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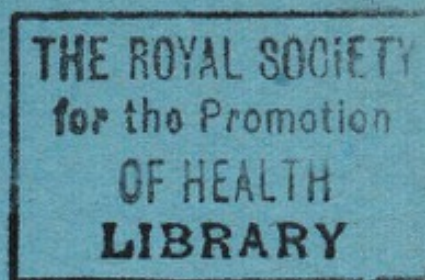
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City Council of Gibraltar

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR
FOR THE YEAR
1962

BY

A. BACARESE HAMILTON, Esq., M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health,

with which is included the Report of the
City Pathologist-Analyst.

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City Council of Gibraltar

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City Engineer and Surveyor



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

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

District Nurse :

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

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*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

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 to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The Vital Statistics as compiled in this Report are comparable to those of last year, but unfortunately cannot be compared to those in any year other than a Census year. This has been due to a misunderstanding in interpreting the returns of Population as estimated by the Police, as well as to the discrepancy in numbers between the Police Estimate and that of the Census. This latter difference has now been practically eliminated.

The total number of births registered (including those in Services' families) has been 561 (293 Males and 268 Females), which gives a birth rate of 23.22 as compared to 18 in England and Wales. Only six of these births were delivered outside the hospitals.

The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) has been 19.60.

The total number of deaths registered has been 212 (91 males and 121 females), giving a death rate of 8.77.

Cardio-vascular diseases are again the principal cause of deaths; but there has been a slight fall in the number dying from Cancer.

It is worth noting that this is the second year that cancer of the stomach has displaced lung cancer as the most common site causing death from cancer.

Infectious diseases gave no cause for alarm. There were 884 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, of which 406 were Chicken-Pox. Chicken-Pox is notified for fear of missing a case of Smallpox in this very busy port and airport. Vaccination is still compulsory at 3 months and at 12 years.

There was only one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis notified during 1962, and this was a child brought into Gibraltar for treatment.

Our programme for immunizing against 'Polio' using the Salk Vaccine is progressing slowly but surely.

There was a rise in the number of cases of Tuberculosis which brought out the need to keep a constant vigilance on this disease.

A Tuberculosis Committee has been formed, and it is hoped that certain categories of our population will be X-rayed periodically.

There were eight isolated cases of Diphtheria, and it is suspected that the source of infection was other than in Gibraltar. If this is so, and Diphtheria is no longer endemic in our City, then we have a greater need for immunizing our children.

There was no case of Rabies throughout the year. Representations were received to try and alter the existing regulations of quarantine for incoming dogs, but it has not been considered advisable to acquiesce to this request.

The Child Welfare Service is gaining strength from year to year, and it is a great pity that there is only one Centre in the town. It is time that a further Centre was opened in the Laguna/Glaxis area, as nearly one fifth of our population lives there.

Re-opening the old Child Welfare Centre in the South District should also be considered. This Centre is to be utilized by the School Health Service, and it should not be difficult to organise a periodic infant clinic in it.

There is a great deal of good social work being performed; but there is room for more co-ordination between the official and voluntary services. It is essential to have a nucleus of properly trained social workers who will in turn teach and organize the very many willing voluntary workers which Gibraltar possesses.

The problem of delinquency and children 'in need of care' is on the increase, and there is a demand for a suitably staffed hostel to look after these children. It is unfortunate that because of our small size the question of foster-parents cannot be seriously considered at this stage.

The Social Welfare Committee should study the possibility of forming a sub-committee to deal with matters relating to the care of children. (Children's Committee).

It is a matter of great concern that in planning our housing estates little thought appears to have been given (so far) to the question of playing fields and facilities for children. The experience in the United Kingdom is such that playing

amenities are considered as part and parcel of a housing estate. The recently opened playground at Smith Dorien Avenue is a start, but there is a very great need for many more open (playing) spaces.

From a corrective point of view the setting up of an Attendance Centre run by the City Fire Brigade is a great advance.

"Social Misfits" is the term applied locally to a group of people, mainly men, who spend their time drinking, sleeping in the open and appear unemployable. Up to the present, they have been dealt with by either sending them to prison or committing them to St. Joseph's (Psychiatric) Hospital. On discharge they return to their old haunts and after brief interludes in trying to keep a job, they fall back into their old ways. It is obvious that these unfortunate people need more treatment than simply a prison sentence or a brief stay in hospital. A less taunting attitude towards them by the public would also be of some help.

Thanks to the Mackintosh Trust, our old people will be properly cared for once the Hostels are built and ably staffed. This will relieve the pressure on our hospitals which are at present having to act partly as 'homes for old people'. It is to be hoped that eventually a number of patients who would find themselves in St. Joseph's will also be housed in these hostels.

Atmospheric pollution is not a major problem in Gibraltar, but the persistent discharge of exhaust fumes in our narrow streets by the ever-increasing number of cars is very worrying. My predecessor has mentioned this matter on a number of occasions, and I must stress its great danger.

The association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been forcibly pointed out by the Report of the Royal College of Physicians, England. This is a very serious matter in Gibraltar where the smoking habit is very prevalent. Nevertheless, the problem as regards health must be faced; and it is our duty to teach our children not to indulge in cigarette smoking. To those who are not convinced of the causative relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, I would like to point out that there is no record of any Gibraltarian woman suffering from lung cancer. Could this be because our women have not been smoking the necessary quota of cigarettes sufficiently long for them to produce it? The next five years may answer this question!

The School Health Service is being streamlined and should commence working in the New Year. This Service together with the Child Welfare Service will have to assess and tackle the problem of the physically handicapped children in Gibraltar.

The lack of "backyards" in our City causes a great problem in the collection of refuse. The public should co-operate by having properly covered refuse bins and refraining from depositing household refuse in open cardboard boxes. An evening collection of cardboard boxes would alleviate this problem.

Our Public Markets lack a great number of facilities for both vendors and customers, and it is intended to gradually improve them.

The Public Health Inspectorate has successfully maintained its high standard of work in the Districts as well as in their added responsibilities in the Public Markets and the Canneries.

My thanks go to all those who have helped compile this Report and who have made my first few months with this Department so enjoyable.

I wish to thank Dr. Henry G. Triay whose thoughts and ideas have been so stimulating.

I also wish to mention that old gentleman, the late Dr. James A. Durante, as I am ever grateful to him for imbuing me with the spirit of refusing to accept things 'from behind a desk' and instead to go out and see for myself.

Finally, I wish to apologise for the length of my Preface, but I have gone on the assumption that this is the only part of the Annual Report which is ever read.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. Bacarese Hamilton,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
City Hall,
Gibraltar.

CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1962.

Total area of Gibraltar Territory	1,387 acres
Area of the City	104 „
Estimated Resident British Civil Population...	22,667 persons
Estimated Total Resident Civil Population ...	24,151 „
Birth in Resident Civil Population	561
Males	293 ..
Females	268 ..
Birth Rate per 1,000 Resident Civil Population	23.22
Deaths in Resident Civil Population	212
Death Rate per 1,000 Resident Civil Population ...	8.77
Infantile Mortality Rate Resident Civil Population ...	19.60
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1962

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by the Air Ministry's Meteorologist in Gibraltar.

Rainfall: This year's total of 41.28 inches exceeds a 50 year average by 8.07 inches.

Sunshine: Throughout the year, Gibraltar enjoyed a daily average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours sunshine.

Temperatures: The average shade air temperature for Gibraltar taken over the years and throughout the seasons is 64.7°F . The year 1962 was normal.

Humidity: Conditions were noticeably oppressive in the summer.

Winds: Over the year winds with a westerly component slightly dominated those with an easterly in the proportion 54 : 46.

STATION N.F. GIBRALTAR
Barometer Height 24 ft.

Lat. 36° 09' N. Long. 05° 21' W

Rain gauge 8 ft. above M.S.L.

