

PORTLAND'S ROSE GARDENS AND VELVET LAWNS

Native Shrubs Are Used With Good Effect in the Laying Out of Grounds—How One Woman Succeeded in Making Home Attractive

Mrs. A. B. Manley.
WHAT shall I have? Where shall I plant it? What shall I do with the curb? Leave it for the city to neglect or shall I beautify it myself? These were questions that I had to decide when I found myself in possession of a yard. After some observation I decided that a few features well attended are far preferable to a yard so full of shrubbery that the passer-by does not know what the yard contains.

A hundred-foot front with a sloping bank will give room for a few choice shrubs, artistically arranged, with green lawn in the foreground, white clover preferred, with perhaps a bed of geraniums, hyacinths or crocuses to relieve the monotony and a choice variety of roses on the curb. If one has a fondness for climbing plants, vines or roses, which grow very rapidly in our soil and climate, then I would suggest a corner of the yard and place them on a trellis or arbor. If the latter then a rustic seat could be placed beneath it.

Having decided what effect I wanted to bring out in my front yard, and my back yard also, I started in to work out ideas systematically to produce a harmonious effect. I am opposed to the practice of so many people of Portland in whose yards I have noticed the indiscriminate mingling of roses and other flowers without system, and without object to be gained. We all know what an over-dressed person is, for we have seen many of both sexes. We all have seen pictures that are a jumble of yellow and blazing red. Both the over-dressed person and the gaudy picture are offensive and give no impression of real beauty or refinement.

Being an amateur I proceeded carefully. First, I wanted a holly hedge extending from one side of my house to the street line. I ascertained that it would grow five feet in about three years. There are, I understand, but few holly hedges in Portland because of the tendency, I suppose, to grow the holly in tree form and also because the shrub invites vandals at Christmas time with its dainty red berries and shining leaves. But I have my holly hedge well started and it is doing splendidly. I set out this holly hedge because of the cool effect it has, seen from the street, and because it forms a secluded nook back of it for the hammock. Another good holly hedge in this way. It requires the usual amount of fertilization and attention, but is by no means difficult to grow successfully in any yard. I strongly recommend it to Portland people.

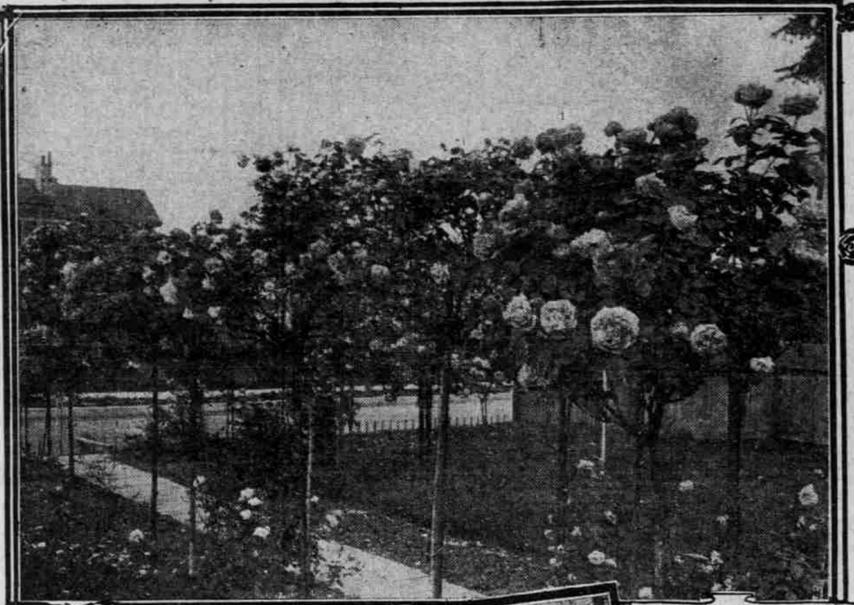
Next, in order to represent Oregon shrubbery, I planted Oregon grape well back from the front but visible from the street. Not many people in Portland seem to be aware that Oregon grape can be used successfully in yard decoration, yet it can be, and to my mind, nothing is more effective. The roots of both the tree and the dwarf variety can be secured in the woods around Portland. At the home of Walter H. Harris, on Hawthorn avenue, can be seen on a larger scale than I have attempted what can be done with Oregon grape. In the ordinary yard, 20x30 or 10x20, a bed five or ten feet square is sufficient.

