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Contributors

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City Council of Gibraltar

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR
FOR THE YEAR
1967

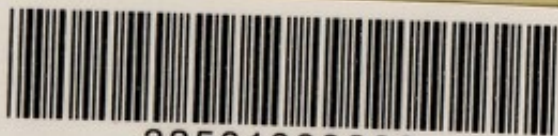
BY

**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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FOR THE YEAR

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

District Nurse:

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

*Part-time Government Officers.

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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 Gibraltar.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1967.

The vital statistics for the year are not as good as last year's figures which were exceptionally good. In studying our vital statistics one must realise that due to the numbers involved a few extra deaths can make an appreciable difference to our statistical rates.

The birth rate has again fallen to the lowest rate since 1961 and at 21.16 it is above the rate in the United Kingdom but well below that in most European countries.

The death rate has risen slightly to 9.65 but this is still a low rate. This year our infant mortality rate has gone up to 18.69 which is a marked increase over the abnormally low figure for last year and which is much more in keeping with our true standard of health.

The peri-natal mortality rate which takes into account the still-births and the deaths during the first week of life is another important indication of the standard of health of the community and here again our figure of 21.22 is quite satisfactory. As a community our vital statistics compare very favourably with those of any other European country and we can well feel proud of this fact.

It is also very satisfying to note that there has not been one single maternal death since I took up my appointment in 1962.

Cardio-vascular diseases continue to be our chief cause of death with coronary artery disease being the main single cause. This is to be expected from the high standard of eating and lack of exercise enjoyed by the majority of our people!

The number of deaths from Cancer has dropped, but it is still nearly a quarter of the total number of all the deaths. It is very worrying to note that about 30% of all cancer deaths are due to lung cancer.

Once again we have noticed that cigarette smoking is not a great problem in our school population, but we must do our utmost to prevent our adolescents from taking up this pernicious habit once they leave school.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was even less than last year's low figure. There were 17 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified and this is the highest number since 1955. In the last few

years I have given repeated warnings that we must not relax our watchfulness over this disease, and I do know that the Tuberculosis Officer has expressed concern on the possible resurgence of this disease. The question of obtaining the services of a Mass radiography unit from England should be studied as it would enable us to carry out a comprehensive survey on our population.

This was the second year in which all school entrants were tuberculin tested by the Heaf method, and all the 560 children thus tested gave a negative reaction.

There occurred 3 cases of Typhoid and one of Undulant (Malta) Fever. The source of infection in each of these cases appears to have been other than in Gibraltar, but we must be even on our guard against a possible outbreak of Typhoid since it is endemic in the surrounding countries. Personal and proper food hygiene are the best weapons against this happening.

It is gratifying to note that we have again passed the year without a single case of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria.

The mumps epidemic did not give rise to any unduly serious complications.

The incidence of venereal disease has risen and although the great majority of cases were contracted outside Gibraltar, it is upsetting to note the manner in which some of our teenagers picked it up locally.

The question of animal quarantine leaves a great deal to be desired and it is hoped that matters will improve during 1968.

The introduction of the scheme whereby all immigrant workers, whatever their nationality, have to undergo a full medical examination on entry has been unavoidably delayed, but it should start early in the new year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare services continue to function well. The Paediatrician has been somewhat concerned at the drop in the number of children attending the new Centre at Casemates, and it is hoped that this is only a temporary phenomenon. There is as yet no sign of a further Centre in the Glacis area but with all the extensive town planning now taking place for that zone this should soon be remedied.

Badly needed town planning is now being adequately carried out by our new Town Planner. Gibraltar's health will benefit, in years to come, from this gentleman's enthusiasm and sense of realism.

The civilian immunization service which is carried out unobtrusively in the Public Health Department, on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, continues to flourish. It is unfortunate that in this important aspect of preventive medicine, mothers are receiving such conflicting advice from professional as well as from lay sources. In both the Immunization and School Health Services I have been very ably assisted by the Nursing Staff.

There is still a great need for suitable open spaces and playing facilities for our children and young men. We adults are responsible for ensuring that the great amount of energy in our young people is properly channeled.

There is also a great need for trained staff in the field of Child Guidance to assess and advise on mental, emotional and educational handicaps.

On this question of handicapped children we are at a great disadvantage because of the small numbers involved and the difficulties in obtaining specialised staff and equipment. This year the Education Department opened a small section for the physically handicapped children in St. Bernadette's School where the limited staff has done wonderful work. It is envisaged that next year the staff and facilities at this School will be improved so that we may give these children all possible help.

The voluntary association formed by the parents of handicapped children continued its good work and it is to be expanded so as to become more useful.

The appointment of a, very hardworking, Mental Welfare Officer has proved to be a very wise one and the training which he received through the help of my opposite number in Croydon has proved invaluable.

I am concerned at the way in which tension has increased, almost imperceptibly, within our population during the year. It is important that we leave the task of solving our destinies to those among us who are qualified to do so, while the rest of us dedicate our thoughts and energies to creating a healthier and happier society.

In the social welfare field progress has continued to be made on the question of child care generally. A beginning has been made to try and obtain closer co-operation between all those organisations and individuals concerned in this important work. The Edmund Rice Home has served a very useful part in the long and hard task of trying to rehabilitate some of our more difficult youngsters.

The gradual increase in the number of food catering establishments, including bars, has demanded extra vigi-

lance on the part of the Department. Deficiencies found were generally put right by verbal representations to the owners, but official warning letters have had to be served on some of the more recalcitrant ones. Disinfestation of food premises, shops, etc., were carried out by Public Health teams using a wide range of modern insecticides. Private dwellings were also done when requested.

Intensive campaigns on mosquito control were carried out during the months of April and May with very satisfactory results. Maintenance control was continued monthly until October which is when mosquitoes start dying off.

Rodent control measures were continued during the year under review and no major infestations were discovered.

In the Public Markets all the meat stalls were provided with fresh running water for washing and cleaning purposes in accordance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Supplies of market produce were generally adequate even if at times quality and prices were not to our liking.

The Inspectorate has continued to perform its arduous and frustrating task with remarkable cheerfulness under the capable and untiring Mr. J. J. Tipping, as Chief Public Health Inspector.

I wish to record my thanks to the Council in having allowed me to act as part-time Medical Administrator, to the Medical Department, until July as it has been a very useful experience. I am particularly grateful to Councilor the Honble. A. P. Montegriffo, O.B.E., who as Minister for Medical Services has fought so tenaciously to lay the foundations of a good medical service for the future.

In conclusion I wish to thank all my Staff for their loyalty, members of other departments for their valuable co-operation and 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. GIBALTAR

Lat. 36° 09'N. Long. 05° 21'W.

Barometric Height 24 ft.

Raingauge 8 ft. above M.S.L.

1967 MONTH	TEMPERATURES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Maximum °F	Minimum °F	Highest of the six hourly periods 03,00, 0900, 1500, 2100	Lowest of the six hourly periods 0300, 0900 1500, 2100	Total (mm)	Maximum in 24 hrs. (mm)	Daily Mean
January	65.3	41.9	82	66	27.5	8.4	5.82
February	69.3	47.3	82	73	162.0	29.4	3.89
March	70.7	45.7	82	64	14.3	11.1	7.84
April	77.4	48.0	80	59	45.5	19.0	7.64
May	79.2	53.6	82	61	16.9	12.6	9.83
June	83.3	57.9	84	64	53.1	22.1	9.44
July	100.2	61.9	80	58	Tr	Tr.	11.00
August	95.4	62.2	84	60	Tr	Tr.	10.59
September ...	86.2	58.3	80	61	2.3	2.3	8.21
October	78.8	54.3	84	67	71.1	25.4	7.41
November ...	72.5	46.9	85	73	206.7	36.2	4.47
December	66.9	34.9	76	63	51.3	45.7	6.46
Year ...	100.2	34.9	82	64	650.7	45.7	7.72

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YEAR 1967

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

Rainfall: A wet February saved the 1966/67 rain-year from complete disaster but only brought the cumulative total to 513 mm (20.2 inches). The onset of winter was more normal and brought the total for the calendar year up to about 85 % of the 30-year average, continuing the deficit of the past three years.

