

# **Report of the Committee of Management and Medical Director : 1940 / Papworth Village Settlement.**

## **Contributors**

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

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A RECORD OF  
PROGRESS AT

# Papworth



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**ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1940**

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# THE OBJECTS OF PAPWORTH

Originally founded exclusively for the assistance of those suffering from or threatened by tuberculosis, Papworth obtained, on 11th August, 1937, the High Court's approval of an extension of its constitutional powers. Its objects are thus considerably widened and may be summarised as follows :—

1. To provide hospital and sanatorium treatment, associated with the application of the most up-to-date minor and major surgical methods, for those disabled in war or peace by sickness, accident or disease, and especially for men and women suffering from or threatened by tuberculosis.
2. To send back into the world, improved in health and in earning capacity, those admitted in time to have the effects of their disabilities effectively and permanently checked or arrested.
3. To enable other patients capable of living and working ONLY in special conditions, to remain at Papworth, maintaining themselves by their own work and living with their families in a healthy environment.
4. To utilise to the maximum the unique opportunities for research which are provided by village settlement conditions.
5. To co-operate with individuals and other bodies both public and private in furthering these objects.

## THE PAPWORTH SYSTEM FOR THOSE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Patients are admitted in any stage of tuberculous disease. None are too ill to be received; and all go, on admission, to one of the HOSPITALS. As their health improves they begin to work in the INDUSTRIES and move from the wards into the SANATORIUM SECTION (Chalets). Then if their health requires it and *if financial conditions permit*, they become "settlers" and live (if single) in a HOSTEL or (if married) in COTTAGES. Full wages may not be paid to patients under treatment: but these become payable as soon as a man or woman patient is accepted as a settler.

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# Papworth

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1940



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PAPWORTH  
VILLAGE SETTLEMENT  
INCORPORATED  
NEAR CAMBRIDGE

*This Report was printed by Papworth people at the  
Pendragon (Papworth) Press.*



The late Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones, F.R.C.P.

*"The continuance and development of his great work will be his proud and lasting memorial."*

—From the telegram sent on Their Majesties' behalf

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1940

The year which has just closed has indeed been a testing time for the tuberculosis schemes of this country. Some have weathered the storm: others, less successful, have exhibited flaws which call for remedy. As in the last war, the influx of sailors, soldiers and airmen, as patients requiring treatment, has demonstrated the weaknesses of the tuberculosis service and its inability in present circumstances to prevent the spread of infection.

### **Recruits with T.B.**

Little or no co-ordination at first appeared as between the tuberculosis dispensary registers and the recruiting boards. The medical record cards could have been made the key to the situation; and by their proper use hundreds of men with moderately advanced tuberculosis of the lungs would have been prevented from entering the Forces. Unfortunately this valuable aid was not made available, and time and again recruits have suddenly broken down. Only then has it been discovered that they are suffering from tuberculous disease too advanced to respond to treatment. This state of affairs was later in part remedied, but not until after much damage had been done.

### **Few Early Cases.**

Comparing the type of disease of ex-Servicemen and civilians—all of whom are now, as the King said, in the front line—we find the "early case" conspicuous by its absence. The working man, as I have repeatedly pointed out, has not time to be an early case of tuberculosis. As a civilian he is too keen to continue at work, to earn the wages without which his whole environment must collapse. In the Services similar men carry on despite fatigue and feelings of lassitude—the signs of early infiltration—until the disease has established a firm hold. There is, however, evidence that in some units earlier detection of pleurisy has disclosed early cases of tuberculosis, with markedly beneficial results to the patient and all concerned.

### **The Tripartite Unit.**

The variety of cases received at Papworth both from the Forces and from civilian sources thus demonstrates once again that the ideal treatment centre should consist of the tripartite unit—hospital, sanatorium, and village settlement. From both the medical and

economic points of view such a unit is indispensable: for without such a combined scheme complete treatment is impossible and when only one component of the scheme is present demoralisation is very apt to occur.

This latter point I want very much to emphasise. The demoralisation—not only of the patient, but of the staff as well—is likely to arise in institutions where hope of rehabilitation is lacking. Not once, but many times, we have found that our greatest task in dealing with patients who have come to us from other sanatoria is to build up their moral tone and to make them realise that "hope and work create vitality."

### **Importance of Morale.**

The tuberculous patient must be encouraged to lay hold on life once again. He must feel that he is not wholly dependent upon others: that if he is given the right environment he can again become a self-respecting member of the community and pull his weight in the national effort. Thus and thus only can he regain confidence, happiness and a sense of well-being.

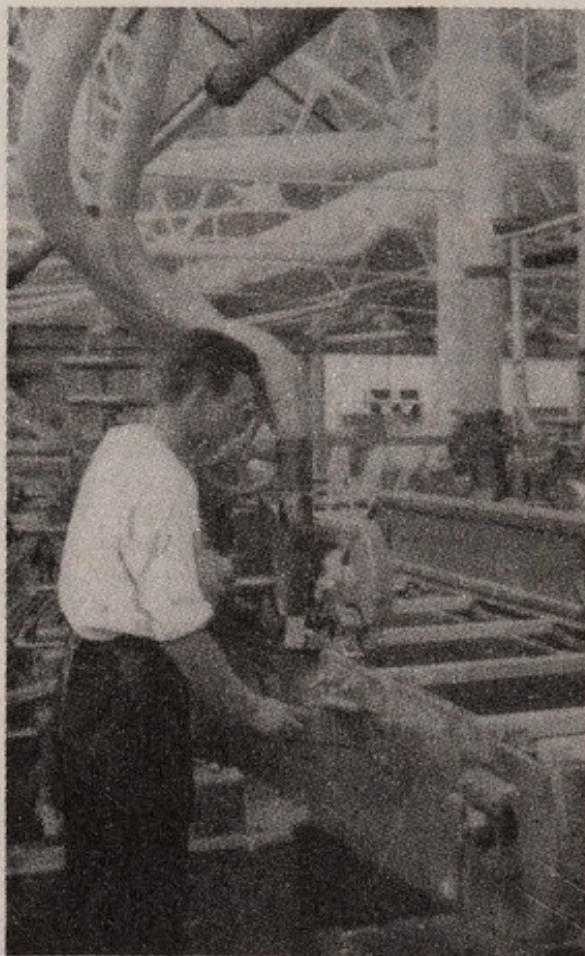
### **Living Wage Essential.**

Another point too often overlooked is that it is useless to "train" a disabled man or woman in some craft or trade unless there exists an opportunity—clearly discernible to the patient—of translating that training into terms of a living wage. How often this is forgotten! I hope and trust that the mistakes made in connection with the "training" of ex-Service men during and after the last war will be remembered and therefore not repeated.

### **Papworth's Activities Increasing.**

That consumptives can become useful citizens, to their own advantage and that of their country, has been sufficiently demonstrated at Papworth. Indeed the size and scope of that demonstration now far exceeds our wildest dreams. So far from decreasing, our activities are multiplying. They could be increased still further. Capital alone is required. Houses and hostels for the accommodation of ex-patients are still, as ever, an urgent necessity and would prove of the utmost benefit both to the disabled people themselves and to the community as a whole.

There is a heavy and continuous demand for the facilities provided at Papworth. We



Machinery helps to translate training into a living wage (see page 3).

are pleased that this should be so: but we are infinitely distressed because our waiting list—of applicants for admission—persists in remaining at a three-figure level.

#### **A Striking Contrast.**

This, surely, should not be allowed? Compare the two pictures: in the outside world an urgent problem of infection, aggravated by overcrowding both in homes filled with "evacuees" and in air-raid shelters too: consumptive workers idle and wretched, a misery both to themselves and to the state. On the other hand there is the Papworth picture: the worker holding down a useful job at a Trades Union wage and his family protected to the maximum against the disease. Is it not possible to take a longer view, and to deal at last adequately and comprehensively with the tuberculosis problem by providing at one and the same time treatment, housing and work for the patient, and protection for his family and dependents?

#### **Papworth's War Service.**

The facts that the war has found Papworth ready to do this sort of service for the country, and that it can and has expanded to

fulfil this task more adequately, surely point the way towards the nation-wide alleviation of one of the unnecessarily festering sores of our civilisation?

PENDRILL VARRIER-JONES.

January, 1941.

*The above Report was written personally by Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones a few days before his very sudden death.*

### **THE MEDICAL SERVICES.**

Dr. D. MacCallum.

