Cases ...	7,044	7,587
8. Infectious Diseases Deaths ...	1,205	1,183
9. Death-rate of Infectious Diseases	17.1%	15.59%
10. Case-rate of Infectious Diseases per thousand of population	10.3	10.8

* For detailed statistics please refer to Report of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality for 1935

Appendix V

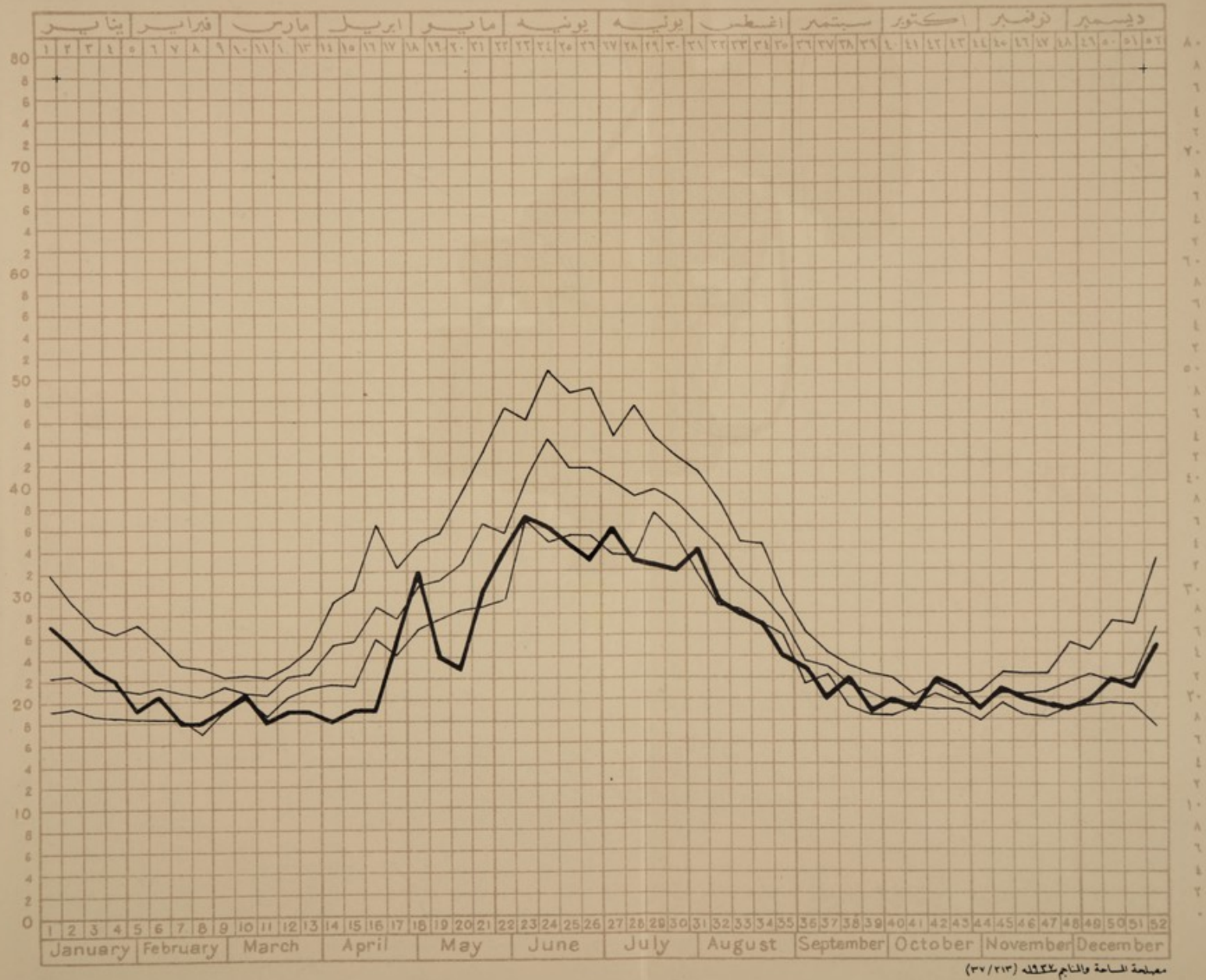
Extract from the Report of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality, for 1932

Summary of the Vital Statistics for Alexandria, 1932

1932		1931	
A. Total Deaths:		B. Total Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
C. Infantile Deaths:		D. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
E. Infantile Deaths:		F. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
G. Infantile Deaths:		H. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
I. Infantile Deaths:		J. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
K. Infantile Deaths:		L. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
M. Infantile Deaths:		N. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
O. Infantile Deaths:		P. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
Q. Infantile Deaths:		R. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
S. Infantile Deaths:		T. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
U. Infantile Deaths:		V. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
W. Infantile Deaths:		X. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	
Y. Infantile Deaths:		Z. Infantile Deaths:	
Total		Total	
Males		Males	
Females		Females	
Total		Total	

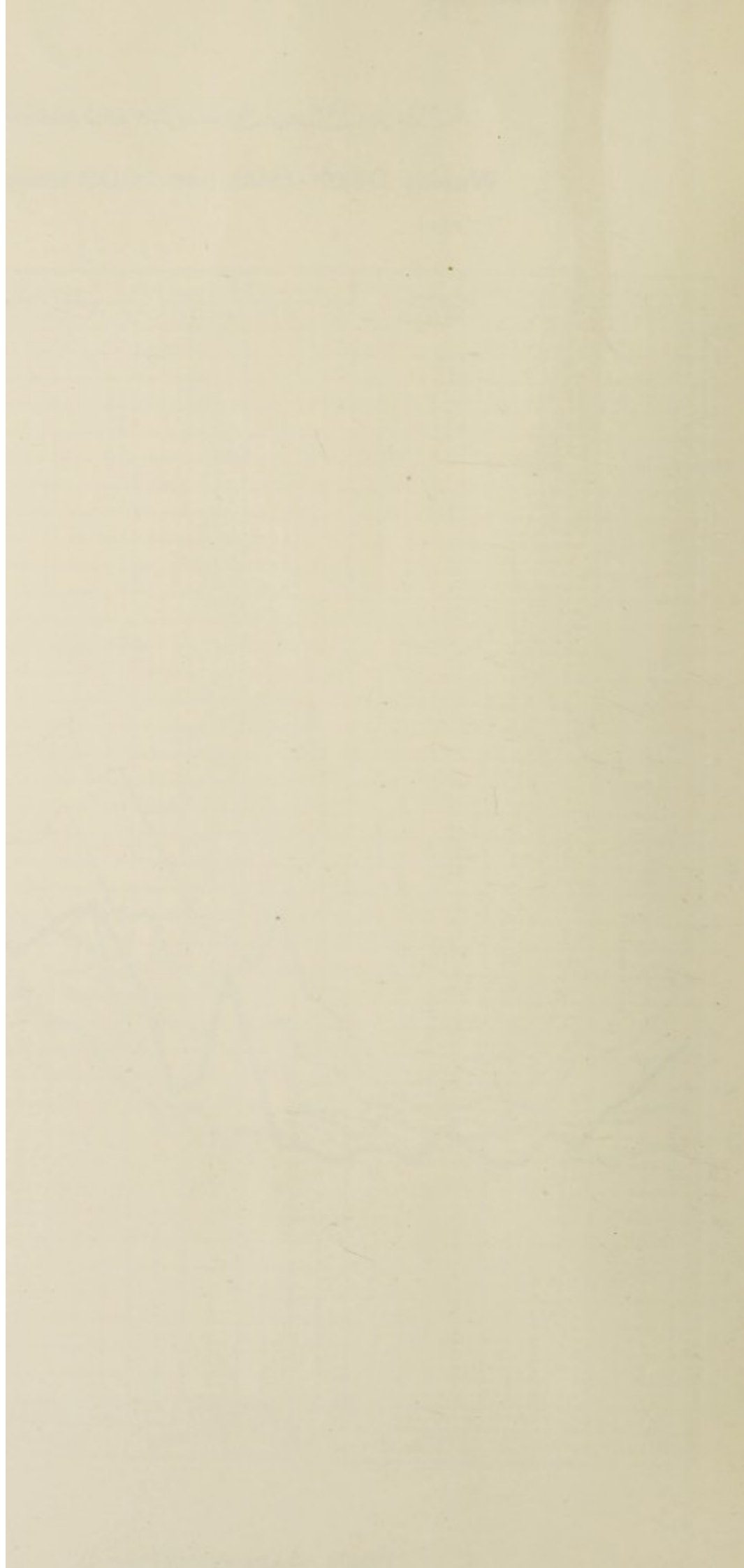
معدل الوفيات الأسبوعية بالنسبة لكل ألف من السكان في مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤

Weekly Death-rates per 1000 Living in quinquennial period 1930-1934



نسبة الوفيات الاسبوعية في سنة ١٩٣٥
{
Weekly death-rates in 1935

أقصى وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة
{
Max. , Min. & Mean rates



المعدل الأسبوعي لوفيات الأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤

Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1930-1934



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

نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية لكل مائة مولود في سنة ١٩٣٥ — Weekly death-rates per 100 Births for 1935

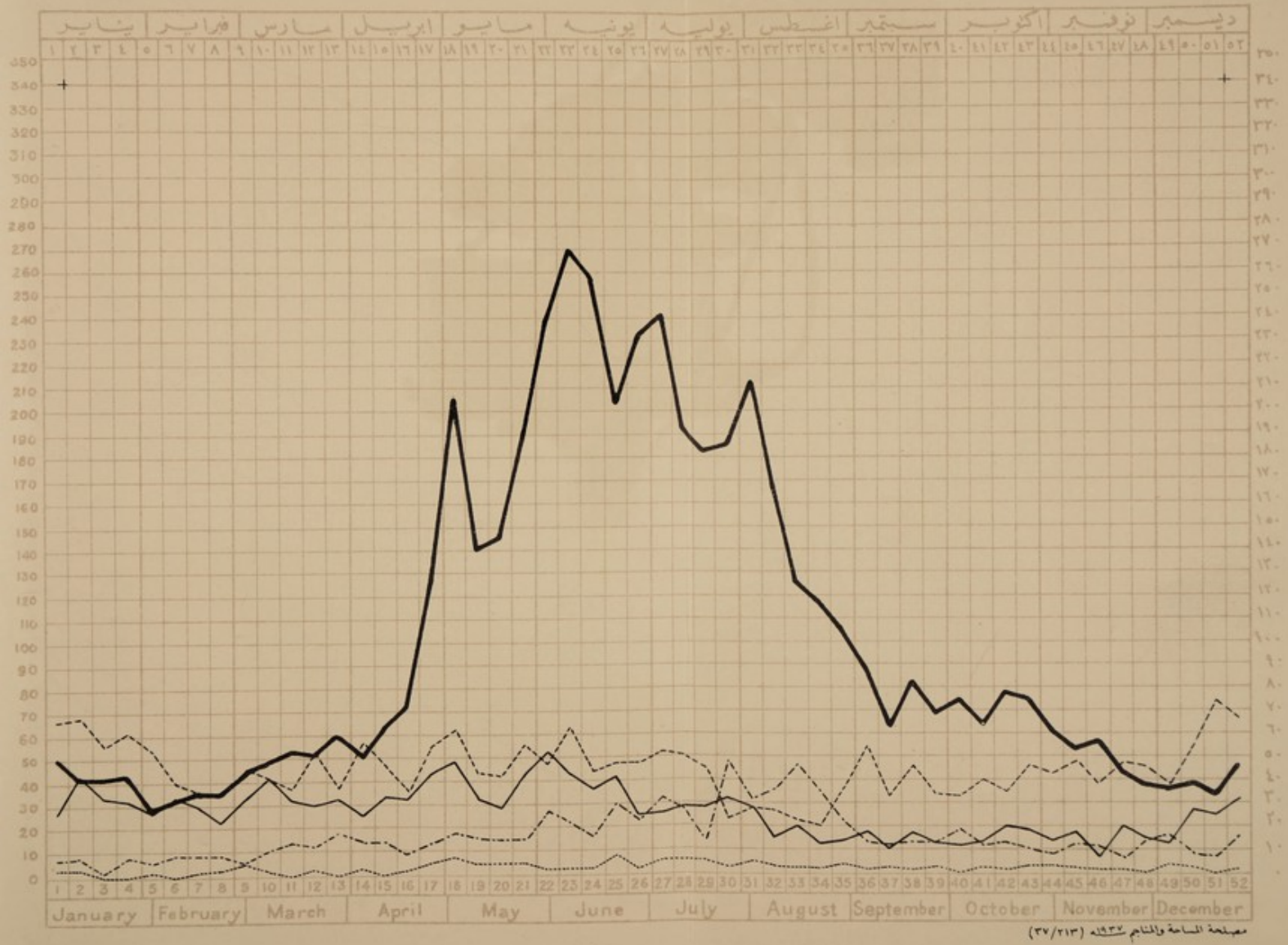
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

