

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

TEXAS TOWNS IN SANITARY CONTEST.

More Than a Hundred Municipalities
Compete For Cleanliness Prizes.

A two years' competition in cleanliness by nearly 100 towns in Texas has just come to a close. Bonham was the winner in Class A, which included towns of 5,000 and not more than 12,500 population. Gonzales won first place in Class B, which included towns of 2,500 and not more than 5,000 population. McGregor won in Class C, which included towns of 1,250 and not more than 2,500.

When the contest was first thought of Texas was recovering from an epidemic of meningitis, which cost the state hundreds of lives and threw the citizens into a condition bordering on panic. Officials of cities and towns



Photo by American Press Association.

BOYS CLEANING UP TOWN.

all over the state were cleaning up, recognizing that cleanliness was one of the greatest obstacles to the disease.

During this panic there was hardly a town that did not carry on cleanup campaigns. Back yards and alleys were cleaned of their rubbish, and houses and places of business were thoroughly renovated. But when the epidemic subsided the towns were relapsing into the ways of the past.

Then Colonel Holland of Dallas came forth with a plan for a "cleanest town contest." He offered \$1,000 to the town or city which would prove itself the cleanest in the state by the end of the year. All over Texas cities joined in the contest.

Dr. M. M. Gerrick of Dallas was chosen as inspector. He considered the conditions of the streets, parks and alleys, water supply and drainage, collection and disposal of garbage, vacant lots, appearance of homes, ventilation and care of public conveniences, especially schools, presence of flies and mosquitoes, handling and exposure of all kinds of food products and other matters affecting health.

At the end of the first campaign it was found that Galveston and Brownwood were tied for first place among cities above 4,000 inhabitants and that Memphis and Gonzales were tied for first place among cities of smaller population. Bonham entered the second contest. It had just put down several miles of street paving, old brick and board sidewalks had been torn up, and new concrete sidewalks had taken their place. The city had a new charter, under which it increased its tax rates and at once issued \$150,000 in bonds.

By co-operation of the city council with the county commissioners a landscape gardener was employed, and the courthouse yard was planted. The board of trade took the leadership in the cleanup campaign and brought to its assistance the boy scouts, women's clubs, representatives from the negro settlements and the city council.

Texas as a whole has been much benefited by these campaigns. Many sanitary ordinances have been passed, and several towns have put in sewerage.

Public Welfare Department.

The new public welfare department of the city of Cleveland is prepared to handle large charitable bequests. This announcement was made by the director, Harris R. Cooley, at a conference with James R. Garfield, member of the executive committee of the Cleveland federation for charity and philanthropy. Dr. Cooley stated further that his department is in a position to undertake welfare activities which in the past have been handled entirely by private philanthropy. The public welfare department is one of the features of the new city charter of Cleveland, which went into effect the first of the year.

Manager For Wisconsin City.

Horicon is the first city in Wisconsin to copy Dayton's plan of installing a municipal manager to have entire charge of city affairs. The new official will be called the city auditor, and though other city officials are retained because of charter provisions, their duties will be limited in future to the routine signing of papers.

BUILDING MODEL TOWN FOR SAWMILL WORKERS.

Lumber Company Erecting an Up to
Date Settlement For Employees.

All the conveniences of up to date city apartments except a janitor, with the additional benefits of living in detached houses, will be enjoyed by workmen employed by the Red River Lumber company, which is building a model town at Westwood, Lassen county, Cal., in the heart of the company's timber lands. Household drudgery will be banished by modern appliances installed in the homes of all the employees, and every house will be as sanitary, comfortable and convenient in arrangements as the architects can make them.

The company designs to reforest the timber tract as the lumber is cut, and also to make Westwood a permanent town.

T. B. Walker, a big lumberman and practitioner of conservation, who is treasurer of the company, is in personal charge of the work. Despite the fact that it has been only six or eight months since the town was laid out, it already has a population of 2,000, and it is estimated that next summer, when the work in the mill and woods starts, there will be fully 6,000 persons living there.

The railroad was completed to the new town on Jan. 1, but previously the parts for the first mill and many of the other buildings were hauled over the mountains for sixty miles. A second mill is now being built.

PLAN TO BEAUTIFY BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Streets and Parks to Be Improved—The
Women Lend a Hand.

At a cost not to exceed \$10,000 in three years a landscape designer and city beautiful expert is to be employed by the Birmingham city commission.

This movement is the outgrowth of a city beautiful campaign recently launched by Commissioner Ward, when active work looking toward the cleaning and beautifying of the city was begun. City parks will be made over, systematized and a permanent commission will be appointed to aid the new designer in his work.

Birmingham women have taken up the "city beautiful" work initiated by the municipality. Through their efforts co-operation of the railroads is sought. A letter sent to officials of the lines reads:

"All through the north and the east the great corporations, such as the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems, and many others for years have proceeded with the planting of ivy, climbing vines, etc., around their shops, roundhouses and other property, as well as with the making of grass plots wherever practicable. They have found that it pays.

