

# Medford's Five Hundred Thousand Dollar Gravity Water System Finished

## MEDFORD WATER SYSTEM

- \* Water right—daily flow, 4,860,000 gallons.
- \* Diverting dam on Butte creek.
- \* 23 miles 16-inch pipe line.
- \* 2,000,000-gallon reservoir, 210 feet above city.
- \* 20.07 miles castiron distributing system.

(By W. J. ROBERTS, Consulting Engineer.)

There are three points in the game of municipal water supply: Quantity, quality and cost. Medford won on all three points.

The quantity delivered at the city reservoir exceeds the original estimate by a third; the quality is better than was originally proposed, and finally, the total cost of the gravity portion was \$32,000 less than the \$300,000 allowed.

An issue of \$365,000 of bonds was authorized in May, 1908, of which \$65,000 was to be used to cast iron pipe within the city proper for distribution, hydrants and accessories, and \$300,000 was allowed for the gravity supply and reservoir.

The report which was the basis of the bond issue estimated the supply at 3,000,000 gallons daily, diverting the supply from the north fork of Little Butte above the Fish Lake company's intake to their canal. A carried out, the supply was actually diverted at a point three miles farther up the creek, assuring better water for having gone above the two large stock ranches of Hanley and Shinger, and more water for the added 400 feet of elevation. By this betterment the "gradient" became 23 feet fall per mile, against 13 feet per mile proposed.

The expenditures on the gravity water system are as follows:

Water rights	\$ 15,000.00
Right of way	2,369.80
Telephone line	2,939.40
Reservoir site (5 acres)	250.00
Litigation (right of way)	1,529.70
Hamilton construction contract	239,800.00
Extras	415.70
Engineering, surveys, etc.	9,585.20
Investigations, Apple-gate, etc.	122.60
Inspection	1,861.00
Administration	536.50
Miscellaneous, printing, etc.	307.90
Total	\$274,718.20
Deduct	6,200.00
Cost of gravity system	\$268,518.20



CITY'S INTAKE ON BUTTE CREEK 25 MILES FROM MEDFORD.

ment of reservoir or for city park. Distribution—Pipe: 3124 feet 12-inch pipe, 1462 feet 10-inch pipe, 2040 feet 8-inch pipe, 23,015 feet 6-inch pipe, 8236 feet 4-inch pipe; total, 37,877 feet, including hydrants, gates, blowoffs and other fittings, and 6.83 miles of castiron mains.

During 1910, 13.24 miles of additional mains were laid, making a total of 20.07 miles of castiron mains actually laid. Contract has been awarded for a mile additional and petitions are in for several miles more of extensions.

To the \$68,979.93 from the gravity water fund expended for distribution was added the amount rebated on right by the Southern Pacific company, a total of \$73,717.88. Thus here was actually received and expended out of gravity water bonds or "distribution," \$76,351.81.

The citizens of Medford may well be proud of their water supply. No other water is furnished any city in the state.

The supply is adequate for 20,000 people without restrictions, and figured upon such averages as apply to the middle west, the quantity daily delivered to the distributing reservoir is sufficient for 25,000 to 30,000 people.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the average cost of a municipal water supply for cities of this class is not far from \$50 per capita. Pumping systems go a little lower, and gravity sys-

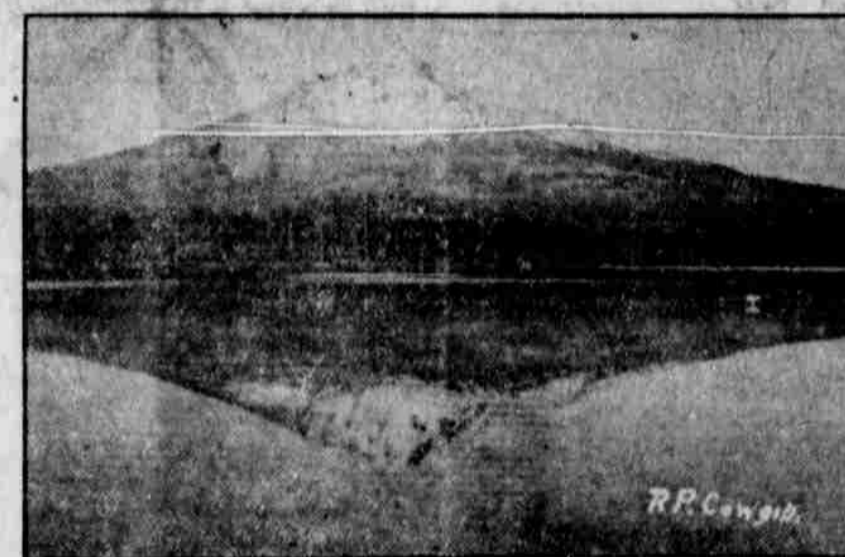


LAKE McLAUGHLIN (FISH LAKE), ONE OF THE SOURCES OF MEDFORD'S WATER SUPPLY.

tions, Medford theatergoers "tuck the house" almost every time it opens.