Sunshine: There is seldom much over-all yearly variation and the daily average of 7.7 hours was exactly as normal. Individual months varied considerably, February being rather low, but March and December very sunny in compensation.

Temperature: In general this year was slightly cooler than usual, particularly at night, almost throughout the whole year. Only in January and July did day temperatures rise above normals. Sea temperatures also tended to be low, markedly in September.

Humidity: Relative humidity is a function of temperatures and therefore can be misleading. It is being discontinued internationally for climatological comparisons. Our figures for February and June are rather high, while September and particularly December were unusually low. The Levanter months were uneven, August being rather more humid at night but quite normal by day.

Wind: Although there is a long term trend for "westerlies" in Winter and "easterlies" in Summer it is not unusual, as this year, for the proportions to be reversed. Mean strengths tended to be a little low, with few gales. Of the winter months only February and March and November were typical whilst January had few strong winds. In summer, July was very gentle.

Drain Testing

Seventy-three tests were carried out during 1967.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

All premises where cases of acute infectious disease had occurred were disinfected with Formalin.

The Police ambulances were disinfected as required following the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease, which includes patients landed from the Bay.

Many premises, mainly kitchen and shops, were disinfested for cockroaches and other vermin. The latest modern insecticides and equipment were used and discretion exercised as to the use of non-toxic materials where food is prepared or stored. Private dwellings and Government premises were also done when required.

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 head Disinfection

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the Disinfecting Station during 1967:

Months	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Counter panes	Water vendors Barrels	Sundries	Totals
January	—	2	7	1	—	24	14	48
February	—	4	52	3	—	20	7	86
March	1	—	66	—	—	22	79	168
April	2	—	—	—	—	20	39	61
May	1	4	6	—	—	20	10	41
June	2	3	5	2	—	22	10	44
July	3	2	2	—	—	30	1	38
August	1	—	4	—	—	23	10	38
September	—	1	—	—	—	25	2	28
October	82	22	14	12	—	20	25	175
November	—	—	4	—	—	20	—	24
December	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Total...	92	38	160	18	—	261	197	766

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: 17 samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found: —

11 samples	<i>Culex pipiens</i>
6 samples	<i>Theobaldia longerolata</i>

Intensive campaigns: The usual one, in conjunction with the Services, was held from the 24th April to the 13th May.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1967

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding places found — by districts					Total
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	365	—	1	—	—	—	1
February	298	—	—	1	—	—	1
March	293	—	—	—	1	—	1
April	1003	—	—	1	1	3	5
May	673	—	—	5	10	—	15
June	511	—	1	2	20	—	23
July	623	3	—	1	63	—	67
August	456	—	1	1	5	—	7
September	348	—	—	2	7	—	9
October	373	—	—	—	3	—	3
November	363	—	—	1	2	—	3
December	519	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	5825	3	3	15	112	3	136

Breeding places found consisted mainly of:—Street gullies, iron drums, galvanised iron water tanks, yard gullies 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 390 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 1967.

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1967

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Bait Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
Civilian	192	8680	4014	1861	2	—	95	311
Electric light Telephone Pits	43	—	222	55	—	—	—	74
City Council Sewers	120	—	50	13	1	—	—	5
TOTALS...	355	8680	4286	1929	3	—	95	390

No. of Vessels inspected 14
 Deratization certificates issued 14
 Amount of Warfarin issued to the Public 420 lbs.

Fresh poultry has been available throughout the year and public demand is increasing for this commodity; it is supplied by a local enterprise.

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-six were slaughtered during 1967, with a total weight of 8,898 lbs. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and post mortem) by Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for consumption.

Eggs

Supplies have been generally adequate throughout the year. They have been imported from Great Britain, Holland and Belgium, with prices ranging from 2/3d. to 3/6d per dozen—depending on weight.

The only egg and poultry stall which has been tenanted during the year at the Public Markets has sold, on occasions, fresh-laid eggs which were retailed from 3/6d. to 5/- per dozen.

Fruit and Vegetables

Supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly of good quality, have been introduced from Morocco, United Kingdom, France, Italy and Portugal, and sold at the Markets, shops in town or in the streets by licensed itinerant vendors.

Milk

Sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles were imported from Holland and also "Long Life" milk from the United Kingdom and other approved Countries. 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. However, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

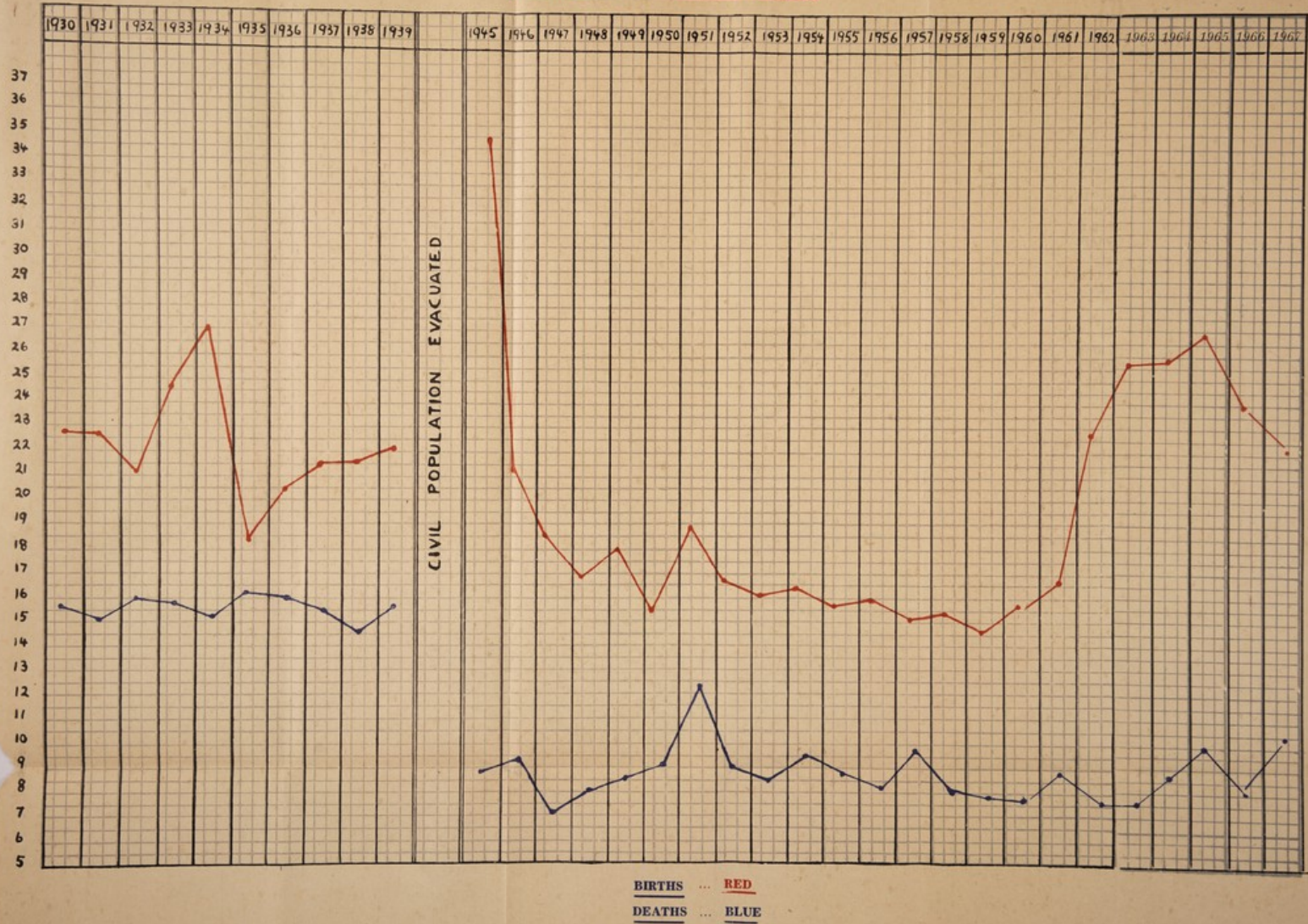
Groceries

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.

COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION
FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1967





SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

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

POPULATION

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Gibraltarians	6347	7884	2648	2363	19,242
Other British	1025	1289	939	910	4,163
Aliens	1498	352	13	13	1,876
	8870	9525	3600	3286	25,281

Number of Births	535
Males	285
Females	250
Birth Rate	21.16
Number of Deaths	244
Males	121
Females	123
Death Rate	9.65
Number of Stillbirths	5
Stillbirth Rate	9.26
Infant Mortality	10
Infant Mortality Rate	18.69
Neo-natal Mortality	9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	16.82
Peri-natal Mortality	12
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	22.22

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 535 live births registered during the year from the resident population of which 285 were males and 250 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 21.16 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 1967

	St. Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	17	17	5	2	—	—
February	10	12	3	7	1	—
March	13	11	12	7	—	2
April	16	14	3	10	—	1
May	15	17	9	10	—	1
June	21	9	7	9	—	2
July	18	19	8	6	—	1
August	21	18	9	7	1	—
September	22	16	9	3	—	1
October	12	9	6	6	1	—
November	20	16	6	2	—	—
December	15	8	5	6	—	1
TOTAL...	200	166	82	75	3	9

Stillbirths

There were five stillbirths during the year, of which two were males and three were females. This represents a stillbirth rate of 9.26 which is lower than last year's low figure.

Illegitimate Births

There were six illegitimate births of which four were males and two were females. This represents 1.11 of all the births which is slightly higher than the figure for 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
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00
1967	21.16	9.26	1.11

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded was 244 of which 121 were males and 123 were females. This represents a crude death rate of 9.65 per 1,000 population which is higher than the figure for 1966.

DEATHS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

January ...	21	April ...	26	July	28	October ...	14
February ..	26	May	19	August ..	17	November	20
March	26	June	17	Sept.	17	December	13
1st Qr.	73	2nd Qr. 62	3rd Qr. ...	62	4th Qr. ...	47	

The majority of these deaths, i.e. 210 or (86%) occurred in persons over 55 years of age, whereas 172 (70%) occurred in those over 65 years of age, and 149 (61%) in those between 65 and 84.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Number</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	74 (75)	30 (36.8)
Cerebro vascular disease	46 (31)	19 (15.2)
Malignant diseases	42 (56)	17 (27.4)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	25 (16)	10 (7.8)

(Figures in brackets are for 1966)

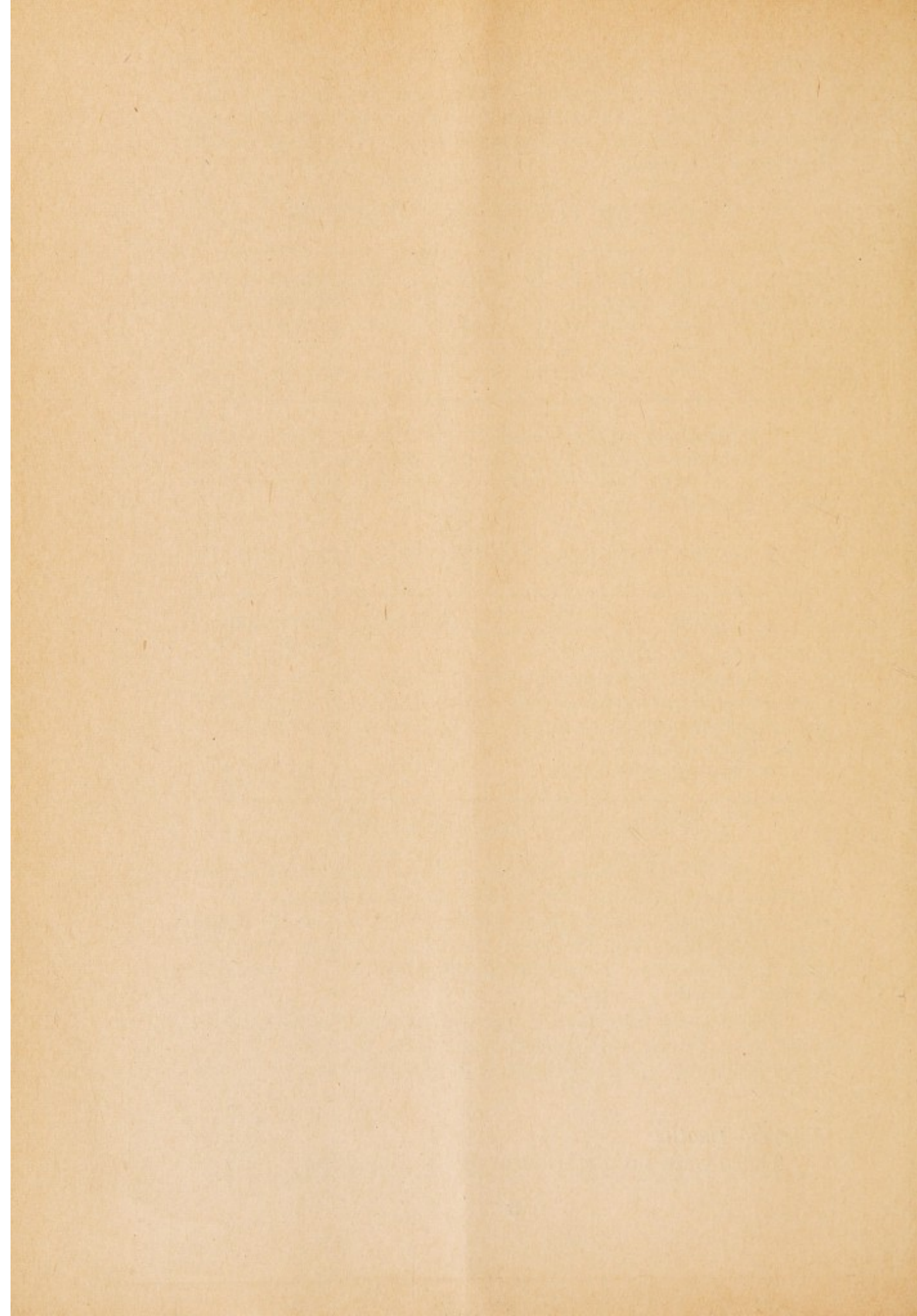
As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for 189 or 77% of all deaths.

There was a decrease in the number of people dying from malignancy but cancer of the lung was once again the most common site. A quarter of all cancer deaths were due to lung cancer.

There were two deaths from infectious diseases. Both were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and occurred in patients who had been suffering from the disease for many years.

