

Annual Report

OF THE

City of Grand Junction
Colorado



FOR THE YEAR 1922

RENTON, PACO

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Two

COUNCILMEN

W. G. Hirons, President

Wm. Murr, L. O. Marshall, R. G. Miller, W. R. Dowrey, W.
E. Meders, T. J. Hampson

CITY MANAGER

George Garrett

City Auditor.....Fred A. Peck
City Treasurer.....Chas. H. Crawford
City Engineer.....T. E. Thompson
City Attorney.....L. W. Jordan
City Physician.....Dr. E. H. Munro
City Judge.....Henry E. Grubbs

Chief of Department of Public Works...J. J. Burroughs
Chief of Department of Health and Parks...F. J. Gilley
Chief of Fire Department.....J. S. Hynes
Chief of Police Department.....Bert Watson
City Librarian.....Camille Wallace

LIBRARY BOARD

Miss Julia Taylor, Mrs. E. F. Woods, Mrs. H. D. Ottman, Mrs.
O. H. Ellison, W. G. Hirons, R. E. Tope, M. D. Vincent

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL,
CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of submitting herewith the first annual report of the City Manager form of government in the City of Grand Junction, in which is a brief report of the municipal activities during the year 1922.

From several complains received during the past year, I am led to believe that many exaggerated statements were made, both pro and con, during the campaign for the City Manager form of government.

"The City Manager form of government is not a panacea for all ills, nor is it the sovereign solvent of every difficulty in city affairs."

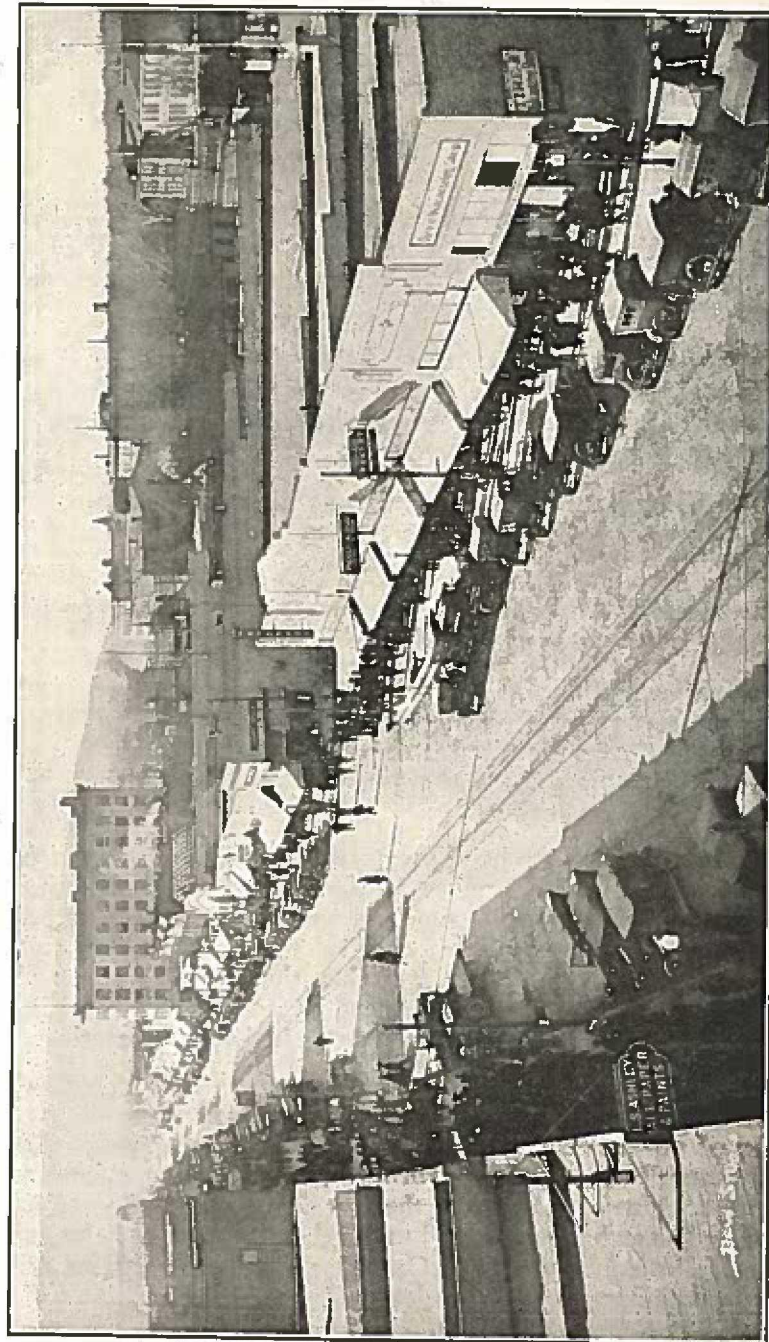
The success of any form of government depends upon the co-operation of the citizens with their chosen officials.

The citizens of Grand Junction did not co-operate very fully at first, but after comprehending the policy being followed by the new administration, we noticed a considerable change in their attitudes, and were pleased to note a gradual increase in their willingness to co-operate with us.

The approval of the bond measures by the taxpayers of the city at the election held December 22nd was further proof of their faith in the present administration and an endorsement of its policy, "to secure the best possible results at the least possible cost; to plan and build for the future as well as the present. to meet all issues squarely and fearlessly, to accept its responsibility and not 'pass the buck' to the next administration or to future generations."

Of course there has been more or less criticism from a small minority of the citizens. This is true in every city regardless of the form of government and especially so when a change is made from the council or commission form to the city manager form of government. However, many of the best citizens from the various fields of endeavor have expressed to me their approval of the policy being followed by the City Council and of the efficient and impartial administration of the city's affairs.

I consider it an honor to have served as your first city manager, and wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your



MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST FROM THE AVALON THEATRE—NEAR SEVENTH STREET

full co-operation and of your serious consideration of all propositions submitted to you during the year.

The work of the year 1922, aside from the regular routine work, has consisted principally of the reorganization of our administrative forces, revising the forms and methods of conducting the city's affairs, and the making of surveys and plans for future improvements. May the year 1923 see the completion of the greater portion of the proposed improvements and be the beginning of an era of progress and prosperity for the City of Grand Junction.

Respectfully submitted,

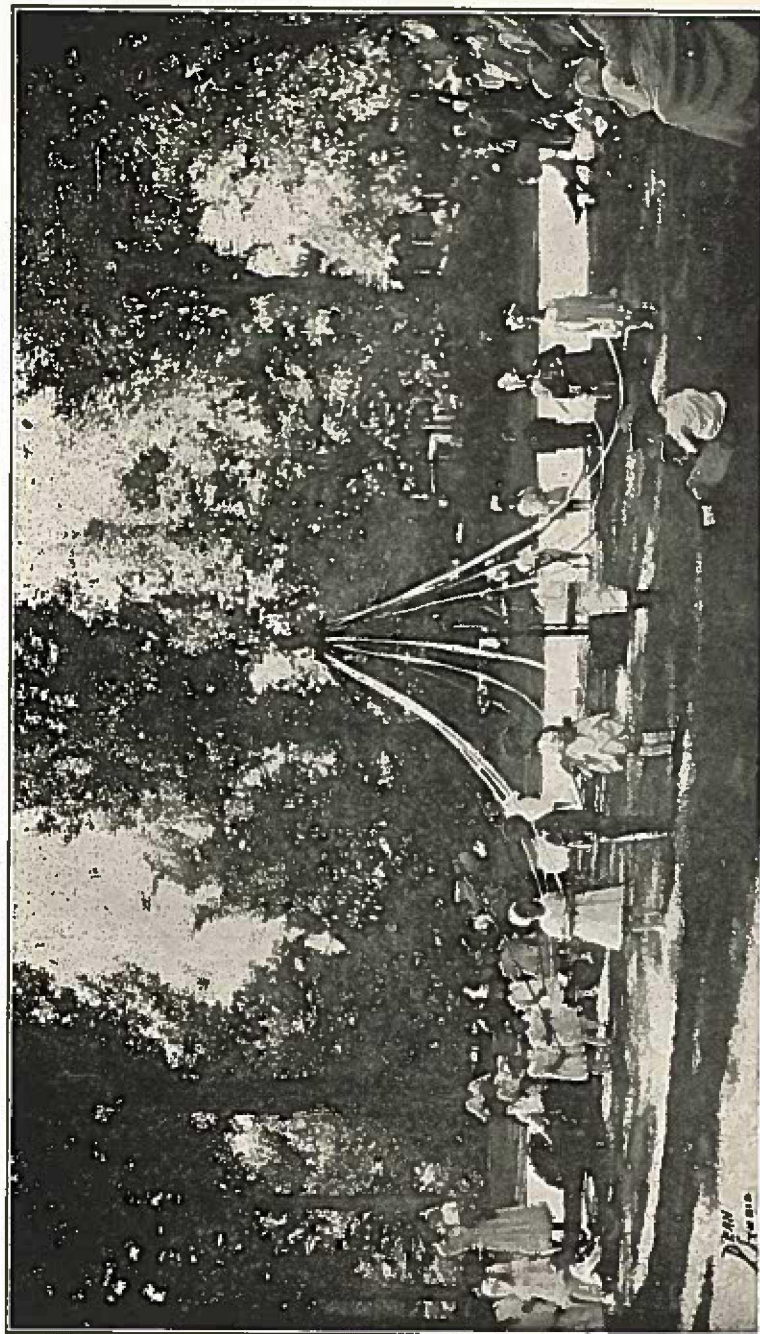
GEORGE GARRETT,
City Manager.

STATEMENT SHOWING CASH BALANCES

In All Funds At the Beginning and Ending of
Years 1921 and 1922

Fund.	Cash Balances.		
	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1922.
General	\$ 2,132.78*	\$ 5,619.89	\$15,593.38
Water Working	20,375.03	16,759.29	30,032.35
Public Library	2,113.82	549.81	1,806.18
Paving District No. 1.....	596.10	1,043.19	3,465.41
Paving District No. 2.....	3,964.90	1,266.24	1,343.98
Paving District No. 3.....	312.43	740.58	103.70
Paving District No. 4.....	534.49	475.37	265.97
Paving and Sidewalk Dist. No. 5...	451.39	531.44	526.05
Sidewalk District No. 1.....	264.05	394.83	766.15
Sidewalk District No. 2.....	466.83	799.38	1,454.88
Sanitary Sewer District No. 3.....	361.44	2,129.47	2,646.38
Sanitary Sewer District No. 4.....	45.17	74.33	236.20
Sanitary Sewer District No. 5.....	2,391.29	369.15	140.61
Sanitary Sewer District No. 6.....	9,436.31	1,057.71	209.36
Special Sewer District.....	.54	.54	.54
Water Bond Sinking.....	5,931.76	12,177.78	26,829.18
Totals	\$45,112.83	\$43,989.00	\$85,420.32
Special Light.....		685.67	475.29
Firemen's Pension.....		3,878.79	5,053.06
Special Paving District No. 6.....			* 167.53
Moyer Pool.....			* 4,645.00
Total Cash in Hands of City Treasurer.....	\$45,112.83	\$48,553.46	\$86,136.14

Note.—Sign * denotes a deficit.