1962 MONTH		Temperatures		Relative Humidity		Rainfall		Sunshine Daily Mean Hours
		Max. °F	Min. °F	Highest of the 6 hour- ly periods 0300, 0900, 1500, 2100.	Lowest of the 6 hour- ly periods 0300, 0900, 1500, 2100.	Total mm	Max. in 24 hrs.	
January	...	69.0	45.0	78	66	66.8	31.4	5.37
February	...	69.1	45.0	72	57	17.3	7.6	7.05
March	...	70.0	45.9	81	64	194.0	52.7	5.19
April	...	75.9	52.3	83	65	70.9	40.9	8.26
May	...	85.0	55.1	74	55	32.5	28.8	10.11
June	...	83.3	57.7	83	67	6.5	6.5	9.85
July	...	92.0	63.8	77	58	Tr.	Tr.	10.93
August	...	101.0	66.6	77	64	Tr.	Tr.	10.80
September	...	90.8	62.0	83	62	1.7	1.2	9.24
October	...	78.8	57.9	89	75	122.0	30.6	5.24
November	...	73.0	43.2	82	68	157.2	38.3	5.31
December	...	66.0	39.0	80	71	379.2	117.0	4.23

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics, based on the estimated civil population of Gibraltar as shown in the Police Registration Office, include the **families** of personnel of Her Majesty's Forces. They do not include personnel of Her Majesty's Armed Forces or non-resident aliens.

The civil population at the end of the year under review was constituted as follows:—

	Adults		Children		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
BRITISH SUBJECTS					
Gibraltarians	5,994	7,542	2,463	2,265	= 18,264
Other British	799	1,632	984	988	= 4,403
					} = 22,667
ALIENS	834	637	10	3	= 1,484
Total	7,627	9,811	3,457	3,256	= 24,151

Compared with the preceding year, these figures represent an increase of 2,163 in the Total British Population (279 Gibraltarians and 1,884 Other British Subjects).

There was also an increase of 352 in the number of Aliens, resulting in a general increase of 2,515 in the Total Population.

Population in the years since 1931.

How Estimated	British Subjects Fixed Population	Alien Subjects Floating Population	Total Population
Census April 1931	16,188	1,425	17,613
Police Estimate end of 1935 ...	15,735	1,130	16,865
1940 to 1944 civil population evacuated during war years			
Police Estimate end of 1945 ...	17,448	1,784	19,232
Census July 1951	19,739	1,361	21,100
Police Estimate end of 1955 ...	23,091	1,738	24,829
Census October 1961	20,504	1,132	21,636
Police Estimate end of 1962 ...	22,667	1,484	24,151

Deaths

Two hundred and twelve deaths, ninety-one males and one hundred and twenty-one females were registered as having occurred in the resident civil population during the year which represents a death rate of 8.77 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 210 and 9.70 respectively.

One hundred and thirty-three deaths or 62.7 per cent of all deaths concerned persons over 65 years of age, whilst thirty-five occurred in the age group 55 to 64.

Thus one hundred and sixty-eight deaths or 79.2 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	(75)
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system ...	28	(34)
Malignant neoplasms	36	(43)
Diseases of the respiratory system	21	(19)
(excluding neoplasms)		

(Figures in brackets are for 1961.)

There were no deaths from infectious diseases.

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

January	24	April	21
February	33	May	14
March	17	June	26
1st Qr.	74	2nd Qr.	61
July	18	October	13
August	17	November	19
September	13	December	23
3rd Qr.	48	4th Qr.	55

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

Births

Five hundred and sixty-one children, two hundred and ninety-three males and two hundred and sixty-eight females, were registered as having been born from the resident civil population during the year providing a birth rate of 23.22 per thousand civil population.

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

Hospitals:

Colonial and Military	555
Private Practitioners	2
Midwives	4
	561

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

Still Births

Ten Still Births were registered during the year which amounts to 17.51 per thousand total live and still births. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 4 and 10.58.

Illegitimate Births totalled 1 which represents .17 per cent of all births.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PERIOD 1948-62.

Year	Number	Rate per cent of all births
1948	10	2.69
1949	15	3.69
1950	13	3.66
1951	17	4.29
1952	13	3.2
1953	12	3.05
1954	8	1.9
1955	11	2.8
1956	11	2.7
1957	14	3.6
1958	10	2.4
1959	5	1.3
1960	3	0.7
1961	2	0.5
1962	1	0.17

Infant Mortality

Eleven infants died before attaining the age of one year which constitutes an infant mortality rate of 19.60. Ten of these infants died within four weeks of birth which provides a neo-natal death rate of 17.82 per thousand.

The deaths of these ten infants together with the ten still births noted above, represent a perinatal mortality of 35.02 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 measure of the loss of life due to circumstances before and during pregnancy and events during labour and delivery.

PERINATAL MORTALITY PERIOD 1950-62

Year	Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 week— numbers	Perinatal Mortality per thousand total births	Mortality Under 1 year per thousand live births
1950	11	30.02	28.16
1951	19	47.0	31
1952	19	48.3	41.55
1953	14	36.2	25.44
1954	10	25.5	33.5
1955	9	23.6	18.76
1956	3	20.5	13.05
1957	16	42.21	24.39
1958	10	24.44	18.27
1959	10	25.25	10.81
1960	8	18.77	14.81
1961	14	37.03	34.7
1962	20	35.02	19.60

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND NEONATAL DEATH RATES PERIOD 1945-62

	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	44.55	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
1962	19.60	17.82

**AGES AND CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1962
WERE AS FOLLOWS:**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-6 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under one year
Haemolytic disease of newborn	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(a) Respiratory Distress Syndrome ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Diabetes in mother										
(a) Post maturity ...										
(b) Pre-eclamptic toxæmia of mother...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(a) Respiratory failure ...										
(b) Separation of Placenta	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(a) Failure of lungs to expand										
(b) Hyaline membrane disease										
(c) Caesarian section for severe maternal toxæmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Extreme prematurity.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(a) Pneumonia										
(b) Prematurity	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
(a) Pneumonia										
(b) Multiple congenital defects	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	10	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	11

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

The Colonial Government are responsible for these services, which are operated under the 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 1962:—

Maternity Service

The Maternity Department consists of two public wards, two private rooms and nursery. Total bed complement is 15 exclusive of two beds in the labour ward. On an average, there were 31 deliveries per month. Normal deliveries staying in five days, forceps deliveries 7 days, and Caesarian Sections ten days. Ante-natal cases were admitted for an average of 7 to 14 days, depending on their condition. Ante-natal clinics were held twice weekly in the Out-Patients Department, and were well attended. There was an average 15-20 attendances twice weekly. Approximately 2,473 compared with 2,759 in 1961. Ninety per cent of the children born among the civilian population, exclusive of births which took place at the Military Hospital, were delivered at the Colonial Hospital.

There was one maternal death.

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.

Summary of the work of the Maternity Department

	1962	1961
Deliveries) Males 203 Females 176	373	366
Stillbirths)	6	4
Neo-natal deaths	7	8
Premature births	8	7
Twins	2 sets	3 sets
Caesarian sections	33	27
Toxaemias	15	12
Exchange transfusions	1	2
Maternal deaths	1	1

Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of the 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.

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 whole question of immunization is under review. It is proposed that: (a) all immunizations should be carried out at one centre and (b) that they should be the responsibility of the City Council through the Medical Officer of Health. Immunization against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and whooping-cough is still being carried out.

The number of registered infants and attendances were as follows:—

Child Welfare Centre

	1962	1961
No of children registered	809	758
Attendances	6,260	6,670

Special Clinics held by the Paediatrician

No. of children registered	725	763
Total number of attendances	1,550	1,802
No. of Clinics held	84	111

Year of Birth, Age Group and Number of Children on the Register were as follows:—

Year of Birth	Age Groups	Number
1957	Over 5 years	16
1958	4 — 5	37
1959	3 — 4	59
1960	2 — 3	109
1961	1 — 2	260
1962	Under 1	328

Home Visits

	1962	1961
Primary	470	372
Children under 1 year	656	829
Children over 1 year	3,667	2,998
Ante-natal	61	66
Special	74	143
Fruitless	643	702
Removals (majority traced)	130	65
Houses	2,782	3,031

Anti-Polio Inoculations

1st dose given to	205 children
2nd " " "	159 "
3rd " " "	188 "
4th " " "	138 "

Triple Antigen Immunization

(Combined diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus)

1st dose given to	24 children
2nd " " "	10 "
3rd " " "	1 child

Immunizations (Carried out at the Colonial Hospital)

Diphtheria Vaccines	}	14
Diphtheria and Whooping-Cough Vaccines		
Polio Vaccines: Completed 6. Commenced 9.		

