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CLITHEROE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

J. S. COOPER,

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR 1915.

CLITHEROE :

STONES & ROBINSON, PRINTERS, CASTLE STREET.



To the Chairman and Members of the Council.


Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual
Report for the year 1915.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. COOPER.



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CLITHEROE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Gentlemen,

In October last Dr. Macklin, who has been acting for Dr. Postlethwaite since August 1914, again relinquished the post of Medical Officer of Health, and I undertook to temporarily fill the vacancy created by his retirement.

It thus falls to my lot to prepare the usual Annual Report.

As I only came here in October it will be obvious that for three quarters of the period covered by the report I have had no actual first hand knowledge of affairs, and have to rely on facts communicated by others.

All my information has been obtained from Dr. Macklin and Mr. Jackson, the Sanitary Inspector, and I should here like to express my indebtedness to them for their kind assistance.

The Local Government Board have intimated that many details usually inserted in the report, such as a description of the country, and the Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage disposal &c., may on account of the unsettled conditions caused by the war be omitted, and the report confined to a record of what has actually taken place during the year.

For the above reasons, and as I am working alone I am unable to make the report as full as in former years.

The year has not been characterised by any event of great importance in the Public Health of the district. There have been no radical improvements in the various departments and even the ordinary progress in Sanitation has been confined to repair of wear and tear.

The Principle event of interest has been the opening of the building destined to be a Lancashire County Lunatic Asylum, as a Military Hospital, under the name of Queen Mary's Military Hospital. This Institution will, I believe accommodate about two thousand cases, but up to the present the number has not exceeded more than about one thousand, but no doubt in the near future if expectations of big things abroad are realized, all the available room will be required.

The effect has been to give the village and neighbourhood of Whalley quite a Military aspect, as there is a large detachment of R.A.M.C. men training at the Hospital. There is in addition, of course, the detachment of men, (formerly of the Welsh Regiment and now of the Monmouthshire) guarding the Viaduct, who are quartered in the village.

As the Hospital is only open temporarily under the War Office, and as all Naval and Military cases are to be dealt with separately from the Civil, it may practically be regarded as outside the district.

The diseases and deaths of soldiers which have occurred there (some of which have been notified me and are mentioned in the report) are not included in the statistics.

Deaths of soldiers who have fallen in the War and who belong to the district are also not included.

The Statistics refer strictly to the Civil Population.

On September 1st, the Notification of Births Act came into force in the district. The object of this Act is to reduce the Infantile Mortality in the country, a measure now more necessary than ever whilst the terrible devastation of war is going on, and the Birth Rate continues to be still steadily on the decline.

At present there is nothing being done beyond the compulsory notification of Births, there is no system of following up the notification and visiting and advising the mothers on the proper management of Infant Life, but without it mere notification is futile. No doubt in the near future some system will be arranged, perhaps in conjunction with the County Authority, for carrying on maternity and child welfare work and so increasing the efficiency of the act in the prevention of Infantile Mortality.

Mr. Jackson was appointed Sanitary Inspector and took over the duties on April 1st.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply of the district is the same as was reported last year, there have been no additions to the existing public supplies.

There are however several farms and smaller districts where the supply is not satisfactory and to which attention must be directed. I may mention particularly, Coldcoates Farm, Chipping and Lane Side Farm, Little Mytton, which are entirely dependent on wells of very inferior quality. The group of houses at Higher Hodder Bridge are dependent on an open stream, subject to any and every form of pollution for their supply, also four cottages at Sands Fold, Whalley, are dependent for their water on a well which is similarly liable to pollution.

A supply to the last named could easily be obtained from the public supply.

It is a matter of regret that most of these instances are the same as were mentioned in last year's report, but we must not expect too much until the times are more settled, then perhaps, we may hope to see the accomplishment of these much needed reforms.

There is nothing of note to mention about the existing water supplies to the various townships.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

I do not intend to make any remarks on this subject which has been sufficiently dealt with in former reports, except to say, that the remarks made in regard to pollution &c, still hold good.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The same remarks as have been made with regard to the Water Supply, may be applied also to Drainage and Sewerage, as very few, if any, improvements have been carried out

If the hopes for a more extended water supply, expressed elsewhere are realised, then too we may hope for a more ideal state of sanitation in a few of the more outlying parts of the district, where there is indeed much room for improvement. With the supply as it is we cannot hope for much improvement but with a better supply of water we can hope for a greater increase in the number of Water Closets and a correspondingly greater diminution in the number of that abomination the Privy Midden.

