

History 12 YEARLY REPORT 1914

Below is the Yearly Report for 1914 written by Dr. Turnbull. The many Tables contained in the report have not been reproduced here, but they can be seen by clicking on the link at the end of the report.

YEARLY REPORT 1914 PENNSYLVANIA STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS NO. 2, CRESSON.

WILLIAM G. TURNBULL, M. D., *Medical Director.*

During the year 1914, one thousand and sixty-seven patients have been treated in the Cresson Sanatorium. Of these, three hundred and nine were in the institution on January first, and seven hundred and fifty-eight were admitted during the year. Six hundred and sixteen patients were discharged alive, and eighty-eight were removed by death, leaving three hundred and sixty-three patients in the institution at the end of December. The average daily census during the year was three hundred and fifty, and the average length of stay of patients was one hundred and thirty-six days. Of the seven hundred and fifty-eight patients admitted in the course of the year, one hundred and twenty-nine or seventeen per cent., were incipient; two hundred and ninety-five, or thirty-eight and nine-tenths per cent., moderately advanced; and three hundred and thirty-four, or forty-four and one-tenth per cent., far advanced. Of the seven hundred and four patients discharged in the course of the year, one hundred and sixteen were classified as incipient on admission, two hundred and seventy-six as moderately advanced, and three hundred and twelve as far advanced. Of the one hundred and sixteen incipient cases, twelve, or ten and three-tenths per cent., were discharged as apparently cured; seventy-three, or sixty-two and nine-tenths per cent., as arrested; thirty or twenty-five and nine-tenths per cent., as improved; and one, or nine tenths of one per cent., as progressive. Of the two hundred and seventy-six moderately advanced cases, four, or one and four tenths per cent., were discharged as apparently cured; one hundred, or thirty-six and two-tenths per cent., as arrested; one hundred and thirty-eight, or fifty per cent., as improved: thirty-two, or eleven and six-tenths per cent., as progressive; and two, or seven-tenths of one per cent., had died. Of the three hundred and twelve far advanced cases, nineteen, or six and one-tenth per cent., were discharged as arrested; ninety-six, or thirty and eight-tenths per cent., as improved; one hundred and eleven, or thirty-five and six-tenths per cent., as progressive; and eighty-six, or twenty-seven and five tenths per cent., had died.

Altogether, then, of the seven hundred and four patients discharged within the year, sixteen, or two and three-tenths per cent., were discharged as apparently cured; one hundred and ninety-two, or twenty seven and three-tenths per cent., as arrested; two hundred and sixty-four, or thirty-seven and five-tenths per cent., as improved; one hundred and forty-four, or twenty and four-tenths per cent., as progressive; and eighty-eight, or twelve and five-tenths per cent., had died. The average age of the incipient cases discharged alive during the year was eighteen and five-tenths years; of the moderately advanced twenty-nine and one-tenth years; of the far advanced twenty-seven and two-tenths years; and of patients dying in the institution thirty-two and three-tenths years. The average age of all classes was twenty-eight and seven-tenths years. The average patient came from a house with three and three tenths rooms, and belonged to a family of four and five-tenths members. The average monthly income of this average family was \$53.18. Of the incipient cases discharged alive in 1914, one hundred and five gained in weight, nine lost weight, and two were stationary. The average gain was nine and four-tenths pounds. Of the moderately advanced cases discharged alive, two

hundred and eighteen gained in weight, forty-seven lost weight, and nine were stationary. The average gain was eleven pounds. Of the far advanced cases discharged alive, one hundred and nineteen gained in weight, ninety-four lost weight, and thirteen were stationary. The average gain was nine' and four-tenths pounds.

In the early summer of 1914 the Health Colony Club was organized at Pittsburgh with the object of assisting the State in the work with the patients of the Pittsburgh Dispensary. According to an arrangement with the Commissioner of Health this club purchased and equipped ten tents (each fourteen feet square with a double length fly) to be erected on the grounds of the Sanatorium. These tents were used for especially needy cases making application at the Pittsburgh Dispensary for admission to the Sanatorium and unable to be cared for at home during the period of waiting for their regular turn of admission. By arrangement with the Commissioner of Health the State furnished all care for these patients after they were admitted to the tents. When their regular turn for admission to the Sanatorium arrived they were transferred to State beds and other needy ones were sent by the Pittsburgh Dispensary to take their places in the tents. A report on these cases is of peculiar interest because it emphasizes the advantage and in some instances the vital necessity of the immediate admission of cases after application. Inasmuch as these cases were selected by the Pittsburgh Dispensary as especially needy cases it is fair to assume that they were in the opinion of the Dispensary physician patients who were not doing well under Dispensary treatment and who in all probability would have continued doing badly during the necessary time of waiting for their regular turn of admission to the Sanatorium.

