

One of Medford's Handsome Business Blocks



The Garnett Corey Building.

MEDFORD ENJOYING GREAT ERA OF NEW BUILDING

(Continued from Page Five.)

Improvements represent over \$500,000 more.

Startling Statistics.

The building of a city upon solid modern lines presents some startling statistical facts. Over 1000 cars of lumber were necessary in the construction of buildings in Medford in 1911. More than 800 cars of cement was used, and the cost of building hardware and nails in the construction of residences alone will exceed \$300,000. The transformation of the rough land into lawns of green caused the sale of nearly six miles of garden hose. One store alone sold 22,000 feet.

It is safe to say that the solidity of Medford, as well as its future prospects, were never more assured than at the present time. The 500,000 acres tributary to Medford of themselves constitute an area capable of supporting a city of 25,000 people. Back of this rich cleared land stand more than 22,000,000,000 feet of fir and pine. A great portion of this timber is on level land, making logging inexpensive, and after being cleared will provide hundreds and thousands of acres suitable for all kinds of cultivation. One thousand men working every day for 40 years will be insufficient to manufacture this vast amount of timber into lumber. This one great resource will support a city of 6000 people. The timber is within the range of vision from any part of the valley.

Pacific & Eastern.
The Pacific & Eastern building by the Hill interests already pierces the heart of the forests and commands 8,000,000,000 feet. The empire builders officially announced that the Pacific & Eastern must and will go to a connection with the Oregon Trunk, now building. The Hill line crossing the state east and west will connect with the Trunk system also, and Medford will be the terminus of two great transcontinental systems and the most important city between Portland and Sacramento along the Southern Pacific. The acquisition of these railroads is of immeasurable benefit to Medford and indelibly stamps its future progress. The Hill

people, appreciating its great resources, are already advertising the Rogue River valley far and wide.

25,000 Cars of Fruit.

The problem of securing equipment for the more than 25,000 cars of fruit that will be shipped in less than ten years from Medford and vicinity is disposed of by the completion of these powerful railroads.

The fruit and agricultural resources of the valley have been fully demonstrated. More than 75,000 acres of apples and pears are now growing. Two and a half million dollars will be expended in irrigation purposes, which will cover every acre in the valley and enable nearly every acre to be placed under cultivation. Upon each ten acres a family will be supported.

Confidence is supreme and utmost faith in the city's growth is evident from the public improvements and building construction. Every accessory to the need of a modern city is being displayed here. The water system, costing, with the city mains, nearly \$500,000, is second to none. The new sewer system is completed. The paving totals 16.77 miles. Asphalt covers every street in the business district and the larger portion of the resident section. A second telephone system is in operation. A gas plant has been constructed and is serving the city for illumination and cooking purposes.

Artistic Homes.

The class of Medford's residences is very artistic. Bungalows generally prevail in the smaller structures. Colonial and many other styles are prominent. More than two score of residences already occupied represent a cost of from \$5000 to \$12,000 each. Great care and pride is being displayed in the surroundings. Natural groves of great oak trees have been selected in the location for many of the most beautiful residences. Civic pride, following in the wake of construction, predicts a city of unusual beauty. Shade trees and roses that bloom nearly every month in the year are being set out, and the landscape is rapidly being transformed into magnificent footwork of velvet green. Cluster lights are being placed on the main streets and the acquisition of parks and beautification in general is the order.

Medford spells progress and municipal advancement. It is the most metropolitan small city in the world and its population the most cosmopolitan, a citizenship that has the utmost faith in the city's future and works as a unit to realize its destiny—the metropolis of that vast region between Portland and San Francisco. The picturesque valley of the Rogue, hemmed in by verdure-clad hills, is the greatest natural fruit belt in the world, where soil, elevation, climate, combine to produce the perfect product. Here are 75,000 acres of commercial orchards that cannot be equaled on the globe, whose apples win the sweepstakes prizes at world's apple shows, whose pears sell to England's epicures at \$10 a box, whose peaches take first awards at world's expositions, whose products command the highest price in the world's markets. The planted orchard area is increasing at the rate of 15,000 acres annually, and will eventually comprise a quarter million acres or more.