Sir Pendrill, in his report above, has commented upon the scarcity of "early" cases amongst our admissions. This is especially true in relation to civilian patients; but, as stated, the position with regard to service admissions is improving in this respect. During the latter part of 1940 and the early months of 1941 there has been a marked, and welcome, increase in the number of cases who can definitely be marked as "early" amongst the patients sent to us from units of the Forces.

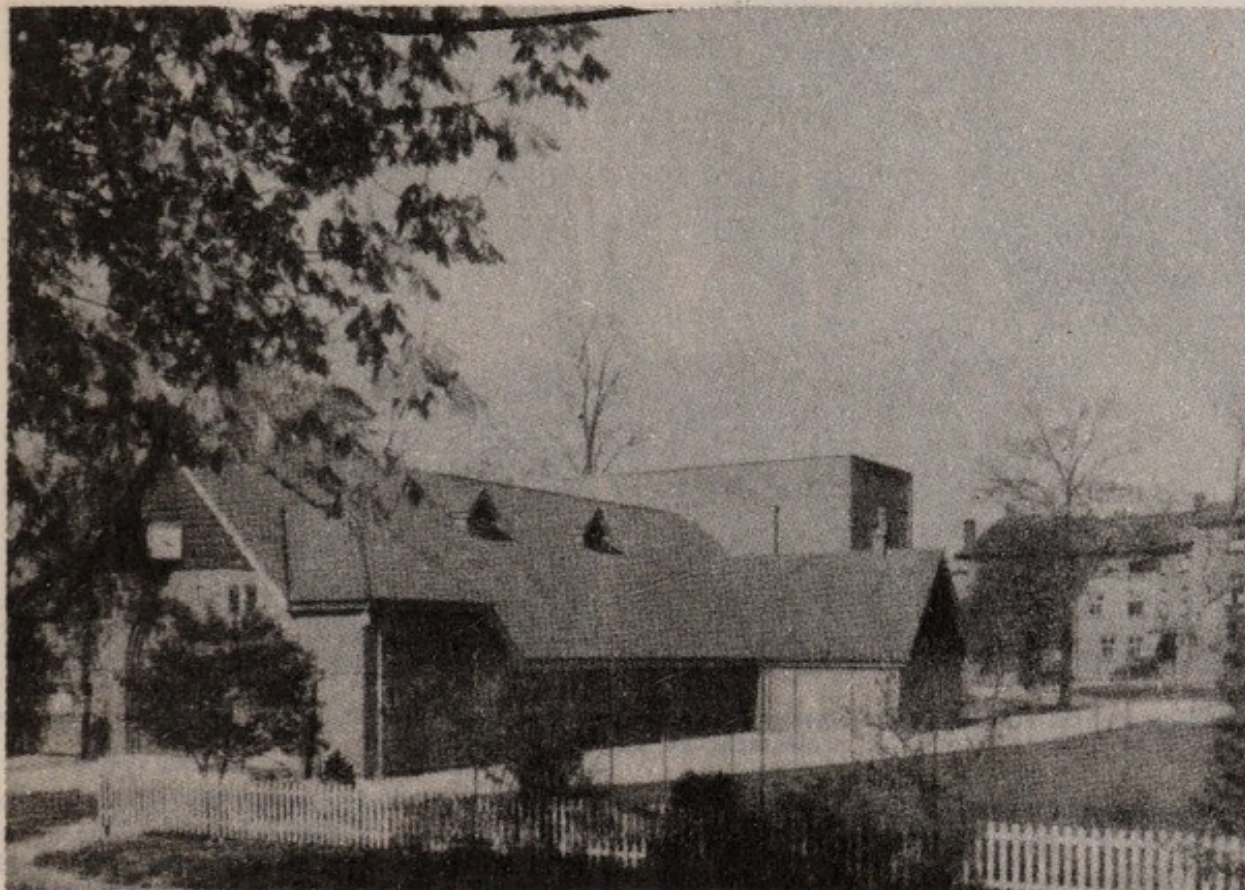
#### **Medical Boards' Problem.**

Some of these Service patients had already a record of Sanatorium treatment prior to enlistment: and while there are not many such, one can often sympathise with the Medical Boards which, when examining these patients, were not informed of this very material fact. It is not unusual for clinical examination of the lungs to give almost entirely negative results, the true state of affairs only becoming clear when X-ray evidence is available to demonstrate the nature and extent of the disease.

The relationship between the clinical work—whose most notable feature during the year under review is that just described—and the sociological picture naturally falls within my purview. Amongst our Service patients are some sent for observation and diagnosis. Medical Boards are frequently held at Papworth: and the men coming before them are serious and keen in their outlook. They have not despaired; though their future is not without its shadow, if the diagnosis is confirmed and discharge from the Services follows.

#### **Effect of Diagnosis.**

Many of the men have their pre-enlistment jobs waiting for them: but even so a diagnosis of tuberculosis cannot be without an effect upon their careers. It cannot be ignored: and the mental outlook thus induced is bound to affect the individual clinical picture.



"Now, more than ever, is a sound social life of value." (page 13). In this big Village Hall at Papworth films and concerts, whist drives and dances are among the frequent entertainments arranged.

It will be most interesting to observe the progress of young service men working in our Industries after discharge from the Forces. Before the war we were dealing with large numbers of civilian cases with marked disease sometimes necessitating years of treatment. They had to overcome a serious disability if they were ever to become wage-earners again, and they were often quite desperately anxious to become settlers at Papworth. Now the sure and certain civilian with moderately advanced disease is in company with young, unsure and uncertain service men who have only comparatively early traces of disease. I am happy to feel that in contemplating the future we may look forward with some degree of certainty to providing for the disabled a firm foothold and an assured future in a way that can hardly be equalled or excelled elsewhere.

#### OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Number of morning visits.....	4,639	}	8,190
„ evening visits.....	3,551		
„ casualties .....	2,117		

The number of casualties includes the first visit of those suffering from minor ailments, as well as those who sustained minor injuries,

cuts, bruises, splinters, etc., in the factories or at home.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year was 19,347.

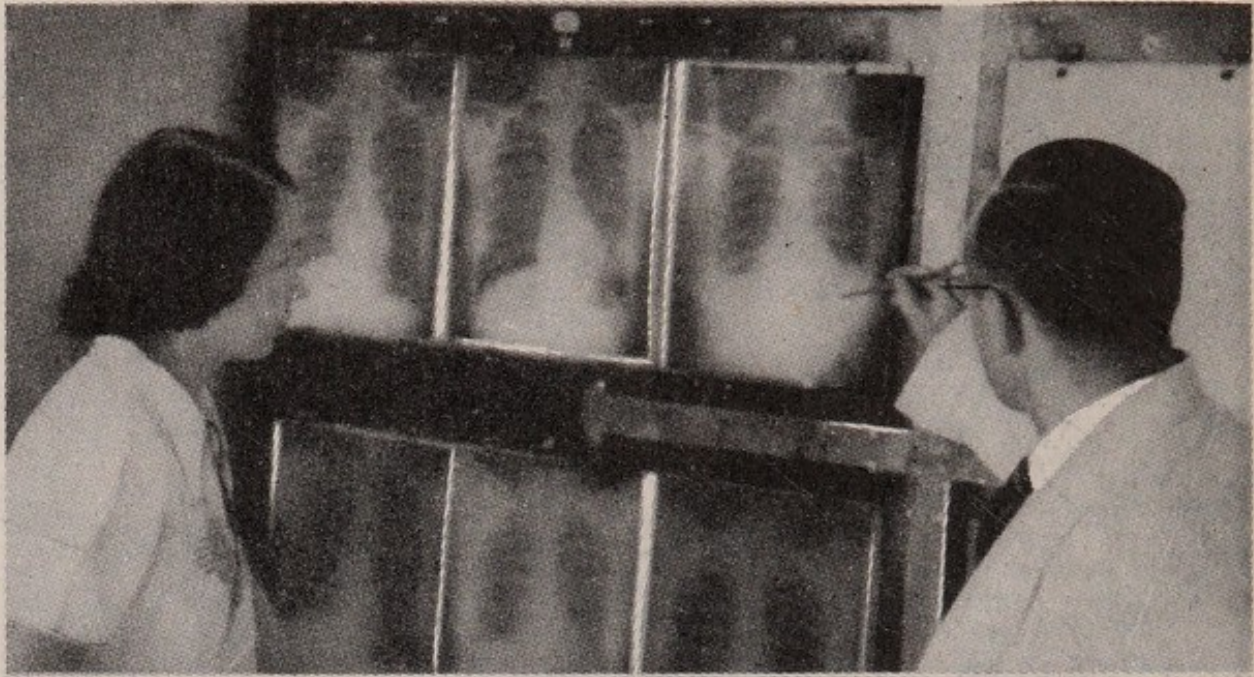
Tests of the blood sedimentation rate, which, when correlated with clinical and radiological findings, are helpful in arriving at an estimation of the activity of the tuberculous lesion, were performed on 2,970 occasions.

