

Annual report on the health of Gibraltar.

Contributors

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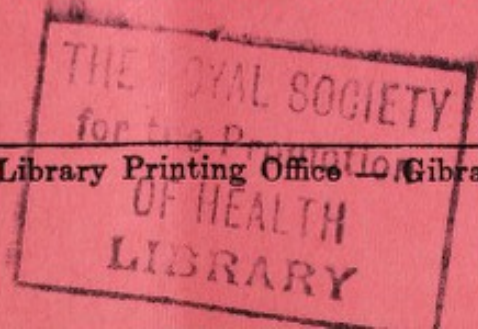
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR
FOR THE YEAR
1961

BY

HENRY G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D.
(Edin.), D.C.H. (Lond.).

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE REPORT OF THE
CITY PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST.

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CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR

Mayor :

The Honble. J. A. HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

E. J. ALVAREZ, Esq., J.P.

Councillors :

Captain R. de L. BROOKE, D.S.O., D.S.C. & Bar, R.N.

O. L. CHAMBERLAND, Esq.

E. H. DAVIS, Esq.

M. K. FEATHERSTONE, Esq.

W. M. ISOLA, Esq.

A. P. MONTEGRIFFO, Esq.

Group-Captain P. NORTON-SMITH, D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.

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D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Lon.),

A. V. STAGNETTO, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

HENRY G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D. (Edin.), D.C.H. (Lond.).

Public Vaccinator :

The Medical Officer of Health.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

*† J. SUAREZ, M.B.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I

Public Health Inspectors :

*† A. TRAVERSO, M.R.S.H.

*x J. J. TIPPING, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.I.P.H.H.

*x J. ALCANTARA, A.R.S.H.

0*x J. M. REYES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.I.P.H.H.

*C. POWER, M.R.S.H., A.A.P.H.I.

0*x H. CAETANO.

0*x A. ALMEDA, M.R.S.H.

*A. LODDO.

Rodent Officer :

*HENRY W. McINTOSH, M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

City Pathologist-Analyst :

E. A. J. IMOSI, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Chief Laboratory Assistant and Deputy Analyst :

H. J. BRUZON, A.I.M.L.T.

Laboratory Assistants :

R. M. CAVILLA.

J. L. BRUZON, A.I.M.L.T.

PUBLIC MARKETS

Superintendent of Markets and Inspector of Food :

The Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant Superintendent of Markets :

† W. PISANI.

Market Inspectors :

† E. J. MACEDO.

*Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma.

†Certificate Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

xDiploma or Certificate in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

0Diploma in Food Hygiene of the Royal Society of Health.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

New administrative arrangements were introduced in the Colonial Government Medical Department with effect from the 1st December, 1961.

The Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services, as the new administrative authority is called, took over the administration of the Medical Department, which functions were performed by the Chief Medical Officer.

This Board, which has a number of Committees, is responsible to the Government for the administration of all Government medical and health services, will advise the Governor on matters relating to such services, and will have all other powers and duties normally appertaining to a Head of Department.

Colonial Hospital:

Chief Medical Officer (Until 30th November, 1961.)

J. A. COCHRANE, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.A.

Medical Officers:

D. J. TOOMEY, Esq., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.)

J. M. HASTINGS, Esq., B.M., B.Ch. Oxon), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

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L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.).

C. M. MONTEGRIFFO, Esq., M.B., B.S. (U. Lond.).

I. H. STEVENSON, Esq., M.B., B.S. (U. Lond.).

House Officers:

P. W. LORD, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
(With effect from 24.10.60 — 25.12.61).

Miss G. R. SUTTON, B.M., B.Ch. (U. Lond.). (With effect
from 1.12.61).

D. L. DAVIES, Esq., M.B., B.S., (U. Lond.). (With effect
from 2.12.61).

Medical Specialist:

*J. J. J. GIRALDI, Esq., O.B.E., M.D. (U. Brist.),
F.R.C.P. (Edin.).

Consultant Paediatrician:

*H. G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., (Edin.), D.C.H., (Lond.).

Consultant Ophthalmologist :

*Major K. P. MILNE, R.A.M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.T.M. & H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

*R. SCOTT-STEVENSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

King George V Hospital :

Medical Specialist :

*J. J. J. GIRALDI, Esq., O.B.E., M.D. (U. Brist.),
F.R.C.P. (Eding).

Physician-in-Charge :

C. M. MONTEGRIFFO, Esq., M.B., B.S. (U. Lond.).

Maternity Services :

Physician-in-Charge :

J. A. COCHRANE, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.A.

Child Welfare Services :

*H. G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., (Edin.), D.C.H., (Lond.).

Mrs. M. CASCIARO, S.R.N., Health Visitor.

Miss E. A. MCINTOSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.H., Health Visitor.

Port Medical Officers :

Maritime :

*A. A. RUSSO, Esq., O.B.E., L.R.C.P. (Irel.), L.R.C.S. (Irel.),
L.M. (Rotunda).

*C. A. ISOLA, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dubl.). L.A.H. (Irel.).

Air :

J. C. CASSAGLIA, Esq., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.).

District Medical Officer :

J. C. CASSAGLIA, Esq., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.).

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. SOLECI, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. BANDA (Local Registered Nurse).

Mrs. T. CAVILLA (Local Registered Nurse).

Visiting Dentists :

*A. A. DANINO, Esq., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

*J. J. COCHRANE, Esq., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.),

*Allowance paid to private practitioners as a retaining fee for their services.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Health Committee

This Committee has taken over the responsibilities of the former Advisory Board of Health with effect from the 1st December, 1961. It is comprised as follows:—

Chairman:

The Chairman, Board of Management.

Members:

The Medical Administrator.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The Medical Officer of Health.

The Senior Naval Medical Officer.

The Senior Royal Air Force Medical Officer.

The Port Medical Officer.

Secretary:

The Secretary, Medical Department.

To His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
of the City of Gibraltar.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the Health of Gibraltar for the year 1961.

Owing to a considerable discrepancy in numbers of the Total Civil Population as estimated by the Police for 1960 (26,385), and that estimated from the Census, October 1961, (21,636), a decrease of population of 4,749, the statistical data of 1961 cannot be strictly compared to those of 1960.

There has been an increase in the adult death rate during this year. Two hundred and ten deaths (210) were recorded as against one hundred and ninety seven (197) in 1960.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels amounted to 109 as against 101 in 1960.

Cancer again shows an increase. There were 29 deaths in 1959, 35 deaths in 1960, and 43 deaths in 1961.

Diseases of the respiratory organs, excluding cancer, also show an increase from 15 deaths in 1960 to 19 deaths in 1961.

The number of births decreased in 1961. Three hundred and seventy-four (374) babies were born as against four hundred and five (405) in 1960. The illegitimate birth rate was .5% of all births and the lowest recorded since the year 1948.

The birth rate continues to exceed the death rate by a very considerable margin.

The Infantile Mortality this year has gone up quite appreciably. Thirteen infants (13) died throughout the year. Out of these, 10 did not survive the first week of life. This constitutes a high perinatal mortality which is related closely to obstetric problems.

Another note of interest from the Maternity Department of the Hospital is a further slight increase in the number of births by Caesarian Section.

The Child Welfare Service continued to function very satisfactorily throughout the year. There was an increase in the number of children registered from 730 in 1960 to

CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1961

Total area of Gibraltar Territory	1,387 acres
Area of the City	104 „
Estimated Resident British Civil Population...	20,504 persons
Estimated Total Resident Civil Population	21,636 „
*Births in Resident Civil Population,	
Males — 186	} 374
Females — 188	
Birth Rate per 1,000 Resident Civil Population	17.28
*Deaths in Resident Civil Population	210
Death Rate per 1,000 Resident Civil Population	9.70
Infantile Mortality Rate Resident Civil Population	34.75
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.09

*Vide Note on Page 13.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The following weather summary and tables have been kindly supplied by the Air Ministrys Meteorologist in Gibraltar.

RAINFALL: The year's total of 39.40 inches exceeded the 14 year N. Front average by 8.89 inches. Unfortunately this relatively large yield was mainly concentrated over a two week period in November and a ten day spell in late December when, together they accounted for 71% of the annual fall. November's fall of 18.85 inches is a record for that month in this century and that for December has only once been exceeded in the past fourteen years. Rainfall amounts for the official civilian year ending 31st July, 1961 was far below average totalling less than 24 inches so that the relatively dry September, October and first half of November served to accentuate a water shortage. The situation would have been even more acute but for an unusual heavy spell of rain in the last four days of May which produced over 4 inches.

SUNSHINE: The average daily sunshine value for the year of 7.63 hours was slightly below average and represents a deficit of over 60 hours over the whole year. April produced the highest above average figures and was closely followed by October. March was a very disappointing month, lagging behind January and February. December was unusually dull even for the time of year.

