

## **Report of the executive committee : 1923 / Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony.**

### **Contributors**

Papworth Hall Tuberculosis Colony (Cambridge, England)

### **Publication/Creation**

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified] 1923

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The Cambridgeshire  
Tuberculosis Colony.

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*REPORT*  
OF THE  
*Executive Committee*

FOR 1923.

Presented at the Seventh  
General Meeting of the Colony,  
May 3rd, 1924.

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*Registered Office:*  
Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire.



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The Cambridgeshire  
Tuberculosis Colony.

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*R E P O R T*

OF THE

*Executive Committee*

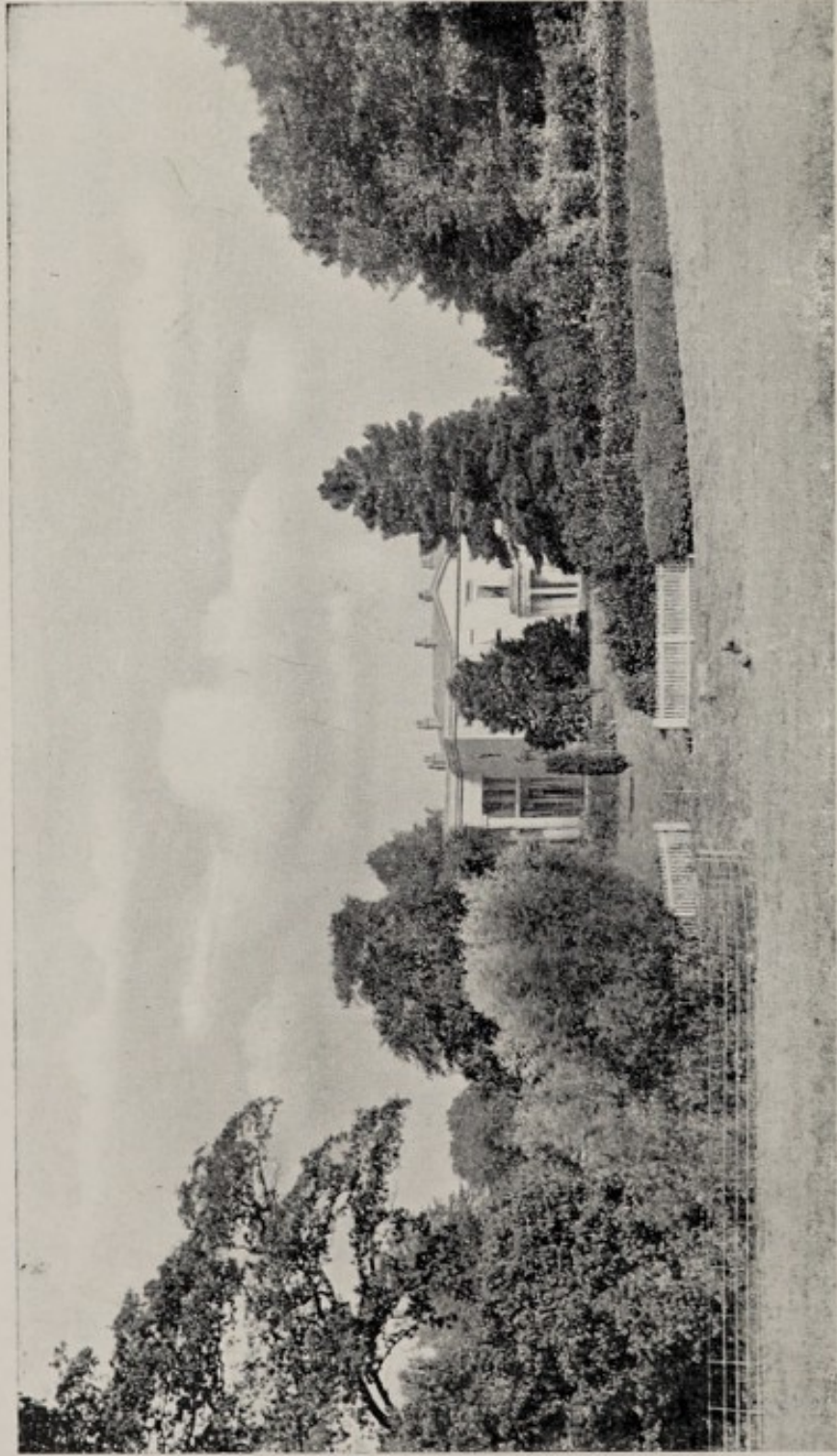
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PAPWORTH HALL.



# Report of the Committee of Management for the Year 1925.

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## CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY.