All our medical officers shared in the work of the Collapse Therapy Unit and the number of artificial pneumothorax refills given to patients during the year amounted to 1,665.

Dr. Riddiough has paid several visits and given valuable advice on the treatment and after-care of our orthopaedic cases. Miss Willis, who is in charge of the Physio-therapy Department, co-operated freely with this section and the following details of the work done may be of interest. The total number of patients treated amounted to 62, who received a total of 1,062 treatments during the year. The numbers of patients receiving the various forms of treatment are given below :

Heat treatments.....	19
Ultra Violet Ray.....	16
Massage .....	35
Faradism .....	17





(Courtesy of "LIFE")

Radiology is of the utmost value in observing the progress of the process of healing. On this fitment different X-ray photographs can be compared simultaneously.

Dr. Watson attended at intervals and examined 95 patients of whom 76 were refractions.

Ear, throat and nose cases had the advantage of Mr. Hamblen-Thomas's services at the weekly clinics held at Addenbrooke's Hospital where all ambulant cases were seen.

Dr. Canney was good enough to see several cases, who derived much benefit from his valuable advice and aid at his Gynaecological and Ante-Natal Clinics.

### THE VILLAGE

The Village has had a year which is remarkable for its freedom from the bad effects which might have been expected as a result of war-time conditions such as billeting or rationing. Londoners have taken refuge with relatives who have cottages at Papworth; but mercifully they have brought no epidemics or other disasters, beyond the capacity of the village medical service. All children, including visiting children, have been inoculated against diphtheria and, in association with the School Medical Officer, the two-injection system—which has had no unpleasant after-effects whatever the age—has been used. The end of the year administered a mischievous shock to our pride by presenting us with a small epidemic of measles in a mild form; but this fortunately passed without any complications. The absence of epidemics of influenza and the common cold is worthy of mention, for the figures are lower than in

peace time. I can give no special reason for this. It may perhaps be a psychological reaction to the gravity of the times in which we live. In comparison with large scale international complications a cold or influenza may appear more as an irritant than an illness, and the mechanism of resistance may therefore come into play earlier and with greater effect than in normal times. In any case any such resistance has a firm foundation upon which to build; for the economic security of the wage-earners in our factories appears effectively to guarantee a good sound level of nutrition in their homes.

Eleven children were born in the village during the year and all are in perfect health. Once again I am able to record the absence in our children of any signs of active tuberculosis. The independent survey of the vast mass of clinical material on this point, covering the last twenty-one years, has been completed and will be published in the coming year.

### High Standard of Nutrition.

Rationing of food is showing that our housewives are by no means unable to improvise, and the visits of Ministry of Food Cookery demonstrators arranged by Matrons have given an impulse bordering on enthusiasm to their determination to keep up their household standard of nutrition. The absence of lemons and oranges for the young children is perhaps the most disturbing problem; and well known vitamin preparations have been

distributed where required.

### DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. W. B. Grandison.

The year 1940, like most, if not all, of its predecessors, has been satisfactory as the statistics which follow clearly show.

No. of Sessions .....	53
„ Attendances .....	869
„ Fillings .....	242
„ Extractions.....	729
„ Scalings .....	91
„ Teeth treated with Nitrate of Silver .....	121
„ Cauterizations .....	57
(Mostly very successful procedure).	
„ Dentures Supplied .....	90
„ Dentures Repaired .....	30
„ Operations .....	171

### DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

#### Bernhard Baron Hospital

Mr. E. W. Groves

X-ray photographs .....	1,851
X-ray screen examinations .....	2,749
Reduced prints and lantern slides of X-ray photographs .....	388
Included in the total of X-ray photographs taken were :—	
232 for Hunts C.C. and local practitioners.	
175 of Hospital and other staff.	
64 children of the Settlement (including 21 evacuees).	
384 for Papworth Industries.	

### SURGICAL UNIT

#### Vaughan X-ray Department.

X-ray photographs .....	224
Screen examinations .....	273

### REPORT OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. D. B. Cruickshank.

#### Research

1. *The Significance of Geographical Distributors.* Recently increased prominence has been given to the regional distribution of diseases, particularly of cancer and tuberculosis throughout England and Wales. After all adjustments have been made for such variables as sex, age distribution, and the type of area affected (County, Borough, Urban, Rural), the corrected rates when plotted on a 'county' map still show variations which are at present generally described as "obviously significant" i.e., there is a tendency to 'grouping' of counties with similar rates which it seems unlikely could arise by mere chance. The nature of the present investigation has been to define the size and arrange-



(Courtesy of "LIFE")

The laboratory at Papworth is too small, but can only be enlarged when funds permit.

ment of groups which may be expected to arise by chance and thereby to provide a scale against which the observed distributions may be classified. By its use it becomes possible to replace the unsatisfactory personal assessment of 'obviously significant' by an exact figure which gives the probability of the whole or part of any of the configurations of counties under test. It thus brings the subject into alignment with normal statistical practice, and in addition provides a measure of the intensity of regional influences.

#### Geographical Distribution.

The conception of geographical distribution is an important one, in fact it often provides information unobtainable by other methods, and it is all the more likely to maintain its usefulness if these distributions can be impartially examined. So far the particular scale produced is limited in application to England and Wales but the principle of its construction is equally valid and applicable to any other country.

The application of this method to existing maps of cancer and tuberculosis distributions is being carried out. This has necessitated the development of a standard technique, by which all the two-dimensional configurations of the counties and the inter-relations of groupings one with another can be analysed. The method used is simple and effective and with its aid some forty maps have been examined on the basis of this. Maps will be



**A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.** This picture was taken fourteen years ago in the then Cabinet Department at Papworth. Then, much of the work was necessarily done by hand, owing to lack of space and machinery; and the numbers employed were small. Now, the situation is changed; and on the opposite page there is—

prepared to show all regions of truly significant grouping.

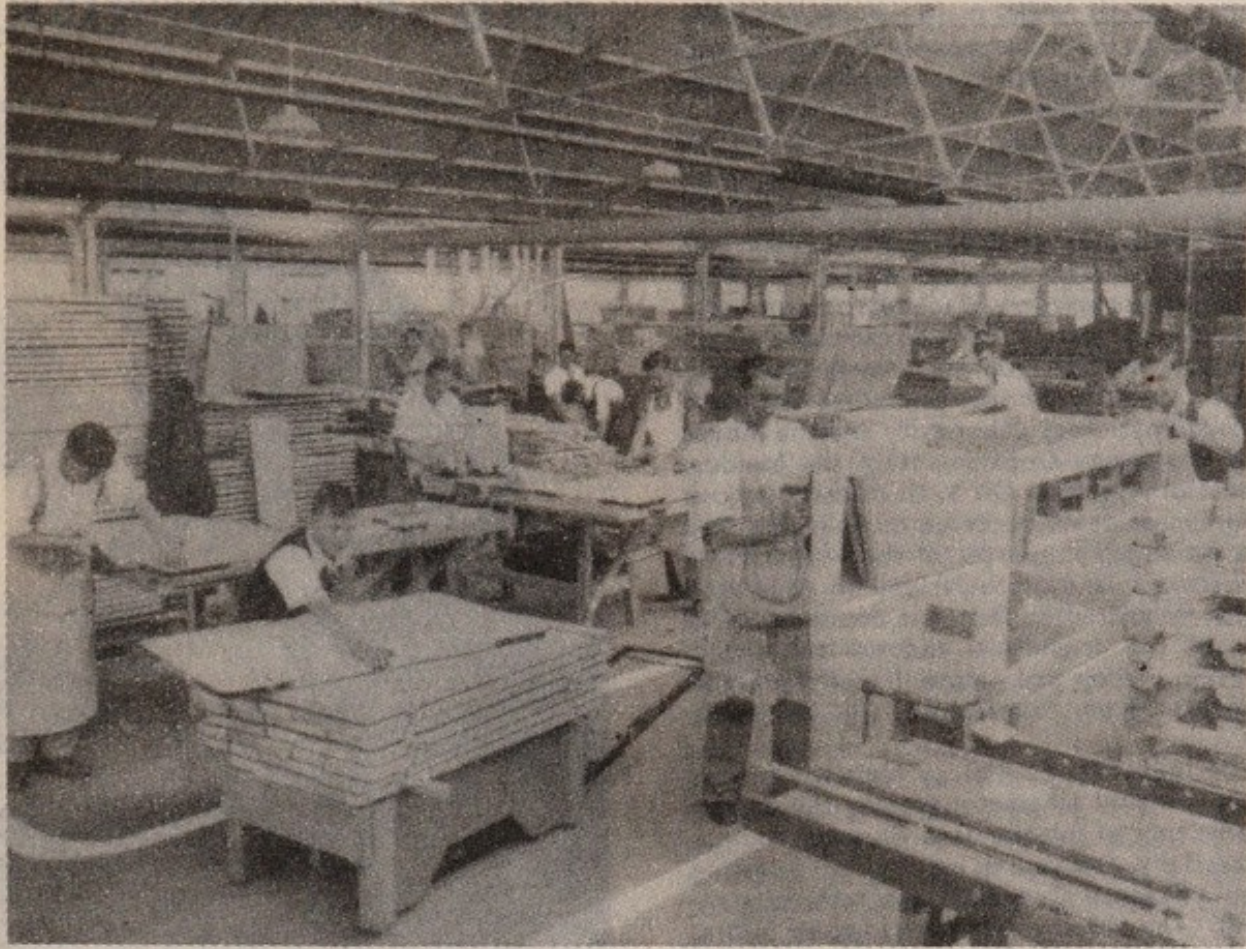
2. *The Theory of Cancer Phage.* Several more detailed points requiring statistical investigation were examined and the supervision of the printing and arrangement of the main paper received attention.

