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Contributors

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Rural District Council of Clitheroe

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1905, for your consideration and observation.

After a fuller and more extensive acquaintance with the District, I find that it is very largely made up of undulating valley land surrounded by hills, which arise for the most part very abruptly and in a steep manner from the valleys. The valleys are well drained by streams and rivers which are very largely free from pollution of any kind. Both the Ribble and the Hodder are rapid running rivers with clear and limpid water when not in flood after a spate. They seem to be well stocked with fish if one may judge by the presence of anglers on their banks and otters in their waters. These two rivers run practically through the centre of the district and bound on the east and west that wedge of the West Riding of Yorkshire which splits up this district in a most awkward manner into two somewhat widely separated parts, and causes the Chipping subdivision to be almost a district by itself, and makes the frequent supervision of the district rather difficult. The Calder which bounds the district on the south is unfortunately polluted, but the source of pollution is from towns higher up, and far beyond the limits and jurisdiction of your Council. This pollution of the Calder, while ugly and doing much to spoil the riparian beauty and character of our district, is not markedly offensive except very occasionally when in the height of summer the waters are low and the sun is hot.

The district as a whole may fairly lay claim to many features of beauty, but which in the main are not common to England but are more in keeping with Scottish characteristics and this is evidenced by the lofty and precipitous characters of the hills, whose slopes are well covered with trees on the more sheltered aspects by the variety and appearances of the timber, and by the many rapid running streams and rivulets and lastly by the rolling and undulating disposition of the valleys. Unfortunately the timber is for the most part neither very fine nor large, except here and there in a few specially favoured localities. This may in a great measure be due to want of age, for the country gives evidence of having at one period been largely denuded of its timber, and the later growth has not yet had time to develop and mature. Possibly the soil may not be favourable to the production of large and umbrageous timber. The soil seems to be largely clay and limestone, in some parts the former feature predominating, and in other parts the latter, though in some places it is more of a mixed nature.

That the district has great attractions is demonstrated by the fact that crowds of excursionists and trippers flow into it during the spring and summer months from all the manufacturing towns round about.

General District Council of Education

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1908

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of the General District Council of Education has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Council for the year 1908, and to express his appreciation of the work done during the year. The report shows that the Council has been successful in carrying out its duties, and in securing the cooperation of the various educational institutions in the district. The Secretary also wishes to express his appreciation of the work done by the various committees of the Council, and of the many individuals who have contributed to the success of the Council's work.

THE STATE OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1908

The State of the District for the year 1908 was characterized by a general improvement in the educational system. The number of schools in the district increased, and the quality of the education was improved. The Council has been successful in securing the cooperation of the various educational institutions in the district, and in securing the necessary funds for the improvement of the educational system. The Secretary also wishes to express his appreciation of the work done by the various committees of the Council, and of the many individuals who have contributed to the success of the Council's work.

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The inhabitants of the more rural parts are mainly engaged in Agricultural pursuits, the principal products being milk, butter, and cheese. In the villages there are factories and workshops of various kinds, where the people are largely employed. So far as Agricultural pursuits are concerned there could be no healthier life, and in regard to the other kinds of employment any prejudicial effects that may be incidental to them are largely counteracted by the fact that the workers are not living in the close and narrow streets of crowded towns, but in the more salubrious conditions which obtain in small villages where some regard is paid to sanitation.

In some parts of the district there is a scarcity of suitable accommodation for the working classes, but as in the case of Barrow this is being remedied by the erection of suitable and in some respects superior houses for the workman. Some of the older type of houses are not all that one could wish for, but on the other hand they are not in such a state as would justify condemnation.

In the village of Wiswell some of the houses are unduly huddled together, and some are insufficiently open to sunlight. In such cases the cleanliness of the surroundings is not all that could be desired, and the inhabitants are not always as careful to keep their premises as clean as might be secured with a little more industry.

In Whalley two new houses have been erected for working class families, and as has already been referred to above, six new houses are being erected in Barrow. At Nethertown, Whalley a new villa residence has been run up in a remarkable short space of time with stable and coach-house attached. There is also a large new house in course of erection at Chatburn, here also a warehouse has been converted into a cottage. The Vicarage has had a stable and coach-house of wood erected.