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In presenting their Report the Committee of Management have to record further additions to the Institution buildings, all of which have been erected during the year by the Estate Building Department, under the supervision of Mr. Robinson. The most important is the Sims Woodhead Memorial Institute for Research, an interesting building designed by Mr. Dunn, Architect to the County Council, to whose artistic taste the Colony is so greatly indebted. The workmanship has received much commendation and does great credit to the Colony staff, by whom the main part of the undertaking was carried out. The building, which is fitted with the most modern form of installation for X-Ray and other investigations, was to have been opened in November, but the ceremony was postponed owing to the General Election, and the date is now fixed for May the 8th., when the Committee look forward to a visit from Sir Arthur Stanley.

Another building, which was almost completed by the end of the year, consists of an important addition to the staff quarters. Alterations carried out at the rear of the Nurses' Home have provided fourteen new rooms, which are much needed for the use of the female staff.



SOME OF THE MODEL COTTAGES.



SOME OF THE NEW COTTAGES.



In addition to these new buildings, the twenty-eight cottages previously built by the County Council under Dr. Addison's scheme, have been bought for the Colony from a special fund. For this fund, as for so much else in the history of its development, the Colony is mainly indebted to Mrs. Dimsdale's initiative and organisation.

In the course of the year, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then Minister of Health, after a visit to the Colony recommended a grant of £10,000 for the erection of twenty-five more cottages for Colonists, and on August the 10th, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that this grant would be made. Unfortunately the matter had not been completed when Parliament was dissolved, but the Committee venture to hope that it will not be long delayed.

The Home Farm, now known as "Homeleigh", was in its altered form brought into occupation early in the year as a Hostel for Women, and has proved of the greatest value. Originally intended for twelve beds, the accommodation has been increased by the use of open-air shelters in the garden to eighteen, and all these beds are now in use. There is, indeed, a waiting list, so that the need for this new development has been completely proved. This Hostel, which constitutes a separate department, has considerably increased the work of the Matron and her staff, and the Committee can only repeat what they have said every year since the Colony was founded as to the invaluable service the Matron renders to every section of the Colony community.

The number of patients has been increasing. In the first six months of the year the average was 159, and in the second six months it rose to 182. The Report of the Medical Director will give some idea of the labour involved in providing not only medical treatment but also industrial occupation for this large number of patients, to which must be added many more ex-patients, who are now settled as colonists in the village.



ST. PETER'S HOSTEL (DINING ROOM.)



ST. PETER'S HOSTEL.

Dr. Varrier-Jones, who never allows the work to stand still, is untiring in the energy and originality that he displays in the interest of the Colony, and to him and his able assistant staff the Committee are again most grateful.



THE HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS.



SOME OF THE CHAETS IN THE SOUTH PARK.



INTERIOR OF THEATRE.

## THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1923.

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IT is with pleasure that I am able to report once again a year of progress: progress not in one direction only, but in all the activities of the Colony and Village Settlement. Indeed, if we did not make progress we should very soon lose sight of the ideal which we set out to attain. An organisation such as this cannot remain "in statu quo;" if we do not go forward, we shall lose ground and deterioration will quickly set in. Perhaps the greatest step forward during the year has been the acceptance of our ideas by a still larger proportion of the medical profession and the lay public, and instead of the question: "Is such a scheme possible?", another has been substituted: "How large can the Settlement become?" or "How can *we* start one on a small scale?"

It is quite impossible to answer the question as to how large a Settlement may become, for its present size was thought to be impossible of attainment when the work was begun. Now it seems small in comparison with our ideal for the future. While we are naturally pleased to see Village Settlements for the tuberculous advocated, the idea must be used with discrimination, for the various factors making up a settlement must first of all be understood to be appreciated. A recent writer remarks: "I advocate the building of a garden city. In this special garden city for tuberculosis there should be churches, schools, cinema, public houses, everything, in short, to make the place attractive. I should have numerous hotels holding up to say, 150 rooms as a unit and....."

We have at Papworth developed slowly on these lines, gradually adding to our accommodation, with a result that is eminently satisfactory. During the year still more patients have been transferred to the Village Settlement—as houses became available for families, or additions to our Hostels made accommodation for single men. Every patient who enters the Central Institution has the opportunity of promotion. As his health improves in such measure does his liberty increase, his wages rise, until finally he becomes a full wage-earner,



ONE OF THE WARDS IN THE HOSPITAL.



VIEW OF CHALETS.

paying for his board and lodging without assistance. This equality of opportunity is no mere form of words. It is an actual reality, and further, as the ex-patient's skill increases he has the opportunity to gain both financially and in status in his particular industry. The big jobs are open to him as well as the small ones. There are no highly paid fit men acting as officials in the Industries, all such posts are held by ex-patients who prove to be qualified for such posts. This, I am convinced, is one of the secrets of our success; encouragement in a practical form of that abundant hope which is so characteristic of the consumptive.