Much might be done to make even this less objectionable by proper attention to emptying and cleanliness. It should not be too much to demand their emptying once a month instead of as now, I fear, whenever it happens to be convenient.

With the Water Supply as it is in the more populated districts, there is little or no excuse for the retention of any system save that of Water Closets, fresh or waste.

The absolute abolition of Privies and the establishment of a system of Pail Closets in those areas where water is not available, would be a move in right direction.

The existing Sewers in the various parts of the district appear to be in good order, minor troubles and complaints being attended to as they arise, by the Sanitary Inspector.

The works for the disposal of the sewage from the Whalley Asylum, now being used as a Military Hospital, were completed in the second quarter of the year, and were formally handed over to the Surveyor, Mr. Taylor.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a list of the various kinds of Closet accommodation to be found in the district at the end of the year 1915.

Privy Middens	...	791.
Pail Closets	...	243.
Fresh Water Closets	...	362.
Waste Water Closets...		307.

During the year the following changes and alterations were made.

Privy Middens to Pail	13.
Privy Middens to F. W. Closets	12.
Privy Middens to W. W. Closets	1.

The total number of changes was 26, which I regret to say is 12 less than the previous year.

No new Privies have been built during the year 1915.

SCAVENGING.

In several parts of the district open ashpits have been done away with and covered ash-bins provided in their places.

These are at Whalley, Chipping and Chatburn.

Complaints have from time to time been received in regard to scavenging, but these have only been of a minor nature and on investigation have been remedied.

Much has been written of late about the undoubted activity of Flies of all sorts, in the spreading of disease, especially such diseases as Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and many others.

Flies breed in all manner of filth, and therefore we must use every means in our power to ensure that there is as little filth as possible about.

Neither animal nor vegetable refuse must be allowed to accumulate in the neighbourhood of human habitations. All household waste such as cabbage leaves, potatoe peelings and the like, should be burnt, then with the frequent and efficient emptying of Privies, Ash-pits and Manure heaps there would be few places left for the Pestilential Fly to breed in, and in consequence a great gain to the Public Health.

PREMISES and OCCUPATIONS under BYE-LAWS.

There is nothing to mention under this head.

SCHOOLS.

None of the Schools in the district have received more than the ordinary attention during the year 1915.

The drains of Whalley School were improved and relaid at the beginning of the year and are now working quite satisfactorily.

Hurst Green Roman Catholic School had to be closed twice during the year, first on June 22nd, for three weeks on account of an outbreak of Measles, and again on November 5th, for an epidemic of Scarlet Fever, also for three weeks.

Chatburn School was closed for three weeks in July on account of the epidemic of Scarlet Fever.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are Fifty-Three Cow Keepers on the Register.

The number of these who export milk is	42.
„ who distribute milk in Clitheroe is	3.
„ „ Chatburn	2.
„ „ Barrow	2.
„ „ Whalley	2.
„ „ Pendleton	1.
„ „ Chipping	1.
Total number	53.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that during the year 1915, Seventy-Two Inspections have been made of Dairies and Cowsheds. Twenty-one Notices were served on Occupiers for lime-washing.

In a few cases Shippons were found to be short of light and ventilation. Notices were served on the Owners for the remedying of these defects.

Notices were also served on Owners regarding drainage, and the better storage of solid and liquid manure, and in the majority of cases the requirements were complied with.

OTHER FOODS AND SALE OF FOOD
AND DRUGS.

There is nothing to report.

HOUSING.

Seventy-Six Dwelling-houses have been inspected during the year.

The number of Dwelling-houses, the defects of which have been remedied without closing orders was Nineteen.

No houses were found on inspection to be unfit for human habitation, and no closing orders have been applied for or made.

The general character of the defects found to exist, was most frequently connected with the sanitary arrangements, such as offensive privies and middens, defective drainage, etc., and in some few cases dampness in one or other part of the house-

There were two cases of overcrowding, one at Whalley, and the other at Wiswell.

