

Medford Is a City of Fine and Up-to-Date Schools and Churches

MILLIONS SPENT FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

During the past two years Medford has expended \$924,789 for public improvements. This amount has been distributed as follows:

- Street paving \$577,615
- Sidewalks 74,096
- Sewers 116,412
- Water Mains 90,159
- Macadam Roads 1,587
- Gravily water system 175,000

Total \$924,789

(By Harry E. Foster, City Engineer.)
In compliance with your request that I prepare a statement setting forth the amount of municipal improvements that have been done by the city during the last two years, herewith find the following:

I.—Street Paving.
Before the completion of our bi-lithic contract in June this year, the city advertised for bids covering about nine miles of street improvements. In March of this year five competitive concerns submitted their respective bids for this work, and it might be added, that the contractors were obliged to bid on this work without having plans showing the quantities, etc. After due consideration by the council the contract was awarded to the Clark & Henry Construction Co., of Sacramento, Cal. This company has completed this year 104,549.63 square yards, covering 5.27 miles at a total cost of \$234,696.00.

In June of this year the Warren Construction company completed their last contract for bi-lithic pavement on West Main street, which completed 32,745.42 square yards, covering 3.16 miles at a total cost of \$142,916.08.

Recapitulation—street improvements:
Bi-lithic pavement 8.16 miles, cost \$142,916.08; asphaltic pavement 5.28 miles, cost \$234,699. Total 8.43 miles, cost \$377,615.08.

II.—Sidewalks.
During the two years above mentioned there have been constructed 18 miles of cement sidewalks and 2.58 miles of board sidewalks at a total cost of \$74,096.60.

III.—Sewers.
There has been constructed in the past two years by the contracting firm of Jacobson-Bade Co., 14.82 miles of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20 and 24 inch covers, at a total cost of \$116,412.09.

Of this amount there are 1209 feet of 20 inch storm sewer laid from the creek at the intersection of Eighth and Riverside to the Southern Pacific right of way on South D. Anjou street. This storm sewer is designed to extend west to drain a part of the southwest portion of the city's storm water. Leading from the intersection of West Main and Laurel streets to the creek, there has been completed 3959.50 feet of 24-inch storm sewer. Through the business section of the city, this sewer is laid approximately 15 feet deep, in order to serve basement drainage purposes. This sewer will also be extended for the further drainage of storm water.

The combined capacity of these two cross town storm sewers is about 25 sec. feet, or 4000 minims inches.

IV.—Water Mains.
The present administration has laid 12.24 miles of 4, 6 and 8 inch water mains through the two contracting firms, Baker & Vincent, and the Jacobson-Bade Co., at a total cost of \$90,159.12. In addition to this amount, the city has laid from its stock of second-hand pipe \$2,282.25 feet of 4 and 6 inch water mains.

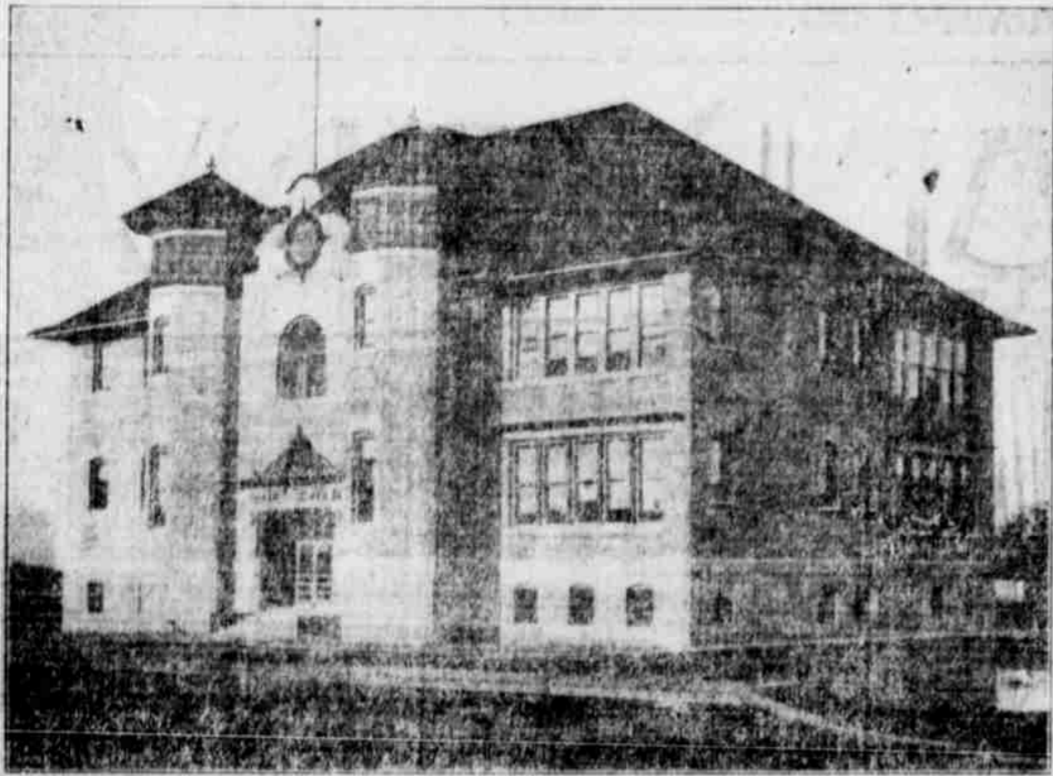
We might have compared the cost of water main construction during 1909-10 with that of previous laid.

