

Report of the executive committee : 1924 / Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony.

Contributors

Papworth Hall Tuberculosis Colony (Cambridge, England)

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified] 1924

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/umb7hsjy>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



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

The Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony.
Registered Office: Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire.

REPORT
of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
for 1924.

*Presented at the Eighth General Meeting
of the Colony April 29th, 1925.*

WELLCOME
LIBRARY
Gen Rep
WE28
.B65
C17 P21
1924



22501956648

The Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony.

Registered Office: Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire.

REPORT
of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
for 1924.

*Presented at the Eighth General Meeting
of the Colony April 29th, 1925.*



PAPWORTH HALL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

This eighth Report of the Committee of Management marks the completion, within a few weeks, of seven years' occupation of Papworth Hall, the Colony having been removed from Bourn on 12th February, 1918.

The small nucleus of 12 patients has increased to an average of 191 patients and 24 boarders during the past year. Still more remarkable is the growth of the village, now housing 58 ex-patients with their families in separate homes, and the development of the Industrial Section, with its turnover of £32,500.

The opening of the Sims Woodhead Memorial Laboratory, postponed from the previous autumn, took place on May 8th. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, before unlocking the door, unveiled the memorial tablet over the portico, which bears the following words:—"To Sir German Sims Woodhead, K.B.E., 1855—1921, Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge, and one of the founders of the Papworth Colony. A very gallant Christian gentleman." Sir Clifford Allbutt, President of the Colony, said that Sir German's scientific attainments were very great. There was no man to whom he could go for an opinion in connection with Sir German's own sphere of work, and get such a clear and lucid account as he was able to give. His character was noble and generous, and Papworth would ever remember the unselfishness of his work there.

Sir Arthur Stanley said that Sir German would always be held in grateful remembrance for his labours on behalf of suffering humanity. His character did more to make him one of the most valued citizens of their great Empire even than his scientific attainments, if that were possible. In the early days of the work at Papworth, it was his enthusiasm and support that enabled all difficulties to be surmounted.



ST. PETER'S HOSTEL.

A red-letter day in the history of the Colony occurred a few weeks later, when the Duke and Duchess of York honoured the Village Settlement by coming to open the first of the 25 new cottages for which a Government grant of £10,000 has been made. This visit coincided with the Annual Show of the West Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society in the grounds of Papworth Hall on July 8th and a record number of visitors were present.

In September, members of the Colony were delighted by a visit from Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her company, who most kindly gave a performance of "Magda" in the Colony Theatre.

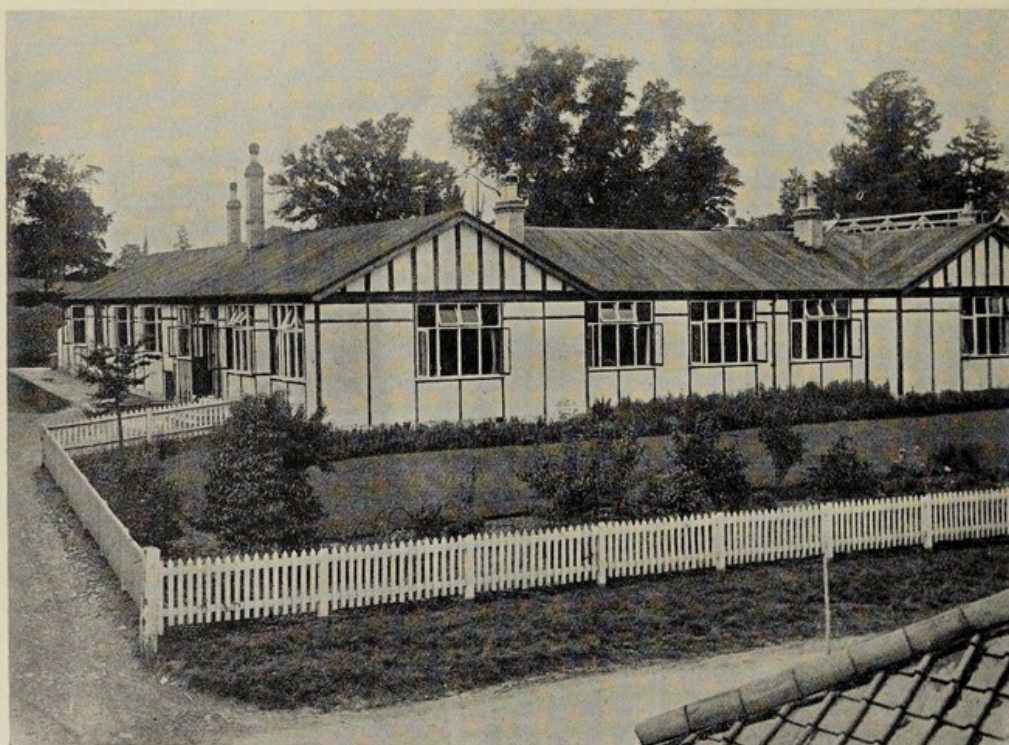
In addition to the grant for cottages already mentioned, the Colony has received during the year £4300 from the British Red Cross Society for extension of the Industries, and £1000 from the United Services Fund for a Village Hall which is still to be built.

The Christmas Magazine, produced under the able editorship of the Matron, was a highly successful number, and the competitions and prizes connected with it provided an occasion for a very lively evening.

An account of the Welfare Fund, which is also organised by the Matron, will be given later on.

The Committee of Management have received with regret the resignation of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Wooll, who has done invaluable work for the Colony from its commencement. Mr. Wooll felt unable to continue to give the time required by the development of the enterprise, and Mrs. Marcus Dimsdale kindly consented to take his place until the Annual Meeting.

The Medical Director has again been ably supported by Dr. Stott, Assistant Medical Officer, and Miss Borne, Matron, to whom the Committee are greatly indebted. For some months Dr. Obermer was in residence as additional Medical Officer and Research Student, and his zeal and interest were a great help to the Colony. Dr. Katherine Spence, who also took a temporary post, prolonged her stay



ST. JOHN'S HOSTEL.

until the end of the year, and gave much valuable assistance. The Committee are glad to welcome back Nurse Levitt, who has been away for special training, and has now returned to take up the duties of Village Nurse and Midwife.

Each year the responsibilities devolving upon the Staff increase. Undoubtedly the burden is a heavy one, but they have the satisfaction of seeing their work established and prosperous. The Committee desire to congratulate the Medical Director upon the remarkable way in which he has been able to carry his theories into practice and to justify his experiments. It required both courage and perseverance to break new ground in the face of considerable doubt and criticism, and now that the Colony is no longer an experiment but an acknowledged success, it is interesting to look back over the vicissitudes of the last eight years.

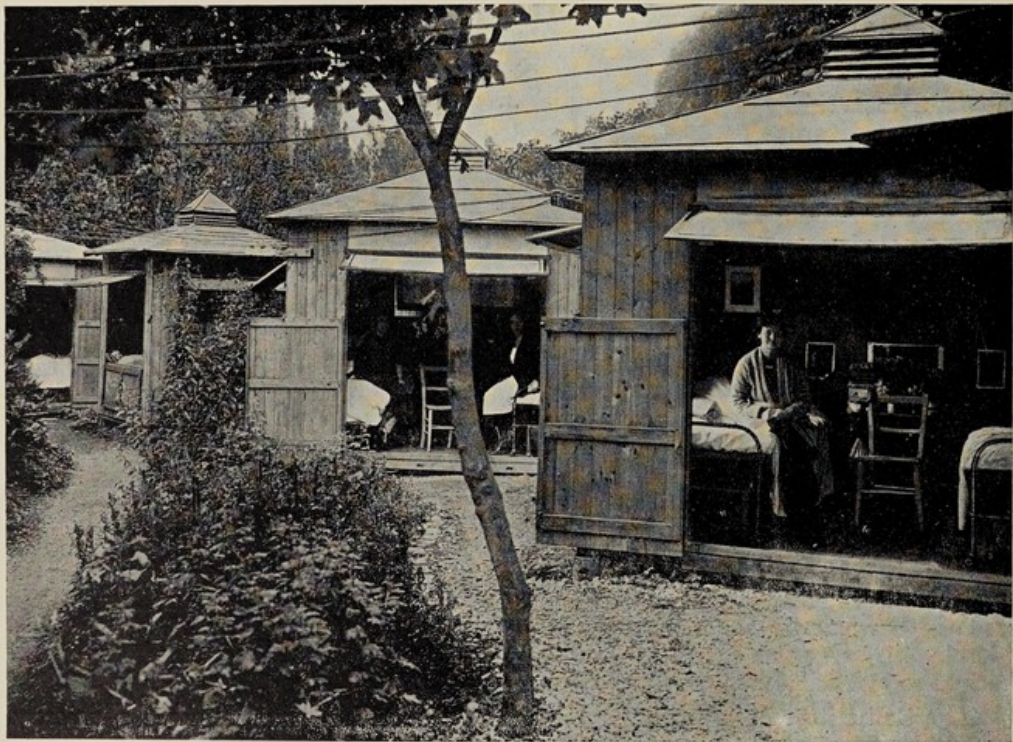
Shortly after the close of the period covered by the above report, the President of the Colony, the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Regius Professor of Physic, died at St. Radegund's, Cambridge, on Sunday, 22nd February 1925, aged 88 years.

