

# **Reports of the Committee of Management and Medical Director for 1934 / Papworth Village Settlement.**

## **Contributors**

Papworth Village Settlement (Cambridge, England)  
Papworth Hall Tuberculosis Colony (Cambridge, England)

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# PAPWORTH

—1935—

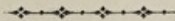
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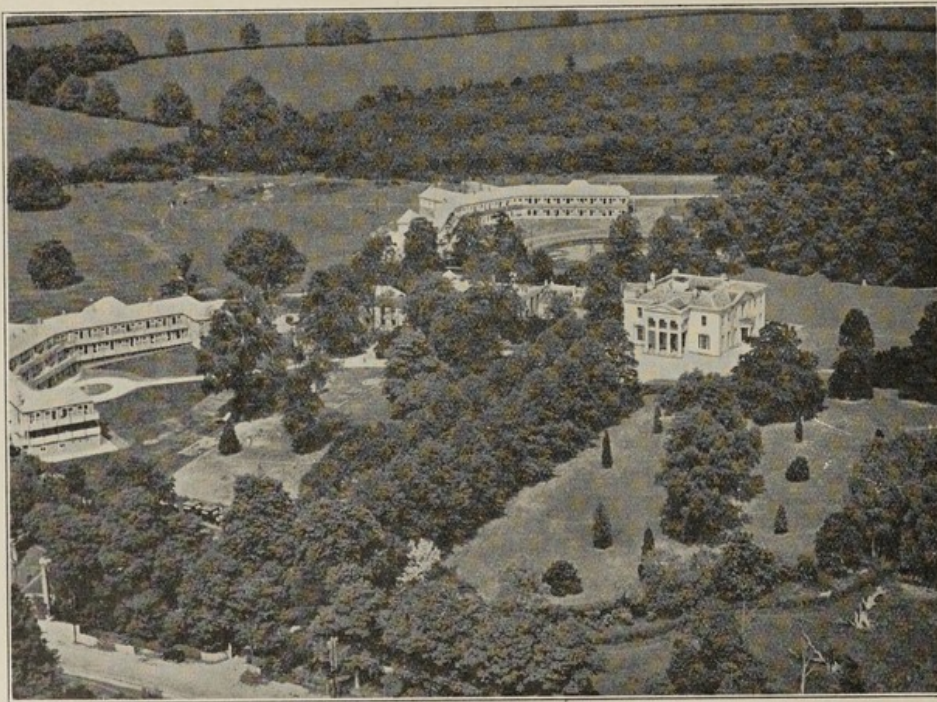
# The Papworth Village Settlement

Registered Office : PAPWORTH HALL, CAMBRIDGE



## REPORT of the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT and MEDICAL DIRECTOR *for 1934*

*Presented at the Eighteenth Annual General  
Meeting of the Settlement, June 25th, 1935.*



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE HUB OF PAPWORTH

To the left is the Bernhard Baron Memorial Hospital, right centre the Hall, and in the centre distance the Princess Hospital for Women.

# Papworth Village Settlement.

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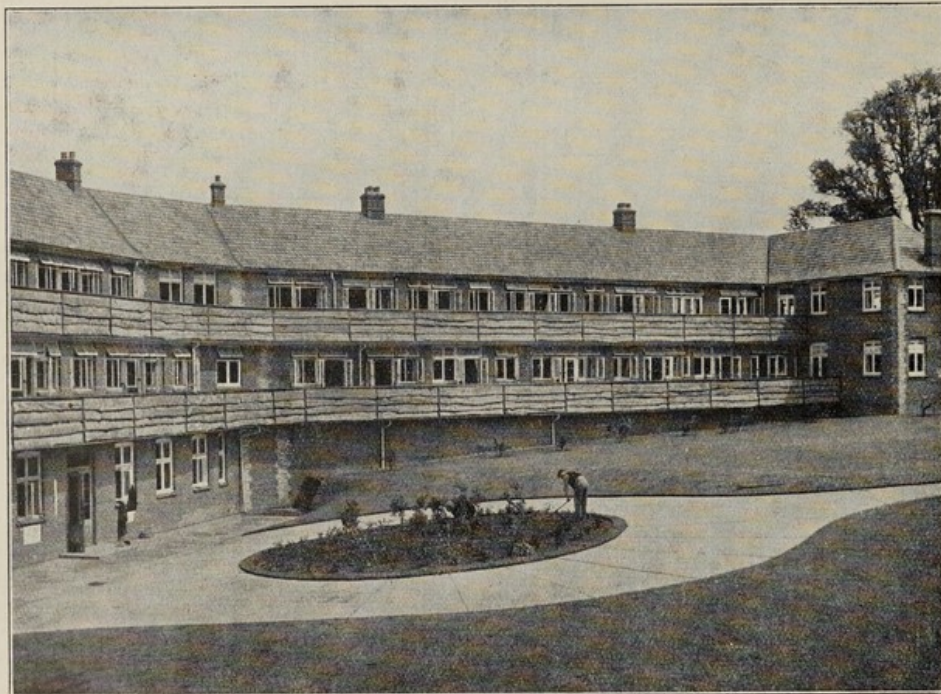
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**Research Staff :** W. PAGEL, M.D., D. BARRON CRUICKSHANK, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. Ed., L.R.F.P.S., Glas., D.P.H.