TEMPERATURES: The average temperature for the year of 65°F was only fractionally above average. A maximum shade temperature of 92°F was recorded twice in July and on the 14th January it reached its lowest limit for the year at 41°F. There were no outstanding features and conditions were reasonably equable for the latitude.

HUMIDITY: This element measured over the year realised an exact average figure of 75%.

WINDS: Were almost equally divided, the ratio of east to west components being 52:48. Speeds were somewhat lighter than usual. Gale force was reached on only 3 days and the highest gust for the year of 61 kts was recorded on Christmas Day.

January: Rather cold and very dry with the lowest January rainfall for 17 years.

February: A very dull and dry month of average temperature. The rainfall which amounted to less than three

quarters of an inch almost entirely concentrated on the afternoon of the 17th. An unusually high February maximum shade temperature of 75°F recorded on the 5th and persistent easterly winds from the 8th onwards.

March: Cold by day due to persistent, easterly winds which continued without change throughout the month. Rainfall was very scarce, only 2.72 inches, 90% of which fell on the 20th and 21st. Sunshine figures were very disappointing with 30 hours less than the average monthly total.

April: The loveliest month of the year. Dry, well above average temperatures and a superabundance of bright sunshine due to long spells of light W. to N.W. winds.

May: Was noticeably warmer than usual and the maximum temperature of 87.5°F recorded on the 18th was the highest recorded in May for over 30 years. The month closed with a four day period of rain during which over 4½ inches fell bringing a welcome relief to the acute water shortage. Cloud amounts were rather high and sunshine figures were well below normal.

June: A relatively cool dry month with no outstanding features, little or no rain, a fair amount of sunshine and average temperatures for the time of year. Gibraltar escaped the unusually large number of thunderstorms which broke out over Spain.

July: Noticeable for the variation in conditions between the Town and North Front areas. The former suffered from rather extensive Levant cloud cover which produced long periods of oppressive high humidity, sea fog was very prevalent in local waters.

August: Almost a repetition of July but without the sea fogs. Sea temperatures were higher than usual ranging from 70°-75°F.

September: A dry but very dull month with average day temperatures, but two to three degrees warmer at night than usual. The month's total sunshine of 239 hours was the lowest recorded at North Front since records commenced there. Long spells of easterly winds maintained the oppressive humid conditions over the Town. Unusually high tides were registered over the period 24th-26th, and the figure reached at Bayside on the 25th exceeded the previous highest figure recorded in 1898.

October: A splendid month for visiting tourists. Abundant sunshine, little rain, absence of wind and very reasonable temperatures.

November: Was in keeping with character as a wet month, but this year broke a number of rainfall records. The total fall was more than three times the average figure of five inches which was exceeded on one day alone, the 2nd. At its most intense nearly four and a half inches fell in 2½ hours on this day. There was almost continuous rain of varying intensity from the 16th to 29th inclusive, and over the same period only twenty-six hours sunshine were enjoyed. The official rainfall total of 18.85 inches was exceeded by something like two inches in every other rain gauge located in the Town and Rock areas.

December: Was fine and bright for the first half but later marred by continuous rain from the 22nd to 30th during which the fall was almost double the December average. Sunshine values were very disappointing but the temperatures were above normal at 59°F.

SUMMARY: The year was marked by the following features:— First the very unusually protracted spell of Levant which started on the 8th February and continued until the first day of April. Secondly the disappointing summer with its oppressive humidity and finally the embarrassing shortage of rainfall in the early months which reduced water stocks to negligible quantities by the end of the summer only to be followed by the concentrated deluges of November and December which proved too copious for the reservoirs.

STATION GIBRALTAR (North Front)

Lat. 36° N. 09' N. Long 05° 21' W.

Barometer Height 24 Ft.

Raingauge 8 Ft. Above M.S.L.

YEAR 1961	Mean Pres- sure at MSL	TEMPERATURE OF										RELATIVE HUMIDITY %				TOTAL CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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*With the
Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department
City Hall,
Gibraltar*



WIND

Frequency at 0300, 0900, 1500 & 2100 G.M.T.

Force 1-3 = 1-10 Knots. Force 4-5 = 11-21 Knots. Force 6-7 = 33 Knots.

Force 8 or over = 34 Knots minimum.

YEAR 1961 MONTHS	FORCE				DIRECTION								
	8 or over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
January	—	6	51	67	—	2	4	14	3	—	13	61	27
February	—	6	43	60	3	—	3	63	10	—	2	29	2
March	—	12	68	43	1	1	1	99	19	1	—	1	1
April	—	—	31	83	6	—	2	11	4	1	17	64	15
May	—	4	43	75	2	—	2	40	8	—	25	41	6
June	—	—	33	83	4	—	7	37	13	—	15	33	11
July	—	—	23	90	11	—	4	56	23	3	7	18	2
August	—	—	69	52	3	—	2	83	9	—	8	14	5
September	—	—	33	83	4	—	4	64	8	—	13	21	6
October	—	—	31	78	15	—	4	25	12	1	15	44	8
November	—	2	37	76	5	1	6	25	11	2	15	39	16
December	—	11	47	60	6	3	2	29	13	—	17	42	12
Year	—	41	509	850	60	7	41	546	133	8	147	407	111

VITAL STATISTICS

At the last census, held on 3rd October, 1961, the population was 24,502. Of this total, 427 were transients, therefore for administrative purposes, the population was 24,075. This figure is made up of the following:—

British Subjects

Gibraltarians	17,985	} = 22,794
British Subjects other than Gibraltarians	4,809	

Aliens	1,281
	24,075

This estimate includes families of personnel of Her Majesty's Forces and certain classes of aliens with which these vital statistics are not concerned. The figures relating to these two groups have therefore, in accordance with the practice adopted in past years by the Public Health Department, been eliminated for the purpose of calculating the data shown in this Report which are thus based on and refer exclusively to the resultant resident civil population constituted as follows:—

Gibraltarians	17,985	} = 20,504	British Subjects
Other British	2,519		
Resident Aliens		1,132	
		21,636	

The alterations in population since 1930 are shown below:—

How Estimated		British Subjects Fixed Population	Aliens Subjects Floating Population	Total Population
Police Estimate	end of 1930	15,526	922	16,448
	Census April 1931	16,188	1,425	17,613
Police Estimate	end of 1932	15,143	1,466	16,609
"	" " 1933	15,071	1,326	16,397
"	" " 1934	14,790	1,057	15,847
"	" " 1935	15,735	1,130	16,865
"	" " 1936	16,875	2,319	19,194
"	" " 1937	16,792	2,749	19,541
"	" " 1938	17,222	3,017	20,239
"	" " 1939	18,125	2,315	20,440
1940 to 1944 civil population evacuated during war years				
Police Estimate	end of 1945	17,448	1,784	19,232
"	" " 1946	19,269	1,964	21,233
"	" " 1947	20,316	2,216	22,532
"	" " 1948	21,472	2,228	23,700
"	" " 1949	22,208	2,377	24,585
"	" " 1950	22,470	2,416	24,886
	Census July 1951	19,739	1,361	21,100
Police Estimate	end of 1952	22,176	2,297	24,473
"	" " 1953	22,629	2,107	24,736
"	" " 1954	23,044	1,877	24,921
"	" " 1955	23,091	1,738	24,829
"	" " 1956	23,443	1,621	25,064
"	" " 1957	23,783	1,620	25,403
"	" " 1958	24,077	1,560	25,637
"	" " 1959	24,063	1,658	25,721
"	" " 1960	24,672	1,713	26,385
	Census October 1961	20,504	1,132	21,636

It will be noted that the Census figures show a considerable decrease in the population when compared with the Police Estimates in the previous nine years.

*Deaths

Two hundred and ten deaths, ninety-two males and one hundred and eighteen females were registered as having occurred in the resident civil population during the year which represents a death rate of 9.70 per thousand.

One hundred and thirty-six deaths or 64.7 per cent of all deaths concerned persons over 65 years of age, whilst forty occurred in the age group 55 to 64 years.

Thus one hundred and seventy-six deaths or 83.8 per cent of all deaths occurred in persons 55 years of age or older, and were attributed to cardio-vascular diseases, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, and malignant neoplasms.

The principal causes of death were:—

Cardio-Vascular diseases	75	(58)
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	34	(43)
Malignant neoplasms	43	(35)
Diseases of the respiratory system ... (excluding neoplasms)	19	(15)

(Figures in brackets are for 1960).

There were two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths in each month and quarter of the year was as follows:—

January	24	April	28
February	18	May	20
March	22	June	13
1st Qr.	64	2nd Qr.	61
July	26	October	16
August	12	November	18
September	12	December	21
3rd Qr.	50	4th Qr.	55

Included twenty deaths from cases landed from the Bay or brought into Town for treatment.

*Vide Note on Page 13.

*Births

Three hundred and seventy-four children, one hundred and eighty-six males and one hundred and eighty-eight females, were registered as having been born from the resident civil population during the year providing a birth rate of 17.28 per thousand civil population.

