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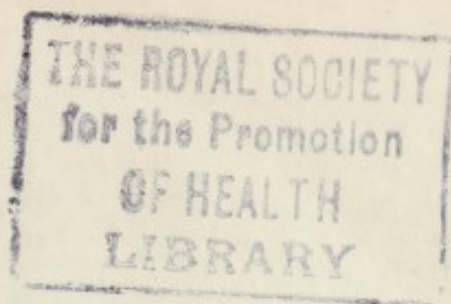
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City Council of Gibraltar

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1966

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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The Medical Officer of Health.

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The Senior Royal Air Force Medical Officer.

The Port Medical Officer.

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The Secretary, Medical Department.

To His Worship the Mayor
and Councillors of Gibraltar.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1966.

The vital statistics for the year show a general improvement in the health of Gibraltar. The Birth Rate has dropped to 23.7 but is still on the high side whereas the death rate has dropped to 8.10 per thousand of population.

The Infant Mortality Rate is considered to be one of the best indications as to the health of a community, and I am very pleased to report that its downward trend continues. This year's figure of 11.73 per thousand is almost half the figure for 1965 and it is an excellent achievement. This extraordinary figure which must be one of the lowest in the world has to be taken in the light of our small population.

The Peri-natal Mortality Rate which takes into account the Stillbirths and the deaths during the first week of life is another important guide as to the standard of health which a community enjoys. Here again the rate of 16.56 per thousand for the year 1966 shows an improvement over 1965, even though our Stillbirth rate had increased slightly.

The chief causes of death are the same as for previous years, viz., cardio vascular diseases and malignancy, but it must be noted that the number of deaths from malignant disease increased sharply.

Cancer of the lung was once more the commonest site of malignancy. This is a veritable tragedy when it is realized that the main cause for this dreadful disease is cigarette smoking and as such it is preventable.

The habit of cigarette smoking does not appear to be such a great problem with our school children as elsewhere, but it would be interesting to carry out a survey in the 15 to 20 age groups to find out the urges which set them smoking so as to try and prevent them.

Cigarette smoking is also believed to play part in the rising number of people suffering from cardio vascular disease. although tension, lack of exercise and dietary indiscretion are more important factors in causing this, the most common disease in western civilisation.

I am happy to report that in spite of all the environmental factors which should have increased the incidence of cardio vascular disease beyond all proportion our mortality from such diseases has only increased slightly.

Our tension has been demonstrated by the increase in traffic accidents and offences involving young people.

It is of the utmost importance that more and better recreational facilities be provided for our children and our youth.

The building of a worthy sports stadium is long overdue and this seems to be the appropriate moment to get on with the job, so as to help maintain the good health of the community. More local playgrounds are needed especially in the South and the upper parts of the town. Adventure playgrounds where the more energetic elements of our youth could enjoy their leisure time are also very essential.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year has been very low.

It is reassuring to have no cases of Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, or Undulant fever and only one case of Typhoid fever during the year. The latter disease can strike a community in a most sudden manner and I earnestly ask people to take the precaution of thoroughly washing vegetables and fruit as well as washing their hands before handling food. All those working in the Waterworks are examined to exclude any possible typhoid carrier.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified from the resident population is not high but as in previous years, I have reasons to be somewhat concerned by this disease. Let us not blame the imported alien workers from across the water, for any increase in the incidence of this disease since they are all X-rayed on entering Gibraltar and only two out of the many hundreds coming in have been found to be suffering from it.

This year all school entrants were tuberculin tested. It is proposed to extend the use of this simple test so as to find out the age pattern of this disease in Gibraltar.

The number of cases of Venereal disease notified has definitely increased and one or two aspects of this gives rise to some concern. A more comprehensive medical examination is proposed for immigrant workers which will be to our mutual benefit.

The Maternity, Child Welfare, School Health and Immunization Services all continued to work satisfactorily during the year. I must repeat my plea of the need for a further Child Welfare Centre in the Glacis area, as this area is being rapidly developed.

It is to be hoped that in future our town planners get away from the idea of just building flats, offices and shops. A town should be for the benefit of those who live in it and not merely for those who want to develop every inch of land just to obtain a bigger profit. If we are going to live as

an enclosed community let us plan for it now by taking into account the needs of all of us, young and old.

In common with the rest of the so-called civilised world, more and more people are suffering from psychiatric disorders so that we must tackle the problem of mental health much more energetically. The proposed appointment of a Mental Welfare Officer is a step in the right direction but much more is needed. I am glad to say that the Minister for Medical Services is very much aware of the need to improve the facilities available to combat mental ill health.

The Housing programme continues to progress but it is a never ending problem. The question of improving old houses, of providing decanting areas and deciding what types of housing units are needed requires serious thinking.

In 1964 I said that the slogan 'Keep Gibraltar Tidy' must be meant for fifty-two weeks in the year and now I want to repeat that this must be kept up every year. Unfortunately there are far too many grown ups who by their bad example are encouraging children to persist in their untidy habits in spite of the advice given to them at School. A good deal of hard work has been done to clear many of the old 'eye sores' but we must prevent new accumulation from starting.

The co-operation which I have received from both the City Engineer's and Lands & Works Departments has been good considering the conditions under which we sometimes have to work.

A Committee to study the question of Statutory Nuisances was formed but it has so far been rather inactive. It is to be hoped that the work of this Committee will be a fruitful one.

A voluntary association for the Parents of Handicapped Children was formed with a view to encourage the organisation of services for these unfortunate children. A register is being compiled so as to ascertain the extent of the problem. It is envisaged that St. Bernadette's School which is a very small mixed Junior Training Centre will be extended so as to attract more of the mentally handicapped children. It is also proposed to open up a section for the physically handicapped where they will at least be able to carry out their physiotherapy exercises in peace. This is a section of our community for whom we have to do a great deal and I sincerely hope that the Voluntary Organisations will lead the way so that the official bodies will become more active in this direction.

In my 1962 Report I put forward the suggestion that a Children's Committee should be set up and I am very happy

to report that a Child Care Committee has now been formed. It consists of representatives of official and voluntary organisations under capable chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar. It has been very active since its formation and even if its deliberations are somewhat lengthy it can certainly boast of numerous successes achieved in its short history.

The Welfare Department has benefited greatly by having one of its qualified officers return to it, and it is to be hoped that serious thought is given to the training of future male and female officers.

The opening of the Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent children towards the end of the year has been a step forward but social work must be done with the family unit as a whole if the children are to benefit permanently by their stay in the Home.

This year's report contains a section on Social Welfare for I consider it to have a very important bearing on the health of the community.

I must publicly thank the Council for their great work in trying to rehabilitate by employing and re-employing some of our unfortunate social misfits. Other official employers could do well to copy the Council's example in this tiresome but worthy cause.

The Public Markets have suffered greatly because of the number of new fruit and vegetable shops which have opened up in town during this year.

In October, Spain cut off our fruit, vegetable and fish supplies and so we had to import from elsewhere.

The Department has continued to perform its arduous and almost thankless task of maintaining the high standard of hygiene we enjoy, in spite of the depleted staff. We now have three Public Health Inspector Trainees studying in England.

I wish to record my sincere thanks to Mr. J. J. Tipping, my Chief Public Health Inspector, and all the members of my Staff for their hard work and co-operation and to all those who have helped to compile this Report

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

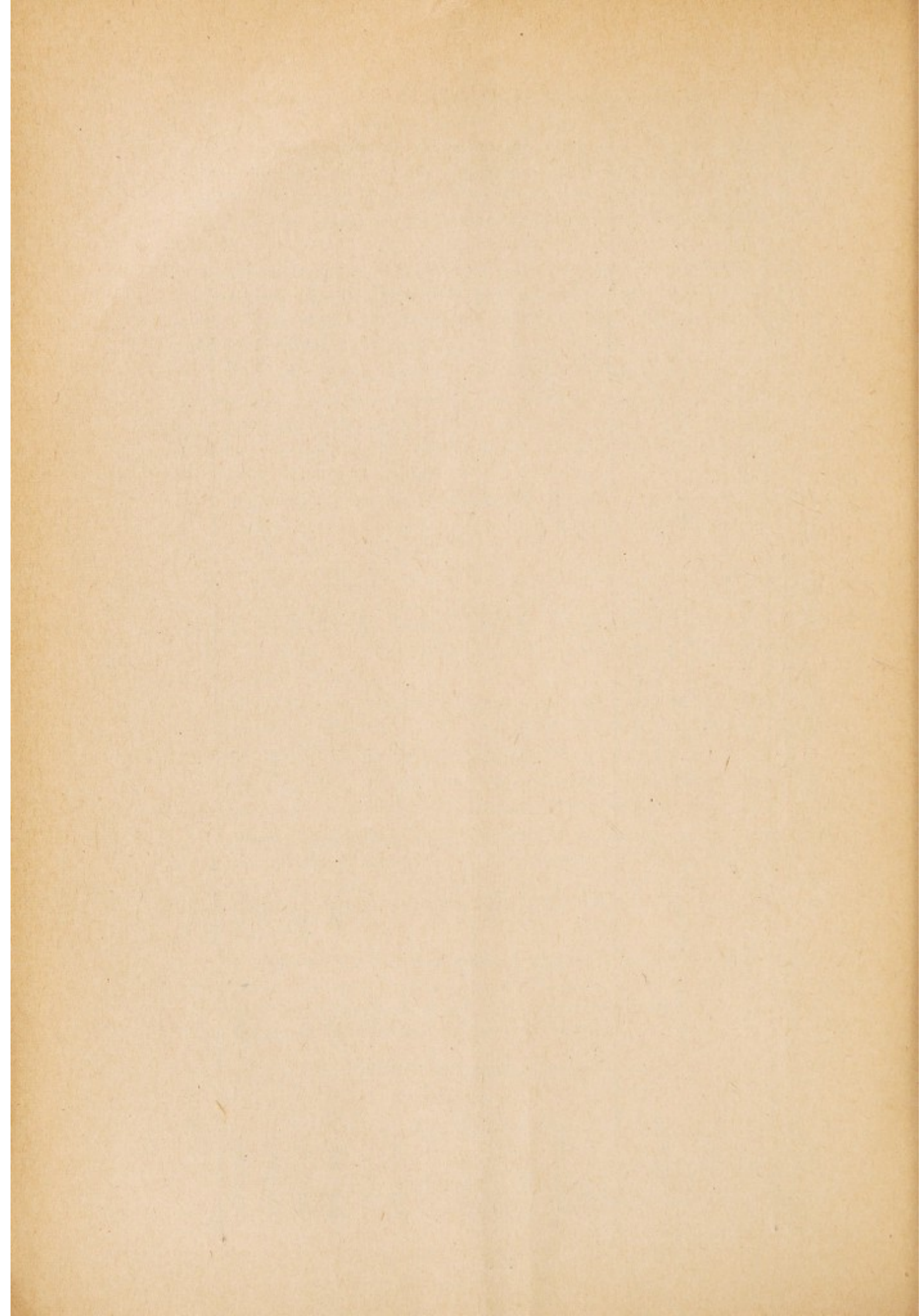
A. BACARESE-HAMILTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATION N.F. GIBRALTAR
Barometric Height 24 ft.