The Housing accommodation of the district is, generally speaking, sufficient for the needs of the district. Now that the Asylum or the Military Hospital as it now is, is practically completed, there are no longer the large numbers of workmen about needing accommodation, as there have been in the past few years.

Seven new houses have been built in the district during the last twelve months.

Five in Chaigley, in connection with the new Piggeries being established there by the Manchester Co-operative Society One at Chatburn and one house and shop at Downham.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories and Workshops on the Register in the district is Forty Nine.

The following is the list of places as submitted to me by the Sanitary Inspector.

Tailors	...	...	4.
Shoemakers	...	...	4.
Plumbers	...	...	5.
Joiners and Wheelwrights			8.

Motor Car Works	...	1.
Confectioners	... ..	4.
Bakers	... ..	2.
Dressmakers	... ..	4.
Saddlers	... ..	1.
Cheese Dairy	... ..	1.
Corn Millers	... ..	2.
Cotton Mills	... ..	1.
Iron Foundries	... ..	1.
Chair Makers	... ..	1.
Printworks	... ..	1.
Blacksmiths	... ..	5.
Mill Machinery Finishing Works		1.
Stone Crushing & Lime Works		1.
Cycle Repair Works	... ..	1.
Drain Tile Works	... ..	1.

Most of these have been inspected during the year, but I am unable to give the exact number of visits made.

One was found to be short of ventilation but the defect has been efficiently remedied.

Three Notices were served on Occupiers for lime-washing.

No defects of any kind were found in the others which is very satisfactory to record.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are Seven registered Slaughter Houses in the district. These are situated as follows :

Chipping	...	1
Stonyhurst	...	1
Downham	...	3
Whalley...	...	2

Fourteen Inspections were made during the year.

One building at Chatburn, where slaughtering was being done, was found to be altogether contrary to the regulations, accordingly a notice was served on the Owner to discontinue slaughtering in the building, which has been complied with.

All the remainder were found to be satisfactory

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows :

Over 500 Inspections and re-inspections of property have been made during the year

127 Letters and Notices have been written on Sanitary matters, and many personal interviews have taken place to discuss defects, complaints and their remedies

Most of the complaints had reference to blocked drains, the necessity for new drainage, the conversion of privies to other forms of closet accommodation, lime-washing shippens, workshops, etc., inefficient ventilation and dampness of dwelling-houses and general insanitary conditions

Most of the requirements have been complied with and the defects made good

The Inspector also reports that he has visited the Queen Mary's Military Hospital every week, and has found that the scavenging there has been satisfactorily carried out by Mrs. Knowles

Disinfectants have been supplied for forty-three cases of infectious disease and thirty-five dwelling-houses have been fumigated

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

There is one Hospital for Small Pox, with accommodation for twelve patients, maintained jointly by the Borough of Clitheroe and the Rural District Council. There is no hospital accommodation provided for any other form of infectious disease

The Small Pox Hospital has not been used during the year 1915.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

There is little to report under this heading

Five throat swabs have been examined for Diphtheria Micro-Organisms, three of which were positive

One specimen of sputum was examined Tubercle-bacilli with a negative result

There were no other investigations to report

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No serious epidemic has occurred during the year

Scarlet Fever has been the most prevalent disease, and of this there have been three mild outbreaks, two at Chatburn and one at Hurst Green.

Though the character of the disease has in all the outbreaks been mild, I regret to have to report one death at Hurst Green

In the first outbreak at Chatburn there were 14 cases during June and July, then there were no cases until October when the second outbreak started, and in this there were 12 more cases

It is of interest to record that both outbreaks originated at Railway Cottages, though not at the same house. This may be just a coincidence, but one must remark on the extraordinary indifference to precaution exercised by some people in the matter of infection; though thoroughly warned and instructed in the methods to be used, certain folks do not care to take the trouble of efficient isolation and disinfection, yet it is more than probable that these people would be the first to cry out if their neighbours were to do the same thing. These are not mere idle words, as I discovered for myself recently at Chatburn, that infectious children were being allowed to mingle freely with their fellows in the street. Fortunately the attack was a mild one, but mild or the reverse the precautions against infection should not be allowed to be relaxed.