"We sincerely hope that your company will back up the movement and that it will only be a short time before all unsightly rights of way, smoky roundhouses, etc., will present a very artistic and attractive appearance."

TO BEAUTIFY CINCINNATI.

A Planning Commission Has Been Created to Improve the City.

A city planning commission and city department of finance are created in provisions recently adopted by the charter commission of Cincinnati. The aim of the planning commission is to make Cincinnati a "city beautiful." The department of finance is placed under a director appointed by council, whose duties in general will be similar to those of the present city auditor and treasurer combined.

The report on the creation of a city planning commission, which was adopted, provides as follows:

"The commission to be of seven members, four appointed by the mayor from the citizenship and three ex officio, the mayor, the director of highways and the president of the board of commissioners of parks and recreation, with power to vote. The term shall be six years. The body shall draw maps showing streets, alleys, bridges, etc., and also locations proposed by it for any new public building, civic centers, parks, playgrounds, etc. It shall have power to control and preserve landmarks and plan and design location of public buildings, harbors, viaducts, etc. Council and all boards and commissions shall supply it with copies of ordinances as to location of public buildings, alteration of streets, boulevards, parks, etc., when introduced. The same shall apply to any ordinance as to location of bridge, viaduct, tunnel, subway or elevated railway, etc.

If the planning commission does not approve of the plans it shall report to council in writing with its reasons for such nonapproval within ten days from the introduction of ordinance, and such disapproval shall act as veto unless council or the board or commission shall pass the objectionable ordinance by not less than two-thirds vote of entire membership of council or four fifths of the board or commission. It may make recommendations to corporations or individuals as to location of buildings, etc.

FAMOUS WINTERS IN PARIS.

Once Every River in France Was Ice
and Every Mill Idle.

Recalling famous winters in France, the Paris Petit Journal says that "the fifteenth century might justly be called the cold century."

"In 1408 the registrars of the parliament of Paris reported that it was impossible to issue any of its resolutions because the ink froze in the ink bottles of the clerks. Every three words they had to thaw their pens, and this with a fire roaring in their room. Every river in France was frozen, and not a mill could work. Twelve years later, in 1420, there was a repetition of this winter. Foodstuffs gave out, and poor people died by tens of thousands.

"In 1422 in less than three days the wine and the vinegar froze in the cellars; cocks and hens had their combs frozen; the streets were full of people who danced, jumped, wrestled and ran races, anything to keep off frost-bite.

"In 1430 it froze for more than two and a half months, and the snow fell for forty days without stopping. All the birds hidden in the trunks of trees died.

"In 'the year of the great winter,' as 1603 was called, hundreds of persons died from cold. Everything was frozen hard, even the bread served at the table of Henry IV. In 1709 all the wheat was destroyed, and a new sowing had to be made in the spring. Buffon relates that no bread was to be had. Even Mme. de Maintenon had to go without it.

"In 1776 sentinels were found frozen to death outside Versailles, and the king put a stop to this service. In Paris great bonfires were lit in the streets. Bells were shattered into pieces as they rang, clocks stopped and the rollers were turned into ice. Hares and partridges came into the towns and hid themselves in the nooks and corners of houses, where they were subsequently found as stiff as a board and quite inedible."

HUNTING THE CARIBOU.

Curiosity Often Lures the Watchful
Animal to Its Fate.

In hunting the caribou quickness is essential. Never break a twig if you can avoid it, for a cracking branch makes a noise which carries far and may give warning of your approach to the very stag you particularly want. Equally important is it to keep a sharp lookout at all times, especially when entering a barren, where a stag may be sleeping. For under such conditions they are hard to see. Among the numerous gray dead stumps and moss covered log trees the color of the caribou is so inconspicuous that the untrained eye will fail to detect the animal even at close range. The first intimation will be a glimpse of a disappearing patch of white as the caribou vanishes into the woods.

All these things considered, the caribou of Newfoundland is not as alert as any other deer that I know of and is therefore more readily approached. There is, of course, great variation among them, some being extremely alert and difficult to stalk, while others are so absurdly tame that they will allow a man to walk right up to within a few yards before taking flight. Curiosity is often a noticeable failing with them. When once it is aroused they will go to almost any length to satisfy it. I do not, however, advise the hunter to count too much on it, for the very thing which you imagine will tempt this curiosity will as likely as not frighten them away. Sometimes a strange noise will make them very inquisitive, and they will come within a few feet to find out what it is. Then, occasionally, a white handkerchief will have the same effect.—A. Radcliffe Dugmore in "The Romance of the Newfoundland Caribou."

Misleading Bookkeeping.

