

**JOURNAL OF THE  
MALTA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

**THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN MALTA**

**A Philatelic Ramble**

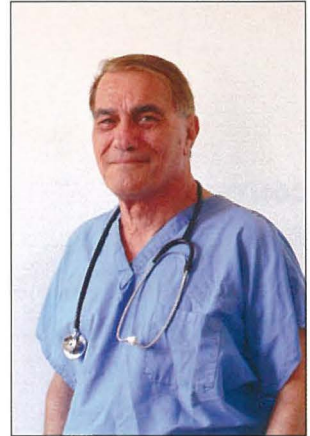
**Prof. Carmel Lino Cutajar**

**Former Director and Head of the Department of Surgery  
St. Luke's Hospital and Malta Medical School**

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## Carmel (Lino) Cutajar



He graduated as a medical doctor from the University of Malta in 1964, following which he proceeded to London to continue his training in surgery which included two years of full time research in vascular surgery and urology. He was admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (FRCS) in 1968 and of England (1971) following which he returned to Malta to take a position in the department of surgery at St. Luke's Hospital.

In 1977, in the wake of the ongoing medico-political turmoil, he left Malta with his family to start a new assignment as a consultant specialist in urology in an American hospital group in Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. In 1984 he was appointed consultant surgeon and urologist at St. Luke's Hospital Malta and was entrusted with the opening of the first dedicated urology specialty in that hospital. In 1991 he became Director of Surgery and Professor and Head of the academic department of Surgery at the medical school. In this capacity he was pivotal in the advancement of surgery and its specialties. He has been very active in the European surgical scene occupying long-term positions on the boards of the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer, the European Board of Urology and the European Society of Surgery of which he was a founder member and its President in 2005.

Professor Cutajar is also very active in the local social scene. He has been President of the Malta Red Cross Society, Rotary Club Malta and the Catenian Association and is a Knight of the Order of St John.

His hobbies include reading, listening to classical music and philately, focusing particularly on the history of art and that of medicine. He has lectured and written on the medical history of Malta which he has also reproduced in a philatelic format.

Chev. Dr. A. Bonnici MD, MA(Melit) FRPSL, KM, UOM  
*President & Journal Editor*

# The Medical History of Malta

## Introduction

This work is based on a lecture on the medical history of Malta which I gave earlier this year (2016) at the Mediterranean Conference Centre in Valletta. When Dr. Alfred Bonnici asked me to contribute an article on this subject, with a philatelic format, to be published in the Journal of the Malta Philatelic Society of which he is President, and which this year is celebrating its 50th anniversary, I felt honoured to do so, but also rather concerned whether I would find enough philatelic material to illustrate this work. However when I browsed through my vast collection of stamps relating to the history of medicine in general (which has been my hobby for many years) I was pleasantly surprised how much excellent medical philatelic material has been offered by the local Malta Post. Most of these stamps are of the highest visual and artistic quality which I felt would enhance this article. Where no philatelic material was available I have used relevant historical illustrations.

The recorded history of medicine in the Maltese islands is essentially tied to the advent of the Order of St John of Jerusalem during whose tenure the practice of medicine reached great heights. Before then there are few or no records of the health status of the local population. And yet there were hundreds of people living on these islands. I have ventured some theories as to what could have been the medical status in those distant times. I have also emphasised that the practice of medicine in the Maltese islands cannot be considered parochially but in the ambit of a much wider European influence and I have given some examples to illustrate this fact.

Stamp collecting is educational like no other hobby. It teaches geography, history, art and graphics, among others. It is therapy for everyone – old and young. It is a pity that our young people are so absorbed by electronic devices that this hobby, like the reading of books, has suffered considerably. However there is still hope and stamp collecting still has more adherents than any other pastime hobby. One need not necessarily be a philatelic specialist although this is in itself a highly challenging hobby. There are hundreds of themes one can focus on, ranging from birds and butterflies to outer space. Hopefully this contribution on the medical history of Malta might stimulate others to start their own thematic collection.

Carmel Lino Cutajar

*(the stamp references refer to the “J.B. Catalogue of Malta Stamps and Postal History” published by the Sliema Stamp shop).*

# THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN MALTA

*Situated in the middle of the Mediterranean sea, 100 Km south of Sicily, Malta has inherited diverse cultures, mainly from mainland Europe including those of medicine and health,*



## Primitive and Ancient Medicine

Although the Maltese islands have been inhabited for thousands of years there is no written documentation about primitive medicine except perhaps for circumstantial evidence from ancient archeological remains.

The ancient temples (Hagar Qim, Ggantija, the Hypogeum and others) must have been centres of worship, but could also have functioned as centres of healing where priests interpreted the dreams of the faithful and managed their ailments accordingly.



*Ancient temples. L/R Tarxien (1967, JB 371), Ggantija (1983, JB 679), Mgar (1991, JB 862)*

Often the only way to have the possibility of a cure was through belief in the power of the oracle and the interpretation of dreams. This may have been the motive behind the iconic neolithic Temple figure: **'The Sleeping Lady'**, an artistic masterpiece found in the Hal Salfieni temple. It has been suggested that she may represent the rite of incubation, when a worshiper sleeps in a sanctuary in the hope of receiving a cure by divine intervention.