The Sewerage and Drainage of the district as a whole is gradually being improved and in places is very satisfactory. In Whalley the drainage is good as a whole, and the tippler system is largely employed. Unfortunately it is not uniformly adopted, and a few houses still retain the old privy system, but as nuisances arise in connection with the same, improvements will be carried out.

At Wood Terrace, Chatburn six old privies to which attention was called in a former report have been pulled down and new ones erected, the pail system being adopted. The space between the houses and the privies which was formerly too narrow has been widened. Then at Ribble Lane three new privies have been built on the tippler system.

In Hurst Green two new privies and ashpits have been built at Club Row and two more at Crow Wood.

At the Masons Arms Hotel in Hurst Green new drains have been laid, also drains to carry off rainwater.

At Hesketh Lane, Chipping two new privies and urinals have been erected at the Dog and Partridge. There has also been put up one ashpit for the accommodation of three cottages at this place.

Then at Woodfields, Aighton, four new privies have been erected in place of the old ones, which were formerly reported upon in connection with the outbreak of Diphtheria there in August. Two more are in course of erection. In addition to the above, new sanitary drains have been laid, trapped gullies and grates fixed in connection with six houses at Woodfields.

The same has been done for Ten Cottages at Bankhurst, Aighton.

Faulty House Drains have been taken up and re-laid in Barrow, Wiswell and Chipping.

During the year Twenty-Six Notices have been served upon Occupiers for abatement of Nuisance and these have been fully complied with. There were also Sixteen verbal Notices given which were also attended to in a satisfactory manner.

Notices were also served upon Six Owners of Property for reconstruction of Privies, Ashpits and House Drains,

At the present time there do not appear to be any Nuisances which remain unabated.

The methods of Sewage disposal vary in different places but in the chief villages it is mainly by Irrigation Sewage Works. But in some places Settling Tanks are used.

As already referred to the Calder is polluted, but this is chiefly from Towns lying much beyond the limits of this district, though Whalley is not altogether guiltless of contributing a small quota. The Wiswell Brook is polluted by the discharge water from the Printworks at Barrow, but this does not seem to have any very far reaching effect. I do not know that any very strenuous attempt has been made to check the pollution of Wiswell Brook, and as for the Calder, it is more a matter for the County than for this District.

Where excrement is not carried away in the sewage of a locality it is for the most part disposed of by trenching it into gardens of private houses or when removed from privies by farmer's carts it is disposed of on the land. There is no better way of using up excrement than by digging it into the soil where it is acted upon by bacteria and other vital processes which soon split it up into its ultimate elements.

House Refuse is disposed of in Chatburn by contract and the Contractors appear to fulfil their duties in a very efficient manner. In other places the occupiers make their own arrangements for removing their house refuse which is generally disposed of on farms. There does not appear to be any stated period for removing the house refuse, the filling up of the ashpit or other receptacles being the determining cause.

The Water Supply of the district as a whole is quite satisfactory with the exception of parts of Chipping referred to in greater detail in a former special Report. In that district, however, some attempt has been made to improve matters for a certain limited area.

In Little Bowland and Leagram, five farms have had a permanent supply brought to them by means of pipes two inches in diameter, from a spring in a field on Dairy Barn Farm. A concrete tank has been constructed, and the quality of the water is good.

The Masons Arms Hotel at Hurst Green, now derives its supply from the Council's Main instead of the former method of drawing water by pump from an old well in the back yard.

All the other Villages have water works, and the supply is fairly satisfactory, though in most cases it is rather hard. The turbidity of the water which occurred at times in Whalley seems to have been got over and now one rarely sees sediment in the water.

There do not appear to be any registered Lodging Houses in the District.