معدل الوفيات الأسبوعي للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم في سنة ١٩٣٥

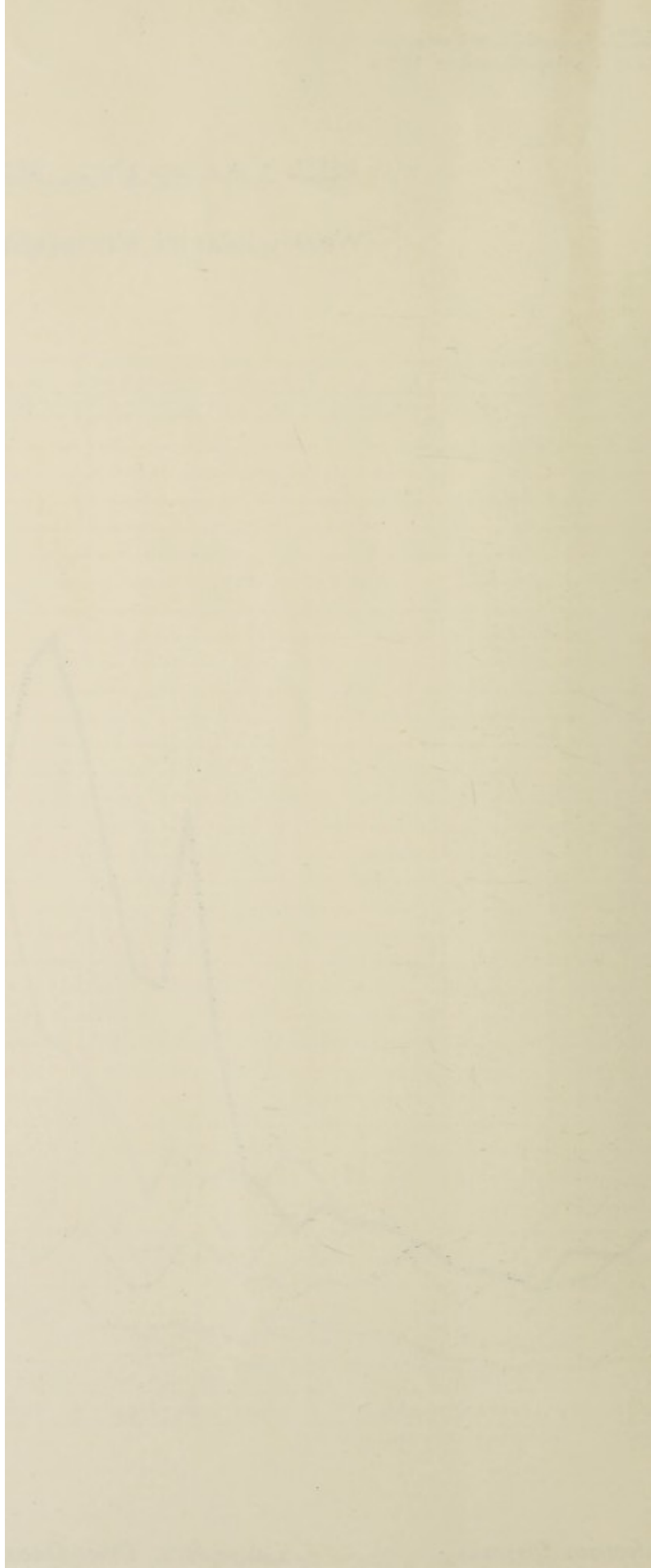
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1935 Cairo



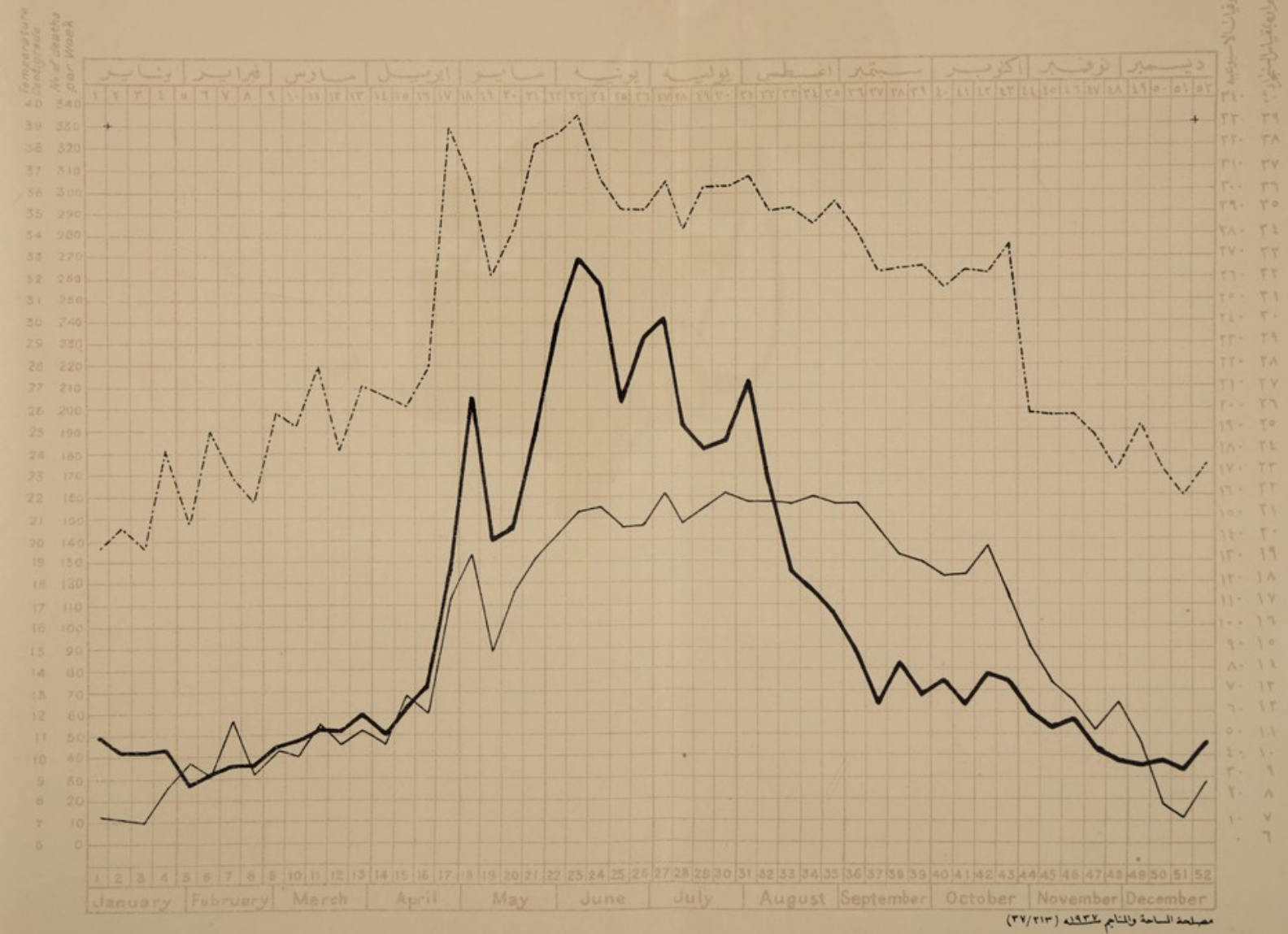
مصلحة الصحة العامة (٢٧/٢١٣)

ضعف أو هزال Marasmus أمراض أخرى Other Diseases الأمراض المعدية Infectious Diseases

الاسهال والنزلة المعوية Diarrhœa & Enteritis أمراض الصدر Pulmonary



وفيات الاسهال للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم في سنة ١٩٣٥
Diarrhoeal Infantile Mortality (Children O-1 Year) 1935 Cairo