At their meeting on February 28th, the Committee of Management passed the following resolution:—

That the Committee of Management of the Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony desire to place on record their deep sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the Committee and by the Colony through the death of their revered President.

Sir Clifford Allbutt was, in collaboration with the late Sir German Sims Woodhead and Dr. Varrier-Jones, one of the originators of the Colony system, which, aided by his largeness of conception and unsurpassed professional knowledge, has reached so marked a measure of success at Papworth.

The Committee desire to offer to Lady Allbutt their most sincere sympathy in her bereavement.



SHELTERS AT HOMELEIGH.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR 1924.

A GAIN progress. The march towards the goal we have in mind has been pressed forward with renewed vigour in this the seventh year of the establishment of the Colony at Papworth, and the ninth year since its beginning at Bourn. We may well pause and ask ourselves the question: What do we mean by progress? Do we suppose that a general increase in numbers of patients and settlers, the expansion and development of the Industries, means progress? This we have attained. The mere increase in numbers would mean nothing of the kind. It is the increasing recognition by the consumptive as well as by the general community of the fundamental principles on which the Settlement is founded which means progress. It is the increasing stability of the whole organisation especially the increasing stability and ever-increasing size of the Industrial Section, which signifies progress. The expanding organisation means the opening-up of further and fuller opportunity for many tuberculous persons whose future was black indeed before the advent of an environment wherein they could exercise to the full their limited capabilities. In an organisation in which this limitation is recognised, and not only recognised but catered for, lies the opportunity which such persons have hitherto lacked.

It has been our endeavour during the past year to study the environment from many points of view, expanding our knowledge in the three branches of service which act and interact in a community such as ours, and in which we have so favourable a field for research. The factors which go to make up "an environment suitable for the consumptive" are recognised on all hands, but the recognition is too often but a passing nod such as one would give to a casual acquaintance. We are

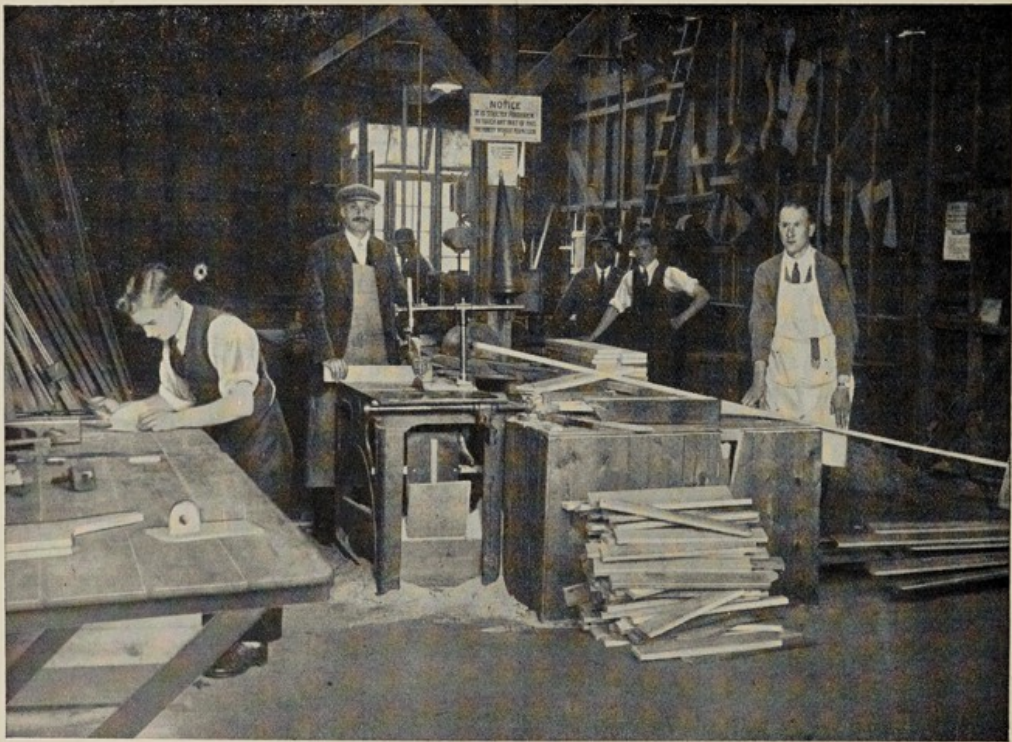


CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT.

afraid to shake him by the hand and take him to ourselves as our old friend and trusted companion. Time and again we are asked to listen to exhortations in the following strain: "We are eager to welcome wise efforts which strive to give each man a fair chance of living a full life and of being all that he might be if things around did not drag him down." We have attempted to translate these sentiments into action; the inevitable criticism follows, and we are urged to be content with doling out small quantities of milk and eggs together with large quantities of advice as to the light open-air job—a myth which I am glad to observe is at last fading away.

What does "a fair chance of living" mean when applied to a consumptive? Does it mean a superficial training which leads nowhere; a make-believe which may deceive the powers-that-be, but certainly does not "take in" the unfortunate victim? We have learned several lessons at Papworth, and one is that it is useless to teach a consumptive a trade unless he has special facilities provided to enable him to "carry on" afterwards. The great gap which separates a partly-trained man with a disability of from 50% upwards, and a normal worker in the same factory, is hardly ever appreciated by the medical profession. It is appreciated quickly enough by the employer of labour, and this keen recognition of the high percentage of disability is the outstanding reason why employment is refused. Couple this strong economic argument for the non-employment of the ex-patient with the fear of infection, and the barrier is complete.

Having set up an environment in which a patient can be employed at his own trade, or one nearly allied to it, is it not reasonable to suppose that it would be more profitable for the man to be thus employed, using his knowledge of his trade, instead of throwing it aside for ever, and attempting to learn a strenuous open-air occupation, an occupation which receives the lowest rate of wages?



CARPENTRY & JOINERY MACHINE SHOP.

