

COMING EVENTS.

Tonight—Burtis Auditorium—Cyril Scott in The Prince Chap, 8:15.
Burtis Opera House—Manhattan Stock Company in Wicked London, 8:15.
City Hall—Special meeting of Common Council, 7:30.
Y. M. C. A. Hall—Basketball, Satellites vs. Geneva Y. M. C. A., 8 o'clock.
Osborne House Grill—Banquet by Auburn council No. -07, Knights of Columbus, 8:30 p. in.
Wednesday, February 25—Ash, Wednesday, beginning of Lent.
Burtis Auditorium — Sophie Brandt in 'A Mudpip Princess, 8:15 p. m.
Burtis Opera House—Manhattan Stock Company in The Circus Girl, 2:40 p. m., and Woman Against Woman, 8:15 p. in.
State Armory—Handicap walk-in match, Hoaglund vs. Weier, 8:15 p. m.
Burtis Auditorium Annex—Banquet by St. Paul's lodge, F. and A. M.
Thursday, March 1—Opening of Osborne Houette Grill, 12 in.
Burtis Opera House—Manhattan Stock Company in How M. N. Deceive, Women, 8:15 p. in.
Music Hall—Thirlup Symphony concert, 8:15 p. in.

THE GITTS HEALTH

Dr. Brown Submits Report of Work During the Year.

THE CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Board Decides to Allow the Use of the Municipal Hospital—Amended Water Rules.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening and proved to be an exceptionally interesting one. Health Officer Brown made his annual report, action was taken on the question of using the Municipal hospital for cases of tuberculosis and an amended set of rules for the city's water supply was received from State Health Commissioner Porter.

The meeting was called to order at 5:15 o'clock by Mayor Aiken with Commissioners Cuykendall, Koeler, Garrett, Hodgman and Woodruff, Clerk Dyer and Health Officer Brown present.

Commissioner Cuykendall of the Finance committee reported a list of bills amounting to \$70.48 as duly audited and moved the payment of the same. Carried.

Commissioner Cuykendall also reported on behalf of the Legal committee. He said that according to the resolution passed by the Board the committee had held a Joint conference with the secretary of the Business Men's association who gladly did as he was requested. The result was that he had asked, by correspondence, the manufacturers of the city to help in abating the smoke nuisance.

Commissioner Woodruff reported that the matter of Milkman Walker had been settled and that he had conformed to the rules of the Board of Health. Commissioner Keeler then moved that Mr. Walker be granted a certificate. Carried.

Commissioner Garrett then made the following report on behalf of the committee to which was referred the question of the use of the Municipal hospital for the care and treatment of tuberculosis patients:

"Your committee to which was referred the question of the use of the Municipal hospital for the care of the treatment, of tuberculosis have carefully investigated the subject and respectfully report:

"1. There seems to be a large and growing sentiment in the city favoring such a scheme.

"2. The Public Health law makes it the duty of this Board to protect the public against infectious diseases and take charge of and care for such persons so afflicted, who cannot otherwise be provided for.

"3. We are of the opinion that there are many cases of this disease in the city which are a menace to the public health.

"4. Some of our number visited Rochester and found that the Bureau of Health in the city of Rochester is using its Municipal hospital for this purpose, under the immediate charge of the health officer and is meeting with good success.

"5. To conduct the hospital properly would require the services of a male caretaker for the property, a cook, a laundress, one chief nurse and one assistant.

"6. The cost would be not far from one dollar a day for the care of each 10 patients. Additional patients would not increase the cost in the same ratio.

"7. In case the new hospital is used for this purpose the commodious farm house on the property should be vacated and a small sum of money appropriated for heating and plumbing, to put it in condition for use for the care of other contagious diseases, should it be required.

"8. The ample room in the Municipal hospital for the care of a large number of patients both free and private. We are confident that from location and surroundings the Municipal hospital is capable of producing as good results as can be secured anywhere.

"9. We would recommend: "1. That as soon as a sufficient number of applications are on file a warrant opening the building, the committee be authorized to secure such furniture, heating and help as may be required and admit tuberculosis patients for treatment.

