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Contributors

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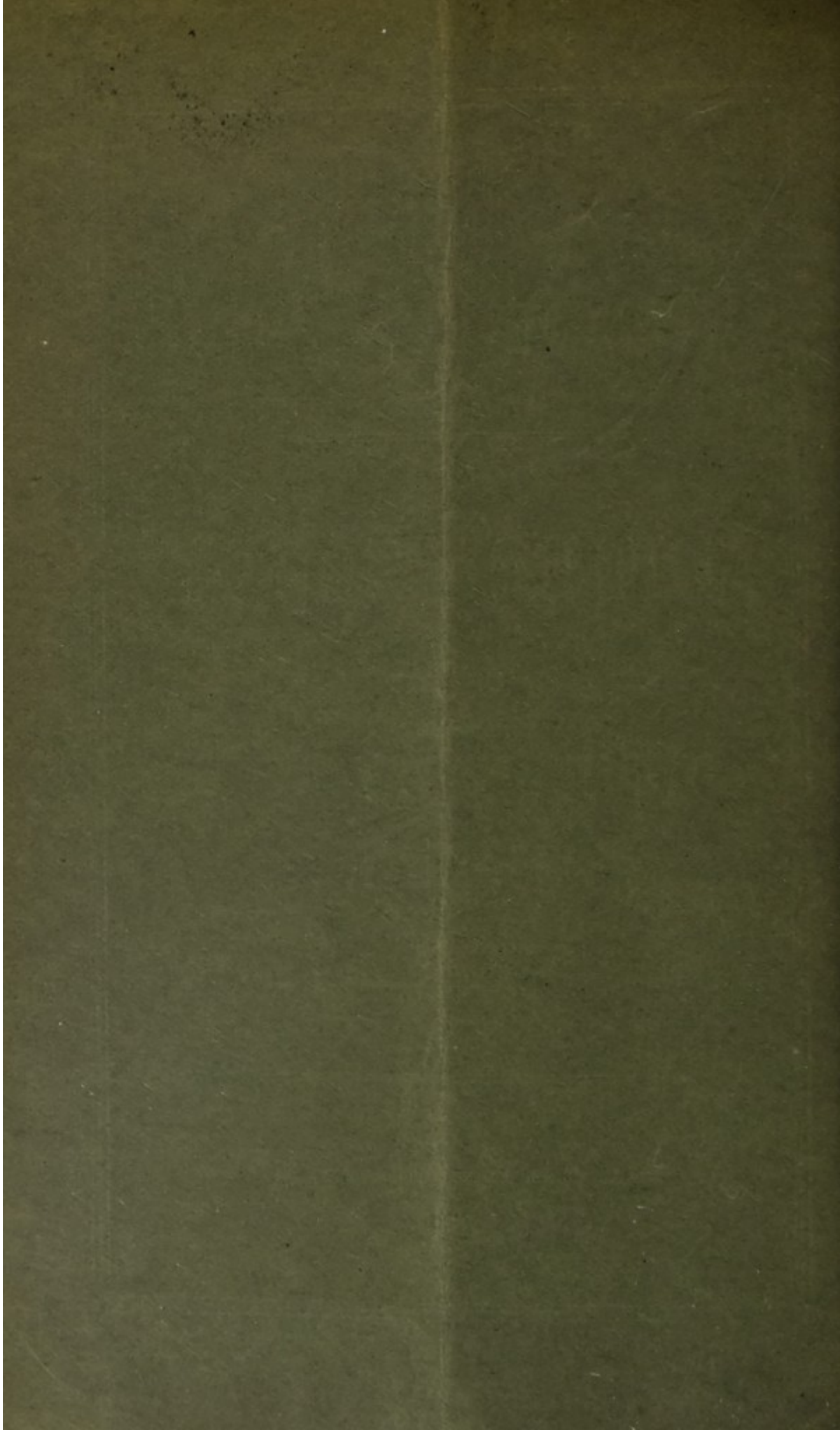
BEESTON
Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE
Medical Officer of
Health,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1905.

