

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.
 Twenty-three miles 16-inch
 pipe line.
 Two million-gallon reser-
 voir, 210 feet above the city.
 Twenty and seven-tenths
 miles castiron distributing
 system.

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 for 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. As



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

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 Slinger, and more water for the added 400 feet of elevation. By this betterment the "gradient" becomes 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	2,69.80
Telephone line	2,920.43
Reservoir site (5 acres)	250.00
Litigation (right of way)	1,529.75
Hampton construction contract	239,800.00
Extras	415.75
Engineering, surveys, etc	9,585.20
Investigations, Applegate, etc.	122.65
Inspection	1,861.00

Administration	536.60
Miscellaneous, printing, etc.	307.90
Total	\$274,718.20
Deduct	6,200.00

Cost of gravity system, \$268,518.20

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 \$335,000?

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 of 210 feet above the business center of Medford.

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

tional 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 freight 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 in the middle west, the quantity daily available to the distributing reservoir is sufficient for 25,000 to 30,000 people.

In recognition it may be interesting to note that the average cost of municipal water supply for cities of this size is not far from \$50 per capita. Gravity systems go a little better than \$50 per capita of present population and when it is known that the supply is sufficient for thrice the present population the indebtedness per capita is among the lowest of the towns having a system as good as ours.

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

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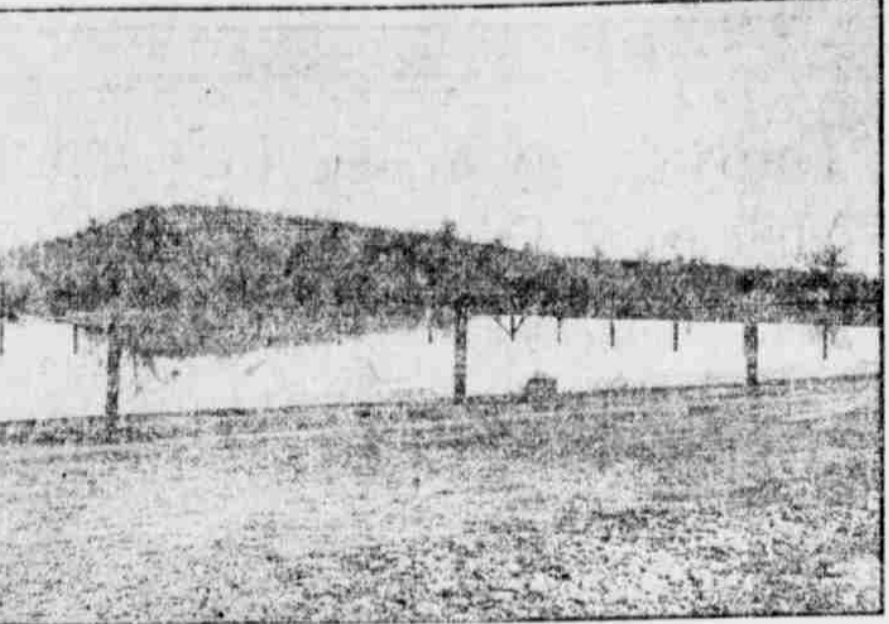
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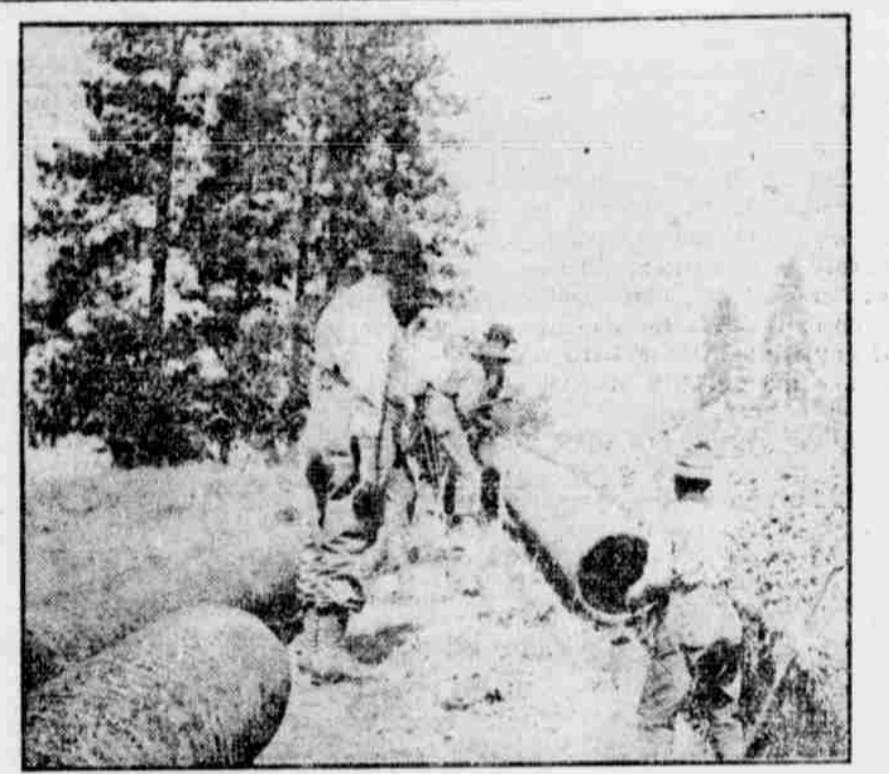
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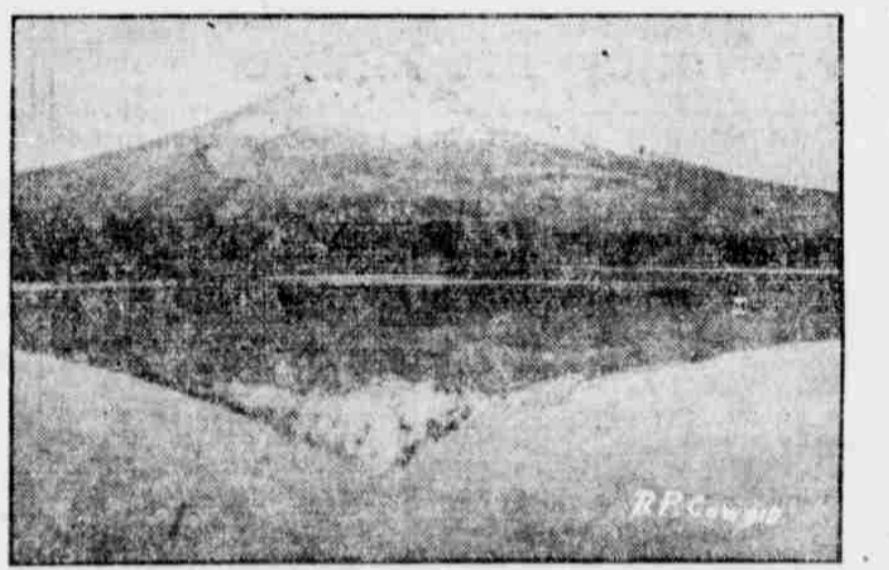
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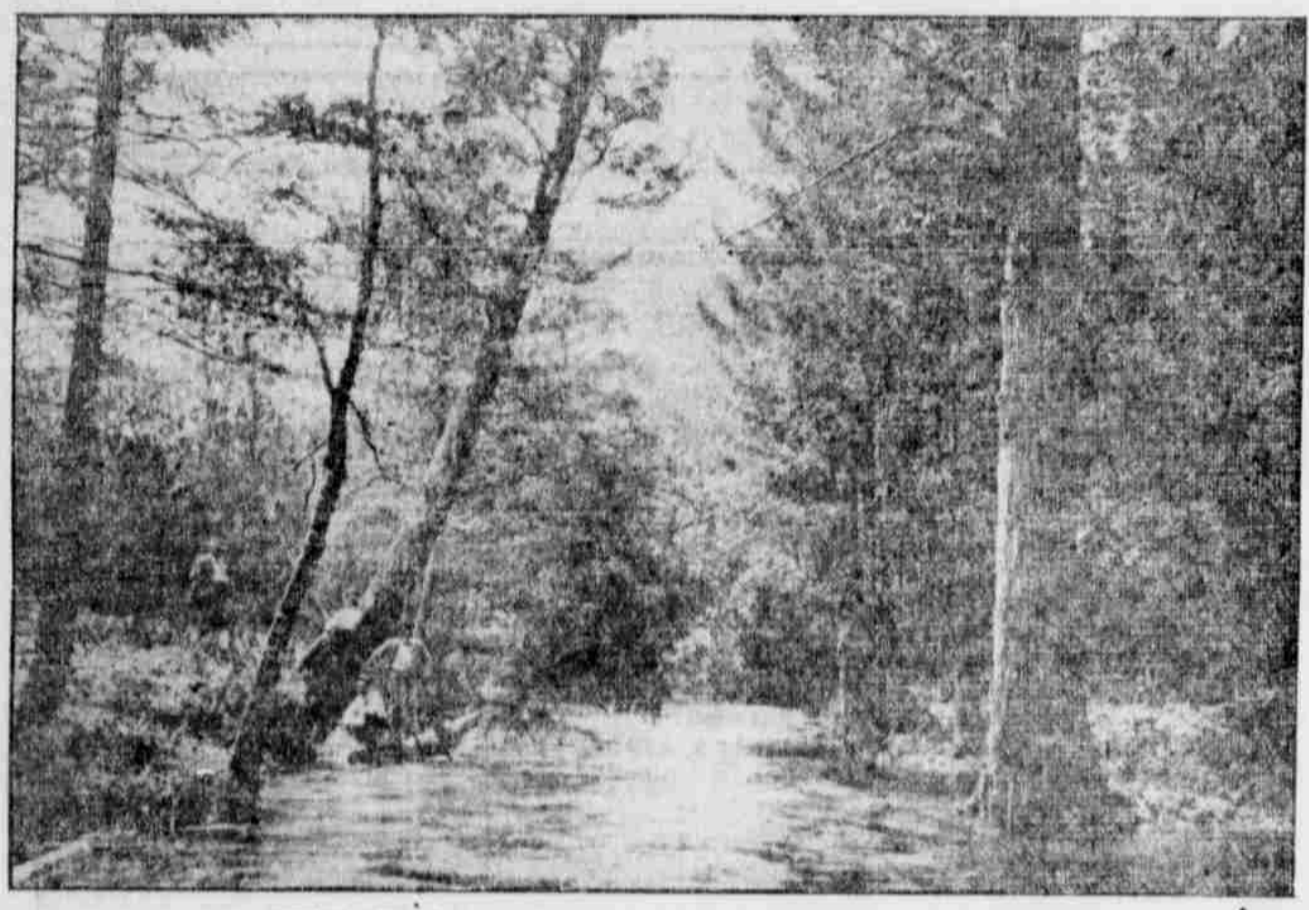
LAKE McLAGHLEN, ON MEDFORD HEIGHTS—CAPACITY 2,000,000 GALLONS, ELEVATION 210 FEET ABOVE BUSINESS SECTION OF CITY.