PLAY TIME IN HAWTHORNE PARK

STATEMENT
Cash Receipts and Disbursements by Funds
Year 1921

Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General	\$114,252.09	\$106,499.42
Water Working.....	51,195.11	54,810.91
Public Library.....	3,577.64	5,141.65
Paving District No. 1.....	10,696.40	10,250.21
Paving District No. 2.....	8,752.58	11,385.05
Paving District No. 3.....	2,073.00	1,711.04
Paving District No. 4.....	508.84	567.96
Paving and Sidewalk District No. 5.....	1,455.12	1,375.07
Sidewalk District No. 1.....	804.56	673.78
Sidewalk District No. 2.....	2,478.91	2,145.46
Sanitary Sewer District No. 3.....	5,819.10	4,051.07
Sanitary Sewer District No. 4.....	263.76	234.60
Sanitary Sewer District No. 5.....	994.11	3,016.25
Sanitary Sewer District No. 6.....	5,442.46	13,821.06
Water Sinking.....	20,352.14	14,106.12
Totals	\$228,665.82	\$229,790.65
Net Deficit.....	\$ 1,124.83	

Year 1922

Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General	\$122,629.73	\$112,656.24
Water Working.....	62,075.75	48,802.69
Public Library.....	4,746.29	3,490.42
Moyer Pool.....	6,282.85	10,927.82
Paving District No. 1.....	9,957.53	7,355.31
Paving District No. 2.....	8,080.72	8,002.98
Paving District No. 3.....	1,490.06	2,126.94
Paving District No. 4.....	417.78	627.18
Paving and Sidewalk District No. 5.....	1,313.17	1,318.56
Sidewalk District No. 1.....	765.59	394.27
Sidewalk District No. 2.....	2,239.17	1,583.67
Sanitary Sewer District No. 3.....	5,809.08	5,292.17
Sanitary Sewer District No. 4.....	207.96	46.09
Sanitary Sewer District No. 5.....	838.64	1,067.18
Sanitary Sewer District No. 6.....	3,209.29	4,057.64
Water Sinking Fund.....	17,712.90	3,061.50
Totals	\$247,596.51	\$210,810.19
Net Balance.....		\$ 36,786.32

STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT
December 31, 1922

Name of Bond.	Quantity.	Face Value.	Issued.	Due.	Optional.	Rate.	Amount.
Water	36	\$1,000	4-1-08	4-1-23	None	6%	\$ 36,000.00
Water Funding	45	1,000	7-1-09	7-1-29	7-1-19	5%	45,000.00
Water Construction	439	1,000	7-1-11	7-1-26	7-1-20	5%	439,000.00
Total Water							\$520,000.00
City Warrants '13	16	\$ 500	1-1-16	\$2,000 Each Year		5½%	\$ 8,000.00
Purchase Fair Grounds	40	500	1-1-18	1-1-33		5½%	20,000.00
Total General							\$ 28,000.00
Paving District No. 1	3	\$ 500	6-1-11	6-1-23	Any Time	6%	\$ 1,500.00
Paving District No. 2	19	500	9-1-12	9-1-24	Any Time	6%	9,500.00
Paving District No. 3	1	500	9-1-12	9-1-24	Any Time	6%	500.00
Paving District No. 4	1	500	9-1-12	9-1-24	Any Time	6%	500.00
Paving and Sidewalk District No. 5	9	500	5-1-15	5-1-27	Any Time	6%	4,500.00
Sidewalk District No. 1	9	250	7-1-13	7-1-25	Any Time	6%	2,250.00
Sidewalk District No. 2	18	500	5-1-17	5-1-29	Any Time	6%	9,000.00
Sewer District No. 3	5	500	5-1-11	5-1-23	Any Time	6%	2,500.00
Sewer District No. 4	6	100	9-1-12	9-1-24	Any Time	6%	600.00
Sewer District No. 5	18	250	2-1-20	2-1-32	Any Time	6%	4,500.00
Sewer District No. 6	29	500	2-1-20	2-1-32	Any Time	6%	14,500.00
Paving District No. 6	63	500	10-1-22	10-1-34	Any Time	6%	31,500.00
Total Improvement							\$ 81,350.00
Total Bonded Debt							\$629,350.00

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STATEMENT OF BONDS PAID
During Year 1922

Water Bonds	\$ 3,000.00
Premium	15.00
Funding City Warrants 1913	2,000.00
Paving District No. 1	7,000.00
Paving District No. 2	7,000.00
Paving District No. 3	2,000.00
Paving District No. 4	500.00
Paving District No. 5	1,000.00
Sidewalk District No. 1	250.00
Sidewalk District No. 2	1,000.00
Sanitary Sewer District No. 3	5,000.00
Sanitary Sewer District No. 5	750.00
Sanitary Sewer District No. 6	3,000.00
Total	\$32,515.00

WATER BONDS

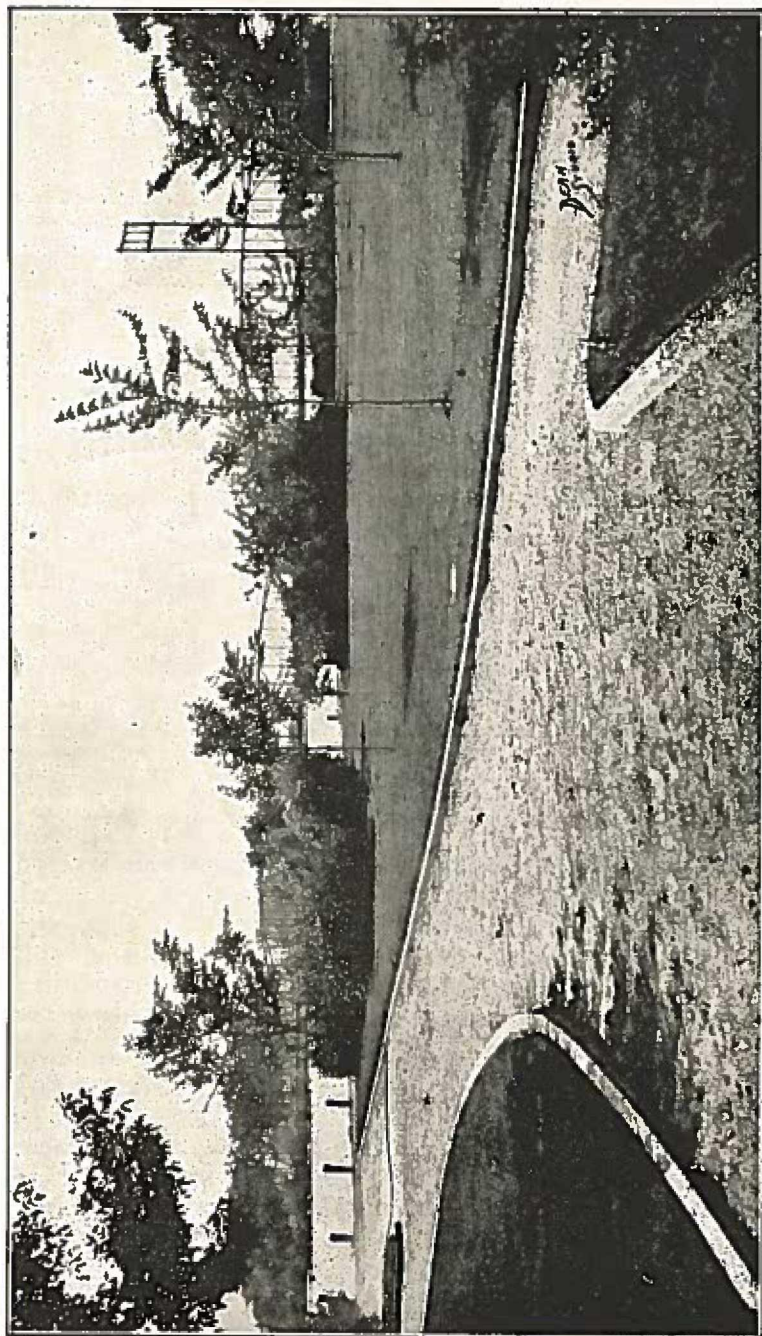
Interest Paid on Water Bonds, December 1, 1899 to
December 31, 1922

Bonds.	Amount of Issue.	Date Issued.	Interest Paid.
First Construction (second or additional issue)	\$ 22,000	12-1-11	\$ 19,800.00
Third Issue	50,000	6% 4-1-08	42,750.00
Refunding (First Construction original issue 1897 6% bonds)	65,000	5% 7-1-09	87,700.00
Kannah Creek	450,000	5% 7-1-11	246,675.00
Totals	\$587,000		\$396,925.00

Of the total amount of water bonds issued, only \$64,000 had been redeemed by January 1, 1922. During this year, \$3,000.00 of the 1908 issue have been redeemed. As these bonds, which bear six per cent interest, are not due until April 1, 1923, we offered a premium for the entire issue still outstanding (\$39,000.00) but were unable to secure but three bonds, the holders of the balance preferring to retain them till due. However, funds are available to redeem the balance on April 1, 1923.

Of the total of \$515,000.00 of bonds issued in 1909, (which were issued to refund six per cent bonds issued May 1, 1897) and 1911 there still remains \$484,000.00 to be paid. Of this amount, \$2,750.00 will be paid January 1, 1923, and the balance (\$481,250.00) will be refunded on that date. These refunding bonds will be twenty-five year serial, that is an almost equal amount of the principal will become due and payable each year.