There are Thirty registered Dairies and Cowsheds in the district. For the most part these are well lighted and the ventilation is good. In Summer they are limewashed, and they are kept fairly clean and their condition is healthy.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that at one Farm where forty-six cows are milked the water supply is not satisfactory. The drinking place for the Cattle is an old pit, and there is also a trough at the bottom of the farm yard. This trough lies low for the purpose of securing the flow of water into it and as the surrounding ground is soft and dirty there is nothing to prevent this polluted farm yard water from flowing into the trough. In dry weather the supply is very scanty and not considered sufficient to cool the milk before sending it off by train.

There are Nine Slaughterhouses, and they have been visited several times during the year by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports favourably of them all. In one case a flagged floor is to be replaced by one of concrete.

In regard to Factories and Workshops there is nothing of any importance to record. The Sanitary condition of all of them seems to be quite satisfactory, with the exception of the Two Foundries in the district, where the closets have not been kept quite free from nuisance, but this is being remedied.

There were Thirty-Eight Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year of Workshops, Bakehouses and Home workers premises, and in no case did he find it necessary to call my attention to any defects or insanitary conditions requiring special intervention. There were no written Notices required nor were there any Prosecutions.

Personally I made a very careful inspection of the Printworks, at Barrow, and there was nothing in any way to which exception could be taken. I consider this a very well managed Factory, where the well being, health and comfort of the employees is well looked after.

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On two or three occasions I visited the Workroom of the Dressmaking Establishment at Barrow, and here the only defect I found was a want of ventilation, which was due to the workers themselves insisting on having the windows all tightly closed, and was not due to the want of means of ventilation. This of course was easily remedied. There appears to be no outworkers in this district, at all events, no list have been forthcoming, and the Sanitary Inspector has made enquiries and can find no trace of any.

The Bakehouses have been regularly inspected, and except in one case, no action was required. In the case of the one exception it was necessary to order the limewashing of the Bakehouse and Back Kitchen.

In regard to Bye-Laws no steps were necessary to be taken during the year for their enforcement. There does not appear to be any need for amendment or the issuing of further Byelaws.

The methods of dealing with Infectious Disease in the district is by notification, and the isolation of the patient as far as practicable in their own homes, with the addition of a liberal supply of disinfectants. With the exception of Smallpox there is no Isolation Hospital accommodation, and this is jointly maintained by the Clitheroe Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities. The expenses are defrayed according to the use of the Hospital, and I am glad to be able to add that it has not been required during the year under review.

During the year under review it was considered advisable to close the School at Downham, for a fortnight on account of an outbreak of Measles. This was in February, and was apparently effectual in checking the spread of the disease.

Then in August it was necessary to close the School at Hurst Green, on account of cases of Scarlet Fever occurring amongst the family of the Schoolmistress. The schoolhouse and the dwelling-house of the Schoolmistress, which adjoins and communicates directly with the school, were thoroughly disinfected, cleaned out and lime or colour washed. There was no fresh outbreak after school resumed, in spite of the fact that two children came back to school while peeling. In this case the parents had seen no medical man, and the cases had consequently not been notified. The parents stated the children had not been laid up and they had no suspicions of anything being wrong. Again in October there was a very sharp epidemic of Measles in the Whalley district, which necessitated the closing of the school. In this case 19 per cent of the whole school was attacked, and no less than 44 per cent from the Infant's department were affected by the disease. It is interesting to note that the epidemic spread into Billington, on the other side of the Calder, and beyond the limit of this district, from which place many children attend the Whalley School. On the other hand, the contiguous villages of Wiswell and Barrow did not suffer from the epidemic, and from whence no children attend school at Whalley. This clearly shows the very great influence school attendance has upon the spread of infectious disease.

NUISANCES. During the year twenty-six written Notices were served upon occupiers for the abatement of nuisance, and in addition sixteen verbal Notices were given. In every case the notices was complied with and no further trouble arose.

Over and above these, Six Notices were served upon owners of property for the reconstruction of Privies, Ashpits and House Drains, and this work, if not already completed, is being carried out.

The fear was expressed by the Local Government Board that there might be danger of Small Pox occurring among the Navvies employed upon the Preston Corporation Waterworks, at Thornley-with-Wheatley, near Longridge, but it was found on enquiry that no navvies had residence within the limits of this district.