LAYING 18-INCH MAIN ON MOUNTAINS.



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



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

Dairying Conditions in the Rogue River Valley

By E. C. Gaddis

In presenting the conditions and opportunities that exist, relative to dairying in southern Oregon, it is not the intention of the writer to "paint with rosy hue" the results which have been attained in that line, but rather, to present the possibilities of this important line of business to those who might be interested, and at the same time give a few facts and figures as to the income per cow, that has been received by dairymen of the Rogue River valley.

The conditions existing at the present time as to the procuring of land suitable for dairy purposes are such that it would be necessary for the prospective dairyman to seek a location, not in close proximity to Medford, but rather in the outlying sections within a 5 to 25 miles radius of our city, at the same time being sure to locate near one of the main county highways, so the question of getting their products to market would not be difficult to solve, as our roads are easy to travel fifty each way out of the 12, and the time is fast approaching when they will be excellent roads the year round.

While the land in the immediate vicinity of Medford is very fertile and therefore would be well adapted to dairying, these lands are being utilized for the apple and pear orchards, for which the Rogue River valley is famous; consequently, the value of such lands have risen far above the price that would make them profitable for the purpose of dairying.

It is true that our retail milk dealers have their dairies near the city, but even in those cases the majority of them find it cheaper to keep their cows on a cheap tract of land, and buy their hay and grain for feeding purposes, rather than have several hundred dollars per acre tied up in a ranch for the purpose of raising alfalfa for their stock.

There are two large herds of milk cows and numerous small herds that furnish the daily milk and cream supply for the city of Medford, and the

number of cows in these herds will total several hundred.