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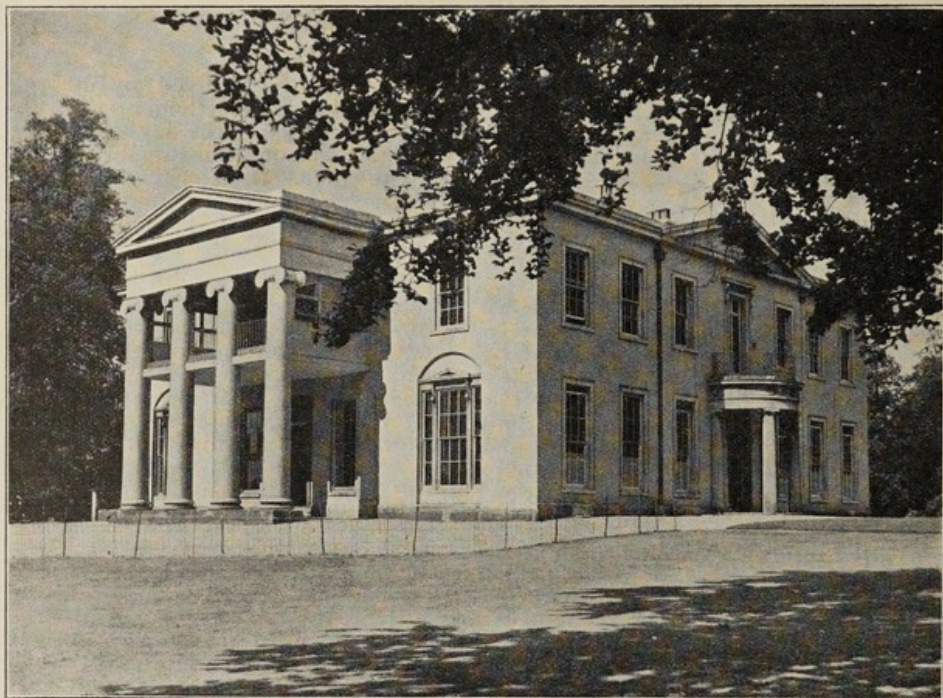
THE BERNHARD BARON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR MEN: EAST WING

## A circular library stamp from the Bureau of Hygiene. The text "BUREAU OF HYGIENE" is curved along the top inner edge, and "LIBRARY" is centered below it. The date "12 SEP 1935" is stamped in the center. Along the bottom inner edge, the words "TUBERCULOSIS" and "DISEASE" are visible, separated by a small gap.

enthusiastically received by all the members of the Settlement who are looking forward to the day when they can again welcome His Royal Highness to Papworth. If, as is fondly hoped, the Duchess of Kent accompanies him, the welcome will be more than doubled.

The Committee wish to express their most grateful thanks to Sir Humphry Rolleston for all that he has done for Papworth. For a number of years Sir Humphry was in constant touch with the Medical Staff and willingly placed his almost unique medical knowledge at their disposal.

One further very interesting appointment remains to be recorded. The late Sir Frederick Milner, (long and deservedly beloved as "the Soldiers' and Sailors' Friend"), was for many years Chairman of the Settlement. After his death the Chairmanship remained vacant. It was difficult to find a successor to such an active, enthusiastic and devoted friend. During the summer of 1934, however, thanks in great measure to



PAPWORTH HALL: ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK AND MEDICAL OFFICERS' QUARTERS

the help and counsel of Sir Frederick's daughter, Lady Linlithgow. Papworth was privileged by Lord Willingdon's acceptance of the office of Chairman. It is felt that the Settlement is indeed most fortunate in having secured the leadership of one of the greatest public men of our time.

It has been remarked on former occasions that the face of Papworth is continually changing and this year several new buildings have been added. The new Hospital for Thoracic Surgery is almost ready for occupation, and this building will compare favourably with any other of its kind in the country. Growth of Hospitals naturally leads to augmentation of the Nursing Staff; and this in turn entails further expenditure in housing, since the Nurses' Home is full to overflowing. Would that we could say the same about our purse!

To provide these new buildings we have to depend entirely on the generosity of the public.

We live in hope!

New dining rooms, recreation rooms, kitchen and domestic offices have been erected in the South Park to take the place of the building which was constructed and given by the

Y.M.C.A. The original structure was erected at a time when building materials were very expensive, and although it was adequate for the purpose then, it is now much too small for present needs. The Committee decided that it would be more satisfactory and economical to replace the existing structure rather than attempt to modify it. This has been done and each of the four rooms is provided with windows in three outside walls and so receives the maximum possible of sun and air. The entrance hall and kitchen are provided with additional light and ventilation by means of clerestory lanterns in the roof. For the benefit of those not fully conversant with the life at Papworth it may be remarked that the building is the centre for about a hundred patients undergoing sanatorium treatment.

In spite of keen competition from all quarters, employment in the Industries has been good and the previous years' output maintained. For some time past lack of adequate working space in some of the departments has presented some difficult problems. In view of the fact that the outlook for the future is hopeful, the Committee decided to construct a new factory for the Furniture department, and utilise the old one (which was opened by



WEST WING OF THE PRINCESS HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

H.R.H. Prince George in 1930) to relieve the congestion in the Printing and Bookbinding departments which adjoin it. The new Furniture factory which has just been completed has, with the timber stores, a floor area of about an acre. Although the building has been erected with due regard to economy in construction, the greatest care has been taken to ensure good light, warmth in winter, coolness in summer, and ample ventilation without draughts. The lay-out is such that the timber is received from the stores at one side and the finished products are loaded into lorries under cover in a dock at the far side. As in the former factory dust and fume extractors have been installed to maintain a healthy atmosphere. Several new machines have been purchased with a view to eliminating unnecessary fatigue. The Committee fully realise the necessity for maintaining a very high standard of both design and workmanship in all the products of the Industries.

The Papworth Hospital Guild, under the Presidency of Lady Rolleston, who is so ably assisted by Mrs. Shore, the Hon. Secretary, shows a

yearly increase in membership and finance. This year the increase is a very substantial one, and it is with much gratitude that the Committee record the gift of the splendid sum of £330 towards the furnishing of linen, etc., for the new Surgical Hospital. As in previous years the Matron's Welfare Fund has done excellent work. Like the good Samaritan, this Fund helps in unobtrusive ways and heals the financial wounds of many. The Committee wish to thank all who have helped Papworth in 1934. Some have given generously of money, others have devoted much of their valuable time and specialised knowledge to further the work of the Settlement. Every year witnesses extensions of our activities in various directions and it has become a complex organisation.

