

IN the year 1921 the City of Detroit obtained a 1200-acre tract of land in the most hilly and wooded section of the county for the purpose of building a children's tuberculosis hospital. The location is Northville, Michigan, where the altitude is very desirable for the treatment of tuberculosis. The original unit consisted of an 80-bed infirmary and a small office building. As the importance of early diagnosis of this disease was recognized, the city appropriated additional money for extensions. Within a short time the capacity of the sanatorium was increased to 130 beds, making it possible to care for adult patients as well as children.

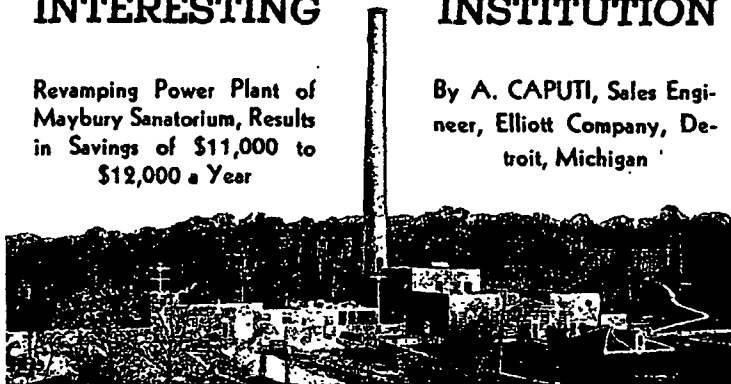
From this time on, the Maybury Sanatorium has gradually grown to a present capacity of 800 adult patients in the main hospital unit and 200 patients in a separate unit known as the children's unit. Both units together are made up of about fifteen buildings housing all conveniences for the patients, including a 6000-volume library, school buildings, laundry, research laboratory, dairy farm, etc.

A summer camp for children of

INTERESTING SAVINGS IN AN INTERESTING INSTITUTION

Revamping Power Plant of Maybury Sanatorium, Results in Savings of \$11,000 to \$12,000 a Year

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school age is maintained each year, extending over a period of six weeks for girls and six weeks for boys. Any children that the Detroit School Department finds have any symptoms of the disease are sent to these camps for observation. If any are found needing attention, they are cared for at the sanatorium.

Originally the institution was known as the Spring Hills Sanatorium. Later it was renamed the W. H. Maybury Sanatorium in

honor of the man who recognized the necessity of such a sanatorium and persuaded the City Council to appropriate the required funds to start the construction. Although millions of dollars were put into the construction, Mr. Maybury saved considerable amounts by himself functioning as architect, engineer, contractor, and foreman. He gave his life to this cause when, in November 1931, at the age of 72 he died from the effects of tuberculosis—defeated by the very disease he had devoted his life to fighting, and in the very sanatorium which now bears his name.

The institution is now operated under the management of the Board of Health of the City of Detroit. It is one of the finest and best equipped institutions of its kind, and the members of the Board of Health do everything possible for the comfort and care of its patients, using the most modern and economical methods. All patients are given the fresh air treatment and, in addition, a very modern treatment with ultraviolet rays. A room forty feet square, with ceiling and walls built

