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Contributors

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City Council of Gibraltar

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR
FOR THE YEAR

1964

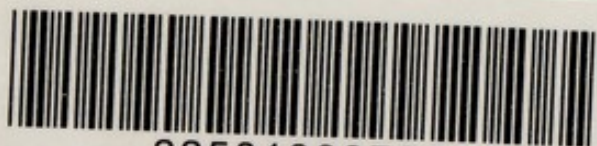
BY

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

ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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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 1964.

The birth rate is a little lower than last year but at 25.69 per thousand it is still high. I am glad to report that although the death rate has increased slightly above the average for the past years to 9.07 per thousand the stillbirth, neonatal and infant mortality rates have all fallen. The rates for the latter two of 22.26 and 31.79 per thousand respectively can be improved upon and all efforts must be taken to do so.

Over 96% of all babies were delivered in Hospital so that the social acceptance of not having babies at home continued.

There have again been no maternal deaths.

The main causes of death (and their percentage of the total) are almost identical to those of last year viz. Cardio-vascular disease (30%), Cerebro-vascular disease (14.3%) and Malignant diseases (18.7%). The number of deaths from Respiratory disease—excluding neoplasms—was 5.4% which represents a fall of almost a half from last year's figure.

Cardio-vascular diseases were once again the main cause of death. We are now going through a crisis which could well trigger off an increase in such deaths, but I firmly believe that by the right mental outlook, determination and hard work, there will be many more healthy citizens for the future.

Cancer deaths are again well to the fore constituting 18.7% of all deaths. Once more the lung was the commonest site although this year it was equalled, in number, by the breast.

The increase in lung cancer is a very great tragedy when it is realized that the majority of such cases are preventable.

Atmospheric pollution has never been a great problem in Gibraltar because of the few industries, but diesel fumes from vehicles is on the increase.

The number of cases of Enteric fever and Brucellosis was only three, and all these contracted the disease outside Gibraltar.

It was very worrying to record the deaths from Gastro-enteritis of four infants under two years of age—two of these being brother and sister.

The Measles epidemic which started at the end of 1963 continued throughout the first quarter of the year and produced the expected number of chest and ear complications but fortunately no deaths.

The number of cases of Rubella (German Measles) notified was the highest ever. Gamma globulin was administered to five pregnant mothers (only one contracted the disease) but all the babies were born normal.

The Anti-tuberculosis Scheme was started during the year and partly as the result of this there were 21 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. This bears out the fact that we must not relax our watchfulness over this disease. Fortunately some modern drugs are an excellent weapon against it, but already some strains of the germ are resistant to the more common ones. It is therefore important that cases should be diagnosed early so that they may receive the best treatment. It is equally important to seek out the remaining sources of infection. These are usually found in the elderly (who have managed to live with the disease) and who because of age are always reluctant to be investigated.

It was gratifying to note that we were again free from any case of Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis.

In December the Council launched the new Immunization Scheme whereby all infant immunization has been centred in the Public Health Department.

The staff of the Department are to be congratulated on their fruitful efforts in transforming the small and confined space in the Department into a very worthy clinic.

Immunizations are carried out on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. The running of this clinic is a truly combined effort. I am helped most efficiently by the Sister-in-charge of the School Health Service who in turn is aided by a nurse from the Child Welfare Service, whilst the clerical work is ably performed by members of the Public Health Department. This personal contact makes excellent liaison possible between all three Departments.

The introduction of the Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine has been very popular with parents. This centralised immunization helps to convince mothers of the benefits of protecting their children as by talking to each other their superstitious fears are dispelled.

At present Council employees who are required to be medically examined are seen by me on these two afternoons; so that I am constantly in attendance for any help and advice as well as for performing all the vaccinations.

In the School Health Service we continued using the Salk type vaccine, but this will be superseded by the oral type in a few months' time.

The school medical examinations had to be severely curtailed during the year due to the shortage of medical staff, but even so a good number of children were seen. It was impossible to cope adequately with the varied problems of handicapped children. The majority of these fell into the categories of Educationally Sub-Normal or Maladjusted, and in conjunction with the Education Department we are planning to deal with these in the future.

In spite of these short-comings and the need for streamlining the School Dental Service and carrying out more health education, the School Health Service has performed a very useful function in checking or correcting a good deal of ill health.

The short courses of lectures on Public Health matters for student teachers and nurses were continued during the year and it is hoped that all those who attended found them beneficial.

It is proposed to start a centre for physically handicapped children in the coming year; although the small numbers concerned and lack of funds will be a problem. It is also intended to utilize more fully the services of a well qualified speech therapist so that all the children in need of such treatment will receive it.

It is essential that all handicapped children be registered with the Education Authorities, as soon as discovered, as their educational needs have to be assessed and planned long before they reach the statutory school age of five years. A great deal of damage is done if, for example, a deaf child is not discovered to be so until he has reached the age of eight or over. This has in fact occurred in five cases since the School Health Service was commenced in 1963, and I mention it so that we may all realize that the problem does exist and therefore parents, teachers, nurses and doctors should be on the look out for any further cases.

There is a great need for the formation of a voluntary association to help the mentally as well as the physically handicapped children, and it is proposed to contact all the parents of such children as they could well form the nucleus of such an association. These parents and their children require a great deal of help and understanding and not misguided charity and pity.

It is worrying to notice the amount of unnecessary medication taken by people in the form of antibiotics, tranquillizers and vitamins. All these medicines have their proper use but their abuse and misuse will cause a great deal of harm to the individual and, as far as antibiotics are concerned, to the whole community by creating resistant strains.

The volume of work in the Child Welfare Centre continued to increase, but there is still no sign of an additional branch being opened to help the many mothers who live far from the City centre.

The Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued their good work in looking after the blind. A number of these were accommodated in one of the old people's Homes where they are well cared for.

The three Homes for the Aged became progressively functional during the year and the teething troubles between them and the Medical Department are being smoothed out. The crux of the trouble has been a misunderstanding as to their exact function, since there had been the impression that the Homes would solve the Hospitals' problem of the chronic infirmed irrespective of their degree of incapacity.

Towards the end of the year a more modern Geriatric Ward was opened in St. Bernard's Hospital where the accent is on rehabilitation whenever possible.

The attitude towards mental health has changed greatly in the past decade, but unfortunately our facilities for mentally ill patients have remained fairly static. It is essential that the present situation be remedied as otherwise a proportion of our numerous semi-acute cases will eventually become chronic and so be a liability on the community. The present frontier restrictions are bound to have an adverse effect on the behaviour of some people so that we may get a greater tendency towards more delinquency, careless driving and scattering of litter. We must therefore combat these tendencies.

Schools and youth clubs must organise activities so that all youth's surplus energy can be expended in an enjoyable and productive manner. The question of a holiday camp and an adventure playground built by the youths and run by their leaders, should be actively pursued.

"Keep Gibraltar Tidy" is a slogan which must be meant and kept for fifty-two weeks in the year. The placing of suitable litter bins at vantage points throughout the town as well as the Upper Rock in the coming year should encourage people to be tidy. The perennial problem of refuse collecting is still with us although there has been a slight improvement during the year.

I am glad to report that the co-operation between my Department and that of the City Engineer's has been excellent.

This year saw the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, which will be a great help in raising the standard of hygiene in our food premises. It must however be remembered

that it is not regulations but the standard demanded by the customers. which will force the food handler to mend his old ways. I have often heard the remark "Why all this fuss? We have been doing it this way for many years and have never had any trouble." This may be true in that we have not had many explosive outbreaks of food poisoning, but not a day goes by without some people having some gastro-intestinal upset. Newcomers may be upset merely by the change of water or type of food but the vast majority of cases are due to the germs or their toxins which have been added to the food during its improper handling by those who have been "doing it this way for years." Higher standards of food hygiene are required from the very moment that the commodity enters Gibraltar until it is consumed by the people.

The Public Markets have been improved during the year, although because of reasons beyond our control the number of customers dropped considerably towards the end of the year. The Markets should overcome this setback so long as they do not have to fight unfair competition.