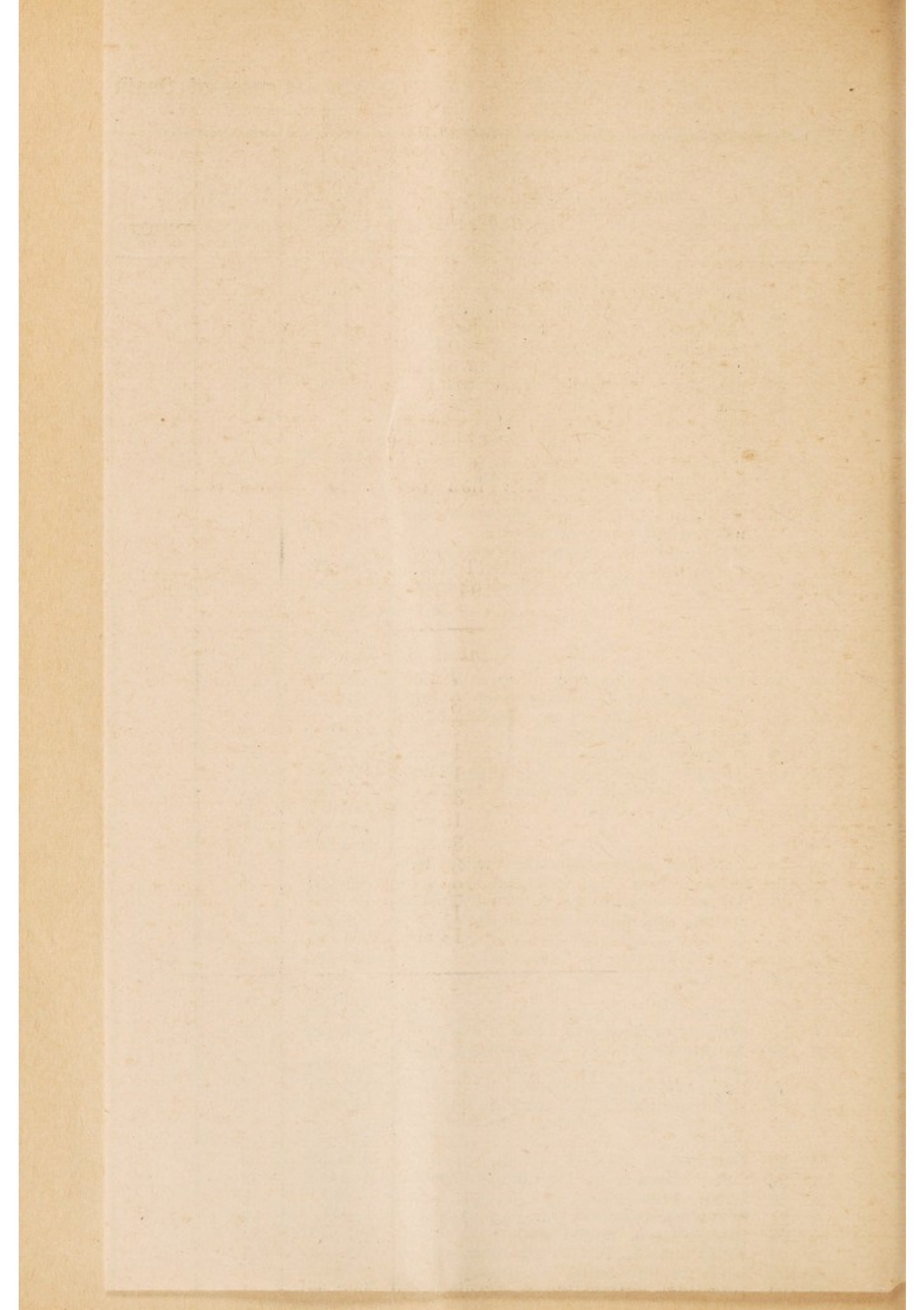
Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during 1967.



Causes of Death in Civil Population during 1967, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence.

Cause of Death		Detailed List of numbers	All Ages	Age Groups																					
				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
A 1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	001-008	2													1				1					
A 45	Malignant Neoplasm of oesophagus.....	150	1														1								
A 46	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	151	3																						
A 47	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine except rectum	152, 153	2																	1					
A 48	Malignant Neoplasm of rectum	154	2																		1				
A 49	Malignant Neoplasm of larynx	161	2													1						1			
A 50	Malignant Neoplasm of trachea, bronchus & lung, not specified as secondary	162, 163	13																	1					
A 51	Malignant Neoplasm of breast	170	5														1	1	1	3	5	1	2		2
A 52	Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri	171	1																		1				
A 53	Malignant Neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	172-174	1																			1			
A 57	Malignant Neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	150-160 164, 165 175-176 178-181 192-195 198, 199 200-203	10														1			1 1	1 1	2 1	1		1
A 59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic system.....	205	2													1									
A 60	Benign Neoplasms & neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	2																1		1				
A 63	Diabetes Mellitus	260	11																1	1	1	2	3	1	2
A 66	Allergic disorders all other endocrine, metabolic, & blood diseases	240-245 253-254 270-277 287-289 294-299	1																		1				
A 70	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334 341-344	46																2 1	2	2 2	1 3	9	4 7	1 6
A 78	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	350-352 354-369 380-384 386 388-390 394-398 410-416	1																1						1 5
A 80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	420-422	53																	1					
A 81	Arteriosclerotic & degenerative heart disease	430-434	7																3 1	1		3 2	7 4	3 2	4 7
A 82	Other diseases of heart	440-443	5																		1	1 1			3 3
A 83	Hypertension with heart disease	444-447	2																						
A 84	Hypertension without mention of heart	450-456	3																	1	1 1				1
A 85	Diseases of arteries	460-468	2																						
A 86	Other disease of circulatory system	490	1																	1					
A 89	Lobar Pneumonia	501, 502	11																						
A 90	Bronchopneumonia	518, 521	1																						
A 93	Bronchitis & unqualified	541	1																						
A 95	Empyema & abscess of lung	560, 561	1																						
A 100	Ulcer of duodenum	570	1																						
A 103	Intestinal obstruction & hernia	581	4																						
A 105	Cirrhosis of Liver	536-539	1																		2		1		
A 107	Other diseases of digestive system	542 544, 545 573-580 582, 583 586, 587 591-594	5																						
A 109	Chronic other & unspecified nephritis	600	2																						
A 110	Infections of Kidneys	602, 604	1																		1		1 1	1	
A 111	Calculi of urinary system	700-744	3																						
A 126	All other diseases of skin and musculoskeletal system	754	1																						
A 128	Congenital malformation of circulatory system	762	5																						
A 131	Postnatal asphyxia & atelectasis	763-768	1																						
A 132	Infections of the newborn	773-776	2																						
A 135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy & immaturity unqualified	794	1																						
A 136	Senility without mention of phycosis	780-793	2																						
A 137	Ill-defined & unknown causes of morbidity & mortality	795	3																						
AN138	Fracture of skull	N800 N804	3																						
AN140	Fracture of limbs	N810 N839	1																						
AN144	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	N860 N869	4																						
AN150	All other & unspecified effects at external causes	N950- N959 N980- N999	4																						
GRAND TOTAL			244	6 4	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	2 1	1 1	9 5	8 3	18 9	25 20	22 20	14 21	8 19	4 19



Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 10, which gave an infant mortality rate of 18.69. Nine of these infants died within four weeks of birth, which represents a Neo-natal mortality rate of 16.82 which is more than double the figure for 1966. The first 24 hours of life are the most precarious and during this period there were only 2 deaths.

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 12 which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 22.22. This is higher than last year's figure which had been the lowest ever recorded.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERI-NATAL RATES 1945-67

<i>Year</i>	<i>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Peri-natal Mortality Rate</i>
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
1967	16.82	18.69	22.22

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

Cause of Death	Total under 1 year	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7-13		14-20		21-27		28 days		3-5		6-8		9-11	
		days		day		days		days		days		days		days		days		days		days		mths		mths		mths		mths	
		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	1					1																							
Immaturity	2		1	1																									
Postnatal Asphyxis and Atelectasis																													
a. with immaturity	2									1						1													
b. without immaturity	3	1	1		1																								
Gastro-enteritis	2																			1									
TOTAL	10	1	1	1	2	1					1						1				1							1	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provision 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 464 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year which represents an incidence of 18.4, which is even lower than last year's figure.

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 had an assistant Health Visitor who visited the homes and arranged for the investigation of contacts but this is now done by the Public Health Inspectors by arrangement with King George V. Hospital.

This year there were two deaths attributed to infectious diseases, both occurred in chronic cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. One was a young man who had unfortunately been very erratic in his treatment.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This year we had 26 cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 9 of these occurred in non-residents and are therefore not included in our Statistics. 3 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 four 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 17 cases which occurred among the resident population had all their contacts checked for possible source of the disease. There were 183 such contacts checked during the year.