School Medical Service

A School Health Service Committee was appointed by the Board of Management to draw up a scheme for the medical inspection of school children. The Committee was composed of the Chairman of the Board; the Member for Education; the Medical Administrator; the Medical Officer of Health; the Consultant Paediatrician; the Inspector of Schools and Planning Officer; and the Secretaries of the Medical and Education Departments.

The Committee drew up a report which covered comprehensively the whole field of preventive health as far as it affects school children. One of the main recommendations was that the Medical Officer of Health should become Principal School Medical Officer and be responsible for the organ-

ization of the new scheme; this scheme was still subject to the approval of the City Council. The Principal School Medical Officer will be assisted by three Medical Officers. Under the Scheme, children will be inspected (1) on school entry, (2) on entry into secondary school, and (3) prior to leaving school. Children found to be in need of medical treatment will be referred to their private practitioners when necessary or to a special clinic at the Colonial Hospital. A programme of health education in schools is also part of the scheme.

Number of Children Medically Inspected 47

Cleanliness Inspection

No. of children inspected 3,250

No. of children verminous 83

Home Visits 7

Exclusions from Schools 10

Special Investigations 6

Referred to Clinics as result of the above Inspections

No. of Children referred to:

Ophthalmic Clinic 220

Dental Clinic 1,257

Doctor's Clinic 14

Poliomyelitis Immunizations

1st Dose 355

2nd Dose 291

3rd Dose 413

4th Dose 1,339

Total 2,398

**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...	189	1,749	383	266
Mr. J. J. Cochrane	43	273	92	49

Causes of Death in the Civil Population during 1962, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence.

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 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
A 10 All other syphilis	022, 023	1								1		
A 46 Malignant neoplasm of stomach	026-029	8							1	2 1	1 2	1
A 47 Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	152, 153	2									1	1
A 48 Malignant neoplasm of rectum	154	3								1	2	
A 49 Malignant neoplasm of larynx	161	4							1	2	1	
A 50 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	162, 163	3								1	1	1
A 51 Malignant neoplasm of breast	170	4								2	1	1
A 52 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	171	1							1			
A 57 Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	155-160											
	164, 165	9							1	1 2	2 1	2
	175, 176											
	178-181											
	192-195											
	198, 199				— 1							
A 58 Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204	1										
A 59 Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	200-203									1		
	205	1									1 1	1 1
A 63 Diabetes mellitus	260	4										
A 65 Anaemias	290-293	1						1				
A 66 Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic, and blood diseases	240-245											
	253, 254											
	270-277	2							2			
	287-289											
	294-299											
A 69 Mental deficiency	325	1							1			
A 70 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	28							1 2	3	4 9	9
A 71 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	1							1			
A 73 Epilepsy	353	1				1						
A 80 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	5					1			1		2
A 81 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	44						1 1	3	6 1	8 4	8 12
A 83 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	16							1	1 1	2 2	9
A 84 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	4									2 2	
A 85 Diseases of arteries	450-456	1										1
A 86 Other diseases of circulatory system	460-468	5							1		1	1 2
A 90 Bronchopneumonia	491	11							1 1	1 1		3 4
A 92 Acute bronchitis	500	2									1	1
A 93 Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	501, 502	2								1	1	
A 97 All other respiratory diseases	511-517	6						1		1	1	2 1
	520											
	522-527											
A 100 Ulcer of duodenum	541	2									1 1	
A 103 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561	2									1 1	
	570											
A 105 Cirrhosis of liver	581	1								1		
A 107 Other diseases of digestive system	536-539	1									1	
	542, 544											
	545											
	573-580											
	582, 583											
	586, 587											
A 109 Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	591-594	4						2	1			1
A 110 Infections of kidney	600	4					1			1	1	1
A 116 Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	642, 652	1				1						
	685, 686											
A 126 All other diseases of skin and musculoskeletal system	700-716	1									1	
	731-736											
	738-744											
A 131 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	2	1 1									
A 132 Infections of the newborn	763-768	2		2								
A 133 Haemolytic disease of the newborn	770	1	1									
A 134 All other defined diseases of early infancy	769											
	771, 772	1		1								
A 135 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	773-776	5	5									
A 136 Senility without mention of psychosis	794	4										1 3
AN 138 Fracture of skull	N800-N804	1						1				
AN 140 Fracture of limbs	N810-N829	7								1	1	5
AN 147 Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	N930-N936	1							1			
AN 149 Effects of poison	N960-N979	1									1	
Totals		212	7 4		— 1	— 2	1 1	4 3	8 13	22 13	29 30	20 54

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the Honble. Mrs. Dorothy M. Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1962 on which this section is based.

At the end of 1962 there were 93 Gibraltarians registered as blind and 16 as partially sighted, in addition to whom the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness looks after seven others unwilling or unable to register. Of these 116 persons only 26 are under the age of 60, and all but ten live in Gibraltar.

Blind women number 70 (between the ages of 21 and 88) and blind men 22 (aged 24 to 81). The only blind child is a boy of 12 who still has sufficient sight in one eye to attend a normal school. The partially sighted are two men and 14 women.

The ages of all registered and unregistered blind and partially sighted are as follows:—

	Males	Females
0 — 20	1	0
20 — 40	4	4
40 — 60	5	13
Over 60	16	73

Ten new registrations were made during the year (nine blind, one partially sighted), of 2 men and 8 women, the eldest being 82 and the youngest 46, average age 64.

These new registrations maintain the heavy predominance of blindness among elderly women compared with men of a similar age, there being over four blind women to every blind man over 60, whereas census figures show three women to two men in that age group. Why so many more women than men go blind in Gibraltar in their later years, no one has been able to explain satisfactorily.

A blind man and a partially sighted woman went to England during the year, and 19 of those on our lists between the ages of 92 and 51 died, average age 75.

As blindness is so much a matter of age in Gibraltar where the expectation of life is increasing fast, an increase in the number of blind must be anticipated, compared with this year's unexpectedly large drop of 11 persons.

It must be emphasized that the definition of blindness in Gibraltar is the same as that in the United Kingdom, "so blind as not to be able to undertake any occupation for which eyesight is essential", and not total lack of vision as in many other places.

Whereas the Society is confident that its figures are fairly accurate as regards the lower income groups, — it is financially advantageous if on Public Assistance to be registered — there is no way of knowing how many people are living in comfortable homes whose lack of sight would entitle them to be registered if they came before the Government Ophthalmologist.

While a great number of our blind never venture out of doors, many others are able to go out alone, but with constantly increasing traffic on our roadways and the congestion of our pavements they are a danger to themselves and other people. Most of those who go out, and especially the women, refuse to carry the usual white stick, so the Society purchased and distributed a number of folding white sticks, but the recipients seem shy of using them and the public has not grown accustomed to the meaning of a white stick as in England.

All persons on the register are entitled to the free services of the District Medical Officer and District Nurses, and to free wireless licences, while bus companies in Gibraltar are good enough to carry blind persons free of charge, those totally sightless being entitled to be accompanied by one companion.

A very successful Flag Day on April 13th brought the Society's funds £442. 3s. 1d.

His Excellency the Governor attended the Christmas party, which was as happy an event as ever, although heavy rain kept some of the blind away. After the party, visitors distributed cakes to those who had been unable to come, and everyone received the usual Christmas present of £1.

The Society is much indebted to Radar Electric who instal and service the special Bush radios for the blind, which the Society lends out, and to Hammond Brothers who repair radio sets belonging to the blind themselves at a reduced rate.

Mr. Oliver continued his work of teaching braille, coaches the blind boy and two little girls whose eyesight is poor and likely to deteriorate, and welcomes the younger blind to use his home as their club.

Mrs. Posso, the Society's field worker, spends much time taking the blind to and from Mr. Oliver's house for lessons, conveying them to the Eye Clinic and generally working for the welfare of those on our lists.

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.

Eight hundred and eighty-four cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year from the civil population which represents an incidence of 36.6 per thousand and amounts to an increase of six hundred and ten compared with the preceding year when the corresponding figures were 274 and 12.6 per thousand.