"2. That the health officer be directed to take direct charge of the work under the immediate direction of the Committee on Hospital and Infectious Diseases.

"3. That the farm be vacated by the present tenant at the expiration of the lease and that as soon as advisable the house be refitted for hospital purposes."

Health Officer Brown then submitted an exhaustive report of his work during the past year. It is as follows:

"To his honor, the Mayor, and the Commissioners of Health of the City of Auburn, N. Y.

"Gentlemen: I am required to give you a general summary of the work of the Board in the administration of the provisions of the Public Health law. This involves a report on the collection and compilation of vital statistics, the suppression of nuisances, the execution of ordinances intended to protect the lives and health of the general public, and, lastly, the control of infectious diseases.

"During the year you revised your working ordinances, and so brought about many valuable changes and added materially to the efficiency of the department. It is extremely unfortunate that the Council failed to endorse them and so make the method of enforcement less cumbersome. It is not often that it is desirable or

WISQ to invoke the aid of the law in carrying out our work, but when the necessity does arise we are seriously handicapped if forced to depend solely on the penalty prescribed in the general health law.

Vital Statistics.

"During the year 1905, 522 people died in the city of Auburn. Of this number 19 were transients and 15 were from the prison, leaving 488 deaths among the residents of the city. Of the total number, 124, or 23.75 per cent., were under five years of age; 123, or 23.86 per cent., were over 70, and 93, or 17.81 per cent., died in the prime of life. By referring to the table of deaths you will see that 13.96 per cent. of all deaths were from preventable diseases; that 95.78 per cent. were due to typhoid fever; that 10 per cent. were from tubercular diseases; 1.53 per cent. from diphtheria; that 4.77 per cent. were from cancer and 11.3 per cent. were due to pneumonia.

"During the past years there has been a large reduction in deaths from diphtheria. Deaths from other causes, while they change from year to year, have not been materially reduced. Our death rate per 1,000, covering all deaths in the city, is 13.05 on a basis of 40,000 inhabitants.

"There have been reported during the year 655 births, or 10.375 per 1,000 on a basis of our estimated population. Whether the reports have been more carefully collected or whether there have been more births I am not prepared to say. It is true, however, that this number is upwards of 100 larger than ever reported in any one year before. There were 381 marriages reported, which is 105 more than the reports show for 1904. This may also be due to more careful reports or to more actual marriages. The record of deaths is accurate, because these must be reported before a burial permit can be issued. The record of marriages and births, as I have frequently stated, is subject to wide variations, depending upon the care exercised by those immediately interested. A law providing a pre-nuptial permit issued by some city department would at once make marriage reports accurate.

Infectious Disease*.

Serious infectious diseases have not been numerous. There were reported 42 cases of diphtheria. Eight of these died, or 19.04 per cent. Of these, five were not treated with antitoxin and all died, or 100 per cent. Thirty-seven received antitoxin, and only three died, or 8.11 per cent. There were 32 cases of scarlet fever reported, with two deaths; 392 cases of measles, with six deaths; 219 cases of whooping cough, with one death. We had the fewest cases of typhoid fever reported for several years. There were 20 cases, with five deaths. The history of these cases was carefully inquired into and we found that least, three were certainly infected outside the city, and that of those who acquired the disease within our limits, the majority have used well water from time to time.

Comparatively few have been constant and exclusive users of city water. There has been no reason to suspect any of them have come from milk, because no one milkman has had any considerable number at any one time on his route. Some of those cases may have come from eating vegetables grown on infected soil or washed with infected water. There is no evidence, however, to show that any of these cases were due to this. Where there occurs such a small number of cases in a city of the size of Auburn scattered throughout the year, it is impossible to trace the source of contact with any degree of certainty. There were 52 deaths from tubercular diseases reported. Of these 38 were pulmonary. How many cases actually have been discovered within the city during the past year I do not know. These cases are rarely reported until death has supervened, and we are in possession of no accurate information in regard to the existence of this disease. I have recommended on several occasions that greater care should be made to secure a report of this disease as it occurs. We have received no definite instructions in regard to the matter.