Another Oregon shrub that I consider indispensable to any yard is the dogwood. This is a beautiful shrub or low tree and any Portland home owner can get it in the suburbs. It blooms in the early spring and late in the fall it again puts forth its great white blossoms with the foliage of other shrubs is turning to red and gold. Nothing is so attractive, in my judgment, or so easily transplanted and cultivated in the front yard, as the dogwood—not too much, but just enough to produce a pleasing effect when seen from the street.

I leave the front of my yard nearly clear of flowers and shrubbery at the slope down to the curb, except for a bed of crocuses in the corner, if the lot be on a corner. If not, set it back a little way from the top edge of the slope. I see many Portland yards otherwise beautiful, but marred by a line of roses set close together along the edge of the slope down to the sidewalk, almost entirely obstructing the view of the premises from the street.

I have tried the rose tree, budded on the sweet briar or wild rose king, and have two such tree roses. They are popular, but not very common. Mine were budded, the work being done by an expert, for I have not had sufficient experience to do it myself. The lilac and the snowball are also pretty front yard shrubs.

I am opposed to shade trees in the front yard. As a rule they are not clean and they shut out the sunshine. In my back yard I have a bed of strawberries, of 100 plants that are both very prolific and attractive. I also have an Italian prune, a Galveston apple, a May Duke cherry and an Alexander and an Early Crawford peach, which are pretty and profitable.



PORTLAND ROSE TREES
D. M. STEVENS PHOTO



OREGON VOLUNTEERS MONUMENT PLAZA BLOCK



TYPICAL PORTLAND RESIDENCE STREET
WEISTER PHOTO



CLIMBING ROSES
WEISTER PHOTO



RIVERSIDE AMUSEMENT RESORT NEAR PORTLAND

People at the Next Election Will Vote on \$1,000,000 Bond Issue for Parks and Boulevards—Possibilities of the Plan Are Great.

By Francis I. McKenna.
THE people of Portland will, at the coming June election, vote to bond the city for \$1,000,000, the proceeds of the bond sale to be used for the purchase and improvement of parks, parkways, speedways and boulevards. One million dollars for parks, boulevards and driveways may seem small to a park and boulevard builder in an eastern city, but when we weigh the

difference between the cost of making parks and boulevards in Portland and the cost of making such improvements in Eastern cities, \$1,000,000 will not look so small. Imagine New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago constructing back of the city a ridge with a base from one side to the other, eight hundred to

1100 feet high; stretching in serpentine form a distance of 100 miles, with deep canyons in its kinky sides; with easy, winding roadways along the canyons, some places dizzy, precipitous walls 1000 feet high, covered with the richest, native vegetation; containing gurgling brooks of pure soft water; the entire nature has given to Portland, free of cost, then you can have a slight appreciation of the difference between the cost of obtaining parks and boulevards in Portland and in eastern cities.

Portland has free, in natural scenic beauty, what the ingenuity of mortal man can not even imitate. I might truthfully go further and say that no man can, by pen or brush, convey to the mind of an absent person more than a hazy conception of the beauty of the natural surroundings of Portland, Oregon.

This high ridge back of the city has on its crest a natural driveway turning to the north, to the south, to the east, to the west, with intervals of straight-away runs. On this turn we halt and peer away to the south for a glimpse of Mount Jefferson, 160 miles to its perpetually snow-covered peaks. On that turn we pull up for awhile to admire the grand old sides of Mount Hood, glistening in the sun light like nothing that your eyes ever beheld. You, in your ecstasy of delight, cannot refrain from reaching out your hand as if to lift the snow from his shaggy sides with your finger tips, so close does this old sentry of the Cascades appear though 50 miles away.

Now we turn to the northward where we span with our vision the mighty Columbia, the most beautiful of this earth's rivers. For more than 1000 miles we can see her winding her way among forests, fields, mountains and valleys, beyond seems the climax of Nature's effort at things of awe-inspiring grandeur, Mount St. Helens, 60 miles away, Mount Adams 80 miles away, Mount Rainier 100 miles distant, all harmonious like near and distant chords of music, dot the Cascade range before you and all you with wonder at the power of nature in what is so distant. Now we come to the top of Coanastl Crest made famous and sacred by having been the place where the noble red men came to smoke the pipe of peace. He came here to smoke in what is always for peace, because it was regarded by the tribes of the forest as the place on earth nearest like his conception of the abode of the Great Spirit. From here we have a distant view of the Pacific Ocean, a view of 100 miles of the Cascade range of mountains and 75 miles of the Coast range with rivers, valleys, cities and five perpetually snow covered mountains.