At the same special election, December 22, 1922, that the Council was granted authority to refund the old outstanding bonds,



A VIEW IN RIVERSIDE PARK—CO. COLORADO RIVER IN BACKGROUND

authority was likewise granted them to issue \$190,000 in fifteen year serial water extension bonds. The funds derived from the sale of these bonds will be used to pay for the construction of a 13,500,000-gallon reservoir, for constructing a new sixteen-inch cast iron flow line from this reservoir to the city limits, and for constructing about four miles of cast iron mains varying from 6-inch to 14-inch in diameter, together with six new fire hydrants and eighty-three new valves within the city limits.

TABLE OF PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON WATER BONDS for Years 1924 to 1948 inclusive

Year.	\$481,000 Refunding			\$190,000 Water Extension			Total Both Issues.
	Prin.	Int.	Total.	Prin.	Int.	Total.	
1924	\$19,000	\$24,062.50	\$43,062.50	\$ 3,000	\$9,500	\$12,500	\$55,562.50
1925	19,000	23,112.50	42,112.50	4,000	9,350	13,350	55,462.50
1926	19,000	22,162.50	41,162.50	5,500	9,150	14,650	55,812.50
1927	19,000	21,212.50	40,212.50	6,500	8,875	15,375	55,587.50
1928	19,000	20,262.50	39,262.50	8,000	8,550	16,550	55,812.50
1929	19,000	19,312.50	38,312.50	9,000	8,150	17,150	55,462.50
1930	19,000	18,362.50	37,362.50	10,500	7,700	18,200	55,562.50
1931	19,000	17,412.50	36,412.50	12,000	7,175	19,175	55,587.50
1932	19,000	16,462.50	35,462.50	13,500	6,575	20,075	55,537.50
1933	19,000	15,512.50	34,512.50	15,000	5,900	20,900	55,412.50
1934	19,000	14,562.50	33,562.50	17,000	5,150	22,150	55,712.50
1935	19,000	13,612.50	32,612.50	18,500	4,300	22,800	55,412.50
1936	19,000	12,662.50	31,662.50	20,500	3,375	23,875	55,537.50
1937	19,000	11,712.50	30,712.50	22,500	2,350	24,850	55,562.50
1938	19,000	10,762.50	29,762.50	24,500	1,225	25,725	55,487.50
1939	19,000	9,812.50	28,812.50				28,812.50
1940	19,000	8,862.50	27,862.50				27,862.50
1941	19,000	7,912.50	26,912.50				26,912.50
1942	19,000	6,962.50	25,962.50				25,962.50
1943	20,000	6,012.50	26,012.50				26,012.50
1944	20,000	5,012.50	25,012.50				25,012.50
1945	20,000	4,012.50	24,012.50				24,012.50
1946	20,000	3,012.50	23,012.50				23,012.50
1947	20,000	2,012.50	22,012.50				22,012.50
1948	20,250	1,012.50	21,262.50				21,262.50

By a brief study of the above table and the preceding one, you will readily perceive the advantage of issuing serial bonds.

It should be noted that during the twenty-five year period previous to January 1, 1923, there were \$587,000.00 worth of bonds issued of which only \$64,000.00 were paid, and on which \$396,925.00 interest was paid, that during the twenty-five year period following January 1, 1923, the entire principal of the refunding and extension bonds amounting to \$671,250.00 together with \$413,250.00 interest will have been paid.

The present rate of income of the Water Working and Water Sinking Funds is sufficient to pay the principal and interest on these bonds as they become due, and, in addition, allow \$25,000.00

a year for maintenance and operation and minor extensions of the water system.

PAVING INTERSECTION BONDS

At the special election held on December 22, 1922, the Council was authorized to issue \$71,000.00 of Paving Bonds, the proceeds of which are to pay for the paving of street and alley intersections on the streets which are to be paved during the year 1923. These bonds are likewise serial bonds. The following table shows the amount of interest that becomes due and payable each year:

Year.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1924	\$5,500.00	\$3,550.00	\$9,050.00
1925	6,000.00	3,275.00	9,275.00
1926	6,500.00	2,975.00	9,475.00
1927	6,500.00	2,650.00	9,150.00
1928	7,000.00	2,325.00	9,325.00
1929	7,500.00	1,975.00	9,475.00
1930	7,500.00	1,600.00	9,100.00
1931	8,000.00	1,225.00	9,225.00
1932	8,000.00	825.00	8,825.00
1933	8,500.00	425.00	8,925.00

COMPARISON AND EXPLANATION OF THE EXPENDITURES FROM VARIOUS FUNDS

During the years 1921 and 1922

The amounts of money set forth in the following statements, with the exception of the amounts paid for the redemption of bonds in the Water Working and Water Sinking Funds, do not represent the cash disbursements, but the amount of money for which warrants were issued during the year:

Fund.	Expended 1921.	Expended 1922.
Contingent	\$ 8,862.09	\$ 12,711.36
Salary	9,187.45	9,814.50
Light	10,288.77	11,738.13
Police	7,194.00	7,717.12
Fire	22,990.23	10,706.68
Highway	24,621.02	18,537.91
Paving Street and Alley Intersections	None	12,347.73
Health	7,496.05	7,678.04
Sewer	795.67	780.29
Park	12,876.33	18,091.96
Special Assessments	906.00	904.21
Library	2,999.86	3,163.06
Water—		
Maintenance and Operation	16,881.50	22,281.72
Bonds Paid	7,850.00	None
Bond Interest and Agents' Commission	26,379.42	26,774.81
Moyer Pool	None	10,963.48
Water Sinking	14,106.12	3,061.50
Sewer District No. 3 Bonds Paid from General Fund	None	2,500.00
Totals	\$173,434.51	\$179,772.50

In general it may be well to state that the present administration is not directly responsible for the following expenditures, as such expenditures were ordered by the vote of the citizens:

Payment on exchange of city and school properties	\$ 2,875.00
Purchase of cemeteries	4,500.00
Paving of street and alley intersections	12,722.73
Total	\$19,722.73

In addition to the above, the sum of \$2,500.00 which was expended to redeem the bonds due on Sewer District No. 3 might be added.

CONTINGENT

The following expenditures were incurred last year and paid out of this year's funds:

Repairs to furnace, City Hall	\$ 450.00
Election expense	231.60
Payment in exchange of city and school properties	2,875.00
Total	\$3,556.60

\$2,814.00 was expended from this fund this year for engineering and advertising for paving and sidewalk improvements. This amount will be paid back into the general fund after bonds are issued for the various improvement districts.

SALARY

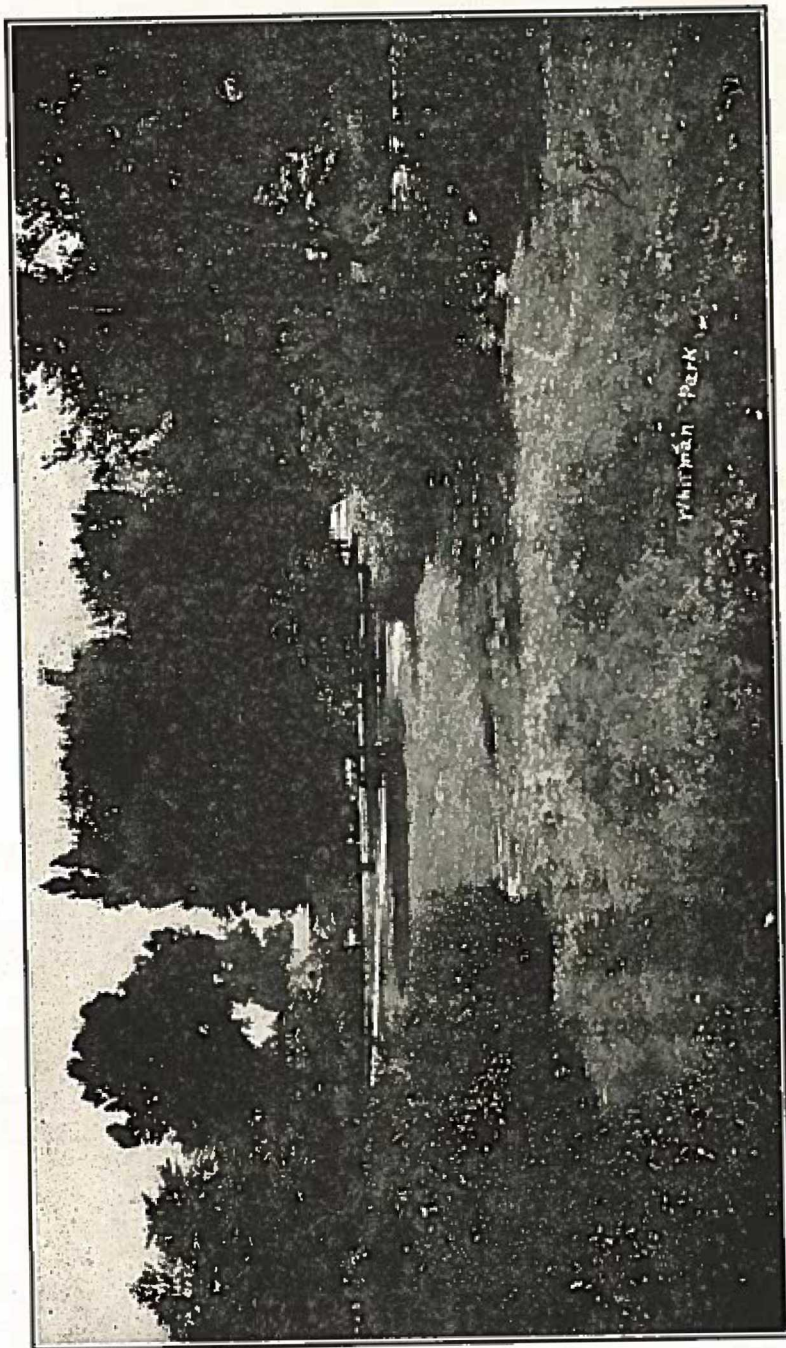
The salaries paid from this fund during the year 1922 were for the following officers and employes: Manager, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney, Municipal Judge, Stenographer and Janitor. The salaries of all other officers and employes were paid out of the funds appropriated for the departments of which they have charge or in which they were employed.

LIGHT

The additional expenditure here is due to the increase in the number of White Way Lights which were installed during the latter part of the year 1921.

POLICE

The increase here is due to the increase in salaries of the entire Police Force. However, the increase in the efficiency of the Police Department is far greater than the increase in the expendi-



A VIEW IN WHITMAN PARK

tures. The increase in cost (\$523.12) is less than the increase in the fines collected (\$857.44)—(\$625.00 being the amount of fines collected during the year 1921, and \$1,482.44 the amount collected during 1922.)