We have a number of small valleys adjacent to the Rogue River valley where the price of land is more in keeping with the price of land that is used for dairy purposes, which are excellent places for the building up of a good dairy business—from the standpoint of selling cream to the creameries—and it is to these sections that we must devote our efforts toward increasing the dairy business of southern Oregon.

The Little Applegate, Big Applegate, Little Butte, Big Butte, Auleps, Same valley and Upper Rogue River valleys, should prove interesting to the prospective purchasers of dairy farms, as the ranches in those sections will produce alfalfa and corn in abundance, as a large percentage of them are irrigated from the waters of the creeks adjoining them, thus assuring the growers of large crops of excellent feed for the cow.

It will be interesting to the dairymen of the east and middle west to know that the lands of these valleys produce these varieties of feed, for they realize the value of alfalfa as a part of the ration for the cow, also the value of green corn for making into ensilage to provide the cow with a good succulent food during the time of year when they find the greatest need for it.

Another recommendation for these valleys, from the dairyman's standpoint, is the closeness in a great many instances, of outside ranges, which could be utilized for early spring pasture at just the time when the cow would need building up after her long winter's work.

There is a limited amount of dairying being carried on in these sections at the present time, but only on a small scale, as in a majority of cases the dairies do not exceed 10 or 12 cows to the farm, when they could easily handle three to five times that number.

There is a growing demand in this

section for the practical dairyman owing to the dairy business being practically new to a large majority of those engaged in it at the present time, and as the population of our valley has doubled up so rapidly, as against a loss in the amount of dairying carried on, it has brought about a very strong demand for all kinds of dairy products and has put the price up to a figure that should be of great inducement to the dairyman who is up-to-date.

When the price of butter-fat has ranged from a price of 20 to 30 cents per pound in past years, during the present year it has ranged from 24 to 40 cents per pound, and an almost unlimited demand for it at that price.

That brings us then to the question: What will a good cow earn per month for her owner, in the Rogue River valley?

In answer to this question—as the practical dairyman knows—it depends largely on the general conditions under which she is kept and the method of feeding and caring for her, but there are some dairies here that the cows are paying their owners from \$10 to \$15 per month, per head, for the butter-fat alone, which they sell to the creamery; there are some who claim to realize from \$10 to \$18 per head per

month, and others who realize from \$6 to \$10 and it might be said that the income ranges from \$5 to \$20 per cow.

Each dairyman is provided with a cream separator—the Sharpless Tubular Cream Separator is predominant—and all the milk is separated right on the farm, thus lessening the work attached to hauling both milk and cream to the creamery, and leaving the fresh skin milk at home to be fed while warm and sweet, making it much better for feeding purposes.

There are three creameries in southern Oregon, one at Medford, one at Ashland, and one at Prineville.