There was a widespread epidemic of Chickenpox which contributed 406 notifications, and minor outbreaks of Whooping-Cough, Mumps and Measles contributed 198, 93 and 79 cases respectively.

There were no deaths from Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases for the period 1945-62:—

Year	Numbers	Triennial Averages
1945	102	
1946	103	124.3
1947	168	
1948	252	
1949	181	219.3
1950	225	
1951	836	
1952	462	616.6
1953	552	
1954	311	
1955	355	498
1956	828	
1957	353	
1958	406	611
1959	1,075	
1960	231	
1961	274	463
1962	884	

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Fourteen persons, nine males and five females, were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year which provides an incidence of 0.57 per thousand, and represents an increase of eight compared with 1961, when the corresponding figures were 6 and 0.27 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.

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 1952-62 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	1962
New entrants to domestic service in Gibraltar	21	110	26	2	4	3	4	3	2	5	11
Domestic servants transferring from one employer to another	129	223	99	113	60	8	3	0	4	2	24
Domestic servants already in employment screened at employer's request	7	54	78	48	40	21	9	8	4	2	8
Total number screened	157	387	203	163	104	32	16	11	10	9	43
Number found unfit...	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

As can be seen from the Table, the number of people availing themselves of this service is negligible.

A Tuberculosis Committee has been formed with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman, and includes Dr. J. J. Giraldi as Tuberculosis Officer, the Director of Labour and Social Security, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police. This Committee is preparing a new scheme to X-ray all those categories of workers which are considered important.

Note:

Nine cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in non-residents admitted to hospital for treatment are not included in the above data.

**Incidence and Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1935-1939 and 1945-1962**

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

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
1962	14	0	0.57	0.00

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

Two cases were notified during the year. The patients, both females, aged 24 and 32 years respectively, were suffering from tuberculous glands.

These represent an incidence of 0.08 per thousand.

Chickenpox

There occurred a widespread outbreak of Chickenpox which persisted throughout the year providing 406 notifications.

Scarlet Fever

Thirty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified which constitutes a considerable increase when compared with nine the previous year.

Incidence of Scarlet Fever during the period 1946-1962

Year	Cases
1946	4
1947	3
1948	3
1949	3
1950	2
1951	37
1952	5
1953	16
1954	20
1955	13
1956	96
1957	48
1958	25
1959	13
1960	57
1961	9
1962	31

Whooping-Cough

One hundred and ninety-eight cases of Whooping-Cough were notified during the year.

The incidence was highest in infants under five years of age.

Diphtheria

Eight cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

The patients were not in any way related, and extensive investigations of all contacts failed to reveal the source of the infection.

The following table shows the incidence and deaths from Diphtheria during the period 1945-1962:—

Year	Cases	Deaths
1945	7	0
1946	11	1
1947	12	0
1948	8	1
1949	0	0
1950	4	0
1951	5	0
1952	6	0
1953	9	0
1954	1	0
1955	1	0
1956	6	0
1957	2	1
1958	2	0
1959	6	0
1960	3	0
1961	7	0
1962	8	0

Measles

Seventy-nine notifications were received.

The following table shows the incidence of Measles during the period 1945-1962:—

Year	Cases
1945	12
1946	3
1947	61
1948	135
1949	20
1950	20
1951	692
1952	3
1953	100
1954	127
1955	50
1956	443
1957	7
1958	9
1959	660
1960	21
1961	99
1962	79

Rubella

Twenty-eight cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

Notifications totalled four. These consisted of three cases of Typhoid and one of Paratyphoid.

Dysentery

Only five cases of Bacillary Dysentery were notified, although it is certain that there are many more cases occurring annually.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox occurred in Gibraltar nor were any landed from the Bay in 1962.

Vaccinations

Number of children born	*401
Number who died before vaccination	7
Number who left Gibraltar before vaccination	18
Number certified as insusceptible to vaccination ...	15
Vaccination postponed on medical grounds	3
Number successfully vaccinated (children born in 1962) ...	271
Objectors to vaccination	Nil
Outstanding	29
(*includes 13 non-residents, but does not include babies of personnel of H.M. Forces).	

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

There have been no objectors to vaccination. Of the twenty-nine outstanding, fifteen had left the Colony, seven had not attained the age of three months, and Notices were served on the remaining seven.

For purposes concerning the International Sanitary Regulations, three hundred and fifteen persons were vaccinated.

Vaccinations performed for all purposes during the year totalled one thousand and ninety-five.

Rabies

No cases of Rabies occurred during 1962.

Incidence of Rabies in Gibraltar during period 1945-1962.

Year	Dogs	Cats
1945	1	0
1946	1	0
1947	0	0
1948	0	0
1949	1	0
1950	1	1
1951	0	0
1952	0	0
1953	0	0
1954	1	0
1955	0	0
1956	1	0
1957	4	2
1958	0	0
1959	0	0
1960	0	0
1961	0	0
1962	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 371 stray, unwanted and often diseased or seriously injured cats and 77 dogs in similar circumstances were humanely destroyed by the Society's Inspector during 1962.

I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary of this Society, for the following information regarding the work done at the Rosia Kennels during the year under review:—

	Dogs	Cats	Birds	Rabbits
Animals Treated:	312	138	58	1
Homes Found for:	35	37	6	0

Throughout the year, 6 dogs and 4 cats were detained for the full period of quarantine, but numerous dogs were detained for short periods whilst in transit through Gibraltar. The remainder of kennel space was fully occupied during the summer months by boarders who would otherwise be abandoned or smuggled through the border.

There were no cases of special surveillance, but a number of animals, other than household pets, were treated in the Clinic, such as our little friends the apes, sea birds with oiled wings, wild birds suffering from exhaustion, etc.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases with Age and Sex Incidence — Civil Population 1962

Notifiable Diseases	All Ages	NUMBER OF CASES														Districts		
		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.			
Chickenpox	406	7	9	66	60	120	117	11	4	4	5	2	1	—	—	57	216	133
Whooping Cough	198	14	11	56	60	29	26	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	47	102	49
Measles	79	5	2	26	14	19	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	48	15
Rubella	28	2	2	4	3	8	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	13	14
Mumps	93	2	—	7	12	26	31	3	2	2	4	3	1	—	—	11	60	22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	11	2
Non-Respiratory																		
Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	31	—	—	8	7	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	9
Undulant Fever	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	7	8
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diphtheria	8	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
Dysentery	5	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal																		
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	884	31	24	168	160	211	206	21	18	16	12	9	8	—	—	143	483	258

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population 1962

Disease	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	Sept.	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.	Total	Deaths
Chickenpox	12	18	86	116	69	52	94	215	48	5	1	54	—	6	15	21	406	—
Whooping Cough	29	37	55	121	26	21	14	61	5	1	4	10	3	—	3	6	198	—
Measles	11	9	17	37	27	11	3	41	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	79	—
Rubella	3	—	4	7	3	2	9	14	3	—	—	3	1	2	1	4	28	—
Mumps	2	2	—	4	3	6	3	12	—	3	3	6	15	21	35	71	93	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	2	2	10	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	14	—
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	1	5	3	9	5	3	5	13	3	—	1	4	—	4	1	5	31	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	1	1	6	3	—	9	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	15	—
Enteric Fever	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Diphtheria	5	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	70	77	170	317	140	98	132	370	62	13	11	86	21	35	55	111	884	—

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases Landed from the Bay or Brought into Town for Treatment, 1962

Disease	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	Sept.	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.	Total	Deaths
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	9	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	1	—	2	3	1	3	1	5	4	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	17	—

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1962

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding Places Found—by Districts					Totals
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	979	—	—	—	—	9	9
February	1,056	1	—	—	—	21	22
March	1,226	—	—	—	3	9	12
April	807	—	—	1	—	15	16
May	863	5	2	—	12	24	43
June	1,182	10	3	6	43	18	80
July	1,368	5	1	—	11	87	104
August	1,114	8	—	—	7	10	25
September	1,187	3	1	—	2	5	11
October	811	—	1	—	2	6	9
November	823	—	—	—	—	4	4
December	934	—	—	—	4	4	8
Totals ...	12,353	32	8	7	84	212	343

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 TREATMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1962

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
Civilian ...	229	8,674	5,505	3,384	5	1	502	735
War Department Areas & Premises	48	6,994	1,696	588	5	—	14	282
City Council Sewers ...	Manholes 102	—	400	114	—	—	—	110
TOTALS ...	379	15,668	7,601	4,086	10	1	516	1,127

Note: Military Personnel withdrawn as from 20th August, 1962.