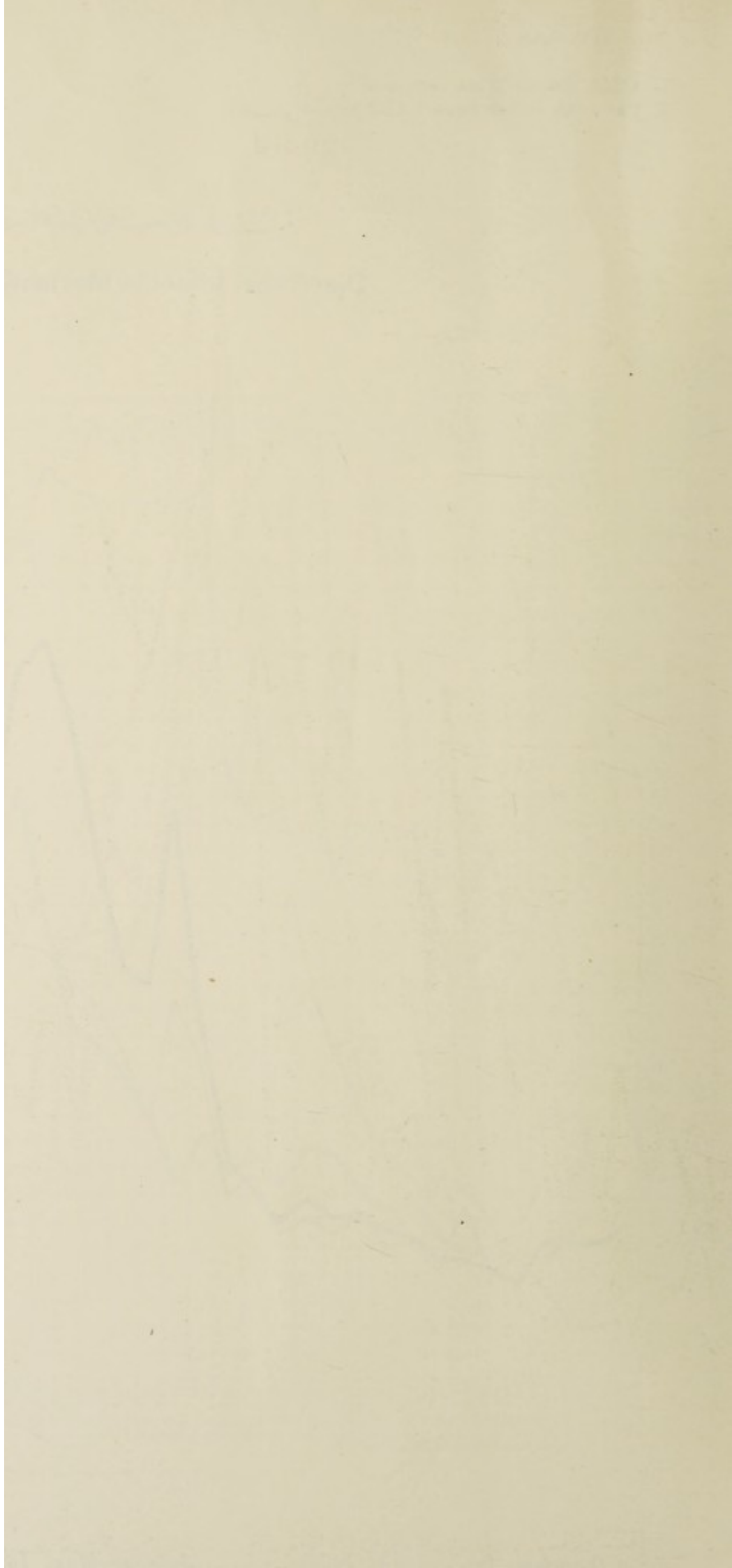
Diarrhoea ————— الاسهال

Average Max. Temperature C° - - - - -

معدل أقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سننجراد

Average Minimum Temperature C° —————

معدل أدنى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سننجراد

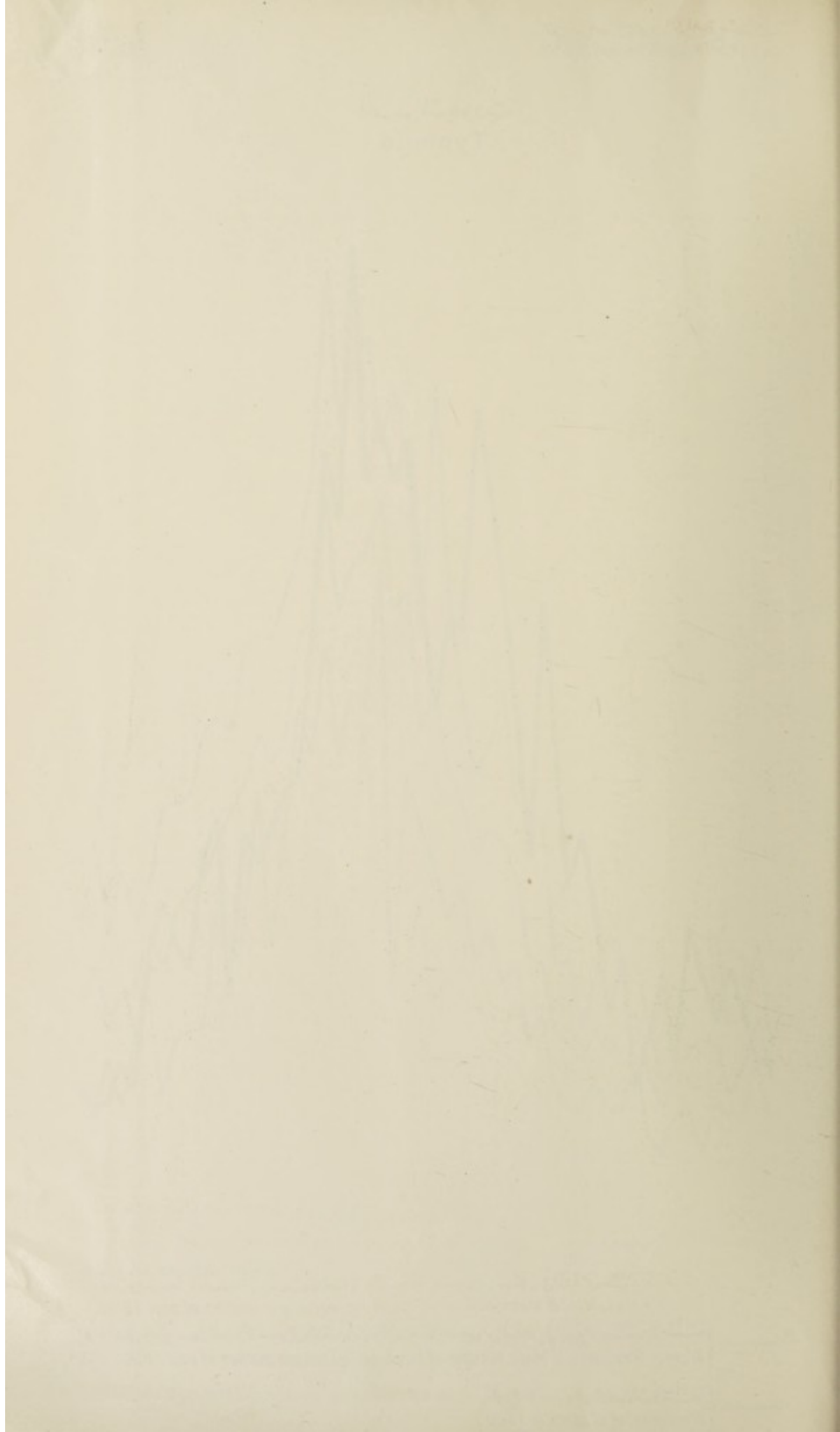


الحُمى التيفودية Typhoid

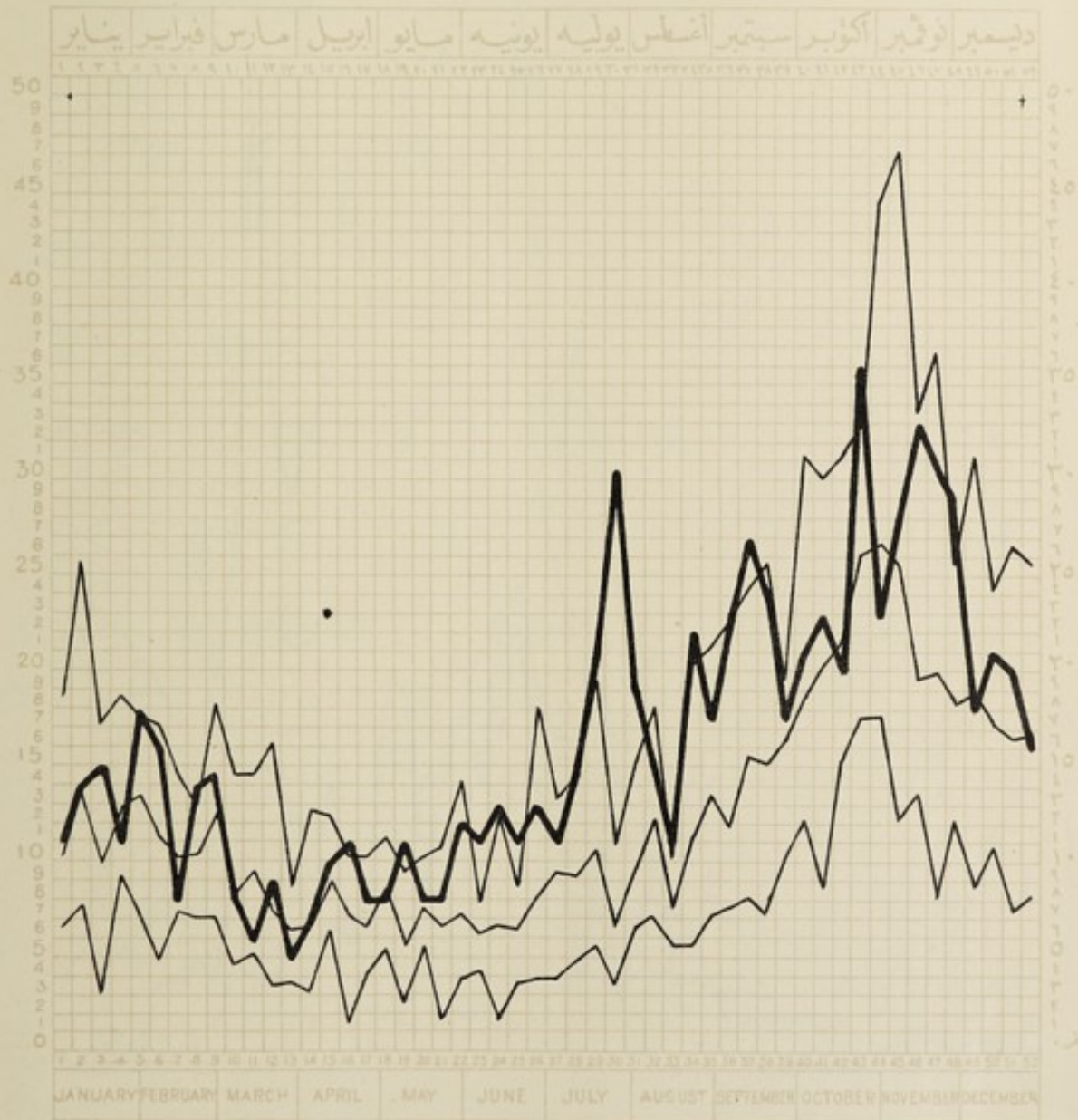


أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1930 - 1934

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٥
Weekly total of cases in 1935



الدفترية Diphtheria



مصلحة المساحة والنسبة سنة ١٩٣٥ (٢٧/٢١٣)

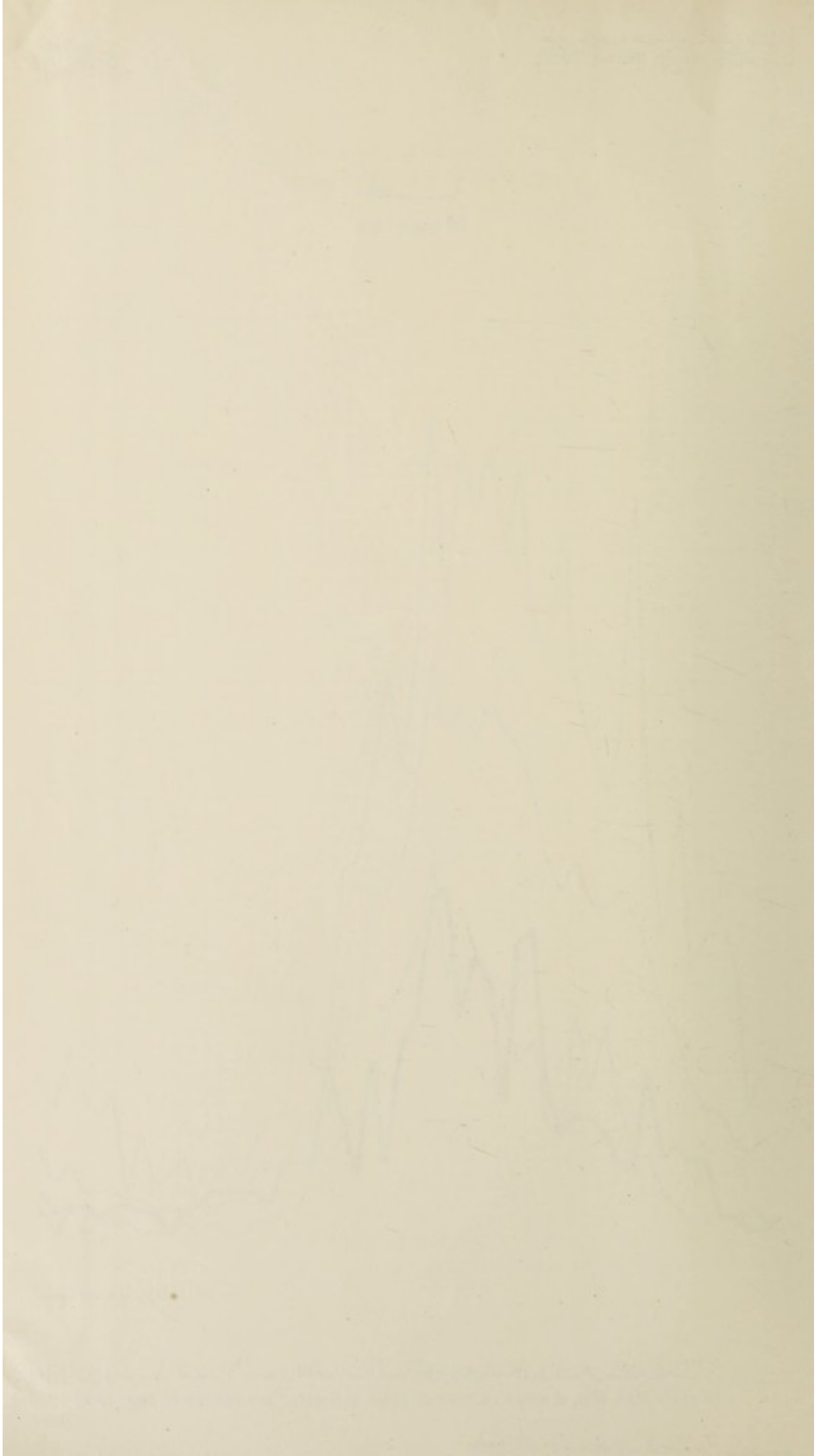
- أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤
{ Weekly Max., Min., & mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1930-1934
- المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٥
{ Weekly total of cases in 1935