Another iconic figure is the remarkable **'Fat Lady'** found in the Hagar Qim temple. Several interpretations have been suggested: she may be the Goddess of Fertility or perhaps just representing genetic obesity. Possibly she may represent 'Mother Earth' worshiped by the faithful who also sought cure for their ailments.

*Iconic Neolithic figures*

*'Sleeping Lady'*  
(1965, JB 310);



*'Fat Lady'* (1974, JB 497)

# ROMAN PERIOD

No scientific evidence is available for the hundreds of years that Malta was under Phoenician and Roman rule. The Romans, who ruled Malta from 218 BC to 535 AD, owed much of their medicine to the Greeks. The dominant figure was the Greek Galen who settled in Rome and whose authority on medical treatment remained entrenched for two thousand years.

The first medical doctor, in Roman times, who is known to have visited Malta was the evangelist St Luke, author of the third Gospel and the Act of the Apostles, who in AD 60 was shipwrecked with St. Paul in Malta. He described at least two conditions on the islands: snake bites and dysentery.

St. Paul himself was not a doctor but is reputed to have caused several miraculous healing sessions in the three months he was stranded on the island. Such was his reputation that people sought to obtain powdered rock from the cave he lived in at Rabat. This magico-therapeutic powdered rock was referred to as “*Terra Sigillata Melitensis*” and is known to have been extensively used in folk medicine for centuries.

## ARAB RULE

The Arabs ruled Malta in the Middle Ages, often referred to as the “Dark Ages”. Maybe this epoch was “dark” for Western culture but this was a golden era for Muslim heritage, driven by men of culture and invention in various fields.

It is therefore strange that there are no records of how medicine was practiced in Malta during the 250 years of Arab governance. Most likely it followed the same path as that of the Western

Caliphate based in Cordoba in Spain.

Before the arrival of the Order of St John in Malta the main hospital was Santo Spirito in Rabat which was opened in 1433. It remained operative as a hospital for four centuries. It was closed in 1967 to accommodate the National Archive Museum.

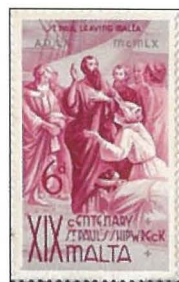
*Santo Spirito Hospital*



*Malta: Roman remains 1965  
JB 312*



*St. Luke with St. Luke's Hospital in the background. 1964. JB 299*



*St. Paul preaching outside his grotto in Rabat. 1960. JB 277*

# ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

The most notable impact on Maltese medical history occurred in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the islands were occupied by the knights of the Order of St. John in 1530.

The Order, which had originated at the time of the Crusades was primarily a hospitaller society but eventually assumed a militant role in the defense of Christendom against the powerful Ottoman Empire.

The Order defended the islands during the momentous Great Siege of 1565, which lasted three gruesome months, against the overwhelming forces of the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.

After the siege the Knights decided to build a new fortified city, Valletta, named after their heroic Grandmaster, Jean de Vallette.

One of the earliest buildings of the new city was a new hospital, known as the *Sacra Infermeria*, which would be a focus of the highest medical practice for the next 250 years.



**Military Order of Malta. 1999. JB 1049-52. 6c.** Grandmaster L'Isle Adam entering Mdina in 1530 to formally take possession for the Order of St. John. **16c.** Grandmaster De Vallette in the Great siege of 1565 in which he successfully defended the island against the invading Turkish armada of Suleiman the Magnificent.

# SACRA INFERMERIA

The *Sacra Infermeria*, one of the earliest buildings of the new city Valletta, in time became one of the finest hospitals in Europe and raised the profile of Maltese medical care to the highest peak of European health care. It became an established centre for the removal of eye cataracts and urinary bladder stones. People came from abroad to be treated or to be trained in these specialties. There were separate wards for medical and surgical patients. It had a bed compliment of some 560 beds which could be increased in an emergency. The layout was planned to accommodate patients with different needs.

Unlike most other hospitals in Europe each patient had his own bed and was served by the Knights with silver plate to ensure hygiene. The Grand Master himself often took his turn to serve the patients, “*our lords the sick*”.



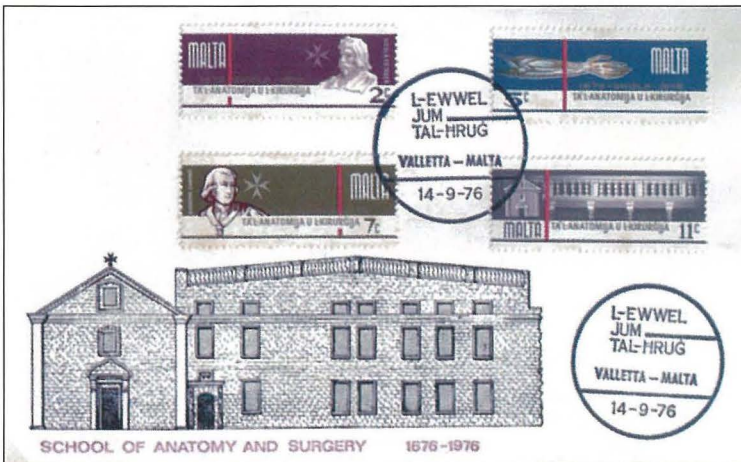
*Sacra Infermeria Malta 1964.  
JB 300*



*Grandmaster Cottonner  
administering the sick. Malta  
1964. JB 298.*

## SCHOOL OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY (1676)

In 1676 Grandmaster Nicholas Cottonner introduced formal medical education by setting up a School of Anatomy and Surgery which further contributed to raise the medical profile of the island and is considered the foundation of the present Maltese Medical School. Dr. Fra Giuseppe Zammit was the first director.



