

ABOUT PUBLIC HYGIENE.

Measures Which Are Necessary for the Preservation of the Peo- ple in Cities.

The importance of public hygiene lies in the dependence of the health of each one to a greater or less extent upon that of his neighbor. A single person ill with a contagious disease might, unless precautions were taken to prevent its spread, bring to many others

Efforts which improve the health and hygienic conditions of the dwellers in the slums are not philanthropy pure and simple, but are rather measures of protection for the health of the people at large.

The dirty and sunless hovels and tenements are properly considered lurking places of disease. Herd diseases and their vast resorts when exterminated from more hygienic situations, and hence they issue when conditions are again favorable for their spread.

Many causes operate to spread disease. Weather conditions may prepare the way. The common use by all of the every-day means of conveyance is doubtless rightly recognized as a factor of large importance in the dissemination of disease. The laws framed with a view to enforcing cleanliness in street cars, ferries and railway cars cannot be too stringently observed. It is not an infringement of the rights of personal liberty to enforce a law, the fulfillment of which is but one's rightful duty to his neighbor.

A model city government aims to wipe out the pest spots within its borders and to prohibit the massing of tenement buildings in which the provisions for sunlight and air are deficient. As well as the dangerous overcrowding of the dwellers within them.

A city government, however, can do little to bring about ideal conditions without a thorough awakening of public spirit. The best-framed laws are inoperative unless the vital necessity for their enforcement is recognized.

It is significant that a recommendation from a commercial board in one of our large cities for the establishment of a hospital for consumptives.

It is for the sake of a law of the prohibiting of spitting in the streets. When public opinion shall have regulated a custom which in time will come to be regarded as barbarous, as it is now known to be inimical to public health, an important factor in the spread of disease will have been eliminated.

Among the recommendations recently made in the city of Washington for methods of improvement of sanitary conditions and the prevention of contagious disease, is one providing for more frequent collection and disposal of ashes and other refuse from public and private buildings.

HAS NEVER BEEN CONQUERED.
 Little Japan Has Benten the Very
 Hordes That Have Triumphed
 Over Russia

It should be remembered that Japan has never been conquered. It should also be remembered that a foe of her kind has never been held by an enemy for an appreciable time. It should also be remembered that the very forces that

Georgius Kuhn and his predecessors and our efforts go in triumph against Russia and central Europe, and, with a few new Persia and India and Afghanistan and Russia and Hungary, were easily beaten by the Japanese," writes the author of "The Japan," in *Clinton's Magazine*. "It has been said that the Japanese never fought a war and was

these have never found a single one with a white nation, and are an unknown quantity. It may be said with equal reason that Russia has never faced the Japanese in war, and that therefore the Russians are in a conflict with the Japanese are an unknown quantity. But there is abundant material for estimating the strength of sea and land of these two

peoples. The Japanese in their conflict with China in 1894, proved themselves superior to the Chinese in a greater degree than the Russians or any European soldiers have ever proved themselves superior to the Chinese. Again in the international extravaganza known as the marching on Peking the Japanese soldiers marched and fought

side-by-side with the picked soldiery of Europe and America. In that experience they showed themselves superior to the American and European troops in every respect; and almost every western commander engaged in the expeditions against the Chinese "Boxers" admitted that they were at least the equal of his

City Man in a Quandary.

A New York man, one of two on each of his acquaintance who having hired a horse and trap for a day's outing, found themselves at the close of the expedition confronted with the bewildering

"Well, there's nothing for it but to wait," said one.

"Wait for what?" grumbled the other.

"For the horse to yaw!" replied his companion.

Fines for Corset Wearers.
A French physician, Dr. Marc, advocates the passing of a law making the wearing of a corset by any woman under 20 an offense punishable by three months' imprisonment if she is of age and a fine of \$20 to \$200 imposed on her parents or guardians if

Japanese Convicts.
The value of work done last year by convicts throughout Japan is estimated at 1,000,000 yen, while the state had to pay 5,000,000 yen for supporting the convicts.