Lat. 36° 09'N. Long. 05° 21'W.

Raingauge 8 ft. above M.S.L.

1965 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	Daily Mean Hours
January	67.6	47.1	87	75	67.3	11.6	4.25
February	75.2	45.3	83	68	162.7	43.2	6.01
March	76.1	46.2	78	60	46.9	45.8	8.05
April	78.8	51.3	82	59	44.9	22.3	9.50
May	81.7	48.7	81	62	10.7	7.5	9.23
June	86.2	55.4	77	53	1.3	0.9	11.14
July	88.7	62.6	79	55	Tr	Tr	10.26
August	93.7	64.4	80	59	Tr	Tr	11.27
September	84.9	60.1	90	72	26.1	17.3	7.66
October	77.4	49.3	79	58	62.2	31.6	8.20
November	72.5	45.7	77	57	70.0	34.8	7.03
December	66.7	45.3	85	67	35.2	32.3	6.40
Year	93.7	45.3	81	62	527.3	45.8	8.25



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YEAR 1966

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

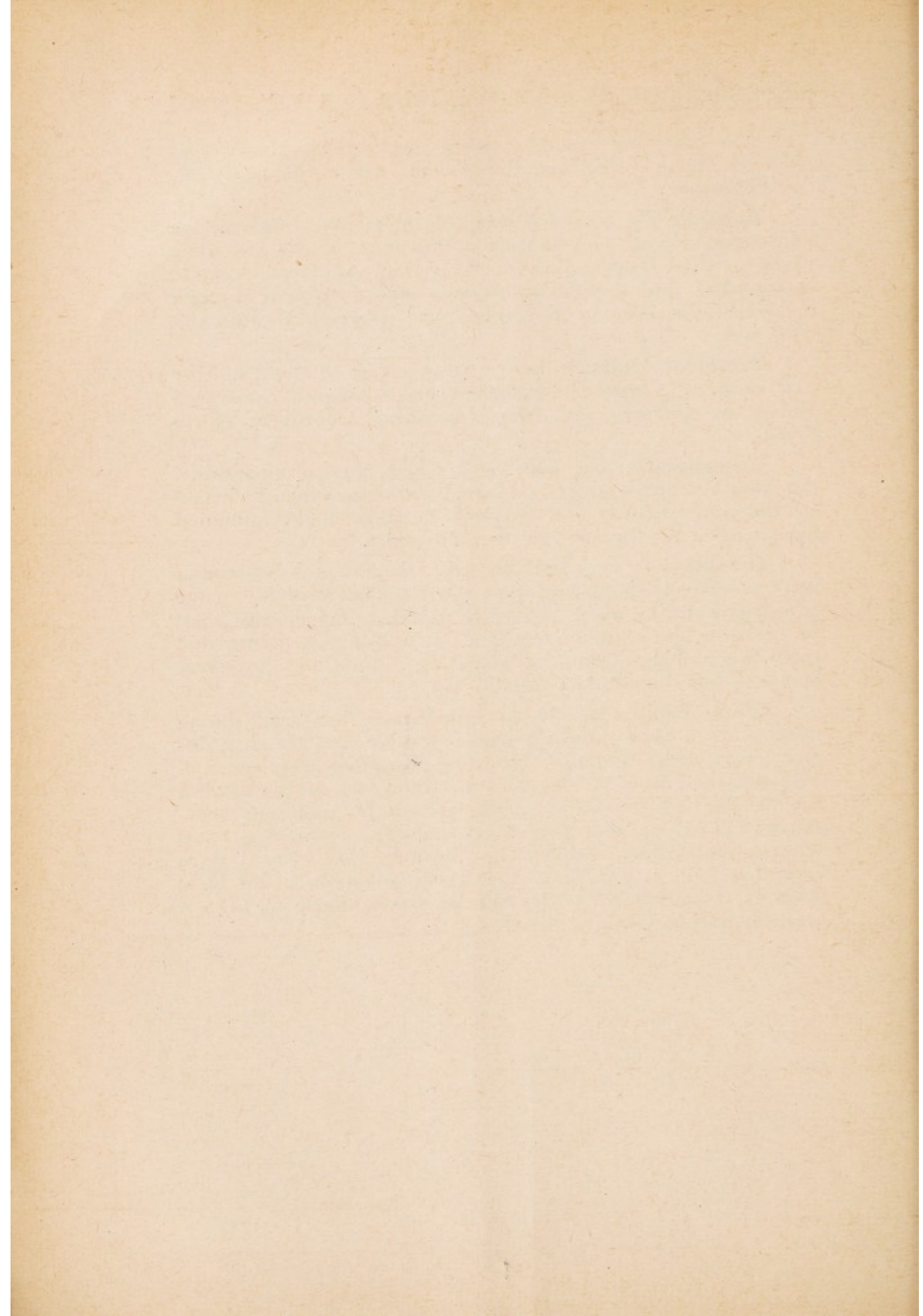
Rainfall: The total fall was only about two thirds of the long term average and continued the trend of the last three years. February saved the 1965/6 rain-year from even a worse total, and the Spring dryness was continued through the year especially in November and December, normally quite wet.

Sunshine: Although there was an excess of cloud in May and especially September, there was an overall total well above the average, with March breaking records at North Front.

Temperature: The year as a whole was unremarkable, but some months warmer than usual were more than balanced by the cold October and November, whose night minimum figures were the lowest for over 30 years.

Humidity: A very variable year. August and September were excessively damp and gave many occasions of fog at the aerodrome during night and early morning, the August total of 11 being the highest recorded. It was in this month that there was a ship collision in Straits fog. June and July were however less humid than usual.

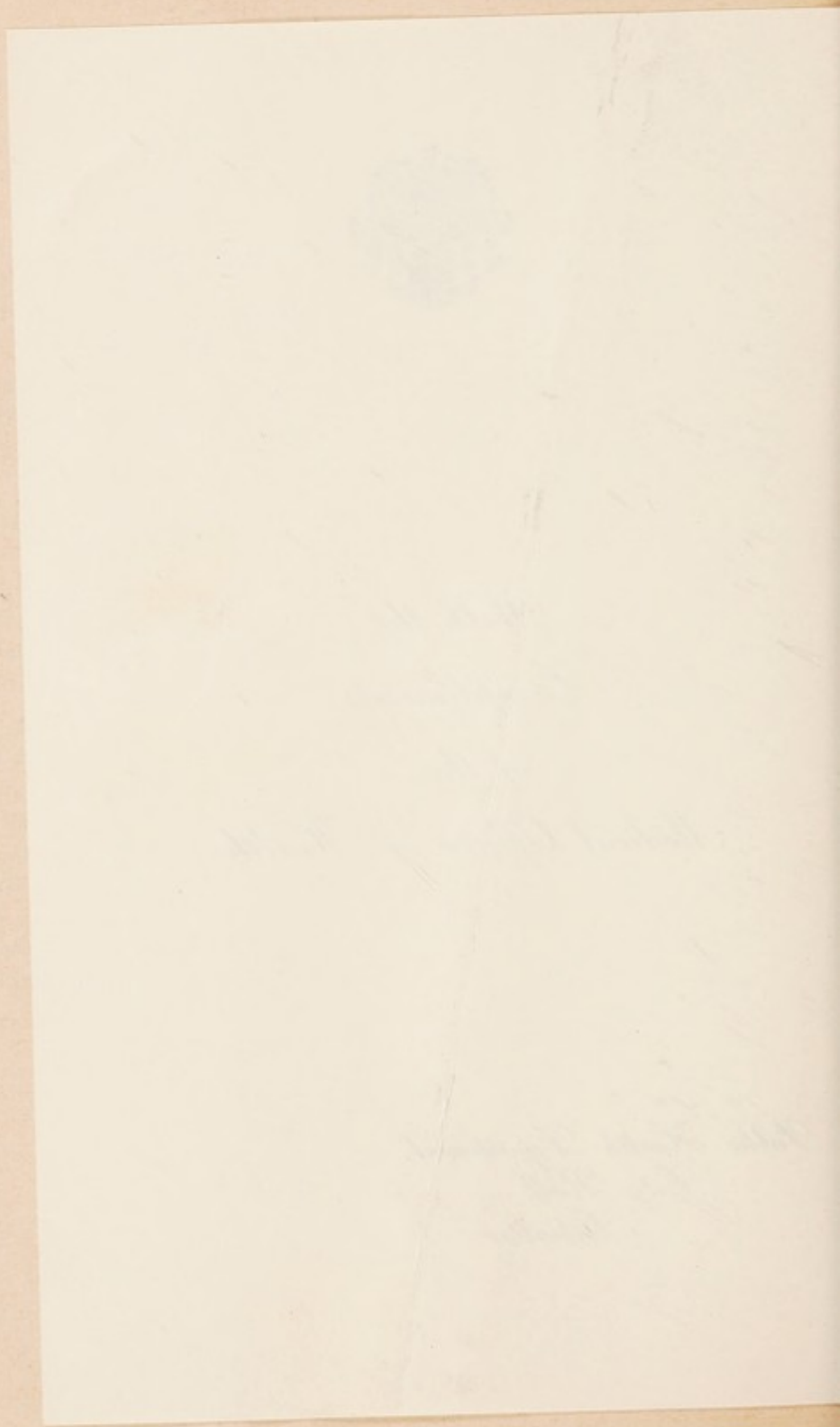
Wind: While westerlies prevailed more than usual during most of the colder months it was noticeable that March radically reversed the pattern. However westerlies were more in evidence than usual in May, and the trend was continued with diminishing of the usual summer easterly preponderance. Altogether an unusual year for variability of direction, and with strength often rather below normal, with only 3 days reporting gale at any time. However when the wind blew strongly it caused some damage by Rock effects in both a westerly and an easterly direction.