With \$1,000,000 we can lay out this high ridge, the most magnificent system of parks, parkways and boulevards. At the advantage points of observation we will have small parks of one, two or more acres as the situation may require. We will have boulevards lined with cherry trees of the varieties such as the pink checked Royal Ann, the deep red Bling, the Black Oregon, which in the season of bloom, will be enchanting and in season of fruit, fascinating. We will have our apple blossoms, peach down, prune purple and various other boulevards, all lined with fruit and nut trees, according to the name they bear. We will have other driveways with our native scarlet berry bearing Madrona trees and the red berry bearing mountain ash, for the Fall season. From the first bloom of the almond and apricot in the early Spring to the late berry bearers of the Fall, we will have one continual bower of boulevard enchanting beauty.

It is part of the comprehensive scheme to connect this system of parkways and boulevards with the level East Side speedways by scenic high bridges over the Willamette River, high enough for the tallest ship mast to pass under. These speedways will be planned for speeding horses and automobiles in safety. The level country toward Mount Hood is admirably adapted for easy construction of parkways for a distance of many miles and \$1,000,000 will make a more attractive system of parks, parkways, speedways and boulevards in Portland, Oregon, than \$10,000,000 would make in any other city of America.

Portland's Building Record.
The month of April is establishing a new record for building activity in Portland. The official figures will show an aggregate of at least \$2,500,000 and may exceed that figure. The total of permits last April was \$350,802. With this conservative estimate for the present month, permits for the year ending May 1 will amount to \$3,915,453. The highest figure for any one month, up to the present one, was \$1,067,780, for May last. The permits for the past year were far in excess of those for any equal period in the history of the city. Many large modern business blocks are now in course of construction and others are planned for the present season. Portland is rapidly becoming metropolitan in its appearance, and all of the new buildings are fully occupied as soon as completed.

Activity of Portland Realty.

With sales for April estimated at \$2,600,000, the total transfers of realty in Portland, as officially recorded for the year that will end May 1, will be \$7,888,816. Throughout the past year there has been unprecedented demand for city property, including both inside or business holdings and residence lots. Prices have been steadily advancing, but are still far from unreasonable and are certain to go still higher. The highest record of sales for any month was reached for March, when the business reached a total of \$4,738,124. There is every reason to believe that the market will continue exceedingly active throughout the Summer.

OREGON'S APPEAL TO HEALTHSEEKERS

State Recognized as One of the Healthiest in the Union—Purest of Air and Water and Mild, Equable Climate Bring About Result—Nature Aids Physician in Healing the Sick

C. J. Smith, M. D., ex-President State Board of Health.
AMONG the first questions asked by the homeseeker is as to the health of the community to which he is directing his attention. When such question is asked relative to the State of Oregon we can invariably answer that it is one of the healthiest states to be found in the Union. So far as I know this state has almost every natural advantage from a standpoint of salubrity and practically none of the disadvantages. The death rate per 1000 inhabitants is probably as low if not lower in the State of Oregon than in any other state in the United States.



C. J. Smith, M. D., their homes in the Eastern states or elsewhere, being usually of that strong hardy and adventurous type that seek a footing in a new country. We have no disease caused by air,

soil or water, and we have all the elements necessary to assist nature in the cure of disease. We have almost every variety of climate so far as altitude, dryness and moisture, condition of soil and sunshine is concerned that can be found anywhere. Our altitude varies from the sea level to over 14,000 feet in the mountains. Our annual rainfall varies from six inches in the dry and semi-arid regions to more than 100 inches on the West Coast.

The water supply of the state is almost without exception from the mountains, found upon the surface or in subterranean channels having their origin in many instances in the regions of perpetual snow. These watersheds being largely devoid of vegetation and as a result uncontaminated either by men or animals, assure a water supply incomparably pure and ably assisting nature in the prevention and cure of disease. Probably there is no branch of human knowledge about which popular conception is so vague and which is so generally misunderstood as medicine. People should thoroughly understand that man himself is powerless to effect a cure. It is nature with her ever present tendency to cure disease when assisted by man, that does the work. The physician who has a knowledge of the human body in health, as well as in disease, one who has a knowledge of the various therapeutic agencies that are available, and who by his knowledge of

these agents assists nature in throwing off disease and its products is considered a skillful practitioner. It is to nature then that we must look for the boon of health. Her remedies are not necessarily complex, but in many instances are very simple. Good air, clean soil, good water, plenty of sunshine and refreshing sleep are among the essential agents in the prevention of disease and in the restoration to health after disease has once gained a foothold. To say that Oregon has good air is but to repeat what all students of nature must necessarily know. Lying as it does on the Western Coast of the great North American continent, the prevailing winds are from the west and come across a vast expanse of water 10,000 miles in extent. As a consequence they are absolutely pure and devoid of dust, disease germs or irritating substances of any kind.

