

Medford Public Market Proves a Great Success



Interior of Market on Market Day

(By E. J. Runyard, Market Master)
Medford is the first city in Oregon to establish a municipal market. It was built by the city and opened for business May 25, 1912. At first, it was kept open daily, but after the first month, only Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

Medford's public market has been an unqualified success. It has not only helped solve the high cost of living, but also the high cost of selling. It has brought the consumer and producer together, increased the profits of the grower and reduced the price paid by the consumer.

Sales during the summer and autumn averaged \$2000 a week. Over \$250 of berries and cherries were sold a day during the season. From 200 to 400 dressed chickens have been marketed weekly. Many tons of green vegetables have been sold and are being sold, every month. Thousands of sacks of potatoes and onions and approximately three cars of cabbage have been disposed of at a profit to the grower. Many barrels of cider and vinegar have been disposed of.

What the market has meant to the farmer is shown by the sales they have made. J. G. Godlove of Gold Hill, sold \$500 worth of cherries in eight days. O. J. Ames of Tolo, has marketed over 200 sacks of potatoes and in addition averaged over \$150 a month from vegetables and produce. Most of the 24 booths have been occupied since the market opened. The price of meat has been materially cut and the farmer enabled to market his surplus. Without the meat, the success of the market would



57 Varieties of Vegetables Grown on 5 Acre Tract for Public Market by O. J. Ames

be problematical. With it, the success is beyond all question. The meats sold at the market are beef, pork, mutton, lamb and veal. The morning this was written there were 264 boxes of apples on display. We have 24 booths in the public market, twenty of them rent for \$2.00 per month each and three-day booths at 20 cents per day. The cash receipts of the public market for booth rent, commencing June 1, 1912, and ending December 10, 1912, were \$405.25.

The farmers are bringing to the market at present plenty of good dressed pork, cider, vinegar, celery, sour kraut, dried prunes, almonds, sorghum, pop corn, sweet elder, boiled elder, pumpkins, squash, cabbage, lettuce, radishes and in fact all sorts of vegetables. There will be home grown lettuce, radishes and onions in the market all winter. Butter and eggs are scarce. The market has been a stimulant for growing of produce and garden truck. Another year and the supply

will be much greater, the variety more extended. More than that, the market has almost paid its own expenses from the nominal booth rentals. Yet the market has meant to the people of Medford, they themselves know, it has reduced materially the cost of living. It has been an unqualified success and should point the way to other co-operative efforts to bring producer and consumer together.



Exterior of Public Market

Rogue River Valley in Touch With World by Wireless

By P. J. O'Carra.

There are very few people in the Rogue river valley who realize that in their midst is one of the greatest wonders of modern science—the Federal Wireless Station. Knowing little about the intricate workings of a wireless plant, people only give passing notice to the imposing towers reaching more than 300 feet high between which are strung thousands of feet of wire. However, let it be understood that these silent towers with their antenna of thousands of feet of phosphor-bronze wire may speak to distance over land and over sea with the ease that one may call to a passing friend just across the way.

The Federal Telegraph Company, of San Francisco, California, has the exclusive rights of the Poulsen system for all of its wireless telegraph stations in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands. The company's laboratories are at Palo Alto, California. The Poulsen system is one of the most efficient of all commercial systems now used. In operation, a 500 volt direct current are used, and the interior of a station is without that noise and crash which is heard in most stations using the spark system. One very interesting thing is that the signals may be sent as far during the day as at night; while, with other systems, the effect of the rays of sunlight is to reduce the distance over which messages may be sent.

Enormous distances are now covered by this system. Recently, messages were sent from Washington, D. C., to Honolulu, a distance of nearly 6,000 miles. This is a most remarkable performance when one considers the fact that high mountain ranges must be traversed by the waves of electrical energy. Great as this distance is, it is covered in about one-third of a second of time. The waves generated at a sending station using high power are usually very long, often 10,000 to 20,000 feet, and travel at the same speed as that of light. The distance from the earth to the moon could be covered in about one and one-third seconds, and it goes without saying that if we could construct receiving apparatus of a sufficiently delicate nature, the waves coming from the station in the Rogue river valley could be detected at distances much farther than that of the moon, providing there were ears to listen for the signals.

