SUNNYREST SANATORIUM

Ethel Johnson was 16 years old. With her mother younger brothers and sisters she lived in a small, poor home in Colorado Springs. Her mother was in the last stages of consumption, and, worn by years of illness, had become a querulous, exacting invalid, making incessant demands upon the strength of her young daughter, upon whose shoulders rested the burden not only of her mother’s care, but of the usual household duties. The father, a failed, drunkard man, living in another city, only occasionally sent money to help his family.

Ethel herself, overworked, underfed, confined in such an environment, was utterly unable to care for the child on $8 per week, and in the poor home in which they were compelled to live. But Sunnyrest opened its hospitable doors to the little girl, and there, after a desperate fight, she is gradually growing back to life and health again.

THE WORK OF SUNNYREST

These are only four of the 77 cases that have been handled at Sunnyrest sanatorium since its opening, near three years ago. With the exception that fictitious names have been given, the above are true records of cases that have been saved.

Sunnyrest was founded for the tubercular of Colorado Springs. It was feared that the city might forever be overrun with sufferers if it became known that there were such a refuge here. Such, however, has not proved the case. "There has come to the knowledge of the trustees a single instance of a person coming to the city for the intention of entering the sanatorium. More than half of the patients have been in the city longer than a year at the time of making application." (Citizen, of Colorado Springs, without regard to religion or nationality, contributed to the fund that enabled those who, in contributing, wanted to know that what they give will not be wasted.

Sunnyrest is in charge of five Sisters, a branch of the Kaiserworth Deaconesses. Sister Ada Tobrull, the superintendant, has almost a national reputation in her work, and has been offered places in private institutions paying far more than she receives at Sunnyrest. But the sisters are not in the work for the money they make; they are a religious order, dedicated to the service of humanity. For all the splendid work they do at Sunnyrest, they have been paid only $15 per month each.

(Where the women patients spend all their time, day and night. The men's porch is exactly similar to this.)
SUNNYSUN SANATORIUM

Since the above photograph was taken the grounds of the sanatorium have been beautified by a charming garden.

Ebel Johnson was 16 years old. With her mother's encouragement and her own determination, she fought against the effects of consumption, and, worn by illness, she became a quiet, unobtrusive invalid, making incessant demands upon the strength of her young daughter, upon the kindness of her devoted husband, and of all those who loved her, but of the usual household duties. The father, a nice, and the family, living in another city, only occasionally sent money to help her family.

Ebel's work, however, was not confined to her tuberculosis. She was the secretary of the Mother's Helper Society, and in this capacity she was called upon to help the sick and the poor. She was always ready to help those in need, and her work was greatly appreciated.

THE WORK OF SUNNYSUN

These are only four of the 77 cases that have been handled by the sanatorium since its opening, nearly three years ago. With the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, all of the patients are suffering from the disease. They show the symptoms of the disease, but it is not serious enough to require hospitalization. The sanatorium is for the care of the sick and the poor.

Sunnysun was founded three years ago by a group of Colorado Springs people who had become impressed with the work of the sanatorium. They decided to establish a sanatorium for the care of the sick and the poor in their community. The sanatorium was opened on April 1, 1934, and has been in operation ever since.

The sanatorium is for the care of the sick and the poor. It is not a hospital, but it is a place where the sick can go for rest and recuperation. The sanatorium is for the care of the sick and the poor. It is not a hospital, but it is a place where the sick can go for rest and recuperation.

LOVING SERVICE AND RIDGE ECOLOGY

But the care of the sick—the work done in this sanatorium by the nurses and the doctors who have remained there—has been of the utmost importance. The nurses and the doctors who have remained there—has been of the utmost importance.

The nurses and the doctors who have remained there—has been of the utmost importance.

House May Be Made of

Possibilities of Marked Change in Construction

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The day is coming when all our buildings will be of glass. The age is here when glass will sing in our windows and doors, when, in place of the usual, scaled-down, drab, grey-green structures, the stream of light and a stream of sunshine will pour through the walls of glass.