*The family the unit to be dealt with.* I would refer here to the remarks made on this subject in my last annual report. We have accumulated abundant evidence of the truth of the proposition. I then said that we *waste* time and money when we deal with but a part of that unit, the consumptive wage-earner; I can add in my report this year, that we *save* a very considerable sum which year by year will increase in amount, because the individual members of the family become resistant to [the disease and escape becoming a charge on public funds for treatment. The state of health of the settlers, their vigour and vitality, their pleasure in life, and their earning capacity, all were thought to be impossible of attainment, but nevertheless here they are for all to see. During the eight years the Colony has been in existence, in which time the Village Settlement has been built up, we have had to record only one death amongst the settlers. While small notice should be taken of figures which purport to give a picture of the results of recent treatment, it is nevertheless significant to find such a record of the Village Settlement.

By careful examination week by week and month by month, we have been unable to detect so far one single case of tuberculosis amongst the children (and they number 70) of our Colonists. Provided we are able to form and stimulate public opinion in the Colony as to the right mode of living, we may be able year by year to record this extraordinary and eminently satisfactory result. This is the answer to captious criticism of the initial cost of such a scheme. We must always remember the rising generation. The full purpose of our work will not be visible in our lifetime, but if we are able to raise up the next generation, not only tubercle-free but highly resistant to the disease, our work will surely not have been in vain. It is notoriously unsafe to prophesy, but we are watching with interest for the possibilities in this direction.



SOME OF THE NEW COTTAGES.



SOME OF THE NEW COTTAGES.



It is more difficult than ever to give a clear-cut, general view of our work in the Settlement. Its ramifications are so numerous; there are so many links in the chain; so many points of contact of the various departments and activities, that in the space of this brief report it is impossible to set out all in detail. Suffice it to say that the development has been on the lines we fore-shadowed and desired; that is to say—the centre of gravity is the village, with its attendant health services of Hospital and clinics, and its real industrial life. Recognising that playing at a trade is not learning a trade, and that playing at earning a living is not earning a living; but that work well done and a wage well-earned are the foundations of contentment and happiness, I am glad to be able to record the fact that the basis of this settlement is formed on these lines. Recreation and social life may then be added to the benefit of all. Reverse this order and disaster quickly follows. Last year I discarded the old nomenclature: Sanatorium, Training Colony, and Village Settlement as divisions of the scheme. They have now passed out of our mind for all practical purposes. We have substituted the terms: Medical, Economic, and Social Activities, and under these headings I propose to continue this report.

*Medical.* We continue to receive all types of cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and after a period of observation extending from a couple of weeks, it may be to many months, they are transferred to one or other section of the Medical Department. Appropriate treatment is here given, always—and on this point I lay great stress—accompanied, if the condition of the patient allows, by vocational therapy. On no account is useless work done, but the patient's interest is at once stimulated as far as possible. One's mind must not be unduly prejudiced by the physical signs of the damaged organ, attention should rather be directed to the response to effort made by the organism as a whole. On these lines patients are treated at Papworth. Mechanical aids to prognosis are employed as far as their usefulness allows, but after many years, and thorough investigation, most of such mechanical contrivances are found wanting. The principle put forward by Sir James Mackenzie that "no physical sign should be valued by itself" has led to the principle that "its association with other symptoms has always to be discovered," and from this it follows that the response to effort is assessed at its proper value. When these principles are grasped, the classification of cases of tuberculosis of the lungs by means of physical signs becomes



PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES STORES.



ST. JOHN'S HOSTEL.

obsolete. Patients with large cavities are earning their daily bread in the Industries—those who would quickly throw up the sponge if they were treated as permanent invalids.

During the year an extensive and thorough investigation has been undertaken in connection with Professor Dreyer's Antigen. I have been fortunate in securing the active co-operation of Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir James Kingston Fowler, Dr. Stanley Griffith, Dr. A. C. Inman, and Dr. Paton Philip, in this matter. The clinical side of the question has therefore been strengthened by the advice and opinion of those well versed in the disease, while the bacteriological side has been carefully guarded by the assistance and help given by Dr. Stanley Griffith. The work has been carried out by Dr. Stott with the greatest care and attention, while in the matter of records, temperature charts, curves and diagrams, the assistance of Mr. Groves has been of much value. The results of this thorough investigation—undertaken at the request of the Medical Research Council—will be published later in another place. Suffice it to say here that such an investigation to be of any service must be prolonged for many months, if not for years.

The new X-Ray department has been found of great service in connection with the above investigation, together with the continuous temperature apparatus, which has again been used successfully in suitable cases.

The new Pathological Laboratory has quickly proved its value, and the work which in times past was done at the Medical Schools, Cambridge, has with advantage been transferred to Papworth.

All our Hospital beds have been practically continuously occupied throughout the year, indeed on many occasions we have had to maintain a waiting list, much against our will. I have pleasure in recording the fact that many cases admitted with signs of considerable disease into the Hospital block, have so far recovered that they have been able to return to their own trade, or have been instructed in one nearly allied to it.