The cost of the city distributing system that was put in under the \$65,000 bond issue, is not recorded in our office, in fact it has been impossible to get a complete record of the same from any source. The map upon which the system is shown has been scaled, and the same shows about 6.83 miles of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch mains. The distributing system required \$17,000 above the bond issue to be completed, making the 6.83 miles of mains a total cost of \$77,000 or \$11,275 per mile. The 12.24 miles constructed for during the present administration cost \$6821 per mile plus cost of engineering of .022, or \$6871 per mile.

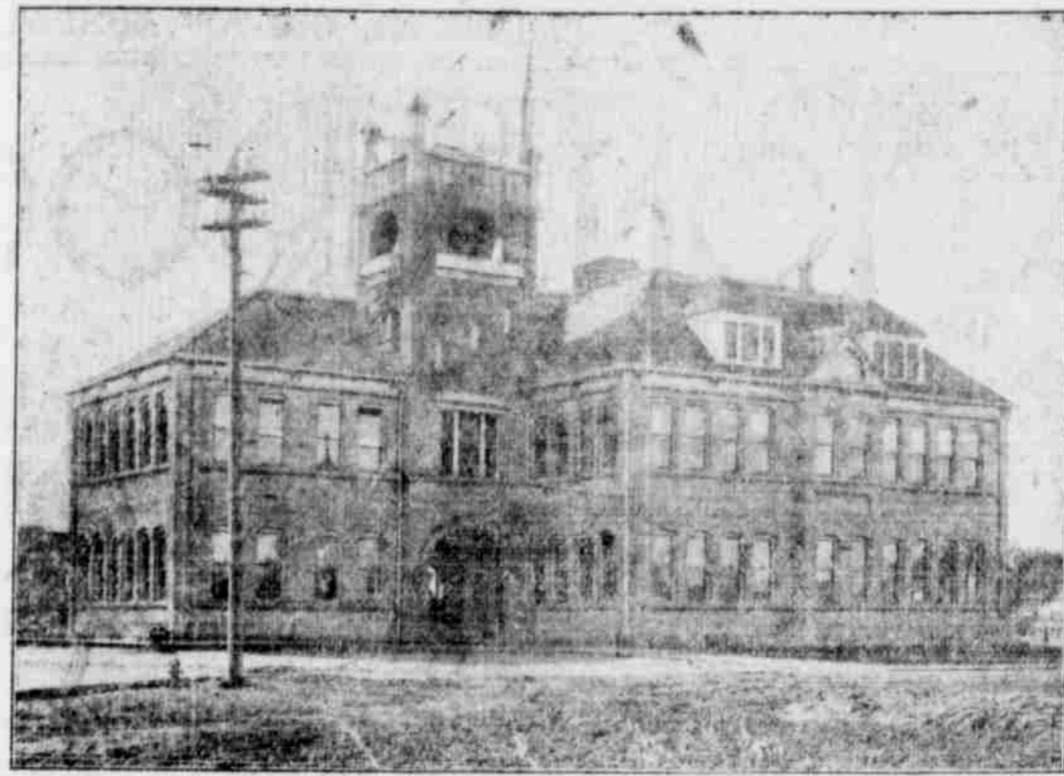
This shows a reduced cost of \$4,502 per mile of main notwithstanding the increased cost of material and labor during these two years.