The success of the whole depends so much on the performance of each individual whether he works with his brains or with his hands that it would appear invidious to mention anyone by name. Let us conclude, therefore, by thanking most sincerely *all* who have contributed in any way to the success of the Papworth Village Settlement.

ELIZABETH GORDON.



A CORNER OF ST. JOHN'S HOSTEL FOR MEN

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1934.



When one reaches a certain age, one is apt to look back as well as to look forward. Perhaps, therefore, I may be pardoned if after twenty years I am inclined to review the progress of the anti-tuberculosis work which has now come to be known as the Papworth scheme, and to glance at the stages through which it has developed during the early and later years.

It was in the year 1914 that we became dissatisfied with the progress of men and women whom we had sent to a sanatorium and who had returned markedly improved in health but utterly unable to follow their previous employment.

This problem was not a new one. It beset, and still besets, everyone concerned with the after-care of the consumptive, and our experience in those early days was by no means exceptional.

Our first thought—and here again we were not conspicuously original—

was that it might be possible to find a number of sympathetic employers who would be prepared to give such persons some light work, either at their own jobs (if suitable) or at some other work which they might be able to provide. We searched the county and we searched the country for such people, but with an almost complete lack of success. Some employers, richly deserving of honour, were able to assist in the required way, but quickly there arose difficulties which seemed to be insuperable. Many of these difficulties derived from the Health Insurance Acts, which laid down that a convalescent patient undertaking a part-time job at a remuneration should immediately forfeit his sickness benefit. It was easy to see why such provision was made. The abuses were apparent to all. But it was equally evident that unless some arrangement could be made for the maintenance of such persons during this transitional period, all our efforts at rehabilitation would be in vain. This main difficulty was overcome by the late Sir Robert Morant, that prince of civil servants, who im-



A VIEW ACROSS THE ASSEMBLY SHOP AT THE NEW CABINET-MAKING FACTORY

mediately grasped the situation and devised a remedy. Without his help, the further development of the scheme would have been impossible. He provided the key which opened the door to the part-time employment of the tuberculous. It was obvious that no patient had any chance of keeping well if, after prolonged sanatorium treatment, he had to return to full time work immediately he arrived home in order to earn money to sustain himself and his family. A *graduated* return to full employment was essential. This was hardly grasped by the public at large 21 years ago, but it has been borne in upon us in all our work since. In order to facilitate the payment of sickness benefit to the sub-standard man and woman, there was set up an After-Care Association, whose duty it was to administer this benefit, and for some considerable time all worked well.

But further difficulties arose. In spite of everything it remained almost impossible to find suitable work for those who had returned from the sanatorium. Despite the valuable co-operation of a small band of sympathetic employers we were faced with a failure most disappointingly complete. We knew that the "light open-air job" was a myth; but it was quite orthodox

to advise these unhappy patients to go on looking for it. Two alternatives, therefore, presented themselves. Should we continue the clearly futile practice of giving our patients advice which could not be followed; or should we study the problem from a new angle? Upon the latter fell our choice.

After prolonged consideration we decided that since no one else could or would do so, we would ourselves provide suitable work for our patients. There seemed to be no other course open to us. And thus we began.

It was obvious from the very beginning that much spade work would have to be done, and that the work would have to start on a small scale, gradually increase and expand naturally. This method had many advantages, not the least being that owing to the breaking of new ground in the tuberculosis problem it was essential to advance cautiously, to study each phase and to find a remedy for each difficulty as it presented itself.

It was our aim to become, eventually, the sympathetic employer on a large scale. It was quickly recognised that there were certain broad principles which should be followed and one of



A CORNER OF THE NEW CABINET-MAKING MACHINE SHOP

the first to be realised was that personality and character were the foundations on which to build. We started therefore with one man, who was keenly interested in what we set out to do and with his personality as a basis we laid the foundations of our enterprise. On the one hand we needed a personnel of sub-standard men and on the other hand we required a sympathetic helper to advise and provide. In both respects we were more than successful. There was no lack of sub-standard personnel; and in those early days our present Matron threw in her lot with the venture and we were strengthened by the outstanding courage and character of the late Sir German Sims Woodhead, whose vision and abounding enthusiasm overcame the great obstacles which stood in our path.

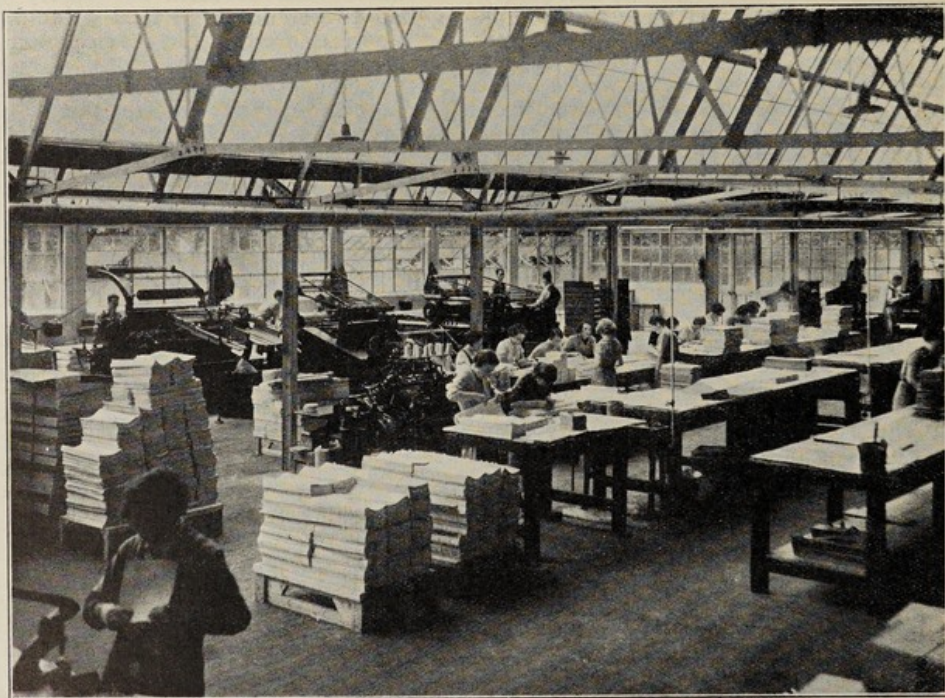
The question is often asked as to whether we visualised, 21 years ago, the Papworth that we have to-day. Did we constantly have in mind the precise nature of the organisation which the disabled men and women have built up in those years? The answer, of course, is no. We did not know how it was going to develop. It was impossible to foresee details, but we did realise that to tackle the