The distribution of births between hospitals, private practitioners and midwives was as follows:—

Colonial Hospital	366
(20 non-resident aliens included)	
Military Hospital	16
Private Practitioners	6
(1 non-resident alien included)	
Midwives	7

The preference for confinement in hospital which has been a feature since the repatriation of the population continued.

Still Births

Four still births were registered during the year which amounts to 10.58 per thousand total live and still births. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 3 and 7.04.

Illegitimate Births totalled two which represents .5 per cent of all births.

Illegitimate Births period 1948-61.

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number	10	15	13	17	13	12	8	11	11	14	10	5	3	2
Rate per cent of all births	2.69	3.69	3.66	4.29	3.2	3.05	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.5

*Infant Mortality

Thirteen infants died before attaining the age of one year which constitutes an infant mortality rate of 34.7. Eleven of these infants died within four weeks of birth which provides a neo-natal death rate of 29.41 per thousand.

No less than ten of these infants did not survive the first week of life which together with four still births represent a perinatal mortality of 37.03 per thousand total live and still births.

Perinatal mortality is a term used to describe still births and deaths occurring during the first week of life, and is a

*Vide Note on Page 13.

measure of the loss of life due to circumstances before and during pregnancy and events during labour and delivery.

Perinatal Mortality period 1950-61

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Combined still births & deaths under 1 week—numbers	11	19	19	14	10	9	8	16	10	10	8	14
Perinatal mortality per thousand and total births	30.2	47.0	48.3	36.2	25.5	23.6	20.5	42.21	24.44	25.25	18.77	37.03
Mortality under 1 year per thousand live births	28.16	31	41.55	25.44	33.5	18.76	13.05	24.39	18.27	10.81	14.81	34.7

Ages and Causes of Infant Deaths during 1961

were as follows:—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-8 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under one year
(a) Respiratory distress syndrome. (b) Prematurity.	6				6					6
(a) Cardiac Arrest. (b) Exchange Transfusion. (c) Kernicterus.	1				1					1
I. (a) Marasmus and Cardiac Failure. (b) Congenital Heart. II. Duodenal Atresia.						1				1
Congenital Heart	1				1					1
Bronchopneumonia		1			1					1
I. (a) Respiratory Failure. (b) Precipitate Labour.	1				1					1
I. (a) Toxic Myocarditis. (b) Gastro-Enteritis. II. Dehydration.								1		1
Birth Cerebral Injury	1				1					1
TOTALS	10	1			11	1		1		13

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND NEONATAL DEATH RATES FOR THE PERIOD 1945-61

	Infantile Mortality	Neonatal Mortality
1945	32.89	16.4
1946	36.4	9.7
1947	47.2	34.1
1948	29.56	13.5
1949	34.2	24.2
1950	28.16	8.4
1951	31.	12.9
1952	41.55	36.36
1953	25.44	22.9
1954	33.5	23.19
1955	18.76	5.36
1956	13.05	10.44
1957	24.39	21.68
1958	18.27	13.05
1959	10.81	10.81
1960	14.81	14.81
1961	34.75	29.41

NOTE:

One hundred and eighty-six births and thirty-one deaths (including six infants) which occurred among sections of the population with which these statistics are not concerned are not included in the above data.

The total number of births and deaths which occurred during the year 1961 and the corresponding crude rates were therefore as follows:—

Births ... 560 or 23.26 per thousand total population.

Deaths ... 241 or 10.01 per thousand total population.

Deaths in infants under one year...19 or 33.92 per thousand total live births.

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

The Colonial Government are responsible for these services, which are operated under the new administrative direction of the Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services.

I am indebted to the Medical Department for the following information regarding the progress of these services during 1961:—

Maternity Service

The Maternity Department consists of two public wards and two private rooms. Total bed complement is eighteen. On an average there were thirty deliveries per month, normal and uncomplicated confinements staying in five days. Forceps deliveries seven days, and Caesarian sections ten days.

Ante-natal clinics were held twice weekly in the Out-Patient Department and were well attended. There were 2,759 attendances compared with 2,998 in 1960. With the exception of a few cases which were delivered in their homes by private doctors or registered midwives, 90% of the children born among the civilian population, exclusive of births which took place at the Military Hospital, were delivered at the Colonial Hospital.

Post-natal clinics were held once a week, patients returning for routine examination six weeks after delivery.

Five locally registered midwives were engaged in private practice during the year. Facilities to keep up to date in their work were available.

There was one maternal death.

Summary of the work of the Maternity Department

	1961	1960
Deliveries { Males 181	366	383
Stillbirths { Females 189	4	3
Neonatal deaths	8	5
Premature births	7	5
Twins	4 sets	9 sets
Caesarian sections	27	24
Toxaemias	12	11
Exchange transfusions	2	2
Maternal deaths	1	1

Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors were held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre. At two of the Clinics held in the Centre, advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinics at the Colonial Hospital. Immunization against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were carried out at the Colonial Hospital.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting, and liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of the Colonial Hospital.

The number of registered infants and attendances at the various centres were as follows:—

Child Welfare Centre

	1961	1960
Number of children registered.....	758	730
Attendances	6,670	6,086

Special Clinics held by the Paediatrician

Number of children registered	763	623
Total number of attendances	1,802	1,568
Number of Clinics held	111	97

YEAR OF BIRTH, AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON THE REGISTER WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

Town Clinic		Total number on the Register: 753
Year of Birth	Age Groups	Number
1956	Over 5 years	15
1957	4 - 5	31
1958	3 - 4	62
1959	2 - 3	85
1960	1 - 2	265
1961	0 - 1	300

Home Visits

	1961	1960
Primary	372	385
Children under 1 year	829	775
Children over 1 year	2,998	3,173
Ante-natal	60	90
Special	143	73
Fruitless	702	642
Removals (untraced)	65	70
Houses	3,031	3,020

ANTI-POLIO INOCULATIONS

1st dose given to 291 children

2nd „ „ „ 278 „

3rd „ „ „ 222 „

4th „ „ „ 5 „

IMMUNIZATIONS (carried out at the Colonial Hospital)

Anti-diphtheria prophylactic Courses completed: 81

Combined diphtheria-pertussis
prophylactic Courses completed: 10

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service was in abeyance owing to shortage of medical staff.

Schools were inspected twice during the course of the year.

Cleanliness Inspection

Number of children inspected	5,302
Number of children verminous	167
Home visits	51
Exclusions from schools	27
Special investigation	5

Referred to Clinics as result of above Inspection

Ophthalmic Clinic	150
Dental Clinic	955
Doctor's Clinic	72

Poliomyelitis Immunizations

First dose	204
Second dose	137
Third dose	680
Total	1,021

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT CARRIED OUT IN THE PRIVATE SURGERIES

Dental Surgeon	Sessions for Treatment	Teeth Conserved	Teeth Extracted	Attendances for Scaling and Gum Treatment
Mr. A. A. Danino...	194	1,607	453	226
Mr. J. J. Cochrane	48	269	108	47

Causes of Death in the Civil Population during 1961, according to the International Intermediate

Cause of Death	Detailed List of Numbers	All Ages	Under 1 yr.		1 yr. & under 5		5 yrs. & under 15		15 yrs. & under 25		25 yrs. & under 35		35 & over
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	001-008	2											
A 20 Septicaemia and pyaemia	053	1											
A 44 Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	140-148	2											1
A 46 Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	12											
A 48 Malignant neoplasm of rectum	154	4											
A 49 Malignant neoplasm of larynx	161	1											
A 50 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	162, 163	5											
A 51 Malignant neoplasm of breast	170	6									1		
A 52 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	171	4											
A 53 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	172-174	2											
A 57 Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	155-160												
	164, 165	7											
	175, 176												
	178-181												
	192-195												
	198, 199												
A 63 Diabetes mellitus	260	2											
A 65 Anaemias	290-293	1											
A 66 Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic, and blood diseases	240-245												
	253, 254							1					
	270-277	3											
	287-289												
	294-299												
A 70 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	34											
A 73 Epilepsy	353	1											
A 80 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	6								1			
A 81 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	43											
A 82 Other diseases of heart	430-434	2											
A 83 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	14											
A 84 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	4											
A 85 Diseases of arteries	450-456	3											
A 86 Other diseases of circulatory system...	460-468	3											
A 90 Bronchopneumonia	491	13											
A 93 Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ...	501, 502	4											
A 97 All other respiratory diseases	511-517	2											
	520												
	522-527												
A 99 Ulcer of stomach	540	2											
A 103 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561	4											
	570												
A 104 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	571, 572	2		1									1
A 105 Cirrhosis of liver	581	1											
A 106 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	584, 585	1											
A 109 Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	501-594	2											
A 111 Calculi of urinary system	602, 604	1											
A 116 Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	642, 652												
	685, 686	1									1		
A 126 All other diseases of skin and musculoskeletal system	700, 716												
	731-736	1											
	738-744												
A 128 Congenital malformations of circulatory system	754	2	1	1									
A 130 Birth injuries	760, 761	2	2										
A 131 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	762	4	3	1									
A 132 Infections of the newborn	763-768	1		1									
A 133 Haemolytic disease of the newborn ...	770	1		1									
A 135 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ...	773-776	2	2										
AN 143 Head injury (excluding fracture)	N850-N856	1											
AN 150 All other and unspecified effects of external causes	N950-N959												
	N980-N999	1									1		
Totals		210	8	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2

ion during 1961, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence.

