

VALLEY RECORD.

VOL. XXII.

ASHLAND, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, AUGUST 4, 1909.

NO. 14.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY FRUITS.

[By Chas. Meserve, editor Rogue River Fruit Grower.]

MARKETING ADVANTAGES

The fruit growers of Rogue River Valley have exceptional advantages for profitably marketing their fruit. The freight rate for this valley to the Eastern markets is the same as is had by all the other Pacific Coast fruit districts. The rate on apples to New York is \$1.00 a hundred and on pears it is \$1.50 a hundred pounds. This rate is but little more than that paid by the Michigan, Missouri and other fruit districts on shipments to New York and it is given by the Southern Pacific in carrying out that company's policy of building up a big fruit tonnage as is being done in building up the freight traffic from other industries. These fruit shipments are given fast service and this with the refrigerator cars and the remarkable quality for keeping and for resisting travel wear enables Rogue River pears, apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits to reach distant markets in as perfect condition as to nearby markets. Within another year a pre-cooling plant will be established here and that will enable the early fruits, like peaches and Bartlett pears, to be sent to the most distant markets or to be held when a glut in the market has temporarily depressed prices.

Another great advantage that the Rogue River fruit growers have is the profit saving method that they have for marketing their fruit. This is done by means of co-operative associations, of which there are four in the valley, composed of the fruit growers of a district and which has the entire handling of the fruit crop from the time it is matured to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales to the members. This method eliminates the local middlemen and their excessive toll, which in fruit districts where the growers are not organized often takes all the profit and leaves the growers but a bare living. The association has employed a manager whose duty it is to enforce the association's rules for picking, grading, packing and loading, and he also has full control of the marketing of the fruit under direction of the board of directors. Through these associations, Rogue River fruit is put direct into the markets of all the principal cities of the United States and of Europe, Canada, Alaska, Siberia, Japan, China, Hawaii, Mexico and other countries. Such good prices are had that the best orchards and vineyards are paying a net dividend each year on an evaluation of from \$1000 to \$7000 per acre. For the Ashland district the Ashland Fruit & Produce Association handles the fruit. This association is one of the leading factors in building up the fruit industry in this section of Rogue River Valley and of making Ashland one of the most thriving and prosperous of the small cities of the Pacific Coast.

THE FRUIT PEST PROBLEM

Experts of the Department of Agriculture have identified nearly 1200 different pests that are destructive to fruits, vegetables, grains and grasses in the United States. Of this great number but 22 have been able to effect an entrance into Rogue River Valley. That so few pests have invaded Rogue River Valley is due to its isolation from other fruit districts and to the enforcement of the past three years of the state fruit pest laws which forbids the shipping of diseased trees, shrubs, plants and fruit. With the continuous chain of mountains all around the valley a barrier is formed that prevents pests from reaching here by natural means so that the pests now here were brought in on shipments of trees, plants, seeds and fruit, they getting in here before the present state pest laws were enacted and put in force. From this on there is little likelihood of more pests getting into the valley for they will be intercepted by the rigid inspection that is made on all shipments of trees and fruits that are received here, but if a new pest does get in it will be soon discovered and eradicated.

No other county in Oregon has so large a corps of fruit inspectors as has Jackson county, or is doing so thorough work in inspection both of orchards and vineyards and of imported trees. While other counties rely on one inspector to do the work this county has four inspectors, all thoroughly posted and energetic men and not getting nor holding

their jobs by political pull. These inspectors are on duty for the entire time and with the hearty co-operation that the fruit growers are giving in this pest warfare there is every certainty that within five years the 22 different kinds of pests now in the county will be reduced to half that number and those remaining will be so diminished that they will cease to be a menace to the fruit industry. The fruit growers being so largely in the majority in the Rogue River Valley will insure that the pest laws will always be enforced with vigor and this will make fruit growing more profitable in two ways for it will decrease the cost production fully 10 per cent less than in the pest-ridden sections and it will raise the quality of the fruit and that will enable better prices to be had. One of the greatest menaces to the orchards in the Eastern states are the countless thousands of wild fruit trees and shrubs that are a breeding place and harbor for all manner of pests. This danger does not threaten the fruit growers of Rogue River Valley for there are very few wild fruit trees and bushes.