*300 anniversary  
School of Anatomy  
and Surgery. Malta  
1976. JB 539-542.  
(2c) Grandmaster  
Cottonner. (7c)  
Dr. Fra Giuseppe  
Zammit (first  
director). (11c)  
Sacra Infermeria.  
(5c) Human  
anatomy.*



# COLLEGIUM MELITENSE & UNIVERSITY (1769)

On 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1769 Grandmaster Pinto formally established a University within the *Collegium Melitense*, originally founded by the Jesuits in 1592 before their expulsion from Malta.



*G.M. Pinto. Malta 1969.*

## COLLEGIO MEDICO (1771)

One of the first faculties to be established in the new university was the *Collegio Medico* on 25 May 1771 with the celebrated surgeon Michelangelo Grima as the Principe dell'Accademia as well as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.



*JB 540, 1976*



# MALTESE MEDICAL HOSPITALLER PIONEERS

## FRA DR. GIUSEPPE ZAMMIT

Priest, Physician and Knight. The first teacher and director of the new school of Anatomy and Surgery set up by G.M. Nicholas Cottoner in 1676.



*Fra Giuseppe Zammit. Malta  
1976, JB 541*

## GABRIELE HENIN (1696-1754)

Considered to be the **“Father of Anatomy”** in Malta. Born in Valletta he was sent to Florence by the Order to complete his studies. Appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery at the Sacra Infermeria in 1724. He also practiced surgery being a very adept ophthalmic surgeon, as well as removal of bladder stones and at trepanning the skull.

*Gabriele Henin. Copy of painting by Antoine Favray  
(Museum of fine Arts, Malta)*



## MICHEL ANGELO GRIMA (1731-1798)

A towering luminary in the history of Maltese surgery.

Born in Valletta, he studied at the Sacra Infermeria and abroad: Pisa, Florence and Paris. He joined the French army and specialised in war trauma. He was appointed **Chief Surgeon at the Sacra Infermeria** by G. M. Pinto in 1763 and Principe dell’Accademia dei Medici.

He wrote extensively on human anatomy and surgery. His fame spread throughout Europe particularly in the field of trauma and the removal of urinary bladder stones.



*Michel Angelo  
Grima*

## GIUSEPPE BARTH (1745-1818)

Born in Valletta he studied anatomy and surgery at the Sacra Infermeria under Michel Angelo Grima. He continued his studies in Rome where he specialised in ophthalmology. Eventually he arrived in Vienna where he quickly came to favour in the court of Empress Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II. In 1773 he was appointed the **first ever Professor of Anatomy and Ophthalmology at the Vienna Medical School** and Imperial Councillor and Oculist to His Majesty. He taught extensively and opened an anatomical museum and library. He never returned to Malta and died in Vienna in 1818.



*Giuseppe Barth  
Malta 1974, JB  
493*

# THE LAZARETTO AND MAIL DISINFECTION

By the early 16<sup>th</sup> century the growth in trade in Malta brought a regular risk from contagious diseases from North Africa and the East. Sanitary regulations were introduced in 1524.

In 1728 a new quarantine hospital, the Lazaretto, was opened for the accommodation of incoming travellers until they were certified free of disease, usually after a month's sojourn there. Many writers have recorded their experience in this setting, among them the 19<sup>th</sup> century English novelist William Thackeray.

Moreover letters were disinfected with the lazaretto's red wax seal. Disinfection of letters continued during various pandemics until 1911 and again in 1929 during a plague epidemic in Tunis



*William Thackeray with  
Lazaretto in background.  
Malta 1990, JB 830*



*1843. Letter from Alexandria to Malta where it was disinfected. Note the parallel disinfection slits and the black circle "Purife Au Lazarette Malte".*

# MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.

The latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the British occupation of the islands, coincided with exciting developments in European medicine and health care which would impact on the local medical scene.

Spread of infections was always a cause of concern for the health authorities in Malta which was an important port of call. Despite several precautions, including quarantine at the Lazaretto, many epidemics are recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: the plague (1813), smallpox (1830), cholera (1837 and again in 1850) and diphtheria (1859). Enteritis, tuberculosis, leprosy and venereal disease were rampant.

Considerable progress was being made at this time to identify the cause of many infectious diseases. Many brilliant medical scientists contributed to the elucidation of the cause and spread of infectious diseases. Many were the recipients of the early Nobel Prize. Maltese medicine benefitted greatly from these discoveries.