Medford receives much excellent advertising from these people and a number of them have bought property here.

The one thing that has been lacking is a suitable theater building, for the present one is sadly lacking in size and accommodations for even the present Medford. While the stage is fairly large and the traveling companies are enabled to hang most of their scenery, yet at best it is but a makeshift. But better things are in store and by the opening of next season there seems no doubt but that Mr. Hazelrigg will have a theater that will be a credit to him and his city—Medford—the best show town on the coast.



FOUR MILE LAKE—ONE OF THE SOURCES OF MEDFORD'S WATER SUPPLY—FED BY THE MELTING SNOWS OF MT. McLAUGHLIN, ELEVATION 10,000 FEET, SHOWN IN THE BACKGROUND.



LAYING 18-INCH MAIN THROUGH MOUNTAINS.

The net proceeds of the sale of \$355,000 gravity bonds amounted to \$337,498.20. Ten thousand dollars were never issued, the bonding company refusing that much as necessary to cover interest during the time of construction.

The distributing system paid for out of the so-called gravity water bonds amounted to \$68,979.93; gravity system, as above, \$268,518.27 total, \$337,498.20—proceeds of the bonds.

What did Medford get for the \$355,000?

Water right—A perpetual water right to a daily flow of 4,860,000 gallons from a pure mountain stream whose minimum flow is at least ten times this amount, and further guaranteed by the stored waters in Fish Lake and Four Mile lake, on the summit of the Cascades.

Pipe line—23 miles of 16-inch pipe line, constructed of machine-banded wooden stave pipe having a carrying capacity of 4,100,000 gallons daily.

Distributing reservoir—A reservoir about a mile east of town having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons at an elevation 210 feet above the business center of Medford.

Reservoir site and park—Five acres of ground for future enlarge-

ment a little higher. Medford's gravity supply has cost less than \$50 per capita of present population, and when it is known that the supply is sufficient for three times the present population the indebtedness per capita is among the lowest of the towns having a system as good as ours.

### BEST THEATER TOWN.

In one respect at least, Medford's claims to superiority are not questioned. As a "show town," in theatrical parlance, Medford is known as the best "one-night stand" west of the Rocky mountains, when population and seating capacity of its theaters are considered.

This is due in part to the marvelous development of the surrounding country, but most of the credit must go to the bustling local manager, Charles D. Hazelrigg. Himself an old showman, he is known to managers all over the country and ever on the lookout to protect his patrons, cancels many a show that is "6t up to the standard. As a result he poor shows (we have had no "bad" ones) that have played Medford in the past two seasons can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and being confident of good attrac-

tion, Medford theatergoers "tuck the house" almost every time it opens. Medford receives much excellent advertising from these people and a number of them have bought property here. The one thing that has been lacking is a suitable theater building, for the present one is sadly lacking in size and accommodations for even the present Medford. While the stage is fairly large and the traveling companies are enabled to hang most of their scenery, yet at best it is but a makeshift. But better things are in store and by the opening of next season there seems no doubt but that Mr. Hazelrigg will have a theater that will be a credit to him and his city—Medford—the best show town on the coast.

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As the Rogue River valley enjoys about 300 days of sunshine yearly, and as the sun's rays are one of the most powerful disinfectants known to science, it naturally follows that this section is free from many of the diseases which are common to less-favored sections.

The valley is free of the sudden changes of temperature so common east of the Rocky mountains. During the winter the thermometer not often goes below freezing and the hottest summer day rarely brings the mercury to 100 degrees.

The heat is tempered by cooling northwest breezes, making the climate a most delightful one for the most delicate patients.

While the humidity is great during the winter months, the shortness of

that season, the lack of high winds and equitable temperature make the winter months as enjoyable as the remainder of the year.

Climatologists would place this section in the category of climates as inland, medium altitude, both a sedative and stimulant, free from winds, electrical storms and sudden changes of temperature, a most ideal combination of conditions, one which is unequalled in the United States.

The physiological effects of this section on the newcomer consists of increase in respiration and cardiac functions, increase in appetite and stimulation of the nervous system, and in an increase in both quantity and quality of blood.