Detailed List of Numbers	All Ages	Under 1 yr.		1 yr. & under 5		5 yrs. & under 15		15 yrs. & under 25		25 yrs. & under 35		35 yrs. & under 45		45 yrs. & under 55		55 yrs. & under 65		65 yrs. & under 75		75 yrs. & over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
001-008	2															1		1			
053	1																	1			
140-148	2															2					
151	12											1		1	1	1		1	1	2	4
154	4															1	1				1
161	1													1							
162, 163	5																	2		3	
170	6									1						2		1			2
171	4													2		1		1			
172-174	2																	1			1
155-160																					
164, 165	7													1		1	3	2			
175, 176																					
178-181																					
192-195																					
198, 199																					
260	2																	1			1
290-293	1																	1			
240-245																					
253, 254						1										1					
270-277	3													1							
287-289																					
294-299																					
330-334	34															3	3	4	9	1	14
353	1							1									3	1	1		1
410-416	6																				
420-422	43													3	1	8	1	4	7	6	13
430-434	2															1				1	
440-443	14																2	3	2	1	6
444-447	4													1			1	2		1	
450-456	3															1		1		1	1
460-468	3																			1	1
491	13													1				3	2	2	7
501, 502	4																1	2	1	1	
511-517	2																				
520																					
522-527																				2	
540	2																	1		2	1
560, 561	4																				
570												1									
571, 572	2			1																	
581	1																	1			
584, 585	1																			1	
501-594	2																	1			1
602, 604	1													1							
642, 652																					
685, 686	1									1											
700, 716																					
731-736	1																	1			
738-744																					
754	2		1	1																	
760, 761	2		2																		
762	4		3	1																	
763-768	1			1																	
770	1			1																	
773-776	2																				1
N850-N856	1																				
N950-N959																					
N980-N999	1									1											
	210	8	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	7	7	21	19	28	30	24	54

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the Honourable Mrs. Dorothy M. Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1961 on which this section is based.

The greater care devoted to the preservation of eyesight in Gibraltar in recent years is at least beginning to be reflected in the decreasing numbers of registered blind and partially sighted persons.

There are now 100 blind and 17 partially sighted on the register, while the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness also looks after ten others who for one reason or another are not included, people who were on it but have since been removed as cured, those unwilling or unable to register, etc. Of this total, (28 males and 99 females), only 30 are below the age of 60.

During 1961, deaths amounted to sixteen, 7 men and 9 women, all over 60, the eldest having reached the age of 96. Two women emigrated to Great Britain.

Against this reduction of 18, only nine new registrations were made, 3 males and 3 females being classified as blind and three females as partially sighted.

Ten blind persons are cared for in the Government Home for the Aged, and over seventy others receive Public Assistance. Nine blind Gibraltarians live across the Spanish border in La Linea.

For some time past there have been no blind children in Gibraltar, but this year a boy of eleven has been classified as Blind Grade III. It has been decided that he should continue to attend a normal school, and go to Mr. Oliver, the blind teacher, after school hours, who reports that he is making progress. A little girl below school age has been found to have a high degree of myopia, and the Society is watching both these cases.

Another new registration is that of a carpenter, aged 43, who lost the sight of his only eye. Although a British subject, he cannot speak English, so the Society did not pursue the idea of sending him to England for a rehabilitation course, and this handicap prevents him being trained as a telephone operator in our bilingual colony. Through the kindness of a local tobacco company, an attempt is being made to teach him to operate a cigarette-making machine.

For several years the Government has shared with the Military Authorities the services of their Ophthalmologist who does duties both at the Military and Colonial Hospitals. Now, however, the Military have decided to dispense with the services of an Ophthalmologist here and when the present holder of the post leaves Gibraltar in 1962, he will not be replaced. Government is trying to engage an Ophthalmologist to work part time at the hospital and be free for private practice at other hours.

As 1961 was not the year for the Society's bi-annual flag day and the Hon. Treasurer was uneasy about finance, it was debated whether an extra flag day should be held in the autumn. Instead the Treasurer made an appeal by letter which resulted in a welcome addition to our funds.

Government again granted the Society £100 to help with the provision of spectacles for persons, and especially for school children, in the lower income groups, who are not entitled to them free under the Government scheme, not being on Public Assistance.

Free wireless licences "until revoked" have this year been granted to the blind by Government, which practically means for life. Previously their annual renewal involved the Society in a good deal of work.

Bus companies continue to allow the blind to travel free, a privilege they have recently extended to three badly sighted children going to Mr. Oliver for tuition in braille and extra coaching.

Mr. Oliver continues to make his home available as a sort of club where the younger blind meet to play cards and listen to music. A number of free invitations are given to them to attend concerts run by the Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Keightley attended the annual Christmas party, when some fifty of the blind and their companions enjoyed an excellent tea followed by a concert. So generous had been the response to a request for cakes, that after the party was over the visitors could take something to the homes of all those who had been prevented from attending by sickness.

As in former years Christmas presents of £1 each were distributed to all blind and partially sighted persons. Earlier in the year food parcels had been given out to the more necessitous cases through a gift made available to our Chairman.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are: Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Undulant Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachoma, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal disease.

Two hundred and seventy-four cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year from the civil population which represents an incidence of 12.6 per thousand and amounts to an increase of forty-three compared with the preceding year when the corresponding figures were 231 and 9.3 per thousand.

Outbreaks of Measles, Chickenpox and Whooping Cough contributed 99, 61 and 53 cases respectively, thus accounting for 213 of the total notifications which would otherwise have been outstandingly low.

Only two deaths, both caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, were attributed to the infectious diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases for the period 1945-61:—

Year ...	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Numbers	102	103	163	252	181	225	836	462	552	311	355	828	353	406	1,075	231	274
Triennial Averages	124.3			219.3			616.6			498			611				

NOTE: Sixty-five cases of infectious diseases which were notified from families of service personnel and casual visitors or who were brought into town for treatment are not included in the data recorded above.

Notifications received from all sources therefore totalled 339 representing a crude incidence rate of 14.8 per thousand total population. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 404 and 15.2.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Six persons, three males and three females, whose ages ranged from 11 to 48 years, were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year representing an incidence of 0.27 per thousand, and a decrease of three compared with 1960 when the corresponding figures were 9 and 0.36 per thousand.

The incidence is the lowest ever recorded.

There were two deaths, both males, aged 59 and 65 years respectively, which represents a mortality rate of 0.09 per thousand.

The facilities for free radiological examination of prospective employees on application to the Director of Labour and Social Security which were first provided in 1952 continued to be available throughout the year, but the number of requests for such examinations is progressively smaller every year.

The principal purpose of this arrangement is to protect children from potential sources of infection in nursemaids and other servants who may come in intimate contact with them and who may be suffering from the disease in an active infectious stage.

Details of radiological screening of domestic servants for the years 1952-61 are shown in the following table which has been kindly supplied by the Director of Labour and Social Security:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
New entrants to domestic service in Gibraltar	21	110	26	2	4	3	4	3	2	5
Domestic servants transferring from one employer to another...	129	223	99	113	60	8	3	0	4	2
Domestic servants already in employment screened at employers request	7	54	78	48	40	21	9	8	4	2
Total number screened..	157	387	203	163	104	32	16	11	10	9
Number found unfit ...	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTE:

Six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (one fatal) in non-residents admitted to hospital for treatment are not included in the above data.

Incidence and Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1935-1939 and 1945-1961

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per thousand	Deaths per thousand
1935	23	15	—	0.88
*1936	30	19	1.90	1.20
1937	34	21	1.74	1.08
1938	8	16	0.39	0.79
1939	16	14	0.8	—

*(T.B. Officer
appointed)

Civil population evacuated during the war.

1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1946	30	6	1.55	0.31
1947	31	7	1.52	0.34
1948	17	12	0.72	0.51
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1951	22	6	1.04	0.28
1952	28	4	1.26	0.18
1953	23	7	0.92	0.28
1954	25	10	1.08	0.43
1955	20	2	0.86	0.08
1956	16	1	0.68	0.04
1957	8	0	0.33	0.00
1958	10	2	0.41	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

Two cases were notified from the civil population during the year. One of the patients, a female aged 15 years, was suffering from tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, the other, a male aged 8 years, from tuberculous adenitis.

These represent an incidence of 0.09 per thousand. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever

Nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. There were no deaths.