The third outbreak was at Hurst Green in October and November. It started from the Roman Catholic School as its centre, and closure of the School for three weeks brought the epidemic to an end

There were in all Nine cases here

Over the remainder of the district there were several sporadic cases occurring at intervals, at Thornley-with-Wheatley, Bailey and Chipping

There were in all Forty-eight cases of Scarlet Fever

During the early part of the year there was a continuance of the outbreak of Diphtheria, noted at the end of 1914

There were Five cases altogether, one at Chipping and Three at Hurst Green during January, and one other at Thornley early in June

There were no cases during the remainder of the year.

There were no cases of Enteric Fever (Typhoid) in the district itself, though considerable numbers have been treated in the Military Hospital, which have come from abroad

There was one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum reported at Chatburn during July

Of Erysipelas there were four cases, two at Chatburn, one at Downham and one at Hurst Green. The latter proved fatal

There were Thirteen cases of Tuberculosis notified for the first time, of which Eleven were Pulmonary and Two non-pulmonary

Of the former, four were cases which were detected in the Military Hospital and do not correctly belong to the district, leaving a total of seven cases for the district, or one case for 886 of the estimated population, which is a fairly satisfactory figure, though it is to be hoped that with the present attention that is being given to the disease, this figure will be considerably reduced in the near future

There are no other infectious diseases to record

VITAL STATISTICS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rates and Death-rates in the year 1915

	Annual Rate per 1000 living.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One year to 1000 Births.
England and Wales	21·9	15·1	110
96 Great Towns, including London	22·8	15·6	117
148 Smaller Towns	21·6	14·0	114
England and Wales, less the 244 Towns	20·7	14·8	98
London	22·6	16·1	112

These figures do not compare at all favourably with those of last year. The Birth Rates in every case show a decrease, and the Death Rates show in every case an increase

For Rural England the figures as stated in the last report, were Birth Rate 22·2

Death Rate 12·4

Infantile Mortality 93

I have placed the above Tabulated Form at the head of this section dealing with vital statistics, in order that comparisons may be available

TABLE I

This gives the Vital Statistics of the whole district during 1915 and five preceding years, and is arranged to show the gross births in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. It also gives other particulars which will be referred to in the course of my remarks

There are no Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district, except the Military Hospital which I have referred to earlier in the report. There are numerous Institutions outside the district which receive sick and infirm persons from the district, such as the Blackburn Infirmary and Manchester Royal Infirmary and various Asylums in different places. Then there is the Clitheroe Workhouse.

Within the area of the district there are 30,889 statute acres.

By the census of 1911 the population of the district was found to be 6,342, but the population has been estimated to be for the year under review 6,203, which is a reduction of 139 on the former figure. There are therefore 4.97 persons to the acre, and as there are 1,380 inhabited houses, the average number of persons per house is 4.49

There have been two cases of overcrowding, but as the building of the Asylum is now almost complete, there are fewer workmen to accommodate in the neighbourhood, and so the temptation for people to take in lodgers and consequently to cramp the accommodation available for their own families has passed

BIRTHS

The number of Births registered during 1915 was 108, which is 16 less than the number of the preceding year. The average number of Births during the last five years was 127, and consequently there is a large decrease for the year

There were 58 males born and 50 females, and this is about the normal proportion of female births to males. There were two Illegitimate Births during the year

BIRTH RATE

In calculating the Birth Rate I have used the figures for the last census and not the estimated population given above

The birth-rate per 1000 of the population is therefore 17.02 and is 2.53 less than the previous year 1914. This is again unsatisfactorily low, being lower than any year for sometime back, and it is very much lower than for the Rural districts of England generally, as can be seen on reference to

the table above. The birth-rate for the country is steadily becoming lower, and each year shows a diminution as compared with any of its predecessors

The birth-rate of Rural England in 1915 is 20·7

The birth-rate in Clitheroe rural district is 17·02

The birth-rate for the last five years averages 20·41

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in 1915 was 83

The number of deaths of residents not registered in the district was 8. The number of non-residents registered in the district was 5

These latter all occurred at the Military Hospital, and are not included in the statistics as explained earlier in this report.