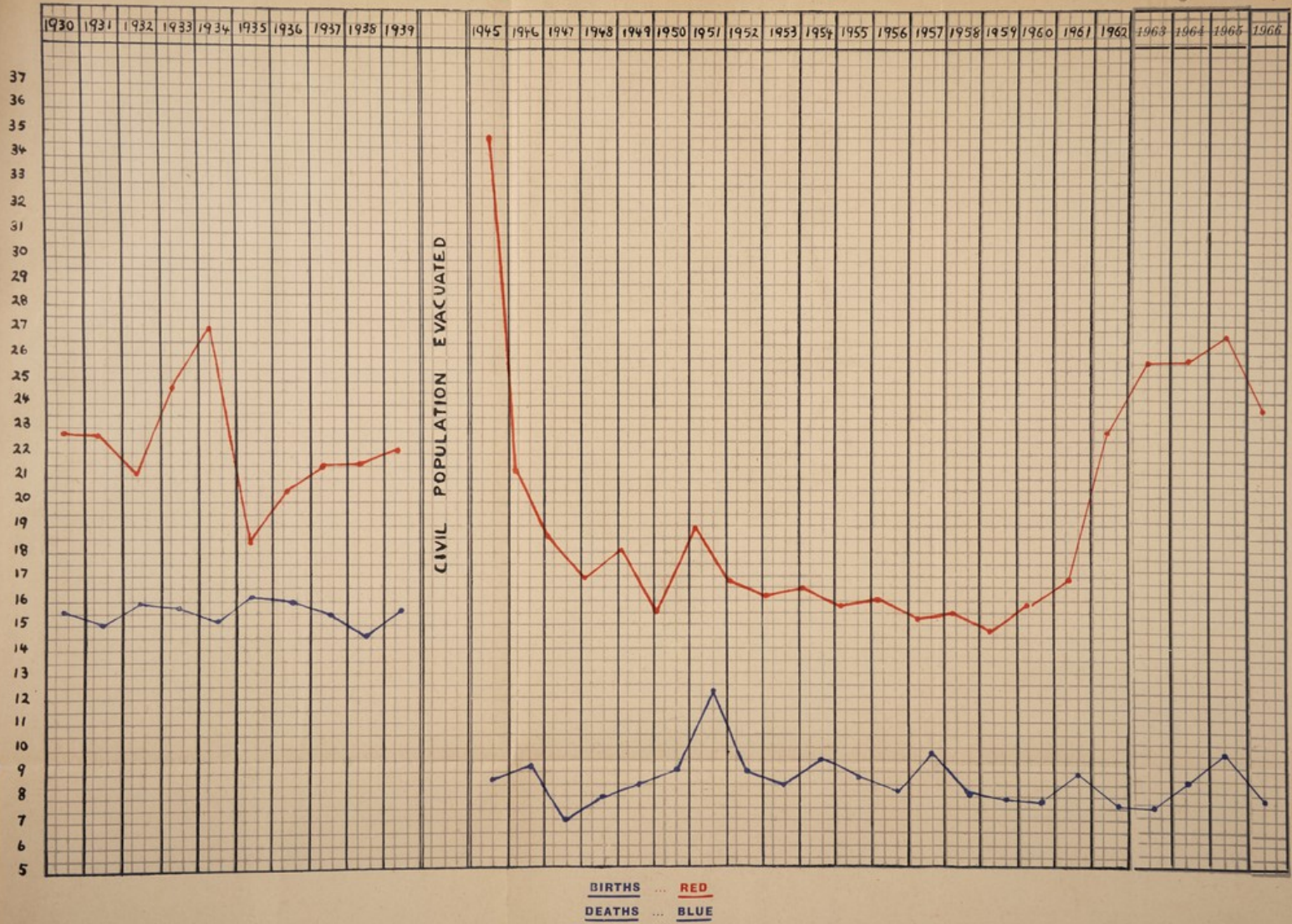


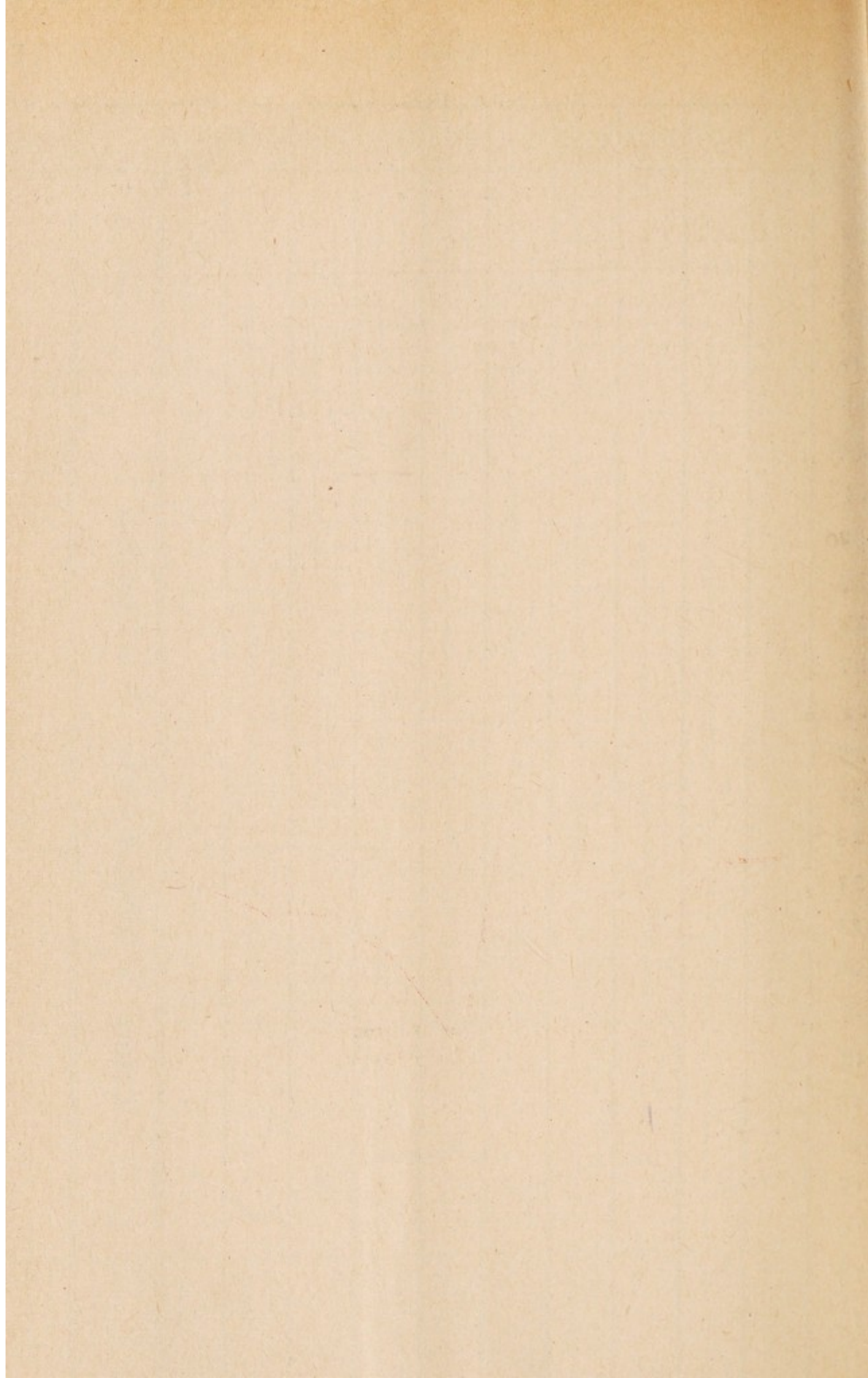
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Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department,
City Hall,
Gibraltar*



COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION
FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1966





SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

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

POPULATION

	Adults		Children		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Gibraltarians	6317	7865	2610	2372	19 164
Other British	928	1610	1030	1025	4,593
Aliens	1133	272	13	9	1,427
	8378	9747	3653	3406	25,184

Number of Births	597
Males	305
Females	292
Birth Rate	23.71
Number of Deaths	204
Males	106
Females	98
Death Rate	8.10
Number of Stillbirths	7
Stillbirth Rate	11.59
Infant Mortality	7
Infant Mortality Rate	11.73
Neo-natal Mortality	4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	6.76
Peri-natal Mortality	10
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	16.56

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 597 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 305 were males and 292 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 23.71 per 1,000 population, which is an appreciable drop from that of last year. 98% of these births took place in hospital which follows the post war pattern.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1966

	St. Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	15	12	7	8	2	4
February	12	15	8	7	—	1
March	19	17	4	13	—	—
April	18	16	10	11	—	—
May	9	13	14	4	1	—
June	20	15	10	12	—	—
July	18	21	12	5	—	—
August	21	11	18	9	—	—
September	10	19	13	7	—	—
October	18	16	10	14	—	—
November	16	13	5	9	—	—
December	7	11	8	9	—	—
TOTAL ...	183	179	119	108	3	5

Stillbirths

There were seven stillbirths during the year, of which one was a male and six were females. This represents a stillbirth rate of 11.59 which is higher than last year's low figure.

Illegitimate Births

There were six illegitimate births of which two were males and four were females. This represents 1% of all the births which is the lowest figure for the past four years.

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
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded was 204 of which 106 were males and 98 were females. This represents a crude death rate of 8.10 per 1,000 population which is lower than the figure for 1965.

DEATH BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

January	20	April	18	July	18	October	18
February	23	May	15	August ...	14	November ...	15
March	18	June	15	September	16	December ...	14
1st Qr. ...	61	2nd Qr. ...	48	3rd Qr. ...	48	4th Qr. ...	47

The majority of these deaths, i.e. 173 or (84.3%) occurred in persons over 55 years of age, whereas 147 (72%) occurred in those over 65 years of age, and 124 (60%) in those between 65 and 84.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	75 (76)	36.8 (31.3)
Cerebro vascular disease	31 (56)	15.2 (23.0)
Malignant diseases	56 (44)	27.4 (18.1)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	16 (16)	7.8 (6.6)

(Figures in brackets are for 1965).

As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for 178 or 87.2% of all deaths.

The number of people dying from cancer was 27.4% of all deaths, which is quite a marked increase. Cancer of the lung was once again the most common site.