FIRE

The large expenditure in this fund during the year 1921 was due to the purchase of a new American LaFrance Pumper and 500 feet of 2½-inch fire hose at a cost of \$13,150.00.

The increase in the general expenditures of this year over those of last year is due to the installation of the two platoon system (made compulsory by State Law.)

Last year one chief and three men were employed, the monthly salaries amounting to \$439.50; whereas, this year under the two platoon system we had one chief, one assistant chief and four men, the monthly salaries amounting to \$635.00.

HIGHWAY

Three expenditures from this fund during the year 1921 which did not enter into this year's expenditures were \$873.75 for a Fordson Tractor, \$894.19 for the construction of a concrete bridge on North Seventh Street, and \$2,350.00 for a one-ton Chevrolet Truck and a 600-gallon sprinkling tank. Subtracting these sums from the total expenditures for the year, you have a remainder of \$20,503.08.

Likewise, the following expenditures for the year 1922 should be deducted in order to get a fair comparison of the expenditures of the two years: Grader attachment and new parts for the Fordson Tractor, \$353.97; Buffalo-Pitts Steam Road Roller and Pressure Scarifier, \$5,117.93; three new dump wagons, \$599.00; engineering salaries and labor for topographical map of city, \$338.67; one transit, one Y level, rods, etc., \$583.86; a total of \$6,963.43. Deducting this amount from \$18,537.91, leaves a balance of \$11,564.48. Subtracting this later amount from \$20,503.08 leaves a balance of \$8,938.60, which is the excess expenditure for Highway Maintenance for the year 1921 over like expenditure for the year 1922. The greater part of this amount, no doubt, represents the cost of surfacing several blocks of dirt streets with disintegrated granite and cinders; however, there are no records at the City Hall from which to ascertain the amount of this work done.

PAVING STREET AND ALLEY INTERSECTIONS

No expenditures were made for this purpose during the year 1921.

The amount expended in 1922 (\$12,347.73) was for paving the street and alley intersections on South Seventh Street from Main Street to Third Avenue, and for replacement of the pavement on the alley approach on the east side of Sixth Street between Main and Rood Avenue.

HEALTH

A Ford Runabout was purchased the first of this year for use in the Health and Park Departments, half the cost being charged to each department. Subtracting this amount from the total amount expended leaves a balance of \$7,388.24 which compares very favorably with the amount expended last year.

SEWER

As noted before there are no records of the kind or amount of work done in 1921, and, as no annual report was made of the year's work, it is impossible to make any other comparison of the expenditures of the two years other than the differences in the amounts of money spent. There was a difference of only \$15.38 between the expenditures in this department for the two years.

PARK

Deducting \$5,471.41, the cost and maintenance of the Municipal Cemetery, from the total expenditures for 1922 leaves a balance of \$12,620.55 which is \$255.78 less than the expenditures of the department for the year 1921.

LIBRARY

The appropriation for this department this year was the same as for 1921. However, as \$220.51 in Library fines were turned over to the City Treasurer by the Librarian in December, 1922, she was allowed by the Library Board to make the additional expenditures.

WATER

Like expenditures to the following did not enter into last year's expenditures: \$292.50 for the purchase of a water stage recorder; \$528.95 for the purchase of a double 4-inch diaphragm

pump; \$895.00 for the purchase of a Dodge Service Car; \$3,595.23 for the purchase and installation of water meters, and \$4,178.34 for engineering work which consisted of locating all water mains, valves, service connections, etc., and making accurate maps of same, also cost of preliminary survey and plans for the extension and improvement of the water system—a total of \$9,490.02.

\$7,850.00 was expended from this fund in 1921 for redeeming bonds. No money was expended for that purpose from the fund this year. Such bonds as were redeemed were paid for out of the water sinking fund. As \$36,000.00 of six per cent Water Bonds are due April 1, 1923, all surplus funds have been retained for that purpose and ample provision has been made to pay off the entire amount when due.

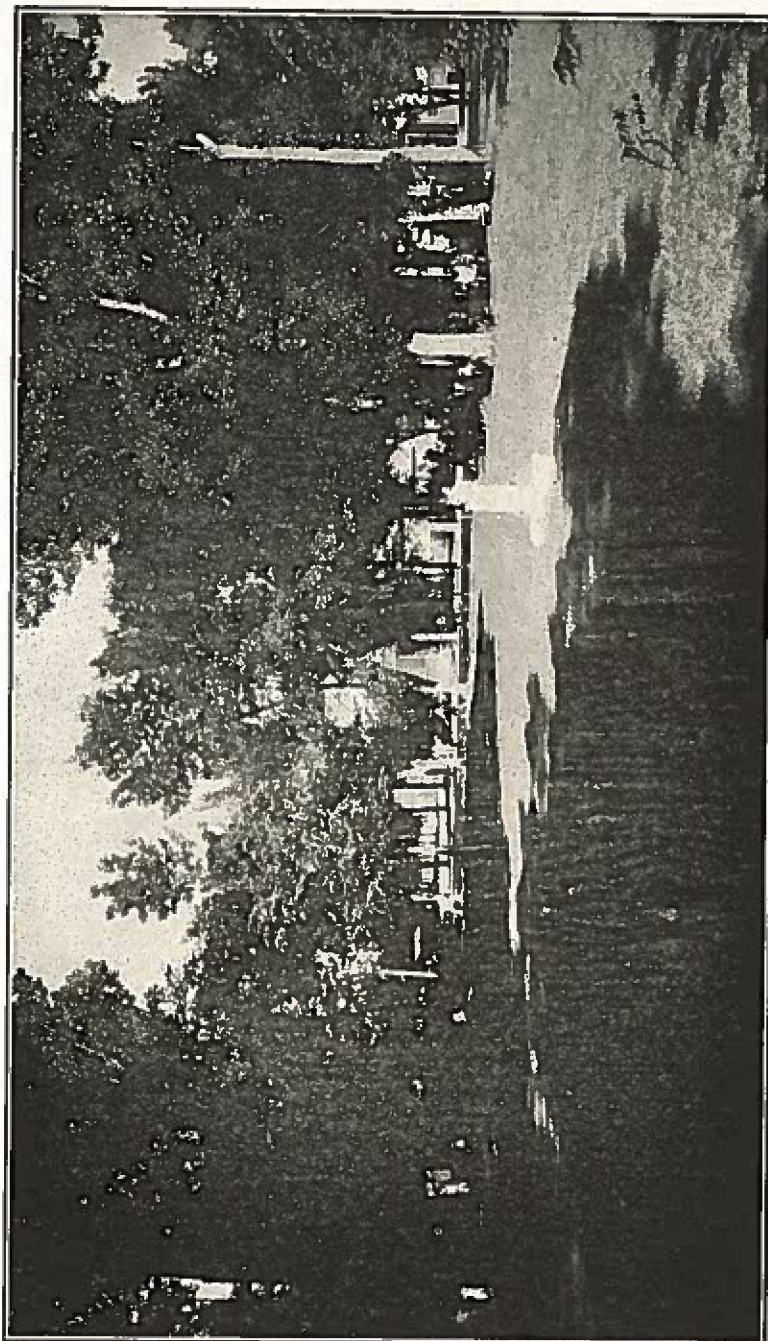
MOYER POOL

The amount expended from this fund includes the cost of furnishing the men's and women's rest rooms, the refreshment room, the hot and cold water systems, the concrete walls at the northwest and southwest corners of the swimming pool, screen frames and doors, awnings, slides, diving tower, stairs, fences, bleachers, bathing suits, towels, etc., and the cost of light, water, supplies, salaries, labor, etc., in maintaining and operating the pool.

The total receipts of the pool and refreshment room during this, the first season, amounted to \$6,282.85 thereby proving that the Moyer Pool will be more than self-sustaining in the future.

SEWER DISTRICT NO. 3

Money was expended from the general fund to redeem bonds issued to secure funds to pay for the construction of the sanitary sewers in Sewer District No. 3. This was necessary on account of the failure of some of the property owners in this district to pay their assessments. The city holds certificates of sale for the property on which the assessments have not been paid. Although it was not necessary for the city to pay these bonds, as the bond holders must look to the property affected for the payment of the bonds, nevertheless, it is good business policy on the part of the city to pay all bonds when due and thereby retain the excellent financial standing of the city.



A VIEW IN HAWTHORNE PARK

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE WORK PERFORMED AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1922.

The McMahan Audit Company was employed early in the month of February to make an audit of the city's books and to install a new system of accounting for the city. The same company was again employed to audit the books at the end of the first six months of the year and again at the end of the year.

A system of Purchase Orders and Tally Slips was installed early in the year. This system provides that all material and supplies purchased must be ordered on Purchase Orders signed by the Chief of the respective department and approved by the City Manager. Before payment is made for goods ordered, the chief of the department who received the same must make out a tally slip stating the amounts of material received. By this method no bill is paid a second time.

At the first of the year each office had a private telephone. These were removed and a branch exchange connecting all offices was installed effecting a saving of \$111.00 per year and providing much better service.

A stenographer was employed to perform all stenographic work for all departments, and in addition she operates the telephone exchange, receives all complaints, records them in a follow-up system, and refers them to the respective departments; she keeps the costs of all work performed by the Water, Street, Sewer, Health, Park and Engineering Departments, and makes up the pay roll for these departments from the time turned in on the daily job reports; she also files all correspondence in a cross-index filing system and performs other miscellaneous duties.

Weekly and monthly reports are made out by the chiefs of all departments and submitted to the City Manager. Statements of the cost of all work performed are likewise submitted to the manager. It is by the constant study of the reports and statements and the constant supervision of the outside work as well as the office work that the manager is enabled to administer the affairs of the city efficiently and economically.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The entire personnel of this department was changed on February 1st. The City Manager, after two weeks spent in examining all candidates applying for the position, appointed the present

chief of the department, and he in turn appointed all other employes of the department.

The vast majority of the citizens will readily concede that the Police Force have done excellent work. The city has been rid of and kept free of undesirable persons; all public dances have been strictly regulated; many bootleggers have been forced to retire from business besides being relieved of their manufacturing plants and finished products; the traffic conditions of our main thoroughfares have been greatly improved and the law has been fearlessly and impartially enforced at all times.

The entire force has been equipped with the Denver regulation caps, uniforms, and batons, and present a neat and efficient appearance.

The children of the city look upon the officers as their friends and protectors and not as their persecutors.