tuberculosis problem adequately we had to get down to first principles. We were sure that the development of those first principles would involve the creation of an organisation of some magnitude; that an *institution*, as defined in those days, would not fill the bill; and that a *community* of self-supporting or nearly self-supporting citizens would probably arise.

In 1917 Sir German Sims Woodhead addressed the 18th Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. His words then used were reprinted in our book "Industrial Colonies and Village Settlements for the Consumptive," and they show how far, even then, we had travelled on our road.

"We now realise that every colony or settlement should be a microcosm, in which life and its occupations are run on lines so advantageous that the maintenance of health and the prevention of the accumulation of infective material are assured." (page 11).

"We have learnt how essential is the provision in such a colony of apparatus, machinery and facilities for the carrying out, not of



THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

out-door occupations merely, but some of the numerous trades and handicrafts that go to make up our modern artisan life." (page 10.)

By 1917, therefore, before the Settlement was moved to Papworth from its temporary homes, first at Abington and then at Bourn, we had clearly defined views as to what we proposed to do; but as to how we should set about it we were less sure and we relied upon experience and the co-operation of our sub-standard personnel to solve each difficulty as it arose.

One of our first discoveries should have been obvious at the very beginning: that in tuberculosis it is useless to deal with the patient as though he or she were a single, separate entity, entirely divorced from the rest of the world. Patients have dependants, and the existence of those dependants is of tremendous importance both to the patients and to those who seek to aid them. We decided that the family, and not the individual, was the unit with which we had to deal, and at once a new vista of opportunity presented itself.

Almost simultaneously we made another discovery which, while equally obvious, is even now not generally

recognised. *It is useless to make a policy of training patients in craftsmanship.* It is worse than useless: it is wasteful. A man or woman with a natural gift for craftsmanship may succeed in learning a craft, given a long enough period of apprenticeship. But such natural craftsmen are as rare as natural musicians, and to base a whole scheme upon training in craftsmanship, with a view to the absorption of the trainee, after six or nine months training, into modern industry, is as cruel as it is crazy.

I will quote again from what Sir German Sims Woodhead and I said in our book in 1917:

"The days of the old craft guilds have, unfortunately, passed away. In those days a man was a skilled craftsman and turned out an article at which he had worked from start to finish. To-day there is no market for the product of such craftsmanship. Machinery has revolutionised the work of man, and without its aid much work is no longer remunerative. We have only to question the great bulk of the working men of to-day as to their occupation to learn that they are machinists; they feed a series



THE PORTABLE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

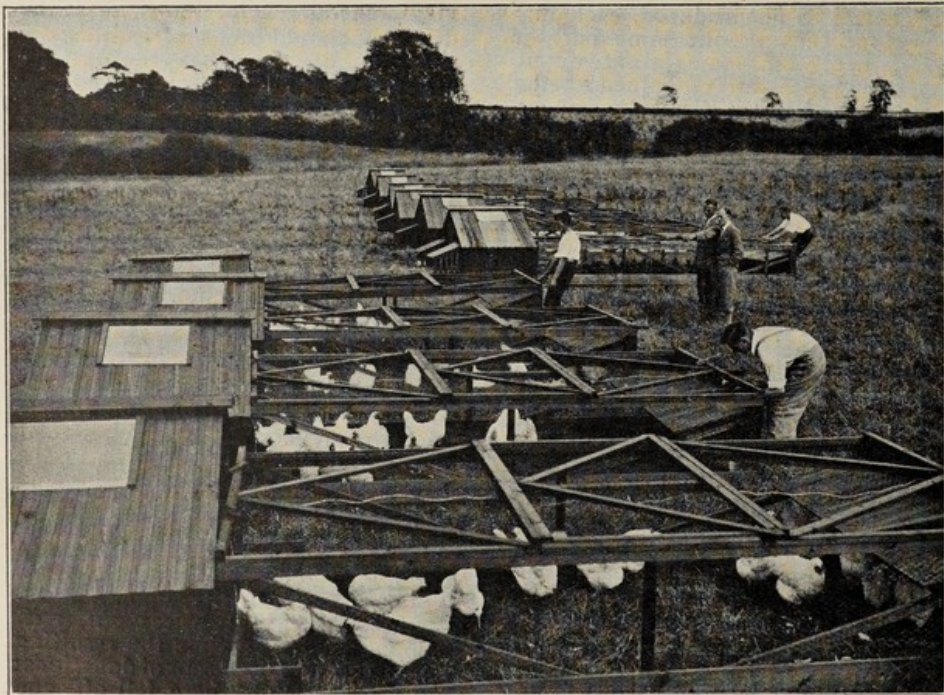
of machines with material which they transform into parts of the article to be produced, each machine turning out some part or carrying out some minute detail, the processes combined being responsible for the final product. For the most part there is no special skill required for the job."