Bunney Yeo, a former professor of King's college, London, in speaking



CITY RESERVOIR, ON MEDFORD HEIGHTS—CAPACITY 2,000,000 GALLONS. ELEVATION 210 FEET ABOVE BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY.

## Social Progress By Hattie Warner Gore

That man is a gregarious animal, ever seeking the companionship of his kind, has furnished poets and philosophers a theme ever since the first Adam roamed, lonely, in the Garden of Eden, seeking an Eve to enliven his solitude. The hermit meditating in his isolation is not a normal human being; to be deprived of companionship is regarded by the state as a punishment suited to the most villainous crimes; while to live in the world of affairs, absolutely ignored by his fellow-men, has provided an entanglement for the psychic novelist which enabled him to drive his hero to the insane asylum. This social instinct, which beneath the surface lies deeply ingrained in the heart of man, is in no small degree responsible for the organization and consolidation of great commercial and industrial enterprises. If woman is engaged in cake baking, dressmaking, rearing children or in following one of the fine arts as a profession, she seeks intuitively the association of others engaged in a like occupation; men display the same tendency not only in the formation of labor and trades unions, but also in their organization of lodges and social clubs. The principle is capable of well-nigh endless application and amplification, according to individual characteristic and environment.

Seventy years since the first resident pioneers, threading the dark forest of a well-nigh trackless wilderness, pushed their way over the Siskiyou into the wagon road skirting the foothills above Ashland, and beheld the fair jewel of the Rogue River valley, girl round with a setting of emerald forests, spread out before them. Seventy years! And the slow, lumbering ox team as a motive power has been superseded by the steam engine, the gasoline motor and the storage battery; the prairie schooner is replaced by the palatial Pullman car, the luxurious touring car and the automobile; the straggling cattle trails have been trodden deep by the foot of progress and are transformed into well-built macadamized roads; the dusty high-

way of summer and the well-nigh bottomless roads of winter are now paved streets. Instead of the log cabin barricaded to afford protection from a lurking foe, the modern bungalow, with latticed pergola and grounds laid out by a landscape gardener, is the accepted style of living; instead of the sanded floor of the pioneer, highly polished oak, velvet carpets and hand-made Turkish rugs make the modern house habitable. The table is resplendent with china, cut glass and silver, while the delicacies of the world's market take the place of the wild game, bee without salt and coarse bread of an early day. Instead of the hourglass and the cheap wall clock, a \$300 mahogany clock, showing the phases of the moon and the process of the stars, in silvery voice chimes out the hour. The cheap factory-made clothing has given place to raiment of costly material and elaborate design, and luxury of which our forefathers did not so much as dream is eagerly sought by their descendant. With all this expansion the social order also has changed. Whereas the neighbors would gather around the open fire of an evening ten years ago, eat apples, crack nuts and enjoy social converse and amateur music, now a strong tide is sweeping away such informal evenings as the basis of society.

Few small cities can boast the cultivated musical and artistic taste of Medford. To satisfy this taste plays, lectures, concerts, grand opera artists of the highest type have been engaged from time to time and are liberally supported. Literary clubs formed for the study of art, science and literature are enthusiastically sustained, while dancing parties, bridge clubs and a round of dinners, luncheons, bazaars and informal socials provide recreation for various tastes.

The first extensive and altruistic charitable work undertaken by Medford ladies was at the time the Perry warehouse was completed and before its occupancy, when an elaborate program was followed by a musical program was given for the benefit of the family sufferers of India. That the affair was an overwhelming success, socially and financially, bespeaks the executive ability and tact of the ladies in charge. That the same vivid personalities still wield the social scepter in Medford is to explain the organization and success of the work of municipal improvement, undertaken by the Greater Medford club, the delightful teas and musicals given by the Wednesday Study club, and also the various labors for the young carried on with unflagging energy by the churches of all denominations.

While ultra-progressive in many ways, socially Medford is inclined to be somewhat conservative; while welcome is cordially extended to newcomers, an unrestrained free press among women does not prevail; while full-dress and décolleté are considered conventional, a de-

tailed description of dress is not the most important part of the reports of social affairs. The value of recreation, adapted to individual needs, in oiling the rather complex machinery of everyday life cannot be denied, and what better means than the columns of the local papers can be employed to inform the world that as a community we are not given over to a spirit of absorbing commercialism, but are considering a more or less easy, leisurely and aesthetic method of promoting social intercourse. It is hinted that, while opposing popular amusements and affecting a certain scorn of the varieties and frivolities of femininity, men are the first to grab the Sunday paper and feverishly scan the social column to inform themselves as to what their neighbors have been doing and as to how they did it. Possibly they are attempting to gauge the real value of "society" as a commercial asset that they may know how to shape future wholesale orders for silks, laces, cut glass, silver, jewels, razor blades and wafers. They are sly enough and shrewd enough, too, to make the most of an opportunity.