All immigrant workers have their chest X-rayed on entering Gibraltar to exclude tuberculosis and this is pro-

ving to be of great benefit in preventing the importation of this disease. Under this scheme each worker is granted a provisional 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 routine chest X-ray examination during 1967 was 1259 and of these only 3 were found to be suffering from Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis among the resident population was 0.67 per 1,000 which is the highest incidence since 1959.

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

<i>Age</i>	<i>Boys Results</i>		<i>Girls Results</i>	
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
4	—	58	—	96
5	—	136	—	137
6	—	68	—	53
7	—	1	—	3
8	—	—	—	8
	—	263	—	297

It is of interest to note that out of the 560 children tuberculin tested not one showed a positive reaction.

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 & +
011-008 Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	17	T											2	7	6	2	
		M											1	6	6	—	
		F											1	1	—	2	
010-019 Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	3	T											1	2	1		
		M											2	—	—		
		F											2	2	1	1	
021-029 Syphilis	16	T										3	2	9	1	1	
		M										1	2	9	1	1	
		F										5	—	—	—	—	
030-035 Gonococcal infection ..	23	T										5	9	9	1	—	
		M										5	—	—	—	—	
		F										0	—	—	—	—	
040 Typhoid Fever	3	T				1			1				—	1	1		
		M				1			1				—	1	1		
		F				—			—				—	—	—		
044 Undulant Fever ..	1	T												1	1		
		M												1	1		
		F												—	—		
045-048 Dysentery ...	1	T												1	1		
		M												1	1		
		F												—	—		
506 Whooping Cough	7	T		1		1	1	2	5	1			1	—			
		M		1		1	1	1	3	1			—	—			
		F		—		—	—	1	2	—			—	—			
085 Measles	1	T															
		M															
		F															
086 Rubella	19	T		1		1	1	2	5	10	1	1	1	1			
		M		1		1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1			
		F		—		2	—	9	2	7	1	1	—	—			
087 Chickenpox ...	59	T		3		8	8	5	34	25			—	—			
		M		—		4	4	4	17	14			—	—			
		F		3		4	4	4	17	11			—	—			
089 Mumps	313	T		1		20	50	58	139	124	17	9	6	15	2	1	
		M		—		13	25	27	69	65	5	4	1	7	1	1	
		F		1		7	25	31	70	59	12	5	5	8	1		
571 Gastro-enteritis...	1	T		—		—	—	—	—	—			—	—			
		M		1		—	—	—	—	—			—	—			
		F		—		—	—	—	—	—			—	—			

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 AND 1945-67

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
1967	17	2	0.67	0.08

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were three cases during the year. Two were young women suffering from tuberculosis lymphadenitis who must have contracted the disease away from Gibraltar. The other was an older woman with Renal Tuberculosis.

Enteric Fever

There were three cases in 1967. One was in a resident alien worker, and another in a very young child. All our investigations failed to find a local source for the infection in any of the three cases.

Typhoid is endemic in the surrounding countries and so we must be ever 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)

We had one case during 1967, and we believe it was contracted by eating goat's cheese from across the border. This is the first case of this disease in the last three years.

In the last 5 years we have had a total of 4 cases compared with 23 cases in the previous 5 years.

Dysentery

The number of cases of bacillary dysentery notified during the year was only 1 which is obviously not a true record of its incidence. The majority of these cases are generally mild and so are treated symptomatically.

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.

Mumps

We had an epidemic starting in late March and persisting throughout the year when a total of 313 cases were notified.

Whooping Cough

There were only 7 cases notified. All of these occurred in the last quarter of the year which points to the start of the periodic Whooping Cough epidemic for next year.

Scarlet Fever

We again had no cases notified during this year which is in keeping with world trends on what used to be a very crippling disease.

Rubella

The 19 cases notified all occurred in or around the month of June. None of them gave cause for anxiety.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during 1967.

Veneral Diseases

There were 16 cases of Syphilis and 23 of Gonorrhoea notified during the year. This is again higher than the figure for previous years and it is mainly due to the increased resident alien male population. The majority of these cases appear to have contracted the disease at weekends when away from Gibraltar and return here for treatment. Homosexual practices are again one of the ways in which

these diseases are being propagated and it is very disturbing to learn that a number of our youths have contracted the disease in this manner. The Police have been very co-operative in trying to help but we are agreed that this is a medico-social problem which cannot be solved by punitive action.

Infective Hepatitis

This is not notifiable in Gibraltar but I requested medical practitioners to let me know of any cases seen. Unfortunately although I received information of 33 cases from the Services and 2 seen at the Out Patient Department, St. Bernard's Hospital, I was only informed of 2 other cases from General Practice. All these 37 cases showed evidence of jaundice. The fact that many cases are known to be sub-clinical as well as from my experience in the School Health Service it is obvious that there were many more cases.

Scabies

This again is not a notifiable disease but there is evidence that the number of such cases are on the increase. This is in keeping with a world wide resurgence of the disease which is believed to occur every 30 years or so.

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population, 1967.

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.	17	3	—	2	5	2	1	2	5	—	2	2	4	—	1	2	3
010-019 Non-Respiratory T.B.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
020-029 Syphilis & its sequelae...	16	4	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	1	—	3	4
030-035 Gonococcal infection ...	23	—	3	1	4	6	—	—	6	2	2	2	6	2	4	1	7
040 Typhoid Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
044 Brucellosis (Undulant fever) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
045-048 Dysentery all forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
056 Whooping Cough	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	7
085 Measles	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
086 Rubella	19	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	17	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
087 Chickenpox	59	1	2	13	16	28	4	3	36	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	5
089 Mumps	313	—	—	2	2	40	67	74	182	47	11	11	69	8	29	23	60
571 Gastro Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

**Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases landed from the Bay
and from the non-resident Population, 1967.**

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.	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2
080-029 Syphilis	4	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
030 Gonococcal infection	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
045-048 Dysentery all forms..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110-117 Malaria	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	21	2	—	3	5	2	4	4	10	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	3

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	—	618
Re-vaccinations	—	907

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.

	<i>2nd attempt</i>	<i>3rd attempt</i>
Primary Vaccination...	73	28
Re-vaccinations	37	23

Very few of the cases vaccinated showed any untoward reaction and these were children who developed very mild forms of generalized vaccinia. They all 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.

It should be noted that these statistics also include the active immunization schemes run by the Services for their families.

The only side effects to these vaccines were mild allergic reactions.

The following is a summary of the cases of primary immunization for 1967: —

<i>Type of Vaccine</i>	<i>1st Dose</i>	<i>2nd Dose</i>	<i>3rd Dose</i>	<i>Booster Dose</i>
Antipoliomyelitis ...	735	580	567	303
Tripe Antigen ...	396	367	350	135
Diphtheria & Tetanus	124	97	68	162
Tetanus Toxoid ...	403	388	55	—
Diphtheria Toxoid ...	3	2	1	—

Rabies

We were fortunate in not having any cases of this disease during 1967 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 Mr. R. M. Maas, Hon. Sec., R.S.P.C.A. for the following summary on the work of the Society during 1967: —

<i>Animals Treated</i>	1966	1967
Dogs	1,210	1,612
Cats	336	347
Misc.	347	306
<i>Animals painlessly destroyed</i>		
Dogs	98	110
Cats	829	838
Misc.	40	93
<i>Homes found</i>		
Dogs	45	78
Cats	65	47
Misc.	12	27

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 1967: —

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards of thirteen beds, two private rooms, a two bedded labour ward, nursery, admission room, milk kitchen and an ante-natal clinic.

The main entrance to the ward was altered during the year providing a ramp and covered corridor making transfer of patients to the Operating Theatre considerably easier. A new kitchen has also been added.

On an average there were 31 deliveries each month—the same as for 1966. Mothers stay in hospital 5:6 days for a normal delivery, 8 days for a forceps delivery and 10 days for Caesarian Sections.

Ante-natal patients were admitted for rest and treatment staying from a few days to several weeks.

All clinics were well attended, there was a marked improvement in post-natal attendances.

Relaxation classes held by the physiotherapists were well attended post-natal exercises poorly attended but written instructions were given to each mother on discharge, to encourage her when at home.