Eighty-six patients have been cared for in these tents and afterwards admitted to the Sanatorium or died in the tents. The average stay of these patients in the tents before admission to the Sanatorium was sixty-six and two-thirds days. At the time of regular admission to the Sanatorium sixty-five of these patients were improved, fifteen were unimproved and six had died as tent patients. The sixty five improved patients had gained six hundred and fifty-five pounds in weight, an average gain of ten pounds each. In short, out of eighty-six patients who were doing badly at home and most of whom would probably have continued to do badly for an average time of nine and a half weeks, while waiting for admission to the Sanatorium, sixty-five were admitted to the Sanatorium at the regular time much improved and with an average gain in weight of ten pounds. A society of friends of the Monessen Dispensary has also bought and equipped two tents to be used in the same way as the Pittsburgh tents. During the year attention has been paid to improving the social condition of our patients and furnishing them with harmless recreation or employment. Results are already evident in a better feeling on the part of the patients toward the institution, greater cheerfulness, and an increased length of stay in the institution. The children have been organized into a school under the care of capable teachers, who are also patients, and an outdoor school house has been built for their use. The school work has been carefully graded according to the physical condition of each child, no child being allowed to work more than two hours a day. All idea of competitive work has been kept out of the school. All the ordinary branches have been taught to a necessary extent but particular attention has been paid to nature work and manual training. The study of flowers, trees, birds, butterflies, and insects has been attractive and beneficial.

During the season when such out-door work is impossible, basketry, rug weaving, cutting and sewing, darning and patching, have been subjects receiving special attention. Classes in sewing, fancy work, quilting, rug-weaving, and knitting have been organized for the women. Wood working has been introduced to a limited extent for the boys and men and it is hoped that with increased equipment it may be possible to develop this occupation still further during the coming year. By their own efforts our patients and employees have raised money for the purchase of an excellent moving picture machine and a piano. Through the kindness of the

Pittsburgh Photoplay Company we have been furnished four reels of interesting pictures each week and have therefore been able to enjoy a moving picture entertainment weekly. In addition to this, several amateur dramatic entertainments have been given by the patients during the year. There is need of a special building to be used for amusement purposes. At present the only available place is the large dining room for patients, and the use of this room is inconvenient and causes a great amount of extra work on the part of the housekeeping department. An effort is being made to place the patients of the institution more and more on a self-governing basis. The conduct and discipline of the patients in all social gatherings has been successfully entrusted to a committee selected by the patients themselves. In the children's department the self-governing idea has been farther developed and practically all matters of discipline are now settled by the children themselves under proper guidance in their own organized court. An account of the important changes in our medical staff together with a full list of the staff and the other employees of the Sanatorium during the past year may be found in that part of the general report of the Commissioner which is reserved for these matters. The patients of the institution have reason to thank their many friends for the numerous and useful donations which have been received during the year. Not merely at Christmas time but all through the year we have received many gifts that have shown not only good will and liberality but also intelligent thought for the real needs of our patients. In several places societies have been organized for the purpose of helping and we have been asked to report all personal needs of our patients to these societies. T

The following is a partial list of donors, as it is quite impracticable to include all the small gifts which have come to us. Contributions for the Year 1914, to the Cresson Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Miss Boney, Ebensburg—Clothing'.

Miss Myrtle Brown, Cresson—Clothing.

Miss Hulda Burd, Cresson—Stockings.

H. H. Carter, Bloomsburg—Magazines. Mrs. Samuel G. Dixon, Bryn Mawr—Clothing, books and games.

Mrs. Sylvester Eckeurode, Turtle Creek—Magazines.

Epworth League (Miss Pender), Blairsville—Literature.

Miss Myrtle Ehrenfield, Lilley—Clothing and outing flannel.

Miss Kachel Erk, Vandergrift—Literature. First Presbyterian Church (Rev. C. C. Hayes, Pastor), Johnstown—Clothing, books, games, candy and oranges.