3. *Capillary Manometer.* The problem of investigating the respiratory and other gaseous exchanges of tubercle bacilli has been under consideration for some time, particularly with reference to the initial growth of cultures sown from sputa of low bacillary content. If the growth of the implanted bacilli can be followed by some simple technique then firstly we may get some indication of the point at which it becomes useful to make the first 'micro' examination of the slope and secondly it may become possible to differentiate at an early stage between obvious contaminants, smegma and true tubercle bacilli, etc. The capillary micrometer has been developed to meet the special

requirements of these investigations and towards the close of the year experiments with it were commenced. The main advantages of the appliance are extreme simplicity of design coupled with ease of measurement of volumes of the order of  $\frac{1}{30}$  cu. mm., the readings being unaffected by temperature variations of several degrees. These initial experiments are being made with relatively crude measuring devices (millimetre vernier scale) but there seems no reason to doubt that if these were replaced by more precise instruments measurements of volumes of  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of a cu. mm. could be attained, and correspondingly earlier phases of the growth curve fall within the range of study.

#### Routine

The general nature of the work can be gathered from the tabular summaries. In the section of Chemical Pathology there has been a considerable increase in both routine and special tests. The phosphatase test for efficiency of milk pasteurisation is still regu-



—a picture of the present Cabinet Department, infinitely larger, lighter and better equipped. This transformation is due to two factors: the generosity of the public, which provided the capital, and the energy and enthusiasm of the Papworth managers and men, who make the maximum use of the opportunities offered to them.

larly employed in preference to bacteriological tests.

*Industries.* Most of the chemical problems submitted to the laboratory have arisen in connection with water treatment and boiler conditions, etc., and some of these necessitate fairly extensive water analysis including determination of saline constituents. The introduction of an electrical softening plant also brought with it some interesting physico-chemical problems and with the aid of photomicrographs the whole cycle of operation has been recorded. Daily examination of water hardness and periodic efficiency tests of the softening plants were also made.

#### Routine Chemical Examinations

Medical ... ..	1527
General ... ..	274
Industries ... ..	48
Routine Bacteriology, etc. ...	7110

Dr. E. Brieger.

The Research Department is the most recent unit incorporated in the multiple scheme of treatment and care of the tuberculous, known as the Papworth Scheme. The plan for the establishment of this department was laid down six years ago, and it was obvious that there could be no better place than Papworth for the establishment of a Research Department for tuberculosis. The research activities into a problem that should not be regarded as separate from its clinical and sociological aspects were greatly stimulated by this association with an institution offering every opportunity for field work.

Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones always thought in terms of biological evolution and regarded Papworth as an organism in which one part should serve the other. The Research Department at Papworth works according to the principle "do ut des"; it has received inspiration from the spirit of co-operation and obtained its material from the various activities of the Institution. On the other hand the

Research Department has taken an active part in the life of the Institution by evolving methods which have proved of practical use to the medical as well as to the industrial side of the organisation.

#### **Industrial Physiology.**

The Department of Industrial Physiology has steadily extended its activities, very much encouraged by the expenses grant from the Medical Research Council, which rendered possible the provision of adequate equipment. The effects of manual work on the tuberculous have been studied from their various aspects. Close contact has been maintained with the Oxford Physiology Laboratory and the Industrial Physiology Department of the London School of Hygiene. Dr. J. G. Priestly, whose unfortunate death occurred on February 9th, was a staunch supporter of the work of this department, and a true friend to Papworth which he visited on frequent occasions. The loss of the friendship and advice of Dr. Priestly, who had himself suffered and recovered from tuberculosis, will be deeply felt.

The Industrial Physiology Unit has turned out a practical scheme of grading the degree of efficiency of sub-standard workers, and has successfully evolved a method of assessing their efficiency according to a scale of standards. The physiogram attached to each case-report has proved of considerable assistance to the Industries' management. In the same way the clinician is supplied with the results of physiological tests in those cases in which surgical treatment is considered, in order to show the functional reserves in respiration and circulation.

The unit for Clinical Sociological Research is assisting the clinical staff in obtaining scientific and statistical analyses of the material passing through the Institution, and a detailed report on the incidence and types of lesions recorded in all the contacts in the village has been completed.

A few remarks on the activities carried on during the past year are appended.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY.**

Experiments have been carried out to examine the question as to whether the adult type of phthisis is aptly described as a 're-infection' type.

These observations suggest that the adult type of phthisis is not necessarily, if ever, a re-infection phenomenon, but might be the result of infection by small dosage, possibly aided by some constitutional age factor

## THE MAINSPRING



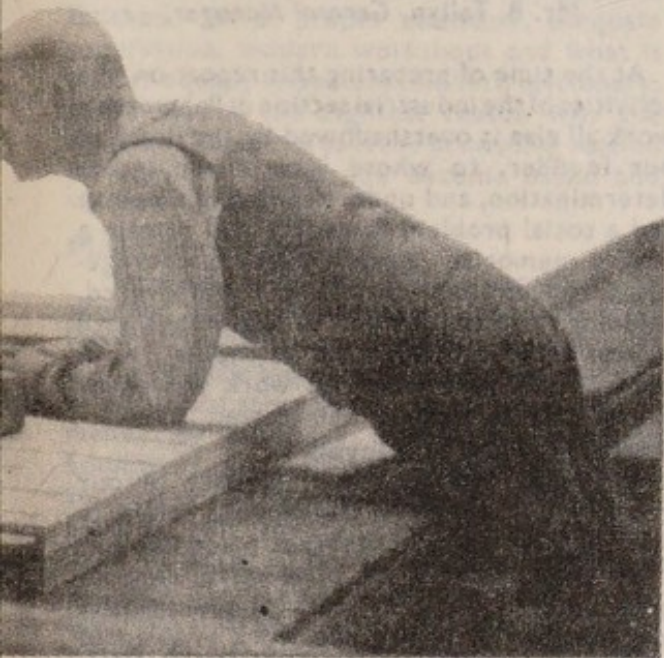
weakening the pathogenic efficiency of the infecting strain.

#### **POST MORTEM ANALYSIS**

The histological follow-up of post mortem specimens has been continued, and the anatomical evidence compared with the clinical and radiological findings as well as with the case-history. The modern attitude of the pathologist to the problem of phthisiogenesis is characterised by the tendency to type the stage or age of the various lung lesions discovered in the lungs of the tuberculous. For some time 'stage'-typing was favoured. The focus was classified as being the primary, or post primary reinfection focus, according to certain histological characteristics. 'Stage'-typing is necessarily dogmatic and it presupposes the existence of different stages and different histological reactions in these stages. 'Age'-typing, however, is independent of any theory, and might be successful in cases in which the case-history renders it possible to establish, with some degree of certainty, the probable date of the exposure to infection. Data that we have collected shows that the

# F THE ENTERPRISE

An everyday scene in the Papworth workshops—Sir Pendrill exchanging badinage with one of the men. None ever knew to whom he would speak or what he would say: but his presence, his wit and his enthusiasm meant much to everyone.