H. A. PRICE, PRINTER, BEESTON, NOTTS.



Medical Officer's Report for 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Beeston
Urban District Council.

Beeston.

February 1st, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

The Report I now submit deals with the health and vital statistics of Beeston for the year 1905. It is the 13th I have had the honour of preparing since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health. It has again been a year of much anxiety to your Sanitary Officials by reason of the continuance of the epidemic of diphtheria which I had occasion to refer to in my last Report dealing with 1904.

In spite of all the precautions that we have persistently carried out since the outbreak of the disease in October, 1904, cases have occurred steadily throughout every month of the year under review, no less than 81 having been notified to me for the year 1905. But for this serious outbreak I should have had a very good Report to present, both the number of deaths, and the notifications of other infectious diseases having been small.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.—From the table which I append at the end of this Report (kindly supplied by G. Fellowes, Esq., of Beeston Fields), it will be seen that the rainfall of 1905 was the lowest since 1893, only 20.44 inches having fallen during the year. This is a fraction above 5 inches less than the average fall for the last 25 years, and represents a total decrease of 500 tons of water per acre throughout the parish of Beeston. This deficiency of water must have had a bad effect upon our low gradient sewers, and may have rendered them more offensive than is desirable. Frequent flushing obviated this to a great extent. The inclement weather experienced in April and May ruined the fruit crops, which were uniformly poor throughout the country.

POPULATION.—I am again indebted to Mr. A. Kirkland for the information that on August 1st, 1905, there were 2534 houses in Beeston, 2400 of these being inhabited, while 134 were unoccupied. If we take $4\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to each house (the average shown at the census of 1900), this gives us a population of 10,800—an increase of only 108 over the corresponding period of 1904.

During the year 1905 there have been—

	286	births	and	116	deaths	as	against
	300	„	„	155	„	„	in 1904
	278	„	„	112	„	„	1903
	267	„	„	97	„	„	1902
	278	„	„	118	„	„	1901
	243	„	„	99	„	„	1900
	256	„	„	133	„	„	1899
	280	„	„	119	„	„	1898
	293	„	„	108	„	„	1897
	259	„	„	113	„	„	1896
	245	„	„	113	„	„	1895

This gives a
Birth-rate of

26.4
28.
26.7
27.4
31.
23.8
25.6
28.8
30.
28.7
29.6

and a Death-rate of

10.7	per	1,000	per	annum	for	1905
14.4	„	„	„	„	„	1904
10.7	„	„	„	„	„	1903
10.	„	„	„	„	„	1902
13.1	„	„	„	„	„	1901
9.7	„	„	„	„	„	1900
13.3	„	„	„	„	„	1899
11.8	„	„	„	„	„	1898
11.07	„	„	„	„	„	1897
12.05	„	„	„	„	„	1896
13.6	„	„	„	„	„	1895

Of the births 146 were males and 140 females, a singularly even proportion, and of the deaths, 55 were males and 61 females. Out of the 116 deaths 6 necessitated an inquest, and 3 were certified by the Coroner as due to natural causes. Of the total deaths—

37	occurred	during	the	1st	Quarter
22	„	„	„	2nd	„
25	„	„	„	3rd	„
32	„	„	„	4th	„

The deaths are classed under the following heads:—

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	8	0
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
Diphtheria	9	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Croup	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	3	0	4	5	0	3	1	1	0	0
Diarrhœa and Dysentery... ..	2	16	5	3	9	6	8	16	10	2	14
Rheumatic Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Phthisis... ..	14	17	15	11	6	8	10	8	12	8	12
Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia	24	23	24	12	14	35	36	17	14	13	18
Heart Disease	6	8	13	11	5	4	8	10	8	10	8
Cancer	4	5	3	8	5	2	2	7	3	7	not recorded
Injuries and Suicides	4	3	2	3	4	1	5	2	3	2	1
All other causes	63	66	48	41	61	39	59	54	56	56	58
	116	155	112	97	118	99	133	119	108	113	113

It is satisfactory to note that only 11 of these deaths were due to what are known as zymotic diseases, viz:—Diphtheria 9, and Diarrhœa 2. This compares very favourably with the previous year (1904), when no less than 33 zymotic deaths were recorded. These 11 deaths give us a zymotic death-rate of 1.01 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 3.08 in 1904; 0.67 in 1903; 1.1 in 1902; 3.6 in 1901; 0.98 in 1900; 1.3 in 1899; 2.1 in 1898; 1.1 in 1897; 1.4 in 1896; 1.4 in 1895.