VITAL STATISTICS. From a review of the Vital Statistics for the year it will be found that the health of the community has been good, and the death rate gratifyingly low. Unfortunately the Birth Rate is low also, and this is not a matter for congratulation in any sense of the word.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year were comparatively few, and by far the larger proportion occurred in the Chipping Sub-District, whilst the Clitheroe Sub-District and Whalley contributed a very small quota. In spite of this, however, the zymotic death rate is higher than one would like to see it, but this has mainly been due to the very high mortality among the cases of Diphtheria occurring in the Chipping Sub-District.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF THE LATE LORD OF THE TREASURY
OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

BY
JAMES OAKLEY, ESQ.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1773.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME.
CONTAINING
THE HISTORY OF HIS LIFE
FROM HIS BIRTH TO HIS DEATH.

THE SECOND VOLUME.
CONTAINING
THE HISTORY OF HIS LIFE
FROM HIS DEATH TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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Accompanying this Report, are a number of Tables dealing with Vital Statistics, and while these explain themselves in great measure, it is necessary I should discuss and explain them in some detail.

Table I. shews the area of the district in acres to be 31338, and the total population at all ages to be 5845, and as there are 1225 inhabited houses, the average number of persons to each house is therefore 4.78.

These figures give no indication of there being overcrowding in the district.

This Table gives the Statistics of the previous ten years for comparison. It will be seen that the population of the District is steadily falling, though some of the decrease in recent years is due to the withdrawal of Sabden from the area included within this District.

The number of Births during the year was exactly 100, which yields the very low Birth Rate of 17.11 per 1000. A reference to the Table will show, however, that the years 1902 and 1903 approached this level very closely, still the tendency is steadily downwards, and our only consolation is that it corresponds to what is occurring throughout England taken as a whole.

The total number of Deaths registered within the District was Sixty-three, which yields a Death Rate of 10.78 per 1000, but to this has to be added Five deaths of residents which occurred outside the boundaries of the District, in public Institutions and elsewhere, and which it is necessary we should take into account. This raises the total number to Sixty-Eight, and the Death Rate consequently to 11.63 per 1000 per annum.

The number of Births having been 100, and the number of Deaths 68, the natural increase or total of Births over Deaths is 32.

The number of deaths occurring under one year of age was eight, and this gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 80.00 per 1000 of births. This is perhaps not very high in a comparative sense if we take the average of the ten preceding years, but it is higher than the record for 1904, which was only 54.30.

I ventured to remark in my last report that there was reason to fear the low rate was purely accidental, and not due to any better knowledge on the part of parents as to the feeding of Infants. This year's increase of Infantile Deaths combined with personal experience of what is being done in some parts of the district, in the matter of Infant feeding, leads to the conclusion that the average mother is as hopelessly ignorant as ever to what constitutes suitable pabulum for infants. Patent foods of various kinds seem to have an overpowering fascination for the mothers, while the more natural nourishment supplied by milk seems to have no attraction of any kind.

It will be noticed with satisfaction that in no year during the last ten years has the general Death Rate been so low, as during the year under review, and also that it is much below the average of the past ten years. It is to be hoped that this good record may be maintained in coming years, and that this District may take a prominent place among the Rural Districts of the County for the excellence of its sanitation and for the lowness of its Death Rate.

Table II, shews the vital statistics of the separate localities or sub-districts into which this district is divided for Registration purposes.

In each case it will be noticed that the population is diminishing, though the greatest decrease occurs in Whalley, but as already referred to this is largely due to the alteration in the size of the sub-district by the withdrawal of Sabden and its population from the area previously included.

Chipping has a population of 2653, and the number of Births registered during the year was 54, while the number of Deaths was 25, the natural increase of the sub-district was therefore 29.

The Births having been 54, the Birth Rate works out at 20.35 per 1000 per annum, which makes Chipping an easy first as regards the Birth Rate, and upon which it is to be congratulated, though not up to the standard of the country as a whole. It is worthy of notice however that the number of Births is close up the average for the last ten years, which indicates that the number of Births in this sub-

district is not so very variable as in some other places. The number of Deaths having been 26, the Death Rate is 9.80 per 1000 per annum, and this is distinctly low and much better than either of the other two sub-districts. But while the birth rate is comparatively good and the death rate at all ages markedly good, the Infantile mortality is not at all good and much higher than obtains in the other two sub-districts. There were five deaths under one year of age, and this gives a Mortality Rate of 92.60 per 1000 of Births. Which while higher than desirable is still much lower than for the Rural parts of the County as a whole.