280,000 Feet of Wire

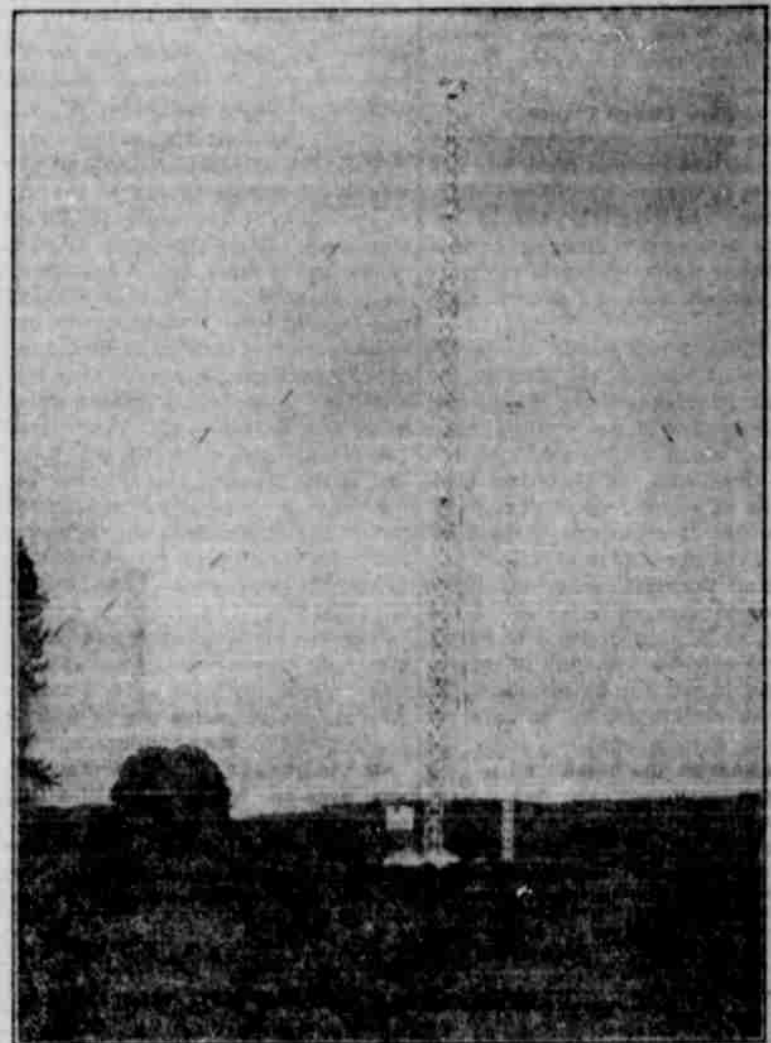
After all, the term "wireless" is a misnomer; there is really a great deal of wire about a wireless station. For instance, the station in the Rogue river valley has an aerial system of wires, commonly called the antenna, which is made up of no less than 40,000 feet of phosphor-bronze wire cable. Each cable is made up of 7 strands of very fine wire so that in all there are about 280,000 feet of wire in the antenna. There is also a system of underground wires, almost as elaborate as that which is seen suspended from the towers. The antenna and underground system of wires serve the purpose of both emitting the electrical impulses and catching the same sort of impulses sent from other stations. The sending instruments are no more complex than the telephone and the telegraph which are used every day by almost every civilized person. Everyone has seen the direct current arc light which illuminates our streets; a similar arc with a few additional pieces of apparatus sends out the waves which make up the wireless signals. This arc is controlled by a key similar in all respects to the ordinary telegrapher's key. The impulses are received as a succession of dots and dashes, or what is the same thing, long and short buzzes which constitute the Morse or Continental codes. The re-

ceiving apparatus has as its principal instrument a pair of telephone receivers which are like those seen on the cars of a "hello girl" in a telephone central station. Since all wireless stations do not send out waves of the same length, one station may work with another without interference, although many stations may be operating at the same time. By the employment of a certain apparatus, stations signalling from a distance are "tuned in" or "tuned out" at the will of the receiving operator. In other words, an operator need not hear any other signal than the one coming from the station with which he desires to communicate. If this were not as it is, there would be very little value in wireless telegraphy. There are thousands of stations in operation, both commercial and amateur, and it is by restricting the wave lengths that the operation of wireless telegraphy is made commercially possible. When one station desires to talk to another, it sends out a call for the station wanted, and when the call is answered, the message is sent and in return an O. K. is received.