[Faint, illegible handwriting or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

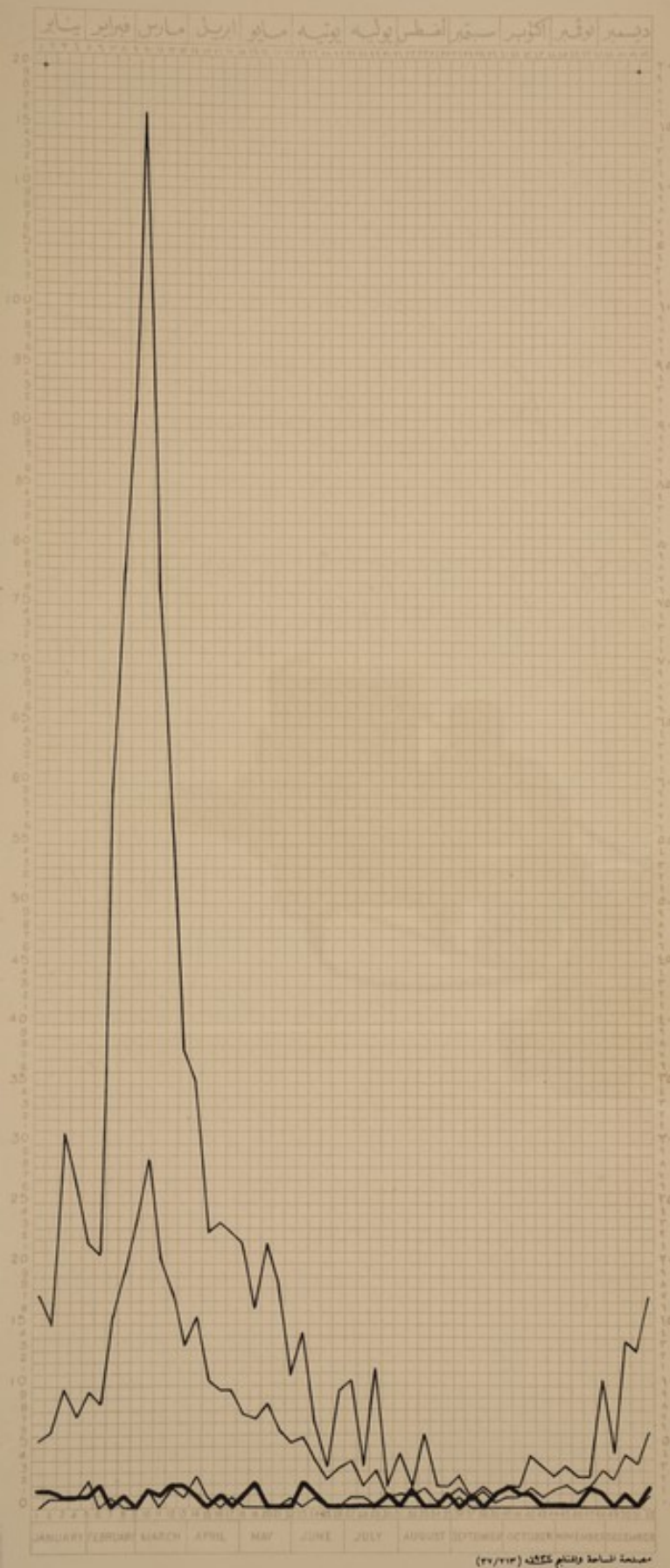
الحصبة
Measles



- أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعى للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤
{ Weekly Max., Min., & mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1930-1934
- المجموع الأسبوعى للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٥
{ Weekly total of cases in 1935



الحُمى الخفية الشوكية
Cerebro Spinal Fever

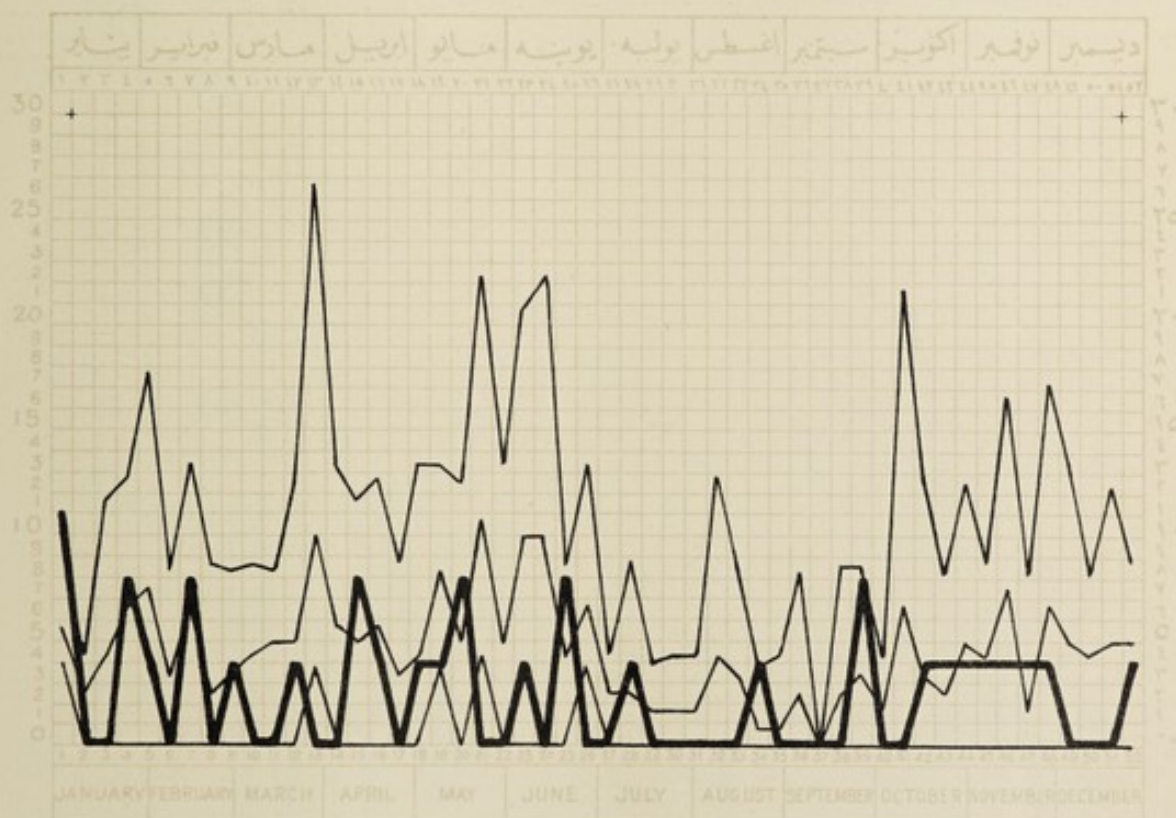


أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل مليون من السكان والمدة من ١٩٣٠ إلى ١٩٣٤
Weekly Max., Min., & mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1930-1934

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في ١٩٣٥
Weekly total of cases in 1935