Such an idea was foreign to our thoughts a few years ago, and it was said by those who had concerned themselves with tuberculosis schemes that it was impossible to get sanatorium patients to work except in rare instances. The flourishing condition of the Industries gives the answer to this criticism. Again, we were told that even if goods were made, they would not be sold for very obvious reasons. The answer to this is self-evident in the balance sheet of the Industries. Provided the environment is right, that full opportunity is given to the consumptive, there need to be no fear as to the result. Fear need only be experienced when the proper environment is not provided; when the ex-patient sees there is no possible outlet for his energy; no prospect of a fair wage for a fair day's work; no prospect of advancement and no likelihood of a house for his wife and children. Once make a sound business offer, and there are no refusals. We are still building houses in the Village Settlement, and as fast as they are ready for occupation, they are filled. There is a long waiting list. This is the answer to the criticisms that the consumptive will not accept work and residence in a settlement such as this. He is no friend of the consumptive nor is he in favour of progress, who makes such a remark. I am often asked: How are the settlers in the village recruited? How are they selected? It is well perhaps that I should supply the answer in this report. The Settlers in the village are those who decide to throw in their lot with the scheme—after they have been in residence as patients for at least six months. No colonist is asked to come into the Settlement. It is an entirely voluntary act on the part of the man himself. If he thinks the proposition is a sound one, and if he thinks that his home life will fit in with the standard of the village, he quickly makes up his mind. There seems to be an impression abroad that there is a vigorous selection of candidates made by the Medical Director. On the contrary, once a sound public opinion is formed, that public opinion alone is responsible for the selection of settlers. This is the natural course of events and when wonder is expressed at the



TRUNK AND PORTMANTEAU-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

high standard of the colonists, it is simply a tribute to the sound practical common-sense of the residents in the Village Settlement.

Some years ago in describing the functions and giving a description of the work of Papworth, I discarded the old terms, *Sanatorium, Training Colony, Village Settlement*, as divisions of the scheme. I substituted the terms:—*Medical, Economic, and Social*, to describe our work, and under these heads I propose to continue this report.

MEDICAL.

It is now well known that we are prepared to admit into the Hospital any case of pulmonary or other form of tuberculosis, from the earliest to the most advanced. On admission the case will be placed in a special ward for observation and in due course will be transferred to the appropriate ward or department for treatment. I believe we were the first institution to announce that we received all cases of tuberculosis in whatever stage of the disease, and we have been amply justified in the course we then took. Time and again cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, which were sent to us as advanced cases, have with prolonged treatment recovered sufficiently to be able to work six hours a day under medical supervision. It is not true to say that advanced cases depress the early cases. When they are properly graded and classified, on the contrary, they are an object lesson of hope and encouragement; a view quite contrary to that generally accepted, but experience over a period of years has proved its soundness. Indeed we now hear of the setting up of other institutions on the same principle.

In my last report reference was made to Dreyer's Antigen, or Dreyer's Diaplyte Vaccine, and I stated that a full report would be made in due course. This has been done and has been forwarded to the Medical Research Council, from whom a grant was generously made for carrying on the work. There is no need to



TRUNK AND SUIT CASE MAKING DEPARTMENT.

emphasise the fact that the high hopes which resounded throughout the country by means of the daily press have been brought to naught. However, from a clinical point of view, and by means of the continuous temperature records, we obtained valuable data for estimating in a manner never before attempted the resisting powers of the organism to the disease. The charts here reproduced—the first to be taken with the apparatus—are of interest in showing how accurately and clearly the effect of a small dose of tuberculin, whether artificially injected from without, or produced by the patient himself at the seat of disease, affects the diurnal variation of the patient's temperature. The value of this method of detecting the degree of the activity of the disease can hardly be over-estimated, and this, combined with a study of the patient's metabolism, gives a very complete picture of the battle raging between the invading bacilli and the defensive forces of the body.

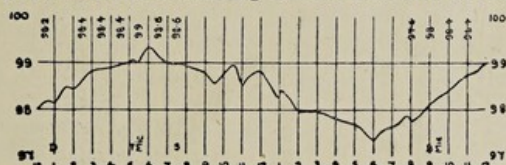


Fig. 22 Case 1. Rectal 24 hour Chart Pre-tuberculin temperature.

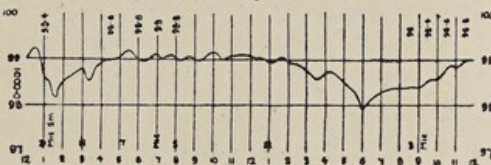
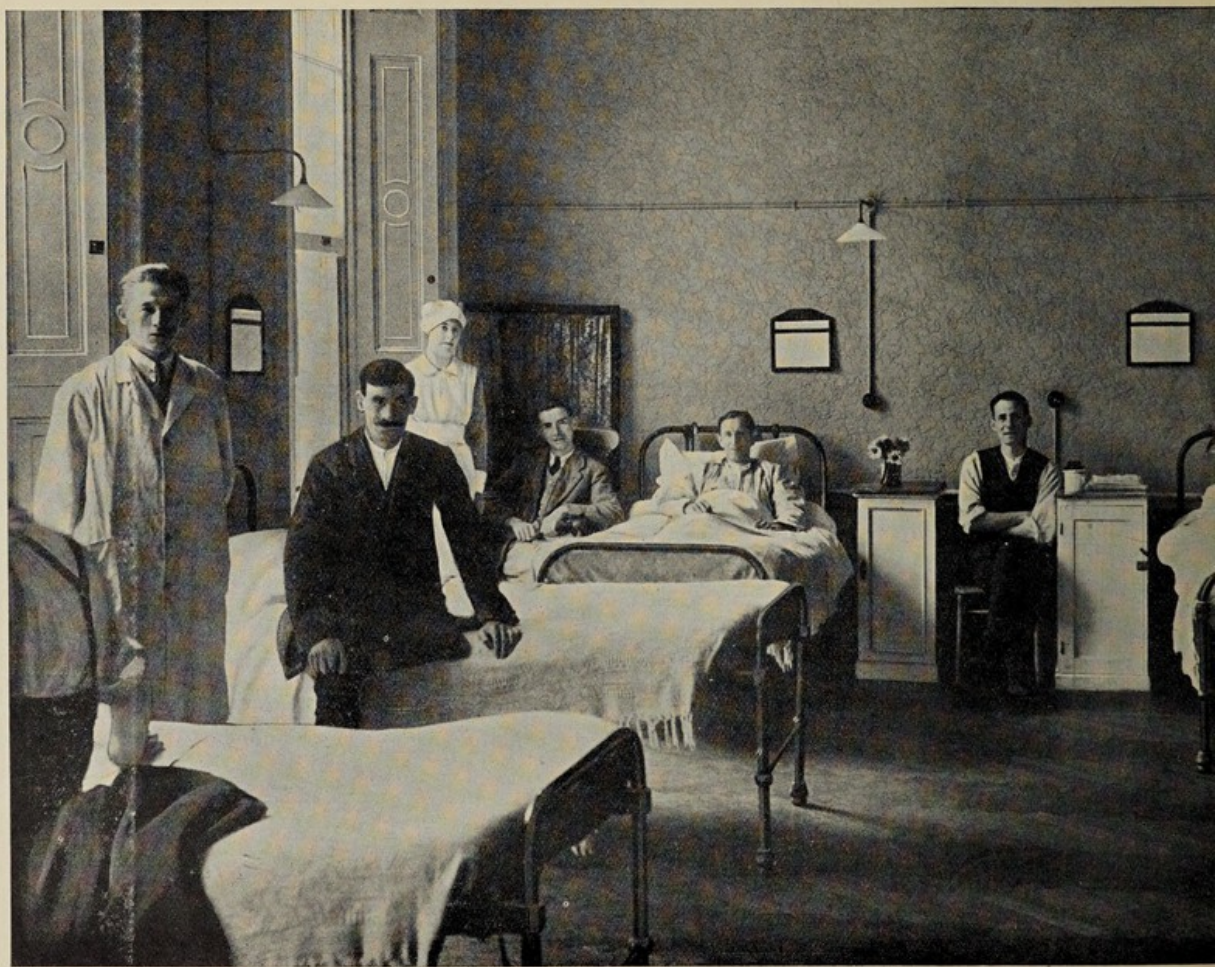