The deaths may be tabulated as follows:—

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Under 1 year	30	47	23	25	38	23	34	48	36	31	41
1 year and under	5	15	17	5	9	14	22	9	16	12	14
5 " " "	15	5	12	6	5	5	3	3	1	5	6
15 " " "	25	5	7	5	2	10	7	4	1	8	5
25 " " "	65	31	35	41	28	32	19	36	31	31	27
65 and upwards	30	37	31	25	21	28	31	24	23	30	17
	116	155	112	97	118	99	133	119	108	113	113

Of the 30 deaths occurring in persons over 65 years of age, 9 were between 65 and 70; 15 between 70 and 80; and 6 between 80 and 90 years of age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—It is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths in infants under 1 year of age has again fallen to reasonable proportion, viz., 30, giving an infant mortality of 104.8 per 1,000 births registered, that is to say, that if 1,000 children had been born in Beeston during the year, 104 would have died during the first year of their existence. While this compares favourably with the county rate, which in 1904 was 139, it is still sadly too high, representing, as it does, a quarter of the total number of deaths recorded.

It is a well-recognised fact that infant life is most susceptible to insanitary surroundings and improper feeding, and that while many of the deaths are from unavoidable causes, such as premature birth and debility from birth, yet the infantile death-rate is a fair index to the efficiency of the sanitation obtaining in the district. Tabulated and compared with the ten previous years, the causes of deaths in infants under 1 year of age are as follows:—

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Premature birth ...	8	11	5	5	4	2	4	8	8	5	10
Debility from birth	2	1	4	6	8	4	4	4	5	5	3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	6	7	5	6	8	10	9	6	3	4	4
Convulsions ...	2	4	2	3	3	1	3	3	7	6	6
Constitutional Syphilis ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
General Tuberculosis	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Diarrhœa ...	2	16	5	2	5	4	6	14	10	1	11
Rickets ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tubercular (Meningitis)	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Measles ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0
Natural Causes (Coroner's enquiry)	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	1	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	0	0
Other causes ...	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	2
	30	47	23	25	38	23	34	48	36	31	41

After deducting what we might reasonably call the unavoidable deaths, viz., 8 from premature birth, and 2 from debility from birth, only 20 remain to be accounted for, and of these I am glad to find that only two are due to that scourge of infant life, diarrhœa. This small number of deaths from diarrhœa may in part be accounted for by climatic reasons, and still more, I trust, to a more enlightened method of feeding young infants, which I have

referred to in several of my previous Reports. It is also satisfactory to note that none of the infantile deaths—with the exception of the two from diarrhœa—were due to any of the zymotic diseases.

NOTIFICATIONS.—It is my painful duty to record the highest number of infectious diseases notified in one year since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health, no less than 114 of such cases having been notified to me during the year under review, viz., 1905. This record is largely due to the epidemic of diphtheria already referred to, and has thrown an immense amount of work and anxiety upon your Sanitary Officials. In every instance I have made a personal visit to the infected houses, investigated the sanitary arrangements, enquired into the milk supply, and given directions for the best means of carrying out isolation and subsequent disinfection. In addition to this, in the cases of diphtheria I have also paid a second visit at the end of a month to take some of the secretion from the throat for purposes of examination, and a third visit to announce the result of this examination. In those cases where positive results were obtained further visits were necessary for purposes of re-examination. Tabulated and compared with previous years these infectious diseases were as follows:—