It would be most unfortunate if it should be imagined, from what has been said, that we at Papworth are "agin'" craftsmanship. By no means. Craftsmanship is an expression of personality, and it has given us nearly all that we know of beauty in material form. But in this matter we have to meet conditions as they are, not as we wish they were; and the truth of the matter is that there is a very limited supply of, or demand for, craftsmen; that employers will always choose fit craftsmen in preference to sub-standard ones; and that the main demand of modern industry is for capable machine-minders.

Basing action upon theory we were driven to the construction of large workshops fitted with the most modern machines. By their help we felt sure that the disabled would be enabled to earn their living. It is even

yet hardly realised what a revolutionary departure this was from the view generally held, namely that the disabled should try and learn some simple craft, and that the articles made in the process should be sold to sympathetic customers at bazaars or other charity functions.

It was our view that such a policy could only succeed in discrediting the products of sub-standard labour. Our opinion was not shared by many; and therefore, since the war, a melancholy fate has overcome many well-intentioned efforts in the realm of "charitable industry." Goods labelled as made by disabled people have now got a bad name for themselves, especially with the distributing trades. So many articles were badly designed and executed, and the prices were often so high, that a purchase became a matter of charity and not of business. The market, thus artificially limited, ceased to absorb any considerable volume of goods, and stocks rose, to be thrown, eventually, upon an unwilling market at prices cut well below cost. For a time the resulting losses were met by means of donations; but after a while these fell off, and only the best "beggars" remained in "business."



PAPWORTH FOLDING ARKS ON THE POULTRY FARM

Pursuing our own line of thought, we have avoided these pit-falls. We felt that if we were going to employ large numbers of men and women and enable them to earn a living, something quite different must be attempted. It seemed commonsense that if the healthy were supplied with machines to simplify their work and make manual labour less laborious, the sub-standard man should also be provided with similar if not better machines so as to reduce strain while increasing pace and thus make it possible for him to try and earn his living.

*All subsequent experience has shown beyond question that without up-to-date workshops the employment of the disabled on anything like a self-supporting basis is an impossibility.*

We live in a world of fierce competition. Those who fall by the way and cannot hope again to be absorbed into industry have only two alternatives. The first is to become a member of a community such as we have at Papworth, where environment is adjusted to disability. The other is a useless life of enforced and ill-remunerated leisure. Is it not time that these alternatives were realised, and

that we should cease to content ourselves with placebos? A man saved from unemployment consequent upon disablement becomes a source of strength instead of weakness to the State; a family in which disease has ceased to spread becomes an asset instead of a liability to the nation. Charity masquerading as business has proved, as it must always prove, a failure; but charity directed towards the creation of environmental conditions which enable the disabled to work out their own salvation is an unmitigated blessing.

It is not possible in a report of this character to give a full resumé of the principles upon which our progress has been based. By following them Papworth has grown into a rational, always more and more comprehensive organisation. It combines the provision of treatment with training on modern industrial lines; and it offers permanent paid employment to as many of its patients who need it as the generosity of its supporters permits. The Industries have continued to use machinery to compensate disability, and the Sales organisation has found a market for more than £100,000 worth of goods during the past year.



THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

The reduction of maintenance fees on a sliding scale, introduced some three years ago, has operated most successfully. More and more Local Authorities are taking advantage of the scheme, for they realise that treatment, thus prolonged under village settlement conditions, gives their patients a greater chance of acquiring resistance.

There seems to be at last a slowly growing realisation of the fact that it is actually cheaper, as well as far better, to secure settlement for larger numbers of tuberculous persons (and their families) than to continue the apparently cheaper but eventually far more expensive practice of sending them back, prematurely, to their homes.

So much for general principles and their effect. I append now Dr. Stott's more detailed report on the medical work done in 1934.

#### MEDICAL WORK.

The year 1934 was the first complete year during which the medical work of the Settlement was operated from the new quarters in the Bernhard Baron Hospital, and therefore before passing to the reports of the individual units, it might be of interest to review

the statistics of the work of the Out-Patient Department as distinct from the work of the Mens' and Womens' Hospitals.

The three Medical Officers on the clinical side each have rooms in the Out-Patient Dept. on the south side of the octagonal hall and here they receive their own patients for routine examination. As a large majority of the ambulant patients examined are at work during 4½ hours daily, it is necessary to conduct these routine examinations during the hours immediately preceding and following the hours of work. The location of these rooms makes it possible for large numbers of patients to attend the dispensary, the artificial pneumothorax room and the general surgery without any congestion of traffic.

During 1934, 13,896 attendances were made at the surgery, apart from those for routine examinations. Of these 1,046 were minor casualties reporting for the first time. During the same time 15,576 items were issued from the dispensary to the wards and village.

Attendances for artificial pneumothorax amounted to 279 and this excludes refills for non-ambulant patients and women who are attended in their own hospital.



THE LEATHER TRAVELLING GOODS DEPARTMENT

When members of the staff require medical attention they attend the Out-Patient Dept. having first obtained a note from the Matron or her Assistant. In this way 103 people were seen during the year.

#### THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

The general health of the village remained good, and there was a slight drop in the number of children excluded from school during the year.

Two cases of infectious disease were notified during the year, both scarlet fever—one in April and one in September. In accordance with our usual practice both patients were immediately transferred to the Isolation Hospital, and no further infection occurred, though both cases occurred in houses in which there were other children.

Attendances at the Clinics held twice weekly amounted to 1,859.

Minor sepsis was as usual far too prevalent. 190 attendances by children of school age and under were made for minor septic conditions, and the number does not include those attending for re-dressings.