Oregon has also good soil, upon which is grown the most wholesome variety of vegetation and which is drained naturally by subsurface streams comparatively free from minerals in solution. Insects, ferments and bacteria that would be disease-producing, so far as I know there is no state in the Union that has a superior water supply to that of the State of Oregon. Diseases usually noted in this state come from but two or three sources. The most important of these are those diseases that are communicable to human beings from animals, or other human beings, and by way of illustration one might mention the chief of them, which is tuberculosis. This

scourge causes the death in the United States of one person in every eight, yet in this state the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis to deaths from all other diseases is not nearly so great. According to the statistics, which are incomplete as yet, I do not believe that the death rate from tuberculosis in Oregon exceeds one in 20. In fact the majority of cases of tuberculosis found in the State of Oregon and the deaths therefrom are cases that have originated in other states and have come here for the climatic cure, or have been contracted from such sufferers. Of course we have other communicable diseases, I simply mention this as an illustration.

The class of cases, such as typhoid fever, that have their origin in a contaminated water or food supply in my opinion are wholly preventable, and as a State Board of Health we expect in the near future to not only be able to prevent epidemics of typhoid fever, but to practically stamp it out in the state. Typhoid causes the death of not less than 50,000 people annually in the United States and is wholly preventable. Oregon already is in the front rank of the states of the Union in preventing the ravages of this disease. Most homeseekers are looking for investment, be this in dollars and cents or in good health. Let me give this advice: One of the best investments that any human being can make is in health, and in Oregon this investment can be found.

Portland's Water Supply

By R. B. Lamson, of the City Water Board.
PORTLAND'S famous "Bull Run" water cannot be excelled anywhere in the world. It is absolutely pure, fresh, cool and perfectly clear year round. Portland has owned its own private water works since 1887, when the city purchased the private system then in operation. The supply was at that time obtained by pumping from the Willamette River, six miles above Portland. A search for a more satisfactory supply discovered Bull Run River.

The water is collected in Bull Run Lake, situated in the heart of the Cascade Mountains about 3500 feet above the sea, at the base of Mount Hood and fed by its perpetual snow. Passing through an underground outlet the river bursts from the side of a mountain, a full stream sufficient to supply the needs of half a million people. From its source it flows a swift mountain stream down a rocky canyon 20 miles to the headworks. At this point the water passes into a steel conduit and is carried many feet underground for a distance of 24 miles to a reservoir, known as No. 1, located on the side of Mount Tabor at the eastern extremity of the city, and arriving at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons every 24 hours.

From this receiving reservoir the water is distributed: first, directly through a newly laid 24-inch main to the higher portions of the city in the north and east; to its boundary eight miles away; second, through a lower reservoir (No. 2) to the lower and central portions of the East Side; third, through a series of 22-inch main the water is carried across the city and under the Willamette River to reservoir No. 3, in the City Park, which in conjunction with another reservoir (No. 4) at a lower elevation, supplies the entire west side of the river, with two small exceptions where the elevations are so great that pumping is resorted to. The supply being by gravity, the expense of operation and maintenance is very low.

The four reservoirs have a combined capacity of 9,000,000 gallons, or about a three days' supply, and the original pumping plant is maintained as a reserve. This main system was completed in 1904, at an expense of \$2,000,000, and is estimated to be sufficient for all needs for 30 years, but already, after less than half the estimated service, we are confronted with the necessity of an additional supply in the near future; and at the coming election in June, a proposition will be voted on to issue bonds for the construction of a second conduit and additional reservoirs. The entire watershed of Bull Run lake and river has been set aside by the Federal Government as a National reserve, thus preventing any possible future contamination of the supply. The present plant represents an expenditure of slightly over \$2,000,000, but the benefits derived far exceed the cost, for our abundant supply of absolutely pure water is one of the chief factors that make Portland what it is, one of the healthiest cities in the United States. Bull Run water is advertised as used on all dining cars running out of Portland, and is a revelation to people coming from cities whose water has to be filtered and bottled before being fit to drink.