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Small-pox	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	22	31	24	45	10	79	95	1	2	9	17
Diphtheria	81	60	4	7	4	1	2	5	6	6	4
Croup	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Typhoid Fever	1	3	4	6	6	10	6	2	5	2	7
Erysipelas	10	7	4	1	0	1	10	4	6	3	4
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	114	103	36	61	20	91	113	12	20	24	34

SMALL POX.—I am glad to see that the slight epidemic of this disease from which the County has been suffering since 1904 is now at an end, no case having been reported since July, 1905. Up to that time 89 cases had been notified to the various Medical Officers and tabulated by the County Medical Officer, Dr. Handford. Fortunately we in Beeston have this year escaped the dread malady.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases of this disease is lower than for the last three years—twenty-two having been notified to me during this year. This number is still sadly too high, but seems almost inevitable from our present-day methods of collecting large numbers of children of susceptible age into schools. They were all of a mild type, and led to no fatal results.

DIPHTHERIA.—From the large number of cases of this disease notified during the year, viz., 81, it assumes an importance that justifies me in trespassing upon your time by describing the nature and mode of spread of the malady. In the first place, it should be clearly understood that diphtheria is not due to defective sanitary arrangements, such as leaky drains, etc., but is a disease that spreads by direct personal infection from case to case. While making this positive statement that defective drains do not cause diphtheria, one cannot blind oneself to the fact that exposure to sewer gas, by lowering the general vitality of a child, renders it more susceptible to the invasion and multiplication of the particular organism or bacillus that may be introduced into its system. This particular organism or germ generally finds lodgment in the throat of the patient, where it multiplies very rapidly, and sets up the characteristic inflammation and sloughing associated with the disease. It follows from this that the infection or contagion lies in the secretions expectorated or otherwise removed from the throat, hence the importance of great care on the part of the nurse or attendant when painting or otherwise treating the throat of such patients. One of the main difficulties in checking the spread of the disease lies in the fact that the infection often lasts long after the throat appears and looks perfectly well, and that without a microscopical examination of the secretion from the throat it is impossible to say when a patient ceases to be a danger to those around him. You may remember that in November, 1904, I suggested the following recommendations should be carried out:—

- (1) That all slates and pencils in the schools should be destroyed and paper only used.
- (2) That all children from an infected house be kept from going to school for at least 3 months, unless their throats

be declared free from contagion after microscopical examination.

- (3) That such throats, or rather the secretion from them, be examined periodically after 3 weeks from the apparent cure of the case by an expert, the expenses of this being defrayed by the Sanitary Authority.
- (4) That the Sanitary Authority supply anti-toxin gratis for the treatment of those who cannot afford the cost of the same.

It is disconcerting to find that in spite of all these measures being carried out with exactitude the disease is far from being stamped out. At times one's hopes have run high that it was on the wane, only to be dashed by the next month's returns; thus I find that in January 11 cases were notified; in February, 2; March, 9; April, 6; May, 16; June, 2; July, 5; August, 7; September, 3; October, 7; November, 5; December, 8. Of the 81 cases reported, 9 have died directly or indirectly from the disease, giving a percentage of 11.1. So far as my observations go the cases are becoming of a milder type, and I trust that with a continuance of the above measures the disease may soon be stamped out.

TYPHOID.—It is satisfactory to note that only one case of this disease has been notified during the year, and that one was in all probability an imported case, the patient having only lived in Beeston a fortnight, and was ailing on her arrival here. The presence or absence of this disease is a sure guide as to the sanitary conditions of the parish, and also of its water supply, and we may therefore congratulate ourselves on its almost entire absence from our midst.

ERYSIPELAS.—The 10 cases of this disease call for no comment. In no instance were they attributable to insanitary surroundings.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—No case of this disease has been notified during the year. A trained midwife is now installed in Beeston under the auspices of the Church Nursing Society, and it is to be

hoped that her services may be requisitioned by the poor of Beeston. From personal experience I can testify to her skill and kindness, while the fees for her services are practically the same as that charged by the untrained midwife.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Measles and Whooping-cough have again been almost entirely absent during the year under review. While this is satisfactory, we cannot hope to have this immunity much longer. A new generation of children is coming on, and the longer an epidemic is delayed more children of a susceptible age will be in our midst. We have had no measles since the great epidemic of 1901.