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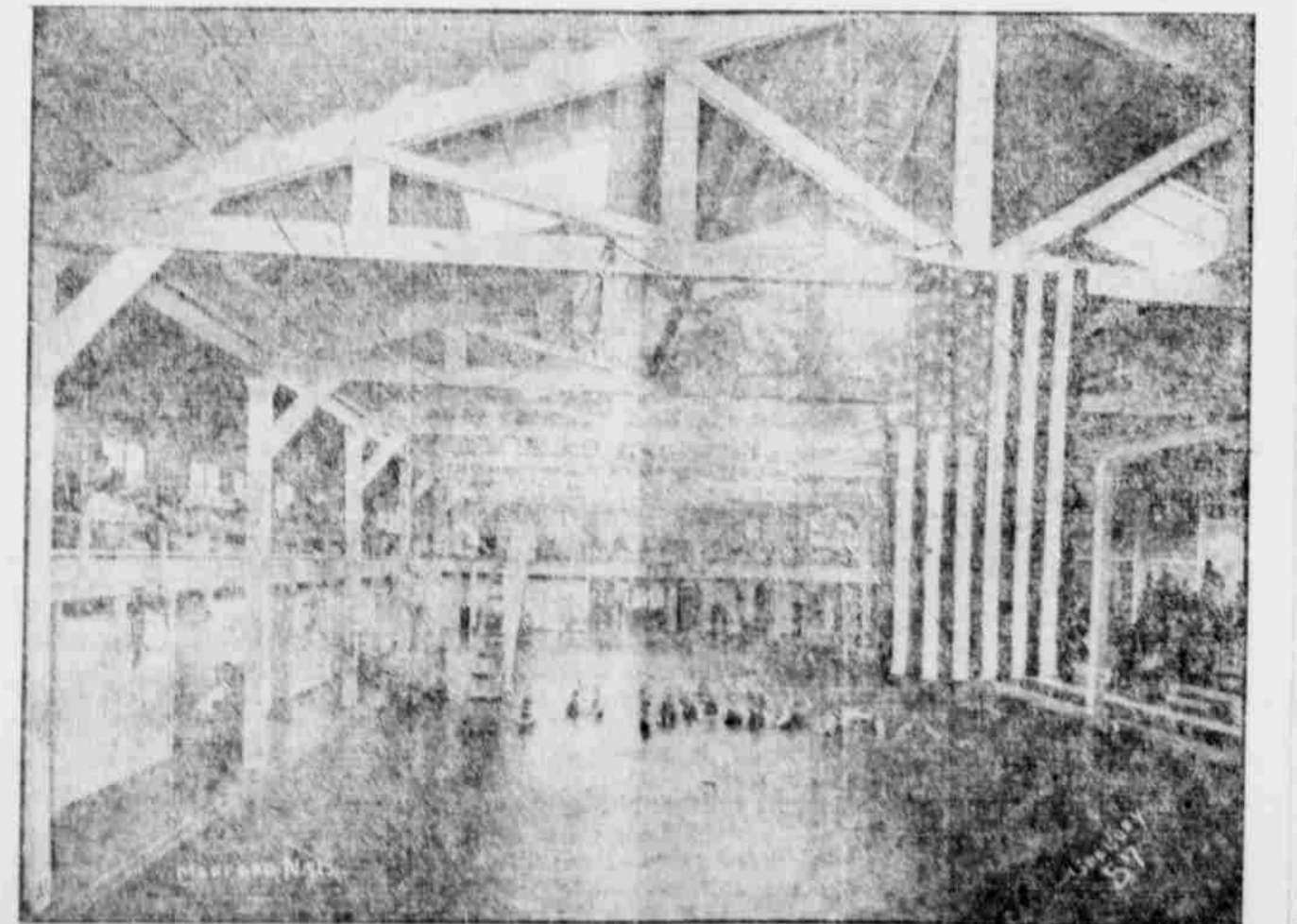
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FRUIT EXCHANGE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Fruit & Produce association organized solely for the benefit of the individual grower, whether he be the owner of an acre or a thousand acres. The association means much more than most of us realize. It means co-operation and not competition. It means the building up of one great unit in the Pacific northwest which, in not so many years, will be under a single head. We must look forward to a union of all the fruit interests of the Pacific coast to effect a careful distribution of the fruit products and prevent all competition. The Rogue River Fruit & Produce association will be looked upon as a factor in this great organization, especially because of its membership of wide-awake men and the character of the products which it distributes. There are only a few who have not joined the association, and they are honest in stating that the prices they have obtained for their fruit have been equal to those received by the members of the association. This is true, and it has always been true. The field means better distribution, which in turn means better prices. The fact is that if there were no association, the prices would be lower, and the grower would not be able to get the same value for his fruit. It is a business which has a history of success, and it is a business which is growing. It is a business which is worth the attention of every grower in the valley.

The valley has everything in its favor which will tend to make 1911 a very prosperous year. We expect bigger crops, better crops and better returns for the labor and intelligence expended in producing fruits which have already made the valley famous. We have every reason to believe that there can be only a bright side. However, we do not say this in order to give the impression that all will be easy, for the tasks which are ahead of us are even larger and weightier than those which we have accomplished. If this were not true there could be no progress, because progress does not mean doing the same thing in the same way indefinitely. The only thing that has any value in this world is labor. It is intelligent labor that makes the Rogue River Spitzberg, the Rogue River Newtown win national prizes; it is intelligent labor that has made Rogue River pears bring the highest prices in the world's market. For, be it known, that these varieties of apples and pears were known long before the Rogue River valley had a name. Let the one one thought for the coming year be progress.



SWIMMING SCENE IN THE NATATORIUM, MEDFORD'S NEW PALATIAL AMUSEMENT RESORT.