WEALTH OF MINERAL SPRINGS.

Various Kinds of Potable and Medicinal Waters—A Few Analyzed for this Issue.

[By C. Bradley, Chemist Oregon Experiment Station.]

Water is recognized as an almost universal solvent. Many chemical salts like common salt and sugar are dissolved quite readily by it and substances which are ordinarily considered insoluble, like glass and minerals are nevertheless taken up by water in small quantities. Gases such as air, carbonic acid gas, and ammonia are likewise dissolved by water.

All natural waters may be conveniently divided into three divisions, namely rain water, surface waters and ground or deep waters.

Rain water when collected in the open air is the purest of all the natural waters, being free from dissolved mineral salts. It, however, contains dissolved gases obtained from the air by its passage through it. When collected from roofs, rainwater is often contaminated with dust

and other impurities.

Surface waters, lakes and streams, and especially ground waters, wells and deep springs, are often more or less charged with different mineral constituents taken up from the soils and formations through which they pass. When the salinity of the water is more than ordinary the water is commonly termed "mineral" water.

Mineral waters are characterized by a salty taste and are quite often associated with a flow of gas as they emerge from the ground. Carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide, recognized by its odor, and nitrogen are gases commonly noted in mineral waters.

The character of the mineral matter which a water contains is determined by the deposits of salts in the earth with which it may come in contact. Old sea beds for example, furnish the salts ordinarily contained in sea water. If the water becomes charged with carbonic acid, which is often true of deep waters, it is then capable of dissolving lime stone and becomes laden with carbonates of lime, magnesium or iron.

The constituents of mineral waters vary greatly both in regard to the kind and amounts. Commonly such waters contain chlorides, sul-

phates and carbonates of sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium. More rarely elements like lithium, boron, iodine and bromine are present. The therapeutic value of these waters depends upon these various salts which they contain.

The Southern Oregon district furnishes a number of excellent mineral waters, both from the standpoint of palatability as well as of medicinal value. The following analyses of waters from this section have been made at the Chemical Laboratory of the State Experiment Station. All results are reported in "parts per million;" these values may be converted, if desired, into "grains per gallon" by dividing by 17.12:

ASHLAND LITHIA SPRINGS

Parts per million	
Potassium chloride	510.00
Sodium chloride	3452.00
Lithium chloride	3.39
Ammonium chloride	3.388
Sodium sulphate	450.90
Sodium bicarbonate	2513.00
Magnesium bicarbonate	1014.00
Calcium bicarbonate	1120.00
Iron and alumina	10.00

Silica	76.20
Potassium iodide	none
Potassium bromide	none
Sodium borate	trace
Calcium phosphate	trace

Total 9152.878

COLESTIN MINERAL WATER

Ammonium chloride	2.138
Sodium sulphate	9.119
Sodium chloride	26.48
Potassium chloride	802.90
Potassium bicarbonate	804.30
Magnesium bicarbonate	605.7
Calcium bicarbonate	2542.0
Silica	89.2
Lithium	none
Sodium borate	trace
Calcium phosphate	trace
Iron and alumina	none

Total 4881.737

Gas given off from the water is carbon dioxide.

SODA SPRINGS (Jackson County).