INFLUENZA, though still present in a sporadic form, is gradually getting less and less severe.

DIARRHŒA.—From the fact that only 2 deaths occurred from this disease during the year 1905, there must have been very few cases during the summer months. While this is in a large measure attributable to the cool summer and absence of fruit, due to the inclement spring, it may also in part be attributable to the better knowledge mothers now have in rearing young infants. In a manufacturing centre, such as Beeston, many of the young mothers are apt to give up their maternal duties for the sake of going to work, and it becomes imperative, therefore, that they should be educated in the method of feeding their babies properly. This, as suggested in Dr. Handford's Report dealing with the health statistics for the County, might be done by the appointment of lady health visitors, or lady inspectors to visit the homes of young and inexperienced mothers, and give instructions in the feeding and management of their infants. In towns where this has been done the results appear to be most encouraging. The mothers are said to welcome the attention and the help, and most of them are found teachable in regard to the details of feeding and nursing. I see no reason why this could not be carried out in Beeston if only some charitably disposed lady would come forward and organize such a committee. I think, on behalf of my colleagues, I could promise our hearty co-operation and help.

PHTHISIS, OR CONSUMPTION, has claimed 14 deaths during the year, while 8 other deaths have been caused by tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs. From the fact that consumption is not on the notifiable list of diseases, I cannot say how many cases of this disease exist in Beeston. It has been estimated that for every death there are 6 other cases which have not yet terminated. This would give us the large number of 132 persons suffering from tuberculosis. In my last, and several previous Reports I explained very carefully how Consumption is caused by the invasion of a micro-organism—the tubercle bacillus, and the best steps to be taken to prevent it from spreading to other persons in the same family, and how best to combat it after it has already attacked a patient, so I need hardly refer to the subject again, important and interesting though it be.

In several cases the room in which a consumptive has died has been disinfected by the Council, and I would again wish to take this opportunity of saying how important this is, and how willingly your sanitary officials are to do this work if their attention be called to the matter, either by the medical man in attendance upon the case, or by the relations of the deceased.

MILK SUPPLY.—From the fact that milk forms such an excellent medium for the growth and development of many of the organisms which cause or disseminate various diseases it becomes incumbent upon all sanitary authorities to very carefully supervise the sources of its supply, the places in which it is stored by the retailer, and its mode of distribution. Contamination is liable at all these sources, and such diseases as Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and most probably Phthisis may be spread in this way.

In Beeston, supervision is exercised over the cowsheds, but I regret to say that the retailers are not registered, and up to the present no very active oversight has been kept upon them. In the majority of cases the cowsheds are clean and well kept, afford a sufficiency of air space, and are fairly well lighted. The utensils in which the milk is stored are also well cared for. It is very important, however, that the water in which these utensils are washed should be above suspicion, and ought, when possible, to

have been previously boiled. In one or two instances whitewashing of the cowsheds was desirable, and in yet other cases heaps of manure were in too close proximity to the shed. But for these minor defects which could easily be remedied, no glaring faults were to be discovered.

In several of my previous Reports I have referred to the three conditions which, in my opinion, make Beeston the healthy place it is, viz. :—

- (1) That for the greater part of its area Beeston is on a gravel foundation.
- (2) That our water supply, derived from the Nottingham Corporation, is abundant, and most excellent in quality.
- (3) The efficiency of our drainage and scavenging system.

With regard to the last-named, all the liquid sewage is pumped to the Sewage Farm, consisting of 30 acres, situated on light land, to the south-east of the town.

After percolating through the soil the resulting effluent is clear, free from smell, and runs into the river Trent. While the Farm is still sufficient for its requirements, I would urge the utmost care and foresight on the part of your Farm Committee to see that every part of it is irrigated at least once yearly. It is only by so doing that the soil will be kept in a sufficiently porous condition to absorb all the organic matter deposited upon it by the sewage. I would also suggest that only such crops should be grown that will permit of sewage being turned on to them during some period of their growth, such as rye-grass, mangolds, osiers, etc.