Medford, Oregon.

Medford, the principal shipping and commercial center of Jackson county, and the largest city in southern Oregon, has made phenomenal growth during the past six years. Its present population is estimated at 11,000, the federal census giving it 8842 in 1910; it was 1791 in 1900, and 2000 in 1905. Its great increase of 323 1/2 per cent since 1900 is significant, and represents a record exceeded by less than half a dozen cities in the United States during that period. Medford is a thoroughly substantial, well built city, and occupies the commanding site of the entire district, being in the broadest portion of the Rogue river valley. It stands in the exact center of the latter, and close to the geographical center of the county. It is surrounded by foothills and mountains on all sides, the nearest being between four and five miles distant, and controls all of the main highways leading from the mountainous and other districts toward the shipping points in the valleys. Being located about midway between Portland and Sacramento, its commercial growth has developed into the broader lines of jobbing and distributing, and its territory now embraces a total of not

Mining Experiences a Revival

This is the pioneer mining district of Oregon. Gold was first discovered on Jackson creek in 1851, bringing thousands of fortune-hunters over the Siskiyou mountains from California. For years Jacksonville, the first Oregon mining camp, located five miles from the present city of Medford, was one of the liveliest gold districts in the west. It still remains a substantial mining district.

The vast acreage of old channels, gravel bars and auriferous placer deposits, together with the abundant winter rains and numerous streams, combine to make this section one of the leading hydraulic placer districts in America. Placer mining has always been largely followed here. Fully \$25,000,000 in virgin gold has been produced from the several diggings since the original discovery. Jackson creek diggings alone have produced nearly \$6,000,000. The hydraulic mines, a half hundred in number, are among the best equipped in America, with their miles of ditches and flumes, thousands of feet of iron and steel pipe, their batteries of plants and all necessary machinery for hydraulizing. The season of mining being long, the water supply and diggings abundant, the output from Jackson county's surface mines total a half million each year.

No Restrictions on Dumps.

The rivers and streams of the district are unnavigable, and there are no restrictions in the matter of dumping tailings into them. This gives the placer miner every possible opportunity for unobstructed operation.

There yet remains considerable unclaimed placer ground here, but the greatest opportunity along this line is in the investment of small and great capital by the purchase of undeveloped properties, giving them development, adequate equipment and intelligent management.

Though this district has a number of producing quartz mines, this feature of the gold mining industry is in its infancy. Quartz mining has been followed here for almost as long

as placer mining. Many notable discoveries have been made. There are 52 quartz mines in the districts tributary to Medford, and more than three that number of claims. The free-milling character of the quartz makes it easy of reduction.

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Copper Mining District.

The copper mines of the Blue Ledge district, though located in Siskiyou, Cal., five miles south of the state line, are tributary to Medford at a distance of 35 miles. The deposits of copper in the district have been exploited and developed suffi-

ciently to prove them beyond any possible question the greatest bodies of copper in the west. Another rich copper district lies to the northeast along Grave creek.

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An immense body of coal is under development within five miles of Medford. The coal is being removed in quantity, and is proving an excellent fuel product.

The most encouraging feature in the mining situation in Oregon consists of the fact that "wild-cutting"

has been almost entirely eliminated from the industry in this state, and money that formerly went for promotion, flotation, commission, brokerage and graft, is now being legitimately applied to the opening up of mines and developing ore bodies of commercial grade.

The year 1911 was an important one to the mining industry of southern Oregon. For many years southern Oregon has held a steady and important place in placer mining and the output from the gravels of southern Oregon has been an important addition to the world's supply of gold. The opening of 1912 is a time of greater promise for substantial progress in mining.

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Sold by All Grocers

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A BUILDING RECORD

All Public Buildings erected in Medford during the past year, the Jackson Schools at \$30,000, the Queen Anne School at \$30,000, and the Carnegie Library at \$20,000

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