During the past summer and fall we secured 737 days' work from prisoners. They were worked in gangs of eight or ten and were employed in cutting weeds, loading trash, and cleaning the city reservoirs. Most of the prisoners so employed were "brake-beam tourists." It is the policy of the Police Department to herd all such persons in the railroad yards as soon as they arrive keeping them together until the next freight train pulls out when they are loaded thereon and sent on their way rejoicing. As high as 125 have been thus taken care of in one night, the strays are put in jail and later put on the chain gang. The police were greatly aided in this work by the Colorado State Rangers who made this city their headquarters.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR

No. Arrests	473
No. Arrests, State and Outside.....	43
Selling Liquor.....	3
No. Drunks	76
Having Liquor in Possession.....	14
No. Disorderly Conduct.....	31
No. Assault and Battery.....	1
No. Vagrants	117
No. Watering Out of Hours.....	21
No. Traffic Violations.....	182
No. Trespass	7
No. Juvenile Delinquents.....	20
No. Health Ordinance	1
No. Convicted	317
No. Released	156
No. Days Served in Jail.....	937

No. Meals Served.....	2,417
Cost of Meals Served.....	\$ 604.25
Amount of Fines Imposed	\$ 4,430.30
Amount Fines Collected	\$ 1,482.44
Amount Fines Worked Out	\$ 2,649.56
Amount of Fines Imposed and Remitted.....	\$ 298.30
Cash Bonds Put Up	\$ 400.00
Cash Bonds Returned	\$ 380.00
Cash Bonds Forfeited	\$ 20.00
No. Sleepers	682
No. Stock Impounded.....	62
No. Dogs Disposed of.....	129
Amount Dog Licenses Collected by Police Officers.....	\$ 150.00
Property Recovered, Estimated Value.....	\$14,540.00

It will be noted in the above report that of the number of persons arrested, 156 were released. These consisted mostly of persons arrested for wasting water or using water for sprinkling lawns out of the regular hours, and for minor traffic violations.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Only two changes were made in the personnel of this department during the year. The assistant chief resigned to accept the position of Chief of the Department of Health and Parks, and one of the men resigned to accept a better position in another city.

The work of the department has been very ably supervised by the chief and assistant chief and very efficiently performed by the men. Several presents and many letters of thanks have been received by the force in appreciation of their quick response and efficient work in fighting fires.

In addition to fire prevention and fire fighting work, this department has charge of the weighing on the city scales, the sale of water in tank to farmers, the issuing of permits for and the inspection of the construction, repair and removal of buildings.

DETAIL REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

Causes of Fires

Sparks from Chimney.....	10
Flue Burning Out.....	5
Stove Too Close to Partition.....	2
False Alarms.....	10
Leaking Radiator Containing Alcohol.....	1
Children Playing with Matches.....	10
Hot Ashes.....	4
Spontaneous Combustion.....	1
City Dump.....	11
Cigarette Stub in Car.....	1
Rubbish and Weeds.....	2
Acetylene Generator Bursted.....	1



UPPER—THE AVALON THEATRE—Constructed In 1922
 LOWER—GRAND VALLEY BANK BUILDING—
 West Annex Constructed In 1922

Defective Wiring.....	2
Tramps	1
Welding Torch.....	1
Fire Crackers	2
Gas Stoves	1
Electric Iron.....	1
Unknown	7

Total Value of Buildings and Contents Involved.....	\$359,925
Total Amount of Insurance on Buildings and Contents.....	\$203,700
Estimated Loss on Buildings and Contents, by Fire Department.....	\$ 77,190
Total Insurance Paid on Building and Contents.....	\$ 81,831
Total Number of Alarms responded to during the year.....	73
Total Number Feet of Hose Laid during the year.....	8,250
Total Number Hose Streams Used.....	29
Total Number Feet of Ladders Raised.....	349
Total Number of Gallons of Chemicals Used.....	220
Total Number of Miles Run.....	90
Total Number of Fires in Frame Buildings.....	22
Total Number of Fires in Brick Buildings.....	9
Total Number of Fires other than in Buildings.....	32
Total False and Unnecessary Alarms.....	10

BUILDING PERMITS

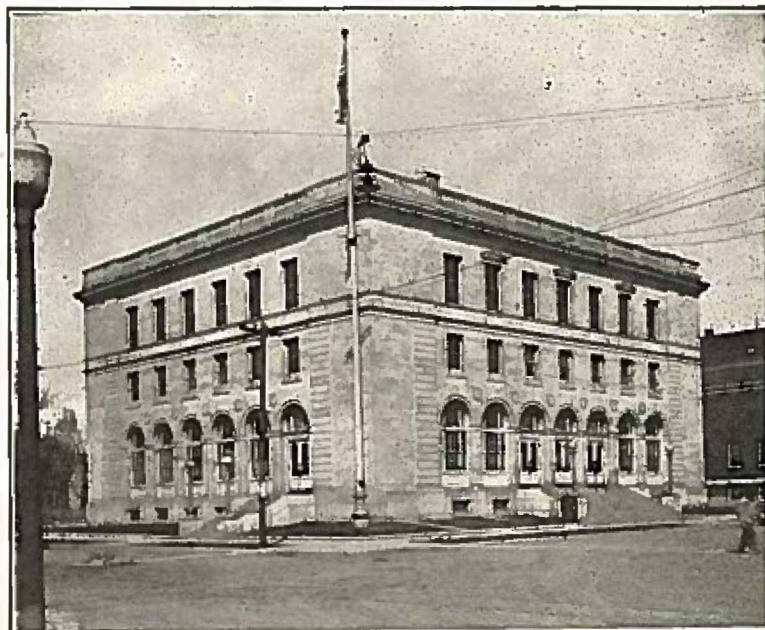
99 Permits for Residential Purposes, Value.....	\$243,660.00
36 Permits for Business Purposes, Value.....	504,420.00
28 Permits for Small Garages, Value.....	4,195.00
8 Permits for Installing Gasoline Tanks, Value.....	4,000.00
5 Permits for Erecting Electric Signs, Value.....	1,225.00
Total	\$757,500.00

216 WIRING INSPECTIONS

This year has proven a record breaking one in numerous ways for Grand Junction, but in no way was it more noticeable than in the building of new homes and business properties. The total invested in these new structures, as shown by the above table is slightly in excess of three-quarters of a million dollars, of which half a million was invested in business properties, and the remaining quarter of a million in 99 new homes. That the population of the city has been increased by several hundred is assured, as the demand for homes is as great today as before this building boom started early last spring, and we are looking forward to a like period of growth during the year 1923.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

This department is made up of the former departments of Water, Sewers and Highways. There have been several changes in the personnel in this department during the year. The former Commissioner of the Department of Water and Sewers was re-



UPPER—FEDERAL BUILDING
LOWER—NEW MASONIC TEMPLE—Constructed In 1922

tained until the first of August, and, upon acceptance of his resignation, the present chief of the department was appointed. The majority of the employes of the department are men who were employed under the old administration and their services have proven very satisfactory.

Although these three departments are combined under one department, all financial accounts are kept separately.

WATER WORKS

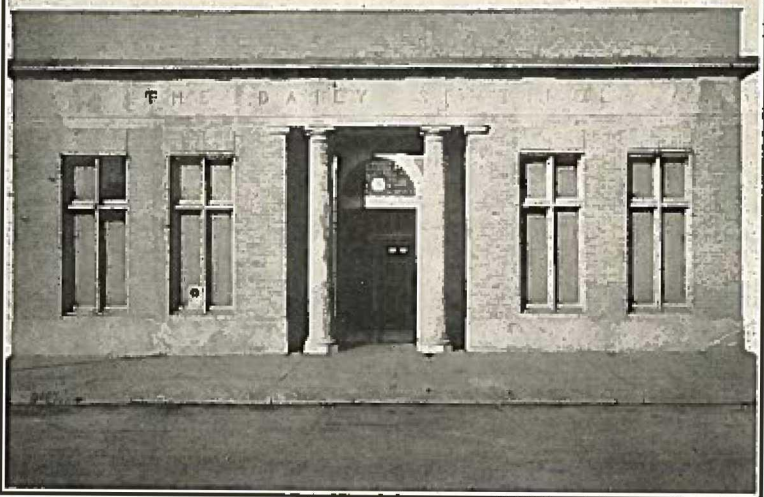
One of the first projects undertaken by this department was a survey of the entire water system; all water mains, hydrants, valves, and service connections were accurately located and platted on sectional maps made to scale of sixty feet to the inch, and, in addition, a survey of all houses in the city was made, recording the locations, number of rooms, number of water outlets, and purposes for which water was used.

After the survey was completed, a large number of notices were sent to various property owners requesting them to make needed repairs to the plumbing in their houses—the majority complied with the request, and, as a result, a great amount of water which had formerly been wasted was made available for useful purposes.

A recording pressure gauge was installed in the Fire Station previous to the making of any improvements in the water system. The highest static pressure (at 12:00 o'clock midnight) recorded was seventy-eight pounds.

After the above improvements were made, and after the installation of self-closing fountain tops on some twenty-nine public and private drinking fountains and the installation of 120 water meters, the highest static pressure recorded was 92 pounds. The average lowest pressure recorded during the summer months when the maximum amount of water was used was 32 pounds; whereas, the previous year under like conditions the average pressure was eighteen pounds, which proved the value of the above changes and improvements.

The time for sprinkling laws was changed. The old system being for the people living in the houses on the odd numbered side of the streets to use the water for sprinkling purposes from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 noon on certain days of the week, and the people living in houses on even numbered side of street to irrigate their lawns from 12:00 noon to 12:00 midnight. This system was changed to provide for the sprinkling at the houses on the odd



UPPER—NEW COURT HOUSE—In Process of Construction
 LOWER—THE DAILY SENTINEL BUILDING—Completed In 1922

numbered side of the street on the odd numbered days of the month, and at houses on even numbered side of the street on even numbered days of the month. When this change was first made there was some opposition to it, however, it was not long before the citizens saw the advantage of the change, and now greatly approve of the same.

On April 1st, the water rates were raised providing for an increase of approximately 25 per cent on the flat rates, and of a less per cent on metered rates. The majority of the citizens were well satisfied with this raise in rates, a few objected to any change whatsoever, and quite a number stated that a much larger raise should have been made. As it is, our water rates are considerably lower than the rates in the majority of the cities in the state of Colorado. The present rates are sufficiently high, but there should be a more just flat rate system installed.