The average daily flow of liquid sewage to the farm is 324,000 gallons. In additions to the liquid sewage, no less than 2,200 tubs are removed weekly to the farm, where they are emptied, washed and dusted with disinfecting powder. This work is done between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., by your sanitary staff, and costs your Council at least £900 a year. While on this subject I regret to find that during the year only six of the old-fashioned, disgusting and pre-eminently unhygienic middens have been replaced by tubs, leaving 56 still existing in the parish. These, in my opinion, and

in the opinion of our leading sanitary experts, are a blot upon our boasted civilisation and should be removed with the least possible delay. During the year, many complaints have been made regarding the smells arising from the manholes and surface grates. In some instances these have been stopped up, but this cannot go on indefinitely unless some other provision is made for the escape of sewer gas. In January last, a sub-committee was appointed to consider the best positions for the erection of ventilating shafts, and it was decided that one should be placed at the top of Elm Avenue and another in Broughton-street. I should be glad to see an extension of this system to every place where two branches of sewers meet, and at the top of every dead end where gas is likely to accumulate.

The Pasture Dyke is now free from all sources of sewage pollution, and with care in the removal of rubbish thrown into it by children and residents in its vicinity, I cannot see why this constant source of trouble to us in the past should not remain in a more satisfactory condition than I fear has been the case during recent years.

Before completing my Report, I would again wish your Sanitary Committee to entertain the idea of installing a Refuse Destructor to get rid of in the only rational and sanitary method the vast accumulation of combustible material that we have an increasing difficulty in disposing of. At West Bridgford, I see from Dr. Hunter's Report for 1904, that the one they installed in 1903 "has proved highly satisfactory, both from a sanitary and economical standpoint. In burning the refuse sufficient steam was generated not only to pump all the sewage to the Farm, but also to light up the depot by electricity and to run the disinfector." What I would suggest is that your Surveyor, Mr. E. A. Bush, gets out an estimate of the weekly quantity of combustible material and that a deputation of your Sanitary Committee visit West Bridgford with a view to seeing the destructor at work.

Another sanitary improvement that is much needed in Beeston is the substitution of much deeper gullies to the surface grates than now exist. Not only do these shallow gullies soon become dry

and therefore untrapped in hot summer weather owing to evaporation, but they also allow much silt and dirt to get into and choke the sewers that could otherwise be collected in the gullies. This is a matter that could be carried out gradually so as to distribute the expense over several years.

Another subject that I should like to draw the attention of the Council to is the planting of trees in our township. Some years ago an order was passed that £10 per annum should be allotted to this purpose. A start was made on the Bellevue Estate with very happy results, but I am afraid that since then the order has been more honoured in the breach than the observance. Apart from the aesthetic effect trees have in a district, I consider that if not planted too closely so as to shut out air and light to the adjoining houses they have a beneficial effect upon the community. I would also suggest that if the scheme be re-introduced there are other trees than limes suitable for such a purpose.

During the year plans for 99 new houses have been passed, of which 92 have been completed, and certified by your Surveyor as fit for habitation.

Together with your Surveyor, I have investigated during the year complaints as to 10 defective drains, 4 cases of factory smoke pollution, one case of polluting a water course with sewage matter, 7 instances of insanitary ashpits and middens, 2 cases of depositing offensive refuse on land near houses, 30 instances of insufficient ashpit accommodation, 3 impaired or defective yard paving, 3 offensive pigstyes, one offensive manure pit, 4 defective yard gullies, and one case of unsound meat. In every case the defects were made good.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.—The onus thrown upon your Council and Officials by the Factory and Workshops' Act of 1901 proves to be very considerable. In the case of **FACTORIES**, it is incumbent upon us to see (1) that the sanitary accommodation is adequate and in good working order, and (2) that sufficient means of escape exist in case of fire. With regard to the former, we came across two instances where the sanitary accommodation was very