(Courtesy of "LIFE")

conclusions drawn from the histological characteristics of a lesion with regard to stage and age, without considering the case-history, are most fallacious, and that the identification of a Ghon-focus with a primary focus, and a caseous focus with a re-infection focus of more recent genesis, is no longer tenable.

## BACTERIOLOGY

The classification of the sputum record cards into four main groups, as proposed in our last Annual Report, is now practically complete. A division of the patients' material into the two main classes of the sputum converted group and the sputum persistent group, which appears to be an essential condition for the study of the ultimate results of treatment, requires most careful analysis of the sputum tests; each case must be considered as presenting a problem of its own. The sputum findings must be consistent with the radiological and clinical findings. A case is classified on admission but has to be re-classified if any change in condition is observed. Applying a method of selected, intensive sputum analysis naturally leads to an increase in positive sputum findings in cases which were already

regarded as closed tuberculosis. The discovery of a few bacilli by cultural methods in a twenty-four hour specimen, although of great significance to the physician, should not be overrated from the sociological point of view as a patient who has practically no sputum may safely be regarded as practically non-infective, even if bacilli are discoverable by culture.

## CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY

The experiments on the physiological effects of artificial pneumothorax are being continued with the aim of evolving a modification of our present artificial pneumothorax treatment which might be more "physiological" and more effective. Artificial pneumothorax treatment has passed through various phases; from the recommendation of Hypertension to the more physiological method of Hypotension. The theoretical possibility of an Isotension pneumothorax having been established, the practical implications are being examined.

## INDUSTRIAL PHYSIOLOGY

The method of grading patients, starting work, and the regular control of workers has been continued, according to the scheme described in previous Reports. The "physiogram" has proved a reliable guide in this method. A survey is in process of being completed to show the particular implications of the scheme.

## Clinical Sociological Research

The system of statistical classification on which we reported in Vol. 2 p. 113 of the Research Bulletin has been further tested—the International Union against Tuberculosis having shown interest in a more general adoption of this scheme, which makes wide use of modern technical methods of calculating and tabulating the results of the data recorded on an enquiry card.

It is to be hoped that other institutions in this country might be prepared to join in a common effort to standardise the tuberculosis statistics, so that a universally distributed enquiry card might become the basis for a wider epidemiological analysis, to follow up the variations in the epidemiological character of the disease year by year from the various clinical-sociological aspects.

We have set ourselves the task of tracing the history of each contact case admitted to the Institution back to the date of exposure, collecting all available radiological evidence. We are aiming at publishing each year in the Research Bulletin, a continuation of the series commenced in the 1937 issue. From this collection of data, an Atlas of the Evolution of the Adult-Type Lesion in Contacts is to be



(Courtesy of "LIFE")

This magnificent study of a Papworth child answers the question: "Is Papworth worth while?" No child born at Papworth is a victim of the disease.

prepared which will, it is hoped, throw some light on the interval period between exposure and manifestation of the disease. In so many cases this is lacking in all spectacular clinical symptoms, although in the opinion of the pathologists there is a continuous evolution from the childhood foci forms subsequent to exposure and, after an interval of varying duration, the manifestation of the lesion itself.

#### Literary Work

A series of lectures was given on "The Historical Evolution of the Theory of Phthisiogenesis from Hippocrates to the Present Day." These lectures are to appear in book form.

The Papworth Village Survey will also be published in book form, entitled "The Control of Contact Infection in a Sheltered Environment", subtitle, "Epidemiological and Phthisiogenetical Implications of Contact Infection."

A new edition of the monograph on "Principles and Practice of Rehabilitation," presented in 1937 at the Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis in Lisbon is in preparation.

A Bibliography on Rehabilitation is being compiled on behalf of the International Union Against Tuberculosis. The first section covering the period up to 1900 will be ready for press this year.

A Review of Rehabilitation activities in

various countries covering the period 1937-1939 has been compiled, and arrangements made for publication; and a review for the years 1939-1941 is being prepared.

A text-book on "Functional Pathology in Tuberculosis", the plans for which were laid down many years ago is being prepared.

### PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES

Mr. B. Tallyn, *General Manager.*

At the time of preparing this report on the activities of the industrial section of Papworth's work all else is overshadowed by the death of our founder, to whose wise vision, great determination, and understanding of a human and a social problem Papworth will remain a lasting memorial. Against every discouragement and difficulty Sir Pendrill persevered, building from the smallest of beginnings until it was perhaps fitting that he should die in harness at a time when his work was never better able to weather the storm.

#### Factories Fully Employed.

The year 1940 saw the industry of our country undergoing a tremendous strain in meeting the wartime demands made upon it. The great reserve of productive capacity planned here in recent years for the quantity manufacture of high grade work enabled us to make a contribution to the national effort, which has given great satisfaction to each and every member of the personnel, who have responded to the task with the greatest enthusiasm.

Throughout the year, each factory with its complement of machinery, has been kept fully employed, and it is pleasing to record that on the whole we were successful in keeping faith with our commitments, gaining confidence and prestige which should not be without value in the years to come. Naturally such increased activity has made it easier to realise our ambition, to be self-supporting.

#### Successful Rehabilitation.

It would, of course, be easily possible to quote bald facts and figures but what are these compared with the increasing value of the important experiment which is being carried on at Papworth? Perhaps I am wrong in using the term experiment, because it has gone far beyond the experimental stage, as I have endeavoured to convey on broad lines in my report. The successful rehabilitation of the disabled has become established, a fact which in post war years will be of paramount importance in the nation's problems. Already we are employing Ex-Service men disabled in the present war. At the moment our accom-

modation is strained, giving shelter, treatment and work to men suffering from the ravages of war. What better, what finer reference, therefore, can be made to the past year than to say it brought in its wake the birth of a project which will be far reaching in the re-settlement of the post war world, the rehabilitation of those fallen by the wayside. No longer will it be necessary for them to be made to feel that their period of usefulness is finished. With proper attention, adequate supervision, modern workshops and what is almost equally important, modern machinery, there is not the slightest reason why the disabled should not join the producing section of our community and become useful and valuable citizens.

#### **Management Research.**

The year 1940 will, in my opinion, be afforded an important place in the history of Papworth, as the year of accomplishment; the year when the Industries passed from the vale of perpetual struggle to one of real achievement. By becoming members of various Employers Federations, misunderstandings, and petty jealousies were eradicated. Contemporaries, competitors, by closer association, came to know of our hopes, our ambitions, our difficulties. As members of the Management Research Group we became more widely known and understood. The frank discussions upon Managerial problems and the assistance at all times, freely given by the M.R.G., were of the utmost value.

#### **Trade Union Recognition.**

From the workers point of view, the recognition of Trade Unions in our Factories by the Management has brought about a better understanding, a better feeling. In passing from "A happy little family" to a large commercial undertaking, as it were, never for one moment has the principle of Papworth been allowed, nor will be allowed, to depart from the horizon of those responsible for carrying on the work of our much lamented Director and Founder, Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones. He has shown us the way, and with the very valuable confidence and help of the Governing Committee, which has made it possible to report still further consolidation, we feel confident of continued progress.

#### **THE SOCIAL LIFE**

Now, more than ever, is a sound social life of value to a rural community; now, more than ever, are we thrown back upon our own devices. Petrol rationing, the black-out, and Civil Defence duties, have combined to deter



(Courtesy of "LIFE")

But for Papworth this child might well have been dead—and his father too. As it is, he is growing up free from tuberculosis.

expeditions abroad in search of recreation, and have also seriously affected the visits of our good friends of the peace years to whom we were accustomed to look for relaxation and entertainment during the winter months.

#### **No Flower Show.**

In 1940, too, for the first time since its opening, we have had to deprive ourselves of the pleasure of our annual flower show, but I am glad to say that all other activities were carried on with no slackening whatsoever, indeed, many found time for new and additional interests despite the many calls on their time and energy. It is of interest to note that the Civil Defence services of the village are almost entirely manned by ex-patients, the few exceptions being resident members of the hospital staff. The special police, the air-raid wardens, the Fire Service, the First-Aid Party, and the Home Guard are efficient and fully manned, and maintain constant watch and ward over the Settlement by day and night.