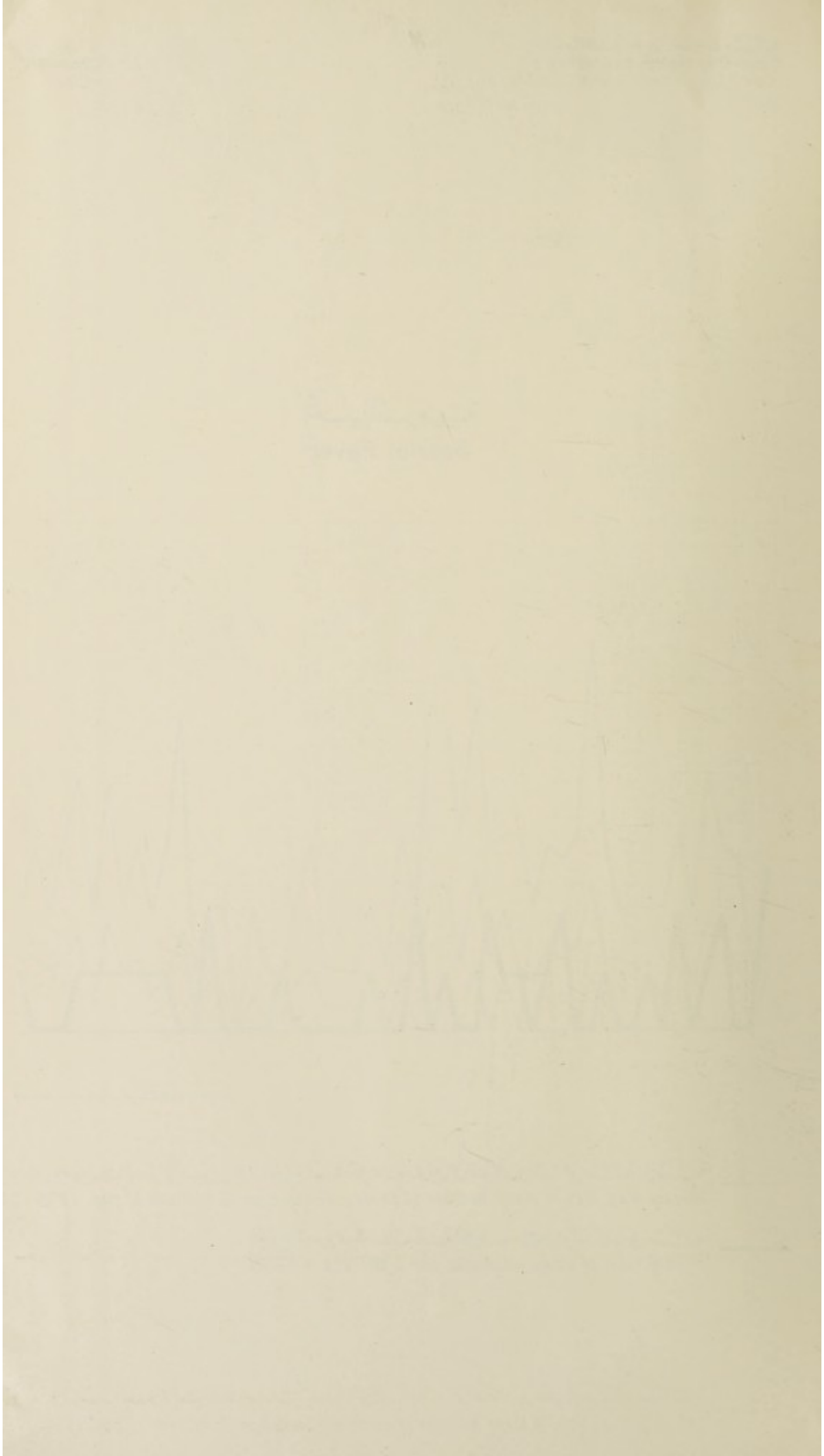


الحُمى القرمزية Scarlet Fever

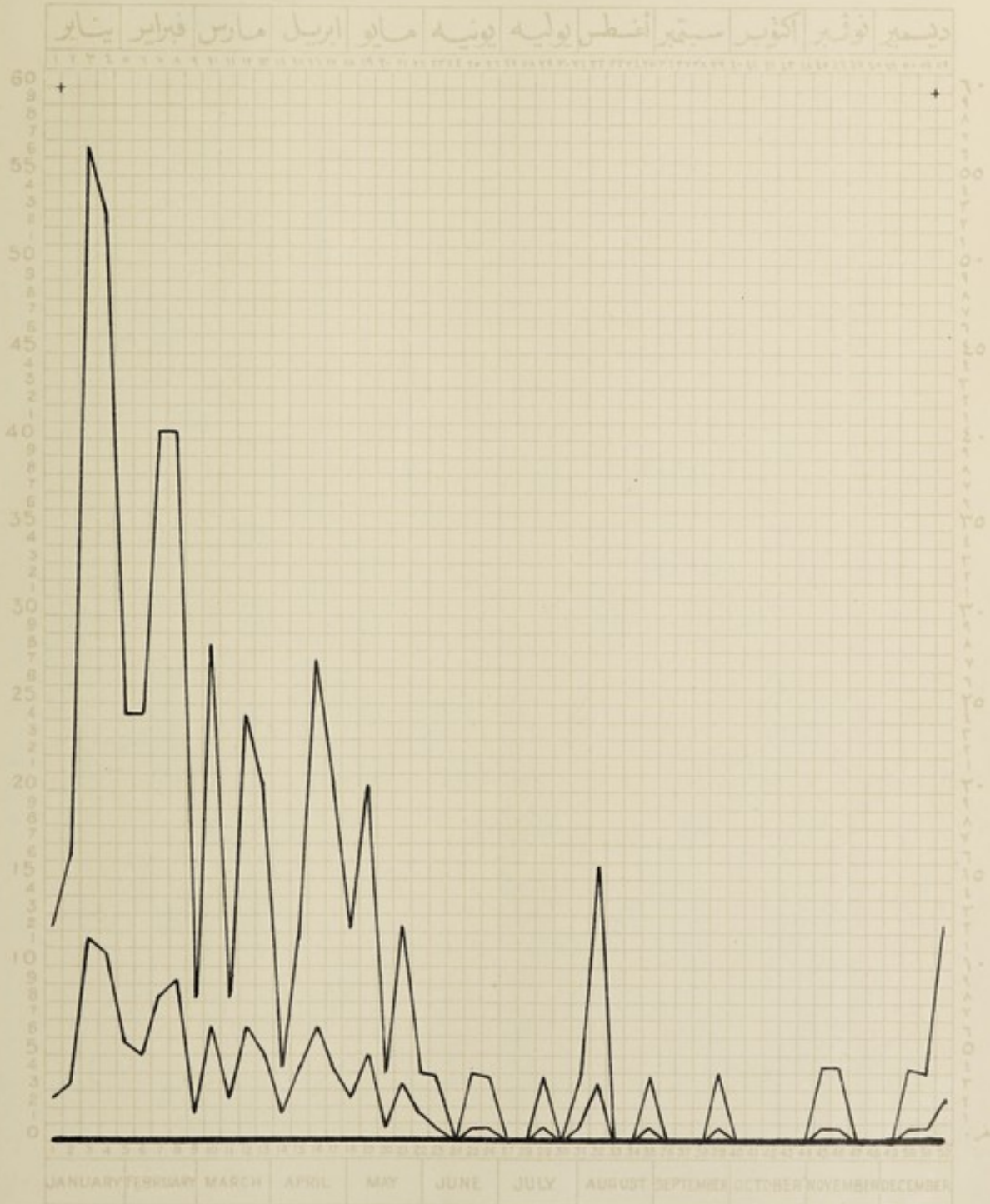


مصلحة الساعة والمناخ ١٩٣٥ (٣٧/٢١٣)

- أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤
(Weekly Max., Min., & mean number of cases estimated per 5 millions of pop. 1930-1934)
- المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في سنة ١٩٣٥
(Weekly total of cases estimated per 5 millions in 1935)



الجدري
Small Pox



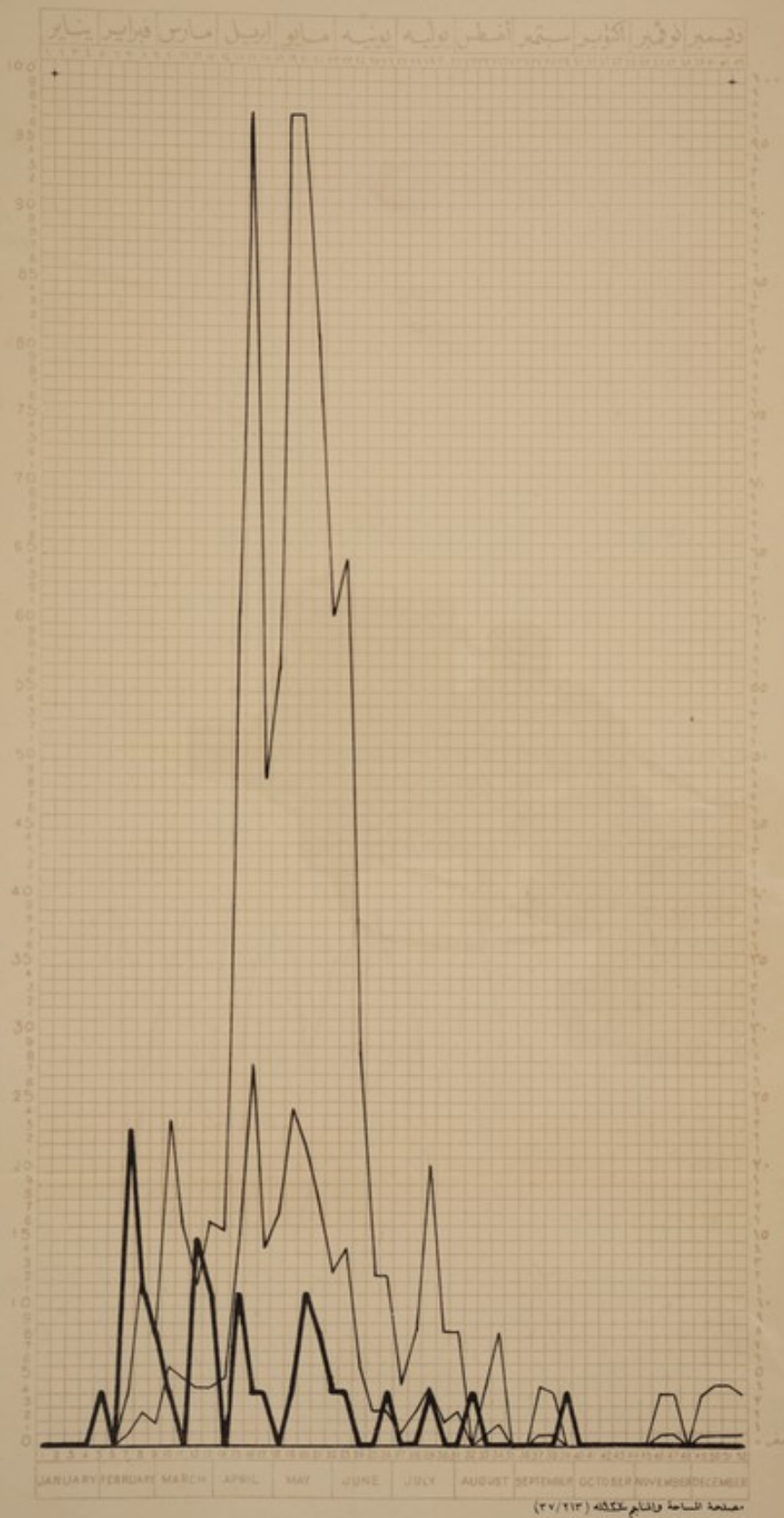
مصلحة المساحة والنتائج ١٩٣٥ (٣٧/٢١٣)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤
{ Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 5 millions of pop. 1930 - 1934

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٥
{ Weekly total of cases in 1935