Incidence of Scarlet Fever during the period 1946-1961

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cases	4	3	3	3	2	37	5	16	20	13	96	48	25	18	57	9

Measles

A small outbreak of Measles which attained its peak in May when 45 cases were notified, produced 99 cases. A single case of German Measles was also notified.

Chickenpox

Sixty-one cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria

Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis

Only one sporadic case of Anterior Poliomyelitis in a boy aged 4 years was notified from the civil population during 1961.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox occurred in Gibraltar nor were any landed from the Bay in 1961.

Vaccinations

Number of children born	395*
Number who died before vaccination	12
Number who left Gibraltar before vaccination	16
Number certified as insusceptible to vaccination	1
Vaccination postponed on medical grounds	3
Number successfully vaccinated (children born in 1961) ...	349
Objectors to vaccination	Nil
Outstanding	14

(*includes 21 non-residents).

In addition twenty-six children who for various reasons had not been vaccinated or whose vaccination had been postponed on account of illness were also vaccinated.

Thus three hundred and seventy-five children were vaccinated which together with three hundred and thirty-four re-vaccinations performed on children who had attained the age of twelve years constitute a total of seven hundred and nine statutory vaccinations carried out during the year, of which six hundred and ninety-one were performed by the Public Vaccinator.

There have been no objectors to vaccination. Of the fourteen outstanding, eight had not attained the age of three months and notices were served on the remaining six.

For purposes concerning the International Sanitary Regulations, one hundred and forty-eight persons were vaccinated.

Vaccinations performed for all purposes during the year totalled eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Rabies

No cases of Rabies occurred during 1961.

Incidence of Rabies in Gibraltar during period 1945-1961

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Dogs	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Cats	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

The arrangement made in 1955 whereby the Gibraltar Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals undertook to maintain control over the cat population by their Inspector having proved satisfactory has been continued since.

A total of 502 stray, unwanted and often diseased or seriously injured cats and 70 dogs in similar circumstances were humanely destroyed by the Society's Inspector during 1961.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases with Age and Sex Incidence — Civil Population 1961

Notifiable Diseases	NUMBER OF CASES																Districts			No. of cases removed to Hospital
	All Ages	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and over		North	Central	South		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Measles	99	1	1	27	31	20	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	62	2	
Rubella	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Chickenpox	61	2	1	7	4	21	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	36	7	2	
Whooping Cough	53	3	4	17	15	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	29	21	—	
Diphtheria	7	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Dysentery	8	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	3	
Mumps	9	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	
Puerperal Fever	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	4	
Undulant Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	
Scarlet Fever	9	—	—	2	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	4	—	
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Totals ...	274	6	7	56	58	56	62	2	6	4	11	2	4	—	—	43	125	106	24	

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population 1961

Disease	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	Sept.	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.	Total	Deaths
Measles	4	1	1	6	8	45	28	81	6	2	2	10	—	—	2	2	99	—
Rubella	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chickenpox	8	7	29	44	6	7	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	61	—
Pertussis	5	—	6	11	6	6	—	12	1	7	5	13	4	—	13	17	53	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	7	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	6	2
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	—
Mumps	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	9	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5	9	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	22	9	45	76	30	64	38	132	8	10	11	29	11	3	23	37	274	2

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases Landed from the Bay or Brought into Town for Treatment, 1961

Disease	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	Sept.	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.	Total	Deaths
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chickenpox	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	2	—	4	6	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	13	2

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1961

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding Places Found—by Districts					Totals
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	978	1	—	2	—	—	3
February	1,157	—	—	—	2	7	9
March	1,174	—	—	1	—	3	4
April	1,489	4	—	3	8	10	25
May	1,107	14	2	—	18	6	40
June	1,241	6	5	2	7	12	32
July	1,420	33	2	6	18	31	90
August	863	—	—	3	1	10	14
September	1,364	—	—	2	—	5	7
October	1,094	—	—	1	—	4	5
November	1,091	1	—	1	2	2	6
December	955	—	—	1	—	4	5
Totals ...	13,933	59	9	22	56	94	240

Breeding places found consisted of:—Flower vases, iron drums, street gullies, galvanised iron water tanks, storm water drains, yard gullies, barges, etc.

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT BY COMBINED SERVICES DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
Civilian	290	11,370	7,991	4,595	35	1	756	1,114
Military	81	7,807	2,397	867	5	—	70	347
Electric Light & Telephone Pits ...	97 manholes	—	116	18	—	—	—	4
Sewers	65 manholes	—	260	177	—	—	—	118
TOTALS	533	19,177	10,764	5,657	40	1	826	1,583

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN PREMISES DURING 1961

Campaign Week	Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
1/61 to 13/61	66	2,816	2,456	1,448	26	—	254	338
14/61 to 26/61	69	3,334	1,954	1,026	1	—	127	253
27/61 to 39/61	92	2,665	1,894	1,173	5	1	221	291
40/61 to 52/61	63	2,555	1,687	948	3	—	154	232
TOTALS ...	290	11,370	7,991	4,595	35	1	756	1,114

**RODENT CONTROL — TREATMENT OF SEWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE PITS DURING
THE YEAR 1961.**

Campaign Week	Date	Manholes Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
						RR	RN	NM	
10/61	6/3/61-10/3/61	16	—	64	56	—	—	—	36
11/61	13/3/61-17/3/61	16	—	64	45	—	—	—	27
11/61	13/3/61-17/3/61	73	—	77	15	—	—	—	4
13/61	27/3/61-30/3/61	16	—	64	33	—	—	—	25
14/61	3/4/61- 7/4/61	17	—	68	43	—	—	—	30
31/61	31/7/61- 4/8/61	24	—	39	3	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ...	162	—	376	195	—	—	—	122

NAVAL RODENT CONTROL — GIBRALTAR
Period 13th February — 22nd December, 1961.

Areas	Description of Areas treated	Date	Number of Points Laid	Number of Points Discontinued.	Number of Points discontinued at 3rd week	Bait & Base used	Carcasses Found		
							R.R.	R.N.	M.M.
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, stores, workshops and Shell stores	13.2.61-26.5.61.	2,856	1,394	1,462	(Sorex 5) 0.5% 1 Part.	—	14	312
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, stores, workshops and Shell stores	29.5.61-8.9.61.	3,080	1,339	1,741	Oatmeal Medium 19 Parts	—	21	336
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, stores, workshops and Shell stores	11.9.61-22.12.61.	3,132	1,583	1,546		—	22	339
	Totals ...		9,068	4,319	4,749		—	57	987

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The Colonial Government are responsible for the control of the port health work which is carried out by two medical practitioners employed part time as Health Officers, together with a number of Boarding Officers under the administrative direction of the Captain of the Port.

Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Medical Officer of Health is also vested with the status of a Health Officer and is thereby empowered to board ships, examine persons suspected of suffering or who are suffering from infectious diseases, and impose quarantine restrictions if and when necessary.

I am indebted to the Captain of the Port for the following information relating to the work of this Department during 1961 :—

Number of ships entered during 1961,	
Commercial	4,980
Government Transports	118
Yachts	336
Number of medical visits to ships	230
Number of ships inspected by a Health Officer, admitted to pratique or placed in quarantine	Nil
Number of patients landed,	
from British ships	88
from Foreign ships	101
Six of these patients were suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases.	

Air

The Air Port is under the control of the Royal Air Force, and the Senior Medical Officer, who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer, is responsible for matters concerning the sanitation of the port and of all service aircraft.

The Colonial Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a Colonial Government Medical Officer as part of his general duties. Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Medical Officer of Health is vested with the status of a Health Officer in respect of the Air Port.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I am indebted to the City Engineer, Mr. W. E. Chiappe, M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mun.E., for assistance in the preparation of this part of the report.

WATER SUPPLY

Potable Water

The population obtain potable water by two methods: (a) from roof catchments and underground tanks attached to each individual house, and (b) from City Council's supply. The latter is distributed mainly direct by pipes through permanent meters, but a small proportion is drawn by bucket or barrel from the Council's street fountains. The demand for supplies from fountains is decreasing in consequence of the large number of premises which are being provided with direct supplies from the City Council mains. In addition potable water is supplied to private underground tanks during the dry seasons through temporary meters and flexible hoses and in smaller quantities by tank lorry to those consumers whose premises are not within reasonable distance from the distributing mains.

All barrels are sterilized at weekly intervals. The public health staff are constantly on the watch for possible pollution of underground tanks. One hundred and twenty-five samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1961.

The year started with stocks of potable water well below the desired figure. No appreciable rain fell until the last week in March. Stocks had reached such a low level by then that water had to be imported by tanker. Hardly any rain fell in April or early May and another tanker had to be ordered which discharged its cargo the week before heavy rains came.

Stocks at the beginning of summer were five million gallons below the desired figure.

Towards the end of September stocks reached a dangerously low level. As October went by and there was no sign of rain, another tanker was ordered. Very heavy rains came simultaneously with the tanker and the year ended with reservoirs full to capacity.