The following statement made by H. F. Vorbeck, former Commissioner of Finance and Supplies, in his annual report for the year 1918, explains fully the injustice of the present flat rate system:

"I wish at this time to call attention to the crude and obsolete system we employ in fixing water charges. This rating should be revised in such a way that charges would be as nearly as possible in accordance with quantity of water used. Our present ordinance fixes the rate for residences of four rooms and under at \$12.00 per annum as a minimum, with \$2.00 additional for each room above that number regardless of all considerations of number of fixtures or outlets.

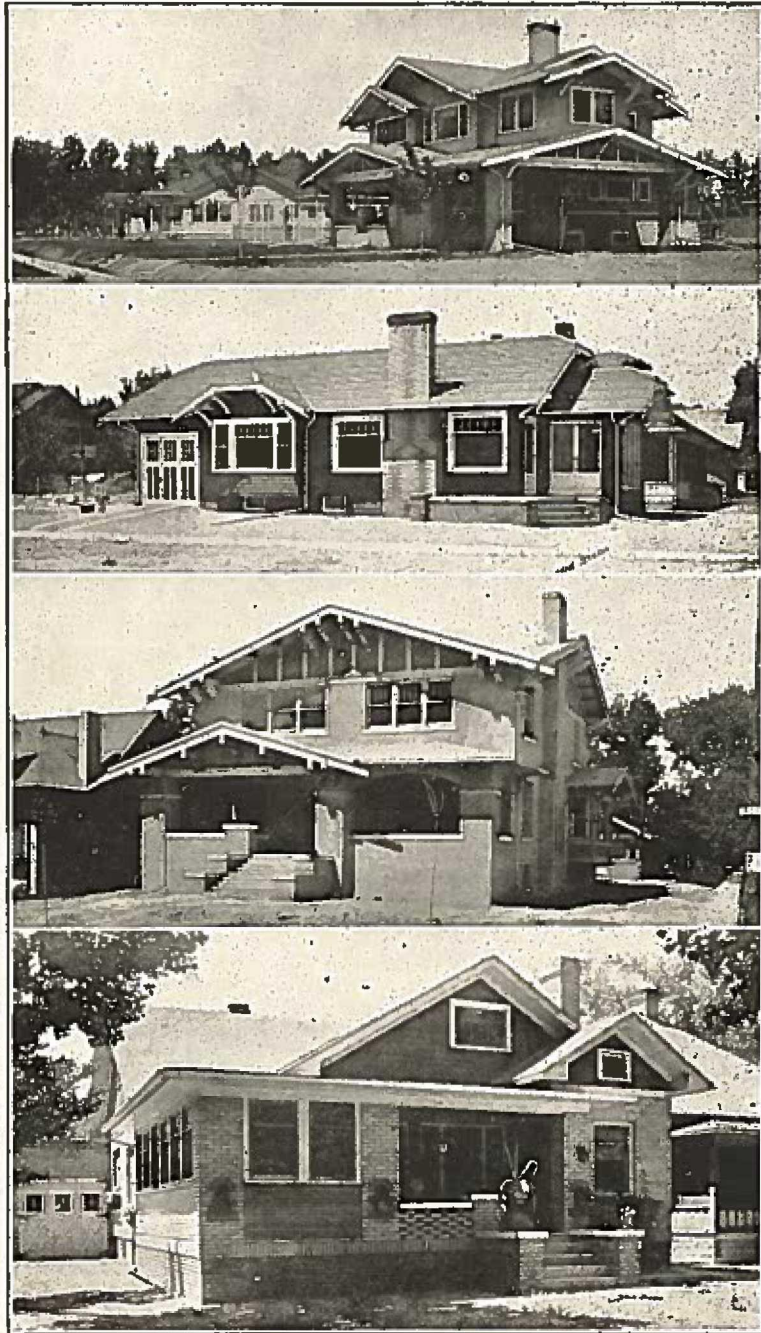
"The injustice of such a system is obvious at a moment's consideration. A consumer can have a high-class bungalow of four large rooms with bath tub, shower bath, lavatory and water closet; a motor in the laundry; an up-to-date garage with facilities for washing cars, and an extensive lawn, and yet pay less into the water fund than a poor person who happens to have five or six small, cramped rooms with no fixtures more than a "gooseneck" hydrant in the yard where he occasionally draws a bucket of water.

"We have hundreds of cases in our city where our poorer people pay as much or more into the water fund and use only a small fraction of the quantity of water than the more fortunate people who are better off and better able to pay.

"Water is distinctly a commodity the same as fuel or other comforts, and rates should be so fixed that charges are made as nearly as it is possible according to quantity used.

"There should be a basis rate as now for bare house somewhat lower than in the present ordinance, and then additions to this added, such as a rate for bath, for water closet; for laundry with motor; for garage with water, etc. In short, a system of rating should be adopted which would do away with the present inequality and be so fixed that the larger users will pay the larger price, and not as now where a consumer of perhaps five gallons per day pays the same as a consumer of several hundred gallons.

"In the ten years that I have collected water rents these complaints have been the most frequent. A poor consumer, who has a hard time to raise the three or four dollars due, will ask why he has to pay the same rate for the little they carry in from their yard hydrant, while their neigh-



SOME TYPES OF THE NINETY-NINE NEW RESIDENCES
CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1922

obr, who has his bath room and toilet in his house and therefore uses perhaps fifty times as much water, pays no more. The only answer to such a question is 'You live in a house that has the same number of rooms.'

"In my experience I have had occasion to see ordinances governing water rates of many cities, and have never discovered one such as Grand Junction's, which is framed without any evident regard or taking into account any consideration of the quantity of water used in fixing the charge."

The only way to sell water that is fair and just to each and every water consumer is by the meter system. By this method the consumer pays for the actual amount of water he uses and not for what he is supposed to use or according to the number of rooms in his house.

Sufficient revenue is now being received to enable us to expend considerably more for maintenance and extension of the water system, besides paying off all serial water bonds as they become due, and pay the interest on same.

An electrical recorder was installed about the first of August of this year from which we are enabled to tell from a recording chart located in the Fire Station the exact depth of water in the storage reservoir at all times. Previous to the installation of this apparatus, it was necessary to make from two to six trips to the reservoir every day, therefore it can readily be seen that quite a saving has been made by the installation of this apparatus. This saving amounts to approximately \$750.00 per year.

Last spring the firm of Burns and McDonnell, Consulting Engineers, of Kansas City were employed to make a survey of our present water system, and to submit plans and estimates of cost for the improvement of the same, which they did about the first of August. Soon after this report was received, arrangements were made for holding a special election for issuing bonds to pay for the improvements contemplated. The issuance of the bonds to pay for the improvements were approved at this election by a large vote. Soon thereafter, final plans and specifications were drawn up by Burns and McDonnell and these improvements will be made during the coming year. After these improvements have been completed, the city will be provided with an ample supply of water, under good pressure at all times. However, if the city continues to grow, it will be necessary within a few years to construct a larger flow line from Kannah Creek, as well as to provide for a large storage reservoir on Grand Mesa or somewhere above the present intake on Kannah Creek.

The present distribution system consists of 57,579 feet of steel pipe, ranging from 3/4-inch to 12-inch in diameter, 71,799 feet of cast iron pipe ranging from 4-inch to 12-inch in diameter, 41 valves

in the steel mains, and 43 valves in the cast mains, 124 fire hydrants, and 2,409 service connections, ranging from ½-inch to 2-inch in diameter.

Considerable trouble has been experienced during the past year with the steel pipe. From February 15th, when we started to keep accounts of the amount and cost of all work performed, to December 31st there were 236 leaks in steel mains repaired. Several thousand feet of steel mains will be replaced with cast mains during the next year, but there will undoubtedly be an increasing amount of steel pipe that will have to be replaced with cast pipe during each of the next few years. On account of the alkali soil, steel pipe does not last very long, and consequently, it has been our policy not to install any kind of pipe except cast iron, as there is considerable cost iron pipe now in service which was installed over 25 years ago, and which is still in excellent condition.

During the year, 1921 feet of 4-inch cast, 118 feet of 6-inch cast, and 36 feet of 8-inch cast pipe was installed, and 1702 feet of 4-inch cast pipe was removed from streets where it formerly served the purpose of connecting the two ends of larger mains. The greater part of this pipe was later installed in other locations. Also fourteen valves and two hydrants were installed during the year.

95 taps for new service connections were made this year as compared with 51 taps during the same period in 1921, which shows there is a considerably greater increase in the consumption of water than heretofore.

SEWERS

Grand Junction has many miles of sanitary sewers but no storm sewers.

The majority of sanitary sewers are only 6-inch in diameter which is entirely too small. In a large amount of the sewer pipe laid, the joints were not filled with cement, and, consequently, considerable dirt has gotten into the sewers, and it has cost the city considerable money to remove the same. It will soon be necessary to replace some of these small sewers with sewers of larger diameter. Very few manholes (large wells reaching from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the sewer) have been constructed in the sanitary sewer system. The ones constructed are located from 800 to 2,600 feet apart, and are consequently not of much use in the maintenance of the sewers. Manholes to be of much service should be located from three to four hundred

feet apart, therefore it will soon be necessary to install a great number of manholes to properly maintain the sewers. It will also be necessary to expend \$2,000.00 to secure adequate equipment to properly clean these sewers.

There has been considerable argument pro and con as to the need of a storm sewer system. During the first part of the year a topographical map was made of the entire city with the intention of designing a storm sewer system, however, as the proposition of installing the storm sewer system met with considerable opposition the matter was dropped for the time being.

Although Grand Junction has a very small amount of rainfall, it is absolutely necessary that it have a storm sewer system to take care of the water from the streets that are paved and that are to be paved, not only to take care of the natural rainfall, but the water used in cleaning these streets. The proper time to construct such a storm sewer system is before any more streets are paved, as there is no question but that the need of a storm sewer system will be quite evident after several more streets are paved.