*Economic.* The continued economic pressure in the Industrial world has shown how impossible it is for a consumptive with impaired vitality to return to his job, or obtain a different one. It was the recognition of this that prompted the idea of the Industrial Settlement. During the year we have received into the Village Settlement many more ex-patients, thus enabling them to earn their living under sheltered conditions. The rate of absorption has, on the whole, been



CARPENTRY & JOINERY.



CARPENTRY & JOINERY MACHINE SHOP.

quicker than in previous years, thus throwing a great strain on the Industries. That the Industries have been able to weather the storm shows that their financial position is still strong, but constant care must be exercised in order to maintain an even keel. It is the non-recognition of such a balance which makes for disaster, and those who desire patients to be admitted directly into the Village Settlement do not appreciate the delicate mechanism which governs "production" in any manufacturing concern. This is not the place, nor is there the space, to develop this argument, but it can be readily seen that the principles underlying the truth of this proposition are fundamental.

It has been my custom in the past to review briefly the various Industries, and I propose on this occasion to continue that practice.

### CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

The cry of this Department, as in others, is for more space. The output of portable buildings such as cycle sheds, motor houses, summer houses, poultry houses, shelters, etc. has not only been maintained, but very considerably increased. Large orders for such buildings have been received from local authorities as far north as Wakefield, and as far south as Southampton. Indeed, no trade depression has been visible.

The BUILDING DEPARTMENT, which has been developed during the past two years, has to its credit the erection of two new cottages, the annexe to the Nurses' Home and the Pathological and X-Ray department, the latter a fine building designed by Mr. H. H. Dunn.

The turnover of this department during the year was over £6000.

### THE POULTRY FARM.

This is divided into two sections and has maintained its high standard of excellence. In 1919 when we first started, the number of head of poultry was 35, in 1922 it was 1614, and in the year under review it has increased to 1722, while we have incubated, sold for hatching, or marketed 106,802 eggs. We started in this department as in others from very small beginnings. The growth is, I think, sufficiently remarkable.

I wish to re-state that I consider the work on the Poultry Farm a strenuous occupation, and such work should only be recommended for



THE DUCK POND.



THE POULTRY FARM.

those who show very marked resistance to the disease. Although it is a department which has untold attractions for visitors, Poultry Farming is not to be recommended as a general rule for the tuberculous. We are able to state without fear of contradiction that the "light open air job" is a myth, if it involves earning one's living as a single handed poultry keeper.

### PRINTING.

The cry here again is for more room, more type, more machinery. The department has developed so rapidly, and orders for printing of such varied nature have been received, that further progress is impossible without greater facilities. Thanks to the British Red Cross Society, this much needed accommodation will soon be put in hand, and the department re-organised on a large and firm basis. All the printing required by the Institution and the Industrial Section of the Settlement, is done here, together with as much outside work as the plant allows. The Xmas Magazine was again increased in size, and formed an excellent example of the work of this department.

### HORTICULTURE.

The well-kept grounds and kitchen garden—the admiration of so many visitors—speak for themselves. Added to this are the grounds of the Hostels and the Nurses' Home. The produce of the kitchen garden has increased, and we are practically self-supporting in this respect.

The Piggery has been again increased and the remunerative nature of this undertaking has again been proved.