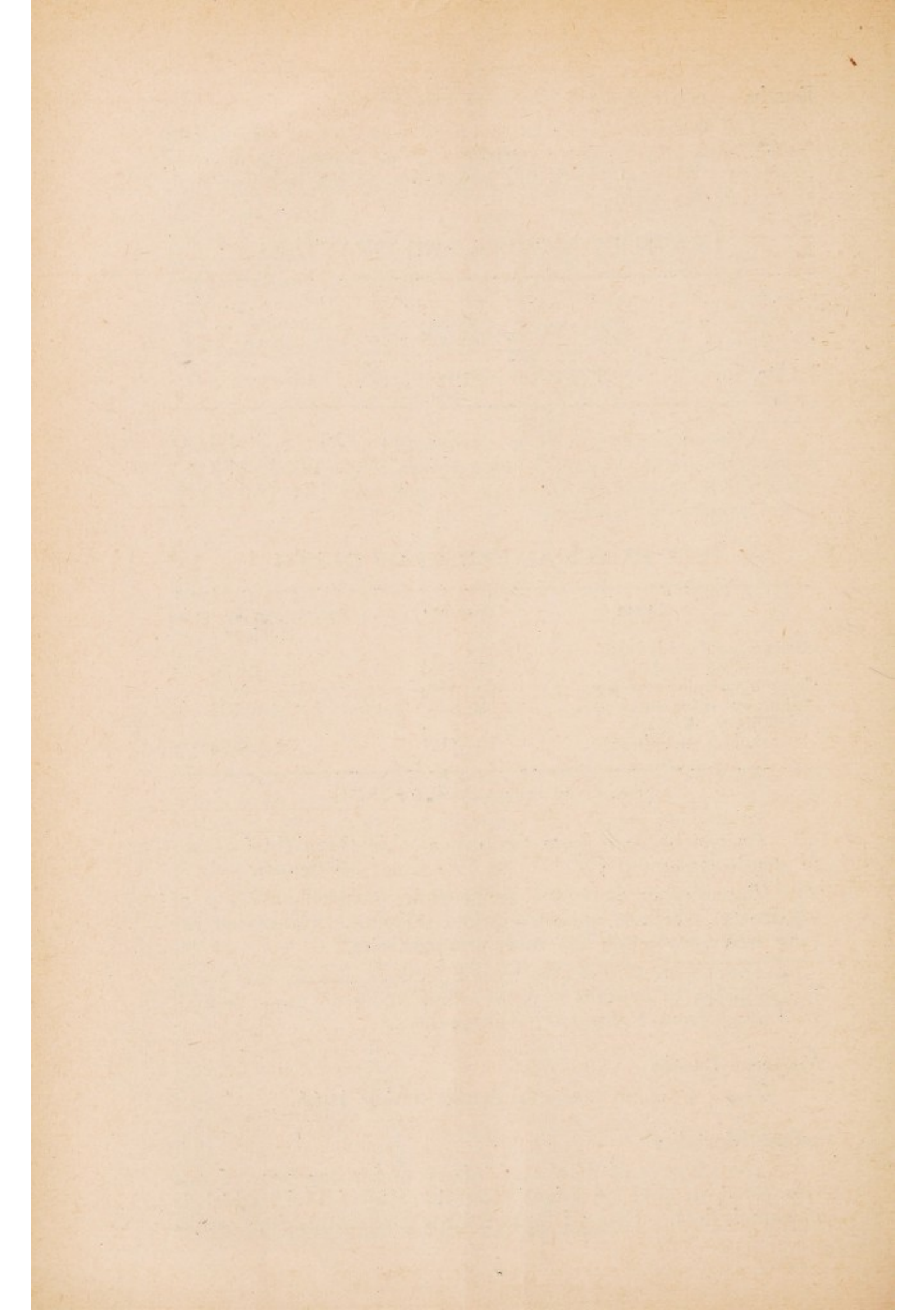
There were two deaths from infectious disease, one being the sequelae of syphilis and the other being a young woman who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during 1966.

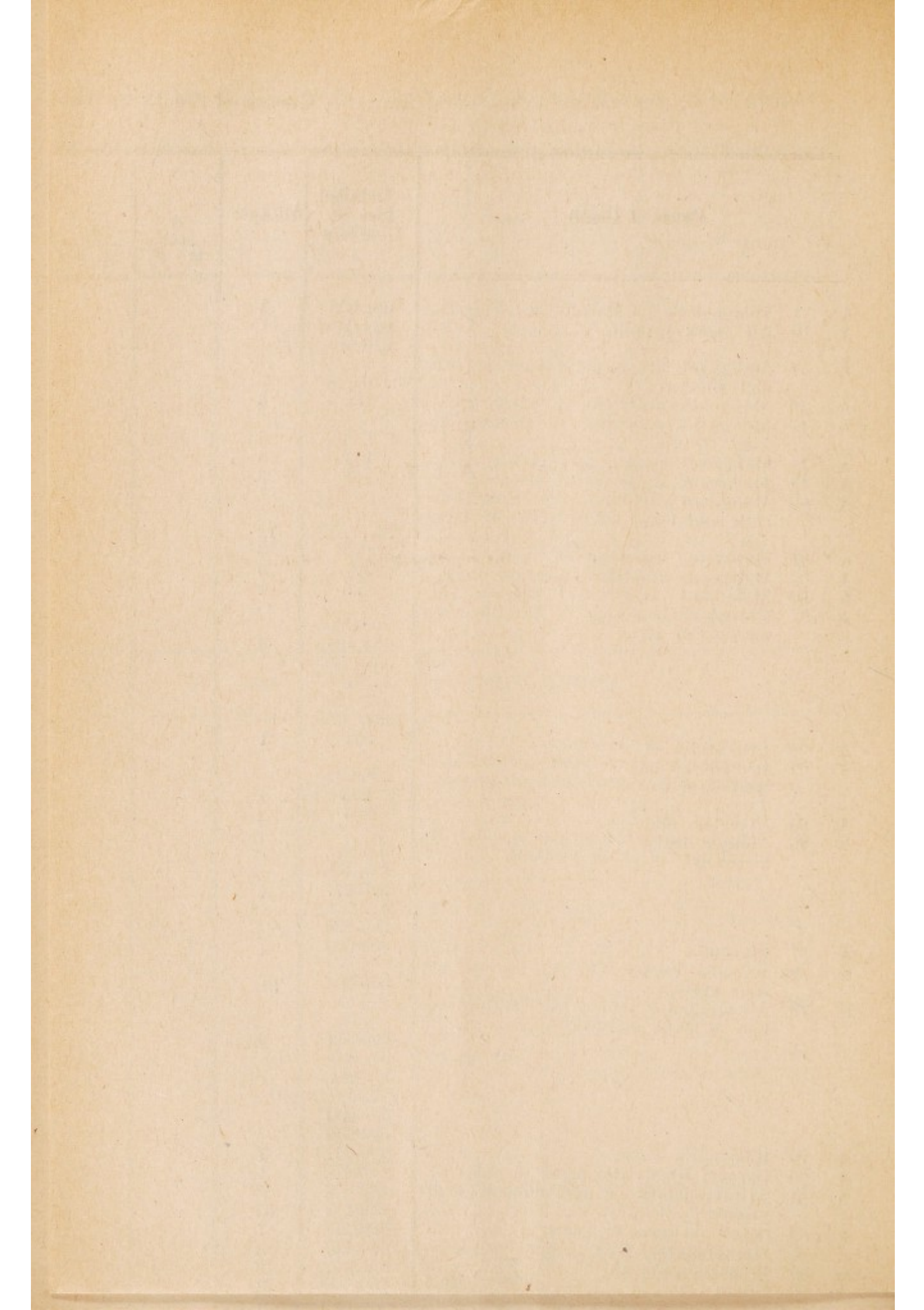
Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 7, which gave an infant mortality rate of 11.73 which is extremely low. Four of these infants died within four weeks



Causes of Death in the Civil Population during 1966, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence

[illegible]



of birth. which represents a Neo-natal mortality rate of 6.70 which is less than half the figure for 1965. The first 24 hours of life are the most precarious and during this period there were 3 deaths. Immaturity was again the most common single cause of death during this period.

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 10. which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 16.56. This is the lowest figure since these records were started.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERI-NATAL RATES 1945-66

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	41.35
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56
1966	6.70	11.73	16.56

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 to 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	2	1																		1									
Immaturity	1	1																											
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis																													
a. with immaturity																													
b. without immaturity	1	1																											
Broncho Pneumonia	3																					1			1				1
TOTAL	7	3																				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 588 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year which represents an incidence of 23.4. This is the lowest figure since 1961.

All cases notified 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 homes and arranges for the investigation of contacts.

This year there were two deaths attributed to infectious disease, one occurred in an old case of Syphilis but the other was in a young woman who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This year we had 15 cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 10 of these occurred in non-residents and are therefore not included in our Statistics. 4 of these cases were diagnosed at the routine X-ray examination which is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar. Another two cases were landed from the bay for treatment whilst the remaining six cases occurred from among the non-resident working population and residents of the Costa del Sol.

The majority of these cases were hospitalized and treated locally, but some were referred back to their respective health authorities for the necessary action and treatment. These as well as the 5 cases which occurred among the resident population had all their contacts checked for possible source of the disease. There were 78 such contacts checked during the year.

All immigrant workers have their chest X-rayed on entering Gibraltar to exclude tuberculosis and this is proving to be of great benefit in preventing the importation of this disease. Under this scheme each worker is granted a pro-

visional permit of residence by the Immigration Authorities pending the result of the radiological examination by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The total number of workers who underwent chest X-ray examination during 1966 was 984, and of these only two were found to be suffering from Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis among the resident population was 0.20 per 1,000 which is the lowest recorded but the indications are that the incidence will increase.

This year all the new school entrants were tuberculin tested by the Heaf method and the following is a summary of the findings:

RESULTS OF HEAF TESTS ON SCHOOL ENTRIES

Age	Boys Results		Age	Girls Results	
	Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative
4	3	93	—		85
5	1	61	* 2		49
6	—	1	—		2
7	—	—	—		5
8	—	1	—		1
9	—	1	—		—
10	—	—	—		—
11	—	—	—		1
	4	157		2	143

* These two girls had previously been given B.C.G.

The contacts of those children showing a positive reaction have been followed up but no case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found amongst them.

Cases of certain Infectious Diseases, by Age and Sex.