Eight acres of new catchment were commissioned in October and the two new reservoirs were filled to overflowing during the heavy rains in November. The remaining two acres will be sheeted over during 1962.

Pumping from potable water wells was steadily maintained at the average level, but only one evaporator could be occa-

sionally used. The yield from the former was over 31,000,000 gallons whereas the latter produced over 3,000,000 gallons.

The Base Exchange Water Softening Plant continued to function throughout the year. The hardness of the water from the wells is reduced approximately thirty-two degrees to zero, then blended with raw water to the optimum degree of hardness, viz., ten degrees. The blended water after chloramination is pumped into a service tank and then lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution to the public, after it has been subjected to a bacteriological examination to establish its purity.

59,811,536 gallons were issued during the year from various Council's sources.

Rainfall at the Catchments during the calendar year 1961 totalled 38.19 inches.

Brackish Water

Brackish water is supplied by the Council for general sanitary purposes, fire fighting and other requirements.

The quantity of brackish water pumped during the year amounted to some four hundred and twenty-six million gallons.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

Domestic refuse is collected and disposed of daily by the City Council.

In addition to an average of 30 tons of domestic refuse which is collected by the Council's scavenging lorries, approximately 6 tons of trade refuse, consisting of tobacco dust, wood shavings, sawdust, waste paper, coffee waste, condemned foods and other materials are carried by private lorries to the Refuse Destructor and burnt every day.

Sewage Disposal

The whole of the sewage of Gibraltar eventually discharges into the sea at Europa Point Outfall.

Numerous storm overflows exist along the line of the main sewer and come into operation during times of heavy floods. The configuration of the Rock is such that very large volumes of storm water rapidly reach the lower levels and the main sewer is then taxed to the utmost. The rate of run-off is such that during heavy rains boulders and much silt reach the sewers.

The quantity of sewage and storm water pumped from the low level during 1961 amounted to over one and a half million gallons.

Public Highways and Street Cleansing

Full use was made of the Asphalt mixing plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot, and the following materials were produced for resurfacing of roads, reinstatements and other purposes: 952 tons bituminous macadam, 73 tons cold asphalt, 2,212 tons hot asphalt.

Road improvements comprising re-alignments, re-gradings and re-surfacings were carried out in Casemates, Line Wall Road, Cloister Ramp, Fountain Ramp, King's Yard Lane, Prince Edward's Road (Governor's Street to Castle Road and from Hargraves to Trafalgar Lodge), Europa Road (Gymnasium to Pill Box beyond Europa Pass), Corral Hill and Catalan Bay Village.

The Department also built the roads in the Government Housing Estate at Lake Chad and laid the asphalt wearing surface to the Government and Admiralty roads at North Mole in connection with the Port Development Scheme.

Other public highways were maintained in as good a condition as possible, patching and potholing being carried out as and when circumstances permitted.

Flushing of streets was carried out periodically and intensified during the dry season. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to carry out this task properly due to the permanent parking of cars on one or both sides of the public thoroughfares. Fairly often, cars are parked over the street watering valves and a whole morning or afternoon is lost in trying to have the obstructions removed.

Main Street in co-operation with the Police is cleared of vehicles on Wednesday afternoons and advantage is taken of this opportunity to sweep the west side of the street properly. This is, however, not possible in other streets.

Sweeping of districts was done in the normal way. The degree of cleanliness is however, lower than desired because of the fact that motor vehicles are parked along the main thoroughfares at all times of the day and night making it impossible to perform this task properly.

Public Baths

The Tarik hot and cold fresh water slipper baths were open throughout the year and the Sea Bathing Establishment at Montagu continued to be well patronized in summer. Fresh water shower baths introduced a few years ago are a popular feature.

Catalan Bay, Eastern Beach and Camp Bay, which are much favoured by the residents, are controlled by the City Council during the bathing season. The beaches are patrolled by a boat throughout the day and chalets provided with sanitary accommodation are available free of charge to bathers for use as changing rooms, at Eastern Beach and Camp Bay. These are kept open until half an hour after sunset.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Fifteen thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight house-to-house inspections were carried out by the Health Officers during the year, in the course of which four thousand, two hundred and ninety nuisances were discovered, and three thousand, two hundred and fifty-six visits were subsequently paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

These inspections included four hundred and sixty-five investigations carried out at the request of the Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government owned premises or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons living in overcrowded homes, also eight hundred and four to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to the Department by the authorities concerned.

A camp where certain foreign emigrants in transit through Gibraltar are housed temporarily was visited ninety-nine times by a Public Health Inspector.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream factories, dairies and mineral water factories were inspected on one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five occasions, and eighty-six samples of food and drugs were taken and analyzed in the Public Health Laboratories.

One hundred and twenty-five samples of water were taken from the Council's public fountains, private underground tanks and other sources and submitted to the Laboratories for bacteriological investigation.

Two hundred and seventy-one statutory notices were served and legal proceedings were instituted in four cases — two for infringement of the Spitting Bye-Laws, one for the sale of unauthorized meat, and one for non-compliance with the requirements of a notice served under Section 81(1) of the Public Health Ordinance, (Defective roofs).

Eleven ships were inspected and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued under the provisions of the International Sanitary Regulations.

Summary of Work done by the Public Health Inspectors

Complaints Received:

Written	4
Verbal	851

Premises Inspected:

House-to-house inspection	15,848
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Statutory Notices:

Served	271
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Nuisances Found:

Defective drains	314
Obstructed drains	454
Defective W.Cs	106
Defective W.C. fittings	411
Defective water fittings	244
Defective rainwater pipes	67
Defective eavesgutters	94
Defective roofs	171
Defective ceilings	30
Defective wall plaster	135
Defective floors	32
Defective yard paving	23
Dampness	89
Premises dirty	231
Defective or no dustbin	324
Other minor defects	1,090
Underground tank not insect proof	59
Brackish water tank not insect proof or no cover	40
Brackish water running to waste	254
Smoke and soot nuisance	10
Street water fittings found defective	112
Premises disinfected for infectious disease	16
Premises disinfected for vermin, etc.	45
Articles disinfected at Disinfecting Station	4,218
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	219
Cases removed in Ambulance:	
Local	406
Bay	107
Samples of water taken for analysis	125
Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis	86
Foodstuffs, etc., condemned as unsound	Vide
	page 44
Visits to milk shops	8
Visits to eating-houses, bakeries, shops, etc.,	1,583

Visits to mineral water factories	144
Visits to hairdressers and barber shops	292
Visits to premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	3,256
Visits to Refugee Camp	99
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificates)	11
Vaccination notices served	263
Legal proceedings instituted	4

Lodging Houses:

There are no common lodging houses in Gibraltar.

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

The Public Markets

No further improvements have been carried out in the Meat Hall, and the reflooring of same has again been deferred pending the result of certain experiments carried out by the Engineer's Department.

Certain alterations have been carried out by the City Council in the Markets Restaurant.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

All supplies of beef, mutton, veal, pork and offal were imported frozen from Australia, the United Kingdom, Argentine, Denmark and Holland by the butchers. Retail prices varied according to kind and country of origin.

Small consignments of fresh Kosher beef and mutton were imported regularly by special arrangements from Spain and Tangier for the use of the Hebrew Community.

All meat must be accompanied by an official certificate from the Health Authority of the country of origin, and it is again inspected by the Markets Inspectors before it is allowed to be sold to the public.

Adequate supplies of poultry from Spain and game when in season were available throughout the year. Frozen fowls were also imported from Denmark and Holland and rabbits from the Argentine.

Eggs

Adequate supplies were imported from Spain, Morocco, Holland and Belgium.

Fish

With the exception of small consignments brought in by local fishing boats, all fish was imported from Spain, and the average daily import throughout the year has been 2,025 pounds.

All fish was inspected by the Markets Inspectors before being exposed for sale in the Markets or allowed to be taken out for sale in the streets by licensed itinerant fish vendors.

Fruit and Vegetables

Abundant supplies of excellent quality have been imported from Spain daily and sold at the Markets, shops in town and in the streets by licensed itinerant vendors.

Milk

The amount of fresh milk consumed by the public is negligible, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

From fifty to one hundred litres of fresh milk were imported from Spain daily, which in compliance with the Milk and Dairies Bye-Laws must be heated to a temperature of 200°F for twenty minutes before it is sold to the public.

Small quantities of sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles were imported from Holland and Spain, and reconstituted milk processed locally from skimmed milk powder by the addition of edible fats and vitamins, and subsequently pasteurized, was also available during the year.

Groceries

Supplies of groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate and generally of satisfactory quality.

Ice-Cream

All premises wherein ice-creams are manufactured must be registered with the City Council in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, and registration is subject to the premises and equipment being declared satisfactory by the Medical Officer of Health.