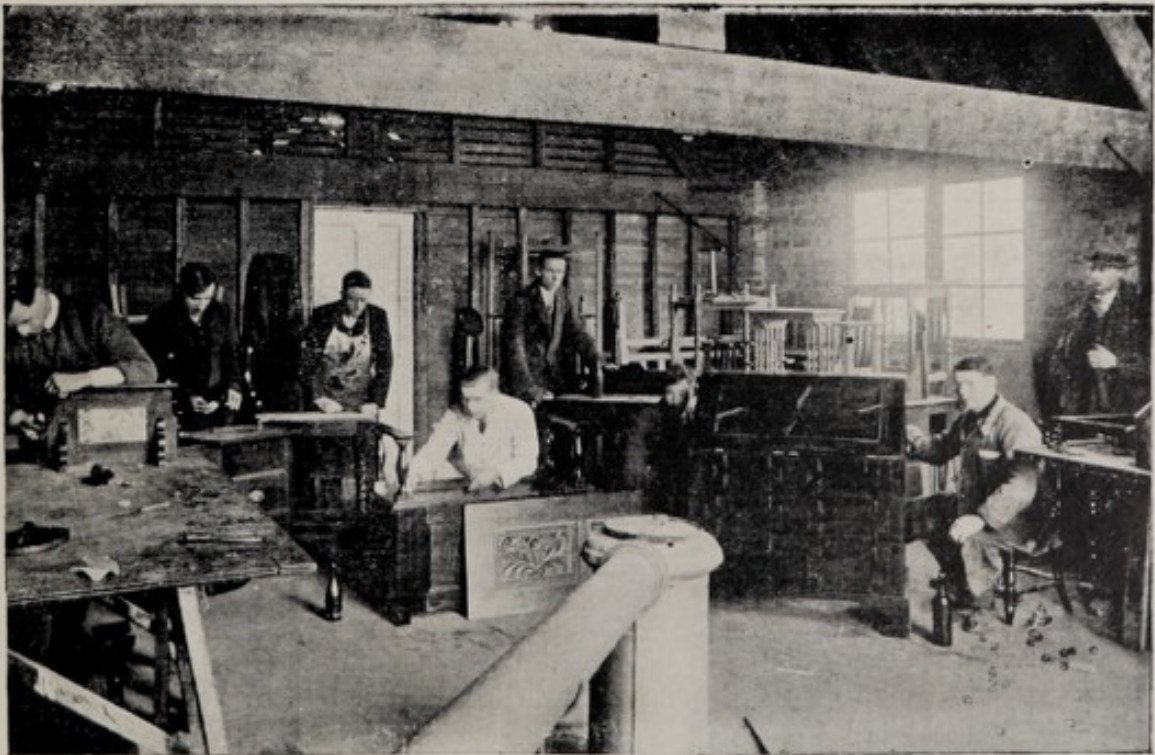
The staff of ex-patients who are gardeners, have the satisfaction of actually earning their living, and are not employed merely on the ornamental grounds. The garden is selling its produce and paying wages in the ordinary way.

### SIGNWRITING, WINDOW TICKETS.

This Department, if regulations were not strictly enforced, would spend a considerable amount of energy in working overtime. The number of tickets supplied during the year has reached the amazing total of 12,233 and when it is remembered that all are done by hand, the amount of work can be understood. The success of the undertaking is assured, for a wider area is now supplied with tickets and show cards than ever before.



CABINET MAKING.



THE POLISHING SHOP.



## CABINET MAKING.

It is gratifying to record marked and substantial progress in this department. The reorganisation which has taken place during the year has had most gratifying results. The system of mass production has proved of real value, orders have come in at a greater pace than previously, and the training of the workers has shown itself to be sound.

The UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT has not only doubled itself during the year, but is still inadequately housed when we take into consideration the increased output. So satisfactory has the progress been, that the Department ranks as one of the most successful of the Industries.

The turnover for the year amounted to £3000.

## PORTMANTEAU AND ATTACHE CASE MAKING.

When we consider the very great slump in this trade in the outside world, and the enormous difficulties with which the trade has had to contend, the continued activity of this department can be appreciated. During the year the shops were enlarged and more machinery installed, and yet the output cannot meet the demand. Further extensions are in hand. The goods are now supplied to large centres of population such as Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, as well as to the large stores in London. The local trade shows an increasing business.

The turnover for the year amounted to £4597.

## BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING.

This department is still kept very busy in repairing boots and shoes, and in executing orders for surgical boots from the Ministry of Pensions, Eastern Area. The repairs during the year amounted to 3440. In order to ensure this steady supply, the department has to meet the heavy charge of employing a canvasser in Cambridge for the collection and distribution of repairs.

## TAILORING.

A rural industry such as this meets with success if carried on without undue competition. Our experience proves that a bespoke tailoring business, carried on quietly and efficiently, is possible even if run by a consumptive.



CANVAS DEPARTMENT.



PORTMANTEAU MAKING, LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

## HAND-MADE JEWELLERY AND LEATHER WORK.

This is our smallest department, and meets with more setbacks than any other, owing to the workers being more incapacitated than in any other department. It continues, nevertheless, to flourish, and our products meet the local demand for hand-made jewellery, and small leather bag work. These are excellent examples of vocational therapy, as described by the American School.

Even those with considerable disease, if provided with special tables, are able to occupy themselves in bed or near their beds with extremely light work, which adds very considerably to their physical and mental welfare.

## ADMINISTRATION.

It is necessary this year to say a few words under this heading, for it is not generally understood that the management of the Industries is in the hands of ex-patients, whether as managers of their departments or as office staff. The re-organisation of the latter has been of great benefit, and the appointment as a travelling representative of one of their number has proved thoroughly successful.

To the managers of departments I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude, for from the earliest days they have assisted in building up the Industries to their present flourishing condition. To the foremen also a word of praise is due; they have carried the torch and have handed it on, so that an esprit de corps has been developed, to the benefit of all concerned. To the office staff I wish also to express my feeling of gratitude, for it is no light task to be responsible for and carry on a work of such magnitude.