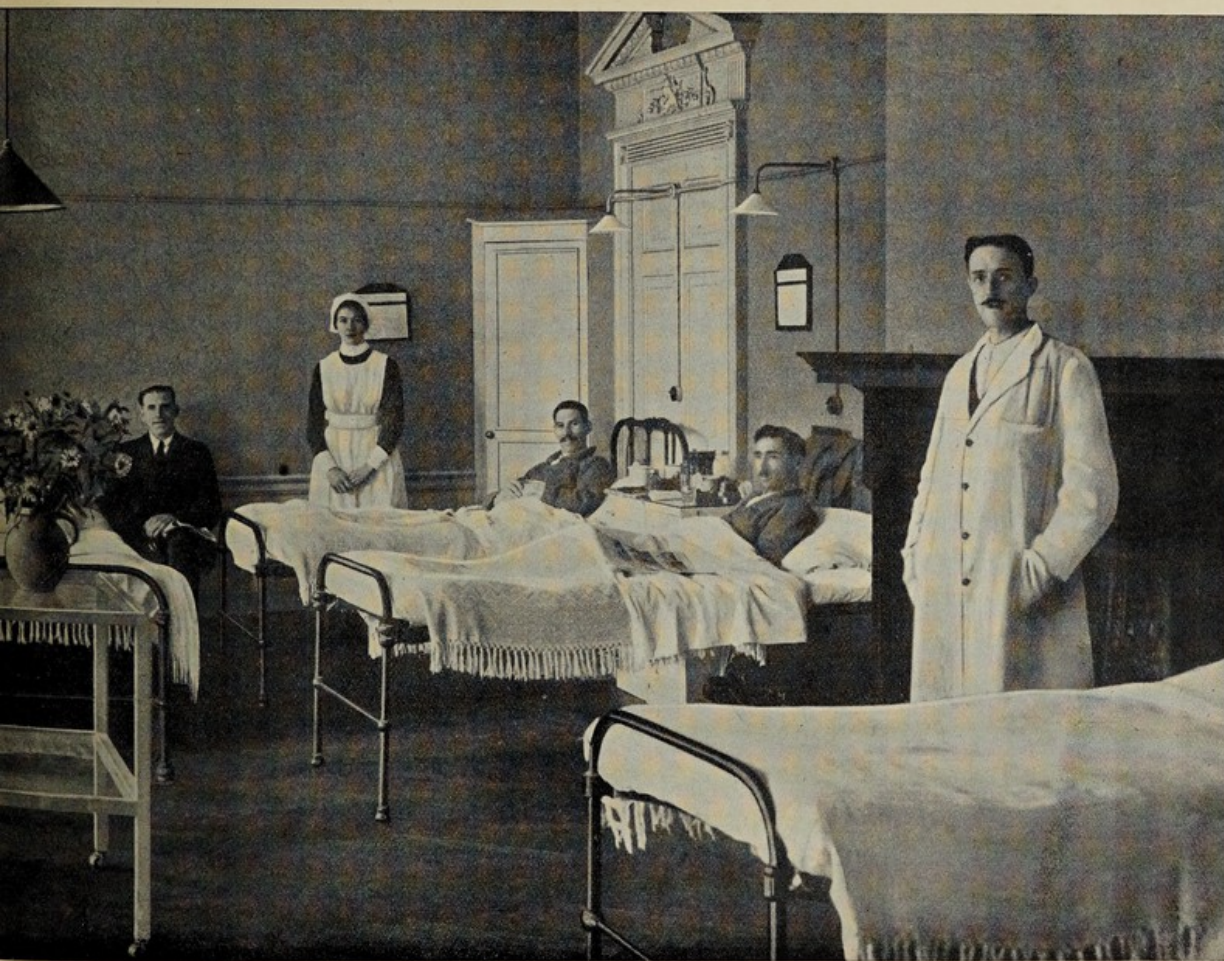
Fig. 23 Case 1. Rectal 24 hour temperature Chart immediately after Tuberculin.

In summing up the effect of Dreyer's Antigen in my report to the Medical Research Council, I used the following words:—

“We have been unable to satisfy ourselves that these patients are now able to take more exercise after the administration of antigen than before. Indeed we are inclined to look upon the response to effort as being at a distinctly lower level, but not markedly lower than would have occurred if the only treatment they had received had been sanatorium treatment pure and simple. We have been unable to observe that the “progress” (not necessarily the extent) of the disease has been markedly slowed in its pace; the number of tubercle bacilli in the sputum has not decreased, and we conclude therefore that the antigen has had neither any beneficial nor in these cases, any



A WARD



HOSPITAL.



CABINET MAKING.

detrimental effect. We have had under our observation many similar patients who were not treated with Dreyer's antigen, and we have been unable to distinguish any marked difference in their response to effort, the one compared with the other."

In conducting the investigation we also attempted to make a study of the psychological effect of (1) the announcement of such a discovery as a cure for tuberculosis (and this is how the matter was put in the Press); and (2) the effect of the supposed injection of such a remedy into the patient.

Contrary to expectations, and contrary to the experience in large towns, there was no rush for this new remedy amongst the residents of the Settlement. Indeed a note of caution was sounded; on all hands they had heard of such things before and were satisfied that until the remedy was of proved value they were in the "best hole."

It is well known that in tuberculosis the psychic element plays an enormous part in the so-called improvement in certain cases, and Dreyer's antigen was no exception to the rule. In all our cases there was complete ignorance as to the date of the first injection, but our notes record statements by these patients in which they express themselves as decidedly better, with a feeling of well-being, and so on, when although they thought they had received an injection of antigen, as a matter of fact none was given. Similarly, injections of antigen were stopped without the knowledge of the patient, and it was observed that according to the degree of faith exhibited by the patient, the expression of well-being or otherwise varied. There is no short cut to the cure of tuberculosis, no royal road. The time will never come when a sixpennyworth of cure can be purchased at the chemist's shop. On the contrary, the road to cure is hard and long, and its foundation is economic. Solve the economic problem and we are in sight of victory.

Side by side with this investigation, and still being carried out, is a complete investigation of the metabolic processes in connection with pulmonary and other



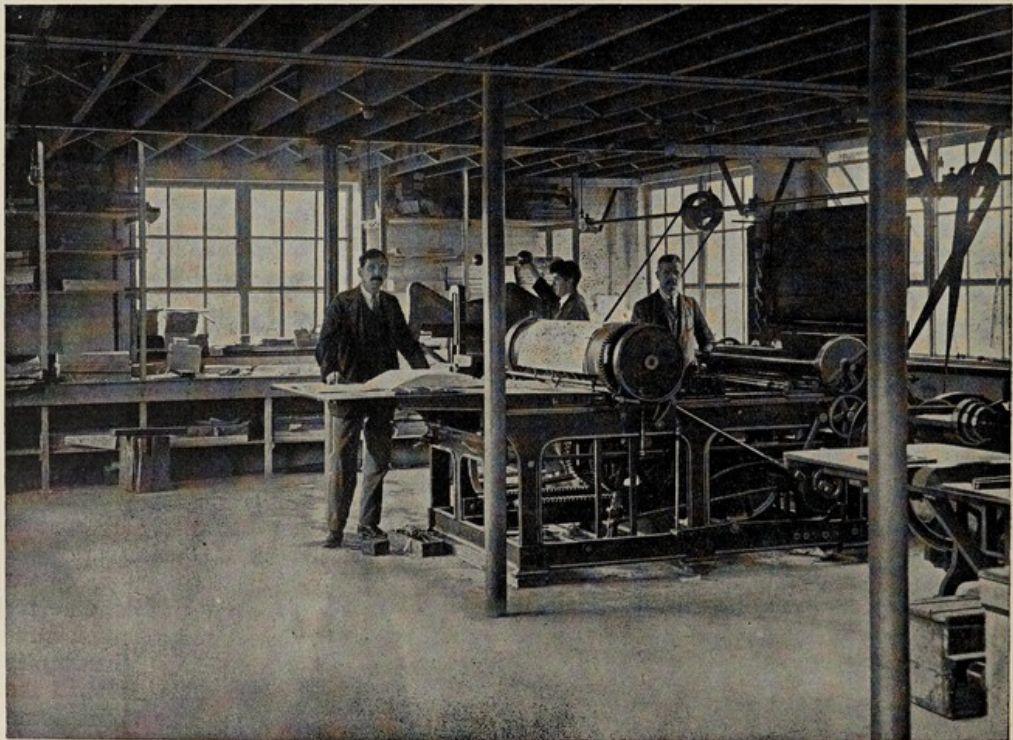
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

forms of tuberculosis. In this—thanks to the initiative and enthusiasm of Dr. Obermer—a great deal of work has been done on calcium metabolism; minute and accurate records kept of patients who have been under observation for years, and valuable data accumulated. The subject is too complicated to discuss in a brief Annual Report, but the results of the work will be published in another place.