Sodium sulphate	29.83
Sodium bicarbonate	7.96
Potassium bicarbonate	292.50
Magnesium bicarbonate	473.99
Calcium bicarbonate	453.03
Silica	70.20
Iron and alumina	none
Sodium chloride	none
Lithium	none

Total 1327.41

ASHLAND SULPHUR SPRINGS

Sodium sulphate	15.11
Sodium chloride	53.91
Potassium silicate	110.60
Potassium bicarbonate	10.49
Magnesium bicarbonate	35.44
Calcium bicarbonate	28.70
Iron and alumina	none
Lithium	none
Potassium iodide	none

Total 254.25

HELMAN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Ammonium chloride	.67
Sodium chloride	34.17
Potassium chloride	224.00
Sodium sulphate	17.55
Sodium carbonate	52.63
Sodium bicarbonate	14.00
Calcium bicarbonate	10.56
Silica	49.20
Iron and alumina	none
Calcium phosphate	none
Lithium	none
Potassium iodide	none

Total 409.74

Gas given off from the water is nitrogen.

much to the comfort and pleasure of visitors and tend to inspire in others what they each undoubtedly have, Chautauqua zeal and enthusiasm. The management have just cause to feel proud of their assembly, of their excellent program, of the co-operation and interest of the citizens, and their generous patronage, of their fine buildings and charming Chautauqua park so rich in nature's beauties as to be an abiding attraction as long as time shall last. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Sometimes our own Jonestown sunset seems to lack in beauty of tint and color, our Jonestown creek becomes common place, our growing fruits and laden orchards ordinary, our hills with their wealth of timber and changing shadows of ever varying color and yellow valleys that run to greet the hills, cease to attract our attention and lose their charm. We look across the fields for pastures new. We seek other scenes. We talk up other Jonestowns. In our own little village, nestled among the mountains were all the elements of horticultural wealth and prosperity, all the golden apples above and under ground, while beauty lingered everywhere. Yet we prized it not for our eyes were blinded because it was common place. We saw it every day. We do not know if there are such in Ashland. If so wake up. Nature has more than done her part. She has been lavish in all her gifts. Let each boy and girl and every citizen sing a song of praise about your own fair city as sweet and constant as the music of Ashland creek, and you will soon make it what is now an apparent reality, Paradise Valley, a home for thousands of resorters, farmers, horticulturists, students, beauty lovers and pleasure seekers. Will you do your part? If so man may come and men may go, but the sweetness of your song will go on forever.

Louise E. Francis, Chicago.

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A Jackson County Exhibit at the State Fair.

THE ASHLAND CONCERT BAND

Ashland has splendid musical talent, and much of this talent turns its attention to band instruments. A. J. McCallen, the director, is a chip off of the old block, his father before him having led a band nearly all of his adult life, and organized the first band at Lakeview and was its leader for eighteen years. Young Andy's system of keeping up a band in a town is to keep young men interested, as the old experienced players will eventually drop by the wayside and become "lookers on in Venice," and musicians are not made ready in a day, but are more of a growth. This policy is working well in Ashland and the director is always able to get the proper material for state occasions from this interesting array of members;

Cornets.

O. F. Caron.
A. Dawkins.
H. G. Enders, Jr.
Carroll Wagner.
A. Folsom.
Paul Guiley.
Horace Provost.
Ferry Smith.
Willis Bailey.
Walter Bass.
Andrew McGee.
W. Holmes.
Edison Beagle.
F. Jeter.

Altos.

Lloyd Goodyear.
Harold Patterson.
T. T. Provost.
Bert Griffith.
W. Herndon.
Jan Mowat.
A. B. Anderson.
Chas. Robertson.
Kenneth Lilly.
A. O. McGee.

Clarinets.

Phil S. Rose.
Fred Rocho.
W. H. Gilli.
L. N. Kildahl.
Frank Jordan.
O. D. Caldwell.
Lloyd Casebeer.
A. E. Jordan.
Walter Herrick.

Lloyd Stratton.
S. Adams.
Otto Dyer.
Rex Stratton.
H. Sander.
Glenn Guiley.
G. Herndon.
Lynn Mowat.

Trombones.

K. P. H. Nims.
H. C. Beebe.
Howard Brown.
Jap Loomis.
E. M. Koenig.
Hiram Fordney.
Cedric Myer.
Otto Klum.
W. Morris.

Baritones.

I. F. Koenig.
R. V. Goodman.
H. G. Eastman.
Geo. Grawford.

Saxophones.

Fred Knott.
W. L. Morgan.
Verne Blue.
A. S. Thompson.
I. F. Porter.
Floyd Dickey.