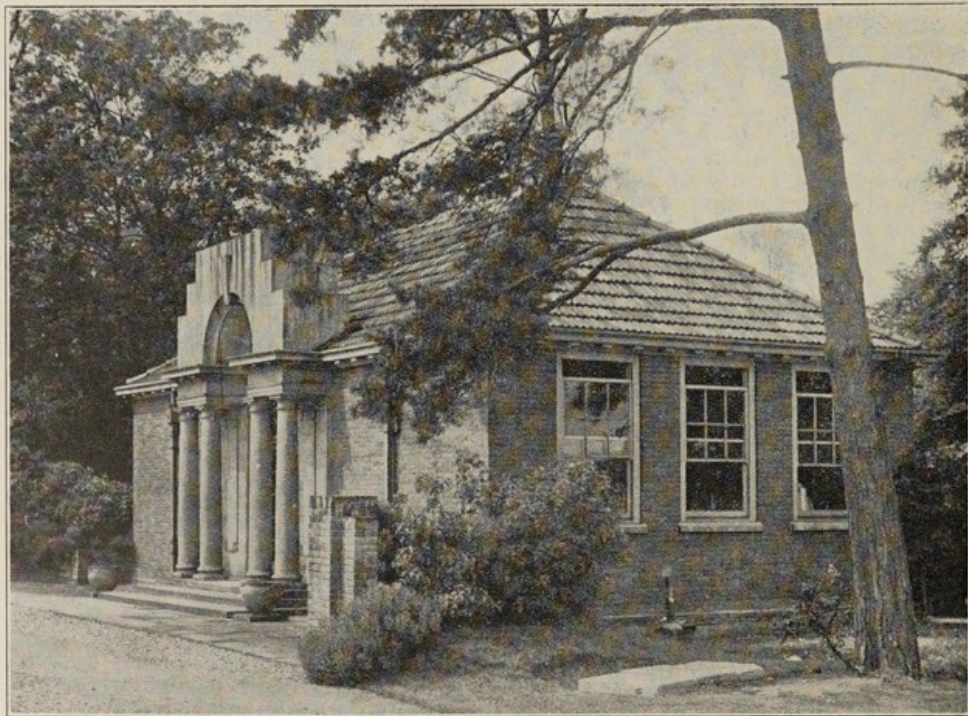
#### THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT UNIT.

This unit has benefited greatly by the increased facilities in the Bernhard Baron Hospital, and the number of patients sent to Mr. Walford's Out-Patient Dept. has increased in ratio to the increase in the number of beds for hospital cases. One could not appreciate too highly the advantage of Mr. Walford's unfailing attention and expert advice.

At the end of the year there were 18 patients under treatment for tuberculosis of the larynx. The daily attendance at the Surgery for treatment averages 5 throughout the year.

#### THE OPHTHALMIC UNIT

This unit meets once a week and the average attendance is four. After examination patients are distributed to the Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Addenbrooke's Hospital, or one or other of the local opticians. Refraction work is done and glasses prescribed for patients confined to bed and unfit to attend the official centre. Error in refraction is particularly prone to cause troublesome symptoms to



THE SIMS WOODHEAD MEMORIAL LABORATORY

people undergoing enforced muscular inactivity and in poor general health, and there is a definite need of a refraction service in the village.

This need has been fulfilled at the time of printing this report.

#### THE DENTAL CLINIC

This continues to function satisfactorily, and Mr. Grandison finds his time during his weekly visits to Papworth fully occupied. Apart from his work in the surgery, he has found time to collaborate with Dr. Barron Cruickshank in research work along biochemical lines. In addition he has been able to undertake some work on regional anaesthesia in the case of patients who are suffering from tubercular laryngitis, and who are subject to severe pain in the region of the ear.

During the year 51 sessions were held, with a total of 927 attendances, and below is a summary of the work.

Extractions	-	-	676
Fillings	-	-	211
Dentures supplied	-	-	84
Dentures repaired	-	-	40
Teeth treated by Nitrate of Silver (Howes' method)			488
Other Operations	-	-	118

#### X-RAY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPT.

This has worked to the full during the year, as the following figures will show:—

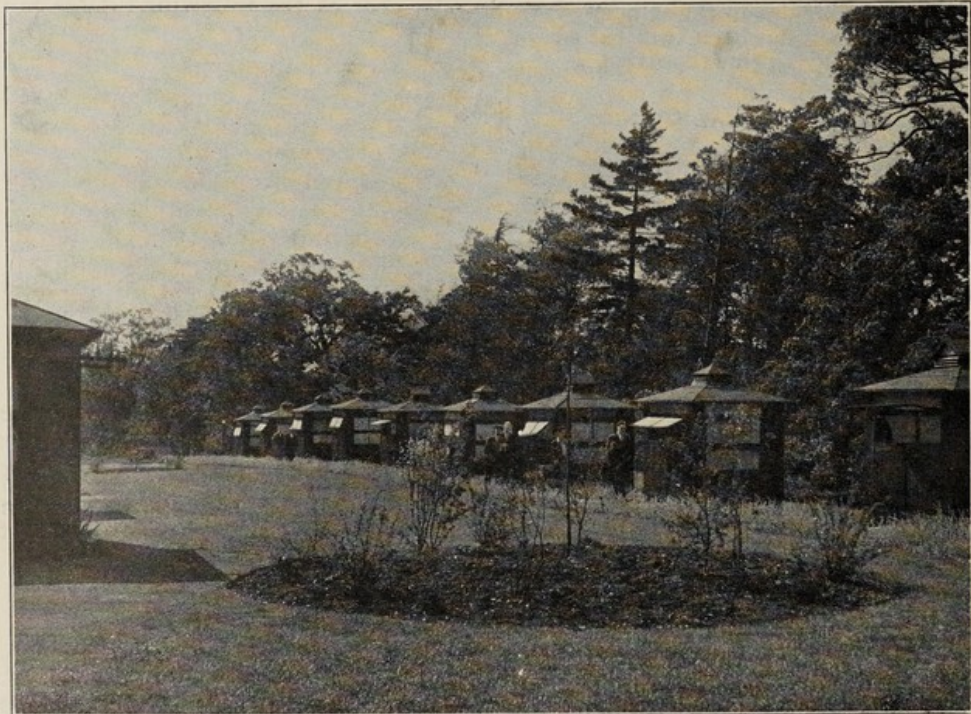
X-ray Photographs	-	1,173
X-ray screen examinations	-	1,297
U.V.R. treatments (exclusive of portable lamp)	-	509
Reduced prints of X-ray films	-	203
Photographs of pathological specimens, diagrams etc.	-	219
Photographs for the Industries	-	250

#### THE SIMS WOODHEAD MEMORIAL LABORATORY.

The work of the Laboratory may be divided into two main sections, Pathology and Bacteriology under Dr. W. Pagel, and Chemical Pathology and Bio-Chemistry under Dr. Barron Cruickshank, and during the year it has gone ahead most successfully.