The sunlight "cure," with which we were so successful a couple of years ago, has suffered from lack of sunshine. We have seized every ray possible, but they have been few and far between. Our "Surgical" cases, those of disease of bones, glands and joints, have done well on rest and treatment with special oils, but we badly need a source of artificial sunlight to supplement—it can never replace—the real thing. I would repeat what I ventured to remark some years ago—that every settlement for the tuberculous must be equipped with a hospital department, not only for the treatment of so-called advanced cases, which often get well and eventually go to work, but to serve as a centre of research work, so much needed in the tuberculosis world. The pressure on our hospital beds has been great and it is gratifying to find that the accommodation we offer is eagerly sought after.

ECONOMIC.

It may almost be said that the treatment of a well-marked case of pulmonary tuberculosis never comes to an end. This truth is recognised by all those who work amongst such patients, and is embodied in the word "after-care." The number of after-care schemes increases daily, and such schemes vary in many ways. It is, however, becoming generally recognised that for an after-care scheme to be effective it must take into consideration a complex of conditions and transform that complex into a concrete whole. On the one hand we hear that a consumptive's position, and the maintenance of his health after a period of sanatorium treatment, would be guaranteed by proper housing conditions, but it has been brought home to us here that no house, however good, is of any use unless the wherewithal is provided



PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

to pay the rent, and sufficient money left over to buy a sufficiency of food. Nor is this all, nor indeed is it the primary consideration. To maintain the ex-patient's morale; to make life worth living; to ensure contentment of mind, the great thing needed is properly graded, purposeful work in an organisation of proved stability. This is the great fundamental truth and the non-recognition of it has spelt disaster in many an institution; has been the cause of the failure of many a scheme which on the face of it looked like success. We have only to think of the bored expression, the hunting after excitement on the part of those who know not how to occupy their time, to have it demonstrated to us that without work, wholesome pleasure withers and dies. It is the struggle to provide this purposeful work which has absorbed our energies and enthusiasms during the last seven years, and it is gratifying to be able to record that success has attended our efforts far beyond our most sanguine expectations. The Papworth Industries are taken seriously in the commercial world as a trading concern of no small order, with a reputation for good craftsmanship which we cannot afford to lose, but which on the other hand we try not only to maintain but to strengthen. This foundation of solid fact makes it possible to place before the consumptive ex-patient a prospect of useful work well paid, and a hope for the future for himself and his family. After-care must therefore mean *sound economic conditions* and nothing less will ever bring success.

The Industries during the past year have increased their sales to an extraordinary extent, while their turnover has doubled itself during the last two years. It has been my custom in the past to review briefly the various Industries and I purpose on this occasion to continue that practice.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY. The activities of the Industries were started with this Department. It has gradually increased in size and has been split into three divisions to cope with the great expanse of trade. The manufacture of portable buildings of all descriptions absorbs the energies of one; the making of all



THE VILLAGE STORES.

descriptions of joinery for the building department keeps the other busy, while the building of houses in the Village Settlement, and various extensions, such as the new block for the Women's Hostel, keeps this department working full time. Tenders for work are given in competition in the open market, and since there is no undercutting of prices, fair play to all parties is assured. We may now look upon this branch of the Industries as a well-established Builders and Decorators business, and as such it meets with the success it deserves.

THE POULTRY FARM. The second Industry established at Papworth had attained its maximum some two years ago. Since that time it has continued and maintained its standard of excellence. It began in a very small way. 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 1706, while we have incubated, sold for hatching, or marketed 107,338 eggs,

I wish to restate that I consider the work on the Poultry Farm a strenuous occupation, and such work should only be recommended for those who show very marked resistance to the disease. I have purposely refrained from saying that such work should be recommended for *early* cases; no greater mistake could be made. 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, even in an early stage of the disease. 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.

SIGNWRITING, WINDOW TICKETS, ETC. This started as one of our smallest departments; it is already one of the most successful. I will take it as an illustration of the utilisation of material which in the ordinary sanatorium would have been wasted. Instead of making trained workers throw up their trade and become seekers after the open-air job, they have been encouraged to apply them-



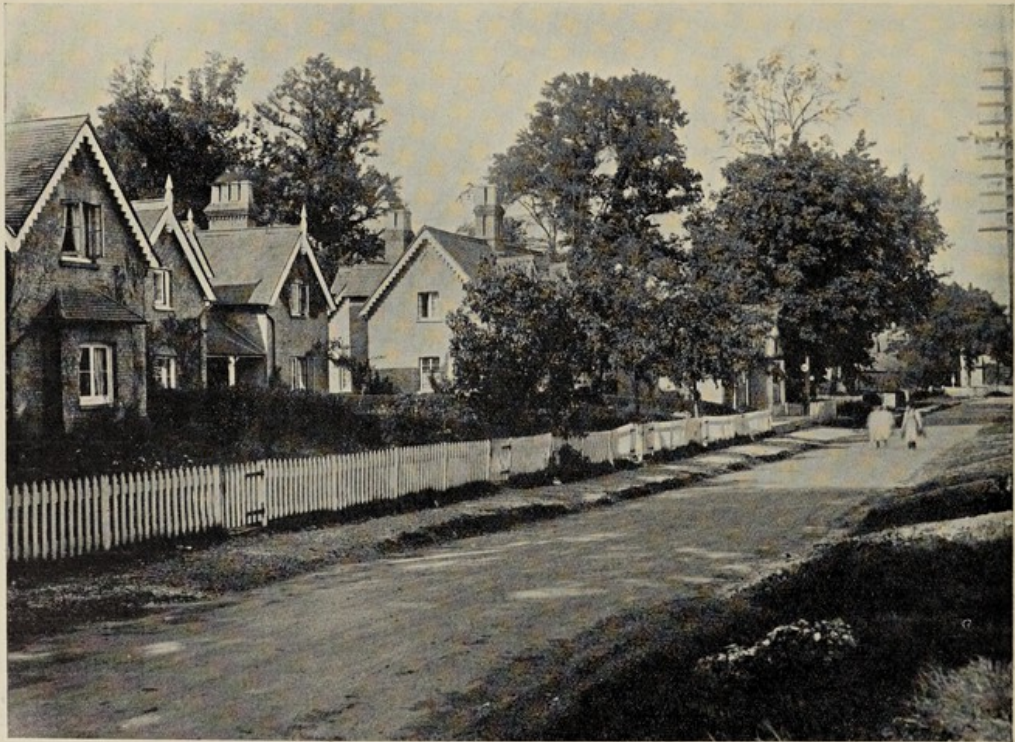
SOME OF THE MODEL COTTAGES.

selves to their own trade to their obvious advantage. A large connection has been built up and the success of the undertaking is assured, for a wider area is now supplied with tickets and show-cards (16,025 during the year) than ever before.

PORTMANTEAU AND ATTACHE-CASE MAKING. This department has now reached the stage of stability and first-class organisation, and reflects the utmost credit on the manager and foremen who have succeeded so well in this enterprise. As in all our Industries, it was started as a one-man show; it has increased until now it employs 50 or more men and women, many of them highly skilled in the making of suit and attache cases. The workshop, originally given by the Canadian Red Cross, has expanded to three times the size it was two years ago, and this extension has been made possible through the generosity of the British Red Cross Society. As in other departments, it is now fitted with up-to-date electrically-driven machinery, and equipped with the latest appliances for the manufacture of leather goods.

The turnover this year is about three times that of a year ago, and the output continues to increase. The keenness of the workers is manifested by the very highly finished articles which are produced and which have a ready sale in the large stores in London and such centres of population as Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. Our local trade has also increased considerably in the smaller towns around Cambridge. The turnover for the year amounted to £7838, 12s. 6d.