Basses.

O. C. Purkeypile.
M. E. Briggs.
F. L. Dodge.

Drums.

W. F. Loomis.
Kenneth McWilliams.
Chauncey Casebeer.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF JACKSON COUNTY

Ashland has two newspapers—the Valley Record and the Ashland Tidings—both of which are equipped with printing plants that have no superiors in any small city.

The Evening Tribune and the Medford Morning Mail are published at Medford.

The Rogue River Fruit Grower, the Saturday Review and the Rogue Magazine are also published at Medford.

The Central Point Herald is the only paper at that place, while the Gold Hill News and Jacksonville Post occupy the field alone in their respective towns.

Visitor's Tribute to Ashland

[Written in July 1907]

Where the rainbow tinted shells of the abalone play with the fern-like spray of the seaweed along the shore of the billowy, blue Monterey bay, I first caught the Chautauqua fever. I caught it from Bishop Vincent fourteen years ago, as he stood on the shores of the bay at the vesper hour, addressing an audience of some three thousand, telling us with arms outstretched toward the golden west, in words that the glory of the departing day made at once a sermon, a prayer and a benediction. "There is a witness in God's mercy, like the witness of the sea."

Since then, each season has found me following the blazed trail of the Chautauqua east, west, north and south. I have gathered around the driftwood fire on the beach at Ocean Grove and enjoyed the after hour stunts of the talent; have listened to the mingled music of the singing sands of Old Orchard and the chorus class; with equal delight I have revelled in the charms of Long Beach and Pacific Grove.

Then I have followed the zigzag Chautauqua way into the land of the cotton and the corn, of the citrus grove and the magnolia bloom, to wander back to the broad, level prairie of the great Northwest, where the plain stretches out as far as the eye can see—a billowy ocean of golden splendor. I have been a part of thousands of delighted audiences that have listened to the music of the Mother Chautauqua at the Mother Chautauqua.

At the Mother Chautauqua I watched the shadows of the grove and the hall in the grove of Delevens lake and Bay View, have sat my lot with the tenters "on the banks of the Wabash far away" and have added my voice of cheer to the chorus of praise over the winding, shadowy, blue Illinois. I have sought out the Chautauqua hiding place among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, delis of Wisconsin, and the shaded groves and cornfields of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. I have heard words of eloquence and songs of sweet harmony surrounded by the

matchless Garden of the Gods and the

mighy rocks and peaks that stand as everlasting sentinels over the Bowder Assembly; but in all my wanderings among Chautauquas I have found no spot where I have heard a sweeter voice or listened to a more persuasive wooing than the music of mingle waters in their joyous shout as they dash and play through Ashland canyon. Twelve miles of melodious and every mile filled with a grand, new song and a resonant chorus of praise to the Father of Waters. Twelve miles of ever changing, ever varying charm. A playground for thousands of the happy children of the light and shadow that continually play hide and seek among the dashing waters and thick forest leaves, a vast botanic garden of ferns, mountain lilies, trailing vines and delicate woodland blossoms. The sweet musical call of the waters of Ashland creek, the whispered invitation of shadowy firs of the hills, the swiftery banner of glad welcome of shadowy firs of the hills, the snowy banner of glad welcome from the towering granite butte, the subtle, sweet perfume of the mountain lilies, will always remain in memory; melody that will ever fill my soul with longing to drink in again the charms of nature in Ashland canyon, and listen to the feast of music, eloquence and song so bountifully provided by the Southern Oregon Chautauqua assembly.

While nature has so well done her part in making the assembly at Ashland attractive, the old time Chautauqua resorter cannot but help note that man has not neglected his. The auditorium is one that would grace any assembly in America. One cannot but feel grateful to the architect who designed such a well equipped building for both seeing and hearing. The orderly and well kept grounds with an abundance of fresh drinkable water appeal strongly to the stranger. The kind and affable way in which the Chautauqua machinery is run by President G. F. Bill-Secretary T. A. Hayes and their able corps of assistants contribute so