Sewers.

"I am sorry to be obliged to report that little has been done during the year in the way of actual sewer construction. Three short sewers have been constructed and some plans have been made, but the whole northern section of the city is still without proper sewer facilities. I am informed, however, that the work in the northwestern section is to be immediately undertaken. This was the intention last year, as I reported to you, but for some reason the work failed to materialize. A sewer is being constructed through Franklin street to the Seward street sewer. Hunter brook under permit from the State Department of Health. When this permit was granted to drain into the stream it was under the condition that within a year actual work should be begun and continuously pushed on the sewers and disposal system in the northeast district, to which this sewer must be tributary. We have then the right to expect improvement in this section this summer. I desire to urge upon the authorities in immediate control that the people residing in the section north of the outlet are in need of better sewer facilities.

Smoke.

"Late in the year, the Common Council, by resolution, requested this board to investigate the fro-called smoke nuisance. This certainly is a question which should receive careful consideration from some department in this city. There is no doubt but that the emission of large quantities of smoke is a public nuisance, and, to an extent, detrimental to public health. There is also no doubt but that it can be checked and that the result would be a benefit to both manufacturer and citizen. The latest experiments along this line show that the chimney which smoke is an expensive attachment to any factory. No one desires to see unnecessary burdens imposed on any of our manufacturers and I do not think legislation in this direction would bring about such a result. The public, however, has a right which should be respected. I have taken some trouble to look into the matter to find what other cities are doing in this particular. As a rule, this medal nuisance is looked after in most cities by the Department of Public Works, and while it is detrimental to the public health, yet, from the nature of it, I am of the opinion that better and more certain results could be obtained if action retrardina it were undertaken by other legislative administrative departments of the Board of Health.

These matters have been looked after that, in the majority of instances, a dull child is found to have physical defects, which, when corrected, made an immediate change in his school work. It would not take a seriously long time or involve a great deal of expense to have all of the school children examined in these particulars, and a report made through the superintendent's office to the child's parents of the conditions found. I am of the opinion that this would result in a large saving in the end, because, as I have before stated, improvement in these particulars would remove the necessity for teachers giving so much special time or attention to children who are backward from these causes. As you know, some form of contagious disease is present in schools most of the time. This may be in the nature of the so-called children's diseases, or of local diseases of the skin or scalp. These diseases spread and parents who are extremely clean and careful at home and send their children to school have a right to expect that they will be protected against those who are not cleanly and are not careful. A physician is the only one who can properly exclude children who are ill from our schools. Teachers have done, as I have said, good work along this line, but they should not be expected to do medical work in schools.

Care of Tuberculosis.

"Perhaps the question which has been brought before this board the most forcibly and prominently during the year has been that relating to the care of those afflicted with tuberculosis. I have for a long time considered this to be a disease which should receive more attention from the Board of Health. Under the provisions of the Public Health law, the Board is charged with the care of contagious and infectious diseases. The special clause referring to this is as follows: 'It shall require the isolation of all persons and things infected with such a communicable disease as to be suitable for the treatment and care of sick persons who cannot otherwise be provided for.' This places the responsibility for the care of infectious diseases directly upon the Board of Health. This is a duty which cannot be shirked, cannot be delegated and should not be neglected. Quarantine is maintained in infectious diseases with more or less rigidity according to the nature and seriousness of the disease. Of course in small pox cases the quarantine is absolute. In diphtheria cases where infection is very sure the quarantine is also rigid. The same is true of scarlet fever. Of the less serious diseases the quarantine is, and, in my opinion, should be, lax. In cases of tuberculosis there should be no actual quarantine. The protection of the public health does not consist with tuberculosis is not a danger to the public, provided proper precautions are observed. In many tenement houses this is well nigh impossible, and it is from such places, at least, which, in my opinion, the requirements of the protection of the public health demand removal. The city is in possession of a property which, from location and general appointments, is perfectly adapted to the treatment of this disease. The opening up of the Municipal hospital would result, first, in the protection of those who might come in contact with cases under unfavorable sanitary conditions; it would restore to health many cases which would under existing conditions result in death; it would return to productiveness and save the city the expense incident to a long sickness, many which have been, or in the future, may directly or indirectly become a charge upon the charities of the city. There is every reason why this work should be undertaken. To open and conduct the hospital through a year, would, no doubt, cost the city quite a sum of money. I am convinced, however, that aside from humanitarian reasons, it would be a paying investment, and that the improvement in the city would be a great relief to the finances of the Charities department, and so upon the city at large.