HORTICULTURE. As new buildings in connection with the Institution are built, the ornamental grounds increase, and the work of the department increases also. Thanks to the energy displayed, all are well kept, and continue to be the admiration of our visitors. The produce of the kitchen garden is of a high standard, and as vegetables are required daily and in considerable quantity to feed our large family of some 300, it will be seen that production must be extensive. The Piggery,



A VIEW IN THE VILLAGE (ERMINE STREET.)

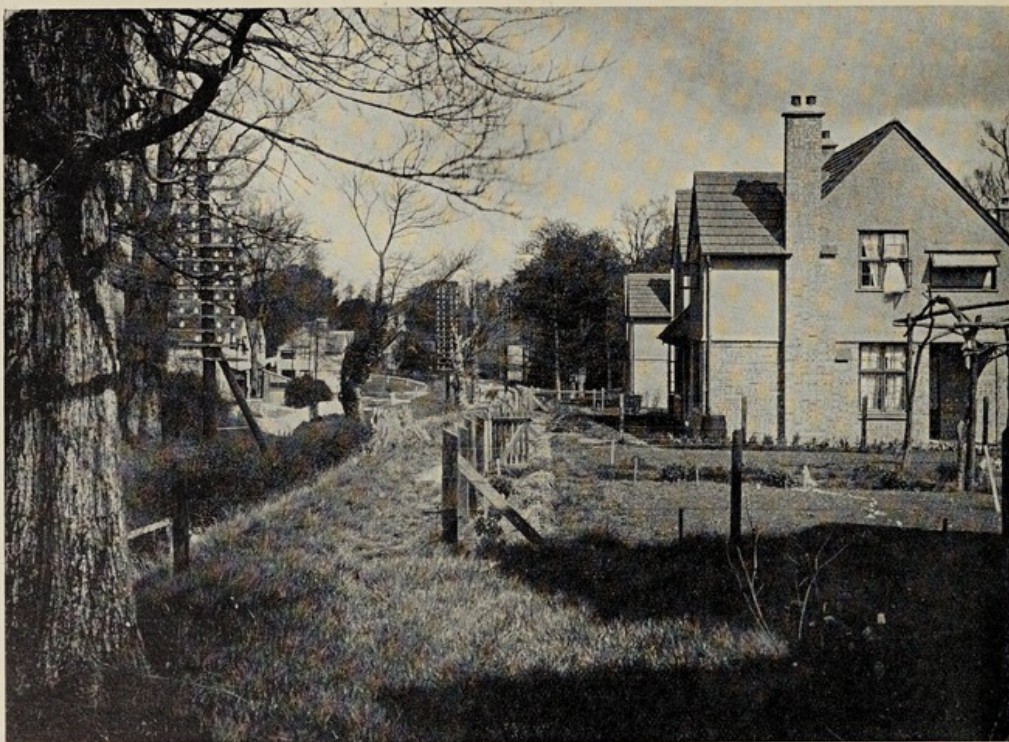
which was increased in size last year, has proved a most remunerative undertaking and is in charge of a sub-section of the garden staff. I would again point out that the garden sells its produce to the Central Institution and pays wages in the ordinary way.

PRINTING. Thanks to the generosity of the British Red Cross Society, our printing department has been greatly increased in size and is now housed in a modern, well-ventilated workshop. We have again in open competition obtained a contract for the printing of County Council work. Other printing orders from far and near keep the department busy, while all printing in connection with the Central Institution and Industrial Section of the Colony is done here. The Christmas Magazine, larger and brighter than ever, was turned out in fine style as in previous years, whilst of course this report is an example of the kind of work done by our Printing Department.

CABINET MAKING. We have the satisfaction of looking back to our early struggles in this department as a phase merely in its development. A highly technical trade required patience and courage to make headway and a long training was required. We now have trained men, trained by ourselves—who are highly competent workmen. The result is that we have been able to open a set of showrooms in Cambridge, containing the work of this department, which promises well. More work has been turned out than ever before, and the increase in sales is most gratifying. We have received orders for the furnishing of hospitals, nurses' homes and so on, as well as other institutions. This is as it should be—the worker or producer is an asset to the State, and encouragement of his efforts, whether in this department or any other, is sound economy. The turnover was £3008 0s. 0d.

see page

7.



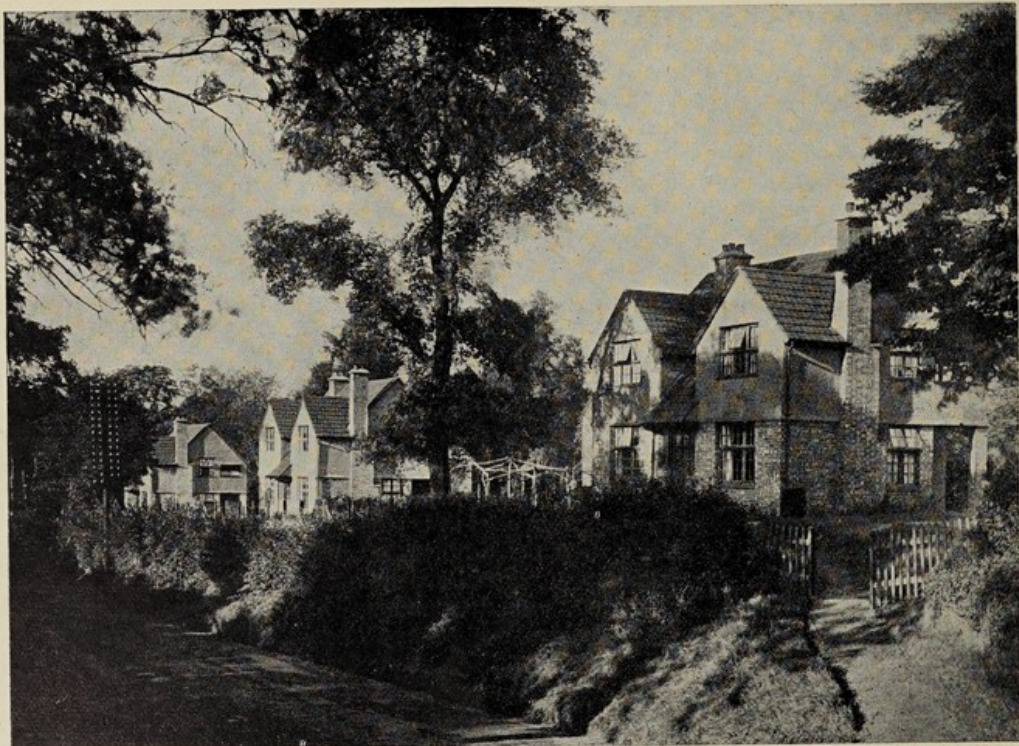
A VIEW IN THE VILLAGE.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. Thanks to the British Red Cross Society, the department has been increased to three times its original size. This remarkable development has occurred because there is a ready sale for this class of goods, and also on account of their excellent quality. All our departments primarily depend upon the keenness of those in charge, and the expansion in each case is due to the fact that each manager recognises the importance of training others thoroughly to take charge of the ever-increasing sub-divisions. I need hardly labour the point, but those who are conversant with training schemes will appreciate the vital point here briefly mentioned. The turnover was £1300, 0s. 0d.

BOOTMAKING AND REPAIRING. We have greatly increased the work of this department, thanks to a rearrangement of the canvassing agency. In both sub-divisions a gratifying increase has taken place, so much so that further workers have been admitted to the shop and are kept busy. The repairs during the year amounted to 3509.

TAILORING. Our tailor continues in his useful work. We have made no effort to increase this trade. Suffice it to say that our experience proves that a bespoke tailoring business carried on quietly and efficiently is possible even if run by a consumptive.