dilapidated and insufficient—conditions which have since been remedied. With regard to the means of escape from fire, we found several instances in which the emergency doors were locked and the key kept in the office at the other end of the shop—thus defeating the object in view. Occasionally, too, these doors opened inwardly, instead of outwardly. In another factory the window-sills that gave access to an outside fire escape were crammed with all sorts of rubbish, such as bottles of oil, tools, bobbins, etc. It is needless to say that in a case of panic the delay in removing this heterogeneous collection might lead to very serious consequences. Our attention was also drawn to a room on the third storey of a factory in Wollaton Road, the only access to which was a narrow wooden staircase. This, in case of fire, would be a regular death trap. This block, we were assured by the owner, is about to be demolished and a new wing substituted.

WORKSHOPS.—These include all premises in which several people work, but in which no mechanical power is used. Thirty-five of these are on the list, and have been inspected by us during the year, with, in the great majority of cases, very little cause for complaint.

The 12 bake-houses and 8 slaughter-houses have been visited twice during the year, and I am glad to say are conducted on cleanly and sanitary principles. I would suggest that both these, as well as the cowsheds and dairies, should now be properly registered, and have numbers allotted to them.

I append the usual Local Government Board Tables, and in conclusion would wish to express my thanks to the members of the Council and the Officials for their unvarying kindness to me, and more particularly to Mr. E. A. Bush, your excellent Surveyor, for much help in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ROTHERA, M.D.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

Name of District, **BEESTON** (Notts.)

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			
				Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number	Rate*.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895	8,250	245	29·6	41	167·	113	13·6
1896	9,000	259	28·7	31	119·	113	12·
1897	9,750	293	30·	36	122·8	108	11·
1898	10,065	280	28·8	48	171·4	119	11·8
1899	10,000	256	25·6	34	132·8	133	13·3
1900	10,185	243	23·8	23	94·6	99	9·7
1901	8,950	278	31·	38	136·	118	13·1
1902	9,729	267	27·4	25	93·6	97	10·
1903	10,377	278	26·7	23	82·7	112	10·7
1904	10,692	300	28·	47	156·6	155	14·4
Averages for years 1895-1904.	9,699	269	27·9	34	127·6	116	11·9
1905	10,800	286	26·4	30	104·8	116	10·7

Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.—Total 14.

Nett Deaths of all ages belonging to the District.—Total 130; Rate 12.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,586.

Total Population of all ages, .. 8950

Number of inhabited houses, ... 1978

Average number of persons per house, 4·5

} At Census of
1901.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905.
and previous years.

Name of District, BEESTON (Notts.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1.—BEESTON.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1895	...	8,250	245	113	41
1896	...	9,000	259	113	31
1897	...	9,750	293	108	36
1898	...	10,065	280	119	48
1899	...	10,000	256	133	34
1900	...	10,185	243	99	23
1901	...	8,950	278	118	38
1902	...	9,729	267	97	25
1903	..	10,377	278	112	23
1904	...	10,692	300	155	47
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904		9,699	269	116	34
1905	...	10,800	286	116	30

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1905.

Name of District, **BEESTON** (Netts.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
Small-pox	0						
Cholera	0						
Diphtheria	81		14	60	5	2	
Membranous croup ...	0						
Erysipelas	10	1			1	6	2
Scarlet fever	22		5	12	5		
Typhus fever	0						
Enteric fever	1					1	
Relapsing fever	0						
Continued fever	0						
Puerperal fever	0						
Plague	0						
Totals	114	1	19	72	11	9	2

Isolation Hospital—Small-pox Hospital at Hucknall Torkard.

TABLE IV.

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

Name of District, BEESTON (Notts.)