V.—Macadam Roads.
The West Main macadam road, joining the pavement with the county's work, contains 2410 square yards, the cost of which is \$1596.50.

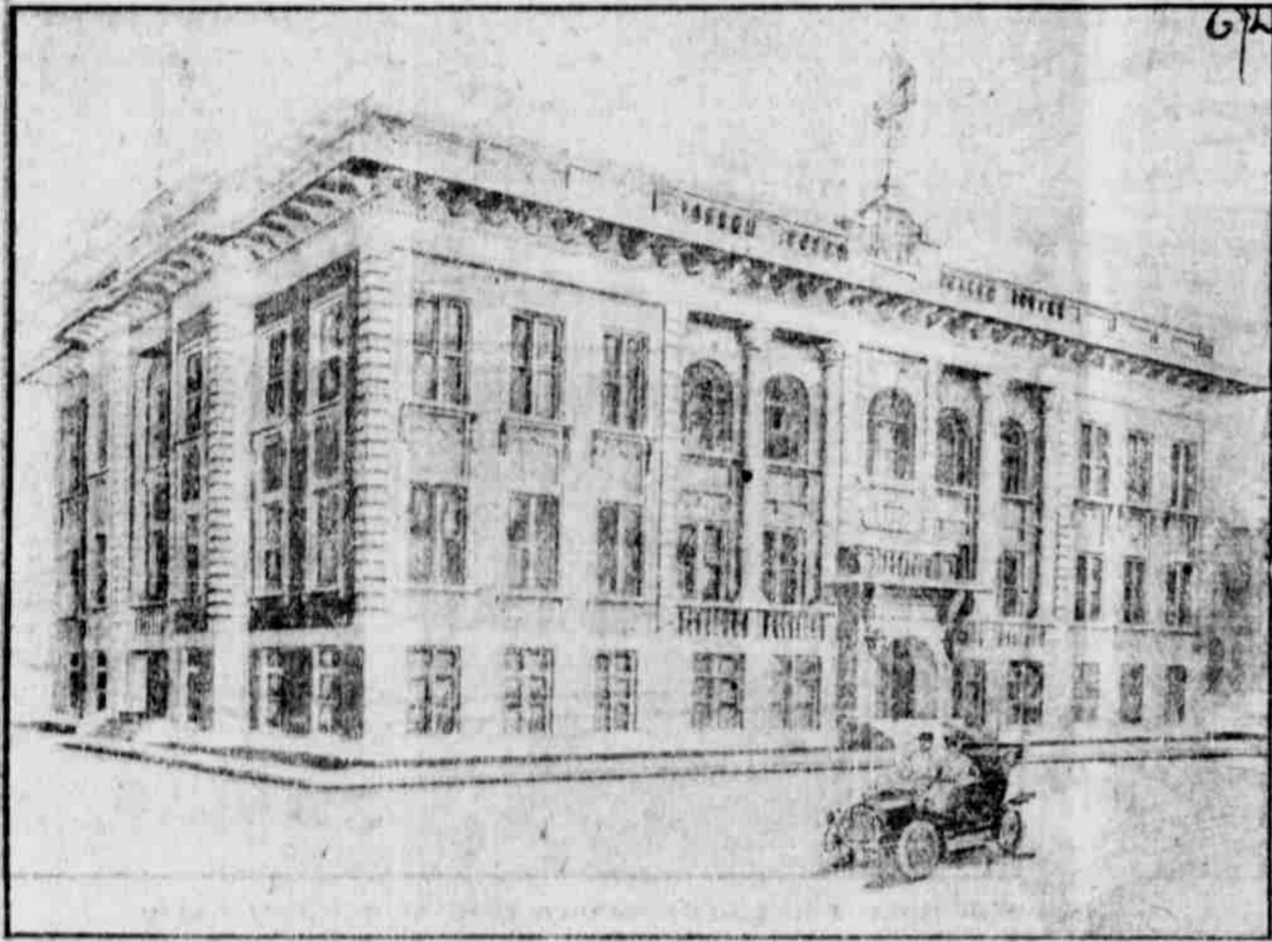
Recapitulation of total improvements:



LINCOLN SCHOOL



WASHINGTON SCHOOL



QUEEN ANNE AND JACKSON SCHOOLS, TO BE ERECTED DURING 1911.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY



HIGH SCHOOL

JACKSON COUNTY TIMBER.	
1. Street pavements	\$577,615.00
2. Sidewalks	74,096.60
3. Sewers	116,412.09
4. Water mains	90,159.12
5. Macadam roads	1,587.00
6. Gravily water mains	175,000.00
Grand total	\$924,789.81

This amount does not include the cost of the gravity water system which has been installed during the present city administration, at a cost of approximately \$275,000.00.