THE VILLAGE STORE. In previous reports for some unaccountable reason I have forgotten to make mention of this flourishing Grocery and Provision business. It must be noticed in this review, if only for the reason that it has been instrumental in helping to solve the question of the employment of female labour. One of the great criticisms of the Settlement system has been that in the past our activities have been confined to male patients. As stated in my last report, a Women's Section has been started. The accommodation has been taxed to its uttermost and we have started employing women patients and training them, if necessary, in suitable



SOME MORE COTTAGES OF THE VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

trades. In the case of the Store, we have successfully employed two in the book-keeping department. The Store has been considerably enlarged and has an increasing turnover.

HAND-MADE JEWELLERY AND LEATHER DEPARTMENT. This is our smallest department, and meets with more setbacks than any other, owing to the workers being more incapacitated than in other department. Nevertheless, it continues to flourish, and the small leather bag-work and hand-made jewellery turned out to meet the local demand. These are excellent examples of occupational 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 OF INDUSTRIES. It is necessary again 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 or foremen of their departments, or as office staff. To this arrangement—which is of fundamental importance—I attribute the remarkable success of the Industries. I am

able to speak the more freely, because as Director of the Industries my task is light, for all the actual work of organisation is done by my very able staff.

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. To the office staff I wish also to express my feeling of gratitude; it is no light task to be responsible for and carry on a work of such magnitude.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

If I were a newspaper reporter I might have some success in attempting to describe the social life of the Settlement during the past twelve months. As it is I find the task almost impossible. What should I say, for example, of the Cricket Club, which has now won that much-coveted trophy, the Cheere Silver Cup, of the Tennis Club, which through their unaided efforts have remade the tennis courts and have ample funds at their disposal. Or of the Horticultural Society, whose Show in July was such an outstanding success, having been honoured by a visit from T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. How can I describe the two-night performance of the Pantomime, "Robinson Crusoe," by the Amateur Dramatic Society, and similar concerts given from time to time? Of the weekly film shows kindly provided gratis by the Gaumont Film Company? Of the Girl Guides, under the able direction of Miss Bye, and the Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, under Mr. T. C. M. Johnson, whose activities are a source of wonderment to us all? Of the Women's Institute, whose meetings I am assured are well attended and whose social entertainments give such an amount of pleasure to all concerned? And then to come to the Christmas festivities organised by the Matron, when all the inhabitants of Papworth are invited to

participate in the joys of a Christmas Tree with the children. Or the more serious organising effort again of the Matron, the Welfare Fund? Designed to help those who try to help themselves, but who are overcome by adverse circumstances, it has again been invaluable in times of stress and emergency. Thanks to the Matron's energy and initiative and to the kind donations of friends, and to Miss Ashfield and Mr. S. Obermer in particular, an inestimable boon has been conferred upon all the bed-ridden patients, both in the Central Institution and Homeleigh, by the installation of two wireless reception sets. Each hospital and verandah bed is now fitted with a pair of head-phones, and the concerts broadcast from London are thus enjoyed by those who cannot attend the various entertainments given at the Colony.

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 attention; new ideas have to be formed and old ones revised. 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 and to the Nursing Staff.

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.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Katherine Spence and Dr. Obermer, whose labours have been greatly appreciated.

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 218 which number includes 85 children.

The number of admissions to the Central Institution and Homeleigh during 1924 was 208.

“HOMELEIGH” WOMEN’S HOSTEL.

In this section of the Colony, as in the Central Institution, no case is refused on account of the severity of the disease. Those who are able to work are put to remunerative work at a definite wage, as in the case of the men’s Industrial Section. Further references to this will be found earlier in the report.

We now have 20 beds in this Section of the Colony.



ON THE POULTRY FARM.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY, PAPWORTH HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

Estate Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1924.

<i>Expenditure.</i>						<i>Income.</i>							
<i>To/</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>By/</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stamp Duty etc. on Conveyances (50 Cottage Schemes)	102	16	11				Rents received and accrued	1098	1	0			
Interest on Purchase Money £9800/50 Cottage Schemes) from 30th September 1923 to 13th November 1923	59	1	4				Less : Arrears written off	34	5	6	1063	15	6
				161	18	3							
Transferred from 50 Cottage Scheme for Repairs incurred during 1923	219	2	9				Service Houses occupied rent free and charged Wages Account	46	18	0			
Work on Bungalow	229	15	6	448	18	3	Assistant Medical Officer's House charged to Salaries Account	40	0	0	86	18	0
Rates, Land Tax and Insurances	141	7	11										
Repairs	395	11	4										
Water Rate	80	4	0	657	3	3							
Balance carried to Balance Sheet 31st December 1924				433	10	2	Balance brought forward from 1923 Accounts				550	16	10
				41701	10	4					41701	10	4

General Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1924.

Expenditure.				Income.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Totl				By/			
Officer's Assistant's, Chaplain's, and				Charges for Patients (including Convalescents)	2460	6	2
Matron's Salaries	2138	0	3	Less: Training Grant paid to Industrial Section	2184	0	0
Medical Officers	387	10	9				22685 6—2
Wages of General Staff			5314 12 8				
Provisions	10542	13	6				
Surgery and Dispensary	545	15	6				
Coal, Oil and Water	2259	3	4	Board at Hospitals, and of Visitors			1728 13 5
Rates and Insurances	553	7	0	Pigs sold	498	10	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	367	6	0	Barley	70	0	0
Repairs, Painting, etc.	3221	0	8				568 10 0
Food Subsidies	411	5	2				
Laundry, Cleaning and Sundries	431	7	7				
Pig Fens, Garden, etc.	270	6	0				
Repairs of Lanes, Crockery, etc.	998	8	6				
Postages, Stationery and Travelling Expenses	236	18	5				
Income Tax	13	4	4	Sundry Receipts		18	4 7
Accountancy Charges and Professional Fees	44	10	0	Bus Receipts		112	1 3
			17123 13 9				
Interest on United Services Fund of £1000 at 4% from 28th January, 1924	36	18	8	Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet	132	16	10
Bank Charges	159	2	0				
Expenses on Opening of Cottages	45	17	3				
Christmas Grant	40	0	0				
			281 17 1				
	425245	14	3				425245 14 3

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1924.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.		£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Liabilities.								Assets.					
Accumulated Fund—											125380	18	0
Balance as per last Account				132023	16	4							
Sundry Creditors	...	3085	9 7								300	0	0
Income Tax deducted from Interest and payable to Island Revenue	...	13	5 9										
				3098	15	4							
United Services Fund													
Grant for proposed Village Hall (received 28th January 1924)	...	1000	0 0										
Interest at 4% in 31st December 1924	...	36	18 8										
				1036	18	8							
Overdrafts due to Bankers—													
Home Committee	...	77	16 5										
Main Account	...	1438	1 0										
				1515	17	6							
Less: Cash at Bankers, Committee of Management	...	93	11 5										
				1422	6	0							
Estate Account (Balance)	...			433	10	7							
Grants for Laboratory	...	65	15 0										
Expenditure during 1924	...	30	15 5										
				14	29	7							
Grant for furnishing Nurses' Home	...	400	0 0										
Expenditure during year	...	361	19 4										
				38	0	8							
Repairs and Renewals Fund													
Balance as per last Account	...	1500	0 0										
Less: Cost of Installation of Electric Plant													
Ford Bus	613	16 2											
Extension to Hospital	118	2 30											
Mo. 2	365	6 6	897	5 6									
				602	14	6							
				138671	1	8							
											6138671	1	
Capital Outlay as per last Account													
Stock of Provision, Drugs, Coal, Figs, Squeezed Crockery etc.	...												
Boarders at Hospitals	...	302	18 9										
Maintenance	...	2402	8 0										
Rent Accounts	...	58	3 6										
Sundries	...	104	11 2										
Industrial Section	...	284	8 4										
				2952	9	9							
Cash in hand - Wagon Account													
Matron's Petty Cash	...	364	5 4										
Estate Account	...	83	6 0										
				449	5	6							
Industrial Section—													
Working Capital Advanced as per Last Account	...	8000	0 0										
Further Advances 1924	...	1500	0 0								9500	0	0
Advance Balance - Income and Expenditure Account 31st December, 1924													
Less: Balance 31st December, 1923	...	132	16 10										
				44	8 5								