Mr. Jesse Fay, Altoona—Stockings.

Mrs. Oabler, Monessen—Clothing.

Mrs. H. B. Garland, Jeanette—Flowers.

B. Gross, Cresson—Clothing. Mrs. John Herr, Cresson—Stockings and outing flannel.

Mrs. Hildebrand, Cresson—Clothing.

John B. Hoyt, Cresson—Magazines. William H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia—Copies of Knitting and Crocheting

Manual. Mrs. C. J. Hogue, Cresson—Clothing and magazines.

Mrs. Fred J. Kammerer, Cresson—Clothing. Mrs. H. E. Lowraan, Cresson—Clothing, outing flannel and

literature. Mrs. John A. Lewis, Ebensburg—Clothing and literature. Mrs. Eliza Lewis, Latrobe—Literature. Miss

Margaret McMullin, Johnstown—Literature. William Mallingly, Wilmington, Del.—Shoes. Methodist Episcopal

Church, Johnstown—Literature. Mrs. H. 1 . McGirk, Cresson—Clothing. Mrs. C. B. McFaii, Pittsburgh—Yarns

and clothing. Mrs. G. S. Mitchell, Cresson—Magazines, stockings and outing flannel. Epworth League (Miss

Orgill), Teannette—Copies of New Testament. Mrs. H. M. Potter, Cresson—Clothing. Miss Janet Simpson,

(Epworth League), Indiana—Bibles and reading matter. Mrs. Charles Sleep, Johnstown—Subscription "Woman's

Missionary Friend. Mrs. John Smith, Cresson—Clothing. Nathan Stouck, Cresson—Candy boxes. Mrs. Blair C.

Seeds, Cresson—Flowers and oranges. Mrs. A. T. Schleigh, Crafton—Clothing, books and toys. Bev. Paul Weyand. Jeannette—Reading matter. Wm. F. Gable. Altoona—Flags. Johnstown Democrat, Johnstown—Flags and bunting.

Geo. K. Kline, Johnstown—Flags.

North American, Philadelphia—Flags. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Pittsburgh—Flags and crepe paper.

Mrs. W. G. Wilson, New Castle—Flags and bunting.

F D. Clark, Altoona—Victrola records.

Mr. Winter, Altoona—Victrola records.

Contributions for Moving Picture Machine and Pinno
Miss Kate Brady, Butler. J. M. Buck, Cresson. Miss Lizzie Conley, Cresson. E. D. Clark, Altoona. C. S. Clark, Bellwood. H. P. Davis, Cresson. First National Bank, Cresson. Dr. Joseph D. Findley. Miss Rheta Freiburger. Pittsburgh. Mrs. D. L. Gillespie, Pittsburgh. Dr. S. P. Glover, Altoona. B. Gross, Cresson. Dr. H. D. Hockenberrv, Butler. Mr. T. R. Hartley, Pittsburgh. Mrs. David Kirk, Pittsburgh. Kleper Brothers Altoona. Mrs. James H. Lockhart, Pittsburgh. Miss Minnie Mobley, Pittsburgh. Mr. B. L. H. Mason, Jr. Pittsburgh. J. F. McCartin, Cresson. Carl Olines. Altoona. O. J. Pensyl. Altoona. Mrs. Thos. E. Pollard. Pittsburgh. Miss Anna Koymcr, Pittsburgh. B. L. Study. Cresson. Miss Helen C. Trump. Pittsburgh. Miss Margaret S. Walker, Pulaski. J. G. Zenny, Cresson.

Special attention has been paid (luring the year to the utilization of by-products of the institution. A soap factory has been built where all the soap used in scrubbing and cleaning the establishment is now made from the waste grease of the kitchen and butcher shop. All the bones from the butcher shop, kitchen, and dining rooms are now saved and ground. Part of this is used as feed on the poultry farm, the rest is stored and used in mixing fertilizer for the farm and garden. The pig farm lias been so developed that it consumes all the garbage from the kitchen and dining rooms. Two tanks of five hundred ga'ions capacity each have been installed at the pig farm in connection with a steam boiler, and all the garbage is hauled to these tanks where it is thoroughly mixed and boiled before being fed to the pigs. About a hundred pigs have been raised during the j'ear