Even bookkeeping is not an exact science. For behold! how often is it that one man will put into the expense account a given expenditure—say, the rebuilding of a machine—thus reducing his profits by this amount, while another will put such an item to the asset account, and each can advance weighty arguments and reasons as to the logic of his methods. But the net results of operation will differ widely with the same actual occurrences, so that even bookkeeping may be said merely to present results dependent upon the aspects of the situation as rendered by those who have the authority or opportunity to interpret.—Benjamin A. Franklin in Engineering Magazine.

Points of the Crescent Moon.

Why does the moon sometimes appear with points turned upward and at other times downward? There is one cause only—the rotation of the earth. If the moon rises with points turned upward then, when it sets, the points must turn downward—that is, the western horizon meets the points in its apparent approach; they point toward it, apparently downward, in the western sky.—New York American.

Felt the Power.

Bill—Music has a wonderful influence over us.
Jill—I know it.
"Did you ever feel the power of a singer over you?"
"Sure! I married one!" —Yonkers Statesman.

Upward Revision.

"When first I consulted you about my eyes you told me it would cost 10 francs, but your bill is for 100 francs."
"That only shows the excellence of my treatment. Now I am ten times better!" —Paris Petit Journal.

Milady's Mirror

Exercise For the Figure.

Lying flat on your back on the floor is a most excellent thing for your figure. When you want to rest you should never curl up on a sofa with cushions, but you should always lie quite flat, if possible, with your hands above your head. This expands your chest and hollows your back and makes your figure grow into good lines.

It is a splendid thing to lie like this for a few minutes every morning and do deep breathing exercises. Begin with your arms at your sides, holding them straight; bring them up till the tips of the fingers touch. When they are extended above the head you breathe in, and then bring them down again as you breathe out. Each breath should take as much time as you spend in counting four slowly.

If you are inclined to be too stout you can reduce by the following exercise: Lie quite flat on your back with your hands on your sides. Bend your legs up slowly into what is the kneeling position when you are upright and let them slowly go down again.

Then do breathing exercises, trying while you do them to draw in the part of your figure below your waist as much as you can. Then do the leg exercise again, and so on.

These two exercises together are splendid for your digestion and general health. Besides improving your figure they will improve your complexion and make you stronger and more vigorous than you have been for a long time.

Beauty Gloves.

Beauty gloves are useful adjuncts to the toilet, especially in the spring, when delicate skins are likely to chafe and roughen. One sort is made of rubber and by simply keeping in the natural oils and moisture of the skin, which would otherwise evaporate and be rubbed off, whiten and soften the skin. Another sort is to wear with a medicated cream. This style is made of kid, in elbow and wrist length, and can be worn while shopping and walking as well as while resting and sleeping.

An old pair of kid gloves, worn at night after an astringent has been applied, will do wonders in keeping the hands small and also in breaking down the fatty tissues.

However, if the bones are large, reducing the flesh will only succeed in making the bones look more prominent and the hands look old and even larger. It would be better to pass the time making them soft and white and in keeping the nails well manicured.

Treating Hangnails.

When a hangnail appears do not pull it out, but use the sharp nail scissors clipping closely, but never so as to break the skin and bring blood. This should be done before soaking.

For the purpose of softening the nails fill a small bowl with warm water, add a cake of fine, fragrant soap and a teaspoonful of pure glycerin. Stir until a good suds is formed, remove the soap and place the fingers of one hand to soak. This may be done while the other hand is receiving the filing, if one has help. If alone do the filing on both hands first. Soak the fingers of one for ten minutes, wipe and proceed to use the round pointed stick of orange wood, this wood being selected because it is hard and does not splinter readily.

Ear Treatment For Red Nose.

If you go out in the cold wind and get your nose red you can easily tone it down again without putting any powder on it.

When you get home do not go near the fire for a few minutes, but sit down first and rub your ears briskly with your hands. This will help to promote the circulation in your face which has been stopped by the cold and make the blood run away from your nose so that it is left nice and white.

The girl who often has a red nose should rub her ears every morning for a few minutes. She will find that the plan answers splendidly and does a great deal of good.

Fluffy Hair.

You can fluff up greasy hair without taking it down when it has been flattened by your hat. Take a bottle of eau de cologne which has a sprinkler on the cork. Sprinkle the center parting of your hair rather thickly and rub the eau de cologne well in. Make little partings in other places and put eau de cologne on here. Allow about a quarter of an hour in which the spirit may dry; then comb up your hair loosely with a small tooth comb, and you will find that it is greatly improved.

For Gray Hair.

Frequent headaches, mental worry and dandruff all affect the hair, rendering it limp, thin, lifeless and prematurely gray. The following is an excellent treatment for gray hair: Massage the scalp for five minutes daily; then rub in this special hair tonic: Pilocarpine nitrate, ten grains; quinine hydrochloride, one-half dram; oil of rosemary, two drams; glycerin, one ounce; distilled water, five ounces. Should dandruff be present it should be treated first. Take a tonic.

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