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

I am again faced with the impossibility of describing adequately the life and times of a small country town. Sports clubs (tennis, cricket and golf), social activities such as Amateur Dramatic and Horticultural Societies (the Flower Show held in July was a great success and was attended by thousands of visitors), Womens' Institute, Boy Scouts, educational and religious activities, all have their own workers, secretaries and committees. All seem to be in a very flourishing condition. An outstanding feature is the Matron's Welfare Fund. Designed to help those who try to help themselves, but are overcome by adverse circumstances, it has again been invaluable in times of stress and emergency.



BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING.



MARKET GARDENING.

Thanks to the Matron's energy and initiative, an inestimable boon has been conferred upon the bed-ridden patients by the installation of a wireless reception set: each hospital bed is fitted with a pair of ear-phones and the concerts broadcast from London are thus enjoyed by those who cannot attend the various entertainments given at the Colony from time to time.

It is difficult adequately to express my sense of gratitude to all those who have so freely given of their best during the year under review. In an ever-expanding community new problems arise which require immediate solution, new ideas have to be formed or old ones remodelled. As in the years gone by I have again received support in full and overflowing measure from the Matron, whose energy and skill have overcome all obstacles. I wish to record once again my thanks to her.

To Dr. Stott my thanks are again cordially given; his attention to detail and his painstaking thoroughness in connection with the investigation of Dreyer's Antigen are beyond all praise.

Finally, I should like to thank all members of the Committee for their help and support in enabling me to put an ideal into practice, an opportunity which rarely falls to the lot of any man.

The total number of inhabitants now settled in the village is 196 (which number includes 70 children.)

The number of admissions to the Central Institution and Homeleigh during 1923 has been 222.



SOME OF THE MODEL COTTAGES.

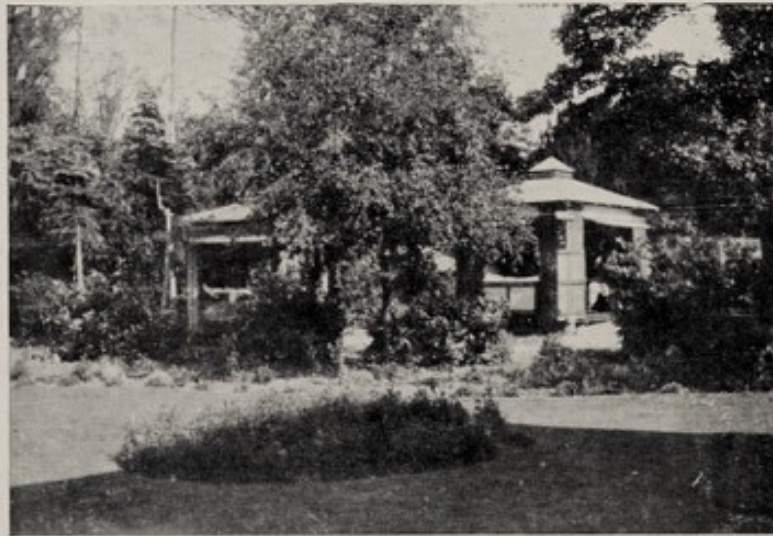


ESTATE OFFICE.

ERMINE STREET.

## HOMELEIGH.

The Hostel for women patients has been opened during the year. Again, no case is refused on account of the severity of the disease, and already the advantages have been manifest in connection with the work of the Cambridgeshire County Council. Those who are able to work are, as in the case of the men's Industrial Section, put to remunerative work at a definite wage. A workroom has been fitted up with electrically driven machines, and the scheme promises well. Begun in a small way, this section for women patients is already expanding, and the number of patients has doubled during the year. We now have 20 huts in this section of the Colony.



# CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY, PAPWORTH HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

## General Income and Expenditure Account or the year ended 31st December, 1923.

<i>Expenditure.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Income.	£	s.	d.
To/	Chaplain and							By/			
Medical Officer, Assistant.	...	8776	11	9	1805	0	0	Charges for Patients (including Conveyance)	22299	9	10
Matron's Salaries...	...	297	8	6				Less Training Grant paid to Industrial			
Provisions ...	...	2061	12	8				Section ...	2056	0	0
Surgery and Dispensary ...	...	529	10	0				Bus Fares ...			20223
Coal, Oil and Water ...	...	568	14	7				Board at Hostels and of Visitors ...			140
Rates and Insurance ...	...	1713	17	4½				Pigs Sold ...			1213
Motor Running Expenses ...	...	145	11	6				Sundry Receipts ...			345
Repairs, Painting &c. ...	...	336	3	8½				Excess of Expenditure over Income ...			4
Water Softener Sundries ...	...	265	19	4							1331
Laundry, Cleaning and Sundries ...	...	961	17	7							9
Pig Food, Garden &c. ...	...	607	10	2							10
Renewals of Linen, Crockery &c. ...	...	8	16	10							2
Postages, Stationery, Travelling Expenses, and Clerk's Salaries ...	...	152	6	0							7
Income Tax ...	...	41	13	10							2
Alteration to Home Leigh ...	...	10	10	9							9
Legal Charges ...	...										
Maintenance written off ...	...										
Wages of General Staff ...	...				16478	4	7				
Bank Charges ...	...				4737	2	7				
					237	0	6				
					23257	7	8				
Excess of Expenditure over Income ...	...							Balance Income and Expenditure Account			
brought down ...	...				1331	10	9	to 31st, December, 1922 ...			
Balance carried to Balance Sheet ...	...				44	8	5				
					£1375	19	2				



# INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

## Trading Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

Expenditure.		Income.	
To/	£ s. d.	By/	£ s. d.
Stock in trade 1st January, 1923 ...	5183 12 2	Sales and work done (net) ...	22179 3 8
Purchases (net) ...	15871 12 9		
Transport & Carriage ...	577 15 8		
Wages (including National Health Insurance) 7730 13 1	16449 8 5		
Commission to Travellers and Departmental Managers ...	756 2 5		
Less Training Grant received for Instructors ...	8486 15 6		
	2056 0 0		
Salaries ...	6430 15 6		
Rent and Expenses London Showroom ...	635 0 8		
Printing, Postages & Miscellaneous Expenses ...	73 5 0		
Rates and Insurance ...	244 3 5		
Advertising and Exhibition Expenses ...	181 2 4		
	237 12 10		
New Tools, Plant and Machinery ...	736 3 7		
New Buildings ...	193 9 0		
Repairs to Buildings ...			
Purchase of Goodwill and Stock of Trunk Makers ...	100 0 0		
Reserve for Bad & Doubtful Debts ...	100 0 0		
	£29828 9 4		
		Net Loss carried to Balance Sheet ...	322 13 9
			£29828 9 4

Stock of Materials as at 31st December, 1923, as per Departmental and General Managers Inventory and Valuation ... 7326 11 11

## Balance Sheet 31st December, 1923.

Liabilities.		Assets	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Working Capital advanced by General Account and Net Profits to 31st December 1919 1545 16 10	8000 0 0	Plant & Machinery, Loose Tools and Trade Utensils Purchased out of Revenue	7326 11 11
Further Cash advanced during 1923 6454 3 2		Work in progress ...	761 8 10
Sundry Creditors:—		Sundry Debtors:—	8088 0 9
On open Account ...	2517 19 9	On Open Account ...	3132 11 9
House Committee for Rates, Motor Hire &c. ...	1381 1 11	Colony Store Debtors ...	381 17 2
Building Account ...	1138 15 0	Training Grant ...	680 0 0
Impersonal ...	66 0 4	House Committee ...	29 7 2
	5103 17 0	Less: Reserve for Bad Debts	4 3 16 1
			100 0 0
		Cash at Bankers ...	534 18 8
		Petty Cash in hand ...	4 13 5
		Cash in hand Boot Account ...	12 6
		Payments in advance ...	
		Profit and Loss Account ...	22 15 10
		Balance as per last Account:—	322 13 9
		Net Loss brought from Trading Account	345 9 7
			£13103 17 0

## Estate Account for the year ended 31st. December, 1923.

To/	By/	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Rent paid to County Council	Rents received and accrued	386	13	8	1025	12	0					
Rates, Land Tax & Insurance	Service Houses occupied Rent Free	190	10	2								
Repairs	and charged to Wages Account	78	6	4	46	18	0					
Legal Charges	Assistant Medical Officer's House	7	8	6	40	0	0					
Travelling expenses & Professional Fees	charged to Salaries Account	3	11	6				1112	10	0		
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	Balance brought forward from 1922 Account	550	16	10				104	17	0		
		<u>£1217 7 0</u>						<u>£1217 7 0</u>				