## Pioneers in the fight against infectious diseases.



**ROBERT KOCH** *German.* Discovered the microbe causing **tuberculosis.** Nobel Prize 1905



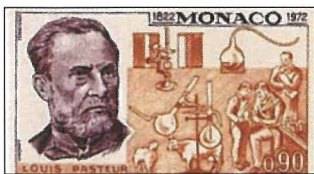
**SIR RONALD ROSS** *(right). British.* Showed that **malaria** is transmitted by the *Anopheles* mosquito. Nobel Prize 1902



**GERHARD HANSEN.** *Belgian.* In 1873 he discovered the microbe causing **leprosy**



**DAVID BRUCE** 1887 discovered the microbe and **TEMI ZAMMIT** (Maltese) 1905 the mode of transmission of **brucellosis**



**LOUIS PASTEUR.** *French.* Initiated the "**Germ Theory**" of disease. He developed a novel technique of **sterilization** ('*Pasteurisation*').



**IGNAZ SEMMELWEISS.** *Hungarian.* Pioneered the control of **puerperal sepsis.**



**JOSEPH LISTER.** *British.* Promoted **carbolic antiseptics** in surgery

# SIR THEMISTOCLES ('TEMI') ZAMMIT (1864 – 1935)



**Temi Zammit** has a special niche in the history of local and international medicine for his work on brucellosis (also known as ‘undulant’ or ‘Malta’ or ‘Mediterranean’ fever) which was rampant in Malta and other Mediterranean countries. It was the cause of considerable morbidity and mortality among the local population and more significantly the hundreds of non-immune British soldiers stationed on the island.

Following on the work of **David Bruce** who discovered the causative microbe of the disease (named after him) Zammit successfully demonstrated the carrier of these microbes as being the ubiquitous goat. The disease was transmitted by drinking infected goats’ milk. With the advent of pasteurisation of milk the disease has virtually disappeared from the Maltese islands.

His contribution to medicine would alone have been enough to immortalise Temi Zammit as a scientist but he also made a big name for himself as an archaeologist, linguist and writer of Maltese.



# 1915: MALTA TURNS INTO THE “NURSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN”



In April 1915, thousands of young men of the Allied Forces stormed the beaches of the Gallipoli peninsula. The battle, known as the GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN, was a disaster for the Allies who suffered huge casualties. Thousands of troops were brought to Malta for treatment and accommodated in the *Sacra Infermeria* and various other hospitals, some of which are shown in the commemorative issue below. For this reason the island earned the nickname:

## “NURSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN”



*MALTA POST 2014. Commemorative issue 'Nurse of the Mediterranean' showing hospitals which accommodated thousands of wounded soldiers: Bighi Hospital (€0.10), Floriana Hospital (€0.59); Hospital ship HMHS Rewa (€2.00). Inset: Sacra Infermeria, Malta 1964.*

# Medical Developments after the Second World War

During the Second World War the medical services of the Maltese islands were very stretched and primarily geared to treating war casualties. The main public hospital was the Central Hospital in Floriana with 253 bed capacity. With the cessation of hostilities there was a new organisational impetus to upgrade the medical facilities. St. Luke's Hospital, whose foundation stone had been laid in 1930, was now opened as a fully functional hospital. The Central hospital was closed in 1954 and was made the headquarters of the Malta Police Force, but Bighi Hospital remained operative till 1970 as a naval and military hospital. A paediatric hospital (Karen Grech) was opened in the grounds of St. Luke's Hospital. The King George V Hospital passed into the hands of the local government and renamed Sir Paul Boffa Hospital, catering mainly for cancer cases and dermatology. A General Hospital was also opened in Gozo. Mental health patients were accommodated at Mount Carmel Hospital and the elderly at St. Vincent de Paule.



*Central Hospital, Floriana*



*St Luke's Hospital; Guardamangia*

A number of private hospitals were also opened, namely St. Catherine, Zammit Clap (Blue Sisters) and St. Philip hospital, all of which subsequently closed, while St. James Hospital and Da Vinci Hospital are still functioning. A number of other clinics are also operative.

The medical services were coordinated by the Department of Health which has a long and proud history of management. The hospital services expanded both in the medical field and especially in the surgical sphere. Sub-specialities were introduced, lead by an excellent team of medical practitioners, mostly trained in the U.K. Private Practice also progressed and organised on the most modern and accepted medical norms. Unfortunately this momentum was arrested during a negative decade (1977-87) when, due to a bitter and controversial medico-political confrontation between the Government and the doctors, the vast majority of local specialists left country. Most of them returned with a change of government in 1987.

# CONTEMPORARY MEDICINE

At the turn of the century Maltese medicine was well placed to face the developments which were occurring in all aspects of medicine. Both general medicine and surgery had expanded with the development of many subspecialties, including, among others, cardio-vascular, organ transplantation and minimally invasive and laparoscopic surgery. Medical practitioners continue to be very well qualified and have contributed immensely to the upholding of excellent standards in the Maltese medical scenario. A state-of-the-art hospital, the *Mater Dei Hospital*, was opened in 2007 and the *Sir Anthony Mamo Oncology Centre* in 2014. The hospital caters for advanced procedures including intensive care.

The Medical School has continued to progress. Much of the specialist training, which formerly had to be undertaken abroad, can now be carried out locally. Many foreign students are coming to be trained in Malta. However locally trained physicians still feel the need to expand their horizons by spending time training in advanced foreign centres. Research is being encouraged. Comparable advances have been made in the ancillary specialities like nursing, pharmacy, laboratory, radiology and other departments.



*Mater Dei Hospital and Sir Anthony Mamo Oncology Centre, Malta*



# MALTESE OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

Malta has had a number of internationally renowned ophthalmologists. Three have been honoured on stamps.