The manufacture and sale of ice-creams was strictly controlled by the Department's Inspectors who paid frequent visits to the establishments concerned and obtained samples of the products for bacteriological examination at the Council's Public Health Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-creams manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain were also imported regularly during the hot season. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers as issued by the manufacturers, and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally.

Eating Houses, Confectioneries and Cafes

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets and shell fish must be registered with the City Council.

All food catering establishments were inspected regularly at frequent intervals by the Department's Inspectors. One thousand, five hundred and eighty-three visits were paid during the year, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing, handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

Condemnation of Food

The following foods were found unfit for human consumption and condemned:—

	Health Department Inspectors	Markets Inspectors
Tinned Ham	1,905 pounds	
Gammon	547 "	
Luncheon Meat	179½ "	
Pigs' Trotters	2,000 "	
Sausages	3,484 "	
Jellied Veal	24 "	
Ox Tongue	72 "	
Pork	19½ "	
Turkeys (frozen)	677 "	
Chickens (frozen)	730 "	
Bacon	373 "	
Salami	238 "	
Cheese	2,030 "	
Eutter	1,507 "	
Quaker Oats	33 "	
'Pâte de foie'	10 "	
Cod fish	3,373 "	
Smoked Herrings	1,401 "	
Lemon Sole Fillets	48 "	
Salmon	7¾ "	

	Health Department Inspectors	Markets Inspectors
Beet-root	8 pounds	
Horse-radish	23 "	
Peas	5½ "	
Pineapples	72 "	
Confectionery	1,626 "	
Boneless Beef		3,670 pounds
Frozen Fowls		83 "
Pork Sausages		150 "
Pork Loins		292 "
Sugar Melons		500 "
Frozen Veal		74 "
Ox Livers		80 "
Frozen Turkeys		233 "
Red Mulletts		30 "
Swede Turnips		100 "
Cockles		40 "

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The following table kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Lands & Works details the progress of the Government Housing Scheme during 1961:—

Houses Completed

Moorish Castle, Blocks C, D and E	80 flats
Catalan Bay	18 „
Isolation Hospital Site	9 „
	107 flats

Houses under Construction

Moorish Castle, Blocks A, B, F and G.....	87 flats
Isolation Hospital Site — Blocks 6, 7, 8, 10 — 15	180 „
	267 flats

No reconstructions, conversions or renovations were carried out during 1961.

Town Planning

The Central Planning Commission appointed under the provisions of the Building (Interim Control) Ordinance continued to meet regularly during the year. At these Meetings plans for the erection of new buildings, improvements to existing structures and other constructional projects were considered. The said Ordinance does not in any way detract from the powers vested in the City Council by the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, and ninety-three applications for permission to erect structural alterations to existing premises or to erect new buildings were considered and reported on under these powers.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Five hundred and thirteen patients, four hundred and six from Town and one hundred and seven from the Bay, were conveyed in the Council's Ambulances during the year which represents an increase of thirty-four trips compared with 1960, when three hundred and seventy-four patients from Town and one hundred and five from the Bay were transported.

	Local Cases	Bay Cases
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1
Pneumonia	3	1
Chickenpox	—	1
Dysentery	—	2
Diphtheria	—	1
Appendicitis	7	10
Mental Cases	14	6
Maternity Cases	1	—
Cardio Vascular Diseases	105	12
Cancer	2	1
Food poisoning	3	—
Fractures and Injuries	43	31
Enteric Fever	2	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Miscellaneous (medical and surgical cases)...	225	41
	<u>406</u>	<u>107</u>

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., continued to be carried out at the Disinfection Station in Line Wall Road.

Table below gives details of the work done at the Station during 1961.

Months	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Counterpanes	Water Vendors' Barrels	Sundries	Totals
January	2	4	13	2	—	125	6	152
February	2	6	16	6	—	100	4	134
March	10	6	13	13	1	100	6	149
April	4	7	6	9	—	100	9	135
May	2	2	2	2	—	125	13	146
June	4	2	8	5	—	90	1,108	1,217
July	26	22	2	—	—	90	12	152
August	131	1	193	—	—	123	—	448
September	2	—	8	—	—	94	2	106
October	2	14	729	6	—	95	—	846
November	1	4	6	—	—	92	6	109
December	3	1	538	3	—	76	3	624
Totals	189	69	1,534	46	1	1,210	1,169	4,218

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

One hundred and thirty-five Council employees were medically examined during the year, a decrease of fifty compared with the preceding year. The majority were routine examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for employment, a few were for the purpose of making recommendations related to retirement from the Council's service for reasons of health.

Applicants suspected of suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were referred to the Colonial Government Medical Specialist at King George V Hospital for radiological examination.

January	10
February	4
March	44
April	14
May	11
June	2
July	1
August	17
September	6
October	11
November	10
December	5
	135

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST, GIBRALTAR

During the year a total of twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and fifty-nine investigations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratories.

Specimens were received from the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectorate for investigations of a public health nature as well as for analytical examinations associated with compliance to the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Specimens for investigations of a Clinical Pathological nature continue to be received at the Laboratories from the Medical Department of the Colonial Government as well as from General Practitioners and other sources, and several new tests have been introduced and are in common use.

During the year the Laboratories have continued to play their part in the prevention, diagnosis and control of disease for the community.

The adjacent table shows a break-down of the year's activity.

E. A. J. IMOSI,

City Pathologist-Analyst,
Gibraltar.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORIES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR — 1961.

[illegible]

Число	Вид	Возраст	Пол	Взвешивание	Измерения	Замечания
100	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	—	—	—	—	—	—
111	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	—	—	—	—	—	—
116	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	—	—	—	—	—	—
119	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	—	—	—	—	—	—

СЕРИЯ ЛАМБЕРТ 1900

(1) ...

(2) ...

(3) ...

(4) ...

(5) ...

(6) ...

(7) ...

(8) ...

(9) ...

(10) ...

(11) ...

(12) ...

(13) ...

(14) ...

(15) ...

(16) ...

(17) ...

(18) ...

(19) ...

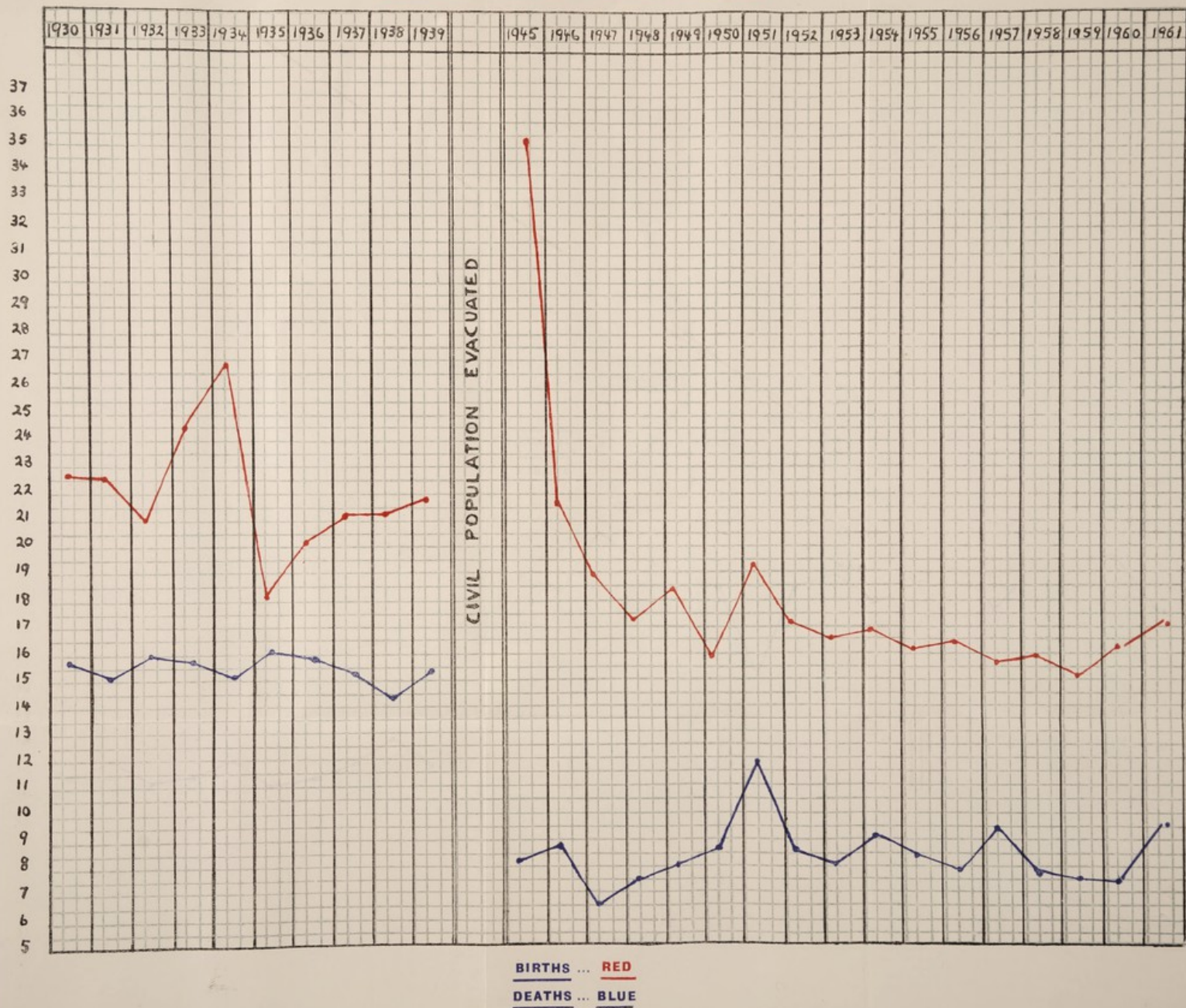
(20) ...