The Public Health Department has acquired a number of modern insecticides and apparatus which will make pest control more efficient. The public must realise that the fight against pests is a never-ending one. Some people seem to think that one treatment by spray, powder or lacquer will get rid of them for ever.

The Rodent Department has continued to function quietly and efficiently.

I wish to thank the Council, the Administration, and my colleagues in the other Departments for the interest and help given to the Public Health Department during the year.

I am also very grateful to my Staff for the hard work and co-operation I have received from them. It was a great pity that two very conscientious members of the Department viz., Miss R. Gracia and Mr. A. Loddo left us during the year, and it is hoped that their replacements will prove to be as efficient.

Finally I wish to convey my sincere thanks to Your Worship and the members of the Council, for allowing me to act as Medical Administrator as well as Principal School Medical Officer, for although I am kept extremely busy, the experience gained in this over-all capacity is a very satisfying and useful one.

I have, the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. BACARESE HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATION N.F. GIBRALTAR
Barometer Height 24 ft.

Lat. 36° 09'N. Long. 05° 21'W.

Raingauge 8 ft. above M.S.L.

1934 MONTH	TEMPERATURES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Maximum °F	Minimum °F	Highest of the six hourly periods 0300, 0900, 1500, 2100	Lowest of the six hourly periods 0300, 0900, 1500, 2100	Total mm	Maximum in 24 hours	
January ...	64.2	46.0	79	74	87.1	26.4	2.88
February ...	67.1	43.8	82	72	122.5	37.1	4.12
March ...	72.9	49.0	83	66	123.1	26.3	6.95
April ...	74.0	43.8	85	66	21.3	10.0	9.31
May ...	85.5	52.4	85	65	18.3	18.3	10.51
June ...	83.0	57.0	82	64	14.4	3.9	10.43
July ...	89.5	64.0	87	68	Tr.	Tr.	11.15
August ...	93.0	64.1	84	61	Tr.	Tr.	9.71
September ...	89.8	64.7	88	71	6.9	3.7	6.6
October ...	86.9	50.4	82	65	2.6	1.9	7.49
November ...	68.9	46.4	85	73	90.9	31.8	4.96
December ...	65.5	40.1	80	66	95.6	15.0	4.60
Year ...	93.0	40.1	83	68	582.7	37.1	7.35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1964.

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, B.Sc., Senior Meteorological Officer, Gibraltar.

Rainfall: The year's total was about 23 inches as compared with the long term expectation of 33 inches (at North Front). This is less than half of last year's rainfall of 51.69 inches.

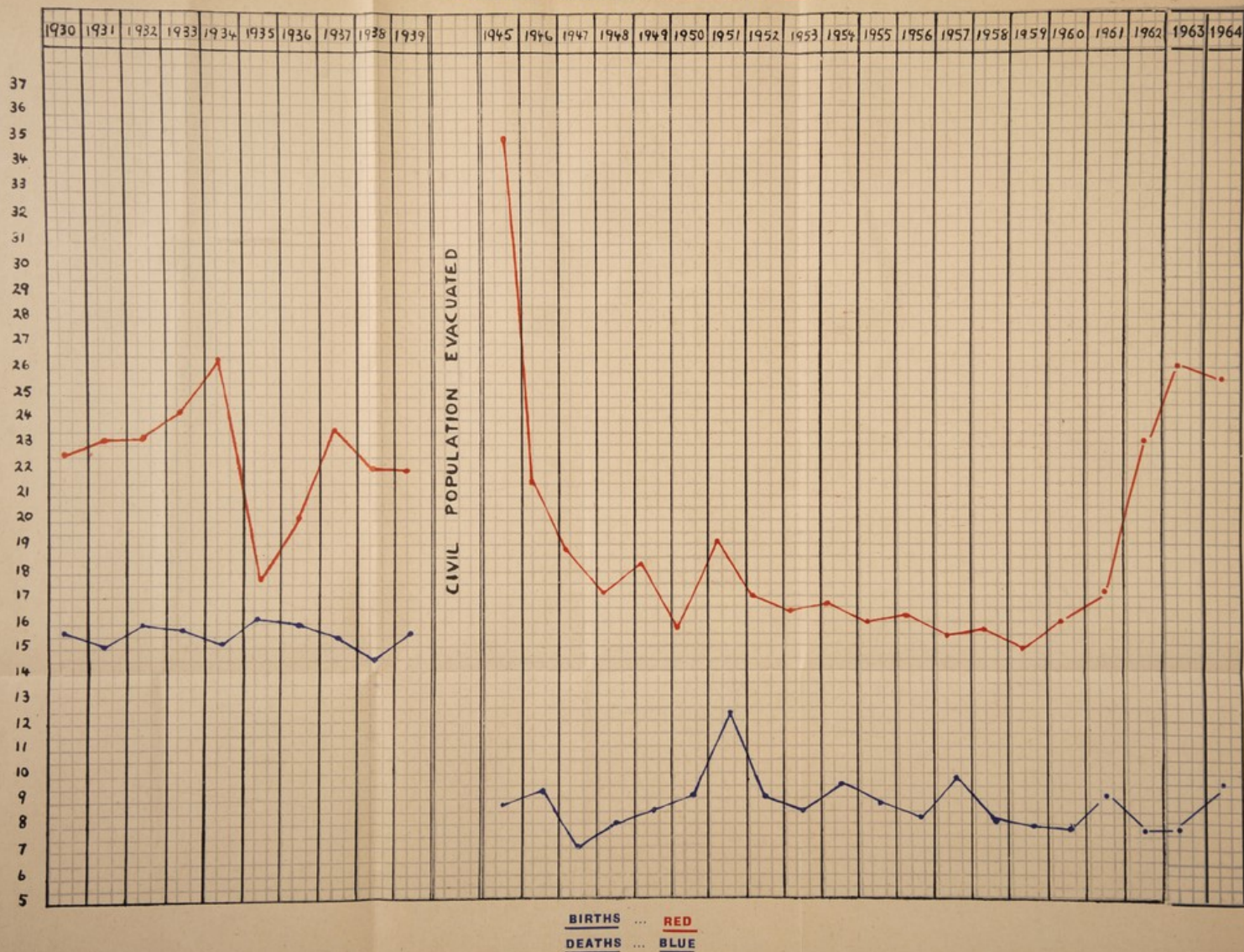
Sunshine: Although it was a relatively dry year, there was an abundance of layer clouds, and the daily sunshine average of 7.35 hours fell below the long term North Front figure of 7.75 hours.

Temperature: April and December were colder than normal, but on the whole both days and nights had mean temperatures a little above usual. However one of the nights in April, was one of the coldest for at least 34 years.

Humidity: While overall there was only a slight yearly rise of humidity, the month of July and September were noteworthy for long spells of humid levanter winds.

Winds: The proportion of winds with an easterly component was very slightly more than the westerlies which was most unusual. Despite the very windy January, the majority of other months were quieter than usual, and the overall winds speed was fractionally below normal, about 10 knots.

COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION
FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1964



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964.

Total area of Gibraltar	1,387 acres.
Area of the City	104 acres.

POPULATION

	Adults		Children		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gibraltarians	6100	7677	2534	2304	18615
Other British ...	773	1451	957	972	4153
Aliens	1081	601	19	16	1717
Total	7954	9729	3510	3292	24485

Number of Births	629
Males	327
Females	302
Birth Rate	25.69
Number of Deaths	222
Males	106
Females	116
Death Rate	9.07
Number of Stillbirths	9
Stillbirth Rate	14.10
Infant Mortality	20
Infant Mortality Rate	31.79
Neo-natal Mortality	14
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	22.26
Peri-natal Mortality	22
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	34.48

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 the personnel of Her Majesty's Armed Forces or non-resident aliens.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 629 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 327 were males and 302 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 25.69 per 1,000 population, which although less than last year is still relatively high. 97% of these births, took place in hospital which is the same as in 1963.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1964

	St. Bernards Hospital.		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside Hospital	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	20	12	7	16	0	0
February	17	15	10	10	1	0
March	19	16	6	7	1	0
April	12	9	11	15	0	2
May	17	15	15	6	2	1
June	17	20	11	11	0	2
July	19	18	6	11	0	0
August	11	9	9	6	0	2
September	19	18	8	6	1	0
October	14	25	11	6	1	0
November	16	13	11	11	1	2
December	22	9	12	9	0	0
TOTAL ...	203	179	117	114	7	9

Stillbirths

There were nine stillbirths during the year of which only 1 was a male and 8 were females. This gave a stillbirth rate of 14.01 which is well below last year's figure.