Summary of work in the Department

			1967		1966
Total Live Births:	Males	208		187	
	Females	171	379	184	371
Stillbirths:	Males	3		1	
	Females	2	5	6	7
Neonatal Deaths			3		4
Premature Births			13		13
Twins			7 prs		5 prs
Caesarian Sections			40		41
Toxaemias			9		15

Of the 379 babies born 285 were delivered by the qualified midwives attached to the Department and the remainder by the medical staff. For the fifth year running there were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held regularly throughout the year at the premises in Casemates. The Paediatrician advised on health and welfare problems at his Special Clinics on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Clinics for weighing babies and advising mothers generally were supervised by the Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. An extra small Clinic was held on Saturdays mornings for the benefit of mothers who are at work during the rest of the week.

Home Visiting was carried out regularly during the year. Unfortunately due to sickness and leave there was an unavoidable drop in the number of Home Visits carried out by the Assistant Health Visitors.

It is essential that a high standard of home visiting be maintained as many mothers now go to work and have not the time to attend Clinics in the afternoons. Children are often at Nursery School at the age of two years, others are left with relatives or neighbours whilst the mothers are at work. The task of tracing these children takes up much of the time of the Visitors and many visits are fruitless, but every effort is made, with a large measure of success, to maintain regular contact.

Exceptionally difficult cases were referred to the Child Care Committee through the Social Welfare Officer with whom good liaison was maintained. Contact was also kept with Maternity and Children's Ward at St. Bernard's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Public Health Department of the City Council, the Social Security Department, the Education Department, the School Medical Service and the District Medical Service.

Immunization of children continues under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. Assistance is provided by the nursing staff of the School Health Service.

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

Paediatrician's Clinics

	1967	1966
Number of Children registered	469	542
Total number of Attendances	1104	1319
Number of Clinics held	92	101

Health Visitor's Clinics

Number of Children registered	1073	1250
Total number of Attendances	8786	9430

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

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Age groups</i>	<i>Number</i>
1962	Reached 5 years	25
1963	4-5 years	89
1964	3-4 years	128
1965	2-3 years	186
1966	1-2 years	303
1967	0-1 years	342

<i>Home Visiting — number of visits.</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>
Primary visits, i.e. the first visit paid to new baby	400	397
To Children over one year	3454	4460
To Children under one year ...	724	1073
Ante-natal i.e. advice given to expectant mothers	93	113
Special visits, i.e. to problem families bereaved families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	372	286
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	509	678
Removals (i) traced	60	56
(ii) untraced	18	13
Number of homes visited	3436	4392

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 should have been assisted by the three Government Medical Officers but unfortunately because of lack of staff there was only some such help at the beginning of the year. This means that the number of children examined has dropped considerably.

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 981 and the general condition of each child was classified as: —

- (a) 922
- (b) 59
- (c) 0

If (b) and (c) are considered to be unsatisfactory then it means that the health of 6.0% 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 14 and most of these cases were in need of treatment. The majority were suffering from some E.N.T. complaint.

Cases referred to Paediatrician's Special Clinics

There were 4 cases referred to the Paediatrician for investigation.

Cases referred to other Hospital Clinics

These numbered 10. As usual the majority were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat clinic. Among the clinic cases referred for operation was one case of Hernia.

Ophthalmic Clinics

The majority of the 382 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parent's request, were for refraction, and of these 70 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases:

Conjunctivitis	15 cases
Blepharitis	10 cases
Sty	9 cases
Strabismus	10 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	270
Teeth Conserved	624
Teeth Extracted	986
Attendances for scaling and gum treatment	190

Cleanliness

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 4399.

There were 180 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 9 cases because of persistent infestation.

Home Visits

The number of homes visited during the year increased to 275. 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.

Immunization

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 1967: —

The number of commercial ships entered ...	3413
The number of non-trading vessels (Yachts and R.F. Auxiliaries) entered	966
The number of medical visits to ships	221

149 cases of sickness were landed of which 134 were seamen. 43 seamen were from British ships and 91 from foreign ships.

There were no inspections of ships by a Health Officer during 1967.

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 Elliott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1967 on which the section is based.

Blindness in Gibraltar is very largely an affliction of the aged. We are indeed fortunate not to have one blind child of school age or below it, although there are several youngsters whose sight is likely to deteriorate.

The term "blindness" here does not imply complete absence of sight but, as in Britain, that the person is "so blind as to be unable to undertake any work for which eyesight is essential."

The Government Ophthalmologist registers persons as blind in three classes, Grade I below 3/60 Snellen, Grade II over 3/60 but below 6/60, and Grade III over 6/60, while other cases of highly defective sight are classified as "Partially sighted."

Throughout this report the work "blind" includes "partially sighted" unless anything is stated to the contrary.

At the end of 1967 there were in Gibraltar 86 registered blind and 13 partially sighted persons, while the Society also looks after three others unwilling to be registered, a total of 102.

There are only eleven blind persons below the age of 50, and ten others between the ages of 50 and 60.

Above 60 there are 64 women and 17 men, or nearly four blind women to every blind man, although women only outnumber men generally by 3 to 2 in that age group. Why so many more women than men go blind in age in Gibraltar has never been satisfactorily explained. New registrations this year continue the trend.

Can failing eyesight in age be attributed to the lack of care these people received as children, or will as many people who are younger today go blind towards the end of their lives?

Twelve years ago the total was over 120 but this figure has gradually fallen to about 100, where it has remained for some years now, giving an incidence of blindness or under five per thousand of the civil population.

Thirteen new registrations in 1967 as against 12 deaths gave an increase of one in the overall figure. All those registered,—11 women and 2 men, were over 60 years of age.

The twelve who died were between 72 and 93, the average age being almost 80. The longevity of a number of these people is no doubt due to the loving care and attention with which many are surrounded at Mount Alvernia, where the nuns were looking after 19 blind persons at the end of the year.

During the year the Society made great efforts to help a young man, whose failing sight at the age of 35 caused him to lose his employment and be put on the register.

On the advice of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind he was sent to England for a three month rehabilitation course at a hotel belonging to the Royal National Institute for the blind at Torquay.

After the course, on which he did well and was assessed to have good manual dexterity, fitting him for industrial employment in open industry, he returned to Gibraltar, where the Society has made determined efforts to find him work, unfortunately without success up to the present, as no work on a production line basis exists in Gibraltar. Alternatively, as he is bilingual, he would be suitable for telephony if a fairly small switchboard could be found for his use.

The Society appeals to all employers in Gibraltar to think seriously whether they cannot fit this active reliable young man into some form of employment to allow him to support his wife and two little daughters, and not feel himself a useless burden on the community.

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

The Society enables all blind persons to hear wireless programmes. If anyone has a radio of their own the Society keeps it in good repair, while it loans out special Bush radios for the blind to others. The Society is deeply grateful to Messrs. Radar Electric and Hammond Brothers for the help they give towards this important service.

The Society is equally grateful to the bus companies which allow free travel on their vehicles on the production of a special ticket bearing a photograph of the person concerned, who is also allowed to take one companion free if totally without sight. Sixteen of the more active blind take advantage of this concession.

A number of those registered as blind manage to make their way about our busy streets alone, declining the use of a white stick, which they be a stigma, instead of accepting

it as a means towards being shown greater consideration by passers-by.

In the field of preventive work the Society continues to supply spectacles to anyone ordered to wear them where their purchase would entail hardship. In the case of schoolchildren the parent makes the application and it is countersigned by the headmaster or headmistress of the school the child attends.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

I am indebted to the Director of Labour & Social Security for the following information on the work of his Department during 1967.

Organisation

The Social Welfare Services are administered by a qualified Social Security Officer under the general direction of the Director of Labour and Social Security. The Senior Staff of a lady Welfare Officer and a Male Probation Officer are also qualified. They, as well as the junior staff, are full-time officers. The services of the Social Security Officer and his senior staff are available to voluntary social welfare workers with whom close association is maintained.