Jackson county is in its infancy, while it should be foremost among all industries in the county. In some future time it certainly will be, but such development depends on better transportation facilities. Owners of large tracts of timber have no much capital involved in the requirement of their holdings that they are reluctant to invest heavily in the construction of railroads in order to get their timber to market. Market values for lumber have constantly been increasing and they feel it a good investment to continue holding their timber. The government is willing to sell its mature timber at any time, and its recently fire killed timber it is advertising for sale now at extraordinary low prices, and in large enough bodies to warrant the construction of railroads to the timber.

To buy timber from the national forest involves a comparatively small amount of capital. The timber is sold for by installments as cut and leaves the purchaser free to use his available money to install logging equipment. Any business proposition which saves time and large amounts of capital is the greatest inducement to industries. It is reasonably certain that the next few years will bring about railroad extensions in several parts of Jackson county to the timber within the Crater national forest.

Such development will mean much

for Jackson county. It will furnish transportation to remote districts, mean the employment of hundreds of men with a corresponding big payroll and mean money to the merchants of the cities in the county who will furnish the logging camps with their equipment and supplies.

Not only this, but as everyone knows, 25 per cent of all receipts from national forests go back to the counties in which the forests are located. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, Jackson county received over \$4500. During the present year it will receive more and in future years a sum of 30 to 50 thousand dollars will be a low average of the amount Jackson county will receive each year. This sum goes into the counties school and road fund.

The territory of timber tributary to Medford extends far beyond the limits of Jackson county. While the great part of upper Rogue river is in the north and west, extending into Josephine county, in Oregon, and into Shasta county, in California, the mountain ranges being such as to make it impossible to move the timber except from the Oregon side, and through Medford, the nearest railroad point.

The Pacific & Eastern railroad stands across the timber belt of upper Rogue river, and the railroad connected to the Bend Lodge copper mine will open up the vast timbered slopes of the Shastan range.

All the merchantable timber included in this estimate is of first grade. The trees are long-bodied,

THE SCHOOLS

(By U. S. Collins, Superintendent Medford City Schools.)

Medford's system of public schools excels many larger cities in the kind of work done, and in the general interest in education, and her willingness to secure these results give her the distinction of having among the highest salaried teachers in the state.

Medford is probably unexcelled by any city in the northwest in the beauty and equipment of the high school building recently completed—1909.

The course of study embraces English, Latin, German, French, among the languages; chemistry, physics, botany, physiography, astronomy, geology, agriculture, horticulture, among the sciences; American, ancient, medieval, modern, English in history; algebra, geometry and trigonometry, in mathematics. Aside from any of these subjects the student has the advantage of training in commercial art, domestic science or manual training departments. These divisions are complete in themselves, each having their special room and instructor.

Horticulture and agriculture are the two last subjects added to the science department of the high school.

The marked increase in the population of the city of Medford is realized in the fact that the large high school building but recently completed, together with the large commodious Washington school and annex, and the Lincoln school, cannot accommodate the 1600 students.

St. Mary's academy is a private institution in the city which is doing a splendid work along educational lines. It is conducted by the Catholic sisters.

The new year has a most promising outlook, however, which is manifested in the construction of two large buildings to provide for the increase of population and attendance. These buildings will be constructed largely of brick and stone, of the latest architectural design, of the beautiful mission type, and contain the latest improvements in lighting, heating and ventilation. Each will be equipped with gymnasium, boys' and girls' lunchrooms, principal's office and library room.

Working from 100 to 300 feet, the tall brown trunks free of limbs or many feet up. Most of these trees will cut five to eight 16-foot logs and are from three to eight feet in diameter on the stump. Fully 5 per cent of the logs are surface log, free of knots.



STREET SCENE IN MEDFORD.



A JACKSON COUNTY SUGAR PINE. THE LARGEST SUGAR PINE FOREST IN THE WORLD IS TAPPED BY THE PACIFIC AND EASTERN RAILROAD, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.