Disease	All ages	Sex	0-5 month	6-11 month	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.	5	T										2	1	1	2		
	1	M										1	1	1	1		
010-019 Non Pulmonary T.B.	4	F										2	1	1	1		
	1	T										1	1	1	1		
	—	M										1	1	1	1		
021-029 Syphilis	1	F										1	1	1	1		
	15	T										8	8	8	5	2	
030-035 Gonococcal infection...	14	M										8	8	8	4	2	
	1	F										6	6	6	1	2	
	20	T										—	—	—	1	—	
	20	M										5	5	5	1	—	
404 Typhoid Fever..	—	F										—	—	—	1	—	
	1	T										1	1	1	1		
	1	M										—	—	—	—		
045-048 Dysentery all forms..	—	F										—	—	—	2		
	4	T										1	1	1	1		
	2	M										—	—	—	1		
056 Whooping Cough	2	F										1	1	1	1		
	1	T										—	—	—	—		
	1	M										1	1	1	1		
057 Meningococcal Infections...	—	F										—	—	—	—		
	2	T										1	1	1	1		
	2	M										—	—	—	—		
085 Measles	492	F	1	1	49	58	57	69	281	199	9			2	1		
	266	T	—	17	23	31	45	36	143	116	5			1	1		
	226	F	1	8	26	27	42	33	138	93	4			1	1		
086 Rubella	17	T	—	9	2	2	4	3	12	5				1	—		
	9	M	—	1	1	—	2	2	6	3				1	—		
	8	F	—	1	1	—	2	1	6	2				1	—		
087 Chickenpox ...	20	T	—	1	1	2	1	1	4	8	7	1					
	10	M	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	4	3	1					
	10	F	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	4	4	—					
089 Mumps	8	T			1	—	3		4	4		2	1	1			
	4	M			1	—	1		2	4		1	1	1			
	4	F			—	2	2		2	4		1	—	—			
571 Gastro Enteritis...	2	T	1				2		1	1		1	1	—			
	1	M	1				1		1	—		1	—	—			
	1	F	1				2		1	—		1	—	—			

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 AND 1945-66

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence Per Thousand	Death Per Thousand
1935	23	15	—	0.88
*1936	30	19	1.90	1.20 (*T.B. Officer Appt.)
1939	16	14	0.8	—
		Civil Population evacuated during the war.		
1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.86	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
1963	6	0	0.29	0.00
1964	13	0	0.54	0.00
1965	9	1	0.36	0.04
1966	5	1	0.20	0.03

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There was only one case of Renal Tuberculosis and this occurred in an elderly woman.

Enteric Fever

We only had one case of Typhoid Fever during the year. As this disease is endemic in places nearby, we must always be on our guard against it. All new workers to the Waterworks are examined to ensure that they are free from this disease.

Brucellosis (Undulant Fever)

Once again there were no cases notified during the year showing that the infection in previous years came from across the border.

Dysentery

The number of cases of bacillary dysentery notified during the year was only 4 which is a gross underestimation of the true incidence. The reason for this is that most cases are mild in nature and are therefore treated symptomatically without investigations or notification by the practitioners.

Diphtheria

Once again there were no cases of Diphtheria in Gibraltar during the year. This disease is no longer endemic in our population and we are therefore doing our utmost to protect it against its possible re-emergence by our immunization campaign.

Whooping Cough

There were only 2 cases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever

There were no cases notified during 1966.

Measles

There were 492 cases of this disease notified during the year. They all occurred in the first half of the year with the peak in April and May. Some cases developed acute ear and chest complications.

Chickenpox

Following on last year's epidemic there were only 20 cases notified during the year.

Rubella

There were 17 cases of Rubella notified during the year, all of which occurred during the first six months.

Mumps

There occurred only 8 cases of mumps during 1966.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There were two cases notified in children during the year.

Puerperal Fever

This year there were no cases of Puerperal pyrexia notified.

Veneral Diseases

There were 15 cases of Syphilis and 20 of Gonorrhoea notified during the year. This showed an increase over the figure for the last two years and I am somewhat concerned at the possible increase in such diseases due to the increased resident alien male population. The majority of the cases of Syphilis were found on routine serological examination and were not in themselves infective. Most of the cases of Gonorrhoea occurred in young men connected with the catering trade. It has been almost impossible to trace contacts because of the natural reluctance of these cases to divulge the information. It appears as if the bulk of these cases are contracting the disease outside Gibraltar. Homosexual practices are definitely one way in which this disease has been propagated amongst the young people.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during 1966.

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population, 1966.

Cases	Total	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	September	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.
001-003 Pulmonary T.B.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
010-019 Non-Respiratory T.B.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
020-029 Syphilis & its sequellae	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	4	7
030-035 Gonococcal infection	15	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	6	1	2	2	5	3	4	1	8
040 Typhoid Fever	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
045-048 Dysentery all forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
056 Whooping Cough	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
057 Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
085 Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
086 Rubella	492	1	10	91	102	183	161	37	381	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
087 Chickenpox	17	—	2	6	8	7	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
089 Mumps	20	—	1	1	2	2	7	3	12	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3
571 Gastro Enteritis	8	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

**Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases landed from the Bay
and from the non-resident Population, 1966.**

Cases	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. ...	10	1	1	1	3	3	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2
020-029 Syphilis ...	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
030 Gonococcal infection ...	6	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
040 Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
045-048 Dysentery all forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
110-117 Malaria ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	25	2	3	4	9	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	4	4	—	1	5

VACCINATION & IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

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 Ministry 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.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year were:—

Primary Vaccinations	—	565
Re-vaccinations	—	931

The majority of these cases were successfully vaccinated at the first attempt, but the following is a summary of those who required a second or third attempt.

	2nd attempt	3rd attempt
Primary Vaccination	44	3
Re-vaccinations	41	2

Only two of the cases vaccinated showed any untoward reaction and they were two children who developed a mild form of generalized vaccinia. They both cleared up without any special treatment.

Immunization

This service has been run very successfully from the Public Health Department considering the very small staff and the fact that no propaganda other than word of mouth has been used to encourage mothers to have their children immunized.

Only a few mild allergic skin reactions have occurred in some cases.

The following is a summary of the cases of primary immunization for 1966:—

Type of Vaccine	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose	Bosster Dose
Antipoliomyelitis	739	607	576	232
Triple Antigen	316	322	315	70
Diphtheria & Tetanus	224	184	185	131
Tetanus Toxoid	6	8	10	—
Diphtheria Toxoid	—	1	1	—

Rabies

We were fortunate in not having any cases of this disease during 1966 considering that there has been a world-wide resurgence of this disease.

It is most important that our Animal Quarantine Regulations should be properly enforced if we are to maintain the present situation and prevent the occurrence of a tragedy.

I am indebted to Inspector D. R. Kemp, R.S.P.C.A. for the following information on the work of the Society during 1966.

One person was expelled from Gibraltar for quarantine breaking. The closure of the frontier gates has meant that less dogs have been able to sneak through the border. This has shown up favourably in the drop in number of dogs with mange.

Ringworm in the stray cat population is a thing to be constantly watched and therefore during the last few months the R.S.P.C.A. has stepped up its trapping activities.

The total number of dogs, stray and owned destroyed during 1966 was 98, whilst the total number of cats destroyed was 829.

The Society is very concerned at the number of stray dogs, and would like to see the introduction of the American system of impounding dogs.

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 Service.

I am indebted to the Secretary Medical Department for the following information regarding the progress of these services during 1966:—

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards of thirteen beds, two private rooms, a two bedded labour room, nursery, admission room and ante natal clinic. Patients requiring surgical procedures are treated in the main operating theatre.

A large nursery, an ante natal clinic with consulting rooms, waiting room, etc., and a milk kitchen were added to the department during the year. The department can now be said to be almost self-contained.

On an average there were 31 deliveries per month as against 34 in 1965. Each mother staying five to six days in hospital for normal deliveries, eight days for forceps deliveries and ten to fourteen days for Caesarian sections. Ante

natal admissions for observation and treatment stayed from a few days to four weeks.

The relaxation exercises held in the physiotherapy department twice a week under qualified Physiotherapists were well attended. Post natal exercises are given daily on the ward and mothers are taught how to continue these exercises after discharge from hospital. Written instructions are given to each mother to help her.

Most clinics are well attended with the exception of the post natal clinic which is always poorly attended. However, there has been a small increase in the number of attendances during 1966

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

	1966		1965
Total number of births	378		423
Live births males	187	214	
females	184	203	417
Stillbirths males	1	1	
females	6	5	6
Neonatal deaths	4		4
Premature births	13		15
Twins	5		5
	prs		prs
Caesarian Sections	41		19
Toxaemias	15		13

Of the 371 babies born 294 were delivered by the qualified midwives attached to the Department and the remainder by the medical staff. For the fourth year running there were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held regularly at the Welfare Centre. The Paediatrician advised on health and welfare problems at his special clinics on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Clinics for weighing babies and advising generally were supervised by the Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. At the end of September the Clinics were held in new premises at Casemates which are more spacious than the old premises in the John Mackintosh Square. Since the months of October there has been a marked drop in attendances. Two factors may be responsible for this downward trend:

(i) An increasing number of mothers have taken up work, full time and part-time, since the Spanish Authorities prevented the entry of Spanish female workers into Gibraltar.

(ii) The present premises are not as centrally situated as the old premises were and though they are not too far away

from the old premises and still within walking distance, some mothers may have found them too far away.

Home visiting by the Health Visitor and two assistants was carried out regularly during the year.

Good liaison continues to be maintained between the Child Welfare Department and the Maternity and Children's wards of St. Bernard's Hospital, the Public Health Department of the City Council, the Social Security Department, the Education Department, the School Health Service and the District Medical Service.

The Immunisation of Children is now under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. Assistance is provided by the Nursing staff of the Child Welfare and the School Health Services.

The number of children registered and attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics were as follows:

Paediatrician's Clinics	1966	1965
Number of Children registered	542	556
Total number of Attendances	1319	1292
Number of Clinics held	101	88

Health Visitor's Clinics

Number of Children registered	1250	1194
Total number of Attendances	9430	9405

Age-groups of the children attending the Health Visitor's Clinics:

Year of Birth	Age-groups	Number
1961	Over 5 years	51
1962	4-5 years	118
1963	3-4 years	168
1964	2-3 years	210
1965	1-2 years	360
1966	0-1 years	343

Home Visiting — number of visits.	1966	1965
Primary visits, i.e. the first visit paid to new baby	397	466
To Children under one year	1073	828
To Children over one year	4460	3276
Ante-natal, i.e. advice given to expectant mothers	113	91
Special visits, i.e. to problem families bereaved families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	286	347

Home Visiting — number of visits.	1966	1965
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons ...	678	484
Removals (i) traced	56	—
(ii) untraced	13	—
Number of homes visited	4392	3166

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service 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 on 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 Secondary school and prior to school leaving.

The day-to-day running of the service was ably carried out by the three School Health Nurses under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer (the Medical Officer of Health). He has himself been assisted mainly by one Government Medical Officer.

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 1,621 and the general condition of each child was classified as:—

- (a) 1,527
- (b) 93
- (c) 1

If (b) and (c) are considered to be unsatisfactory then it means that the health of 5.8% of the children examined was below par, which is almost identical to last year's figure.