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN PREMISES DURING 1962

Campaign Week	Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
1/62 to 13/62	64	2,390	1,562	955	3	—	120	204
14/62 to 26/62	62	2,261	1,486	917	1	1	135	198
27/62 to 39/62	51	2,367	1,441	842	1	—	124	201
40/62 to 52/62	52	1,656	1,016	670	—	—	123	132
TOTALS ...	229	8,674	5,505	3,384	5	1	502	735

RODENT CONTROL — TREATMENT OF SEWERS DURING THE YEAR 1962

Campaign Week	Date	Manholes Treated	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
30/62	23/7/62-27/7/62	21	80	29	—	—	—	25
31/62	30/7/62- 3/8/62	20	80	21	—	—	—	22
32/62	6/8/62-10/8/62	20	80	23	—	—	—	21
33/62	13/8/62-17/8/62	20	80	20	—	—	—	17
34/62	20/8/62-25/8/62	21	80	21	—	—	—	25
	TOTALS ...	102	400	114	—	—	—	110

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 1962:—

Number of ships entered during 1962,

Commercial	4,389
Transport	107
Yachts	524
Number of medical visits to ships	219
Number of ships inspected by a Health Officer, admitted to pratique or placed in quarantine	Nil
Number of patients landed,	
from British ships	74
from Foreign ships	105

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 has decreased considerably 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 sixteen samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1962.

The year started with reservoirs full to capacity. Rainfall in the early part of the year was, however, below the average and stocks would have been exhausted by mid-September. A tanker was therefore ordered, and it arrived late in July with over 5 million gallons. There was no rain until the second week in October and stocks increased gradually from then onwards. Torrential rains during the Christmas period filled the reservoirs to overflowing, the year ending with reservoirs full to capacity.

The two acres of new catchment were completed and commissioned in the early part of the year. Towards the end of the year considerable damage was caused to the new and old catchment areas by the worst rock fall recorded in the history of the waterworks. This fall was followed by gales which did further damage.

Thirty-five million gallons were pumped from the potable water wells and softened by the Base Exchange Water Softening Plant. The hardness of the water from the wells is reduced approximately thirty-two degrees to zero, than 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.

66,618,480 gallons were issued during the year from various Council's sources.

Rainfall at the Catchments during the calendar year 1962 totalled 41.24 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 425 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 the 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 1962 amounted to one and three quarters million gallons.

Public Highways and Street Cleansing

The production of materials for road works by the Asphalt Mixing Plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot totalled 4,182 tons; an increase of nearly 30% over last year's production. These materials, which were produced for resurfacing of roads, re-instatements and other purposes, were 2,844 tons bituminous macadam, 1,227 tons hot asphalt and 111 tons cold asphalt.

Road improvements, comprising re-alignments, re-gradings and re-surfacings, were carried out in Line Wall Road, South Pavilion Road, Europa Road (Rock Hotel to Trafalgar Lodge), Road to Spain (Four Corners to Air Terminal), Prince Edward's Road (Prince Edward's Gate to French Consulate), Europa Road (No. 41 to Mount Road) and South Barracks Ramp.

Works on the reconstruction of Catalan Bay Road were continued, and the new by-pass road at Four Corners was built for Government.

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 has, however, become 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 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 of 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

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

These inspections included three hundred and forty-nine investigations carried out at the request of the Commissioner of Lands & 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 five hundred and sixty-one 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 weekly by a Public Health Inspector.

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

One hundred and twenty-four 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 twelve statutory notices were served and legal proceedings were instituted in fifteen cases—six for infringement of the Spitting Bye-Laws, six for non-compliance with the requirements of notices served under the Public Health Ordinance, and three for the infringement of the Markets, Hawkers and Pedlars Ordinance (selling without a licence).

Summary of Work done by the Public Health Inspectors

Complaints Received:

Written	10
Verbal	800

Premises Inspected:

House-to-house inspection	12,842
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Statutory Notices:

Served	212
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Nuisances Found:

Defective drains	294
Obstructed drains	413
Defective W.Cs	102
Defective W.C. fittings	425
Defective water fittings	131
Defective rainwater pipes	53
Defective eavesgutters	96
Defective roofs	151
Defective ceilings	37
Defective wall plaster	121
Defective floors	56
Defective yard paving	27
Dampness	116
Premises dirty	176
Defective or no dustbin	329
Other Minor Defects	1,082
Underground tank not insect proof	41
Brackish water tank not insect proof or no cover	27
Brackish water running to waste	217
Smoke and soot nuisance	19
Street water fittings found defective	125
Premises disinfected for infectious disease	16
Premises disinfected for vermin, etc.	51
Articles disinfected at Disinfection Station	8,369
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	393
Samples of water taken for analysis	124
Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis	105
Foodstuffs, etc., condemned as unsoundVide page	41
Visits to Milk Shops	11
Visits to Eating-Houses, Bakeries, Shops, etc.	1,372

Visits to Mineral Water Factories	63
Visits to Hairdressers and Barber Shops	277
Visits to Premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	3,150
Visits to Refugee Camp	50
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificates) ...	16
Vaccination Notices served	192
Legal Proceedings instituted	15

Lodging Houses:

There are no common lodging houses in Gibraltar.

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

The Public Markets:

No further improvements were effected to the Meat Hall during 1962, and the reflooring of same still remains pending. Certain minor alterations have been carried out by the City Council in the Markets.

Food:

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year

Meat:

All supplies of beef were imported frozen from Brazil, Argentine, Kenya, South Africa, Denmark, Germany and Bulgaria. The retail price ranged from 2/- to 3/10d a pound.

Frozen pork and veal were imported from Denmark, Holland, Germany and Bulgaria. Prices ranged from 4/4d to 5/- a pound, according to quality and cut.

Frozen mutton was imported from the United Kingdom and Argentine. Prices ranged from 1/6d to 3/6d a pound.

Prices of frozen offal, imported from Argentine, Denmark and Holland, have ranged from 1/9d to 4/6d a pound.

Small quantities of Kosher meat were imported from Spain and Tangiers for the exclusive 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 poultry was also imported from Denmark and the United States of America, and rabbits from the Argentine.

Eggs:

Adequate supplies have been imported from Spain, Morocco, Belgium and Holland throughout the year, prices ranging from 2/- to 5/- a dozen.

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 2,034 pounds.

Fruit and Vegetables:

Abundant supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly of excellent quality, have been introduced from Spain throughout the year, and sold at the Markets, shops in town or 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 one hundred to one hundred and fifty litres of fresh milk were imported from Spain daily, which in accordance with the City Council 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 these establishments were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health personally before such registrations are effected.

Frequent visits were subsequently paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise manufacturers on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible, and numerous samples were taken during the course of these visits and examined bacteriologically in the Council's 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, three hundred and seventy-two 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:—

Pigs' Trotters	4,400	pounds
Ham	1,696 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds
Frozen Beef	2,348	pounds
Luncheon Meat	1,237	pounds
Cheese	1,263 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounds
Butter	1,195	pounds
Frozen Pork	258	pounds
Corned Beef	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds
Confectionery	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds
Salami	715 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds
Frozen Fruit	92	pounds
Meat Tenderloin	23	pounds
Bacon	374	pounds
Heinz Baby Food	218	pounds
Biscuits	8	pounds
Jellied Veal	24	pounds
Macaroni	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds
Chocolate	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds
Tongue	16	pounds
Caviar	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds
'Pâte de foie'	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds
Crystallized Ginger	8	pounds
Pork Sausages	20	pounds
Beef Sausages	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds
Frankfurter Sausages	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds
Dried Apricots	30	pounds

Pork Brawn	6	pounds
Lobsters	20	pounds
Oats	15	pounds
French Beans	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounds
Gammon	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds
Frozen Offal	15	pounds
Fresh Fish	84	pounds
Fresh Offal	4	pounds
Fresh Poultry	6	pounds
Salmon	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	ounces
Herrings	20	ounces
Chopped ham and pork	12	ounces
Sandwiches	27	packets
Sweet cigarettes	528	packets
Condensed Milk	99	tins
Swiss Rolls	21	in number
Peeled tomatoes	43,600	grams
Liver paste	2,040	grams

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The following information kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Lands & Works details the progress of the Government Housing Scheme during 1962:—

On the 1st January 1962, 267 flats were under construction and 45 awaiting allocation. One hundred and forty-two more were commenced throughout the year. Of these the following 234 flats were completed and allocated during 1962:—

Moorish Castle Estate		Flats	
Keightley House	43		
Tarik House	24		
Ince House	36		
Wall House	10		
Tower House	10		
	—		123
Laguna Estate			
Smith Dorrien House	20		
Mallard House	20		
Forbes House	20		
Inundation House	20		
	—		80
Lake Chad Estate			
Somerville House	20		
Forrester House	9		
	—		29
			232
Conversion Into Flats			
Old Isolation Hospital	2		2
	Grand Total		234

As a result of the allocation of the above flats, 234 families comprising about 1,150 persons were rehoused.