Schools.

"The subject of school hygiene is one of the greatest importance. While this is a matter which should be looked after by those in immediate relation with the schools, it is one of those things over which you should exert a certain amount of supervision. I am frank to say it has never received proper attention from either of the interested departments. It covers not only the physical condition of the school buildings but their care and internal arrangements, including heating, ventilation, lighting and seating. It includes not only the control of those diseases to which children are especially subject, but the general physical condition of the child as well.

"In my earlier reports I considered this matter somewhat in detail, and do not intend to spend much time in going over it again. I am pleased to report that under the present efficient superintendent these matters are all receiving more consideration than formerly but there are many things which should be corrected which are beyond his power to remedy. "In the first place a school building should be properly lighted. It is far safer to have too much than too little light. There are rules which govern these things, and it is very evident that in the construction of practically all of our school buildings they have been entirely overlooked. "Buildings should be properly ventilated. In the most of the buildings the rudiments of ventilation have not even been looked after. It would take some money to correct these defects, and yet they are so important that I think money expended in this direction would be well invested. "The ordinance which you recently adopted relating to the prevention of contagious diseases in schools, has been, in the main, carefully followed, as you will note from what I have said regarding this subject. Our schools have not been materially interfered with by these more serious forms of infectious diseases. There have, however, been a large number of cases of whooping cough and chicken pox. Diseases spread rapidly in the schools, and these mud forms must have interfered largely in school work during the year. The health officer has issued upwards of 300 permits for children to return to school after recovering from whooping cough and chicken pox within the last 12 months. These children have been out of school on an average of probably four weeks. This means a large loss in school attendance. The teachers in various schools have given more careful attention than ever before to this, matter, and, so far as they have been able, I believe, have excluded children ill with general infectious diseases or infectious skin diseases. They have also been careful not to receive children without proper certificates. This has resulted in much less sickness in connection with the school than would otherwise have been the case.

"There is a matter in this connection to which I have frequently called your attention, and it is of so much importance that I cannot refrain from again mentioning it. A good many cities, even among the smaller ones, are introducing the medical inspection of school children. A good many children have physical defects which seriously interfere with their mental development, and with their general progress in school. These defects appear in the eye, in the ear, in the throat. It has been the experience in schools where

careful examination of the rules, I am as heartily opposed. "6-In the place of this elaborate system, I would substitute the following scheme: "1-Force the abatement of all nuisances and clear the immediate shores of the lake. This would do away with the most serious sources of contamination and cost nothing. "2-Govern the use of the lake. There are good provisions in the proposed rules covering this. "3-Build and maintain a modern filtration plant. "This will cost at least no more money, probably considerably less than the plan now under consideration, will produce surer and more satisfactory results, and will not be as liable to be neglected. There will be no chance for favoritism, and the opportunity for mistakes and carelessness will be reduced to a minimum. During the year the water has been examined chemically and biologically. A table of results is appended. You will see that, due to the constant presence of colon bacilli, the water was unsafe for domestic use from early September until well into the fall.

Milk Farm. "The herds and farms from which this city obtains its milk supply are, in the main, in good condition. Most dealers and producers have learned the necessity of clean and pure milk and are doing their part in attaining the desired end. The result of a careful enforcement of the ordinances has had the effect of forcing out of business a few who preferred to be careless and of causing others to make somewhat extensive improvements in their plants. Auburn can now boast of one of the best milk supplies in the State.