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.						
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and up- wards 8
Small-pox	0						
Measles	0						
Scarlet Fever	0						
Whooping-Cough	0						
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	9		4	5			
Croup	0						
Fever { Typhus	0						
{ Enteric	0						
{ Other continued	0						
Epidemic Influenza	0						
Cholera	0						
Plague	0						
Diarrhœa	2	2					
Enteritis Epidemic	0						
Puerperal Fever	0						
Erysipelas	0						
Other Septic Diseases	0						
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	14				3	10	1
Other Tubercular Diseases..	8	4	2		1	1	
Cancer, malignant disease..	4					3	1
Bronchitis	14	4	3				7
Pneumonia	10	1	4			5	
Pleurisy	0						
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs.. .. .	2					1	1
Alcoholism	2					2	
Cirrhosis of Liver)							
Venereal Diseases	2	2					
Premature Birth	8	8					
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1					1	
Heart Diseases	6					1	5
Accidents	3		2		1		
Suicides	1					1	
Senile Decay	9						9
Apoplexy	7					2	5
Convulsions	2	2					
Congenital Heart Disease ..	3	3					
All other Causes	9	4	0	0	0	4	1
All Causes	116	30	15	5	5	31	30

Further deaths of Residents occurred outside the District.

Deaths ^{at} all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.—Total ~~116~~ 130.

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1905.

Name of District, **BEESTON (Notts.)**

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.	Ttl. under 1mth	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																	28
..	Uncertified ..																	2
Common Infectious Diseases	Small Pox ..																	
	Chicken Pox ..																	
	Measles ..																	
	Scarlet Fever ..																	
	Diphtheria Croup ..																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough ..																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms ..			1		1	1											2
	Enteritis Epidemic Gastritis ..																	
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth ..	4	2	1		7			1									8
	Congenital Defects ..				1	1	1	1										3
	Injury at Birth ..	1				1												1
	Want of Breast Milk Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..							1	1									2
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis ..									1						1		2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis Tubes Mesenterica ..												1					1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..											1						1
	Erysipelas ..											1						1
Syphilis ..	1				1	1											2	
Rickets ..																		
Meningitis ..		1			1												1	
Convulsions ..									2									2
Bronchitis ..									1				1		1	1		4
Laryngitis ..																		
Pneumonia ..												1						1
Suffocation, overlaying ..																		
Other Causes ..																		
		6	3	2	1	12	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	30

Births in the Year { Legitimate 279. | Population .
 { Illegitimate 7. | Estimated to middle of 1905,
 Deaths from all causes at all ages, 116. | 10,800.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1905, for the Urban District of Beeston.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMework.

2.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	26
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	35
WORKPLACES	21
HOMeworkERS' PREMISES	62
TOTAL	144

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>		
Want of cleanliness	8	8
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	10	10
{ unsuitable or defective		
{ not separate for sexes		
TOTAL	18	18

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number of	
	Lists.	Out- workers.
Homework:—		
Lists received		
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities	4	12
{ received from other Authorities		
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1905:—		
Bakehouses	35	
Slaughterhouses	12	
	8	
Total number of Workshops on Register	35	

THE WEATHER OF 1905.

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Summary of Observations

AT

BEESTON FIELDS, NOTTINGHAM.

206 feet above sea level.

Readings at 9 a.m. daily.

TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.			
		Mean of 25 Years	Total	Rainy Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date
January ...	37·4	37·5	·97	13	·32	16
February ...	40·6	38·6	·86	15	·16	26
March ...	44·5	41·5	2·50	23	·30	10
April ...	45·2	46·1	1·69	20	·37	6
May ...	51·7	51·8	·62	7	·26	1
June ...	59·1	58·1	2·81	14	·70	17
July ...	64·4	61·7	1·14	7	·56	26
August ...	59·	59·7	3·39	21	·51	3
September ...	54·2	55·9	1·54	13	·38	9
October ...	45·1	48·1	1·29	17	·53	4
November ...	40·1	42·5	2·89	21	·53	10
December ...	38·8	38·2	·74	13	·32	28
Mean of 1905	48·3	48·3	20·44	184		
Average fall for 25 years...		...	25·51			

Temperature.

The highest reading in the screen at 4 feet occurred on 14th
July, viz. 82·0

The lowest, 19th January, viz. 16·3

The number of readings below 32° at 4 feet were 62.

Rainfall.

The driest year since 1893, when 20·14 inches fell.

The nearly total eclipse of the sun on 30th August was obscured
by clouds.

GEORGE FELLOWS.