УЧЕТ РАБОТЫ ПО ЗАДАЧАМ ...

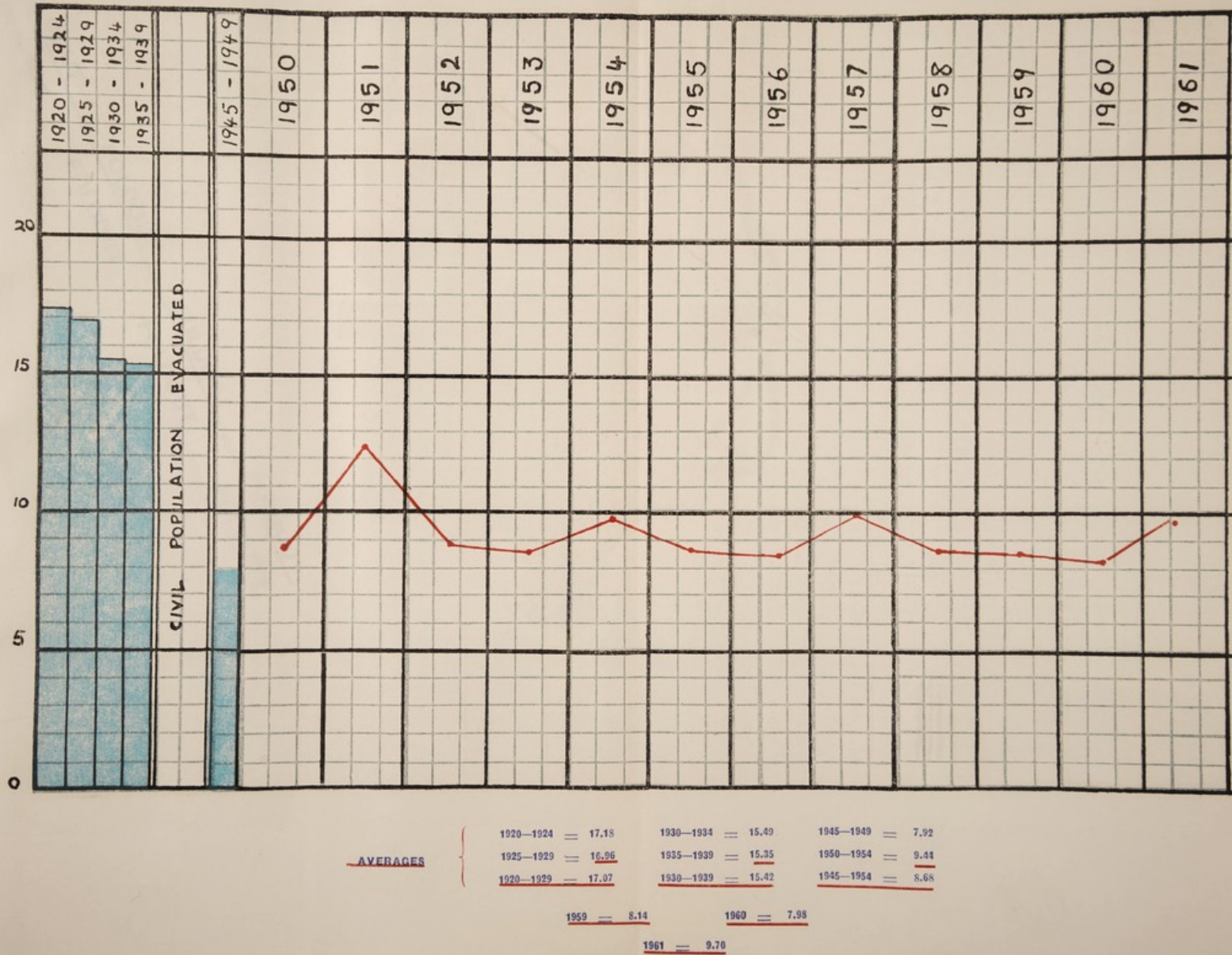
1900 — РАТОНАЛЬНЫЙ ...

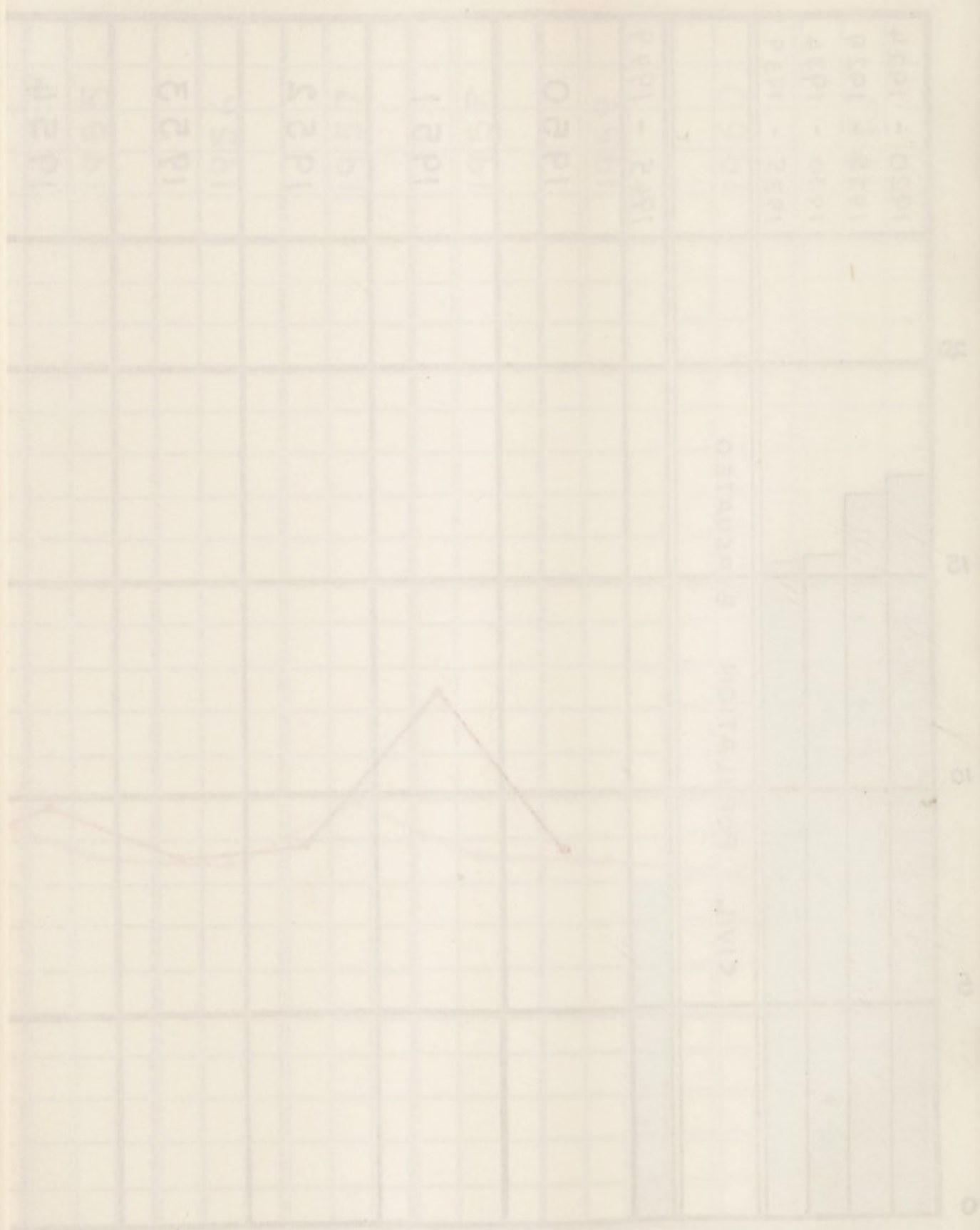
1901 — РАТОНАЛЬНЫЙ ...

COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION
FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1961



DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIODS 1920-1939 & 1945-1961





Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1931, Table 100.

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIODS 1920-1939 & 1945-1961