One hundred and twelve dwellings (including post-war and private accommodation) were relet. This move comprised about 360 persons.

Eighty-eight Nissen Huts were demolished. This completely cleared the Nissen Hut Sites at Isolation Hospital, Rosia Saluting Battery and Slaughter House.

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 eighty-seven applications for permission to erect structural alterations to existing premises or to erect new buildings were considered and reported on under these powers.

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 1962.

Months	Beds and Matt- resses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Coun- ter panes	Books & Barrels	Sun- dries	Totals
January	5	3	103	—	—	80	—	191
February	28	2	27	2	—	64	2	125
March	2	1	704	—	—	48	—	755
April	2	4	210	—	—	70	2	288
May	—	—	18	—	—	86	500	604
June	2	—	8	2	—	68	8	88
July	2	3	6	—	—	66	690	767
August	—	4	—	—	—	64	756	824
September	—	—	4	—	1	50	1,506	1,561
October	2	4	302	—	—	62	596	966
November	—	—	3	—	—	49	2,100	2,152
December	—	2	—	—	—	46	—	48
Totals	43	23	1,385	4	1	753	6,160	8,369

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

Two hundred and four Council employees were medically examined during the year, an increase of sixty-nine 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.

Alien workmen were sent to the X-Ray Department of the Colonial Hospital for radiological examination prior to their being medically examined.

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

January	5
February	29
March	16
April	11
May	23
June	54
July	16
August	10
September	13
October	8
November	7
December	12
	204

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST, GIBRALTAR

Forty thousand, three hundred and thirteen investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1962. This represents an increase of almost eleven thousand on the previous year. A proportion of this increase was furnished by work carried out for the Public Health Department in connection with the diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases, the administration of the Food and Drugs Ordinance and the determination of purity of potable water. Investigations submitted by the Medical Services of Gibraltar Government also show a very substantial increase.

The Laboratories are recognized as a Vaccination Centre by the World Health Organization with respect to Yellow Fever immunizations, and during the year twenty-three persons were inoculated and issued with International Certificates.

One hundred and twenty-four specimens of milk in different forms, fresh, evaporated, condensed, frozen and reconstituted were analysed for fat content, solids, etc. All specimens tested were found to be genuine.

The accompanying Table shows a break-down of the work done in the Laboratories during the year giving an indication of the wider field covered.

E. A. J. IMOSI,

City Pathologist-Analyst,

Gibraltar,

The following report was prepared by the Pathological Analyst, Chicago, for the year 1903. It contains a summary of the work done in the Laboratory during the year 1903. The report is divided into two parts: the first part contains a summary of the work done in the Laboratory during the year 1903, and the second part contains a summary of the work done in the Laboratory during the year 1903.

The Laboratory is organized as a Vaccination Station by the World Health Organization with respect to Yellow Fever, Cholera, and during the year twenty-five patients were inoculated and tested with International Vaccine.

One hundred and twenty-four specimens of milk in filter-sterilized bottles, evaporated, condensed, frozen and recondensed were analyzed for fat content, solids, etc. All specimens tested were found to be genuine.

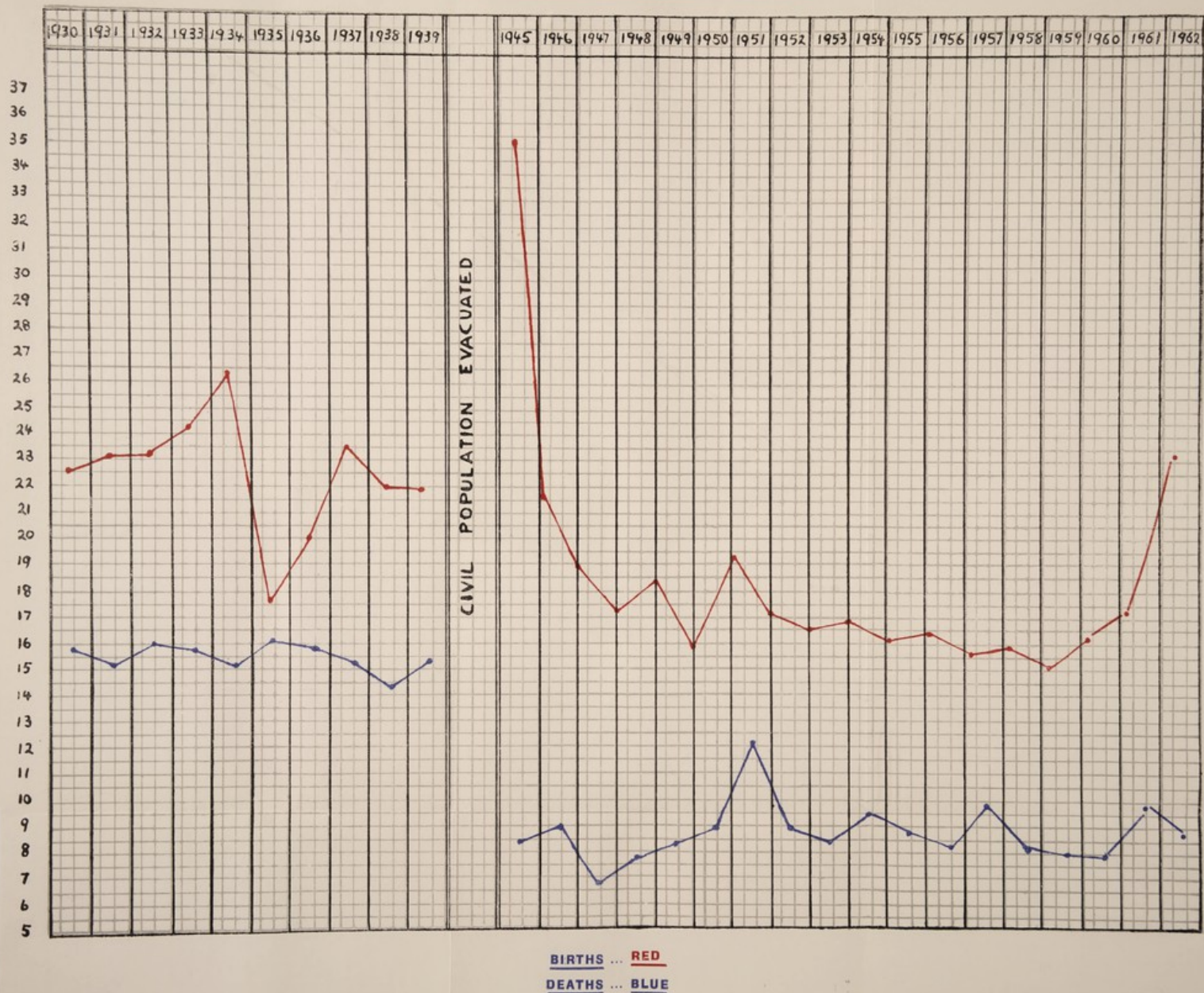
The accompanying Table shows a breakdown of the work done in the Laboratory during the year giving an indication of the field covered.