## Balance Sheet 31st December 1923.

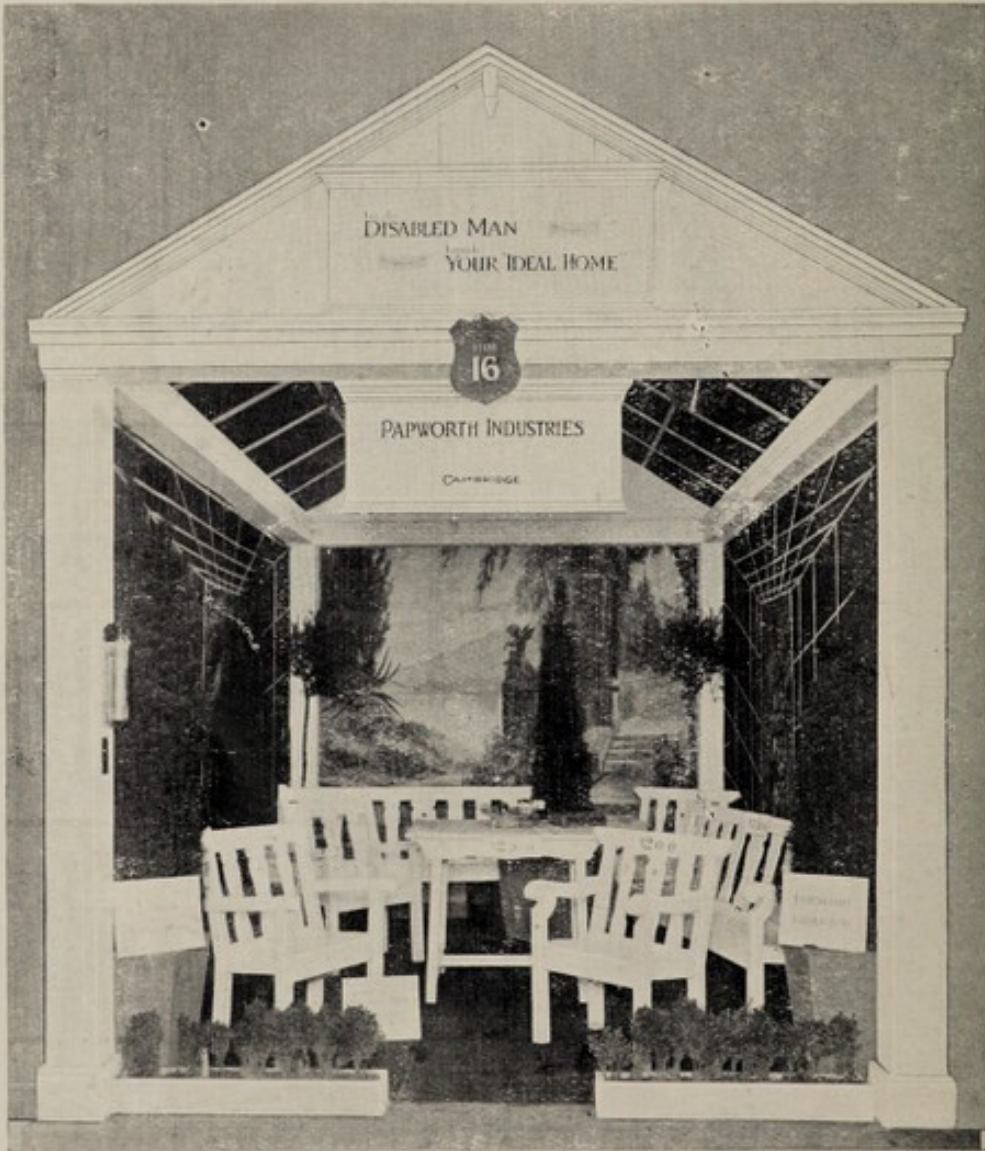
Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Assets.	£	s.	d.
<b>Accumulated Fund—</b>							Capital Outlay as per last Account	1248	73	0 9
Balance as per last Account	127	273	16 4				Additional Outlay 1923	307	17	3
Golden Ballot Committee	4750	0	0	132023	16	4	Stock of Provisions, Drags, Coal, Spare Crockery &c.	125	180	18 0
Sundry Creditors				2243	0	1	Sundry Debtors:—			400 0 0
Overdraft due to Bankers:—							Rents accrued	328	1	6
Main Account	3100	0	6				Industrial Section	1381	1	11
House Committee	4	9	9				Maintenance	2356	16	6
	3104	10	3				Sundries	89	16	11
<i>Less: Cash at Bankers—</i>							Cash in hand	250	16	8
Committee of Management	223	6	10	2881	3	5	do. Matron's Petty Cash	8	10	3
Repairs and Renewals Reserve Fund—							do. Estate Account	110	0	6
Balance as per last Account				1500	0	0	Fifty Cottage Scheme:—			
Suspense Account				4	19	8	Balance as per last Account	2642	2	6
Estate Account Balance				550	16	10	Less Cash on Account	1500	0	0
Balance Income and Expenditure Account				44	8	5	Industrial Section:—			
							Working Capital Advanced	8000	0	0
N.B. There are contingent Liabilities to Ministry of Health, Cambridgeshire County Council, Hunts County Council, in respect of Contributions or Grants made and which are repayable should certain contingencies arise.				<u>£139248 4 9</u>				<u>£139248 4 9</u>		

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, I certify that I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required as Auditor, and I report that I have examined the Books of the Company, and have checked the above Balance Sheet therewith. In my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of my information, and explanations given to me and as shown by the Books of the Company.

7, Dowling Street, Cambridge.

15th April, 1924.

W. R. ELWORTHY, Chartered Accountant.  
(Peters, Elworthy & Moore.)



GARDEN FURNITURE BY PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES,  
AT THE "IDEAL HOME" EXHIBITION.