In Social Welfare matters, apart from Child Care, the Director of Labour and Social Security is advised by a Social Welfare Committee, an advisory Committee under his Chairmanship, to co-ordinate all welfare activities and makes recommendations to Government on matters concerning social welfare in the community.

In the Child Care Field, the Director of Labour and Social Security is advised by a Child Care Committee under the Chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, which was established in December, 1966, and which brings together representatives of all bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children thus ensuring the maximum co-ordination of those agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of Care. The Committee which met monthly initiated a series of talks and meetings designed to increase informed interest in the various aspects of Child Care. These meetings were very well attended by representatives of the various voluntary associations interested in Child Care generally.

The responsibility for the care and welfare of children and young persons continued to be vested in the Director of Labour and Social Security under the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance.

Prevention of Delinquency

The Child Care Committee gives special attention to children identified 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. The number of cases dealt with under this latter scheme was 23 in 1967 (as compared with 15 in 1966).

School Attendance

The Probation Officers attended the Court in nearly all cases involving parents, who are summoned by the School Attendance Officer of the Department of Education for not ensuring their children's attendance at Schools. They investigated the circumstances which gave rise to non-attendances and were able to help the Court with information of the family's domestic and financial circumstances.

To ensure regular attendance at school there is a scheme to provide part-time or full-time domestic assistance in cases in which, because of the mother's illness, children would otherwise be required to look after the home and not attend school. Fortunately family ties in Gibraltar are strong and so the need to invoke the provisions of this scheme has been limited to a few cases.

Probation

The three senior officers of the Division are appointed Probation Officers by the Honble. the Chief Justice and they share the probation work in addition to their other duties in the Department.

Ten new orders were made in 1967 (as compared with twenty seven in 1966). Seven of these were in respect of adults, 6 males and 1 female, and 3 in respect of male juveniles.

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.

The year started with only one boy attending. He had been sent to the Centre in 1966 and gave a great deal of trouble before completing his Attendance Order.

Another boy who was sent to the Centre in January failed to complete his sentence inasmuch as he was committed to the Edmund Rice Home for breaches of his Probation Order.

The Superintendent states: —“the drop in numbers of cases sent to the Centre is, I think, a reflection on the excellent case work being done by the Probation Officers in combination with the fact that the hardcore of the case hardened delinquents are now being cared for in the Edmund Rice Home. Nevertheless I feel that there is still a need to maintain an establishment where first offenders can be dealt with.”

Edmund Rice Home

This Home for deprived and delinquent boys was opened in December, 1966. Through the co-operation of the Christian Brothers (English Province) an experienced Warden from this Religious Order was appointed to run the Home and he is being assisted by locally recruited house-parents. The Home is administered and financed by the Government.

The following information has been extracted from the Warden's report: —

- (i) The year began with four boys and ended with five. One is employed in H.M. Dockyard and, since October, 1967, attends classes on one half-day at the Gibraltar Dockyard and Technical College. The other four boys are at school.
- (ii) Games and hobbies have played an important part in the week's programme: Tennis, badmington, volley-ball, table-tennis, draughts, model-making, weaving, canework and scouting all contribute to a profitable use of spare-time. Housework, in the care of the dining-table and their own rooms, gardening (including wall-building) and the work of maintenance of their own bicycles is done as occasion requires. Visits to the Cinema once or twice a month and swimming daily in the summer are pleasures that are enjoyed. There are two dogs whose company the boys enjoy. Visits were also made to some functions held in some of the local schools.
- (iii) Visitors during the year included H.E. The Governor, Revd. Father C. Caruana, the Revd. Bro-

thers O'Brian (Provincial) and Cowley (Consultor) of the English Province of Christian Brothers, the Minister and the Director of Labour and Social Security, members of the Prison Board and the Superintendent Prison, and a group of Child Care officers from Morocco. Relations were established with the crew of the R.M.S. Sylvania who among other things presented the Home with a substantial sum of monthly cash.

This together with other donations provided the Home with a second-hand bus and tent for the summer camp. This camp was the Home's highlight of the year and during its 3 weeks duration a very extensive tour of Morocco was made.

- (iv) At the beginning of the year the boys spent weekends at home, but this had to be stopped. Later on a visit home for five hours on Sunday evenings was introduced. At Christmas they spent 2 days at home.
- (v) The health of the boys has been very good throughout the year.

Proposed home for girls

Plans for a similar home for girls were agreed to in principle and detailed proposals were under consideration at the end of 1967.

Imprisonment of Juveniles

Apart from the Edmund Rice Home for deprived or delinquent children 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. No child (i.e. under 14 year of age) may be sent to prison. Two young male persons were, however, committed to prison for two concurrent periods of six months each. They had both served terms of imprisonment during 1966.

There is no separate prison for juveniles but young prisoners are kept segregated from adult prisoners. Satisfactory arrangements were, however, made for them to receive training in handicrafts during their stay in prison and found suitable employment on their release and after care work was undertaken by the Probation Officers.

Corporal Punishment of Juveniles

The Courts 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. No child was subjected to corporal punishment during the year under review.

Children in need of care and protection

The Division has continued to investigate cases of children who are alleged to be in need of care and protection. Follow up and preventive action by the Probation Officers has produced good results, but the following cases caused greater anxiety than the others.

- (1) A 12 year old boy was placed on probation for two years with a residence condition at the Edmund Rice Home.
- (2) A 15 year old girl who had presented considerable difficulties in the past due to the absence of a Home for Girls in Gibraltar, was admitted into the Convent of Good Shepherd in Limerick, Ireland in July, 1967. The girl was escorted by her father and went under a voluntary arrangement.
- (3) The four year old child of a girl placed in a voluntary Home in the United Kingdom in February, 1962, continues to do well with her kindly foster parents. The child's mother herself, now 20 is nearing the end of her training. She has on the whole learned quite well and consideration is now being given to the possibility of her taking up employment in the area while living in the Training College itself.
- (4) A 12 year old boy who had been living with his grandmother on a voluntary arrangement appeared again before the Juvenile Court. As this represented a breach of the Probation Order, the Court ordered an Attendance Centre Order. The boy's mother who was present in the Court made representations that she wanted the boy at her home as she could control him and the Court decided he should live with her.

Foster Parents' Scheme

It is very difficult to find persons suitable and willing to act as foster parents except for very young children and then mainly with a view to adoption.

Adoption

One of the three Probation Officers is usually appointed by the Court to act as "guardian ad litem" of an infant

who is the subject of an application under the Adoption of Children Ordinance.

The circumstances of all the parties connected with the application are investigated thoroughly, and for a period of at least three months, contact is maintained with the infant in the home of the prospective adopters. A full report with recommendations is supplied to the Court (Juvenile) on the day of the hearing of the application.

Two applications were received during 1967 and both were approved by the Court.

Welfare of Women

There is no Government or Voluntary Organisation in Gibraltar specifically responsible for the Welfare of women since the incidence of prostitution is negligible. It is however the Division's policy to investigate and try to rehabilitate by means of case-work any that do come to light. There were three cases investigated during 1967, two of which were related. All the women concerned had no right of residence under the Gibraltarian Status Ordinance and two of them have left the territory.

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, when it was decided to close down the one home administered and financed by the Government. The present John Mackintosh Homes, of which there are three, were fully operational during 1967. They are equipped in the most modern manner. The largest of these caters for members of the Catholic Community. It has 136 beds and is mainly staffed by a community of Franciscan Nuns of the Order of Divine Motherhood. The other two homes for members of the Anglican and Jewish faiths have provision for 20 and 12 beds respectively. These latter homes are entirely staffed by lay persons. All residents in the new homes who are without means are maintained free of charge and they continue to receive a pocket money allowance under the Public Assistance Scheme at the rate of 7/6d. a week. Those with private incomes are expected to contribute up to a maximum of £2.10.0. a week which is payable to the Board of Governors.