Nett deaths belonging to the district, 86

The average number of deaths for the last five years, 82

The number of males was 41

The number of females was 45

From the above figures it is seen that eight persons belonging to the district died outside its limit and mostly in Institutions of various kinds, such as the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the Blackburn Infirmary

It will be seen that the number of female deaths exceeded the male deaths by four. It is usually the other way round

DEATH RATE

The nett number of deaths belonging to the distric having been 86, the death rate equals 13·84 per 1000 of the population, which is now estimated as 6,203

Death rate for England and Wales	15· 1
Death rate for Rural England and Wales	14· 8
Death rate for district for last five years.....	13·12
Death rate for district in 1914	11·10

From the above it will be seen that the death rate during 1915 is better than for England as a whole, and also for Rural England as distinguished from the whole country

The death rate is not nearly so good as last year, but shows an improvement on the two preceding years

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Eight Infants died under one year of age and were registered in the district. This is the same as for the preceding year

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

It is perhaps well for me to remind the members of the Council that this rate is calculated per 1000 of Births, and not per 1000 of the population

Infantile mortality rate of England and Wales, 1915	110
Rural England ...	98
Five years average for district	77.72
For district 1915 ...	74.07

It will be seen from above that the Mortality among infants in the district is still quite satisfactorily low and compares very favourably with the rest of the country

TABLE II

This shows the number of cases of Infectious disease notified during the year. It also shows the number at all ages and at certain age groups

It also shows the number of cases in each subdivision of the district

There were in all 67 cases of infectious disease notified during 1915, which is 24 more than the number notified in the preceding year, 1914

DIPHTHERIA.

There were five cases of this disease in the earlier part of the year. All the cases occurred in the Chipping Sub-division of the district.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were four cases of Erysipelas. Three were notified in the Chatburn Sub-division and one in Chipping.

SCARLET FEVER.‡

Forty-eight cases were notified during the year. Twenty-one were notified in the Chatburn area, and twenty-seven in the Chipping area. There were no cases in Whalley. Of these ten were between one year and five; thirty-three were between five and fifteen. I have already dealt at some length with this disease in another part of the report.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There was one case reported in the Chatburn area.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were Eleven cases notified during the year, but as four of these occurred at the Military Hospital, and as I pointed out earlier in the report that these are not to be included in the Statistics of the district, we are left with a total of seven cases, which is the same figure as for last year.

Two belong to the Chipping area, two to Clitheroe and three to Whalley.

In addition there were two cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In all there were thirteen cases of Tuberculosis notified, of which nine count in the statistics of the district.

TABLE III.

This Table shows the causes of, and ages at death during the year. There were registered in the district 83 deaths. There have to be deducted 5 deaths which occurred in the Military Hospital, and there have to be added 8 which occurred and were registered outside the district, but which belong to it.

This makes a total of 86 deaths at all ages.

Of this number eight died under one year of age, three were between one and two, five were between five and fifteen, five were between fifteen and twenty-five, nine were between twenty-five and forty-five, twenty-four were between forty-five and sixty-five, and thirty-two or 37.2 per cent of the deaths were over sixty-five years of age. Twenty-two were seventy or over, of whom four reached eighty. The oldest was eighty-five.

These five deaths were of men between the ages of 22 and 39, and were certified as, one Valvular disease of the Heart, one after operation for Haemorrhoids, one Leucocythaemia, one chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one Enteric Fever

MEASLES.

This disease caused one death, this resulted from the common complication Broncho-Pneumonia.

Though Measles is usually regarded as a trivial disease of childhood, a study of the general table of mortality for England and Wales, shows that during 1914, there were 9,144 deaths from this cause. The total number of deaths during 1914 for Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria combined was 10,450, so that within 1,300, Measles caused as heavy a loss of life as did the four diseases against which Sanitary administration is most active.

On January 1st, 1916, Compulsory notification of Measles comes into force throughout the country, and so we may anticipate that better precautions against infection and better instruction in its evil effects will result in a very much diminished loss of life from this cause.

It is impossible to give any idea of the number of cases which occurred in the district during 1915. There was no death from this cause last year, and as there was only one this year we cannot say that the disease is a very serious one in the district on account of its mortality, but from an educational point of view it is serious, as the school attendance is much affected, few children growing up without having one or more attacks of the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was one death from this cause at Hurst Green.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

One death has to be recorded from Whooping Cough, also in the Chipping area. This disease also is one against which more precautions ought to be taken, there were 8,044 deaths from it in England and Wales during 1914. Measles and Whooping Cough are thus together responsible for the large number of 17,188 deaths during 1914.