#### **New Activities.**

All the various clubs and societies continue their multifarious activities in their own peculiar ways; evening classes and lectures are as popular as ever, the W.E.A. being very successful in this direction. Two new ventures are worthy of note: a violin class and the formation of a choral society. The cinema



appeals more than ever to the film fans, and the monthly social evenings organised by the Nursing Association in aid of the Comforts Fund for the sons of our settlers serving in the Forces have proved enormously successful. Incidentally these sons of Papworth figured very prominently in the 19th edition of the Papworth Annual which was well up to pre-war standard.

**Papworth's Own Pantomime.**

The Papworth Players' ninth annual pantomime, "Puss in Boots" played to packed houses for two nights early in the year, and another local effort, a production of "On the Spot," in aid of the Red Cross, was exceptionally well done.

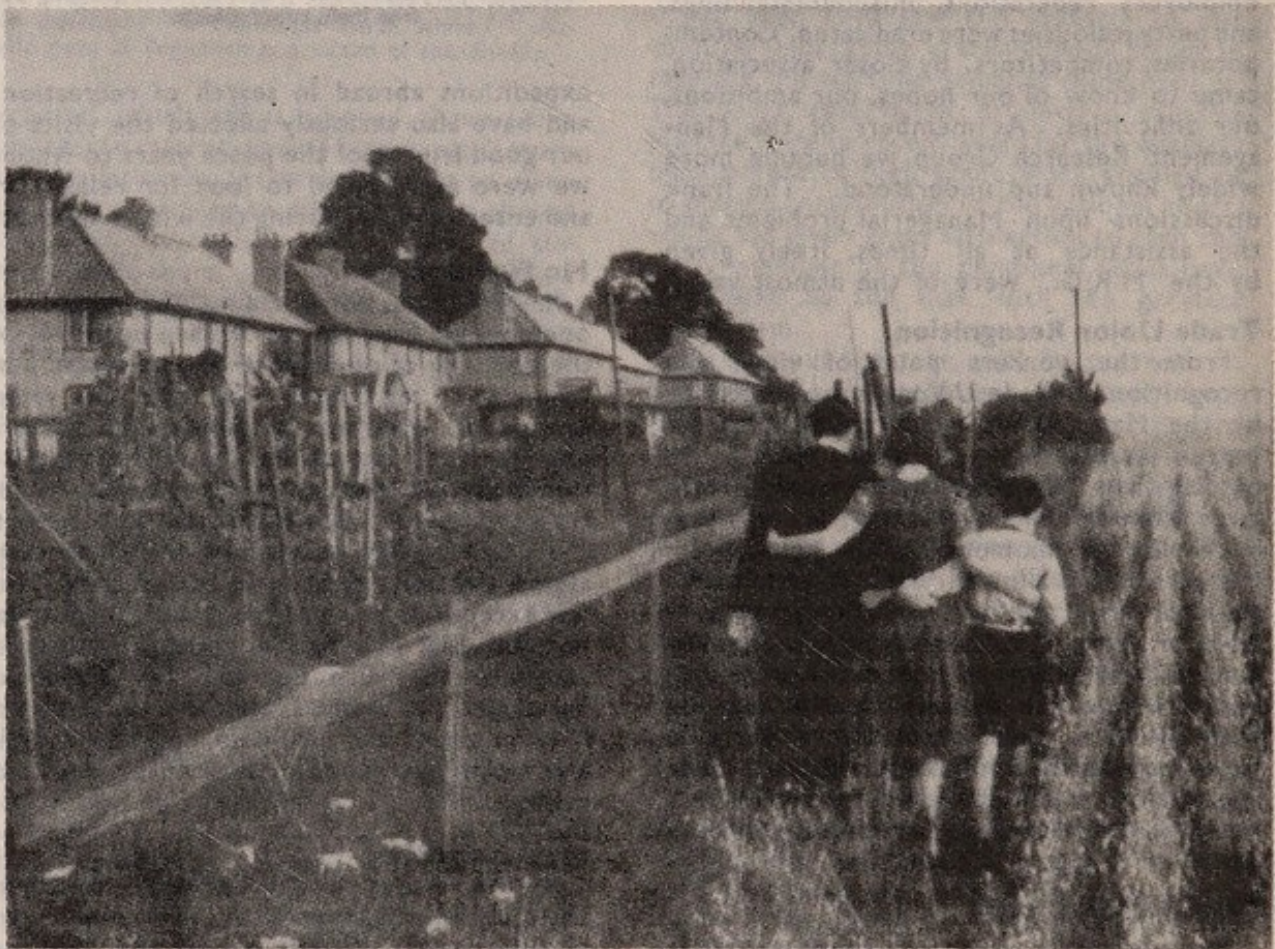
Enjoyable concerts were given by the following, to whom our very best thanks are due :

The Cambridge A.O.S.

The Buckden and District A.O.D.S.  
The Trinity College Musical Society  
Orchestra, and  
Mr. H. C. Leech and party.  
Unfortunately the Townswomen's Guild could not pay their usual visit.

Not a day passes without some form of social activity organised and attended by one section or another of the community. Such a sound and vigorous social life is of inestimable value in the development of the village.

Thus Papworth continues, infinitely saddened by the loss of its creator, infinitely sure that the forward march of his work will continue, informed by his ideals and based upon his principles. He laid sound and enduring foundations. It is for those who are left to build soundly upon them so that the inspiring words of the telegram sent on behalf of Their Majesties—quoted opposite—may be fulfilled.



(Courtesy of "LIFE")

United, happy, free. A Papworth family takes the air on a summer evening, in the cornfield behind their home. The homes of Papworth should all bear the "V" sign—to celebrate victory over the worst terrors of "the White Scourge."



Formerly Governor-General of Canada, and later Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon brought to Papworth the manifold gifts of an exceptionally charming and distinguished personality when he became Chairman in 1934

## REVIEW OF THE YEAR

# 1940

ANY review of 1940 is inevitably overshadowed by the sudden death, on 30th January 1941, of Sir Pendrill Varrier-Jones.

Referring to this grievous loss at the 1941 Annual Meeting, Lord Willingdon, Chairman of Papworth, who presided, said :

“No single blow could have been heavier, or more hard to bear, than the death of the man whose brain conceived and whose ability developed the now world famous work of Papworth. In Sir Pendrill there were united an unusual combination of qualities: the art of the physician; the skill of the captain of industry, the sixth sense which is the hallmark of genius. Papworth was his creation; for without him, without his unswerving devotion and unfailing energy, Papworth could not have existed in the form we know it to-day.”

Lord Willingdon then referred to the telegrams of sympathy sent by Their Majesties and the Duke of Kent. These telegrams were circulated, in the form of a reprint from “The Times” some months ago, but it is nevertheless well to recall here the inspiring words used by Their Majesties :

*“The continuance and development of his great work will be his proud and lasting memorial.”*

On this point Lord Willingdon made some very interesting observations :

“There may be those,” he said, “who will wonder how Papworth will continue now that the guiding hand of Sir Pendrill has been removed. Well, I can reassure any who may feel anxiety on that subject. For many years it had been Sir Pendrill’s habit to encourage others to share responsibility. He did not seek to retain all power in his own hands. Instead, he insisted that those in charge of the various departments should make their own decisions so far as possible. It was not easy to carry decentralisation thus far. Time and time again he would feel disposed to intervene in order to prevent a mistake from being made. But he would refrain, because, as he said, ‘If I do these peoples’ work, if I constantly overrule them, they will never learn. They must make mistakes, and learn by trial and error. Then Papworth can grow, because there will be many capable of taking decisions, and not one man alone.’

“That was his policy; and it is not too much to say that just as his policy in other directions made Papworth, so his policy



(Courtesy of "The Star")

Cheerful patients in the Nelson-Langermann Surgical Hospital beguile the tedium of convalescence.

"in this matter saved Papworth. His death was a serious shock. His loss is irreparable. But his work is unharmed because he leaves behind him a group of executive officers who worked with him for years, who know his aims and principles, and—most important of all—know their jobs.

"I have only recently been to Papworth again. I found the medical departments as busy and as well run as ever before. I find the industries working to capacity, turning out first-class goods in unprecedented quantities, mainly for account of His Majesty's Government. I find a happy and contented community. I find every activity functioning smoothly and efficiently, as of old. Given the same measure of support from the public, from public authorities and from the medical profession, therefore, there is in my mind no doubt that Papworth will continue, and develop, as Sir Pendrill would have wished. And that will be a very significant thing.