Elderly persons in need who are not eligible for benefits under the Social Insurance Scheme are assisted by a grant under the Public Assistance Scheme. These grants are, in many cases supplemented where exceptional needs cannot be met under the Public Assistance Scheme, by Charitable Organisations.

The two visiting officers of the Division, the District Medical Nurse and Voluntary Social workers pay regular visits to those 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 Reconciliation

1967 saw an increase in the number of cases of matrimonial reconciliation dealt with by the Probation Officers (eleven as compared with five in 1966). Seven were referred by the Courts and four came of their own volition to seek advice. Out of these eleven cases, seven were settled satisfactorily, one ended in a separation and Maintenance Order being granted by the Court and three were still being dealt with at the end of the year.

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 in 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 opened in 1964, is exceptionally well-equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh.

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

Relationship with Voluntary Organisations

The close liaison existing between the Social Welfare Division and the various voluntary and charitable organisations in Gibraltar was maintained at a high level during 1967.

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 obtains 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 barrels from the Council's street fountains. The demand for supply 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. The mains used are cast iron and the Council has experienced corrosion problems. The possibility is being studied of using lined cast-iron pipes or alternatively non-ferrous pipes where the water pressure permits.

All barrels are sterilized at weekly intervals. The Public Health staff are constantly on the watch for possible pollution of underground tanks. 119 samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1967.

Reservoirs were only one third full at the beginning of the year and rainfall during 1967 was far below average. A tanker had to be ordered in May as stock were running low. Further tankers had to be ordered in August and November in addition to which it was necessary to purchase about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of distilled water from the M.P.B.W.

The year ended with stock of about 10 million gallons in the reservoirs. Over $17\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons were distilled by the multi-flash evaporator installed at King's Bastion. The wells yielded over 34 million gallons and rain accounted for just over 50 million. The tankers unloaded a total of about 13 million gallons and consumption was in the region of 82 million. The outlook for 1968 is much brighter. Arrangements have been made to import water by tanker from Tangier as required until such time as the new 225,000 gallons per day Distiller, which it is hoped to have in commission towards the end of the year, comes into operation.

The water pumped from the potable water wells is softened by the Base Exchange Water Softening Plant. The hardness of the water from the wells is reduced approximately 32 degrees to zero and blended with raw water. Recent tests indicate that the Ph. of the blended water is approximately 8. The blended water after chlorination 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.

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 509 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 Asphalt Mixing Plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot produced 3,018 tons 9 cwts. of materials for road works made up as follows: —1,668 tons 12 cwts. of bitumen macadam, 1,186 tons 15 cwts. of hot asphalt and 1,63 tons 3 cwts. of cold asphalt.

The final study of the Southport Gates road complex was completed and the new Southport Archway to Charles V wall was opened to traffic by His Worship the Mayor on the 24th August, 1967.

In conjunction with the development of the old Saluting Battery of Rosia Road new asphalt surface was provided to the promenade. Road surface improvements were also carried out at Engineer Road up to Jews Gate and also at Ragged Staff Road. A large number of stretches were re-constructed and all public highways were maintained in as good condition as possible.

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. The main shopping centres are flush on Saturday afternoons which is now the official early closing day for shops.

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 this task difficult.

The City Engineer's Department made available their refuse collection service for the removal of all types of unwanted household furniture and effects and this free service has alleviated to some extent the very deplorable and unlawful habit of dumping mattresses, broken pieces of furniture etc. on the public highway.

The depot at Irish Town which was kept open for the deposit of wooden packing cases and cardboard cartons continues to render a useful service and has also reduced the dumping of boxes and cartons on the public highway by unscrupulous employees or shop keepers.

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 1967: —

Flats Allocated

<i>Address</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Devon House	20	20	83	New House
Faulkner House ...	6	7	30	Additional
Schomberg (2nd State)				Storey on new house
7a Castle Road ...	20	20	89	New House
TOTAL ...	1	1	4	Ex. M.O.D.
	47	48	206	

Houses under Construction

<i>Address</i>	<i>Flats</i>
Witham's Road	35
Tower Blocks Glacis (1 and 4)	240
Block 27 Laguna	30
Lower Sandpits	50
Upper Sandpits	60
TOTAL	415

NOTE: In addition 50 further flats were completed and awaited allocation at the end of the year and 85 Flats in pre-war houses were reconditioned.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspections

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

Three hundred and thirty investigations were 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 twenty-four to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to the Department by Service and Dockyard authorities.

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

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

Deficiencies found were generally put right by verbal representations to the owners of the establishments, but official warning letters had to be served on some of the more recalcitrants.

Seventy-seven underground tanks, were inspected after cleansing and white washing. Periodical samples of water in these tanks were taken to ascertain fitness for human consumption.

Two hundred and thirty-five visits were paid to Hairdressers and Barber Shops.

Legal Proceedings

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

Water

On hundred and fifty 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.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible. Numerous samples were taken and examined bacteriologically in the Council's Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-cream 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 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, etc., must be registered with the City Council.

All food catering establishments were inspected regularly by the Department's Inspectors. Seven hundred and forty-five 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 1967, are classified in the following table:—

	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total number
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Reconstituted Milk ...	6	—	—	—	6
Sterilized Homogenized Milk...	16	—	—	—	16
Ice-cream (loose)	9	—	—	—	9
Ice-cream (wrapped)...	8	—	—	—	8
Lollies	1	—	—	—	1
Ice-cream (soft)	5	—	—	—	5
Yoghourt	—	—	7	—	7
Aerated Waters	—	—	23	—	23
Butter	—	—	5	—	5
Vinegar	—	—	1	—	1
Sugar	—	—	2	—	2
	45	—	38	—	83

Note:—In addition to the above, 149 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 1967

Ham	1136 lbs.
Pork Ham	16 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	65 lbs.
Shrimps	1 tin
Sausages	24 lbs.
Dates	1176 lbs.
Assorted Tins Fruit, Vegetables	20 tins
Yeast	63 lbs.
Assorted Baby Foods	358 tins
Chopped Pork	4 lbs.
Frankfurter Sausages	14 lbs.
Edam Cheese	163 lbs.
Gammon	21 lbs.
Pork Meat	60 lbs.
Peas	2 lbs.
Stewed Meat	4 lbs.
Tea	1000 bags
Bacon	112 lbs.
Doleys Lobster	97 lbs.
Corned Beef	17 lbs.
Salami	162 lbs.
Tomatoes	237 lbs.
Cabbages	96 tins
Veal Curry	48 tins
Rice with Beef	48 tins
Peas with Smoked Bacon	48 tins
Beans and Bacon	48 lbs.
Sour Kidneys	80 tins
Ox Tongue	80 tins
Rice	224 lbs.
Strawberries	28 tins
Pigs Feet	112 lbs.
Cod Fish	20 lbs.
Picnic Pork	116 lbs.
Assorted Jam	8 lbs.
Madeira Cake	112 lbs.
Margarine	912 pkts.
Tarts	30 pkts.
Milk	83 tins
Cheese & Onions Spread	72 jars
Brawn	14 lbs.
Sausages & Vegetables	48 tins
Potato Crisp	3520 pkts.
Pate de Foie	4 lbs.
Pigs Tongues	112 lbs.

Pork Sausages	78 lbs.
Ox Livers	20 lbs.
Ox Kidneys	74 lbs.
Beef	200 lbs.
Chickens	88 lbs.
Fish	1229 lbs.
Cockles	30 lbs.
Tomato Paste	187 lbs.
Steak and Gravy (tins)	1152 lbs.
Fruit (various)	6750 lbs.
Vegetables (various)	9102 lbs.

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

Three hundred and forty-eight Council employees were medically examined during the year with an increase of over a hundred 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	52
February	35
March	33
April	40
May	27
June	33
July	33
August	40
September	19
October	16
November	12
December	8
Total	348

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST GIBRALTAR

Seventy thousand and sixty one investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1967.

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

Three hundred and sixty three specimens of food were analysed under the Food and Drugs Ordinance. 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 — 1967.

[illegible]