#### *Pathological and Bacteriological Dept.*

Dr. Pagel has continued his researches into the proteins of the blood serum, and has published a paper (with



SOME OF THE CHALETs IN THE SOUTH PARK, THE SANATORIUM FOR MEN

Dr. Stott) on this subject. He has also published two other papers to which reference is made later.

The following work has also been undertaken during the year:—

(a) Investigations on an inactive and pleomorph tuberculous virus.

(b) Histological investigations into the appearance of cultures obtained from sputum and urine.

(c) Determination of a special type of chronic hæmatogenous tuberculosis of the lung and investigation of the preventive power of the blood serum.

(d) Continued investigation on the pathogenesis of the pulmonary tuberculosis of the adult, with special reference to endogenous reinfection.

(e) Histological studies on chronic hæmatogenous tuberculosis.

(f) Continued experimental studies on allergy and immunity.

The following figures will also give some idea of the extent and scope of the work.

#### Serological examinations:

Bile Tests	-	-	200
Kahn's Syph. Tests	-	-	61
Meinicke's do.	-	-	50
Bactericidal Tests	-	-	138
Bacteriological Cultures			756
Histological Preparations			1,800

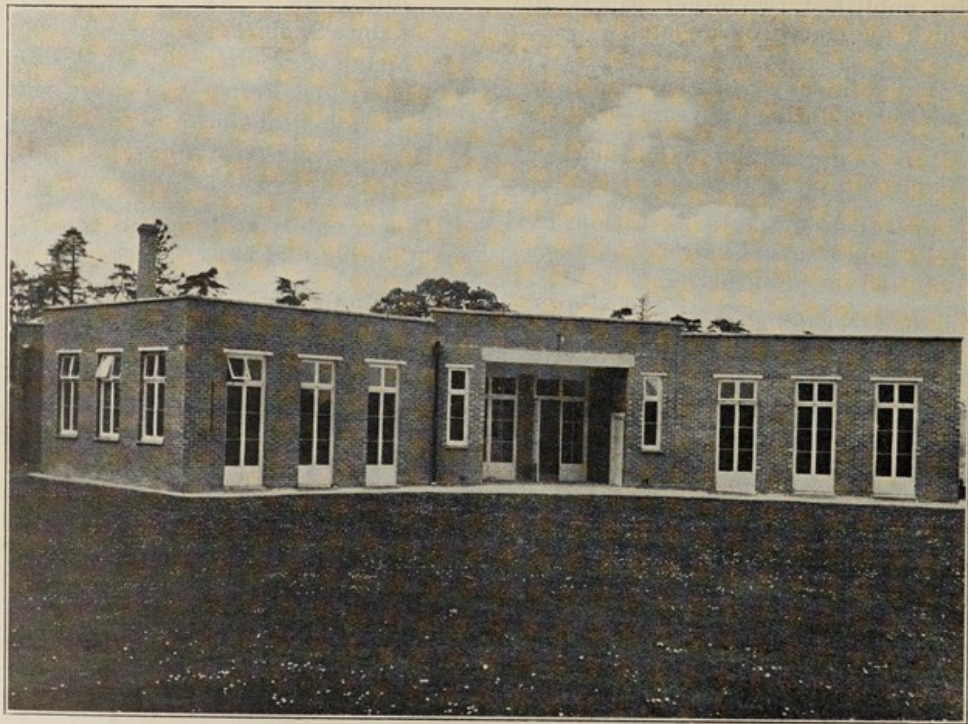
Papers published from this department during 1934 were:—

"A simple method of estimation of the proteins of the blood serum and its value in tuberculosis" (W. Pagel and L. B. Stott). *Tubercle*, July 1934, p.454-459.

"Importance of local factors in the onset of pulmonary tuberculosis." (W. Pagel). *Brit. Med. Journ.* 1934. p.1,024.

"Histological studies of the variability of the tubercle bacillus" (W. Pagel). *Journ. Path. & Bact.* XXXIX, p. 689-701, 1934.

Other papers will follow as the work proceeds.



THE NEW DINING AND RECREATION BLOCK IN THE SOUTH PARK

*Chemical, Pathological and Bio-  
Chemical Dept.*

In his department, Dr. Cruickshank carried out the following investigations.

(a) A preliminary survey of the literature on the biology of zinc, with special reference to its importance in tuberculosis.

(b) An investigation of the value of Triboulet's Test in intestinal tuberculosis. During this investigation 109 cases were subjected to the test.

(c) A study of the value of auto-genous protein injections in human tuberculosis.

(d) An analysis of the factors governing the increased lability of the blood proteins in tuberculosis. This investigation is still proceeding.

This department undertakes all the routine examinations of the institution in addition to the special diagnostic tests, and a summary is given below.