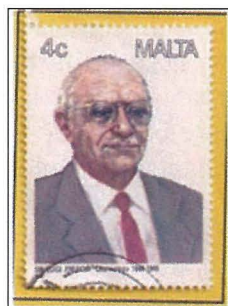
## GIUSEPPE BARTH (1745 – 1818)

He studied anatomy and surgery at the *Sacra Infermeria*. He specialised in ophthalmology in Rome and proceeded to Vienna where he was appointed court ophthalmologist at the Imperial Court of Empress Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II. He was appointed as the first Professor of Ophthalmology in the Vienna Medical School.



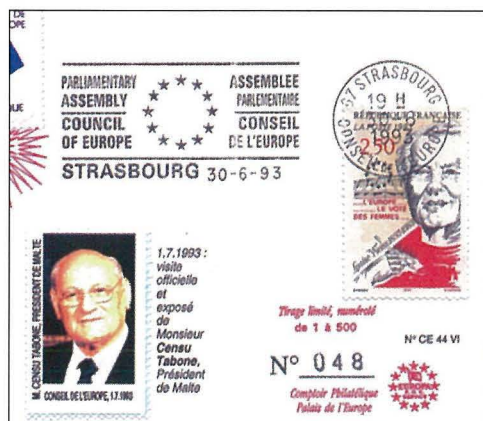
## SIR LUIGI PREZIOSI (1888 – 1965)

He graduated in medicine in 1910. He specialised in ophthalmology in England where he obtained a diploma from Oxford in 1920. He became known internationally for his work in the treatment of glaucoma. In 1924 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology at the Royal University of Malta. He was also involved in local politics.



## VINCENT (CENSU) TABONE (1913–2012)

He was born in Victoria, Gozo. Qualified MD in 1937. He specialised in ophthalmology in U.K. where he obtained specialist diplomas from Oxford and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He made great contributions to the treatment of trachoma both locally and as a consultant to WHO. In 1954 he formed the Medical Officers Union. He had a long career in politics and was eventually honoured by elevation to President of Malta. He was the first recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh for life long achievements.



# DENTISTRY IN THE MALTESE ISLANDS

Malta can boast of a highly professional dentistry service.

The **Dental Association of Malta** was founded in 1944 with **Prof. E. Lapira** as its first president until 1961. It celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1994 with a commemorative philatelic issue.

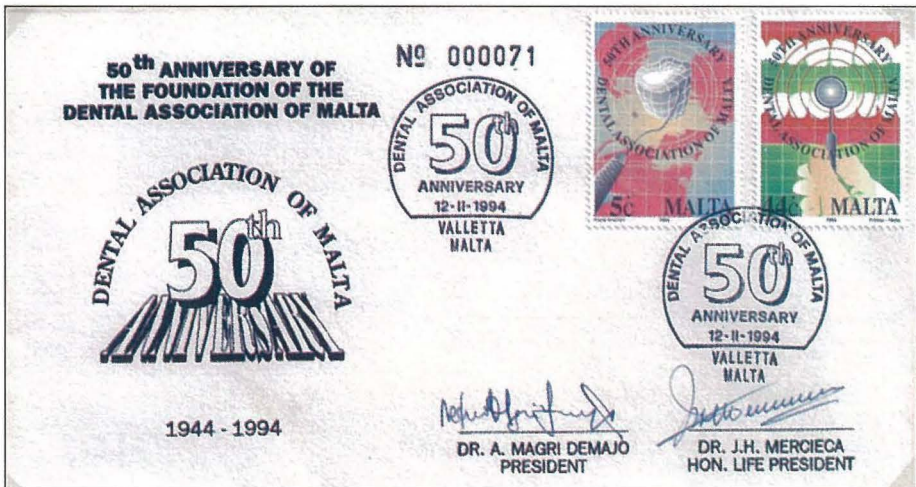


*Prof Egidio Lapira  
Malta 2005. JB 1388*



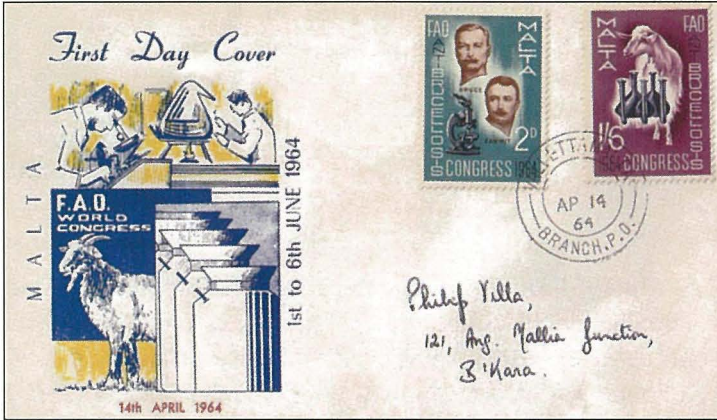
*Dr. John Mercieca (1912-2003)  
President Malta Dental &  
Philatelic Societies*

In 1961 **Dr. John Mercieca** was elected president and remained in this office and as Honorary Life President until his demise in 2003. He was also a dedicated philatelist and a Founder Member of the Malta Philatelic Society (1966) of which he was President between 1972-2003.