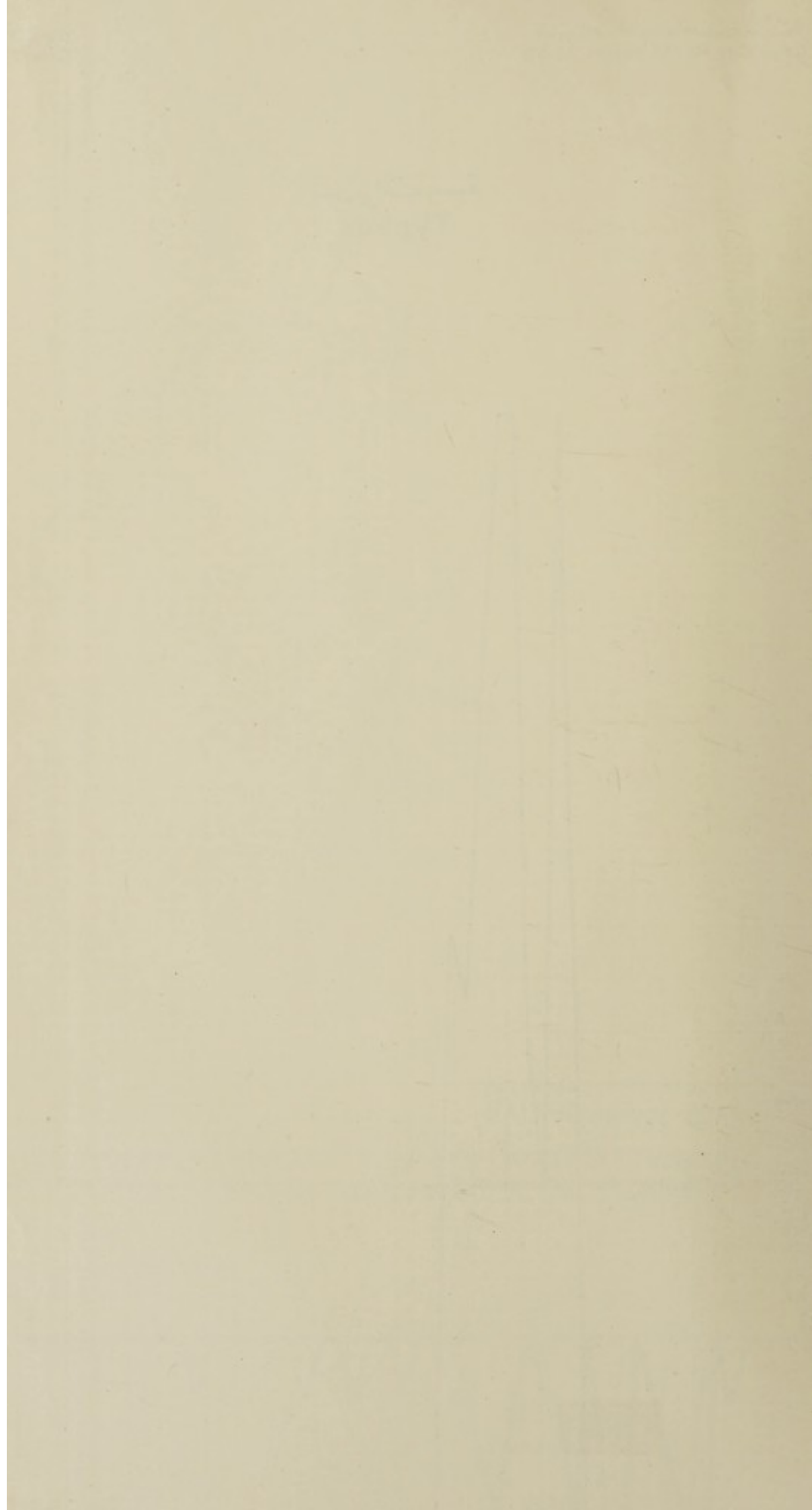


الحُمى التيفوسية Typhus



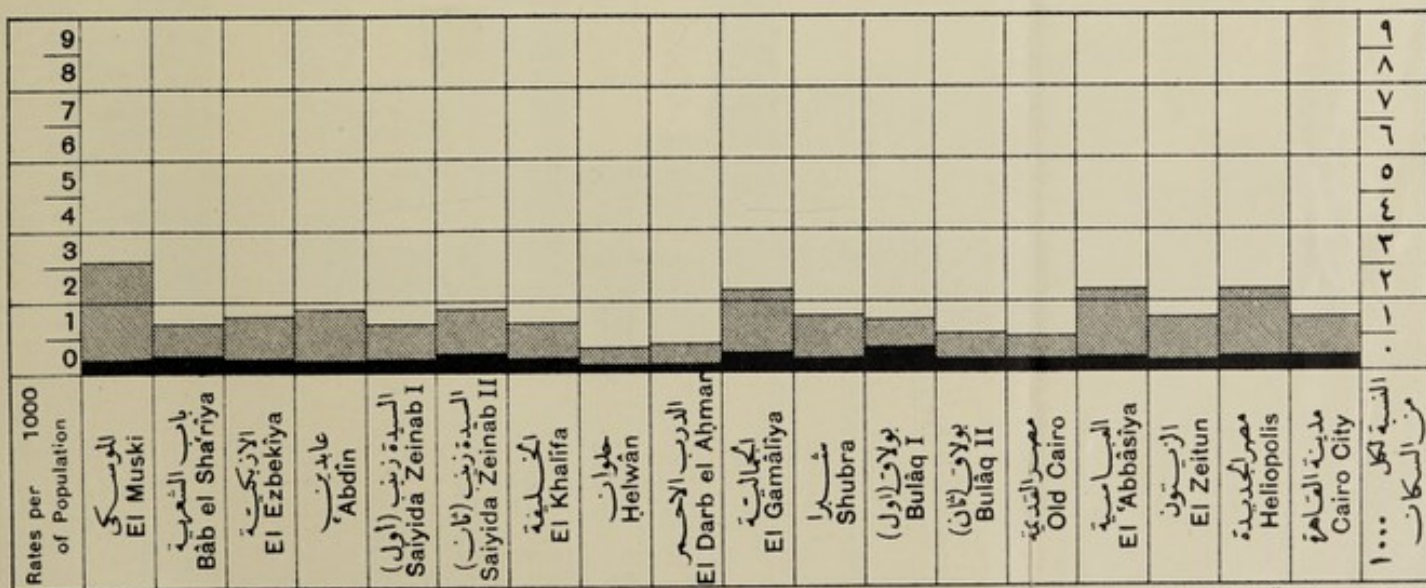
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لكل خمسة ملايين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٣٠ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 5 millions of pop. 1930 - 1934

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٣٥
Weekly total of cases in 1935



نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل ألف من السكان

TYPHOID FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



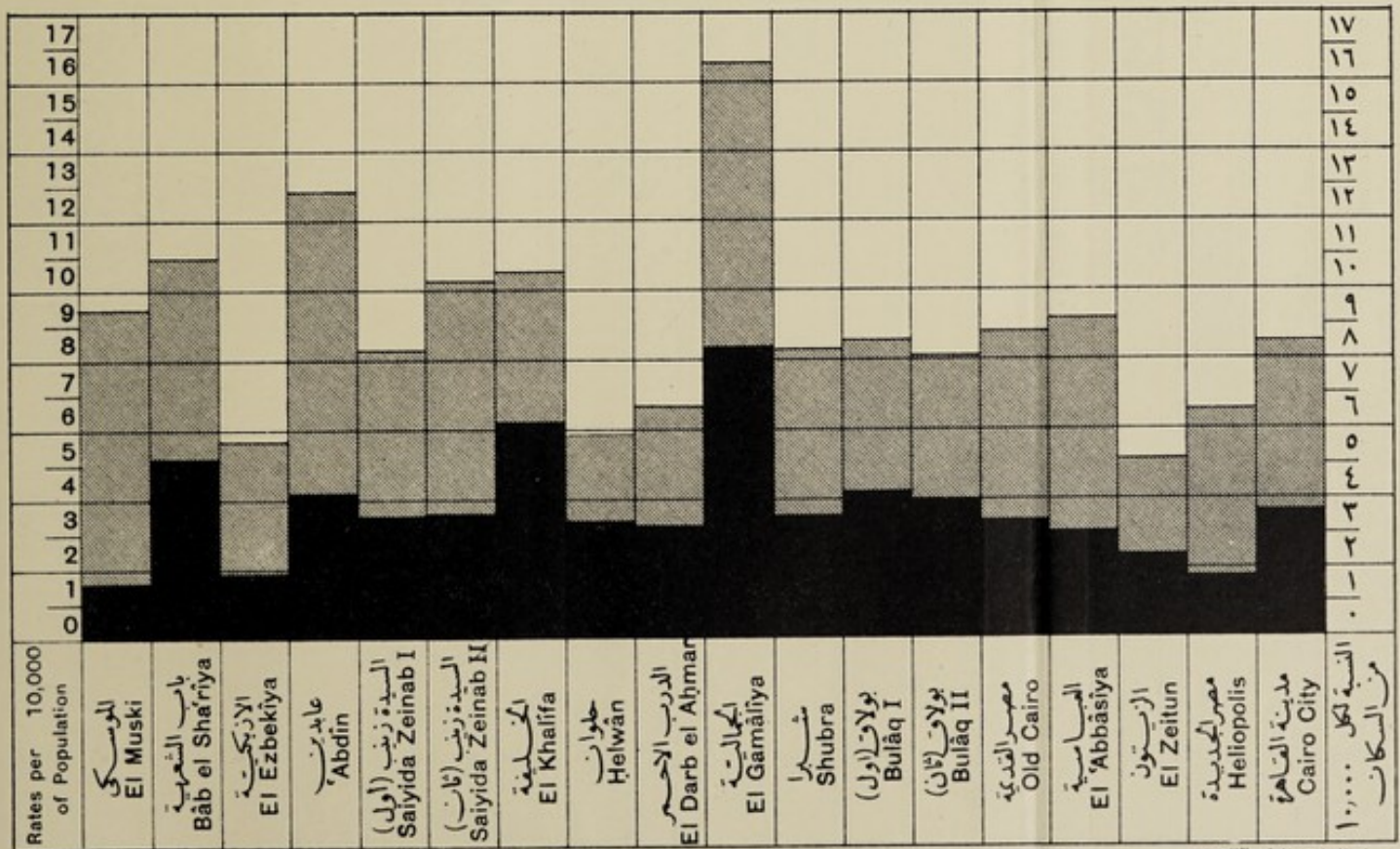
محطة الساعة والناس في سنة ١٩٣٥ (٢٧ / ٢١٣)

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الدفتريا بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

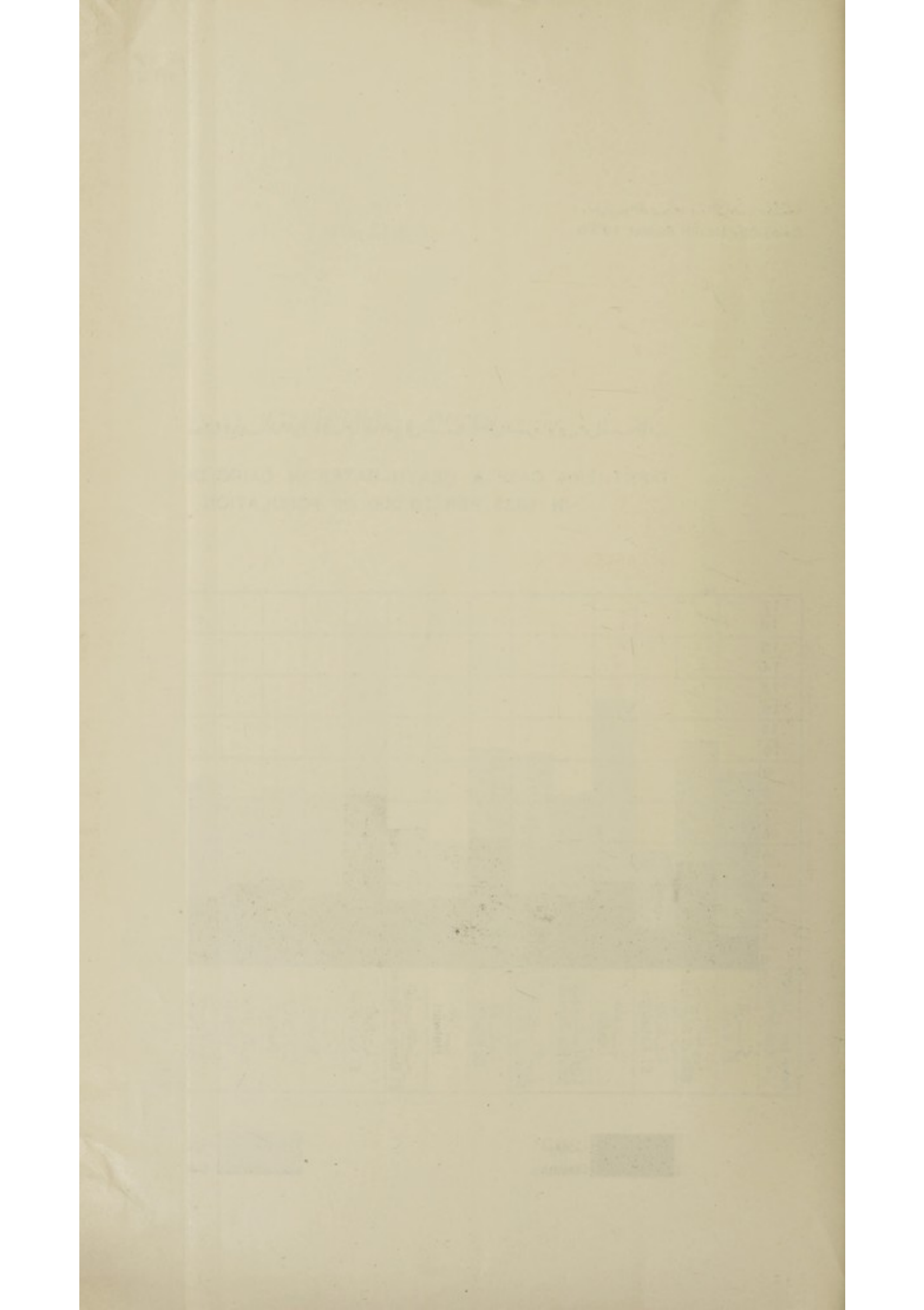
DIPHTHERIA CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



مطبعة الساعة والناسم ١٩٣٦ (٣٧/١٣)