„ It will be significant because one of the main arguments against the national development of the Papworth scheme will be destroyed. There has been in the minds of many, the idea that one could not multiply Papworths until one could multiply Pendrills as well. As a corollary

"the view has been held that without Sir Pendrill Papworth itself would collapse. Sir Pendrill never subscribed to that view. Nor did I; and now more than ever I am convinced that it is mistaken. Thanks to Sir Pendrill himself, and to his policy of decentralisation, Papworth will survive him with complete success and I venture to submit to you the thought that perhaps his death may prove to all, in a manner otherwise impossible, that his ideas can live.

"Therefore I have confidence, not only that Papworth itself will continue, for that is as certain as anything can be, but also that, by continuing, it will pave the way for the nation-wide development of his work. For the last twelve years he urged the creation of a National Rehabilitation Board. That may come; and when it does it will be a great and splendid achievement. In its full expression it means that no disabled person capable of work need be denied it, and that destitution shall not inevitably accompany disablement."

I have quoted Lord Willingdon's words at some length because they are of considerable importance. They deal with the points which must have arisen in the minds of those friends of Papworth who knew how great a part the personality of Sir Pendrill played in the development of the scheme; and Papworth is much indebted to Lord Willingdon for dealing so promptly and effectively with this important subject.

#### H.R.H. Our President.

There were few individual events of outstanding importance at Papworth during 1940. The most interesting was the visit of our President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who came to us on 1st August and carried out another thorough inspection. His Royal Highness was of course particularly interested in the fact that Papworth was assisting numerous men invalided from the fighting forces, and his visit was a most welcome tonic to all the Papworth people.

For the rest, the work continued much as before, except that all departments were more busily engaged than at any previous time. There are now more than 500 patients and boarders, and 147 cottages for families; and were it not for restrictions on building, added to the perennial restriction imposed upon us by shortage of capital, we could house a great many more workers and their families.

#### Shortage of Capital.

That shortage of capital remains acute, for our very success in extending our operations



(Courtesy of "LIFE")

Back to work. After lunch the Papworth workers pass from their hostels and cottages down the main road to the workshops. They have work that they can do, wages upon which they can live and homes of which they can be proud.

has involved a severe financial strain. This has so far been well sustained, with the assistance of our bankers who for some time have shown in a practical way their appreciation of our special problems, but there is no doubt at all but that as the war proceeds we shall need to add considerably to our village. Already thousands have been disabled in this war. Many more thousands will in all probability be injured before peace returns; and although Papworth has devoted itself mainly to sufferers from tuberculosis it has the constitutional power to assist other sufferers too. The extent to which the Settlement can use this power depends upon many factors; but one thing at least is certain, namely that there is almost no limit to the amount of capital which Papworth will be able to apply to its humane and constructive task of rehabilitating the unfit.

#### **What the Disabled Need.**

For years Papworth has pleaded the cause of the disabled: not asking that they should be maintained in uncomfortable idleness by means of small allowances or "benefits," but urging that they should obtain what they most desire—**work that they can do, wages upon which they can live, and homes of which they can be proud.** There are signs that the Government are alive to the necessity of making some such provision as this. It is vital that they should do so. Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the matter—though that is important enough—no State can readily contemplate from the financial point

of view the indefinite maintenance of crowds of sub-standard men and women, and it is to the interest of every taxpayer to insist that such an unnecessary burden shall not be allowed to fall upon them.

#### **Three Vital Points.**

The elements of all the problems of disablement have been extensively studied, and are well enough understood. There are therefore no insuperable obstacles in the way. It is only necessary to remember (a) that to restore "working capacity" is almost useless if there exists no opportunity to convert that capacity into salaries or wages (b) that the average employer cannot afford to employ the unfit when fit persons are available and (c) that therefore some organisation is required to provide large-scale employment for the unfit.

#### **Thanks to You.**

Papworth has endeavoured to indicate in actual practice the kind of organisation required. You who have supported Papworth have made this important demonstration possible. It is not for us to say what shall ultimately be adopted, but we can I think say this: that thanks to the genius of Pendrill Varrier-Jones, and to the generous support given to his work, Papworth has at least shown that the rehabilitation of the unfit is a practical possibility. It is for others—for you who pay taxes and rates and insurance premiums and State insurance charges—to say whether that possibility shall become reality upon a national scale.

REYNELL WREFORD

While this Report was in the Press, Papworth suffered a second severe loss in the death of Lord Willingdon, who had been Chairman of the Settlement for the past seven years. We are saddened beyond measure by the passing of this great and distinguished man, whose immensely valuable experience was always placed freely at our disposal; and the sympathies of all at Papworth are extended to his widow, who, like Lord Willingdon, is unflinching in her desire to advance Papworth's interest.

# PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

NEAR (INCORPORATED) CAMBRIDGE

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† denotes Chairman of Committee of Management.

†† denotes Chairman of Executive Committee and Member of Committee of Management.

\* denotes Member of Committee of Management.

\*\* denotes Member of Committee of Management and of Executive Committee.

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MISS K. L. BORNE.

### ORGANISING SECRETARY:

REYNELL WREFORD

Telephone : Sloane 2115

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AND PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES:

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### SECRETARY:

T. C. M. Johnson, A.H.O.A.

Telephone : Caxton 271.

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### AUDITORS:

Cambridge : Peters, Elworthy & Moore.  
London : Barton, Mayhew & Co.

### REGISTERED OFFICE:

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Cambridge.

### LONDON OFFICE:

16. GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1.

Temporarily: c/o Enham Village Centre,  
near ANDOVER. Telephone: Andover 2761.

As at JULY, 1941.

# HOW PAPWORTH CAN BE HELPED

There are several ways in which help may be given to Papworth.

## 1.—GENERAL DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

These are particularly welcome, whether large or small in amount, as they can be applied to whichever object most needs help at any moment. A Donation and/or Subscription Form is inset.

## 2.—SEVEN-YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS

If a benefactor is willing to subscribe for seven years, Income Tax may be recovered and the value of the subscription **DOUBLED** at no additional cost to the subscriber.

The great value of this scheme is shown by the following examples :—

Subscriber's Annual Payment	Tax Refund Obtainable	Total received by Papworth
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 1 0	1 1 0	2 2 0
5 5 0	5 5 0	10 10 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0

These figures are calculated with tax at 10/- in the £. An increase in tax increases the amounts in the second and third columns, the subscriber's payment (on the basis of the agreement reproduced on the inset) remaining the same.

A **further** advantage—to subscribers—is that those who are sur-tax payers may claim exemptions from sur-tax upon the **gross** amount shown in the third column.

Papworth already has more than 300 seven-year subscribers and more are urgently needed.

## 3.—SPECIAL DONATIONS

It is sometimes desired to create a permanent and practical memorial, or to associate a name with a gift. Papworth is always delighted to give effect to such wishes and on the donation form inset there is an indication of some special gifts which are always welcome.

## 4.—REVERSIONS

It sometimes happens that prospective donors who would like to give Papworth whole buildings (such as those indicated on the donation form) feel unable to do so during their lifetimes and determine to deal with the matter by testamentary bequest. This means, unfortunately, that Papworth is deprived of the pleasure of thanking them for their kindness.

To overcome this, Papworth suggests that donors may like to consider putting into trust sums sufficient to meet the cost of these buildings, *plus cost of discounting*, on terms providing for the **income** to be paid to the donors during their lifetimes, the **capital** becoming the property of Papworth at their death. Upon the execution of such a trust the donors would themselves have the pleasure of seeing the buildings erected, named as desired, and brought into use as a result of their kindness: this of course, being subject, in war time, to the issue of the necessary licences.

## 5.—PERSONAL SERVICE

Papworth has generous friends in many parts of the country, and if any can give time and help in organising events for Papworth's benefit, their aid will be immensely appreciated.

## 6.—BEQUESTS

In response to requests, a draft form of bequest is printed below :—

**I** GIVE and bequeath to the Papworth Village Settlement, Incorporated, whose registered office is at Papworth Hall, in the County of Cambridge, the sum of £ : : to be applied for the purposes of the said Settlement, and I direct the said legacy to be paid free of Death Duties as soon as conveniently may be after my death.

# PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

(Incorporated)

London Offices : 16, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Temporary Offices : c/o ENHAM VILLAGE CENTRE, ANDOVER, HANTS.

It would be appreciated if BLOCK CAPITALS could be used here.

Your Address.....

## What Money Can Do !

- (a) £50 will name a Hospital Bed for one year.
- (b) £100 will name a Sanatorium Chalet in perpetuity.
- (c) £500 will name a Cottage or a room in the Surgical Hospital in perpetuity.
- (d) £1,000 will name a pair of Cottages in perpetuity.
- (e) £5,000 will endow a "free" bed in one of the Papworth Hospitals.
- (f) £6,000 will enable the new school to be put in hand.
- (g) £10,000 will name a Hostel for 40-50 settlers in perpetuity.
- (h) £11,000 will enable the Edith Edwards Preventorium to be built as soon as circumstances permit.

