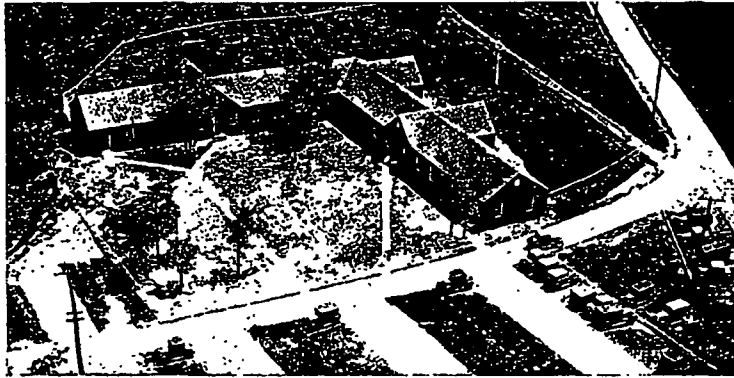


almost completely of quartz glass, is used for giving this treatment. When the sun shines into the room, the patients receive the full benefit of the ultra-violet rays of the sun, because the quartz does not filter out the rays as does the common kind of glass used for windowpanes. This room is considered the best of its kind in this country. The doctors prescribe the proper time of exposure for each individual.

When the weather does not make these natural rays available, the patients are treated with ultra-violet ray lamps. An X-ray room with complete equipment makes it possible to do this kind of work at minimum cost.

The children who are able, attend classes in the school building where all grades through high school are taught. However, if children of school age are unable to attend classes, instruction at their bedside is given, provided that their health will permit. Adults can attend these classes also, and the doctors cooperate with the City of Detroit vocational schools to determine the proper kind of training for which patients are best suited, so that they may be able to earn a living when discharged from the sanatorium by



doing the type of work least liable to injure their health. Some are taught to make all kinds of baskets, hooked rugs, hand paintings, and to knit and crochet. All the required materials are furnished by the institution, and the proceeds of the sale of these articles are divided equally between the patient and the institution.

The dairy farm which is maintained supplies the greater part of the 4800 quarts of milk required. Each patient is required to drink at least three quarts a day. All milk is pasteurized and bottled before it is distributed.

A steam power plant generates all of the electrical energy needed in the sanatorium for the operation of elevators, motors, ultra-violet ray lamps, X-ray machines,

and lighting of the many buildings. Steam is furnished for heating the buildings, heating domestic hot water and laundry water, and for cooking.

At the time the sanatorium was first built, the power plant consisted of three small boilers of the return tubular type, one 120-kw. single-valve engine, and the necessary boiler feed water equipment. In 1926 the demands on the institution required one additional boiler. No new generating equipment was installed, although the 120-kw. engine-generator unit was loaded to capacity. The requirements on the power plant gradually increased beyond the capacity of the plant equipment. Power was being purchased, and live steam was used for heating the buildings and for heating water.

In 1930 the Board of Health decided that such a method of operation was too expensive, and, in the interest of economy, they made some extensive changes in the plant. The water supply for the institution is obtained from deep wells and springs, giving a supply of water with a hardness of 20 grains. A 250-g.p.m. and a 200-g.p.m. deep well pump supply a 200,000-gallon reservoir, from which the water is pumped into the system. For the storage of spring water there is a 100,000-

