# Contributors

Woodhall Spa (England). Urban District Council.

# **Publication/Creation**

1910.

# **Persistent URL**

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/n6rb7wke

# License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection 183 Euston Road London NW1 2BE UK T +44 (0)20 7611 8722 E library@wellcomecollection.org https://wellcomecollection.org

# WOODHALL SPA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ANNUAL REPOR Medical Officer of Health the FOR THE YEAR 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.-

GENTLEMEN,-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF INHABITANTS. This is mainly a residential neighbour-hood; the remainder are shopkeepers and tradesmen who cater for the inhabitants and visitors who come to take the waters in and visitors who come to take the waters in the season, which begins at the end of March or beginning of April, and ends in October, and a small working class popula-tion, chiefly domesticated, in the Witham end of the district.

### WATER.

WATER. The water supply has been good during 1913. The Council had it bacteriologically analysed in the Spring and it was found satisfactory. It consists of spring water flowing by gravitation from Cawkwell, which also supplies Horncastle, diluted with about equal parts of upland surface water from a suthering structure shall. from a gathering ground at Tattershall Thorpe. By this admixture, the water from Inorpe. By this admixture, the water from the chalk is made softer and the plumbo solvent action of the upland surface water is neutralised. There has been no outbreak of disease which can be attributed to the water supply, or in point of fact, to anything else.

The public supply is owned by a private Company and supplies 98 per cent. of the houses in No. 1 district.

Three cottages have been connected up during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. I have not become aware of any gross pollution of streams necessitating any action

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. No new work has been executed. The sewage disposal works are up-to-date and in good order. It very good effluent results. The sewage is conveyed by the Shone system on to the farm where it is treated bacteriologically; from the detritus tank it passes through septic tanks on to three contact beds and finally through two circular distributors by means of continuous sprinklers.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. In the rural portion of the district, there are 30 houses with privy vaults, and 36 houses with pail closets. Three pail closets have been substituted during the year. The remainder of the houses have the water carriage system.

Carr.age system. SCAVENGING. The Council undertakes the removal of house refase, and it is collected twice weekly. This is disposed of by burning at the sewage farm. In the rural portion, householders deal with their own refuse, and the contents of privies after cleansing are disposed of on land adjoining their pre-mises, no nuisance being created.

# SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT. WORKSHOPS, ETC. Cowkeepers (3), 12 inspections: milksellers (5), 20: bakehouses (3), 12: butchers (2), 8: fashmongers (2), 8: slaughterhouse (1), 5: dressmakers (2), 8: laundries (6), 12: livery stables (2), 6: bootmakers (2), 8: plumbers (3), 6: motor works (2), 4: bullders (3), 6: cabinet makers (2), 4: bullders (3), 6: cabinet makers (2), 4: bullders and decorator wheelwright (1), 2; painter and decorator (1), 2.

Number of inspections made on com-plaint, 8; number of inspections in connec-tion with E.D., 11; number of inspections under periodical inspection, 42; house-to-house inspections, 13; total number of in-spections and re-inspections, 202 (all notices issued); cautionary or intimation notices given, 33; matters remedied as result of such notices, 33; statutory notices served, 1; matnotices, 33; statutory notices served, 1; mat-ters remedied as result of such notice, 1; summonses served, nil; number of common lodging houses, offensive trades in the district, nil.

## SCHOOLS.

There is only one public elementary school in the district, which had its sani-tary conveniences remodelled a few years Its water supply is derived from the mains.

-

mains. MILK SUPPLY. There are only three cowsheds in the dis-trict, which are inspected quarterly, as a result of which one contravention of regu-lations was found and remedic 1 without the

aid of legal persuasion. No action has been taken with regard to tuberbulows milk nor found necessary. The police are responsible for the carrying out of the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act.

There are five dairies on the register, which have been inspected 20 times.

## BAKEHOUSES.

BAKEHOUSES. There are three bakehouses in the district, which are impected quarterly. Three de-fects were found and remedied during the year. They are all kept fairly clean.

# SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

SLAUGHTERIOUSE. There is only one in the district, which is kept well and clean. One defect was brought to the notice of the occupier and remedied. This slaughterhouse is very well lighted and thoroughly up-to-date in its construction.

UNSOUND FOOD. 36-1bs. of fish, 122-1bs. of beef, and 193-1bs. of butter were voluntarily surrendered by the owners and destroyed.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

These comprise four cases of scalet fever, of which two occurred at the Convent, but I was unable to trace their source, and two cases a little later in scholars at the public cases a little later in scholars at the public elementary school; at any rate, the pre-caution taken obviated any further out-break. There were four cases of measles notified, two in July and two in November, which latter were the fore-runners of a pretty general outbreak. One case of publicity mean actified and neurod fatal and phthiris was notified and proved fatal, and I sent the (at that time) Sanitary Inspector to disinfect the rooms occupied. One case of ophthalima neonatorium was notified, and one case of pneuomonia (post in fluenzal).

Three cases of imported post-war malaria were also notified, but although the ano-philes is indiginous to Woodhall Spa. I have not been made aware of any case of malaria not been made aware of any case of malaria occurring amongst the civilian population either before, or after the return of these cases. In tuberbulosis cases, there is the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Horncastle open, and the County Laboratory at Lin-coln, where sputum may be examined free in all cases where the diagnosis is at all doubtful doubtful.

Number of rooms disinfected, 5; number of nuisances found and abated, 10; number of drains unstopped, lime-washing, and general notices, 15.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The staff consists of myself and the In-spector of Nuisances. There is no isolation hospital.

NEW BUILDINGS. One new building, an army but, has been erected during the year.

### HOUSING

A survey of the housing needs of this dis-trict was submitted to the Commission in October last, and the needs of the district are very much the same. Plans for 26 cot-tages have been provisionally approved, and no doubt developments are to be expected

no doubt developments are to be expected before very long. There is no bad over-crowding in the urban district of Woodhall Spa. The houses are nearly all more or less new, and have been built after the requirements of the model bye-laws.

VITAL STATISTICS. The death rate comes out at a high figure compared with what it used to do, as in 1917 it was only 10.97, while in 1919 it was 17.88, but we must console ourselves with the re-flection that the figures are too small to be taken seriously. There were two deaths taken seriously. There were two deaths from tuberculosis and no less than three from cancer. The deaths for males were 9 only and for females 16. The birth rate is only and for females 16. The birth rate is lower than the death rate, only amounting to 12.15 per 1.000, as against 9.36 in 1917, there being 18 births during 1919 and only 13 in 1917 and 1918 respectively. For this, we must blame the age distribution and the fact that this is mainly a residential dis-trict. The infant mortality was higher in 1919 than last year, being 111.11 per 1.000 registered births, but as both the deaths (there were only two of infants under one year) were referred to congenital debility, it will be seen that very little notice can be taken of these figures which, are far too small to be taken seriously.

## ARTHUR BOULTON, D.P.H.