N. A. J. MORSE, M.D.,
City Pathologist, Chicago.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORIES OF THE CITY
COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR — 1962

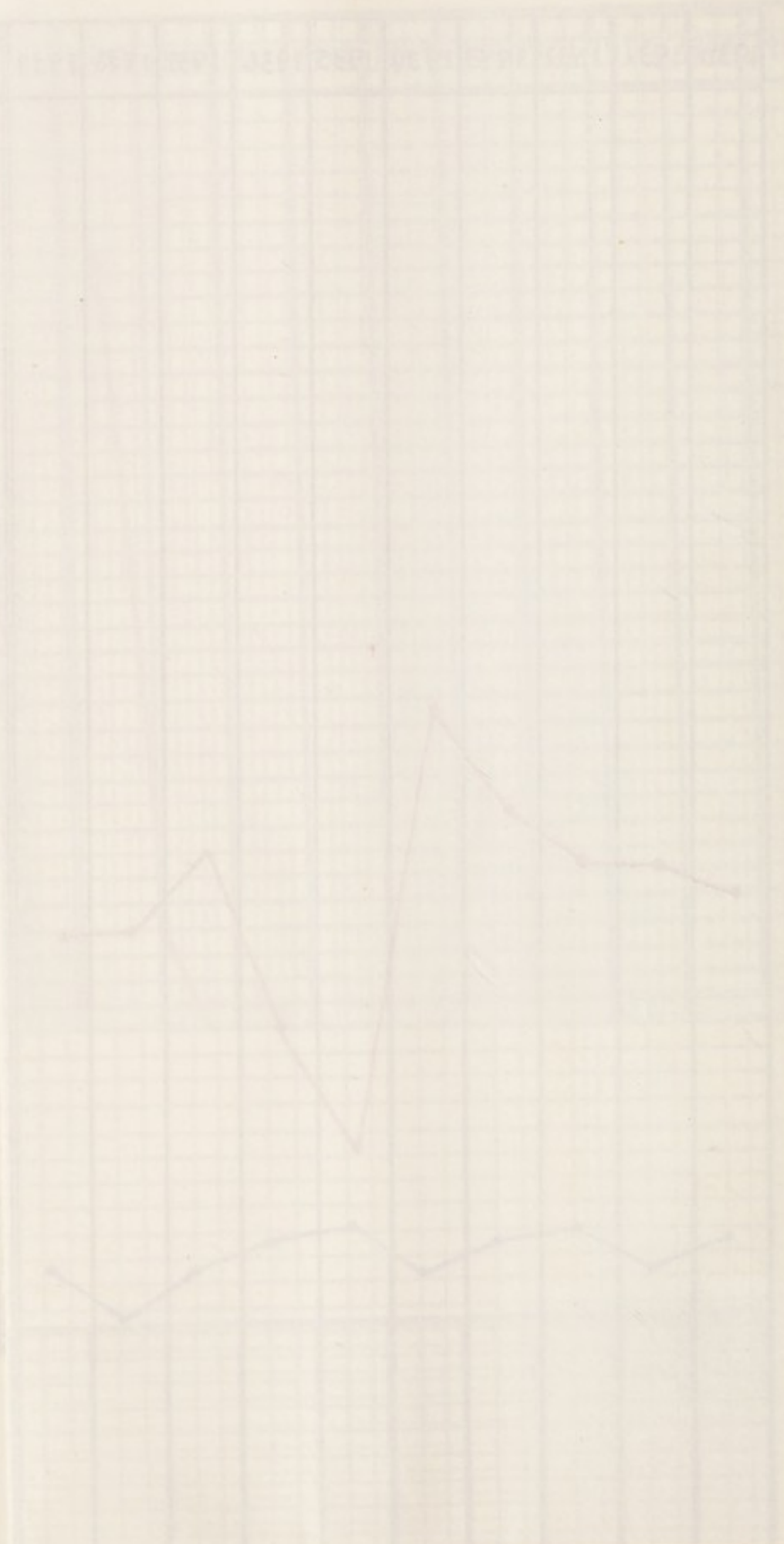
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COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION
FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1962



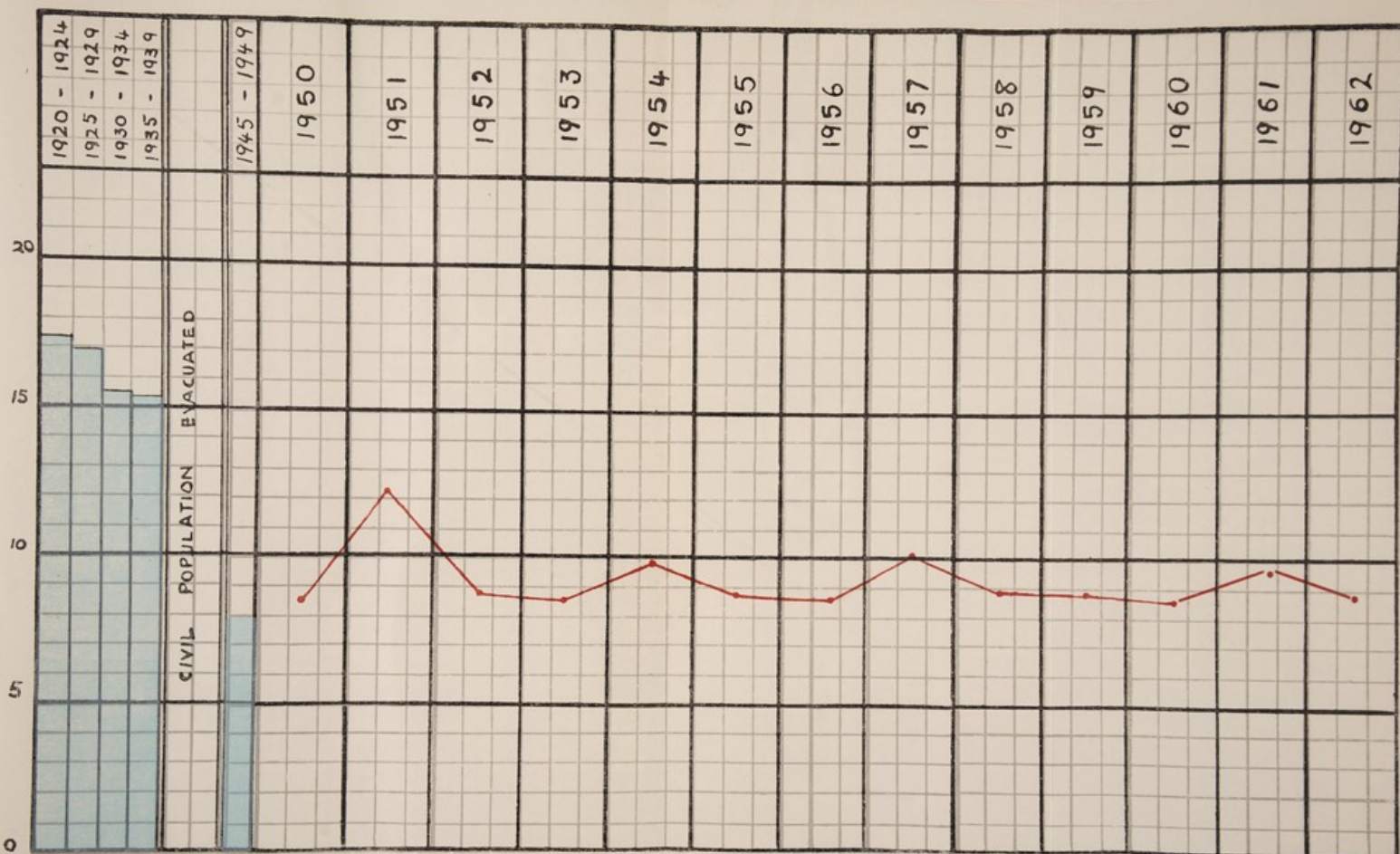
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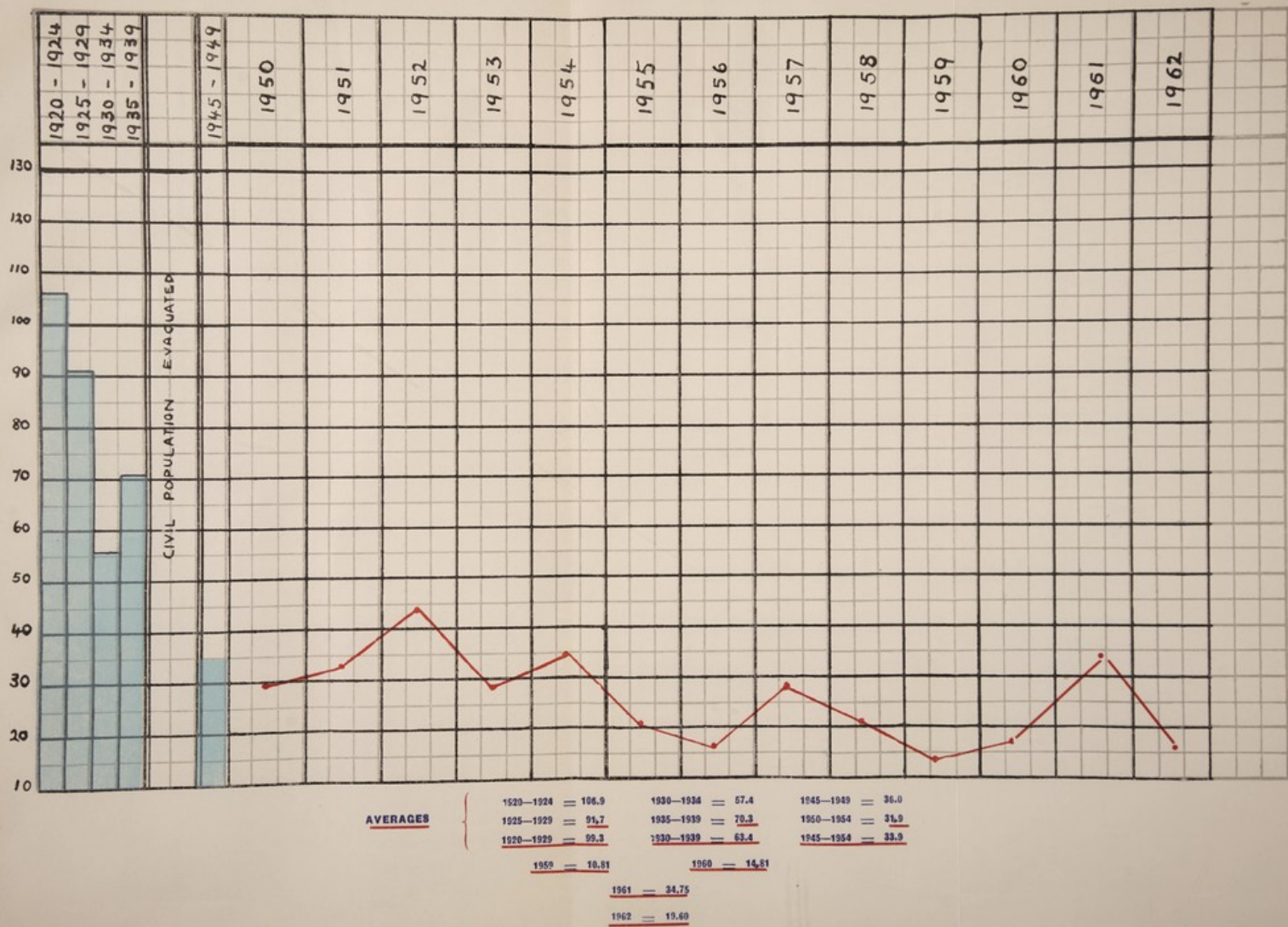
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIODS 1920-1939 & 1945-1962