No doubt, even in this advanced age, human nature is still susceptible to improvement, but woman has a natural bent toward decoration and adornment that extends, beyond her personal pleasure in dress, to her house and to all with which she comes in contact. While certain serious-minded individuals may deplore this as a very serious state of affairs, till these worthy people should exercise a praiseworthy patience when they reflect how infinitely more serious matters would be if woman and her frivolities were suddenly eliminated from the scheme of things.

### NATIONAL WONDERS.

Medford is the gateway to two of the greatest natural wonders in the world—Crater lake and the Oregon caves, commonly known as the "marble halls of Oregon." Crater lake is situated on the summit of the Cascade, 80 miles from Medford, filling the deep bowl of a gigantic volcano. It is circular in shape, six miles across and its blue waters are 2000 feet deep; the deepest body of fresh water with one exception in the world. Two hundred and eight square miles of scenic wonders around the lake have been set aside as a national park and public playground by congress, and probably nowhere in the world is there such a wonderland.

The Oregon caves are easily reached from Medford, though located in Josephine county near the Applegate river. A complete survey of the caves have never been made, but explorations conducted show them to be the greatest caves in the world, far greater in extent and of more wonderful construction than the famous Mammoth caves.

## Rogue River Valley's Health Giving Climate By Dr. E. H. Porter

"What is the character of the climate of Rogue River valley?" is a question asked by every newcomer and prospective resident of Medford and vicinity.

What are the prevailing diseases, the source of your water supply, and, above all, is it healthful? Do you have electrical storms or wind storms? Is the valley a good secluded section for semi-invalids?

There are many factors which must obtain if one is seeking climate for residential, health, comfort or business purposes. Those factors are temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, purity of air, latitude, altitude and local conditions, i. e., nearness to main towns, nature of soil, irrigation, cultivation, population, smoke, etc. The amount of sunshine, so important in the consideration of any climate, is governed largely by the humidity.

As the Rogue River valley enjoys about 300 days of sunshine yearly, and as the sun's rays are one of the most powerful disinfectants known to science, it naturally follows that this section is free from many of the diseases which are common to less-favored sections.

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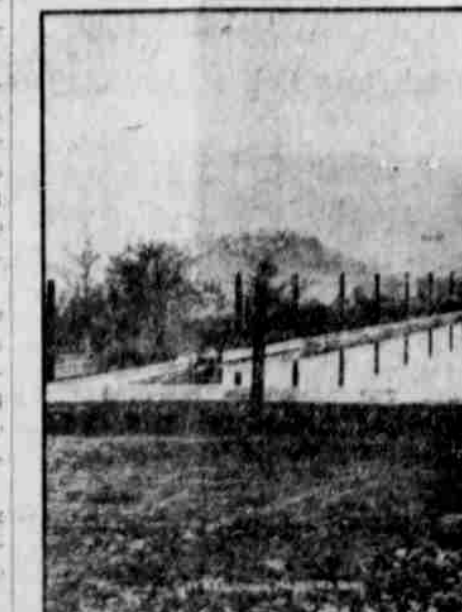
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of this section, is very enthusiastic and refers to its mild winters and cool summers, without extremes of heat or cold, making an ideal health climate.

Owing to the mildness of this climate, the absence of extreme degrees of heat and cold, Rogue River valley is suitable for a greater variety of invalids than is any other of similar size in the world. There is no climate in the world which has not its drawbacks, but fewer climatic disadvantages are found here than any other country in the world.

For pulmonary diseases this section cannot be surpassed, and it is predicted that the time is not far distant when a sanatorium for the treatment of diseases of the lungs will be established in the southern

end of the valley.



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end of the valley.

Pneumonia, the great killer of the eastern states, is neither common or very fatal in this section. Rheumatism, another disease which in the cold, wet sections of the east claims yearly quota of victims, is rather uncommon.

The water supply of Medford is one of the purest in the world, being derived from Fish Lake, a sparkling body of water at the foot of Mount McLaughlin.

No human habitation is near a contaminate lake or river flowing therefrom.



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ply of many families was secured before the advent of the present water system. In many instances a few feet from these wells was to be found the family outhouses. Contamination from one to the other was an easy matter and very common, producing intestinal diseases.

Adequate advertising—frank informing, factual, frequent—being a part of a store's service to you, it follows that a good store is necessarily a well advertised store.

Want-advertise for a new clerk or office-worker—and your business routine will severely be interrupted by the exit of the other one.



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