Cost \$300,000

The new station in the Rogue river valley was erected at a cost of fully \$300,000. It is the most modern of all systems now used and easily

communicates with Seattle, Portland, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and El Paso, where other Federal Wireless Stations are located. It can also communicate with the various steamships on the Pacific; that is to say, steamers may be heard by the operator of the Rogue River station but the ship operators cannot "catch" the messages sent out from here. This is because of certain inherent properties in the sending apparatus which tend to make the signals unworkable to all but operators working with the Poulsen receiving apparatus. It will be seen then that interference from other systems is not so probable. It takes power to send messages through the ether, and yet the Rogue river valley station requires only 12 to 15 horsepower to send a message to its greatest working distance, which is not less than two or three thousand miles. It may be added that messages may be received and sent simultaneously, just as is now done with wire telegraphy. In time, all commercial cables will have to give way to the wireless telegraph. Wind and weather will not interfere with the wireless waves as they now do with our cables connecting the different continents. The cost of operation being less for wireless systems, will ultimately reduce the service charge



Wireless Station at Central Point.

Medford Public Schools Are Best

(Continued from Page 5)

and Horticulture instruction is given in the fundamental laws of the plant kingdom, and their place in the economy of man. Certainly no knowledge is more vital to the boy or girl who will be the future man or woman of this valley than that given in this department. Practical and experimental work is done in grafting and budding, and numerous excursions are made into the nearby orchards to study pruning, orchard heating, and fruit packing. This department keeps in touch with the various important experiment stations through their bulletins, and its library includes the publications of the United States department of agriculture.

Realizing that the physical as well as the mental part of the child should be developed, Physical Culture under the direction of a special teacher is offered to all the girls from the sixth grade through the high school.

Musical Organizations

The high school maintains three separate musical organizations viz: The High School Orchestra, The High School Mandolin club and the The Glee club. In the rendition of literary programs and entertainments in general, these organizations are of inestimable value.

Every year sees a large per cent of the graduates off to college. The evils usually found in high schools of this size are mainly conspicuous here by their absence. The value

of time is taught to each pupil by a system that makes his whereabouts known to the principal at any time, and also makes his non-attendance

at school and at his classes an object of special investigation. The moral welfare of the pupils is made an object of special attention so that the tone and spirit of the school is all that could be desired.

In conclusion, it may be said that in her public school system Medford

has an institution of which she need not be ashamed to speak and which with the energy and progressiveness of such an enlightened community will grow to do even greater and grander things in the future for the boys and girls, than it has done in the past.

Medford Has an Up-to-Date Fire Department



Medford Fire Department No. 1

One of the important improvements made by the city during the past year was the establishing of a paid fire department, eliminating the volunteer company which served for years,

The fire company was given a \$6000 fire auto truck and much other new equipment. The unwearied workers recognized the improvement and insurance rates were materially

reduced. That the fire boys are doing good work is shown by the annual report of the chief. Out of two more alarms the loss was very small.

Jackson County Leads in Autos

Jackson county is first among the counties of Oregon in proportion to population, for the number of automobiles, though ranking third in the actual number of automobiles and motor vehicles. Multnomah leads with 4,887 of the 10,162 motor vehicles in the state, Marion is second with 751, Jackson has 576, Lane is fourth with 412 and Linn fifth with 326.

Of the 8208 autos, Multnomah has 3539, Marion 576, Jackson 506, Lane 359 and Linn 288. Of the 1183 motorcycles in the state, Multnomah has 737, Marion 133, Jackson 63, Lane 36, Linn 81. Of delivery wagons, there are 219 in the state, Multnomah having 158, Marion 17, Jackson 5, Lane 9 and Linn 1. Of motor trucks, the vehicle of the future, there are 414 in Oregon, 327

in Multnomah, 19 in Marion, 1 in Jackson, 8 in Lane and 6 in Linn.

The autos in Jackson county are scattered as follows: Ashland 115, Brownsboro 2, Butte Falls 1, Central Point 38, Eagle Point 6, Gold Hill 6, Jacksonville 17, Lake Creek 1, Medford 290, Phoenix 7, Provoat 1, Rogue River 4, Talent 12, Tolo 1, Trail 2, Wellen 2.

The Jackson county motorcycles are scattered as follows: Ashland 49, Central Point 1, Medford 49, Phoenix 2, Prospect 1, Rogue River 5 and Talent 1.

The total of motor vehicles is distributed as follows: Ashland 120, Brownsboro 2, Butte Falls 1, Central Point 41, Eagle Point 6, Gold Hill 6, Jacksonville 17, Lake Creek 1, Medford 343, Phoenix 9, Prospect 1, Provoat 1, Rogue River 9, Talent 13, Tolo 1, Trail 2, Wellen 3.