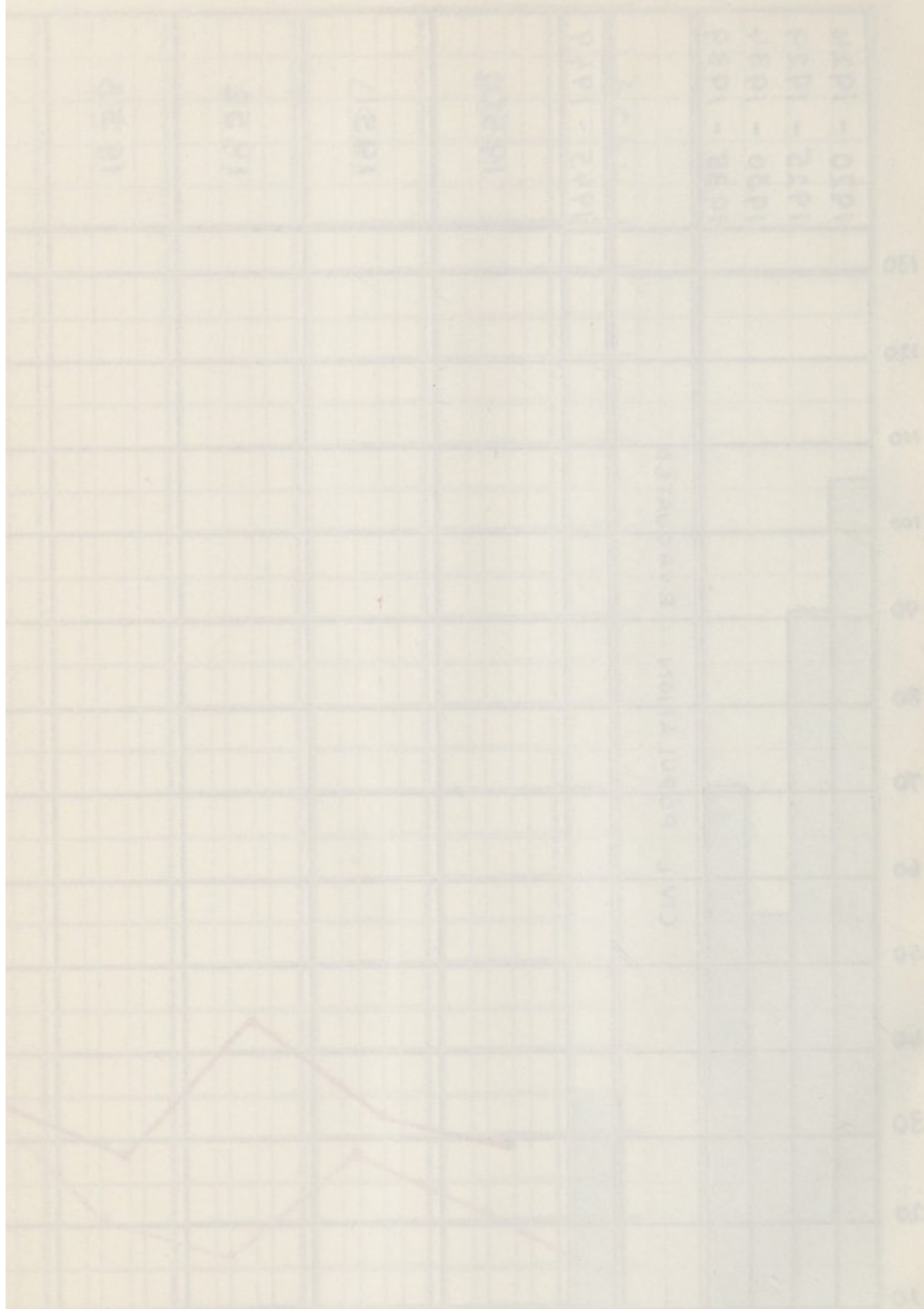


AVERAGES

1920-1924 = 17.18	1930-1934 = 15.49	1945-1949 = 7.92
1925-1929 = 16.96	1935-1939 = 15.35	1950-1954 = 9.44
1920-1929 = 17.07	1920-1939 = 15.42	1945-1954 = 8.68
1950 = 8.14	1960 = 7.98	
1961 = 9.70		
1962 = 8.77		

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIODS 1920-1939 & 1945-1962





1910-1914 1915-1919 1920-1924 1925-1929 1930-1934
 1935-1939 1940-1944 1945-1949 1950-1954 1955-1959
 1960-1964 1965-1969 1970-1974 1975-1979 1980-1984
 1985-1989 1990-1994 1995-1999 2000-2004 2005-2009
 2010-2014 2015-2019 2020-2024 2025-2029 2030-2034