(Subject to licences being granted where necessary)

To the Organising Secretary,  
Papworth Village Settlement,  
c/o Enham Village Centre,  
Andover,  
Hants.

Dear Sir,

I enclose \_\_\_\_\_ a Donation of £ : :  
an Annual Subscription

for the PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

Yours sincerely,

S. 12. Please write clearly and state correct style and title.

Cheques may be made payable to "Papworth" and crossed "Barclays Bank, Ltd., a/c Payee."

A SEVEN-YEAR COVENANT FORM  
which will DOUBLE your subscription  
(see page 20)  
IS PRINTED OVERLEAF

Address.....

Occupation.....



HOW PAPWORTH CAN BE HELPED

# SEVEN-YEAR COVENANT

WITH

## PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

(referred to on page 20)

I/WE .....  
(Subscriber's full name)

of.....  
(Subscriber's address)

HEREBY COVENANT with the PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT (Incorporated) of PAPWORTH HALL, CAMBRIDGE, (hereinafter called "the Settlement") that for a period of seven years from the date hereof or until my/our death (whichever shall be the shorter period) I/we will pay to the Honorary Treasurer for the time being of the Settlement such annual amount as will, after deduction of Income Tax, leave in the hands of the Settlement the nett sum of.....\*Pounds .....\*shillings and.....\*pence paid out of my/our general fund of taxed income so that I/we shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum or any part thereof AND I/WE DECLARE that the receipt of the Honorary Treasurer or other proper official for the time being of the Settlement shall be a sufficient discharge for all moneys so paid.

\* Here insert the nett amount, viz., the amount you are willing to pay each year.

In Witness whereof I/we have hereunto set my/our hand/s and seal/s this.....day of.....One thousand nine hundred and.....

Signed Sealed and Delivered  
BY THE SAID

.....  
(Subscriber's name)

.....  
(Subscriber signs here)

in the presence of

Signature.....  
(Witness signs here)

Address.....

Occupation.....

# PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

## Papworth Industries

### Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1940

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
To Stock-in-Trade, excluding Work in Progress and Materials, 1st January, 1940	...	7,744	2	6				By Sales	377,107 0 11		
.. Net Cost of Production and Purchases	...	320,853	3	1				.. Stock-in-Trade, excluding Work in Progress and Materials, 31st December, 1940	11,092 18 1		
.. Balance carried down	...				328,597	5	7				
					59,602	13	5				
					<u>£388,199</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£388,199</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>
To Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, Heating, etc.	...		2,544	18	2			By Balance brought down	59,602 13 5		
.. Office Salaries, Wages and Travelling	...		12,616	3	4						
.. Carriage	...		5,642	5	10						
.. Repairs and Renewals	...		1,436	14	8						
.. A.R.P. Expenses	...		1,773	18	8						
.. Miscellaneous Expenses, including Depreciation, etc.	...		902	19	9						
.. Bad Debts	...		71	6	10						
.. General Contingencies Reserve	...		25,000	0	0						
.. Industrial Benevolent Fund	...		5,000	0	0						
.. Balance	...		4,614	6	2						
					<u>£59,602</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£59,602</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>

## Papworth Estate

### Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1940

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Income.			
To Rates	...	568	16	4				By Rents receivable	2,909 12 7		
.. Tithes	...	17	14	4							
.. Water	...		586	10	8						
.. Insurance	...		192	18	9						
.. Repairs and Renewals	...		56	16	4						
.. A.R.P. Expenses	...		882	8	6						
.. Rent Collection	...		394	0	0						
.. Sundry Expenses	...		66	12	6						
.. Bad Debts	...		128	15	7						
.. Excess of Income over Expenditure for year	...		16	12	0						
					584	18	3				
					<u>£2,909</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£2,909</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

## Papworth Public Relations, Appeals and Research

### Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1940

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	Income.		£	s.	d.		
To London Office and General Charges	...	2,773	10	9	By Donations and Grants received:						
.. Propaganda and Appeals, including Printing, Postages, etc.	...	541	18	2	Special Purposes	21,021	15	1			
.. Research Expenses and Special Expenditure	...	1,425	16	1	General Purposes	10,075	1	7			
.. Transfer of Net Donations, Grants and Interest received for Special Purposes	...	21,537	10	2					31,096 16 8		
.. Transfer to General Purposes Fund	...	5,339	3	1	.. Interest received:						
					Special Purposes	515	15	1			
					General Purposes	5	6	6			
									521 1 7		
									<u>£31,617</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>
									<u>£31,617</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

# PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

## BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1940

### Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1940

Liabilities.				Assets.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
Accumulated Funds:				Freehold Property at cost, less amounts written off.	346,579	4	7			
General Purposes Fund	406,081	4	3	Investments at cost	2,769	5	0			
Special Purposes Funds	23,634	2	3	<i>N.B.—Estimated Market value, £2,600.</i>						
			429,715	6	6					
Reserve Funds Account				Plant, Machinery, Fixtures and Fittings, etc., at cost,						
Benevolent Fund			64,306	17	8					
Sundry Creditors			5,000	0	0	59,549	3	5		
Bank Overdraft			123,005	5	10	865	15	0		
			48,747	17	5	93,624	13	6		
						160,323	13	3		
				Cash in hand			148	19	9	
				Adverse Balance, 31st December, 1940			6,914	12	11	
			£670,775	7	5			£670,775	7	5

#### AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, we certify that all our requirements have been complied with, and we report that we have examined the foregoing Statement of Accounts, and in our opinion such Accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

The Accounts relating to the Appeal Fund, which have been incorporated in these Accounts, have been audited by Messrs. Barton, Mayhew and Co., Chartered Accountants, of Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

NORWICH UNION BUILDINGS,  
DOWNING STREET, CAMBRIDGE.  
20th May, 1941.

(Signed) PETERS, ELWORTHY & MOORE,  
Chartered Accountants.

### Papworth Institution Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1940.

Expenditure.			Income.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Provisions	19,973	7 5	By Charges for Patients	53,552	10 5
.. Wages and Salaries	22,490	9 4	.. Charges for Boarders	10,543	3 8
.. Surgery, Dispensary and Laboratory Expenses	1,072	1 8			64,095 14 1
.. Rates, Water, Insurance, Lighting, Heating, Telephone and Travelling	8,874	8 5	.. Dental Treatment		239 12 10
.. Repairs, Renewals and Household Expenses, including Provision for Contingencies	12,409	10 1	.. Pig Farm	883	11 7
.. Staff Superannuation	395	19 0	.. Village Hall	111	14 6
.. Bad Debts written off	31	0 6	.. Gardens	19	13 0
					1,014 19 1
.. Balance		103 9 7			
		£65,350			£65,350
		6			6
		0			0

# HOW TO OBTAIN ADMISSION TO PAPWORTH

Treatment fees range from 58/6 per week for men and 57/6 per week for women in the general wards (none of which contain more than 8 beds), up to £5 10s. per week in the private wards.

The procedure for obtaining admission is as follows :—

- (a) Persons able to pay for their own treatment should apply direct to the Chief Medical Officer, Papworth Hall, Cambridge (Caxton 271).
- (b) Persons unable to pay for their own treatment should communicate with the Tuberculosis Officer for the district in which they reside, and ask him to arrange for their admission to Papworth. The address of the appropriate Tuberculosis Officer may be found at the Town Hall and in most cases he will know of Papworth. If any difficulty should arise, however, a letter to the Chief Medical Officer, Papworth Hall, Cambridge, will elicit full advice and guidance.
- (c) Companies and firms desirous of helping tuberculous employees are invited to write to the Secretary explaining the circumstances and giving name and address of employee.
- (d) WAR-DISABLED (1914-18) EX-SERVICE MEN suffering from tuberculosis and unable to secure admission in accordance with (a) or (b) above, should write to the Secretary giving particulars of war service, disability, etc., as there is a special fund out of which treatment fees may in some cases be paid.

In general no one becomes a settler unless he or she has been at Papworth as a patient ; and the question of permanent settlement and employment is determined by two factors : the suitability of the patient from the medical and temperamental point of view, and the existence of the necessary accommodation.

There are often suitable patients who cannot become settlers, because there is not room for them. That is why help is always needed.

# A PICTURE MAP OF PAPWORTH

DRAWN FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP  
Drawn by Tom Fisher