The streets will be lined with glass facades, sparkling facades, marvelous, cunningly fashioned combinations of colored glass, through which the light filters out the light that is needed to provide a wondrous subdued glow of light.

The poorest room will reflect the splendor of the light and the glittering world without. There will be sunshine in the home.

And when will this be? When strong sheets of glass can be manufactured by machinery and be able to resist fire and breakage. When sheets of glass can be manufactured by machinery and be able to resist fire and breakage. When sheets of glass can be manufactured by machinery and be able to resist fire and breakage.

Experiment has shown that a plate of reinforced glass has a resistance of 8,000 pounds per square inch, while a plate of ordinary glass will resist only 2,500 pounds per square inch. Even when the glass is a plate of ordinary glass, the resistance is still greater.

The installation of glass in the building is now under consideration. The glass will be installed in the windows and doors of the building.

And as they make plate glass so the study of the possibilities of interior decoration is being carried on, keeping the new apartment in mind, the carving of the city in mind, the carving of the city in mind, the carving of the city in mind.

Think of a house wherein there are the same rooms as there are in the Sanatorium—rooms where the arms of old men and old women meet, rooms where the young are carefree, rooms where the old are happy. And as they make plate glass, so the study of the possibilities of interior decoration is being carried on, keeping the new apartment in mind, the carving of the city in mind, the carving of the city in mind.

And as they make plate glass, so the study of the possibilities of interior decoration is being carried on, keeping the new apartment in mind, the carving of the city in mind, the carving of the city in mind. And as they make plate glass, so the study of the possibilities of interior decoration is being carried on, keeping the new apartment in mind, the carving of the city in mind, the carving of the city in mind.
THE WOMEN'S PORCH.
(Where the women patients spend all their time, day and night. The men's porch is exactly similar to this.)

Sunrayrest was founded by the tuberculosis of Colorado Springs. It was feared that the city might be overrun with sufferers if it became known that there were such a free home here. Such, however, has not proved the case. "There has not come to the knowledge of the trustees a single instance of a person's coming to the tremendous for the purpose of entering the sanatorium. More than 100 of the patients had been in the city longer than a year at the time of making application.

Cittizens of Colorado Springs, without regard to religious or political stations, contributed to the fund that established Sunrayrest. Enough money was secured to erect the comfortable, homelike buildings, and to keep the home running for two years and a half. That time has now passed, and the citizens are again asked to be called upon to come to the support of the sanatorium. They are to be asked to contribute now the $4,000 to $4,500 needed, to continue the work another three years.

They should contribute gladly, generously. Never was better use made of money than has been made of what was contributed to Sunrayrest. Not a cent has been wasted, not a dollar has been lost. A reading of the report of the trustees, or, better still, a visit to the sanatorium itself, out on the plains east of the city, will surely warm the hearts of all who have any feeling whatever for the comfort of the patients.

The instances cited above, of those who have been helped, are an indication of what is being done. Yet not all those who go there come away well. Some spend their last days there, made happy by the perfect care and the homelike surroundings of the place. Others, benefited by their stay there, when discharged are unable to provide for themselves properly, and to lose much of the benefit. Sunrayrest is unable to follow them out into the community.

LOVING SERVICE AND RIGID ECONOMY.

But the care of the sick—the work that has been done in succoring the dying and making well those for whom there remained hope—it is but one side of the work. On the other is the wonderful efficiency with which it has been carried on. That is a point of great importance to those who, in contributing, want to know that what they give will not be wasted.

Sunrayrest is in charge of five Sisters, a branch of the Keiserwomen Deaconesses. Sister Ida Tolsch and, the superintendent, has almost a national reputation in her work, and has been offered places in private institutions paying far more than she receives at Sunrayrest. But the sisters are not in it for the money they make; they are a religious order, dedicated to the service of those who have been less fortunate for all the splendid work they have done at Sunrayrest, they have been paid only $.50 per month each.