Illegitimate Births

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 7, which represented 1.11 per cent of all births and is almost identical to that of last year.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Births (as percentage of all births)
1945	34.84	—	—
1950	15.79	24.72	3.66
1955	22.59	20	2.8
1960	23.49	7.04	0.7
1961	17.28	10.58	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded was 222 of which 106 were males and 116 were females. This represented a crude death rate of 9.10 per 1,000 population which is a little above the figure for 1963.

The majority of these deaths, i.e., 170 or 76.5% occurred in persons over 55 years of age, whereas 134 (60.4%) occurred in those over 65 years of age, and 36 (16.2%) in those between 55 and 64.

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding Cerebral)	70 (60)	31.5 (30.0)
Cerebro-vascular disease	34 (26)	15.3 (14.3)
Malignant diseases	41 (34)	18.5 (18.7)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	12 (18)	5.4 (9.9)

(Figures in brackets are for 1963).

The principal causes of death have once again been Cardio-vascular and malignant diseases, with arteriosclerotic degenerative disease being the main single cause. The percentages are almost identical with those of last year.

I stated last year that over-eating, lack of exercise and worry are among the chief predisposing factors causing these degenerative heart diseases, and I wish to re-emphasize this.

The bulk of people are far too fond of using their cars to the detriment of their own means of propulsion. It does not require a mathematician to work out that our area of -road per car is somewhat limited. Let us use modern methods of transport to our best advantage and not to our detriment. Our weekends would be all the more enjoyable if some people would voluntarily stop using their cars on Saturdays and others did likewise on Sundays. We can use the weekdays to recharge the battery of our car, and the weekends to restore our own health.

Cancer deaths have remained at much the same rate, but this year cancer of the breast has equalled in numbers our other principal site of malignant disease which is cancer of the lung.

I must once again emphasize that all adults have the duty of advising children not to smoke.

There have been 3 deaths from infectious diseases, two from Tuberculosis and one from Syphilis. All these deaths were from chronic disease in persons over 45 years of age, so that again we have had no deaths from acute infectious diseases.

Maternal Deaths

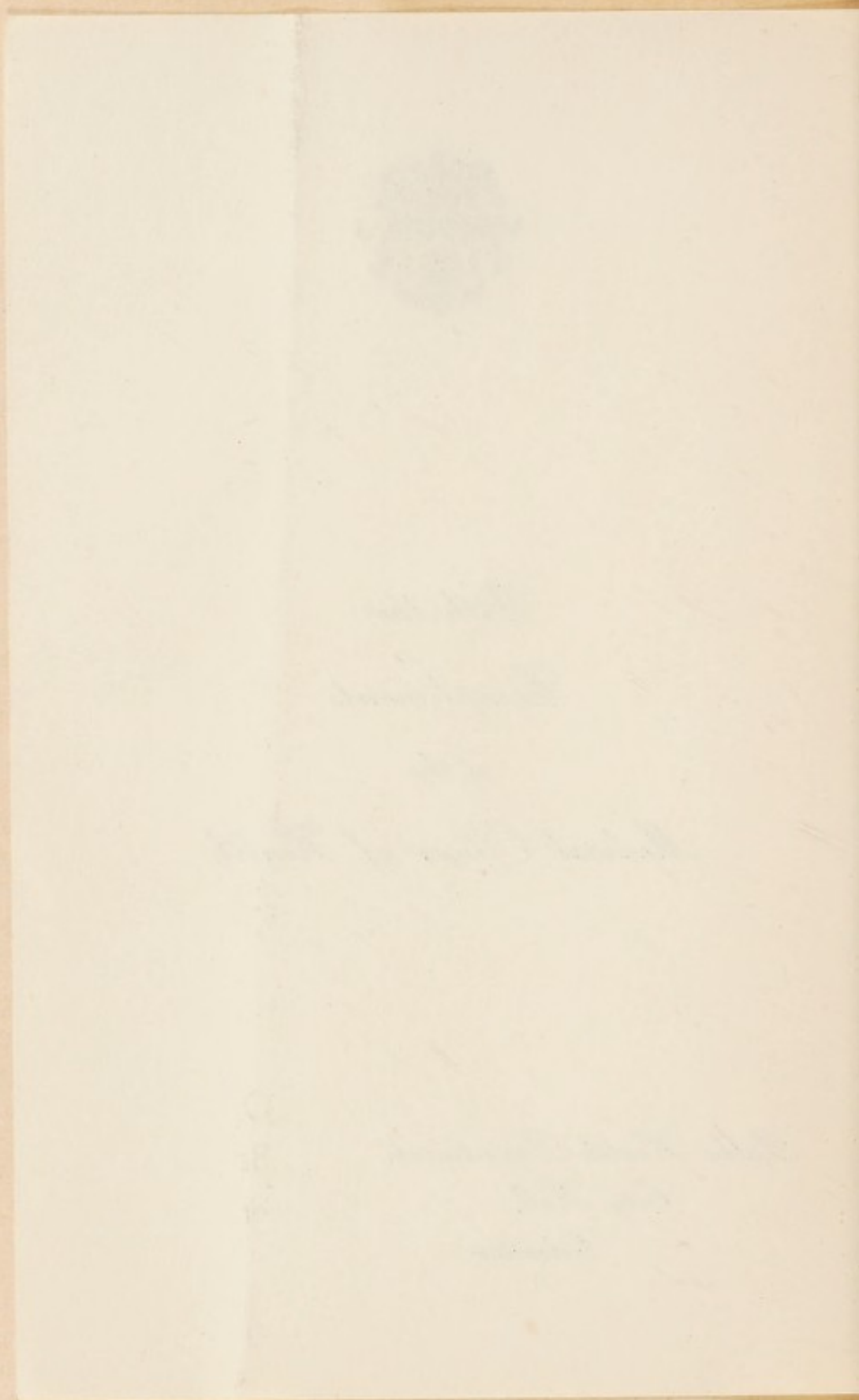
There were no maternal deaths during the year.





*With the
Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department,
City Hall,
Gibraltar.*





Causes of Death in the Civil Population during 1964, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence.

Cause of Death	Detailed List of Numbers	All Ages	0		1		2		3		4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85 & +	
			M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A 1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ...	001-008	1																																												
A 3 Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands ...	011	1																																												
A 9 General paralysis of insane ...	025	1																																												
A 45 Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus ...	150	1																																												
A 46 Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	151	4																																												
A 47 Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum ...	152-153	5																																												
A 50 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary ...	162-163	7																																												
A 51 Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	170	7																																												
A 62 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	171	1																																												
A 54 Malignant neoplasm of prostate ...	177	2																																												
A 57 Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ...	155-159																																													
	164-165	11																																												
	175-176																																													
	178-181																																													
	192-195																																													
	198-199																																													
A 58 Leukemia and aleukemia ...	204	1																																												
A 59 Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system ...	200																																													
	203-205	2																																												
A 63 Diabetes mellitus ...	200	7																																												
A 70 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ...	330-331	34																																												
A 71 Non-meningococcal meningitis ...	340	1																																												
A 72 Multiple sclerosis ...	345	1																																												
A 77 Otitis media and mastoiditis ...	351-353	1																																												
A 80 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	410-416	5																																												
A 81 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ...	420-422	43																																												
A 82 Other diseases of heart ...	430-434	4																																												
A 83 Hypertension with heart disease ...	440-443	3																																												
A 84 Hypertension without mention of heart disease ...	444-447	4																																												
A 85 Diseases of arteries ...	450-456	1																																												
A 86 Other diseases of circulatory system ...	460-468	4																																												
A 90 Bronchopneumonia ...	491	7																																												
A 91 Primary atypical, other, and unspecified pneumonia ...	492, 495	1																																												
A 93 Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ...	501-502	4																																												
A 95 Empyema and abscess of lung ...	515, 521	1																																												
A 97 All other respiratory diseases ...	511-517	1																																												
	520																																													
	522-527																																													
A 100 Ulcer of duodenum ...	541	1																																												
A 103 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	560, 561	1																																												
A 103 Intestinal obstruction without hernia ...	570	1																																												
A 104 Gastro-enteritis and colitis except diarrhoea of the newborn ...	571-572	4																																												
A 105 Cirrhosis of liver ...	581	6																																												
A 106 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ...	584-585	2																																												
A 107 Other diseases of digestive system ...	586-589	3																																												

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 20, which gave an infant mortality rate of 31.79, this being lower than that for 1963. Fourteen of these infants died within four weeks of births, which represents a Neo-natal mortality rate of 22.26, which is appreciably lower than the figure for last year. It is very clearly seen that the first 24 hours of life are the most precarious, as during this period there were 9 deaths. Immaturity being the most common cause of death.