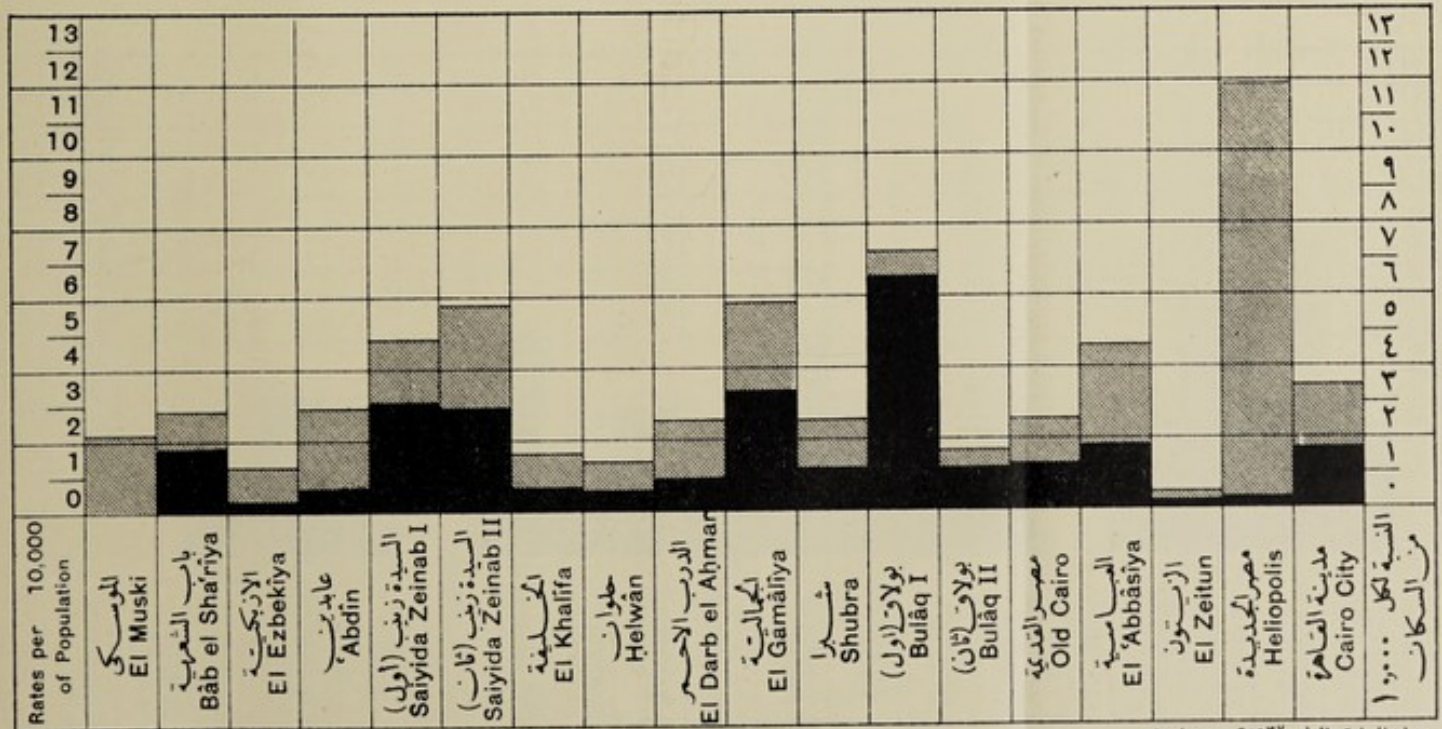
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded



نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحصبة بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

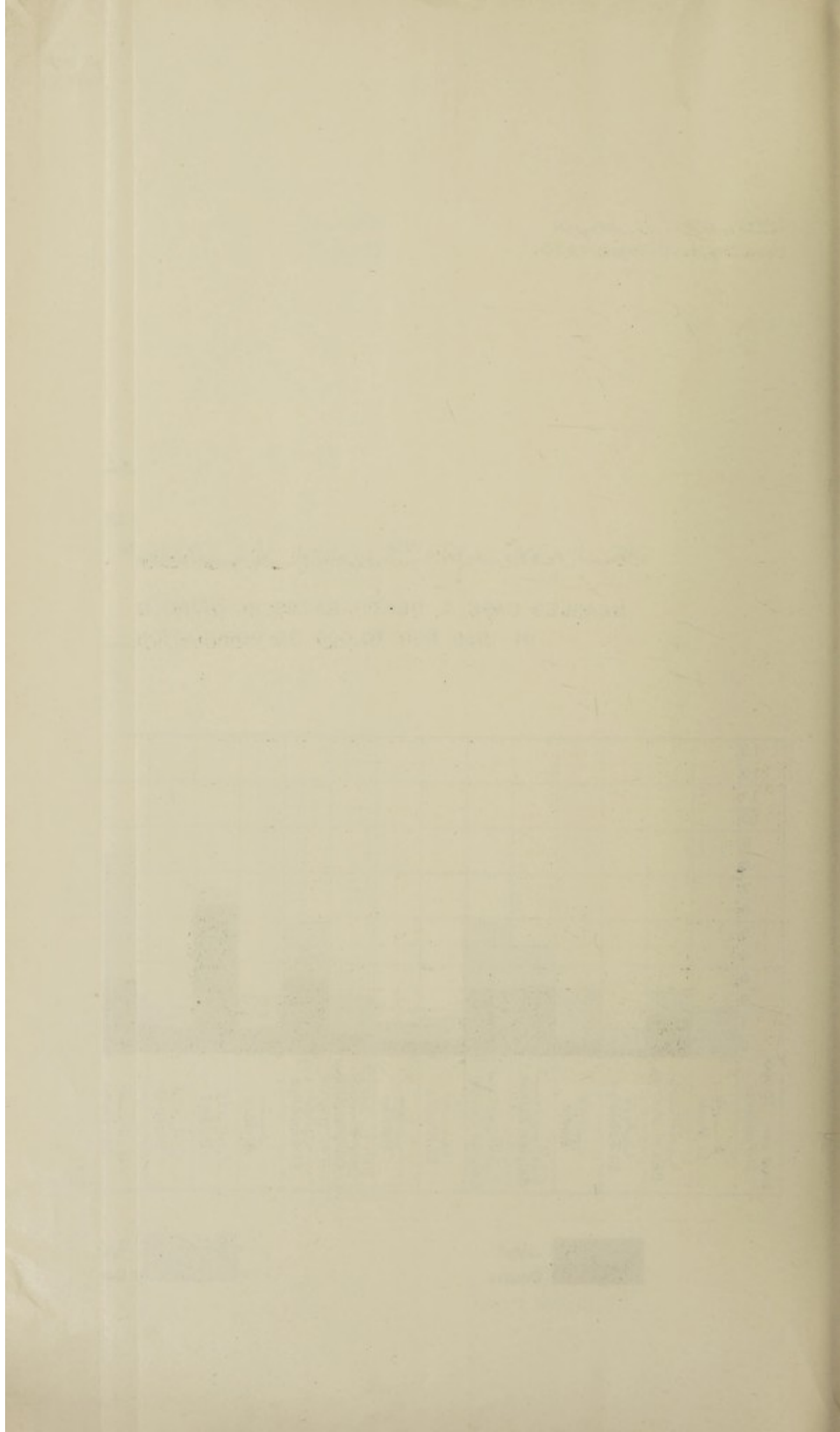
MEASLES CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة الصحة والناسم سنة ١٩٣٥ (٢٧/٢١٣)

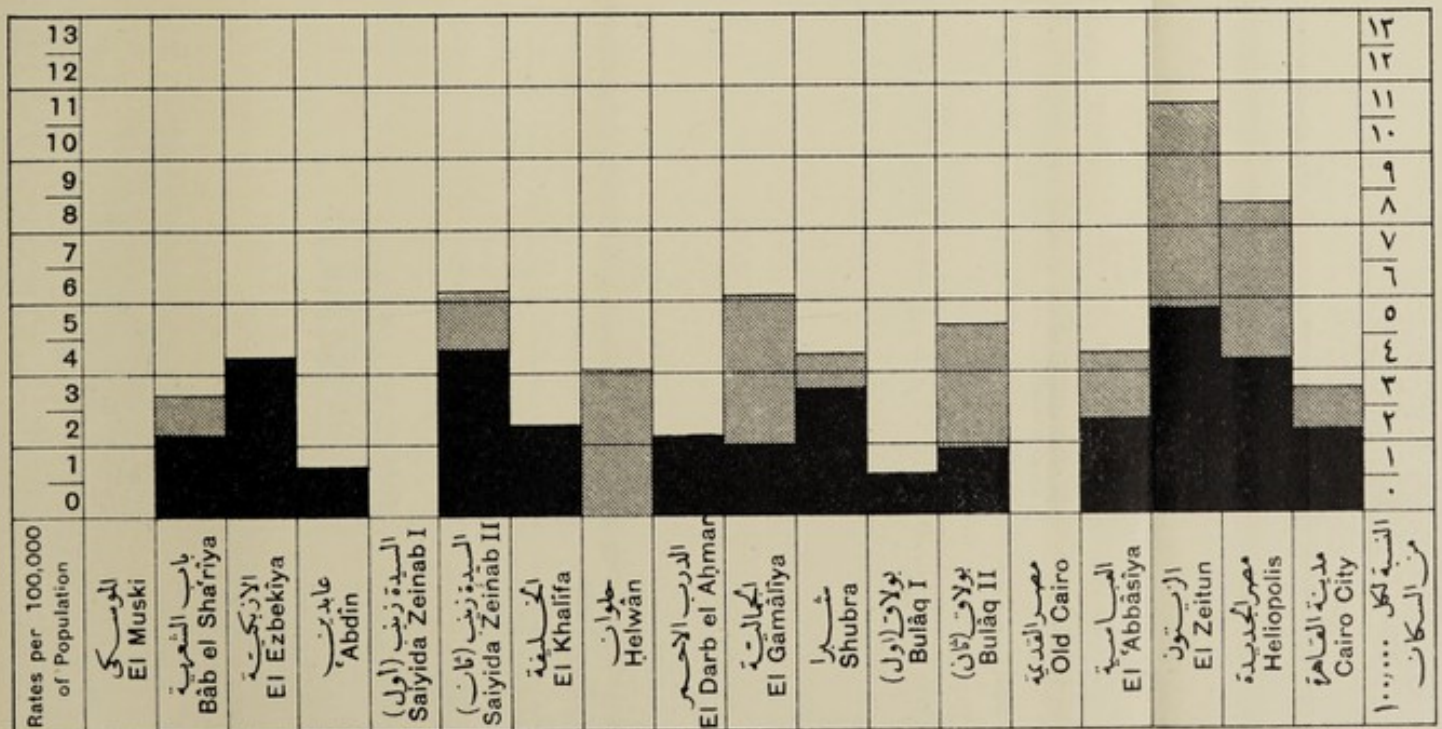
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded



نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى النخية الشوكية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل مائة ألف من السكان

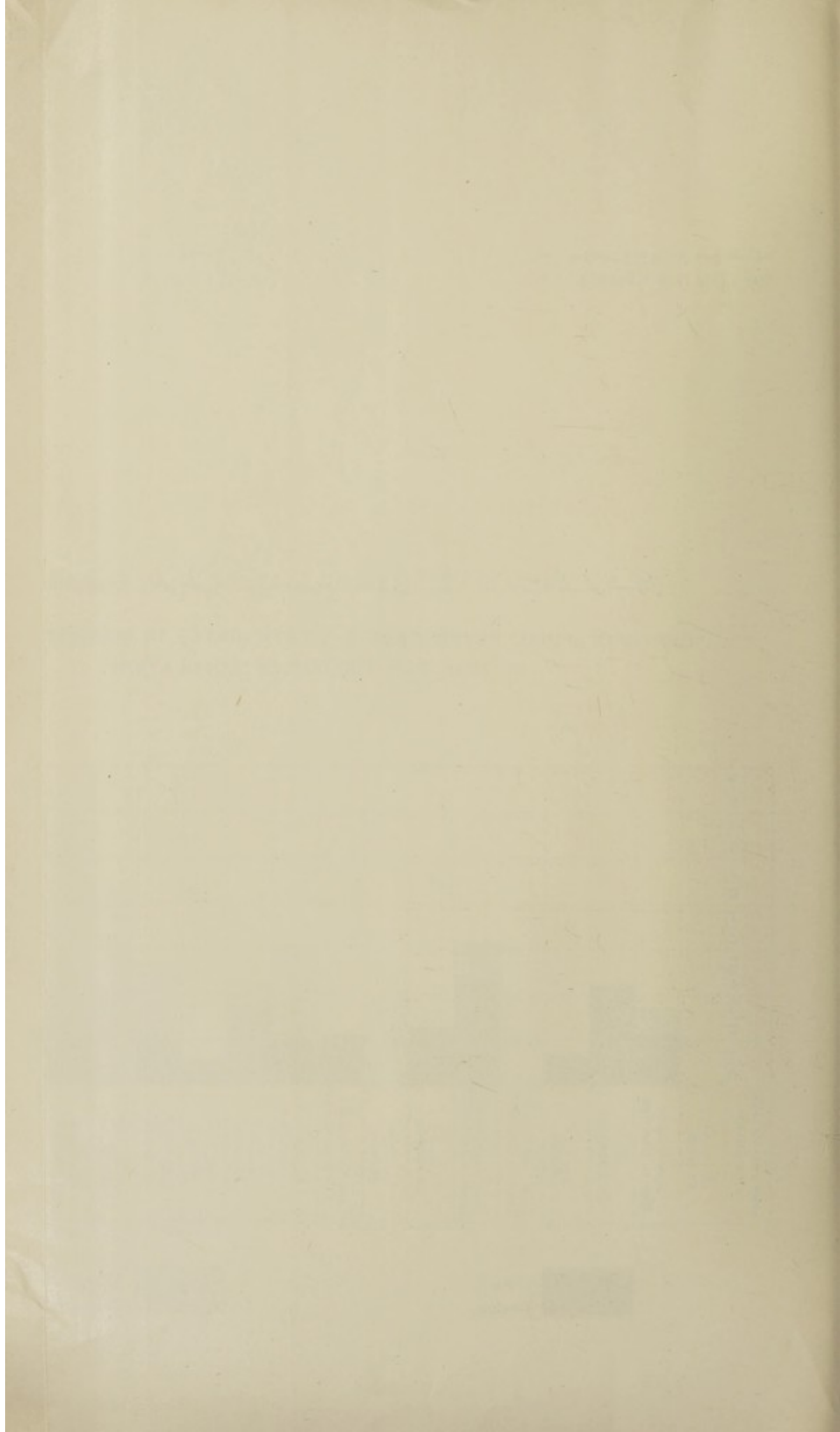
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