*50th anniversary of the Dental Association of Malta (1994). Dr. John Mercieca (signature) was a life- long President of both the Dental and Philatelic Societies of Malta*

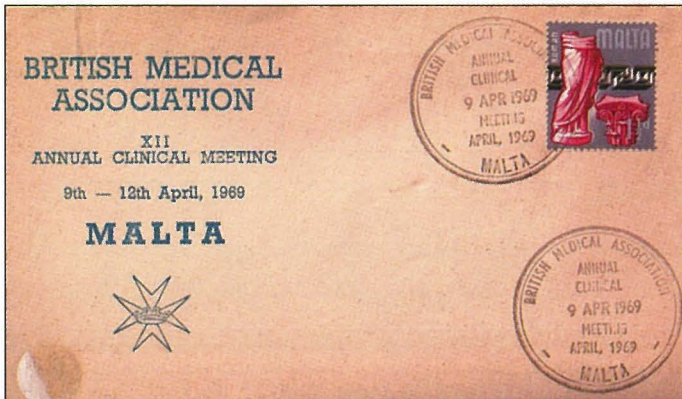
# MALTA HOSTS MEDICAL CONFERENCES (1)



1964: 14TH April.  
ANTI-BRUCELLOSIS  
CONFERENCE

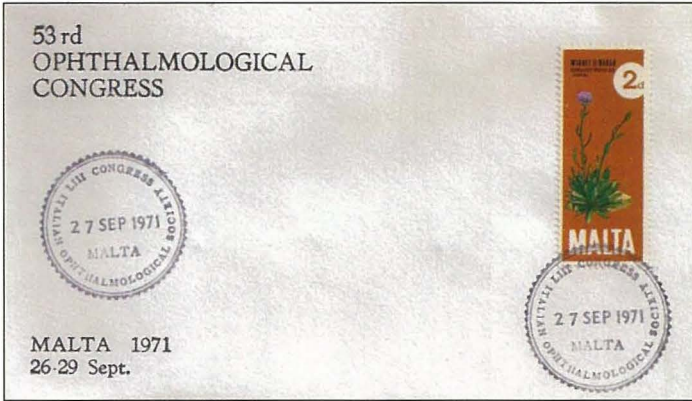


1964: 5th September.  
FIRST EUROPEAN  
CONGRESS  
OF CATHOLIC  
DOCTORS



1969: 9-12 April,  
BRITISH MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION. XII  
ANNUAL MEETING

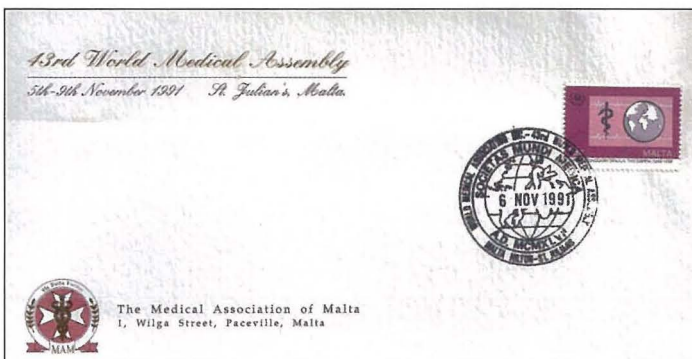
# MALTA HOSTS MEDICAL CONFERENCES (2)



1971: 26-29  
September. 53rd  
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL  
CONGRESS

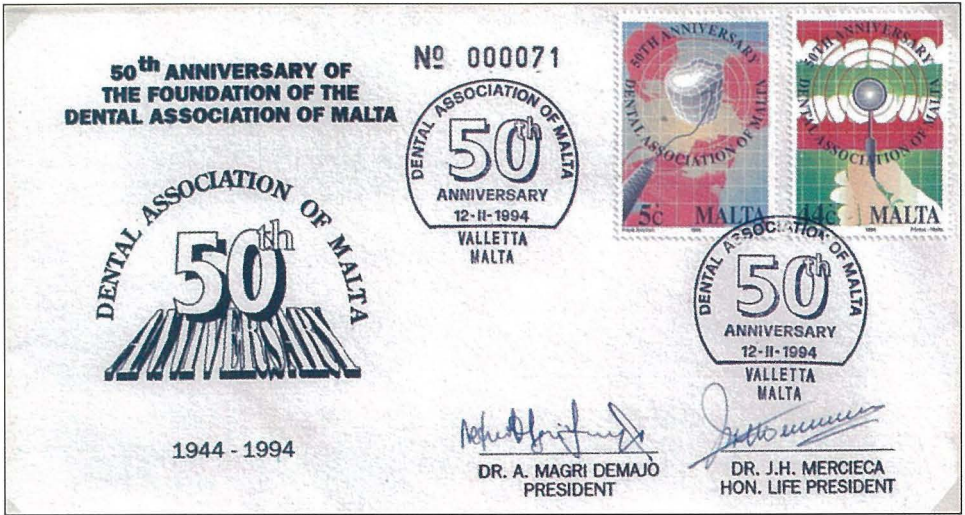


1986: 5-6 April.  
INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON  
DRUGS