Peri-natal Mortality

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been 22, this represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 34.48 which although still high, is significantly lower than last year's figure of 41.35.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERINATAL RATES 1945-1964

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
1945	16.4	32.89	—
1950	8.4	28.16	30.02
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	37.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	34.48

Death of Children under one year from selected causes, by Age and Sex.

Cause of Death	Total under 1 year	0 days		1 day		2 days		3 days		4 days		5 days		6 days		7-13 days		14-20 days		21-27 days		28 days 2 months		3-5 months		6-8 months		9-11 months	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Congenital Malformations ...	3					1	—	1	—															1	—				
Erythroblastosis Foetalis ...	1	1	—																										
Intra Cranial Injury	1		1																										
Immaturity	7	4	2					1																					
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis																													
a. with immaturity	1																												
b. without immaturity ...	—																												
Broncho Pneumonia	5	1																						1	1	1	1		1
Gastro-enteritis	1																												
Pyogenic Meningitis (Staphylococcal)	1																			1									
	29	7	3			1	—	1	1											1				2	1	1	1	—	1

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.

There were 936 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year which represents an incidence of 38.3. This figure is on the low side because many parents do not bother to call the doctor or report such cases as Mumps, Chickenpox or Measles.

All notified cases are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the parents on exclusion and fumigation if the case warrants it.

In cases of Tuberculosis we have an assistant Health Visitor who visits the home and arranges for the investigation of contacts.

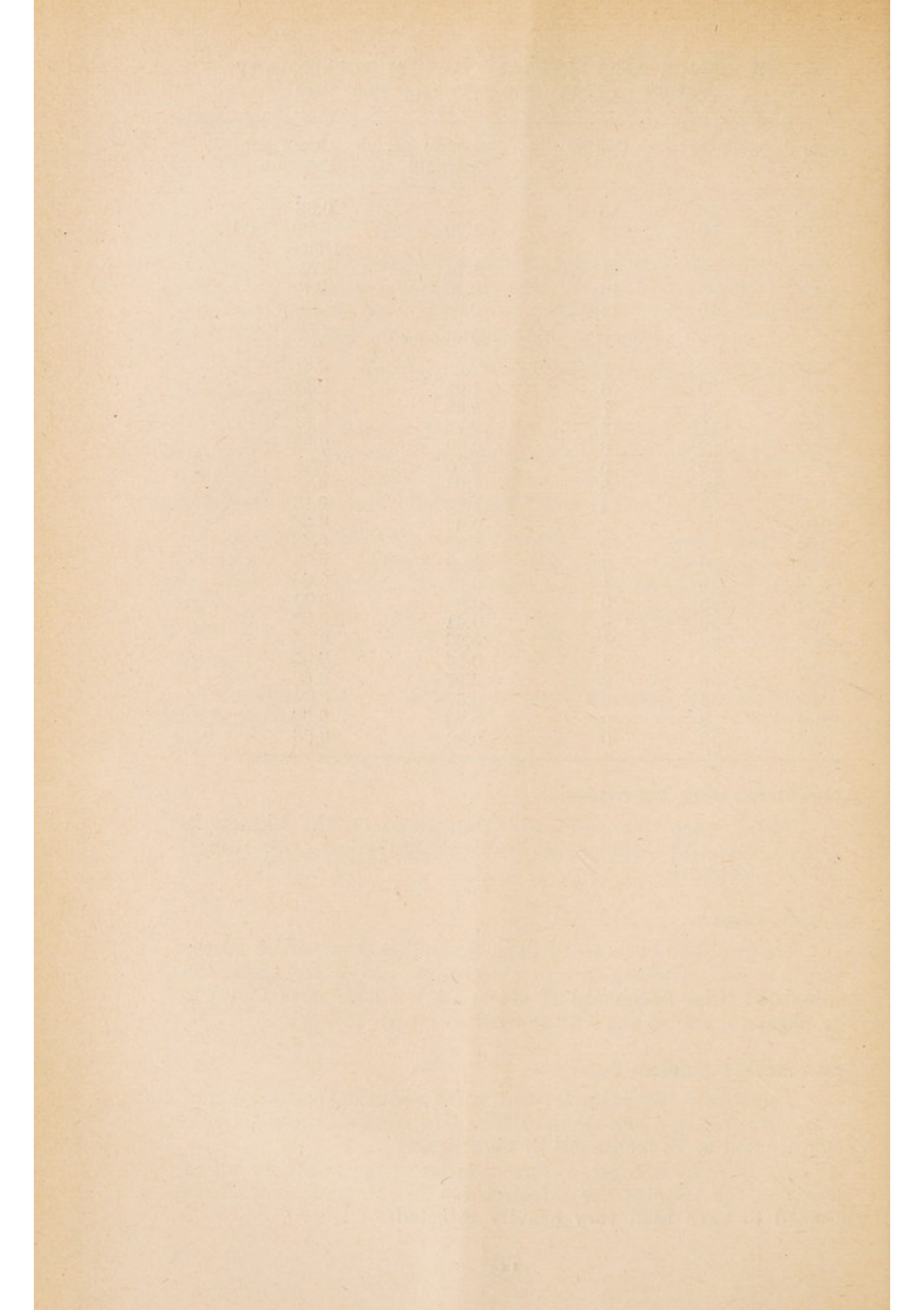
This year there have been three deaths attributed to infectious diseases, one from Syphilis and two from Tuberculosis, but all these occurred in old chronic cases.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This year we had twenty-one cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Eight of these occurred in Non-residents and are therefore not included in our Statistics.

Three of these intended to come and work in Gibraltar, but instead they were referred back home to their own doctors. Another two were brought into Gibraltar for treatment and so did not constitute a Public Health danger. The three remaining were daily visitors, two being workers and one a school child. There were thus thirteen persons, eight males and five females, notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from amongst the resident population. These cases provide an incidence of 0.53 per 1,000 which is almost twice last year's figure.

The New Anti-tuberculosis Scheme was commenced on the 1st April, 1964. The tuberculosis Committee, which is composed of the Medical Officer of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer, the Director of Labour and Social Security and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, proposed that the following categories of people should be periodically X-rayed :—





Cases of certain Infectious Diseases, by Age and Sex.