Cases referred to their own doctor

The number referred to their own doctor was 59 and most of these cases were in need of treatment. The commonest single cause of ill-health was bronchitis.

Cases referred to Paediatrician's Special Clinics

There were 14 cases referred to the Paediatrician for investigation. These included 2 cases of anaemia and three with albuminuria.

Cases referred to other Hospital Clinics

These numbered 41. As usual the majority were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat clinic. Among the clinic cases referred for operation were two cases of Hernia, two boys with a Hydrocele and another four with undescended testicles.

Ophthalmic Clinics

The majority of the 284 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents request, were for refraction, and of these 68 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases:

Conjunctivitis	6 cases
Blepharitis	6 cases
Sty	4 cases
Strabismus	5 cases

Dental clinics

The dental surgeon holds six sessions a week for teeth conservation, and two for extractions — one under 'gas' and one under local anaesthesia. In addition all new school entries are having their mouth checked so that in future they will all be routinely examined.

All dental treatment is free.

The following is a summary of the work in the Dental Clinics:

Treatment Sessions	258
Teeth Conserved	466
Teeth Extracted	1132
Attendances for scaling and gun treatment...	208

Cleanliness

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 4,607.

There were 154 cases of "verminous head", but it must be noted that this number is boosted up by the number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion. We had to exclude from school 28 cases because of persistent infestation.

Home Visits

The number of homes visited during the year increased to 237. These were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment. Unfortunately we do not possess the necessary number of social workers to be able to cope with all the cases needing help.

Immunisation

The immunization of children is now carried out in the Public Health Department.

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 1966:—

The number of commercial ships entered ...	3,389
The number of non-trading vessels (Yachts and R.F. Auxiliaries) entered	896
The number of medical visits to ships	294

210 cases of sickness were landed of which 195 were seamen. 47 seamen were from British ships and 138 from foreign ships.

There were no inspections of ships by a Health Officer during 1966.

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 airport 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 Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1966 on which this section is based.

The number of blind and partially sighted persons in Gibraltar remained practically static in 1966. when six blind people died (2 males, 4 females) at an average age of 81 years, and five new names were added to the register (2 males, 3 females) average age 66.

At the end of the year there were 84 registered blind, 12 partially sighted persons and five others on the books of the Society. Of these only twelve were below the age of fifty, and a further ten between 50 and 60.

Whereas among blind persons over sixty, women exceed men by more than three to one, under fifty there are eight blind men to four women.

Four of the five new registrations were of persons over seventy years of age. but one man lost his sight at the age of 35. In order to fit him for future employment he is being taught braille and the Society is exploring the possibility of sending him to Britain for a three-month rehabilitation course for the newly blinded run by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at their Home at Torquay.

Early in the year the Government reversed its previously announced decision not to pay anything towards the cost of running a club for the blind which had been meeting for some years at Mr. Oliver's flat. Government had formerly employed Mr. Oliver, himself a blind man, as a full time welfare officer and teacher for the blind, but this ceased when he attained the age of 65 in 1965. The Government has now agreed to give the Society £120 per annum provided the Society employs Mr. Oliver at £10 per month to continue to run this club.

The Committee welcomes this decision and a number of the younger blind foregather at Mr. Oliver's home for advice, discussion, exchange of braille literature and recreation, including games with cars and dominoes specially for the blind.

The Government gives free medical attention and free wireless licences to all registered blind or partially sighted persons, while those drawing Public Assistance receive an extra 6/- per week (or 3/- for the partially sighted) compared with sighted persons.

To help prevent blindness the Society has undertaken for some years to ensure that no one ordered to wear spectacles is forced to do without these because of their cost.

The Society itself pays for spectacles for adults and children below school age in families in the lower income group, and receives £100 per annum from Government towards the cost of those for school children, as it was held that if they did not wear those prescribed their education would suffer.

The amount spent by the Society on this head has steadily increased above the amount of this grant, possibly due to the mistaken belief among some people that such spectacles were supplied free by the education authority.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

I am indebted to the Director of Labour & Social Security for the following information on the work of his Department during 1966.

Social Welfare

Social welfare activities which cover the fields of child care, adoption, prevention of delinquency, probation, care of the aged, welfare of the blind, conciliation in matrimonial disputes which are brought before the court, the rehabilitation of problem families and the co-ordination of voluntary social services are dealt with by the Department of Labour and Social Security.

Child Care

The year brought significant advances in the field of Child Care. The first was in the formation of the Child Care Committee which brings together representatives of all the bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar who has wide experience of institutions and organisations for the child care. The Committee, which also advises on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum co-ordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care. The Committee held monthly meetings throughout the year. Secondly, it was found possible by reorganisation to strengthen the staff dealing with Welfare by the addition of a qualified officer. This has made it possible to increase family case work with a view to rehabilitating problem families and to give special attention to individual delinquents.

Finally, the Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys was opened on 3rd December. Through the co-operation of the Christian Brothers, an experienced Warden from this Religious Order was appointed to run the

Home. Two promising houseparents were recruited and the home, which can take up to 15 children, was housing four delinquent boys at the end of the year.

The Courts are empowered by Part VIII of the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance to deal with any child or young persons shown to be in need of care and protection by:

- (a) committing him to the care of a fit person; or
- (b) ordering his parents or guardian to enter into a recognisance to exercise proper care and guardianship; or
- (c) whether or not action is taken under (a) or (b) above to place him under the supervision of a probation officer or other suitable person for a period of up to three years.

Under the same legislation, the Courts may, in the case of a juvenile delinquent, place him under probation, order him to attend at the Attendance Centre, place him in the care of a fit person or except in the case of a child (ie. under 15 years of age), sentence him to prison for a term not exceeding two years.

Probation

The three senior officers of the Social Welfare Division of the Department of Labour & Social Security are appointed Probation Officers by the Chief Justice and they share the probation work in addition to their other duties in the Department. Greater use was made of probation during the year. Twenty seven new orders were made as compared with fourteen in 1965. Eight of these were in respect of adults (7 males and 1 female) and nineteen in respect of juveniles (18 males and 1 female).

Imprisonment of Juveniles

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of delinquency. There is, therefore, no alternative in cases which have exhausted the limited means of treatment available to sending juvenile offenders to prison however. No child (i.e. under 14 years of age) may be sent to prison.

Three young male persons were committed to prison during the year. These were as follows:

- 1 fourteen year old for 4 months;
- 1 fourteen year old for 3 months;
- 1 sixteen year old for 1 month.

There is no separate prison for juveniles but young prisoners are kept segregated from adult prisoners.

In the case of the two young persons who were under fifteen, the upper limit for compulsory education, satisfactory arrangements were made through the Department of Education for them to receive tuition from a qualified teacher.

Corporal Punishment of Juveniles

A nine year old boy with a long series of convictions for larceny was sentenced to three strokes of the birch in July, 1966.

The Court do not view corporal punishment for juveniles with favour, but in the absence of facilities for approved schools or Borstal treatment, it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means for the treatment of delinquents which are available.

Children in need of care and protection

Six cases of children alleged to be in need of care and protection were referred to the Department during the year. Investigation showed that in only two cases (an 8 year old boy and a 13 year old girl) was it necessary to bring the parents to Court. The boy was eventually committed to the care of the Warden of the Edmund Rice Home. The case of the girl, however, presented considerable difficulty as there is no Home for girls available in Gibraltar. The girl was placed with kindly foster parents from their undertaking. After informal discussion with the Home Office in London, the Department is trying to arrange for her admission into a voluntary home in England.

An eighteen year old girl who had been the subject of a fit person order was, with her consent, placed in a voluntary home in the United Kingdom for a two-year rehabilitation course and favourable reports have been received about her. Her severely handicapped illegitimate child was placed with good foster parents in Gibraltar and is also making good progress.

Foster Parents Scheme

During the course of the year, the Department endeavoured to form a panel of prospective foster parents. Advertisements in the press and an interview given by the Lady Welfare Officer on television gave rise to twelve applications. These were almost all from persons who wished to foster very young children with a view to adoption, and none of them were prepared to look after older children or juveniles.

School Attendance

The Probation Officers attend the Court in all cases involving parents who are summoned by the Department of

Education for not ensuring their children's attendance at School. They investigate the circumstances which give rise to non-attendance and have been instrumental in securing improved attendance in nearly all cases. Nineteen cases were heard and fines were imposed on 9 parents. I was sentenced on two occasions to spend the night in a police cell, and in the remaining cases, mainly first offences, convictions were recorded and the offending parents gave undertakings that the child in question would be sent to school regularly.

Prevention of Delinquency

The Child Care Committee gives special attention to children indentified as potential delinquents and in addition to case work directed to improve the family background where this is necessary, the child is often introduced to a suitable youth club. The police operate what is known as the "Liverpool" Scheme under which a selected mature police officer takes potential delinquents and first offenders under his wing, establishes friendly relations, gives them fatherly advice and exercises discreet supervision over them. The Scheme, despite some inevitable failures, has been reasonably successful.

Attendance Centre

An attendance Centre, set up under Section 124 of the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance, is by permission of the City Council established at the City Fire Station, the Chief Fire Officer, who is a member of the Child Care Committee, being the superintendent. Four boys were ordered by the Courts to attend; two completed the attendances required and one was brought before the Courts for failing to attend when required. The Centre is a valuable link in the somewhat limited chain of graded treatments available in dealing with delinquents.

Adoption

One or other of the three senior officers of the Welfare Branch of the Department of Labour & Social Security is appointed by the Courts to be guardian ad litem of any infant who may be the subject of an application for an Adoption Order. They investigate the circumstances of the child and of the applicant foster parents and report to the Court making the appropriate recommendations. Two applications were received during the year and both were approved by the Court.

Care of the Aged

The institutional care of the aged has been undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes, on a

voluntary basis, since December, 1963. These homes for the aged, of which there are three, were provided through the generosity of the late John Mackintosh and were fully operational during 1966. They have been equipped in the most modern manner. The largest of these which caters for members of the Catholic Community, has 136 beds and is mainly staffed by a community of Franciscan Nuns of the Order of Divine Motherhood which was invited to come to Gibraltar by the Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar. The other two homes for members of the Anglican and Jewish faiths have provision for 20 and 12 beds respectively. These latter homes are staffed by lay persons.

All residents in the new homes who are without means are maintained free of charge. They continue to receive a pocket money allowance from public funds at the rate of 7/6d per week. Those with private incomes are expected to contribute up to a maximum of £2.10s. per week.

The visiting officers of the Social Welfare Division of the Department pay regular visits to those aged persons who are in receipt of Public Assistance but prefer to live on their own or with relatives rather than in the new homes for the aged.