If we turn to the Clitheroe sub-registration district, we find that the population—now 1197,—is diminishing slowly in this locality also. There was a total of 14 Births, which yields the very low rate of 11.70 per 1000 per annum.

The total number of Deaths was 16, so in this district there was no natural increase at all, but on the contrary an excess of two deaths over births.

The Mortality Rate is therefore 13.37 per 1000 per annum, and is the highest of three sub-divisions, though the rate for Whalley approaches it very closely.

The Infantile Death Rate per 1000 of Births however is very good indeed. There was but one death under one year of age, and consequently the rate works out at 71.06. Though this is satisfactory it should be remembered that it is not so good as the rate for the whole district during 1904.

As already pointed out the Whalley sub-district shows the most marked decrease in population. The population is now 1935, and the number of Births during the year was 32, giving a Birth Rate of 16.04 per 1000, per annum, which is very low indeed, and it is to be hoped there may be some improvement in this respect in coming years. The number of Births being 32, and number of Deaths 26, there is a natural increase of six, and though this is better than none at all, it is still very far from being satisfactory.

The Death Rate is equal to 13.03 per 1000, per annum, and is very slightly better than that for the Clitheroe sub-district. There were two Deaths among Infants under one year of age, and this gives a Death Rate of 62.5 per 1000 of Births. This is very good indeed and more closely approximate to the record of 54.00 for 1904 than either of the other two sub-districts.

We now turn to Table III, which shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year. There were in all 27 cases of infectious disease notified. Scarlet Fever heads the list with 15 cases and then follows Diphtheria with 7, Enteric Fever 3 and Erysipelas 2. This may be considered as fairly satisfactory though not nearly so good as for the previous year when there were 7 cases only. Chipping Sub-district was the chief sufferer as no less than twenty of the cases occurred in that locality. Twelve of the Scarlet Fever cases five of the Diphtheria cases, two of the Enteric Fever cases and one of Erysipelas fell upon this district.

Then Clitheroe sub-district claims five of the remainder, two Diphtheria, two Scarlet Fever, and one Erysipelas, while Whalley escaped with two cases one being Enteric and the other Scarlet Fever.

Table IV, shows the causes of death and the age at which death occurred according to certain groups of ages and also the incidence of disease in the several sub-divisions of the district.

On examining this table in detail, we find there have been no deaths from Smallpox nor Measles.

Scarlet Fever is accountable for one death and this belongs to the Chipping sub-division though the death occurred at Blackpool.

Diphtheria was responsible for four deaths unfortunately, and this out a total of seven cases. All the deaths occurred in the Chipping sub-district, two in Hurst Green and two at Woodfields. This represents a mortality of 57 per cent which is appallingly high. It is matter for congratulation that the disease did not spread and become epidemic. All the deaths occurred among children.

There was one death from Enteric Fever which occurred in the Chipping sub-district also, but it was an imported case and did not have its origin in Chipping.

Epidemic Influenza is accountable for two deaths one being in the Chipping, and one in the Whalley sub-district. There was only one death from Diarrhoea during the year and this is all the more remarkable as summer Diarrhoea among Infants under one year of age is not at all uncommon though the district appears to have been very free from the disease during the summer of 1905. This death occurred in the Clitheroe Sub-district.

There was but one death from Phthisis during the year and this occurred in the Chipping sub-district.

This is a very satisfactory record and one which it is hoped may be maintained.

Tubercular disease claimed two more victims, however, one being in Clitheroe and one in the Whalley sub-district.

If we take the one case of Phthisis we find it is equal to a death rate per 1000 from that cause of 0.172, which if compared with the average of the Rural Districts of the County for the last ten years proves to be very favourable, the average being 0.97 per 1000.