"Garbage. "For many years the work of collection and disposal of the city's garbage has been performed in a satisfactory manner. During the past year, however, complaints have been numerous, 354 having been filed in this office. The contract expires late in 1906, and measures should be taken to secure such a contract as will produce better results. Bacteriologist. "It is a matter of regret that although proper action was taken by your body early in the year, the services of a bacteriologist were not secured. Such work is indispensable to the proper management of infectious diseases, and I trust that during the year the services of a competent man may be obtained. "In closing this report, which is more lengthy than I intended it should be, I desire to thank the members of the Board for much valuable assistance in the work of sanitation. I desire also to extend my thanks to the various departments of the city government for prompt and valuable assistance whenever called upon. Respectfully, "A. H. BROWN, M. D., "Health Officer."

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"Garbage. "For many years the work of collection and disposal of the city's garbage has been performed in a satisfactory manner. During the past year, however, complaints have been numerous, 354 having been filed in this office. The contract expires late in 1906, and measures should be taken to secure such a contract as will produce better results. Bacteriologist. "It is a matter of regret that although proper action was taken by your body early in the year, the services of a bacteriologist were not secured. Such work is indispensable to the proper management of infectious diseases, and I trust that during the year the services of a competent man may be obtained. "In closing this report, which is more lengthy than I intended it should be, I desire to thank the members of the Board for much valuable assistance in the work of sanitation. I desire also to extend my thanks to the various departments of the city government for prompt and valuable assistance whenever called upon. Respectfully, "A. H. BROWN, M. D., "Health Officer."

"Plumbing Inspector Combs reported 47 inspections during the past month. Received and filed. "A communication was received from Eugene H. Porter, State commissioner of health, under date of February 23, to "Hon. T. M. Osborne, mayor, of Auburn, N. Y.," in which Mr. Porter stated that the set of amended rules governing the city's watershed which he enclosed, were ready for enactment if they proved satisfactory to him and the Water department of the city. Received and filed. "Mayor Aiken suggested that a copy of the amended rules be given to each member of the Board of Health, also one to each of the members of the Water Board. The following resolution presented by Commissioner Hodgman was then unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the report on the care of tuberculosis be received and adopted and that the committee be directed to carry out the recommendations." "Bert Roto and Arthur Laborson were given age certificates to obtain work. They had no positive manner of showing their ages, but they were determined from their school records and an insurance policy respectively. Commissioner Garrett moved that the usual numbers of copies of the health officer's report be made. Carried. Adjourned on motion of Commissioner Keeler. Professor Miller in Syracuse. Rev. E. W. Miller, D. D., of Auburn Theological seminary was a speaker at the meeting of the Syracuse Ministerial association yesterday at which it was reported that some of the members of the association were in arrears as much as two years for dues. After discussion it was decided to revise the membership list and then make collections. The Post-Standard says: "Rev. E. W. Miller of Auburn Theological seminary was the speaker of the day. He said he could not help noticing the change in the personnel of the Syracuse clergy as compared with 10 years ago, when he had a charge in Syracuse. 'Until he said, Mr. Knappenberger took me by the hand and said, 'How goes the holy war?' I thought I was in the wrong place. Then I saw Dr. Fahnestock and I knew I was right.' "The Russian Church" was the subject upon which Mr. Miller spoke. He had decided upon this subject before he was asked to speak on 'Law Enforcement.' "A Brokerage Change. John W. Cuineen, who in partnership with Thomas D. Mooney has for some months conducted a brokerage business in Temple Court, has purchased the public apprehension has subsided and confidence is restored; when new men assume the duties now resting on the present Board. The question is: Will this matter always receive the attention it demands? Will the rules be enforced against all offenders with equal rigidity? The most reasonable answer is, No. Municipal business is not carried on that way. "6-I am forced to the conclusion that the proposed plan will prove a public benefit, certain in its financial and economical. I confess that early in the discussion I was heartily in favor of this scheme, but now, after three years of investigation, and