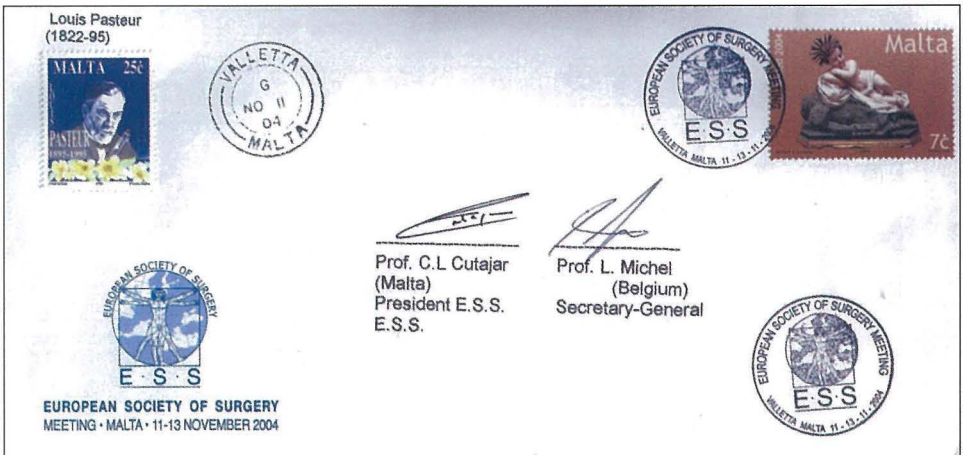


1991: 5-9th November.  
43rd WORLD  
MEDICAL ASSEMBLY

# MALTA HOSTS MEDICAL CONFERENCES (3)



1994: 12TH November. 50th ANNIV. DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF MALTA



2004: 11-13 November. EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF SURGERY MEETING President: Prof Carmel Lino Cutajar (Malta)

# MALTA HOSTS MEDICAL CONFERENCES (4) MALTESE MEDICAL SCHOOL CONFERENCES

Since 1989 the Medical School, University of Malta, has organised a tri-annual medical conference. Essentially this is the show piece of the Medical School with the participation of various local and foreign specialists and research workers. The Malta Post Office has responded by offering hand stamps on many of these occasions.



## FIRST MALTESE MEDICAL SCHOOL CONFERENCE 15 – 16 December 1989

Dr. L. Cutajar MD, FRCS (Eng), FRCS (Ed).  
Villa Maruska,  
High Ridge,  
St. Andrews.



THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA

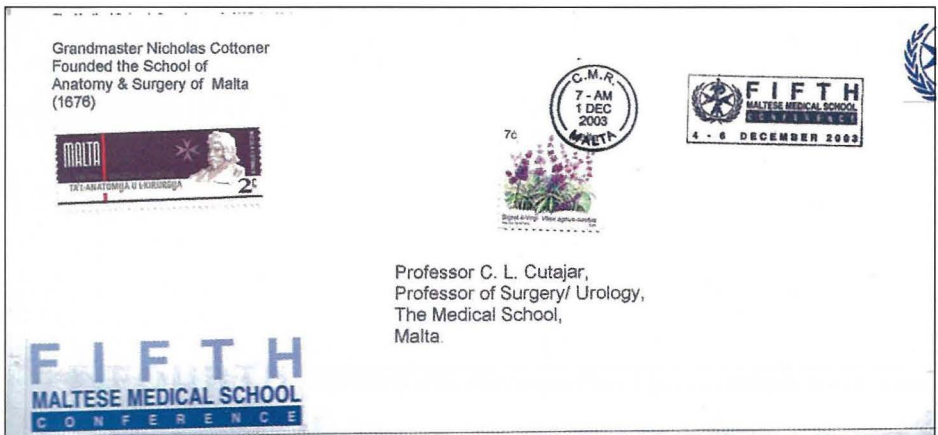
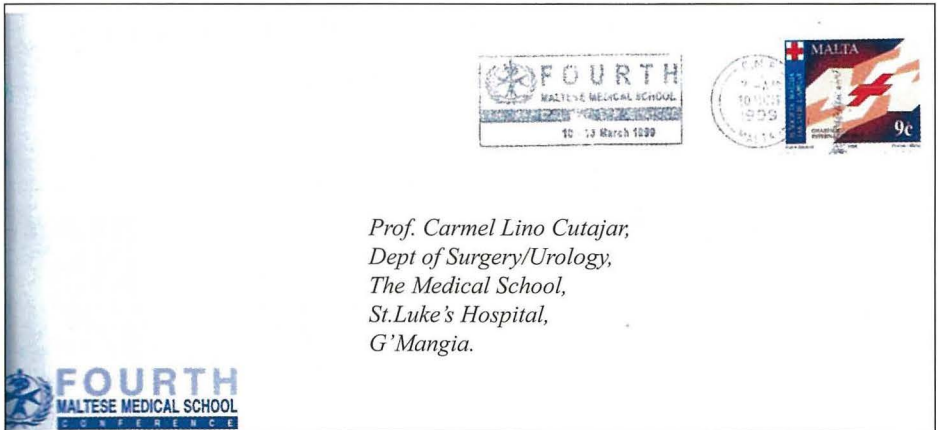
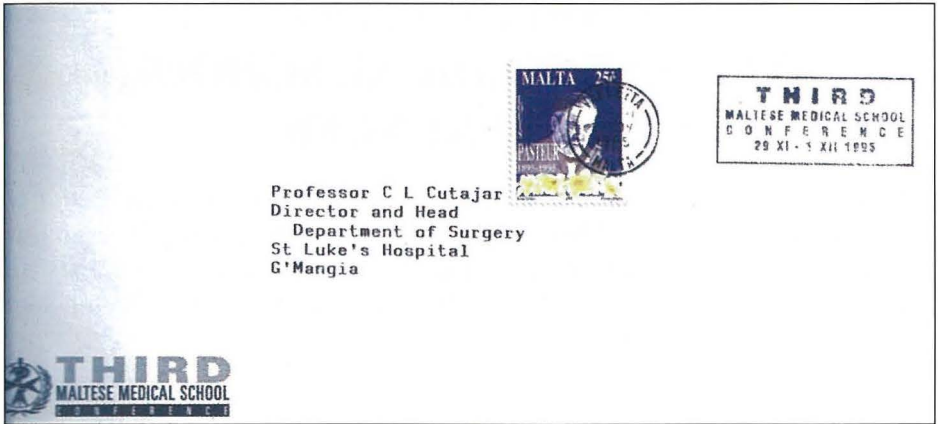