.The following work has been done in the course of the year: The stone entrance gate and gate house have been completed and an ornamental stone watering trough has been built on the State Highway opposite our entrance gate. A fence of twisted ribbon wire has been built around our property and a fence run across our land so as to shut off the area used for the collection of spring water. The conduit for the power wires and telephone line to the pumping station has been finished and put in service. Several other springs have been piped and added to our spring water supply. A vegetable cellar of good appearance and capable of holding two thousand bushels has been built about a hundred feet back of the dining building. A laying house to take care of a thousand hens has been added to the poultry farm. A brooder house with a capacity of a thousand chicks, and twelve colony houses, each eight by ten feet in size, have also been built. The results with the poultry farm have been encouraging and it is hoped that further additions may be made during the coming year. A pig farm has been made in the field near the sewage disposal plant. Extensive runs have l>een laid out and fenced, and portable houses about six by twelve feet in size, have been placed in these runs. A concrete feeding floor a hundred and twenty feet long with concrete troughs has been built and a suitable roof built over it. A feed house with boiler and tanks and a slaughter house adjacent to it have been built.

An out-door school house has been put up for the use of the children. The plaster walls in the hospital, connecting corridor, dining rooms and first floor of the administration building have been much improved by

two coats of buff paint. The floors in the same parts of the buildings have been refilled, a strip of congoleum laid where there is much walking, and the remainder of the floor finished with shellac. Much improvement has been made in the appearance of our grounds by grading, sodding, and planting the parts adjacent to the hospital and administration building and the two camps. The flower beds in the women's camp were much admired by every one visiting us and much enjoyed by our patients. Fifteen hundred and thirty feet of concrete walk were built in the men's camp and along the connecting corridor. A board walk was built from the entrance gate to the power and laundry building. Considerable fallen and dead timber was cleared out of our woods and sawed at a mill installed on our grounds. In all, 167,796 board feet of lumber were sawed here during the year and used in the construction work. Stone drains have been placed in the hillside adjacent to the State Highway and the numerous springs making this unfit for cultivation have been drained away. This field has been broken up and will be added to our tillable land. Two teams of horses were purchased during the year and will be used in hauling the coal to the institution.

TABLE IV. RECORD OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914, ACCORDING TO STAGE OF DISEASE AND AGE ON ADMISSION.

TABLE V. RECORD OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914, BY SEX, COLOR, AND SOCIAL CONDITION. •In parenthesis is the number of these single persons who were under 15. TABLE

VI. RECORD OF NEGRO PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914, ACCORDING TO STAGE OF DISEASE AND RESULT OF TREATMENT.

TABLE VIII. SUMMARY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM DURING 1914, SHOWING RESULT OF TREATMENT ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

TABLE IX. SUMMARY OF CASES DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM DURING 1914, ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE. TABLE XI. COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE

CRESSON SANATORIUM DURING 1914. Adams Allegheny,
Armstrong, . Bearer Bedford Blair Bradford. ... Berks Bucks Butler Cambria, ...
Cameron. ... Carbon Centre Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, .. Clinton Columbia, ..
Crawford. ..
Cumberland. Dauphin Delaware, ... Elk Erie Fayette Forest Franklin,
... Fulton Greene Huntingdon. Indiana Jeffers Juniata Ackawanna.

TABLE XII. RECORD OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION. Total. Male. Female. Total 704 »e MS Under occupational age and no occupations 815 49 All occupations 389 307 PROFESSIONAL GROUP Architects, artists, teachers of arts. Clergymen Engle, surveyors

TABLE XII.—Continued. Total. Male. Female. Journalists, Lawyers, Musicians, teachers of music Physicians and surgeons, Teachers (school), Others of this class not specified, CLERICAL AND OFFICIAL GROUP 30 Bookkeepers, clerks, copyists 24 Bankers, brokers, officials of companies Collectors, agents, auctioneers, Others of this class not specified, 3 MERCANTILE AND TRADING GROUP 19 Apothecaries, pharmacists 1 Commercial travelers 12 Merchants and dealers, ^ITucksters and peddlers 2 Others of this class not specified PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT GROUP Hotel and boarding house keepers Saloon keepers, liquor dealer*, bartenders.