Of deaths from Cancer there were three in all and one occurred in each of the three sub-divisions of the district. This is equal to a mortality rate of 0.57 per 1000 of the population and appears to be high though in all probability it is purely accidental and not likely to be maintained in succeeding years.

Bronchitis accounts for five deaths and Pneumonia for two, and then of deaths from Respiratory diseases other than the above there are two. This gives a total of nine for the district and is equal to a death rate of 1.54 per 1000. Comparing this with the record of the Rural Districts of the County as a whole for the last ten years 2.64 is very favourable indeed, and we can only hope the succeeding years will keep up to this standard of comparative superiority. Chipping sub-division appears to have suffered most heavily, for no less than seven of the nine deaths occurred within its area.

Without referring in detail to all the causes of death which occurred within the district, the next class which it is well to refer to is that of Heart disease. There were four deaths from this cause and three of them occurred in the Whalley sub-divisions and one in Clitheroe. The mortality rate is 0.51 per 1000 per annum and compares very favourably with the ten years average for the County of 1.54.

There was one death caused by accident in Whalley, and one case of suicide in Chipping.

Passing by the other causes of death enumerated we find the last is Senility, or that for which old age was the principle cause given. There were seven in all and this is equal to 10.30 per cent of the total number of deaths. There is no other one cause which approaches this in number except Bronchitis of which there were five and three of those were among very old people who but for the unfortunate supervention of Bronchitis would have sooner or later died from old age.

It is interesting to note that four, or more than 50 per cent, of the old age deaths occurred in the Chipping sub-division and the remaining three cases in Clitheroe.

Old age is theoretically the cause from which we all ought to die and the end to which the sanatarian is proceeding. In the years to come when the great mass of the community has become more highly educated and when the laws of Sanitary Science and Hygiene are more widely known and better understood by the people, then the Medical Officer of Health of the future may be able to eliminate from Table IV, many of the diseases which now appear therein and more especially those of an infectious and communicable nature. In that happy period which is quite attainable and which will yet be reached but which is still more or less remote, the large proportion of deaths will be due to nature's gentle hand and the weary and worn sojourner will succumb to the weight of years.

A new table has now been added to the list. Table V. shows the Infantile mortality and gives the deaths from certain causes in weeks and months of children under one year of age.

I do not propose to discuss this table at any length as there is not much of any prominent interest or importance to which to call your attention besides which it is a table which very clearly explains itself. At the bottom of the table, however, there is a place for recording the number of legitimate and illegitimate births which I am unable to give as hitherto they have not been supplied by the Registrars, but for the future this must be remedied.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient, Servant,

T. THORNTON MACKLIN, M.D., D.P.H.,
M.O.H.

Whalley, 14th February, 1906.

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TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and previous Years.

Name of District *Clitheroe Rural*

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895.	7101	187	26.34	18	96.25	116	16.34					
1896.	7101	159	22.39	17	106.96	115	16.19					
1897.	7101	167	23.52	14	83.83	112	15.77					
1898.	7101	151	21.26	17	112.58	92	12.96					
1899.	7101	139	19.58	12	86.33	108	15.21					
1900.	7101	151	21.26	27	178.80	120	16.90					
1901.	6725	157	23.35	17	108.28	109	16.20					
1902.	6725	116	17.25	8	68.96	87	12.94					
1903.	6725	120	17.84	15	121.67	83	12.34			5	88	13.08
1904.	5845	129	22.07	7	54.30	85	14.54	Nil	Nil	Nil	85	14.54
Averages for years 1895-1904.	6862	147	21.51	15	101.49	103	14.96					
1905.	5845	100	17.11	8	80	63	10.78	Nil	Nil	5	68	11.635

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water).

31338.

Total population at all ages

5845.

Number of inhabited houses

1225.