Disease	All ages		0-5 months	6-11 months	1	2	3	4	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & +
001-008 Pulmonary T.B.	13	T										1	2	6	4		
		M										1	—	3	4		
010-019 Non-Respiratory T.B.	2	T											2	3			
		M											1	1			
030-035 Gonococcal infection	1	F											1				
		T											1				
044 Undulant Fever	2	M								1				1			
		F								1				1			
045-048 Dysentery all forms	3	T					2	1	3								
		M					2	1	3								
		F					—	—	—								
050 Scarlet Fever	28	T					3	1	4	16	7	1					
		M					1	—	1	3	6	1					
		F					2	1	3	13	1						
052 Erysipelas	2	T														2	
		M														—	2
		F															
056 Whooping Cough	35	T	2	3	9	4	2	5	25	10							
		M	1	1	4	1	1	4	12	3							
		F	1	2	5	3	1	1	13	7							
057 Meningococcal Infections	1	T															
		M															
		F															
085 Measles	517	i	3	28	43	50	70	61	265	221	15	7	2	6	1		
		M	1	9	20	31	41	34	136	102	6	2	2	2	—		
		F	2	19	23	29	29	27	129	119	10	5	—	4	1		
086 Rubella	130	T	1	3	3	8	5	5	25	44	14	23	13	10	1		
		M	1	2	1	5	3	3	15	23	7	9	3	6	—		
		F	—	1	2	3	2	2	10	21	7	14	10	4	1		
087 Chickenpox	65	T	—	2	3	7	5	8	25	29	4	—	3	2	2		
		M	—	1	1	6	2	4	14	14	2	—	3	1	1		
		F	—	1	2	1	3	4	11	15	2	—	—	1	1		
089 Mumps	126	T				5	8	11	24	79	13	1	2	6	2		
		M				1	3	9	13	38	7	1	1	2	1		
		F				4	5	2	11	41	6	—	1	4	—		
681, 682, 684 Puerperal Fever	9	T															
		M										2	3	4			
		F															
765 Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	T	2						2			2	3	4			
		M	1						1								
		F	1						1								

As less milk comes across the border and the number of local people drinking suspect milk, over there, declines so the number of cases of Undulant Fever should become minimal.

Dysentery

The number of cases of bacillary dysentery notified was only 3, whereas it was suspected that the actual number was very much greater.

In practice most cases are very mild and respond well to therapy so that the practitioner does not send any specimen for investigation. This explains the low figure of notifications, because in Gibraltar it is customary to notify dysentery only as the result of a positive stool culture.

Diphtheria

For the second year running there were no cases of diphtheria; which confirms my belief, stated last year, that diphtheria is no longer endemic in Gibraltar. It is therefore of great importance that there should be a higher acceptance rate of immunization against this disease, as otherwise we shall have a large susceptible population with its accompanying dangers.

Whooping Cough

The number of cases notified during the year was 35 which compared with 49 for 1963. It is not known how many of these cases had been previously immunised.

Scarlet Fever

The number of cases notified during 1964 was only 28, and once again the signs and symptoms were very mild.

Measles

This disease is said to occur in alternate years commencing in the latter months of one year and rising to a peak in the first quarter of the next. This was classically shown by the 392 cases notified in the last quarter of 1963 and the 496 cases which occurred in the first quarter of this year. There were the usual number of chest and ear complications but fortunately once again there have been no fatal cases from this disease.

Chickenpox

Chicken pox was again present throughout the year, but there were only 65 cases notified.

Rubella

There were 130 cases of Rubella notified during the year which is the highest number ever recorded.

One pregnant mother (over four months gestation) who contracted a very mild form of Rubella and four others who came in contact with the disease were given Gamma Globulin. We have received no information of any abnormal baby being born during the year that could have been attributed to maternal Rubella.

Mumps

After the severe epidemic in the first half of 1963, there was not a single case notified until the last trimester of 1964. The number notified was 129, but the signs and the symptoms were much milder than those of last year.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There was only one case during the year involving a girl aged 7 months.

Puerperal Fever

There were 6 cases of Puerperal pyrexia notified during the year. All these cases were notified by the same doctor which makes one suspect that there were other cases, which were not reported.

Venereal disease

There was only one new case of Gonorrhea notified. This follows the customary pattern, since cases of venereal disease are usually treated without investigation, and so never come to the notice of the Public Health Department. Nevertheless the true number of such cases is believed not to be too great.

Poliomyelitis

Once again we were fortunate not to have any cases. 140 children were given their first dose of the oral poliomyelitis vaccine, in the Public Health Department, since we took over immunization in December 1964.

Infective Hepatitis

This disease is not notifiable, but from talks with the General Practitioner and the experience in the School Health Service, it is clear that there are a good number of such cases.

Gastro-enteritis

The usual number of mild cases occurred during the year, but unfortunately there were 4 death (3 local and 1 alien), in infants under two years of age. In all these cases death was very sudden.

Bacteriological examination of two specimens of faeces from one of these cases showed a pure growth of *P. pyocyanea*.

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population, 1964.

		Total	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	September	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.
001-008	Pulmonary T.B.	C	13	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	5	—	1	1	2	1	2	4
010-019	Non-Respiratory T.B.	D	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
044	Brucellosis (undulant fever)	B	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
045-048	Dysentery all forms	C	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1
050	Scarlet Fever	D	28	—	—	3	3	1	2	2	5	6	—	—	6	1	6	14
056	Whooping Cough	B	35	3	2	2	7	10	7	4	21	2	3	2	7	—	—	—
057	Meningococcal infections	C	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
085	Measles	D	517	420	58	18	496	7	4	2	13	3	2	—	5	3	—	3
086	Rubella	C	130	1	5	—	6	20	49	39	108	9	3	2	14	2	—	2
087	Chickenpox	D	65	9	1	2	12	5	7	6	18	5	1	5	11	—	10	24
089	Mumps	C	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	87
681-862	684 Puerperal Fever	D	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
020-029	Syphilis and its sequelae	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030	Gonococcal Infections	D	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
052	Erysipelas	C	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
765	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	D	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases Landed from the Bay or brought into Town for Treatment, 1964.

Disease	Total	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	September	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.
001-008 Pulmonary T.B.	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
041 Paratyphoid 'B'	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
044 Malta Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	7	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2

Smallpox

There were no cases of this dreaded disease during 1964.

Vaccination against Smallpox

In Gibraltar we still have compulsory vaccination at the age of three months and re-vaccination at the age of 12 years.

The recommendation of the Minister of Health, England, that primary vaccination should be postponed until the second year of life may be introduced at a future date since local circumstances do not warrant its immediate implementation.

Vaccinations carried out by the Public Health Department

Primary Vaccinations			Re-vaccinations		
At 3 months	...	399	At 12 years	...	378
2—5 years	...	3	Adults*	...	125
TOTAL		402			503

*Most of the adults were re-vaccinated for reasons of travels.

Rabies

There were no cases of Rabies during 1964.

Animal Quarantine has continued to be kept somewhat inadequately due to the number of dogs which have continued to walk across our frontier—even without a Passport!

There appear to be a number of people who do not renew their dog's licence yearly with impunity, as there are also a number of stray and/or unmuzzled dogs in our streets.

The Gibraltar Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is strongly of the opinion that it will never be possible to enforce quarantine rigidly, when large numbers of vehicles cross the frontier. They therefore recommend substituting the Quarantine Regulations by compulsory Fleury vaccination.

All the recommendations of the World Health Organisation, are contrary to this and we must therefore do our utmost to properly implement our Quarantine Regulations. The Fleury vaccine is not fool-proof and there have been cases of rabies in spite of its use in some parts of the world.

We have been very fortunate in having Mr. C. Platt as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Inspector and Government Veterinarian, since he is very well qualified for the job.

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Society, for the following information of the work done during the year :—

	<i>Dogs</i>	<i>Cats</i>	<i>Others</i>
Animals treated	918	414	115
Homes found for.....	38	16	3
Animals painlessly destroyed	66	285	7

A total of 365 dogs, 65 cats and 45 miscellaneous animals including sea-birds, tame birds, an owl, an ape and a donkey have been boarded at Rosia. 5 dogs have undergone full quarantine and 84 others part quarantine. 31 fledgling sea-gulls have been reared and subsequently released.

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

The 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 1964 :—

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards with thirteen beds, two private rooms, a nursery and a labour room containing two beds. Patients requiring surgical procedures are treated in the major operating theatre. For the past few years it had been found that the actual number of beds available is not sufficient to meet the demand at times, particularly in respect of ante-natal cases. Funds were accordingly voted, in connection with the Estimates of Expenditure for 1965, to cover the cost of enlarging the Department in order to provide more beds and to accommodate the ante-natal Clinics which are held at present in the Out-patient Department.

On an average there were 32 deliveries per month, each mother stayed in hospital approximately five days for a normal delivery, five to eight days for a forceps delivery and ten to fourteen days for a caesarian section. Ante-natal admissions for observation and treatment stayed from one to three weeks.

