

NEW CASES REACH HIGHER TOTAL HERE

352 of Influenza in Yesterday's Report, Brooklyn Leading—22 Deaths, Including Pneumonia.

In the twenty-four hours that ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, 352 cases of influenza in this city were reported to the Department of Health. This was a slight increase over the day before, and a record number of cases for any one day since the epidemic was first reported. In the same twelve-hour period twelve deaths were reported from influenza and ten from bronchial pneumonia. Among fifty-one pneumonia cases newly reported yesterday, fifteen had originated in influenza.

Brooklyn led yesterday's total with 129 cases of influenza. Manhattan had 111; Bronx, 88; Richmond, 19, and Queens, 5. The influenza deaths were divided among the boroughs, Manhattan reporting 2; Brooklyn, 8; Queens, 1, and Richmond, 3. Fifteen new influenza cases complicated by pneumonia were in Manhattan, 2; Brooklyn, 10, and Bronx, 3. The bronchial pneumonia deaths were, in Manhattan, 5; Bronx, 1; Brooklyn, 3, and Queens, 1.

To lessen the menace of Spanish influenza, Health Commissioner Copeland yesterday ordered a clean-up of the railway cars and their proper ventilation. He sent to the Public Service Commission a letter in part as follows:

In the transmission of Spanish influenza, one of the most dangerous factors is the close crowding of people. With reference to the public carriers, three things are vitally important.

In the first place, that these cars be well ventilated; and, in the second place, that crowding be prohibited; third, that dry sweeping of platforms and steps be avoided.

I earnestly request you to take the necessary action to impress upon the carriers the importance of these sensible sanitary requirements.

Dr. Copeland said yesterday he feared that some physicians have not complied with the regulation requiring that cases of influenza be reported to the department. Many physicians, he said, were under the impression that they must place placards where there were influenza cases. This was not required. What was required was that such patients be kept isolated.

The Commissioner added a warning against individual carriers of the disease. Well persons, he said, who have gathered some of the influenza germs, but are able to resist themselves, may yet communicate the disease by coughing. It is the weak who must look out for such infection.

"If a person is not in good health," he continued, "he is usually unable to resist the attack of germs. If there is weakness, they break through the weak point and attack the body."

Dr. Copeland issued a series of rules to be observed in guarding against the disease. Those which had not been promulgated in previous warnings were:

One should avoid overeating, especially if after doing so one may be exposed to cold, chill, or rain. Proper selection of food and exercise in the open air, particularly walking, are helpful in making one's resistance to disease stronger.

Dry sweeping on the platforms of subway and elevated stations, in factories, stores, as well as other public places, and the shaking of rugs in public places, are dangerous.

So far as possible avoid becoming fatigued.

One's hands should be washed before eating. Patronize only such restaurants as are clean.

The health authorities ask all who believe they have the symptoms of Spanish influenza to go to bed at once and then consult a physician. It is desirable, they say, that patients have a separate room. "Keep all visitors away," is the strict injunction.

The rules for patients emphasize the need of cleanliness and sanitary care and the careful washing of all utensils and other articles used. Above all things else, the Board of Health warns against the use of patent medicines.

William Currie of the firm of J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co., 36 Wall Street, has written to Surgeon General Rupert Blue asking for a countrywide enforcement of the laws against spitting. He charges that there has been laxity in enforcing the nonspitting ordinance in this city.

Arthur Fuchs, a lawyer, died late on Friday of Spanish influenza at his home, 1,682 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. One hour before he died, his wife and their year-old child were removed from the house to the home of Mrs. Fuchs's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Diskin, at 1,640 Eastern Parkway. They were suffering from influenza and Mrs. Fuchs, it was said, did not know of the death of her husband.

Dr. Samuel Fuchs of 412 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Fuchs's brother, was also ill with the disease, as was Arthur Diskin, the young brother of Mrs. Fuchs.

Arthur Fuchs was 32 years old and had a considerable practice as a criminal lawyer. He was a member of several fraternal orders and active in Democratic politics in the Twenty-third Assembly District.