Average number of persons per house

*4.78.*At Census of
1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
None	Clitheroe Workhouse.	<p>Clitheroe Workhouse. 1 Death to Whalley.</p> <p>Sanatorium, Blackpool 1 Death to Clitheroe</p>
<p>Is the Union Workhouse within the District? <u>No.</u></p>		

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

Name of District *Belthorse Rural*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. <i>Shipfaring</i>				2. <i>Belthorse</i>				3. <i>Whalley</i>				4.				5.				6.				7.			
Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1895 ...	2749	59	47	5	1258	27	18	0	3094	71	40	7																
1896 ...	2749	51	47	6	1258	40	21	2	3094	68	43	9																
1897 ...	2749	66	41	6	1258	29	20	4	3094	72	50	4																
1898 ...	2749	64	34	5	1258	24	16	3	3094	63	40	9																
1899 ...	2749	55	38	4	1258	33	18	3	3094	51	49	4																
1900 ...	2749	59	47	9	1258	34	25	6	3094	68	47	13																
1901 ...	2653	61	33	5	1194	38	13	3	2875	58	63	9																
1902 ...	2653	42	40	3	1194	25	15	2	2875	49	32	3																
1903 ...	2653	51	33	7	1194	23	22	4	2875	46	33	4																
1904 ...	2653	47	36	2	1194	25	22	2	2895	57	27	3																
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904.	2710	55	39	5.2	1233	28	16	2.9	2918	60	42	6.4																
1905 ...	2653	54	26	5	1194	14	16	1	1965	32	26	2																

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns e of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1880

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TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

Name of District *Bithoree Rural.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.					1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														
Small-pox ...																				
Cholera ...																				
Diphtheria ...	4	1	2	1				5	2											
Membranous croup ...																				
Erysipelas ...	2							1	1											
Scarlet fever ...	15		1	4	1			12	2	1										
Typhus fever ...																				
Enteric fever ...	3					2		2	1											
Relapsing fever ...																				
Continued fever ...																				
Puerperal fever ...																				
Plague ...																				
Totals ...	27	1	3	5	1	2	20	5	2											

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

Name of District Clitheroe Rural

(See Notes at Back.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON "RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Infancy	Childhood	Adulthood					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox ...															
Measles ...															
Scarlet fever ...	1		1					1							
Whooping-cough ...															
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	4	1	2	1				4							
Croup ...															
(Typhus ...															
Fever: Enteric ...	1					1		1							
Other continued															
Epidemic influenza ...	2					1	1	1		1					
Cholera ...															
Plague ...															
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back.)	1	1							1						
Enteritis. (See notes at back.)	1						1		1						
Puerperal fever. (See notes at back.)															
Erysipelas ...															
Other septic diseases...															
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)	1					1		1							
Other tubercular diseases.	2		1				1		1	1					
Cancer, malignant disease. (See notes at back.)	3					2	1	1	1	1					
Bronchitis ...	5	1				1	3	3		2					
Pneumonia ...	2	1					1	2							
Pleurisy ...															
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.	2					1	1	1		1					
Alcoholism }															
Cirrhosis of liver }	2					1	1		1	1					
Venereal diseases ...															
Premature birth ...	2	2						1		1					
Diseases and accidents of parturition.	1						1			1					
Heart diseases ...	4					1	3		1	3					
Accidents ...	1					1				1					
Suicides ...	1				1			1							
Bright's disease	1					1				1					
Paralysis	3						3	2	1						
Rheumatic affection.	1						1			1					
Apoplexy	3						3		2	1					
Senility	4						4	3	4						
All other causes ...	14	2	1	2		8	4	2	3	10					
All causes ...	68	8	5	3	1	19	32	26	16	26					

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

J. Thornton Medical Officer of Health.

Date 14 Feb 1906.

Table V.

V.

Borough of Clitheroe Rural District.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	2		2		4	1				1			1		1		8
	Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: Croup															1		1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms			1		1												1
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)																	
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
	Premature Birth	1		1		2												2
	Congenital Defects	1				1												1
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus						1											1
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis																	
	Tuberculous Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis													1				1
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia											1						1
	Suffocation, overlaying																	
	Other Causes																	
		2		2		4	1				1			1		1		8

District (or sub-division) of Clitheroe Rural

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1905.

 Births in the year {

legitimate	<u>not differentiated</u>	{	120
illegitimate			

5845Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 68