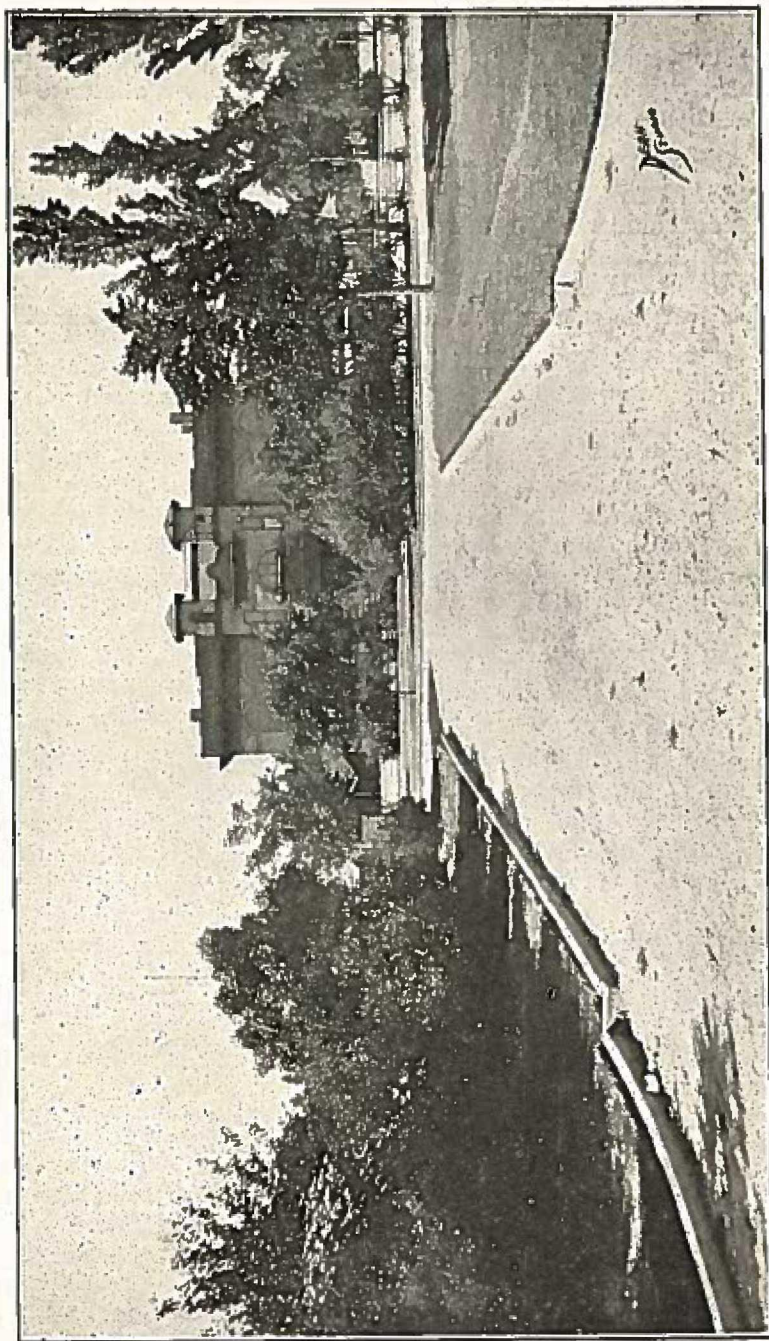
In the event the sewers are not constructed previous to the laying of the pavement, but are put in afterwards, there will be considerable additional cost to secure the same results.

The only additional work in this department during the year, outside of the routine work of cleaning sewers, etc., was the protection of the outlet of the sanitary sewer system, located just north of the Main Street bridge. However, with this additional cost, we kept well within our appropriation.

HIGHWAYS

Grand Junction has a total of 42.77 miles of streets, of which 2.31 miles are paved, the balance, 40.46 miles, being dirt streets, and it is the latter which causes the most complaints and costs so much to maintain.

At the beginning of the year, the city had very little equipment with which to maintain the dirt streets. What equipment we did have was obsolete and practically worn out; but, with the addition of a new Buffalo-Pitts Steam Roller and Pressure Cylinder Scarifier and three new dump wagons, we have done our utmost to keep the dirt streets in the best condition possible under the circumstances. In addition, this year has been one of the driest in the history of the city. Besides, the number of auto-



A VIEW IN EMERSON PARK—EMERSON SCHOOL IN BACKGROUND

mobiles in use has greatly increased—starting with 245 in 1914, the number has increased to 3,343 in 1922.

Automobiles are considerably harder on the streets, whether they are dirt or macadam, than horse-drawn vehicles, consequently the cost of maintaining the streets will be greater each succeeding year.

During the year, or rather from the time we began to keep records of all work performed (February 15th) we used a total of 4,900,000 gallons of water in sprinkling the dirt streets, and, even after the use of this enormous amount of water, we received numerous complaints that the streets were dusty. Not having funds on hands with which to secure the necessary additional equipment, we had to make the best of what we had; however, we have provided in the budget for 1923 for the purchase of a 1,200-gallon auto sprinkling and flushing unit, and with this additional equipment, we believe we will be enabled to keep down the dust during the next year.

On account of the lack of rainfall this year, we have not been enabled to grade and drag the streets often enough to keep them in good shape, however, by the use of the road roller and pressure scarifier, we were enabled to put several of the main traveled streets in very good condition. By the purchase of more modern grading equipment we will be enabled to keep the streets in much better condition during the coming year.

It has been the practice in the past to spend considerable money in surfacing the dirt streets with cinders and disintegrated gravel, also considerable dirt has been hauled in to fill the constantly reappearing holes. As a consequence, the grades of most of the streets have been raised from eight to fourteen inches; and in so doing, many of the concrete crosswalks which were constructed in the past have been completely covered.

It is our intention to so grade the streets during the next year that these crosswalks may again be put into service.

A number of concrete crosswalks on South Seventh Street were removed previous to the construction of the new concrete pavement. Some of these crosswalks were twenty inches thick, and were virtually three crosswalks, one on top of the other—the various layers having been constructed at various times as the streets have been filled. We have adopted the policy of constructing wooden crosswalks which have proven very satisfactory in other cities, and, in the future when the grade of the street is rais-

ed, these crosswalks may be raised to meet the new grade of the street with very little expense and yet with very satisfactory results.

PAVED STREETS

A start was made during the year to improve the streets with hard surface pavement by the construction of 11,238 square yards of concrete pavement on South Seventh street from Main Street to Third Avenue. At the present time, we have 76,736 square yards of hard surface pavement within the city limits. If the contemplated improvements for next year are not remonstrated out, we will have an additional 78,680 square yards of paving.

As the dirt streets are paved, less money will be required for the maintenance of the entire street system, and more money can be paid for the paving of street and alley intersections; however, this saving will be somewhat lessened by the cost of maintaining the parking strips in the centers of the streets paved.

It is very essential that all the main arteries of travel be paved.

The reason more streets have not been paved in Grand Junction is that many people desire too wide a pavement, and, as such a pavement costs more money than they care to pay, they have postponed the paving of the streets in front of their property.

Main Street, which is 100 feet wide, has a pavement 66 feet in width. All other streets paved, except South Seventh, have pavements of 56 feet in width. During this year, South Seventh Street was paved, a part of which is paved 34 feet wide and it is well to state that this stretch of pavement has proven of ample width to handle a large amount of traffic. A pavement 36 feet wide between curbs is ample for all 80-foot streets, and, as the majority of streets in the city are 80 feet wide, it would be well to make the standard width of pavement within the city, outside of the main arteries of travel, 36 feet wide.

GRAVEL STREETS

There is an abundance of gravel available within a short haul from the city with which many of the residence streets, where there is light traffic, might be paved. By excavating the streets to a sufficient depth, then placing a layer of gravel six inches thick at the curb line and increasing to eight inches in the center, by constructing concrete curbs of sufficient depth to provide for the placing of a 2-inch bituminous top at some time in the future,

(when the property owners desire to have a hard surface pavement), many streets in the city could be improved at a very reasonable cost. Although gravel pavements are not as desirable as hard surface pavements, they are a vast improvement upon our present dirt streets, and can be maintained for less than the present cost of maintenance of the dirt streets which they would replace.

PRESENT PAVEMENTS

The concrete pavement on South Second Street is rapidly deteriorating, and the only way in which this street can be repaired with good results is by the complete surfacing of the same with a 2-inch bituminous top. As this pavement was put in by the city and paid for in its entirety by the owners of the adjoining property it is only reasonable that the city should pay for the resurfacing of the same out of the general fund. Although it will not be possible to do this next year, provisions should be made in the budget for 1924 to pay for the resurfacing of this street.

Provision should be likewise made for placing a bituminous top coat with an average thickness of one-fourth-inch on the Larvia Penetration pavement on Colorado Avenue and North Seventh Street.

DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND PARKS

COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF ASHES AND RUBBISH

During the year we have kept at least two wagons continuously busy in the collection and removal of ashes and rubbish throughout the city.

Beginning on February 4th, with the general clean-up of all alleys in the city, in which we employed a number of teams and used the services of a number of city prisoners, during which clean-up we removed 816 loads of ashes and rubbish and continuing on throughout the year, we hauled a total of 3,849 loads; however, no records were kept of the amount removed during the month of January, but including the amount hauled in January, 1923, we hauled a total of 4,310 loads in the period of one year, which is 1,120 loads more than was collected in any previous year since 1910, and almost double the number of loads collected each year from 1915 to 1919.

Additional equipment will be purchased during the year 1923 and we expect to provide much better service.

GARBAGE

At the first of the year we asked for bids on a contract to haul and dispose of all the garbage in the city for a period of three years, and awarded the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

This service costs the city but \$600.00 a year, which is a saving of \$300.00 over the amount paid for the same service in the year 1921. Only one wagon was used in collecting garbage in 1921, whereas, two wagons were in use in 1922, and an additional wagon will be provided for this service in 1923.

The contractor has given very good service during this year, but would be enabled to give very much better service were he to receive the full co-operation of all citizens. Each and every citizen should provide a galvanized garbage can with a close fitting cover, and should not place any broken glass, tin cans, or other refuse other than garbage in these cans. In this way they will be of great assistance to the contractor and will be enabled to secure much more prompt removal of garbage, and, consequently, help keep the city in a much cleaner and healthier condition.

REPORT OF CITY PHYSICIAN

Infectious diseases reported during the year 1922

Scarlet Fever.....	11 cases.
Diphtheria	13 cases.
	5 deaths.
Smallpox	2 cases (one from Denver).
	1 death.
	62 vaccinations.
	1 case occupied Red Mesa Hospital 12 days.
Whooping Cough.....	2 cases.
Chickenpox	9 cases.
Typhoid Fever.....	32 cases (9 from outside city).
	16 vaccinations.
Infantile Paralysis.....	1 case.
Tuberculosis	33 cases.
Steps for isolation and treatment of a number of cases of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis were taken.	