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

Trading Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

<i>Expenditure.</i>				<i>Income.</i>			
<i>Tot.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stock in Trade, 1st January, 1924	...	7326	11 11				
Paidans (net)	...	21283	12 10				
Transport & Carriage	...	908	5 3	22191	18 1		
Wages (including National Health Insurance)	...	9827	16 3				
Commission to Travellers and Departmental Managers	...	1500	8 6				
	...	11328	4 9				
<i>Less:</i> Training Grant received per General Account	...	2184	0 0	9144	4 9		
	...			987	6 11		
<i>Sales:</i>	...						
Rent and Expenses London and Cambridge Shires	...	119	5 1				
Printing, Postage, and Miscellaneous Expenses	...	417	14 4				
Rates and Insurance	...	179	9 11				
Advertising and Exhibition Expenses	...	309	11 7				
	...			1056	0 11		
Dolls written off	...			566	3 3		
Wear of Machinery and New Tools	...	179	0 11				
Repairs to Buildings	...	21	12 4	200	13 3		
	...			64142	19 1		
	...						
<i>Tot.</i>	...						
Net Loss brought down	...	638	4 3				
Transferred from 30 Cottage Scheme for Building Materials and Plant	...	137	5 7				
	...	6775	9 10				
	...						
<i>By:</i>	...						
Sales and work done (net), including work in Progress	...	32469	19 0				
Agency Commission	...			10	0 0		
	...			32479	19 0		
Stock of Materials as at the 31st December, 1924, as per Departmental and General Managers' Inventory and valuation:—	...						
Carpeting	...	661	3 4				
Seams	...	778	7 6				
Upholstery	...	248	6 6				
Colours	...	1292	4 5				
Printing	...	93	13 11				
Jewellery	...	71	10 1				
Travellers' Farm	...	1345	19 3				
Trunks	...	3246	5 5				
Boots	...	42	10 10				
Sign Writing	...	104	18 7				
	...			8324	15 10		
<i>Net Loss carried down</i>	...	638	4				
	...			64142	19		
	...						
<i>By:</i>	...						
Balance carried to Balance Sheet 31st December, 1924	...	775	9 1				
	...						
	...						

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.
Balance Sheet 31st December, 1924.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Working Capital advanced by General Account and Net Profits to 31st December 1919							
" per last Account ".....	8000	0	0				
Further Cash advanced during 1924	1500	0	0	9500	0	0	
Sundry Creditors—							
On Open Account	2983	15	3				
House Committee for Rates	284	8	4				
Balances Real Coast Grant	71	10	0				
Impersonal (Commission etc.)	425	16	6				
				3765	10	7	
Overshoot due to Bankers				2374	16	1	
				£15840	6	8	

Plant and Machinery, Loose Tools and Trade Unsubs.				Purchased out of Revenue. 8324	15	10
Stock-in-Trade				1312	12	7
Work-in-progress						
9837	8	5				
Sundry Debtors—						
On Open Account				3985	1	8
Colonial Store Debtors				425	12	11
Training Grant				336	5	0
4946	19	7				
Loss: Reserve for Bad Debts				100	0	2
				4946	19	7
Cash in hand				27	7	4
Petty Cash in hand				7	11	11
				34	19	5
Profit and Loss Account—						
Balance as per last Account				345	9	7
Net Loss 1924 brought from Trading Account				775	9	10
				1120	19	5
				£15840	6	8

2. Downing Street, Cambridge,
26 March 1925

CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY.
MATRON'S WELFARE FUND.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year ending 31st December, 1924.

Receipts.				Payments.			
To Balance -	£	s.	d.	To Balance -	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand	55	4	34	Assistance to Boarders during temporary breakdowns (Boarders not chargeable to any Local Authority)			13 14 7
De from Warden	5	8	3	Contributions towards maintenance of patients undergoing treatment, not fully paid for by Local Authority			24 7 30
				Assistance to Residents in Village. Non-pensioners and cost of institutional treatment and maintenance of families, during patient's illness			15 12 0
			60 13 8½	Maintenance of Children in Holiday Home during summer			
Donations				Shires and Railway Fares			31 3 1
Anglo Rev. Hamington Parish Church			4 12 0	Contributions towards training fee for Village Nurse			9 0 0
Abdellah Moss, Cambridge			1 10 0	Payment for hand work by bed patients			2 10 0
Albion Club			1 0 0	Training Fees for Special Instruction Patients			9 6 0
Baldor Dr. and Mrs.			5 0 0	Materials for Patients handicaps			6 18 10
Bansey Mr. (Village)			2 3 0	Additional Certificate (Widow)			1 8 3
Beau Co. Chesham			2 0 0	Patient's relatives, special transport			1 15 10
Beau Mr. (ex patient)			4 6 0	Emergency Grants to Widows			21 19 8
Bayley R. H. (ex patient 1918)			2 0 0	Nursing Fee for Nursing Mother			1 8 5
Beau Mr. (ex patient)			1 0 0	Saved Money for Patients without income			4 3 0
Bradley Mrs. (Patient's relative)			1 4 0	Use of Piano and Lamp for Welfare Concert			2 14 6
Brown Dr. and Consulting Staff			2 10 6	Printing Postages etc.			2 11 6
Camphill Patricia Mrs.			2 0 0	Bank Charges etc.			7 1 0
Canham and Ford Scientific L. Co.			5 0 0	Sewing Machine for Homeleigh, subsequently sold to Industries			19 4 6
Churches Mr. (Village)			1 0 0				
Danahy Mrs. (Gent. guest from St. Helena)			50 6 7				
Dwyer Mrs.			10 0 0				
Fearn Mrs. (Patient's relative)			4 0 0				
Fearn Mr. (ex patient)			10 0 0				
Ford Dr. G. G.			2 10 0				
Maguire T. T. Esq.			1 0 0				
Garner Mrs.			10 0 0				
Guy Mrs. (Patient's relative)			2 6 0				
Gerard Mr. and Mrs. (Patient)			15 0 0				
Gosse Mr. (Husband)			1 0 0				
Gosse Mr. and Signwriting Department			2 11 0				
Haggar Mr. Cambridge			10 0 0				
Hackman Mr. per L. & N. E. Railwayman			4 0 0				
Heckard Mrs.			10 0 0				
Kear Mr. (Patient)			10 0 0				
Kendall Mrs. (Patient's relative)			1 17 6	Balance in Hand -			
Lavender Mrs.			10 0 0	Cash at Bank			70 4 7
Law Mr. (Patient)			10 0 0	Petty Cash in hand			8 9 0
Lee Mrs.			10 0 0	Lost to Warden			79 15 5
Lewis Mr. (ex patient)			5 0 0				158 8 30
Lewis W. Esq. Cambridge			2 5 0	Balance due to Magazine Fund, (since paid)			24 13 10
Marsh Howard Mrs.			1 0 0				135 15 0
Milner Sir Frederick, Bart.			4 1 0				
Mulkins Mrs. Hastings			1 0 0				
O'Brien Dr.			15 2 7				
Pearson Mr. (Patient)			4 0 0				
Rever Mr. (Patients relative)			10 0 0				
Rice Mr. (ex patient)			7 6 0				
Stott Dr. and Mrs.			31 16 0				
Singer Mr. Patient			2 6 6				
Smith J. B. Esq. Pargua Co.			1 10 0				
Taylor J. Staff			5 5 0				
Williamson Mrs. (Patient's relative)			12 0 0				
Williams Mr.			10 0 0				
Winkler Mrs. Cambridge			1 5 0				
Woodhead Lady			1 0 0				
Woolrich Professor Paris			1 0 0				
Worthington Mrs. Staff			10 0 0				
Worthington Mrs.			10 0 0				
Steward of Warden Church			1 10 11				
Special Fees handed over by Dr. Verrill Jones and Dr. Stott			7 2 0				

I have examined the Accounts of the Cambridge University Tuberculosis Colony's Welfare Fund, and in my opinion the above summary of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1934, exhibits a correct view of affairs according to the information and explanation given to me.

E. R. BULL
Author