careful examination of the rules, I am as heartily opposed. "6-In the place of this elaborate system, I would substitute the following scheme: "1-Force the abatement of all nuisances and clear the immediate shores of the lake. This would do away with the most serious sources of contamination and cost nothing. "2-Govern the use of the lake. There are good provisions in the proposed rules covering this. "3-Build and maintain a modern filtration plant. "This will cost at least no more money, probably considerably less than the plan now under consideration, will produce surer and more satisfactory results, and will not be as liable to be neglected. There will be no chance for favoritism, and the opportunity for mistakes and carelessness will be reduced to a minimum. During the year the water has been examined chemically and biologically. A table of results is appended. You will see that, due to the constant presence of colon bacilli, the water was unsafe for domestic use from early September until well into the fall.

It's Time House Cleaning!

If you prefer taking your carpet up, we will call and get them and clean them for 5c per yard. We want your work and we KNOW we can please you, cleaning by Compressed Air. Rugs also we clean at our plant for 1c per sq. ft. The price is small* yet we guarantee not to twist or tear the rugs. We would be pleased to have you ask any one of the 160 customers for whom we have done work.

GEO. P. HEM. Y., COAL OFFICE.

IN THE PLAYHOUSES.

Hurtis Auditorium.

With the stamp of New York approval, The Prince Chap, pronounced by one critic "the daintiest of dramas that has ever been seen in New York" will be the offering this evening. This play, which has been called "the legitimate hit," "the most perfectly human," "the epitome of true pathos," and other deserved titles by the New York critics, will present as a star, Cyril Scott, a capital light comedian, better known to Broadway than any of the younger stars of the present time. He has the title role and since the opening night and all through the nights that it delighted the metropolis, Mr. Scott has covered himself with honors. The character he portrays is that of a manly man, an artist, poor as a church mouse and yet so properly constituted and so much of a gentleman that he brings up the baby girl of a dead friend from her tenderest years to the age of 15, shielding her from all contamination as effectively as would a devoted mother. The scene opens in Peyton's studio where the artist's model, wife of his friend, dies imploring him to take care of her little five year old girl and shield her from the wickedness of the world. Peyton struggles against the charge, but unable to resist, the dying woman, finally gives his promise and religiously throughout, the not 13 years, adheres to it. In the first act, Claudia, the child, is five years old; in the second act, eight years, and in the next act Claudia is a grown-up young lady of 15. While the plot of The Prince (hap is nothing but, the old, old story of life, it has been taken by a new but masterful hand in this case and so delicate are the touches of pathos, so sweet and inoffensive the wit and humor, and in fact such is a general finesse of the author's facile pen, that a perfectly new style of play is woven all-out, the old threadbare story of love, tribulation and happiness.

The attraction tomorrow evening will be A Madcap Princess, which is the operatic version of When Knighthood Was in Flower. Miss Sophie Brandt sustains the title role of the piece. Tradition has it that Mary Tudor was unconventional with distinction, unwittingly amusing, while a stranger to vulgarity, a willful sprig of a headstrong royal stock, but without its vices and last and most popular trait of all where the heart was concerned, was first a woman and then a princess. If such a creature can be brought into life again in these days, it is said to be assured in the sparkling winsome personality of Sophie Brandt, who, wherever she has appeared by sheer artistic talent has sang and danced and cozened her way to the unassailable keep of the theatre-goers' heart in past successes, notably The Princess Chic. The opera is in three acts and is said to contain, many strikingly beautiful musical numbers. Miss Brandt will have the support of a large company numbering Co, said to contain some excellent singing material. The scenic production is also said to be most, pretentious and the costuming of historical accuracy and beauty.

The Burtis Opera House. The Manhattan Stock Company occupied the boards of the Opera house last evening to the complete satisfaction of the very large audience present. The play presented last evening was Way Down in Maine, and it was finely given, well acted and beautifully costumed. A series of fine vaudeville acts were introduced during the performance and between the acts. Tonight the melodrama, Wicked London, will be presented.