Relaxation exercises were held in the Physiotherapy Department twice a week under qualified Physiotherapists. An appreciable increase in the attendance at these relaxation sessions testified to the increasing popularity in which they are held by mothers who are finding them helpful both during and after confinement. Post natal exercises were also held in the Physiotherapy Department but these are not yet so well pa-

tronised although mothers are advised to attend them when they leave the Maternity Department. Each mother is taught how to carry out exercises by the Physiotherapists and the Midwives during their stay in hospital and supplied with written instructions concerning these exercises.

The number of attendances at the Ante-natal clinics were 3,111 as compared with 3,317 in 1963.

Ninety-six per cent of the children born among the civilian population exclusive of births which took place at the Royal Naval Hospital were delivered at St. Bernard's Hospital.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

	1964	1963
Live Births Males 201 Females 184.....	391	434
Stillbirths „ 1 „ 5.....	6	10
Neo-natal deaths	6	12
Maternal deaths	Nil	Nil
Premature births	15	18
Twins	5 prs.	3 prs.
Caesarian Sections	21	43
Toxaemias	9	15
Exchange Transfusions	1	1

NOTE: These figures include non-resident aliens.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre situated in the centre of the town. These clinics are supervised by a Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and by the Paediatrician on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Up to the beginning of December, immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus was carried out by the Paediatrician on Thursdays.

At the end of the year the two clinics held by the Paediatrician were devoted to advising mothers on infant and child welfare. All babies and cases referred by the Health Visitor were seen at those clinics.

A new schedule of Home Visiting was instituted at the beginning of the year. After a year of operation the schedule has been found to be an improvement on the previous one and contact with families is more easily maintained by the Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors.

Liaison continued to be good between all other relevant Government and City Council Departments.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

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

	1964	1963
Number of Children registered	1049	865
Attendances	8289	7555

Year of Birth	Age Group	Number
1959	Over 5 years	28
1960	4—5 years	76
1961	3—4 years	113
1962	2—3 years	153
1963	1—2 years	324
1964	Under 1 year	355

Special Clinics held by the Paediatrician.		
Number of children Registered	799	634
Number of attendances	1566	1855

Home visiting—number of visits

	1964	1963
Primary visits, i.e., the first visit paid to a new baby	406	373
To children under one year	811	461
To children over one year	3137	2232
Ante-natal, i.e., advice given to expectant mothers	86	70
Special visits, i.e., to problem families, bereaved families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	305	60
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	510	480
Number of homes visited	3294	2178

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Type of Vaccine	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose	4th Dose
Antipoliomyelitis ...	137	129	107	182
Triple Antigen ...	150	114	131	2
Quadrilin ...	3	5	5	—
Formol Toxoid ...	2	2	—	—

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service which was started in January 1963, continued to work satisfactorily. This Service is based on the one introduced in the United Kingdom following the Education Act, 1944. The overall responsibility for its running, is vested in the School Health Service Committee which has representatives from both the Education and Medical Departments.

The children are Medically examined on School entry, on entering the Secondary School and prior to School leaving.

The day to day running of the Service was carried out by the Principal School Medical Officer, (viz., the Medical Officer of Health) who has been ably assisted in the past by the three Government Medical Officers. Unfortunately, the Government Medical Officers, were not available for most of 1964 due to staff shortages and hence the number of pupils examined this year was lower than that of last year's.

The cases requiring investigations and or treatment were referred to their family Doctor, except in such cases where the parents stated that they normally attended the local Hospital for lack of funds.

The number examined this year was 1,323 and the general condition of each child was classified as:—

- (a) 1,263
- (b) 59
- (c) 1

If (b) and (c) are considered to be unsatisfactory, then it means that the health of 4.5% of the children examined were below par; which is almost identical to last year's findings.

Cases referred to their own Doctor

The number referred to their own Doctor was 24, and all of these except two required treatment.

A third (8) of these cases were suffering from acute bronchitis with or without broncho-spasms. Another 8 of these were suffering from upper respiratory infection mostly with otitis media.

Cases referred to Paediatrician's Special Clinics

There were 12 cases referred to the Paediatrician for investigation. They varied from thyroid enlargement, to albuminuria and anaemia with under weight.

Cases referred to other Hospital Clinics

These numbered 33. Once again the majority were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. This year there was only one case of inguinal hernia.

Ophthalmic Clinics

More than half of the 202 children referred to these clinics, were sent at their parents' request, and mainly for refraction.

Dental Clinics

There were 1,773 children referred to the dental clinics at the Hospital and at the Government Officers' Dental Surgeries. The following is a summary of the work in the latter :—

Treatment Sessions.....	234
Teeth conserved	1628
Teeth extracted	256
Attendances for scaling and gum treatment	224

Immunization

The Salk anti-poliomyelitis vaccine continued to be successfully used during the year.

The number issued was as follows :—

First Dose.....	125
Second Dose.....	125
Third Dose	151
Booster	52

Cleanliness

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse nearly doubled the number in 1963.

The figure for "verminous heads" appears higher than it should be, since some cases have been found infested on more than one occasion during the year. We had to reluctantly exclude from school 15 cases due to persistent infestation.

Home visits

The number of homes visited have been 129. These were directed at finding out home backgrounds so as to help and advice parents, whose children require supportive treatment.

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The 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 disease, 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 1964 :—

The statistics regarding Port Health work during 1964 are as follows :—

The number of commercial ships entered	3,838
The number of non-trading vessels (Yachts and R.F. Auxiliaries) entered	648
The number of medical visits to ships	254

174 cases of sickness were landed of which 159 were seamen : 56 seamen were from British ships and 103 from foreign-ships.

There were no inspections of ships by a Health Officer during 1964.

Air

The Airport is under the control of the Royal Air Force, and their 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 Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a 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 Airport.

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Mrs. Dorothy M. Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1964 on which this section is based.

The constant downward trend in the number of blind and partially sighted Gibraltarians, which has occurred in recent years, continued in 1964. The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness knows no case of blindness among non-Gibraltarians residing here.

It must be remembered that in Gibraltar blindness does not mean a total absence of sight, but that we follow the British definition of "so blind as to be unable to undertake any work for which eyesight is essential".

The total number on the register, has been as follows:—

Year	Blind	Partially Sighted	Total
1959	109	14	123
1960	111	16	127
1961	100	17	117
1962	93	16	109
1963	91	12	103
1964	87	14	101

This welcome reduction of some 20% in the last six years seems to indicate that the greater care bestowed on health and eyesight since the evacuation is bearing fruit. As the older generation dies, less of their successors need to be registered.

The age and sex distribution is as follows:—

Age				Blind		Partially Sighted	
				M	F	M	F
0 — 20	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
20 — 40	...	...	...	4	1	—	1
40 — 60	...	...	...	5	11	—	1
Over 60	...	...	...	16	49	1	11
				26	61	1	13

For the first time in many years Gibraltar is fortunate in having no blind child, but at least three girls of school age, one of them an infant, are so badly sighted that they may need to be added to the register at a later date.

Employment

The youth, who has just left school and has a certain amount of sight in one eye, has been helped to start training as a carpenter.

Three of the men aged between 20 and 40 are employed. One has been trained as a telephone operator, another one works as a labourer and the third as a lottery ticket vendor. Unfortunately the fourth one has declined all efforts to get him a job.

Four of those aged between 40 and 60, were also working. One as a labourer, another as a lottery ticket vendor, and two at piano tuning, basket making, cane work and chair seating. Here again one of the men refuses to carry out any work. Some of the older men also sell lottery tickets.

No blind woman is in regular gainful employment, but several of them contrive to act as housewives.

The nuns of the John Mackintosh Roman Catholic Home, Mount Alvernia, are doing a magnificent job looking after seventeen blind persons, whose declining days they surround with every care and comfort. Unfortunately a few other elderly blind living in distressing circumstances decline to go into this or any other Home.

The majority, however, of the elderly blind are well looked after at home by their children or other relatives, and all the Society does for them is to try to help make them as comfortable as possible.

Every blind person in Gibraltar can listen to the radio. The Society has a number of radios for the blind, with automatic tuning, which are loaned out on request, or if any blind person has a radio of their own the Society pays for any necessary repairs.

The Government provides every blind and partially sighted person with free medical service and a free wireless licence. If they are on Public Assistance they are given a special rate above what they would otherwise obtain, 6/- a week if blind and 3/- if partially sighted.