Three of the Sisters are nurses, and the fourth, Sister Priscilla, is cook. From top to bottom, from end to end, the sanatorium is a model of neatness and cleanliness. And it is a home, rather than a hospital. On the two broad porches, for men and for women, the 30 patients for whom the sanatorium can provide, pass practically all their time. But there is a cozy dining room where all take their meals—perhaps they are able to walk—and then there is a big living room, with a bookcase, toys, and, of an evening, they have a social hour before bedtime. There is a piano, there are books, a talking machine, games and magazines.

It was estimated, when the sanatorium was opened, that it would cost $8 per week to support each patient. As a matter of fact the cost has been $7.48, which speaks volumes for the careful economy of the sisters. And they do it without skimping the patients, too. Again and again patients in Sunrayrest, who have come there from other places, have said it is the most homelike place they have been in, with the best care and comfort they could have. A woman would need but to see Sister Priscilla's wonderful store of preserves in the sanatorium basement to discover one way in which the cost of food is kept down and the standard raised. Sister Priscilla has been busy all summer filling her fruit cellar. In the Phipps' sanatorium in Denver one class of patients pay $12 per week, another $9. The comparison shows how carefully managed Sunrayrest has been.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL TO HELP.

The chief purpose of Sunrayrest has been to take patients for whom there is hope, and to restore them to health. But the trustees have been unable to continue themselves rigidly. The policy has been hopeless cases, that have made demands upon the community for that the sanatorium to have refused assistance would have been inhuman. There are a few hopeless cases now in the institution, perhaps, yet to turn them away, as long as the city has no other provision for them, would be the height of inhumanity.

This is just a hasty sketch of Sunrayrest and what it is doing and trying to do. More can be learned by procuring a copy of the trustees' report for the year 1911, from the Associated Charities or from any of the trustees, and, better still, by a visit to the sanatorium. The trustees will begin this week a series of meetings to raise the funds needed for the next three years. The response of the people should be even more generous than it was in the first place; then Sunrayrest was an untired experiment; now it has proved itself one of the most beneficent and most valuable institutions in Colorado Springs. It makes useful men and women for the community out of those who, but for its ministrations, would soon die.

The officers and trustees are: Anna S. Jones, chairman; Rev. A. N. Taff, vice chairman; George A. Fowler, treasurer; Dumber F. Carpenter, secretary; Mrs. W. Bonbright and Clarence P. Dodge. The medical staff who have given freely of their time and services to the institution, consists of Dr. H. W. Hoggan, Dr. P. O. Harford and Dr. G. J. Web.

The government estimates that the economic value of a human life is $1,700. At that rate the four lives saved to the community, and described above, would be $34,000. If it costs only $4,000 per year to run Sunrayrest, and it saves a dozen or more lives each year, Judged, therefore, by the purely economic standard, Sunrayrest is the best sort of business investment. And monetary value can be placed on the work it does in easing pain in furnishing a home to those who are homeless and alone, in rescuing the human soul from black despair, in proving to the friends that there are, after all, brotherhood and love in this world.

Made of Glass

Change in Construction

transparent walls, the floors of the stock rooms of glass letting in all the light possible. Libraries with glass roofs and cut lead windows with curved domes let the light pour into the darkness below.

For economy, permanence, the best environment of employment, protection, daylight illumination and perfect ventilation the glass house is the ideal structure.

And as they make plate glass stronger, as they make the possibilities of interior decorations of glass and mosaics and for the new apartment house will be a marvel of cleanliness, light and beauty.

Think of a house wherein the sun daily shines and where the stars at night track patterns on the crystal floors, and yet a house made with hands, a house strong to withstand the elements, warm in winter and cool in summer.

Recently a factory was established in Ohio to turn out glass bricks, which, being hollow, might admit light and yet regulate the heat and, so to speak, insulate the building. This same theory will be followed out in the roofing of the future glass house. There will be an inner roof of glass, not heavy or frail, and, then, with about three inches space between them is another roof, heavier, and more capable of withstanding the weather. This air space between the roofs prevents the transmission of either heat or cold of the weather on the sanatorium.

If a man building a house desires one room a pale blue, he can select from 200 color plates, ready made of colored glass and suffice his room with any desired color, or he can have his whole house of one color, with daylight coming in only through the windows and the color running for two years the necessity of inner glass panels or paneled tiling.