DIPHTHERIA.

This was the cause of one death, the same as last year. Special sanitary administration and the introduction of Serum treatment has resulted in a great diminution of loss of life from this cause.

INFLUENZA.

This disease caused death in the case of four people, all late on in life. They were distributed fairly evenly over the district.

ERYSIPELAS.

Was the cause of one death in a man of 70 at Hurst Green.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the four deaths from this cause, two occurred in the Chipping area and two at Whalley. There were three males and one female, the ages varying between twenty two and thirty four years

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS

There were two deaths, one at two years and the other at thirty five

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASE

Was the cause of two deaths, one at sixteen months and one at sixty two years

This is a total of eight deaths from Tuberculosis as against five last year. Increased efficiency in Sanitary administration will no doubt have beneficial effects in the future but we cannot expect much improvement yet I think

CANCER

Nine deaths are attributable to this terrible disease, this is nearly double the number for last year and three times the number for the year 1913. It represents 10.4 per cent of all the deaths for the year in the district. The youngest case was thirty four years of age, but the majority were well over middle age, so that the disease is essentially one of later life. Two occurred in the Chipping district, one in Clitheroe and six in Whalley

MENINGITIS

One death was certified as due to Meningitis but the variety of this was not stated; it occurred outside the district

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

This was the cause of nine deaths, two of which occurred before the age of forty five, the other seven after, this is the same number as last year

BRONCHITIS

Twelve deaths were certified as due to this cause, or 13.9 per cent of all deaths. Two of these were infants under one year of age, the majority being over sixty five. There were seven in the Chipping area, three in the Clitheroe and two in Whalley. The number in 1914 was five

PNEUMONIA

There were six deaths from Pneumonia, the same total as last year. One was in an Infant under one year, one between one and two, three between forty five and sixty five, and one over sixty five

There were no deaths from other diseases of the Respiratory Organs

Twenty deaths were therefore due to Disease of the Lungs, four from Tuberculosis, twelve from Bronchitis and six from Pneumonia

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS

There was one death of an Infant under one year at Chipping

NEPHRITIS AND BRIGHT DISEASE

Two deaths, both in elderly people, resulted from this cau

CONGENITAL DEBILITY AND MALFORMATION, INCLUDING PREMATURE BIRTH

Two deaths in Infants were registered under this heading, a further improvement on former years

VIOLENT DEATHS

There were two deaths under this head, one a boy of fourteen whose neck was fractured through being dragged into moving machinery at a mill, the other the result of a fractured skull received in a motor bicycle accident. Both cases were the subject of an Inquest

SUICIDE

There was one case the subject of an Inquest the verdict being hanging whilst of unsound mind

OTHER DEFINED DISEASES

There were twenty three deaths under this heading but no detailed description is necessary. Twenty of the subjects were well advanced in life

DISEASES OF ILL DEFINED OR UNKNOWN CAUSES

There was one the subject of an Inquest in the Whalley area

TABLE IV

This deals with the mortality of Infants under one year of age. There were eight deaths under this age, the same number as last year, of this number three died within the first week of life, one in the second, two between three and six months, one between the sixth and ninth month, and one between the ninth and twelvth month

The causes of death were:

Premature Birth &c.	2 both two days old
Brohchitis	2 one aged four days the other six months
Whooping Cough	1 fourteen days old
Pneumonia	1 three months old
Enteritis	1 ten months old
Gastritis	1 three months old

Four died within the first two weeks of life, four after three months

Six where in the Chipping sub-district, one in the Clitheroe and one in the Whalley

The Table also records the nett births in the year

Legitimate	106
Illegitimate	2
	<hr/>
	108

Nett deaths in the year

Legitimate	8
Illegitimate	0
	<hr/>
	8

I have not received the Home Office form this year which is usually provided for the purpose of tabulating the results of inspections of Factories &c. within the district

In a previous part of this report I have already referred to the matter, with which this form is concerned

There does not appear to be any other matter about which to call your attention

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. COOPER,
M.A., M.B., B.C. Cantab.
Acting 'M.O.H.