Matrimonial Disputes

The Courts referred five cases of matrimonial disputes to the Probation Officers for conciliation. All were settled satisfactorily.

Community Welfare and Community Development

The Social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the Community are catered for by a large number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. The British Council continued to provide generous support with materials such as books, films, magazines, gramophone records, music etc. This cultural centre was opened in 1964 in exceptionally well-equipped premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh.

Smaller centres exist similar to the institutes and Parish Halls to be found in Britain. These function mainly on a religious denominational basis.

Although there is no Government organisation in Gibraltar responsible for community development, the Government's general policy is to encourage and support such activi-

ties. Successful community centres now exist at two of the Government's housing estates.

Relationship with Voluntary Organisations

The close liaison existing between the Department of Labour and Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations in Gibraltar was maintained at a high level during 1966.

To prevent abuse of their generosity the Society agreed early in the year with the Department of Education that the Society would only pay for spectacles if the parent of the child signed a form asking for help in this direction, and the form was countersigned by the Headmaster or Headmistress as supporting the request.

This policy was not approved of by the Hon. Treasurer, who held that Government should shoulder full responsibility for spectacles needed by schoolchildren.

The 28 special Bush Radios for the Blind which are loaned out by the Society continue to be much in demand, and there is usually a waiting list of two or three persons for them. The Society also keeps in repair any wireless set owned privately by a blind person.

Gibraltar bus companies generously issue tickets to allow blind persons to travel free on their buses. If the person is completely sightless one companion is also carried free. This facility is made use of by sixteen of the younger and more active blind.

However, the majority of the blind never venture into the streets but are looked after in the homes of their children or other relatives while Mount Alvernia shelters an increasing number of elderly blind. — 18 at present, — who receive loving care and attention from the nuns.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I am indebted to the City Engineer, Mr. W. E. Chiappe, M.I.C.E., 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 season 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 four samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1966.

Reservoirs were half full at the beginning of the year but rainfall during 1966 was well below the average. A tanker had to be ordered in June as stocks were running low. Towards the end of July it was foreseen that stocks in reservoirs would not last until a tanker became available in October and it was decided to purchase distilled water from the Ministry of Public Building and Works. A second tanker discharged its precious cargo early in October and though rain after that was intermittent and below average it was sufficient to pull us through though further quantities of distilled water had to be purchased from the M.P.B.W.

The year ended with stocks of less than seven million gallons in the Council's reservoirs. Over 15 million gallons were distilled by the multi-flash evaporator installed at King's Bastion, the wells yielded over 30 million gallons, M.P.B.W. produced over 5½ million gallons for the Council and rain accounted for just over 13 million and consumption was about 85 million gallons. The outlook for 1967 would not appear to be very bright but negotiations are in hand to purchase a 225,000 gallons a day distiller to come into operation during 1968.

Over thirty 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 a 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 bacteriological examination to establish its purity. 85,051,947 gallons were issued during the year from the various Council's sources.

Rainfall at the Catchments during the calendar year 1966 totalled 19.84 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 451 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 refuse lorries, approximately 60 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.

Public Highways and Street Cleansing

The production of materials for road works by the Asphalt Mixing Plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot reached an all time high total of 4,513 tons 4 cwts made up as follows: bitumen macadam 3,288 tons 4 cwts., hot asphalt 1,031 tons and cold asphalt 194 tons.

The first stage of the North Front Roads (Industrial Area north of Devil's Tower Road) were realigned, regraded and surfaced. Road surface improvements were carried out at Engineer Lane, Bell Lane, Castle Road (from Hospital Hill to Moorish Castle Estate & Tarik Road) Willis's Road, Line Wall Road (south end) and South Barrack Road.

More paths in the Alameda Gardens were resurfaced with cold asphalt. Bitumen macadam, Hot Rolled Asphalt and cold Asphalt manufactured and supplied to Lands & Works Dept., Messrs. Humphrey's & Cybarco. This last contractor was responsible for the all time high tonnage of material mixed by the City Engineer's Department. They used 2,407 tons of bitumen macadam, and 25 tons cold asphalt for their Ministry of Defence Contract at Windmill Hill.

Other public highways were maintained in as good 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 were parked over the street watering valves and a whole morning or afternoon was lost in trying to have the obstruction 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 made 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, Sandy Bay 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, Catalan Bay and Camp Bay. Fresh water showers are also available in the chalets at Eastern Beach, Catalan Bay and Sandy Bay. 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 1966:—

Flats Allocated

Address	Flats	Families	Persons	Remarks
Schomberg	20	20	85	New Houses
Nelson House	20	20	87	
Kings House	20	20	88	
Sheffield House	6	6	23	Add. storeys in new houses
Forrester House	3	3	13	
Fearless House	3	3	16	
5A Naval Hospital Road	2	2	8	Converted School Rms. into Teachers Quarters
60A Prince Edward's Road	2	2	7	
8/10 Scud Hill	2	2	9	
1/3 Tarik Road	3	3	15	Ex. M.O.D.
2a and b Castle Steps	2	2	10	
1a and b Paradise Ramp	2	2	11	
3 Flat Bastion Road	1	1	4	
19 Flat Bastion Road	2	1	11	
The Aloes	1	1	5	
TOTALS ...	89	88	392	

Houses under Construction

Address	Flats
Schomberg	16
Faulknor House (Additional Storeys)	6
Glacis Tower Blocks 1 & 4	240
Arengo's	34
Witham's Site	35
TOTAL ...	331

NOTE: In addition, 40 further flats were completed and awaited allocation at the end of year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspections

Seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which three thousand one hundred nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken and subsequently two thousand six hundred and twenty-six visits were paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

These inspections included three hundred and thirty-four 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 three hundred and thirty-six to determine the fitness of apartments for sub-letting referred to the Department by Service and Dockyard authorities.

A camp where certain foreign emigrants in transit through Gibraltar are housed temporarily was visited forty-three times during the year.

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

Legal Proceedings

Two hundred and sixty-one statutory notices were served. Court proceedings were instituted in fourteen cases — thirty-three for non-compliance with the requirements of notices served under the Public Health Ordinance and four for infringement of the Markets, Hawkers and Pedlars Ordinance.

Water

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

Drain Testing

One hundred and thirty-five tests were carried out during 1966.

Disinfection and Desinfestation

Ten premises were disinfected with Formalin following acute infectious diseases. The Police ambulances were disinfected on twenty-two occasions and two privately owned vans were disinfected.

Ninety-one premises were fumigated for Vermin with a variety of modern insecticides, depending on the toxicity permissible. Vapona pest strips were also used with marked success. Greater use was made of the electric fogging machine, which has proved invaluable in small and congested food stores, kitchens and shops using non-toxic pyrethrum.

Steam disinfection of water barrels (now on the decline) and other articles disinfected either by steam or formaldehyde gas, are described in the following table under the heading Disinfection.

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the Disinfection Station during 1966

Months	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Counter panes	Water vendors Barrels	Sundries	Totals
January	1	—	3	—	—	21	7	32
February	—	—	3	—	—	25	11	39
March	2	2	2	—	—	28	—	34
April	—	4	8	—	—	35	19	66
May	2	4	8	—	—	26	25	65
June	—	5	2	—	—	24	—	31
July	—	1	2	—	—	50	—	33
August	5	1	3	—	—	22	18	49
September	15	5	2	—	—	20	25	67
October	3	2	3	—	—	28	9	45
November	2	4	2	2	—	24	3	37
December	2	1	9	2	—	34	14	62
Total...	32	29	47	4	—	317	131	560

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: Forty-two samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found:—

25 samples	<i>Culex pipiens</i>
17 samples	<i>Theobaldia longerolata</i>

Intensive Campaigns: The usual fortnightly one was held at the end of April, and this was followed up by periodic localised campaigns throughout the summer.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1966

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding places found — by districts					Total
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	584	—	1	1	2	—	4
February	474	—	—	1	—	—	1
March	566	—	—	1	12	—	13
April	1,256	—	4	1	9	6	20
May	509	3	3	5	10	—	21
June	472	—	1	4	30	1	36
July	510	—	—	2	9	—	11
August	404	—	6	1	—	—	7
September	374	—	—	1	—	—	1
October	469	—	6	—	12	—	18
November	416	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	458	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTAL ..	6,592	3	21	19	84	7	134

Breeding places found consisted of:—Iron drums, storm water drains, galvanised iron tanks, tins, gutters, gully, flower pots, underground tanks, watering can, well, flooded basement and galvanised iron bins.

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 few 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 880 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. Fourteen vessels were inspected and fourteen certificates issued during 1966.

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1966

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	R.N	MM	
Civilian	197	9131	3777	1709	18	1	115	4410
Electric light Telephone Pits	97	—	97	25	3	—	—	162
City Council Sewers	28	—	110	26	—	—	—	158
TOTALS ...	322	9131	3984	1730	21	1	115	4736

No. of Vessels inspected 14
 Deratization certificates issued 14
 Amount of Warfarin issued to the Public 438½ lbs.
 No. of carcasses sent to the Laboratory for examination 5

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	7
Verbal	917

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	38
House-to-House inspection	7775
Statutory notices served	261
Transit Camp	43

NUISANCES FOUND:

Defective drains	338
Obstructed drains	55
Drain tests	135
Defective W.C.'s	74
Defective W.C. fittings	276
„ water fittings	127
„ rainwater pipes	21
„ eavesgutters	38
„ ceilings	74
„ roofs	85
„ wall plaster	129
„ floors	36
„ yard paving	41
Dampness	136
Premises dirty	272
Defective or no Dustbin	238
Other Minor Defects	1235
Samples of water taken for analysis	124
Underground tanks not insect proof	47
Underground tanks inspected	101
Water tank not insect proof or no cover	49
Brackish water running to waste	98
Potable water running to waste	17
Smoke and soot nuisance	33
Samples of food and Drugs taken for analysis	54
Premises disinfected for infectious disease	10
Premises disinfected for vermin, etc.	91
Stables disinfected	—
Articles disinfected at Disinfecting Station	312
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	230
Visits of enquiry re Housing	1012
Visits to Milk-Shops	—
Visits to Eating-House, Bakeries, Shop, etc.	1129

Visits to Factories, Workshops	261
Visits to Hairdressers and Barber Shops, etc.	98
Visits to Premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	2626
Vaccination notices served	—
Legal Proceedings instituted	31
Foodstuffs, etc., condemned as unsound	—
Street water fittings found defective	75
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificate) ..	9

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

Public Markets

The cleansing and repainting of stalls on the north and south end of the markets was continued and certain alterations were carried out to existing drains in order to improve both the actual drainage and rodding facilities of same.