*Routine Examinations:*

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	1832
Urine - - - - -	966
Various bacteriological examinations - - -	112

*Special research.*

Triboulet reactions - - -	169
Blood tests—	
Fractioning of proteins (dialysis) - - -	16
Estimation of proteins - - -	19
Blood Sugar - - -	29
Cholesterol - - -	34
Phospho-lipoids - - -	8
Pigments (spectroscopic) - - -	42
Counts - - -	2
Chemical examination of	
Fæces (proteins) - - -	54
Bile tests (special) - - -	75
Water analyses - - -	5
Milk analyses - - -	5
Various (pills, swabs, materials etc.) - - -	9

In addition, 134 photomicrographs and 300 lantern slides were prepared during the year.

In three demonstrations of the pathological department a review was given on the current anatomical, histological and experimental work of the department. The demonstrations, being attended by scientists and doctors from Cambridge, London and the



ST. MARY'S HOSTEL FOR WOMEN, WITH ST. PETER'S HOSTEL IN THE BACKGROUND

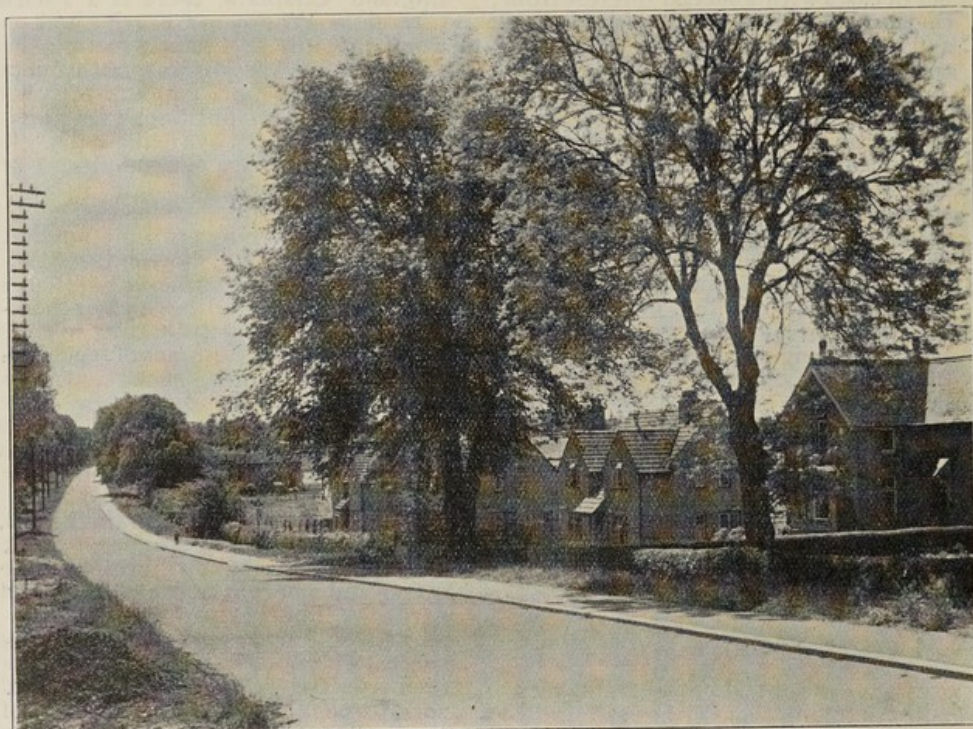
surrounding counties, included a number of cases with a special interest from the general pathological point of view, and the report on the investigations concerning (1) the differentiation of an "inactive," partially non acid-fast stage of the tubercle bacillus by staining methods within quiescent foci and in cultures; (2) the construction of simple cultures and those of dissociated strains of tubercle bacilli; (3) the ability of certain blood sera of tuberculous patients to prevent the growth of tubercle bacilli and its value in the diagnosis and prognosis of pulmonary tuberculosis; (4) the problem of the exogenous and endogenous reinfection in tuberculosis, and (5) the part played by allergy in the onset of the pulmonary lesion of the adult. A large number of lantern slides and photomicrographs were demonstrated.

These demonstrations are highly successful, and I propose that they should be continued in the future.

#### SOCIAL LIFE

I have often had considerable difficulty in trying to describe the "life" of the Settlement apart from its work." It may not be generally known that at

Papworth, in addition to the Church of England Chaplain, there is a Parish Church, a Wesleyan Church and a Roman Catholic Chapel, so that the members of the various faiths may attend their own place of worship. All facilities are given for those in the Institution to be visited by their Clergy. It is not easy to give a general picture of village life, especially a village peopled by town-bred folk. Their activities in the way of clubs are innumerable. A dramatic society, horticultural society, cricket club, tennis club, billiards league, art class—all have their members and all arrange from time to time their own entertainments such as whist-drives, dances, social evenings and so on. Hobbies find their adherents and it was truly said by one inhabitant that it is hard to find a free evening. It is wrong to suppose that the town-bred man or woman necessarily finds life in the country dull. They may miss the trams and the 'buses, but they very fully appreciate wages and a decent house with a good garden. The back-to-the-land campaign would meet with overwhelming success if good wages were guaranteed and the frill-fralls of so-called social amenities left to take care of themselves. Social activities of a very healthy sort are quickly found and



THE NORTH END OF THE VILLAGE

followed once the basic living wage with tolerable security is provided.

As we all know, employment at a decent wage is the prime necessity. All the rest is added by the self-supporting working man himself, but with a co-ordinating hand. That co-ordinating hand—invisible as a rule—is a necessary factor in success, and the well-known Matron's Welfare Fund does miracles with the money so kindly placed at its disposal by many friends from far and near. The Papworth Annual—our magazine—has this year reached its 14th edition. Its popularity

has increased from year to year and its publication is an outstanding success.

My thanks are due to all those in charge of our various departments. They have had a strenuous year, for again Papworth has developed in all directions, and it seems likely that they will have little surcease during the current year.

To the Committee I would in conclusion express my thanks once again, for without their sympathetic and painstaking interest in the work no progress would be possible.

PENDRILL VARRIER-JONES.

The Matron wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the very acceptable gifts from the following during 1934.

Their Majesties the King and Queen.

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