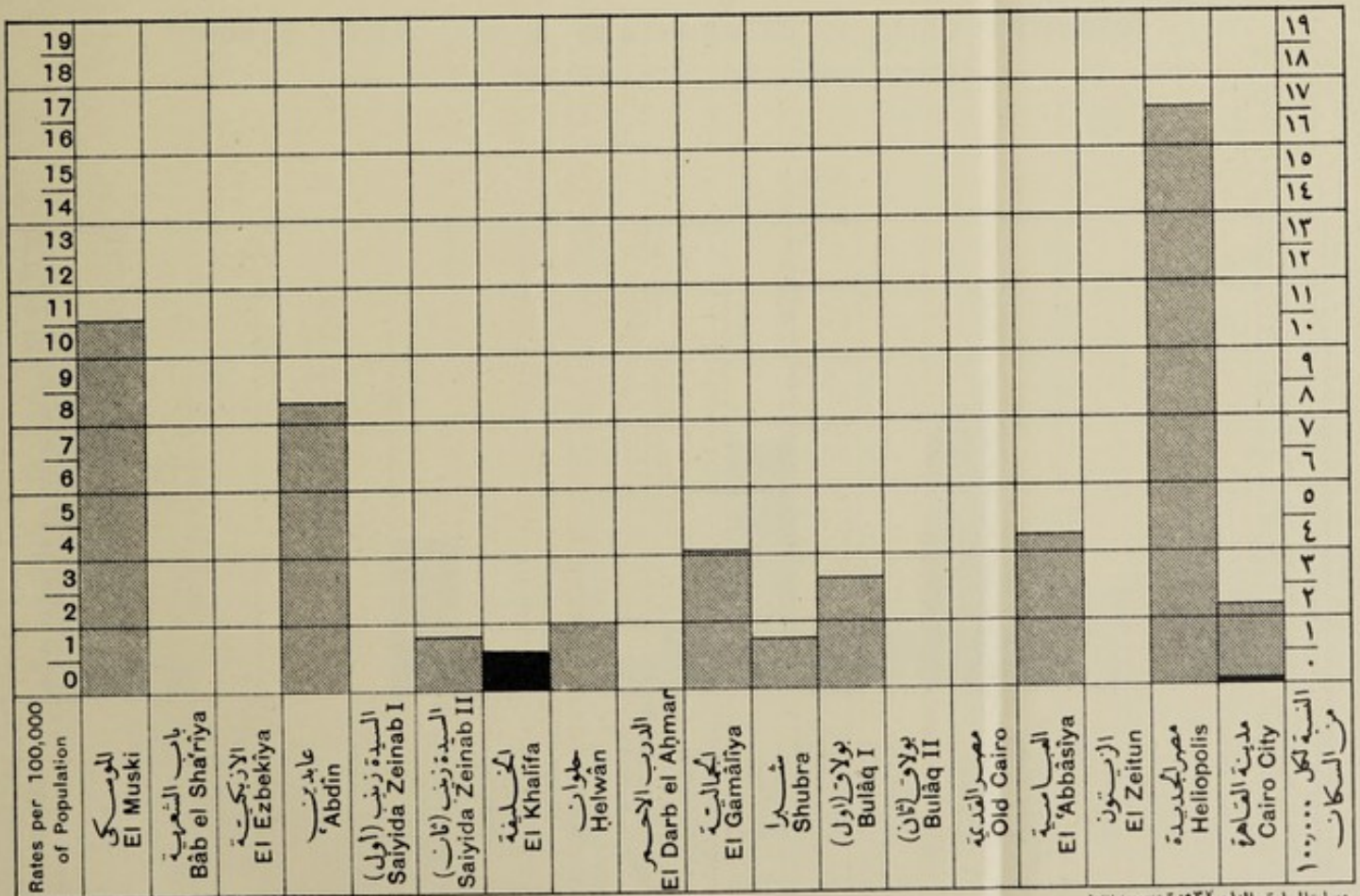
مصلحة المساحة والتأميم سنة ١٩٣٥ (٢٧/٢١٣)

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded



نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى القرمزية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل مائة ألف من السكان
SCARLET FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

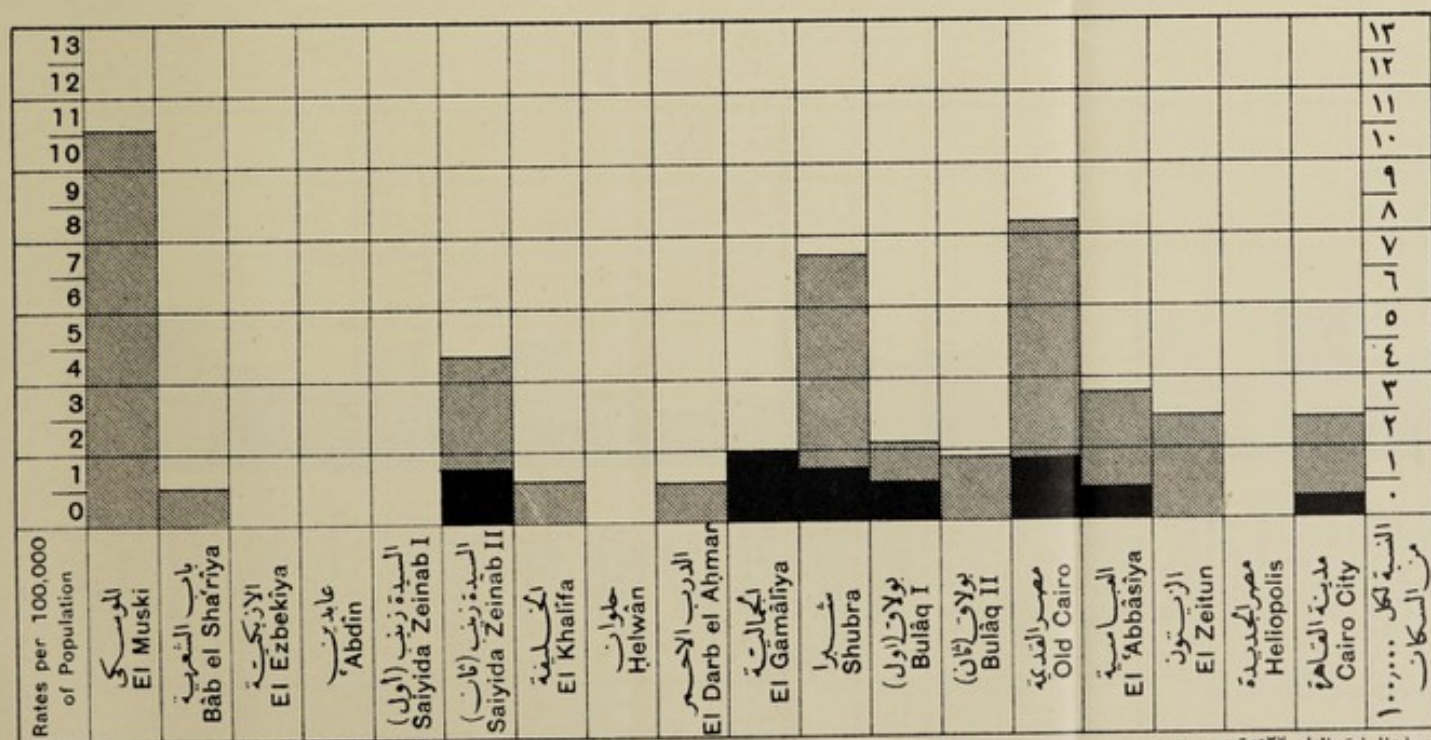


مصلحة الصحة والنظام سنة ١٩٣٦ (٣٧/٢١٣)

الوفيات
Deaths

الإصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفوسية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل مائة ألف من السكان
TYPHUS FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



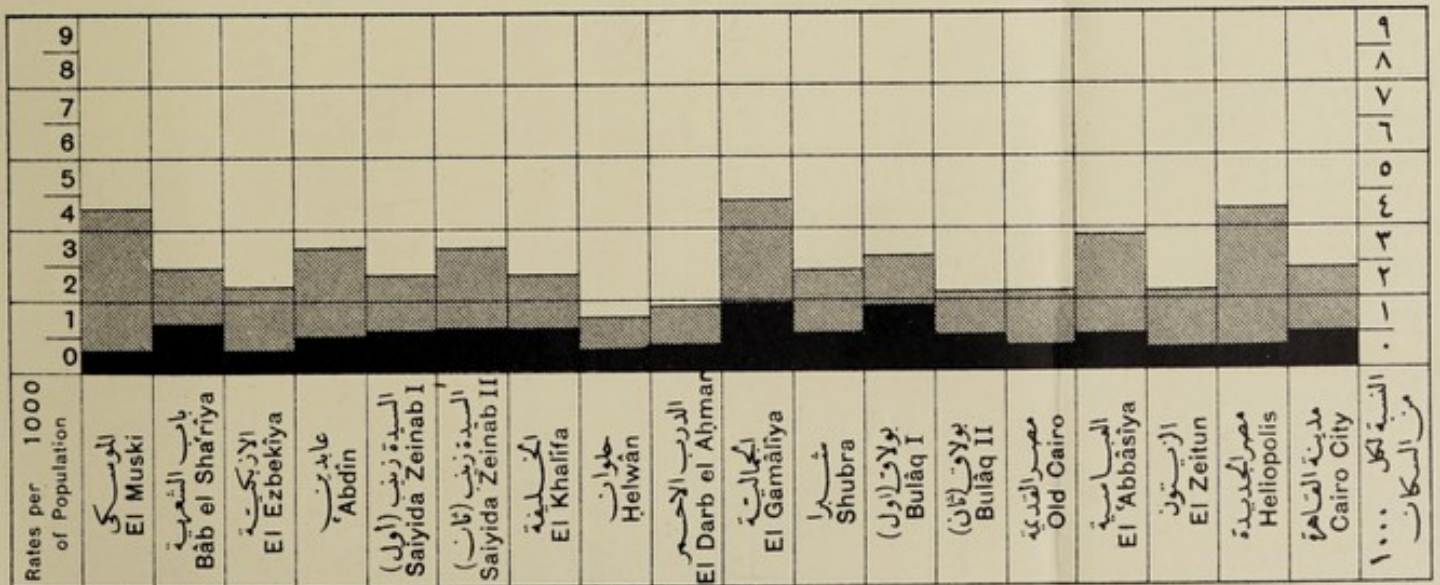
مصلحة الصحة والناسخ سنة ١٩٣٥ (٣٧ / ٢١٣)

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الأمراض المعدية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٣٥ لكل ألف من السكان

ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1935 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة الصحة والتبليغ (٢٧/٢١٣) سنة ١٩٣٥

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