## Second Maltese Medical School Conference

Professor CL Cutajar  
Villa Maruska  
High Ridge, St Andrews  
Malta



# MEDICAL SCHOOL CONFERENCES



# REFERENCES (1)

## MALTA STAMPS WITH MEDICAL INTEREST (Ref: JB Catalogue)

### PREHISTORY:

**Neolithic Temples:** JB 371 (2d, 1967); JB 679 (8c, 1983); JB 862 (1c, 1991)

**Hypogeum:** JB 159 (KG V, 5/-, 1928); JB 188/a; 211/a (KG VI, 1 1/2d, 1938-53); JB 609 (2c5, 1980)

**“Sleeping Lady”:** JB 310 (1/2d, 1965)

**“Fat Lady”:** JB 497 (1c3, 1974); JB 972 (20c, 1996)

**Neolithic Figures:** JB 970-73 (1996)

**Aesculapius:** JB 298-300 (emblem, 1964); JB 788 (emblem 19c, 1988)

### ROMAN:

**St. Paul:** *def issues:* Q. Victoria (JB 21, 73,74); KGV (JB 141, 160, 177) KG VI (JB 199, 222); QE 2 (JB 261); XIX cent of shipwreck, 1960 (JB 277). Paul throws snake in fire.

**St. Luke:** First Euch. Congress Catholic doctors, 1964. (JB 299).

### HOSPITALLER ORDER OF ST. JOHN. (1530-1798)

**Blessed Gerald** JB 417 (1970)

**De L’Isle Adam** JB 190/a (1938,def); JB 213/a (1948)

**Sacra Infermeria** JB 300 (1964); JB 542 (1976); JB 419 (1970).

**School of Anatomy & Surgery** JB 539-542 (1976)

**Nicholas Cottoner** JB 259 (1956); JB 298 (1964); JB 539 (1976).

**Collegium Melitense, University:** JB 404 (1969); JB 891-2 (1992).

**Pharmacy items:** JB 419 (1970).

### BRITISH ERA: WORLD WAR 1

**W.W. 1, Nurse of the Mediterranean:** JB (Nov. 2014); JB (Apr 2015)

### MEDICAL CONDITIONS

**Brucellosis:** Bruce/Zammit. JB 296-7 (1964); JB 917 (1994).

**Heart:** JB 447-9 (1972).

**Disabled:** JB 631-2 (1981).

**Elderly:** JB 905=-6 (1993).

### MEDICAL PERSONALITIES

Giuseppe **Barth:** JB 493 (1974).

John **Borg:** JB 495 (1974).

David **Bruce:** JB 296 (1964).

Egidio **Lapira:** JB 1388 (1994).

Louis **Pasteur:** JB 944 (1995).

Luigi **Preziosi** JB 778 (1988).

Giuseppe **Zammit** JB 541 (1976).

Themistocles **Zammit** JB 296 (1964); JB 917 (1994).



## INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATIONS

**F.A.O.:** JB 395-7 (1968); JB 949 (1995).

**Lions International:** JB 893-4 (1993).

**Red Cross International** JB 292-3 (1963). JB 786-788 (1988);

**Rotary International** JB (2005).

**U.N.I.C.E.F.** JB 969 (1996).

**World Health Organisation** JB 487 (1973); JB 788 (1998).

## LOCAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATIONS

**Dental Association of Malta:** JB 915-6 (1994).

**Malta Lions** JB 893-4 (1993).

**Malta Red Cross** JB 292-3 (1963); JB 786-788 (1988); JB 920 (1994).

**Rotary Malta:** JB (2005). **MMDNA** JB 943 (1995).

## MALTA HOSTS MEDICAL CONFERENCES

### *(Special handstamp cancellations)*

Anti-Brucellosis Congress (1964);

First European Congress of Catholic Doctors (1964);

BMA XII Annual Meeting (1969);

53<sup>rd</sup> Italian Ophthalmological Congress (1971);

International Conference on Drugs (1986);

3<sup>rd</sup> World Medical Assembly (1991);

European Society of surgery Meeting (2004);

Maltese Medical School Conferences First 1989; Second 1992; Third 1995; Fourth 1999; Fifth 2003)

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