Others of this class not specified, PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP, Barbers and hairdressers Janitors and sextons, Policemen, watchmen, detectives, Soldiers, sailors, marines Others of this class not specified. LABORING AND SERVANT GROUP 68 Laborers (not agricultural) 65 Servants, 3 MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY GROUP. SIBakers and confectioners JBlacksmiths JBoot and shoe makers 3Brewers, distillers, rectifiers •Butchers '•Cabinet makers, upholsterers •Carpenters and Joiners, 1Cigar makers, tobacco workers 4Clock and watch repairers. JewelersCompositors, printers, pressmen ICoopers •Engineers and firemen (not railway) «Glass blowers, glass workers «Hat and cap makersIron and steel workers ■leather makersLeather workers, MachinistsMarble and stone cuttersMasonsMill and factory operators (textile). Millers (flour and grist)Pointers, glaziersPlasterersPlumbers, gas and steam fittersTailorsTinnernnd tinware makersOthers of this class not specified. ...AGRICULTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION GROUP 5SBoatmen and cnnalmenDraymen, hackmen, teamsters "3 Farmers, planters and farm laborers 8i. Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, 2Livery stable keepers, hostlers, ,. _ _Lumbermen and raftsmen 2Miners and quarrymen, 30Sailors, pilots, fishermen. Stock raisers, herders, droversSteam railroad employees, 12 All others of this class not specified 1 . . . ". All oth«r male occupations,

TABLE XII.—Continued. Total Male. Female. ALL FEMALE OCCUPATIONS, * S2Artificial flower and paper box makersBookkeepers, clerks, copyists 13Cigar makers, tobacco workers, *Dressmakers, seamstresses, UHotel and boarding bouse keepersLaundresses, *MillinersMill and factory operatives •Musicians, teachers of musicNurses and midwives, 'Servants -j»Stenographers, typewriters *>Teachers in schools, Telegraph and telephone operators *All others, •In the preparation of this list housewifery was not included as an occupation. NOTES ON RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THE BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS OF THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, NO 3, CRESSON, DURING THE YEAR 1914. The following is a summary of the treatment of patients of the Sanatorium with Tubercle Bacilli Products during 1914. In all these cases the Dixon preparation of Tubercle Bacilli Extract, or the Tubercle Bacilli Suspension was used. The opposition on the part of the patients to the use of Tubercle Bacilli products has disappeared. On the whole the results from the use of these preparations are encouraging, in many cases the patients themselves being convinced that their improvement dates from the beginning of the use of the Tubercle Bacilli products. TABLE I. PATIENTS TREATED WITH TUBERCLE BACILLI PRODUCTS AT THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914.

TABLE II.

RESULT OF TREATMENT. Mod. Far.

Incipient. Advanced. Advanced. Tutat. *Male*. Apparently cured 7 1 0 Arrested, 31 40 7 78 Improved 8 46 n 75 Progressive 0 1 2 Dead 0 1 4 Total, 46 S9 34 IS8 *Female*. Apparently cured, 3 3 0 8 Arrested, 34 54 8 tt Improved 16 40 12 74 Progressive '0 S I Dead, 0 0 * * Total 5S 109 24 H6 *Together*. Apparently cured 10 4 0 14 Arrested 65 M 15 174 Improved 24 92 33 14 * Progressive, "7 5 13 Dead, 0 1 5 «

TABLE III. CLASSIFICATION AND RESULT OF TREATMENT OF LARYNGEAL TUBERCULOSIS WITH PRODUCTS OF THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS AT THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914. Discharged As Apparently cured. Arrested Improved Progressive Apparently cared. Arrested Improved. Progressive Apparently cured. Arrested, Improved Progressive, Apparently cured. Arrested Improved Progressive Apparently cured, Arrested, Improved Progressive Apparently cured. Arrested, Improved Progressive Apparently cured. Arrested Improved Progressive, Apparently cured. Arrested Improved Progressive TABLE IV. INFLUENCE ON THE SPUTUM OF THE TREATMENT WITH PRODUCTS OF THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS AT THE CRESSON SANATORIUM IN 1914. STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON

SANATORIUM, COMPILED FROM THE ADMISSION HISTORIES, SANATORIUM RECORDS, AND UPFOLLOW DATA AS REPORTED BY DISPENSARY NURSES FOR THE YEAR 1914*BY DR. WILLIAM G. TURNBUT.L. Herewith is presented the report of discharged cases traced in 1914. Table I shows the admission, discharge, and upfollow classification with the numbers in each group in relation to the interval since discharge from the Sanatorium. The table also shows the percentage for each subdivision in relation to the immediately preceding section of the tabulation. Table II shows the subsequent attendance of these cases at the various Dispensaries, exclusive of the cases as reported as dead. Table III shows a comparison between cases treated at the Sanatorium with and without the Biological Products of the Tubercle Bacillus in each classification, with the numbers and percentage in each group. In this table the cases with insufficient data and those reported as dead are not included. In the report are included two hundred and ninety-three cases, but for thirty-one, or ten and six-tenths per cent., the data were insufficient for a final classification, giving only the information that these persons were still alive. •A further discussion of some of the upfollow statistics for the tubercle bacillus may be found in the general report of the Commissioner. Of the two hundred and ninety-three persons traced, seventy or twenty-three and nine-tenths per cent., were reported as dead. Of this latter number, sixty-three, or ninety per cent., were reported as dead within one year of leaving the Sanatorium, and of them thirty-five, or fifty-five and five-tenths per cent., had died within six months. Of the seventy cases that died, fifty-nine, or eighty-four and three-tenths per cent., were classified as Far Advanced upon admission and of this number, forty-four, or seventy-four and six-tenths per cent., were discharged as Progressive. *Body weight*:—The subsequent weight record according to admission classification of the two hundred and twenty-three living cases included in this report is as follows: Incipient—89 cases. Gained, 30 Stationary, 3 Lost, 20 No data, 16 Moderately Advanced—96 cases. Gained, 40 Stationary, 5 Lost, 34 No data, 17 Far Advanced—58 cases. Gained, 16 Stationary, 4 Lost, 26 No data, 12 *Notes on Domestic Conditions*:—As reported, 75 cases used no sleeping precautions; 146 had separate rooms; 2, while not having separate rooms, occupied separate beds. No report on the condition of rooms or dwellings was obtained in 35 cases. For 126, the dwelling was reported to be clean; for 44, fair; and for 18, poor. *Sputum*:—The report concerning the sputum of the two hundred and twenty-three living cases was as follows: No examinations, 168; Negative, 10; Positive, 36. *Notes on Sex, Age, etc.*:—The sex, color, social status, and age of the two hundred and twenty-three cases, according to admission classification were as follows: INCIPIENT-69 CASES.

Sex. Males, 30 Females, Color. Males Female Black 0 Black White 30 White 30 Social Condition. Single 18 Single Married, 10 Married, Widower 1 Widows Divorced 1 Divorced, 30 Age. 5-9 years 3 5-9 years 10-14 years :.. 5 10 14 years 15-19 years 5 15 19 years 20 29 years 20-29 years 30-39 years 3 30 39 years, 40 49 years 6 40 49 years 50-59 years 1 50-59 years 60 60 years 1 60 69 years, 30 Average Age. Males 27.4 years Females, MODERATELY ADVANCED—107 CASES.

Sex. Males 39 Females, Color. Males. Female Black, 1 Black, White. . 38 White, 39 Social Condition. Single 4 Single Married 35 Married Widower 0 Widows Divorced 0 Divorced 39 Age. 5-9 years, 1 5-9 years, 10-14 years 4 10-14 years 15-19 years 3 15-19 years 20-29 years 15 20-29 years 30-39 years 8 30 39 years 40-49 years 5 40-49 years 50-59 years 3 60 .59 years 60-69 years 0 60-69 years 39 *Duration of Treatment*:—The stay of these patients in the Sanatorium is shown by their average Hospital Days, as follows: Incipient 135.8 Far Advanced 127.3 Moderately Advanced 129.3 All Classes 126.6 These cases were discharged from the Sanatorium for the following reasons: Voluntary, 214 Against advice 11 Dismissed, 5 By request, 11 Deserted, 2 CONCERNING OCCUPATIONS. The history of these patients as regards working capacity before the onset of the present illness, at the time of admission to the Sanatorium, and subsequent to discharge according to the admission classification, is as follows: Of the thirty incipient males, eight were originally under occupational age and three had no occupation. Of the three cases with no original occupation none was occupied on admission to the Sanatorium and one is occupied at present. On admission twelve were occupied. The average weekly

income of ten cases was \$9.70. There were ten cases with no occupation on admission to the Sanatorium. Of these, five were reported as now occupied, one as unoccupied, and for four there were no data. There were twelve cases with occupation on admission to the Sanatorium. Of these, nine were reported as now occupied and for three there were no data. Altogether fourteen were returned as now occupied. The average weekly income of ten cases is \$9.92.