The bus companies of Gibraltar generously allow blind persons to travel free on their buses, those totally sightless being allowed one companion.

Mr. E. Oliver, himself a blind man and a member of the Committee, is employed as a blind welfare worker and runs a club for the younger blind in his home, as well as teaching braille to anyone who wishes to learn.

The Gibraltar Branch of the Red Cross kindly allows the Society the use of their van for taking cases to hospital or to lessons with Mr. Oliver, and allows their welfare worker, Mrs. Posso, to work part time for the Society.

A great deal of the work of the Society is carried out by its visitors, a band of voluntary workers who visit the blind in their own homes and do whatever they can for them.

The preventive work of the Society includes the provision of spectacles for anyone in Gibraltar,—adult or child, Gibraltarian or alien worker,—who needs them but is unable to pay for them. The Government gives the Society an annual grant of £100 to assist this service as regards school children.

For many years the Society had given its Christmas party in the former Calpe Institute, but this year permission was sought to hold it at Mount Alvernia, where all the inmates as well as the blind from other addresses and their sighted companions enjoyed a sumptuous tea followed by a gay entertainment by local amateurs, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ward.

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 twenty-eight samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1964.

The year started with reservoirs fairly full. Substantial rain fell during the first quarter of the year and reservoirs filled to capacity.

The new flash evaporator started producing distilled water by the middle of July. Over five million gallons were produced by the end of the year. No appreciable rain fell however, until early in December, except for a few heavy showers during the first week in November, hence the Council was forced to purchase over three and a half million gallons of distilled water from the Admiralty and, in addition import over five and a half

million gallons of potable water by tanker during the month of October.

The year ended with stocks of potable water at just over six million gallons. The outlook for the year 1965 does not appear very bright.

Over thirty-seven 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, and 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.

74,381,927 gallons were issued during the year from various Council's sources.

Rainfall at the Catchments during the calendar year 1964 totalled 23.79 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 418 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 30 cubic yards 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 1964 amounted to one million eight hundred thousand gallons.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND STREET CLEANSING

The production of materials for road works by the Asphalt Mixing Plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot totalled 3901 tons 2½ cwts. made up as follows:— bitumen macadam 2.037 tons 17½ cwts., hot asphalt 1740 tons 13 cwts. and cold asphalt 122 tons 12 cwts.

The bulk of Government new roads at Laguna Estate were surfaced, and other road works undertaken on behalf Government were the surfacing of two new roads in Moorish Castle Estate, the two car parks at Four Corners, the new roads in the Industrial Area off Devil's Tower Road, the playground of St. Jago's School, and the car park and road adjoining the extension to the Air Terminal.

Road improvements, comprising re-alignments, regrading and re-surfacings were carried out in Main Street (The Convent to Southport Gates), Europa Road (Windmill Hill Road to Europa Pass), Convent Ramp, Eastern Beach Road, Catalan Bay Road (in the Village) and the sharp bend in Corral Road opposite Petrol Station.

A number of paths in the Alameda Gardens were also re-surfaced.

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. The permanent parking of cars on one or both sides of the public thoroughfares makes it increasingly difficult to carry out this task properly. 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.

Sweeping of districts was done in the normal way but again the parking of cars along the main thoroughfares at all times of the day and night makes it very difficult to maintain the desired degree of cleanliness.

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. Fresh water showers are also available in the chalets at Eastern Beach. The chalets are kept open until half an hour after sunset.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The following information kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Lands & Works details the progress of the Government Housing Scheme during 1964 :—

FLATS ALLOCATED

Block					Flats	Families	Persons
17	Laguna Estate	...	...		20	20	87
18	" "	...	...		20	20	100
19	" "	...	...		20	20	107
20	" "	...	...		35	35	160
21	" "	...	...		20	20	80
Willis's Road, Police Bks					30	30	129
Block 2, Catalan Bay					11	11	37
TOTALS					156	156	700

FLATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1964

BLOCK	FLATS
Block 22 — Laguna Estate	20
Block 23 — Laguna Estate	20
Block H — Moorish Castle	20
Schomberg Cottage Site	56
TOTAL	116
Flats re-conditioned and re-lets:	108

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspections

Ten thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine inspections were carried out by the Health Officers during the year in the course of which three thousand six hundred and twenty-one nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken, and subsequently, four thousand two hundred and eighteen visits were paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

These inspections included two hundred and seventy investigations carried out at the request of the Housing Manager 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 twenty-eight 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 forty-five times during the year.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream factories, dairies, and mineral water factories were inspected on one thousand, two hundred and twenty-five occasions.

Underground tanks, were inspected after cleansing and white washing. Periodical samples of water in these tanks are taken to ascertain fitness for human consumption.

Hairdressers and Barber Shops were inspected on one hundred and nine occasions.

Legal Proceedings

Two hundred and two statutory notices were served. Court proceedings were instituted in fourteen cases—five for non-compliance with the requirements of notices served under the Public Health Ordinance, three for infringement of the Markets, Hawkers and Pedlars Ordinance (selling without a licence), two for obstruction outside the Fish Market (Market bye-laws), one for infringement of the spitting Bye-laws, one for selling food unfit for human consumption (Food and Drugs Ordinance), and two for exposing food to contamination (Food (General) Bye-laws) and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1964, respectively.

Water

One hundred and twenty-eight samples of water from un-underground tanks and City Council supplies were taken during the year in addition to those taken regularly by the City Engineer Department from their own supply.

Drain Testing

This is now the exclusive responsibility of the Public Health Department and drains (both old and new) are tested by one of the three approved methods—water, air or smoke—to ascertain that they are water-tight, in every respect. In Gibraltar, perhaps more than in other places, these tests are of particular importance as, very often drains lie side by side with underground tanks. Ninety-nine such tests were carried out in 1964.

Disinfection

Fifty-six premises were disinfected with Formalin after certain cases of infectious diseases, and ninety-one due to Vermineous premises. In the latter, various kinds of insecticides such as D.D.T., B.H.C. and Dieldrin lacquer were used.

(Steam disinfection of water vendors barrels and other articles are described in the table under the exclusive heading DISINFECTION).

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the Disinfection Station during 1964

Months	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Counter panels	water vendors Barrels	Sundries	Totals
January	2	3	3	2	—	40	1	51
February	—	—	—	—	—	50	10	60
March	—	—	—	—	—	36	44	80
April	—	3	2	—	—	34	23	62
May	3	8	2	4	2	37	10	66
June	2	—	—	—	—	32	—	34
July	7	—	—	—	—	32	53	92
August	1	—	—	—	—	40	2	43
September	2	1	—	—	—	21	6	30
October	4	—	10	—	—	30	31	75
November	1	—	—	—	—	24	5	30
December	10	8	—	—	—	28	5	51
Totals	32	23	17	6	2	404	190	674

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The prevalence of mosquitoes, proved to be the lowest over the past five years, judging from the number of breeding grounds found. The following table indicates this:—

Year	Breeding Places Found
1960	271
1961	240
1962	343
1963	99
1964	71

Both in 1963 and 1964, campaigns against possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes were commenced in early April, and continued systematically throughout the summer months until the end of October; the figures above show the very favourable results obtained, and it is intended to continue adopting this acute system by which the Handymen of the Public Health Department, working in pairs, eliminate all possible breeding places in the different districts at the beginning of the season, cutting down to a minimum the possibility of mosquito breeding in Gibraltar. One Public Health Inspector is responsible for the supervision of these campaigns and works in close association with his opposite number in the three Services.

Specimens of mosquitoes from the various localities were examined for identification and the two varieties found were (i) *Culex pipiens* and (ii) *Theobaldia longerolata* (*Culex spathipalpis*).

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1964

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding places found — by districts					Total
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	482	4	—	—	—	—	4
February	567	1	—	1	—	—	2
March	408	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	445	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	942	—	1	5	24	—	30
June	428	3	5	1	2	3	14
July	572	3	—	—	5	—	8
August	593	—	—	—	1	1	2
September	456	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	509	—	—	—	—	—	9
November	282	—	—	1	9	—	1
December	232	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5,916	11	6	8	42	4	71

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

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results.