A small centrifugal pump was installed in the fish market and connected to the well so as to flush this area with semi-potable water.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

All supplies of beef were imported frozen from Brazil, Argentine, Kenya, Bechuanaland, Denmark, Germany and Australia. The retail price ranged from 3/11d. to 4/10d. a pound.

Frozen pork and veal were imported from Denmark, Australia, Holland, Ireland, Poland, Brazil and New Zealand. Prices ranged from 4/6d. 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 2/-d. to 3/6d. a pound.

Prices of frozen offal, imported from Argentine, Brazil, Kenya and Holland, have ranged from 2/-d. to 4/-d. a pound.

Small quantities Kosher meat were imported from 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.

A very limited supply of poultry from Morocco and local chicken-runs was available on occasions.

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.

Fifty-four were slaughtered during 1966, with a total weight of 9,847 lbs. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and post mortem) by Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for consumption.

Eggs

Adequate supplies have been imported from Morocco, Belgium and Holland throughout the year, prices ranging from 3/6d. to 4/-d. per dozen.

Fish

With the exception of small consignments brought in by local fishing boats, all fish was imported from Spain and Morocco, the average daily import throughout the year has been 1,090 pounds.

Fruit and Vegetables

Abundant supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables mostly of excellent quality, have been introduced from Spain and Morocco, and sold at the Markets, shops in town or in the streets by licensed itinerant vendors.

Importation of Market produce from Spain ceased in October.

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 up to October. This milk was boiled and filtered at the dairy in the Markets, before being sold to the public.

Small quantities of sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles were imported from Holland and also the New Long Like milk from the United Kingdom. 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-creams 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 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. 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 these 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 one hundred and twenty-nine 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 1966, are classified in the following table:—

	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total Number
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Cows Milk	2	—	—	—	2
Goat's Milk	1	—	—	—	1
Reconstituted Milk ...	8	—	—	—	8
Pasteurized Milk	7	—	—	—	7
Sterilized Milk	7	—	—	—	7
Homogenized Milk	7	—	—	—	7
Ice-Cream (loose)	—	—	16	—	16
Ice-Cream (wrapped) ...	—	—	16	—	16
Ice-Cream (soft)	—	—	10	—	10
Jam (Moroccan)	2	—	—	—	2
Cockles (tinned)	—	—	1	—	1
Water imported from Scotland	1	—	—	—	1
Iraqi Dates	—	—	1	—	1
Sliced Bread	—	—	3	—	3
Superwhip	—	—	1	—	1
Sugar used in Yoghourt	—	—	1	—	1
Yoghourt	—	—	12	—	12
Orange Crush	—	—	3	—	3
Ice-Cream powder	—	—	1	—	1
Aerated Waters	—	—	3	—	3
Corned Beef	—	—	1	—	1
Water Ice-Cream powder	—	—	1	—	1
Iced-Lemon drink	—	—	1	—	1
	35	—	71	—	106

Note.—In addition to the above, samples from production of canned meat at the Canneries (Gibraltar Packers Ltd.), Bayside, were taken daily, also periodical samples of chlorinated water, used in cooling cans, for free chlorine content.

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1966

Beef	6328 lbs.
Fish	862 lbs.
Chicken	507 lbs.
Pigs' tongues	180 lbs.
Pork Sausages	66 lbs.
Ham (tinned)	630 lbs.
Ham (cured)	50 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	168 lbs.
Salami	951 lbs.
Sausages	336 lbs.
Frankfurters	86 lbs.
Cammon	199 lbs.
Bacon	12 lbs.
Pork and Liver in lard	97 lbs.
Roast Chicken	13 lbs.
Corned Beef	8 lbs.
Jelly Veal	24 lbs.
Cheese	1036 lbs.
Liver Paste	8 lbs.
Tongue	9 lbs.
Margarine	2520 lbs.
Flour	2384 lbs.
Sugar	280 lbs.
Cakes	3180 lbs.
Confectionery	45 lbs.
Vegetables (tinned)	64 lbs.
Fruit (tinned)	358 lbs.
Fruit (dried)	326 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts (frozen)	38 lbs.
Peas (frozen)	87 lbs.
Rice	62 lbs.
Marmalade	8 lbs.
Stewed Rice	71 tins
Baby's Food (assorted tins)	126 tins
Yoghourt	200 tins
Fruit Juice	119 tins
Tomatoes	32 tins
Milk (evaporated)	62 tins
Bread (diabetic)	268 lbs.

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

Two hundred and thirty-three 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	8
February	16
March	36
April	13
May	9
June	16
July	8
August	21
September	22
October	22
November	30
December	32
Total ...	233

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST GIBRALTAR

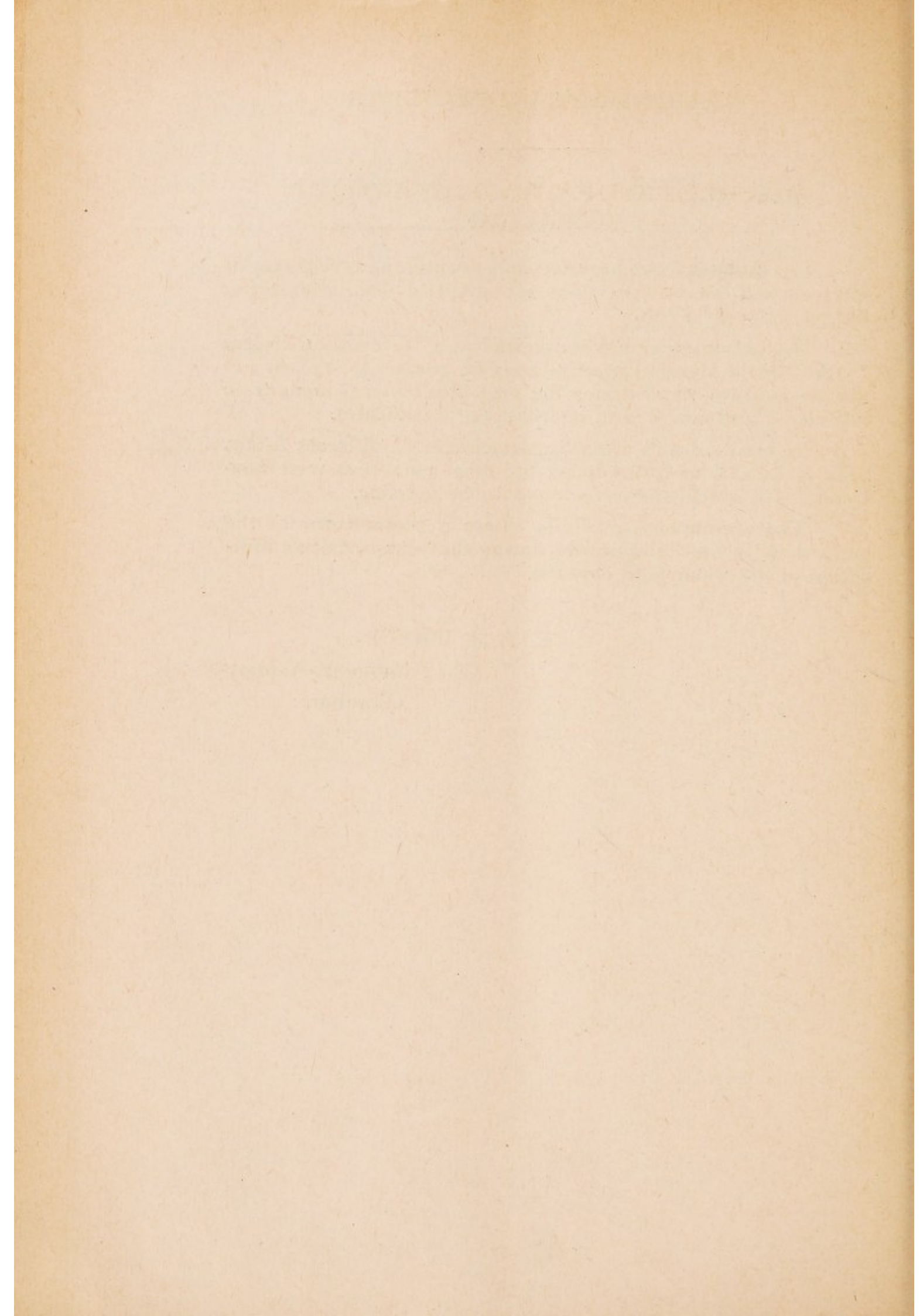
Ten thousand five hundred and twenty one investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1966.

The Laboratories are recognized as a Vaccination Centre by the World Health Organisation with respect to Yellow Fever immunization and during the year fifty-seven persons were inoculated and issued with international Certificates.

Six hundred and thirty-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.

E. A. J. IMOSI,
City Pathologist-Analyst,
Gibraltar.



SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORIES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1966

INVESTIGATIONS		Civil	St. Bards Hospital	K.O.V. Hospital	M.I. Mary Hospital	Total
BLOOD						
(1) Cytological — Bile, Wbc, differential counts, sedimentation rate, blood urea nitrogen, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, packed cell volume, etc.		3774	5515	—	15292	
(2) Biochemistry — Determination of urea, glucose, cholesterol, phosphorus, inorganic phosphorus, albumin, globulin fractions, A/G ratio, urea nitrogen, creatinine, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(3) Microbiology — Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(4) Chemical — Determination of iron, total solids, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(5) Immunology — Determination of serum globulin, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(6) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(7) Physiology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(8) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(9) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(10) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(11) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(12) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(13) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(14) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(15) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(16) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(17) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(18) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(19) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(20) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(21) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(22) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(23) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(24) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(25) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(26) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(27) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(28) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(29) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(30) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(31) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(32) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(33) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(34) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(35) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(36) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(37) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(38) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(39) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(40) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(41) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(42) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(43) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(44) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(45) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(46) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(47) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(48) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(49) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(50) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(51) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(52) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(53) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(54) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(55) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(56) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(57) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(58) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(59) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(60) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(61) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(62) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(63) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(64) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(65) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(66) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(67) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(68) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(69) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(70) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(71) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(72) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(73) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(74) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(75) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(76) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(77) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(78) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(79) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(80) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(81) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(82) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(83) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(84) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(85) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(86) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(87) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(88) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(89) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(90) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(91) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(94) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(97) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(98) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(103) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(105) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(106) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(107) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(108) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(109) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(110) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(112) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(113) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(116) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(163) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
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(201) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(202) Pathology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(203) Chemical — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(204) Immunology — Examination of smears, etc.		—	—	—	—	
(205) Pathology — Examination						