Of the thirty-nine *incipient females*, sixteen were originally under occupational age, seven had no occupation, and for two there were no data. Of the seven cases with no original occupation, one was occupied on admission to the Sanatorium, and none are occupied at present. Altogether thirteen were occupied on admission. The average income of eight cases was \$5.63. Four were housewives. There were eight cases with no occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, and one of them is reported as now occupied. There were thirteen cases with occupation on admission to the Sanatorium. Of these eleven were reported as now occupied, and two as unoccupied. Thus there are occupied at present twelve persons of this group. The average income of six cases was returned as \$4.67. Four are housewives. Of the thirty-four *moderately advanced males* reported to be alive, five were under occupational age, and for one there were no data. Altogether fifteen were occupied on admission to the Sanatorium, and their average weekly income was \$13.87. There were thirteen cases with no occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, of whom four are reported as now occupied and six as now unoccupied; for three no data are given. Of the fifteen cases with occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, eight were returned as now occupied, six as unoccupied, and for one there were no data. The number at present occupied is twelve. The average weekly income of ten cases is \$12.00.

Of the sixty-two *moderately advanced females* reported to be alive, eleven were under occupational age, and sixteen had no occupation. Of the sixteen with no original occupation, none was occupied on admission and one is now occupied. Thus there were occupied on admission twenty-two. The average weekly income of thirteen cases was \$4.82. There were seven housewives. There were twenty-nine cases with no occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, and one of these is reported as now occupied. There were twenty-two cases having occupation on admission to the Sanatorium. Of these, fifteen were reported as now occupied, six as unoccupied, and for one there were no data. Altogether in this series sixteen are now occupied. The average weekly income of thirteen cases is \$4.62. Three are housewives. Of the twenty-seven *far advanced males* reported to be alive, one was under occupational age, one had no occupation, and for one there were no data. The one case with no original occupation was not occupied before admission to the Sanatorium and is now not occupied. Altogether seven were occupied on admission, and their average weekly income was \$12.00.

There were eighteen cases with no occupation on admission to the Sanatorium. Of these, four were reported as now occupied, eleven as unoccupied, and for three there were no data. Of the seven cases with occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, two were returned as now occupied, and for five no data were reported. Thus there are six now occupied, and for five the average weekly income is returned as \$15.00. Of the thirty-one *far advanced females* reported to be alive, two were under occupational age, and four had no occupation. Of the four with no original occupation, one was occupied before admission to the Sanatorium, and none is now occupied. There were nineteen occupied on admission. The average weekly income of one case was \$20.00. Eighteen were housewives. There were ten cases with no occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, and of these one was reported as now occupied. There were nineteen cases with occupation on admission to the Sanatorium, of which thirteen were reported as now occupied, and six as now unoccupied. There are then

fourteen occupied at present. They have no weekly income; all are housewives.

TABLE II. DISPENSARY ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSON SANATORIUM, AS TRACED IN 1914. CASES REPORTED AS DEAD ARE *NOT* INCLUDED. TABLE II.—

Continued. Dispensary. Everett, Clearfield, Waynesburg, Punxsutawney, Stroudsburg, Pottsville, Uniontown, Hazleton, Hastings, Connellsville, Mount Carmel, Franklin, Jenkinto, vn, Columhin, Coateville, Phoentxville, Mount Pleasant, Lykens, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, McKeesport, Bristol, Carbondale, Shenandoah, Hanover, Bangor, Monessen, Lansford, Titusville, Tamaqua, Milton, Pittston, DuBois, West Fairview, Susquehanna, South.

Bethlehem, Oorry, Homestead, Braddock, Brookville, •Beaver Fall*. Washington, Pottstown, Philadelphia

fFrnnkford), .
Waynesboro, Wilkinsburg, Sunbury, Tarentim, R^nov, Nantlcoke, Brownsville, Kane, Ardmore, Philadelphia (So. Mtf, St.).

TABLE IV. FAMILY HISTORY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CRESSO: SANATORIUM, AS TRACED IN 1914.

[Click on this link to see the original report.](#)