The poisons at present being used are warfarin, zinc phosphide and arsenious oxide. Of these, the most popular, as also the safest, is warfarin. It has not got the short acute knock down action of the other two, but has certainly proved to be a most effective poison for rodents. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments. Complaints received are investigated at once, by the Rodent Officer, who then decides on the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, or by the Rodent Department's team.

Excluding the number of rodents killed privately, an estimated kill of 584 is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations, vessels are inspected, as required, for the presence of rats, and deratting Exemption certificates are issued when appropriate. Fifteen vessels were inspected and thirteen certificates issued during 1964.

RODENT CONTROL—SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1964

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Bait Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
Civilian	206	9122	4701	2607	27	1	328	543
Electric light								
Telephone Pits	62	0	180	59	—	—	—	41
TOTALS ...	268	9122	4881	2666	27	1	328	584

No. of Vessels inspected 15
 Deratization certificates issued 13
 Amount of Warfarin issued to the Public 534 lbs.

NAVAL RODENT CONTROL

PERIOD 30th DECEMBER 1963 TO MID DECEMBER 1964.

Area	Description of Areas	Date	No. of Points Laid	No. of points continued after 1st week	No. of takes recorded	Bait and base used	Carcasses		
							RN	RR	MM
1 to 16	Open areas, sheds, residences, stores, workshops and shell stores	30/12/63 to 10/4/64	2872	1419	1453	Sorex 0.5% 1 part out-meal Medium 19 parts	2	7	221
1 to 16	— do —	13/4/64 to 24/7/64	2700	1192	1508	— do. —	—	12	240
1 to 16	— do —	27/7/64 to 6/11/64	2679	1262	1417	— do. —	—	33	241
1 to 7	— do —	9/11/64 to 18/13/64	1159	807	352	— do. —	—	2	48
			9410	4680	4730		2	54	750

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED :

Verbal 756

PREMISES INSPECTED :

House-to-house inspection 10,639

Statutory notices served 202

Hebrew Camp 45

NUISANCES FOUND :

Defective drains 226

Obstructed drains 298

Drain tests 99

Defective W.Cs..... 105

Defective W.C. fittings..... 278

 water fittings 82

 rainwater pipes 45

 eavesgutters 56

 roofs 245

 ceilings 45

 wall plaster 193

 floors 68

 yard paving 16

Dampness 315

Premises dirty 195

Defective or no Dustbin 286

Other minor Defects 1,069

Samples of water taken for analysis 128

Underground tanks not insect proof 56

Water tank not insects proof or no cover 23

Brackish water running to waste 95

Potable water running to waste 20

Smoke and soot nuisance 25

Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis 90

Premises disinfected for infectious disease 56

Premises disinfected for vermin, &c. 91

Stables disinfected 1

Articles disinfected at Disinfecting Station 492

Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease 448

Visits of enquiry re Housing 963

Visits to Milk-Shops 3

Visits to Eating-Houses, Bakeries, Shops, etc. 1,087

Visits to Factories, Workshops 135

Visits to Hairdressers and Barber Shops 109

Visits to Premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are
 being abated 4,218

Vaccination notices served 19

Legal Proceedings instituted 14

Street water fittings found defective 77

Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificate) 12

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

The Public Markets

The re-organisation which was introduced towards the end of last year has shown its benefits.

The general cleanliness has greatly improved as has also the discipline, particularly in the fish market, which has always been difficult to control.

Two of the vacant dairy stalls were converted, by reconstruction, into a fairly large meat stall for the sale of Kosher meat. Minor repairs were carried out to the roofs of the restaurant, meat hall, vegetable stalls and fish market. The whole of the fish market was painted in a brighter colour, and it is proposed to progressively repaint the whole of the Markets.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

All supplies of beef were imported frozen from Brazil, Argentine, Kenya, Buchuanaland, Denmark, Germany and Australia. The retail price ranged from 2/2d. to 4/10d. a pound.

Frozen pork and veal were imported from Denmark, Australia, Holland, Ireland and New Zealand. Prices ranged from 4/4d. to 6/6d. a pound, according to quality and cut.

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

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

Small quantities of Kosher meat were imported from Spain and Tangier 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 Public Health 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 Australia.

Slaughtering

The only slaughterhouse in Gibraltar is at Dalli's Farm, (old Lewis Battery) on the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse, are the piggeries which house fine specimens of pigs of English Berkshire and Landrace strains, not common in these surroundings.

Twenty-nine were slaughtered during 1964, with a total weight of 5,514 lbs. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and postmortem) by Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for consumption.

Eggs

Adequate supplies have been imported from Spain, Morocco, Belgium and Holland throughout the year, prices ranging from 2/3d. to 4/10d. per 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 1440 pounds.

Fruit and Vegetables

Abundant supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly of excellent quality, have been introduced from Spain and towards the latter part of the year, from Morocco, 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 eighty to one hundred litres of fresh milk were imported from Spain daily. This milk is boiled and filtered at the dairy in the Markets, before it is sold to the public.

Small quantities of sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles were imported from Holland. Filled 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-cream are manufactured must be registered with the City Council in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise manufacturers on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible, and num-

erous 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, 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, and eighty-seven 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.

SAMPLING

The various samples taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1964, are classified in the following table:—

	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total Number
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Cows Milk	6	—	—	—	6
Goats Milk	4	—	—	—	4
Reconstituted Milk	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurized Milk	3	—	—	—	3
Sterilized Milk	2	—	—	—	2
Homogenized Milk	1	—	—	—	1
Evaporated Milk	6	—	—	—	6
Condensed Milk	1	—	—	—	1
Ice-cream (loose)	—	—	9	—	9
Ice-cream (wrapped)	—	—	7	—	7
Tinned apples	—	—	1	—	1
Vinegar	1	—	—	—	1
Edible Oil	1	—	—	—	1
Loose Tea	1	—	—	—	1
Fresh butter	1	—	—	—	1
Margarine	1	—	—	—	1
Flour	1	—	—	—	1
Tomato juice	—	—	1	—	1
"Nesco" Powder	—	—	1	—	1
Vanilla Syrup	—	—	1	—	1
Sugar (loose)	—	—	1	—	1
Sugar (wrapped)	—	—	1	—	1
Orange Crush	—	—	2	—	2
Pepsi-Cola	—	—	5	—	5
Mirinda	—	—	5	—	5
Lemonade (La Casera)	—	—	19	—	19
Aerated waters	—	—	4	—	4
Santa Catalina Water	—	—	4	—	4
	29	—	61	—	90

NOTE: In addition to the above, samples from production of canned meat at the Canneries (Gibraltar Packers Ltd.) Bayside, were taken daily.

Three samples of loose ice-cream from two local manufacturers were not up to standard. The Department investigated and gave advice during course of preparation. Thereafter, further samples obtained gave satisfactory results.

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1964

Pigs Trotters	3,185 lbs.
Ham	1,780 „
Luncheon Meat	246 „
Corned Beef	229 „
Gammon	1,238 „
Frozen Rabbits	10 „
Sausages	36 „
Ox Tongues	90 „
Jelly Veal	40 „
Salami	21 „
Pork	12 „
Margarine	217 „
Butter	254 „
Baby Food	89 tins
Cakes	683 lbs.
Biscuits	183 „
Smoked Herrings	15 „
Cheese	1,549 „
Apples	330 „
Tinned Fruit	51 „
Tinned Vegetables	59 „
Tinned Soups	426 tins
Marmalade	16 lbs.

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

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

Certain categories of workmen were sent to the X-ray Department of the St. Bernard's Hospital for radiological examination prior to their being medically examined.

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

January	22
February	31
March	35
April	18
May	27
June	16
July	15
August	16
September	30
October	15
November	10
December	16

TOTAL... 251

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST GIBRALTAR

Fifty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-two investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1964. This represents an increase of over one 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 sixty-eight persons were inoculated and issued with International Certificates.

One hundred and eighty-five specimens of different foods, milk in its various forms being the most numerous, were analysed. All specimens 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.

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORIES OF THE CITY
COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR — 1964

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