The most serious health problem of the year has been that of typhoid fever. A large number of cases of typhoid fever occurred during the months of August and September. A careful study of the epidemiology brought us to the conclusion that the

prevalence of the disease was due to open vaults and flies. The cases centered around three neighborhoods, the original case in each neighborhood being that of a household accessible to the flies. Efforts were made to enforce proper screening of such vaults where it was possible, and the installation of sewage disposal was urged.

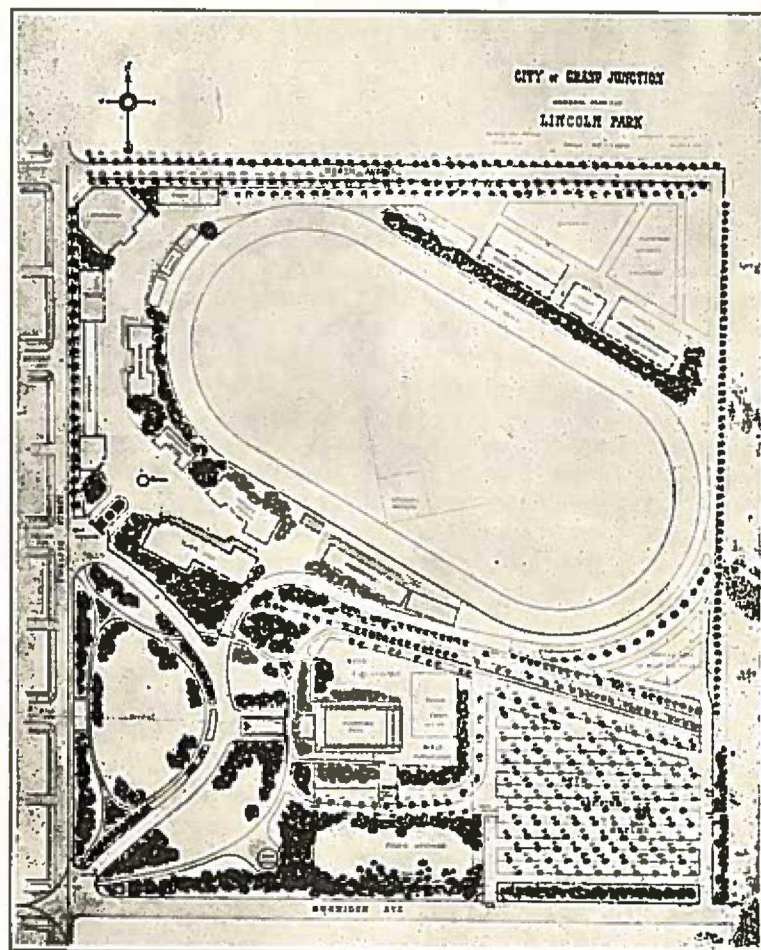
No suspicion could be well founded of milk as the carrier since the households in which the disease occurred took milk from a variety of dairies.

The city water was analyzed on August 5, by the city physician and found negative for colon and typhoid fever bacilli. It was again analyzed on August 18, and found negative. On September 12, a sample was analyzed by the state bacteriologist in which colon bacilli were found, and the water was reported in poor condition (the sample was sent in to the state laboratory at a time when the chlorinating plant was not in working order and after a heavy rain, the water sent in was muddy). The sample analyzed September 30, was again negative.

It is the opinion of the city physician that in order to successfully eliminate typhoid fever, Grand Junction must force all householders to install proper sewage disposal and the city must also bar picnickers from trespassing upon the watershed at Kannah Creek instead of continuing their present policy of encouraging the use of Kannah Creek as a public picnic grounds.

The cases of communicable diseases, it will be noted, are very much less than in previous years. There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and smallpox. There were two cases of smallpox in 1922; in 1921, 33 cases; in 1920, 92 cases. We attribute this fact to the careful and capable daily inspection of the school children by the school nurse. These infectious cases were discovered and isolated early before they had affected others in the school room.

Proper ordinances were drafted and passed for the regulation of milk sanitation. All cattle supplying milk to Grand Junction, have been tested for tuberculosis. The health commissioner has made inspections of dairy premises and equipment and brought about many improvements in the method of handling milk. Bacteriological examinations of milk have been made frequently, the results were not highly pleasing except in a very few cases, but a good standard of milk purity has been reached during the winter months by practically every dairyman. Equipment has now been



GENERAL PLAN OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS
OF LINCOLN PARK

installed so that complete milk examination may be made, including the Babcock butter fat test.

Signed: E. H. MUNRO, M. D.,
City Physician.

PARKS

Grand Junction is fortunate in having so many parks which are so centrally located to all sections of the city.

Area of Parks

Name of Park.	Acres.
Washington	2.75
Hawthorne	2.74
Whitman	2.50
Emerson	2.52
Riverside	1.72
Lincoln	38.2
Total Acreage.....	50.43

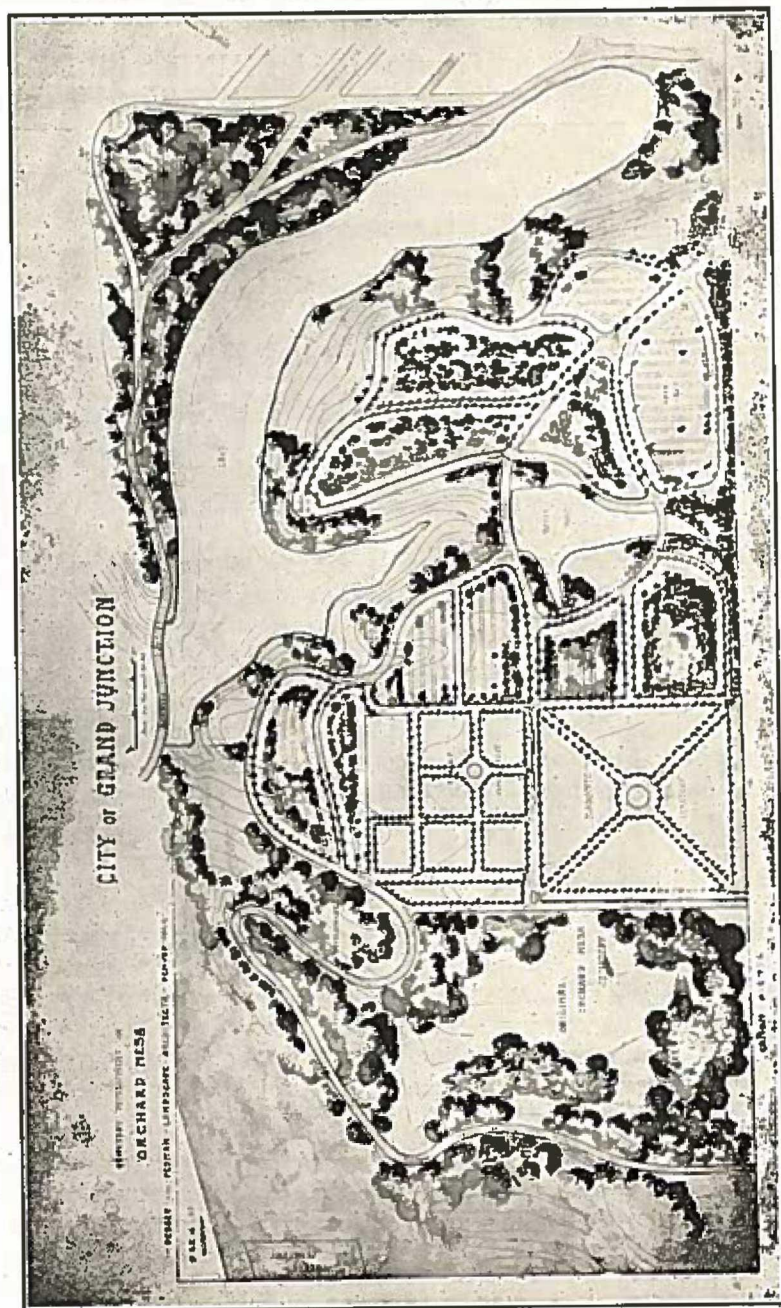
Although it costs considerable money to properly maintain these parks, we believe that every citizen considers the money well expended.

The services of DeBoer & Pesman, landscape architects, of Denver were secured to design plans for the permanent improvements of Lincoln Park and the Municipal Cemetery. They have completed the plans and the same are now on file in the city hall. Copies of the general plans are reproduced on pages 38 and 40 of this report.

CEMETERIES

In compliance with a vote of the people at the election held November 8, 1921, the old Orchard Mesa Cemetery containing 5.74 acres and the Palmer Park property lying north of the Masonic Cemetery containing 40.3 acres were purchased for cemetery purposes. No improvement work was done on these properties this year, however, provisions have been made for improving the same during the year 1923.

It is the plan of the city council that the new cemetery should be a permanent maintenance cemetery, that is, that a certain amount shall be paid by the owners of each lot at the time the lot is purchased, which amount shall be placed in a fund which shall be so invested that the interest therefrom shall be sufficient to provide for the permanent maintenance of the lot.



Certain rules and regulations will be formulated for the maintenance and care of the new cemetery as well as for the construction and placing of all monuments and headstones.

PLAYGROUNDS

During the year, a start was made toward the establishment and supervision of municipal playgrounds. This feature was inaugurated by the Parent-Teachers' Association and the Women's Clubs of the city. They were later assisted by the various civic clubs and fraternal organizations of the city.

The city paid for the services of the trained playground supervisor, and the committee organized from the various clubs paid for all assistants and incidental expenses. The president of the committee, Mrs. C. E. Cherrington, gave considerable time and attention to the work with very gratifying results. Provision has been made in the budget of 1923 to provide for the salary of a supervisor and the necessary assistants, and for all equipment needed to carry on this meritorious work.

MOYER POOL

On page 42 is a photograph which was taken of the Moyer Pool on June 8th, the date of the dedication of the same. This magnificent pool and surrounding buildings were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moyer, and, judging from the patronage the pool received during the year, this gift is greatly appreciated by all the boys and girls of the city, as well as the men and women.

Considerable additional work was done by the city such as furnishing the men's and women's rest rooms and the refreshment room, providing bathing suits, towels, etc., laying a large water main from which to fill the pool, providing sewers, constructing two concrete walls and providing slides, etc. The amount expended being \$10,963.48; however, receipts taken in during the year amounted to \$6,282.85, which proves that the Moyer Pool will be a self-sustaining institution in the future.

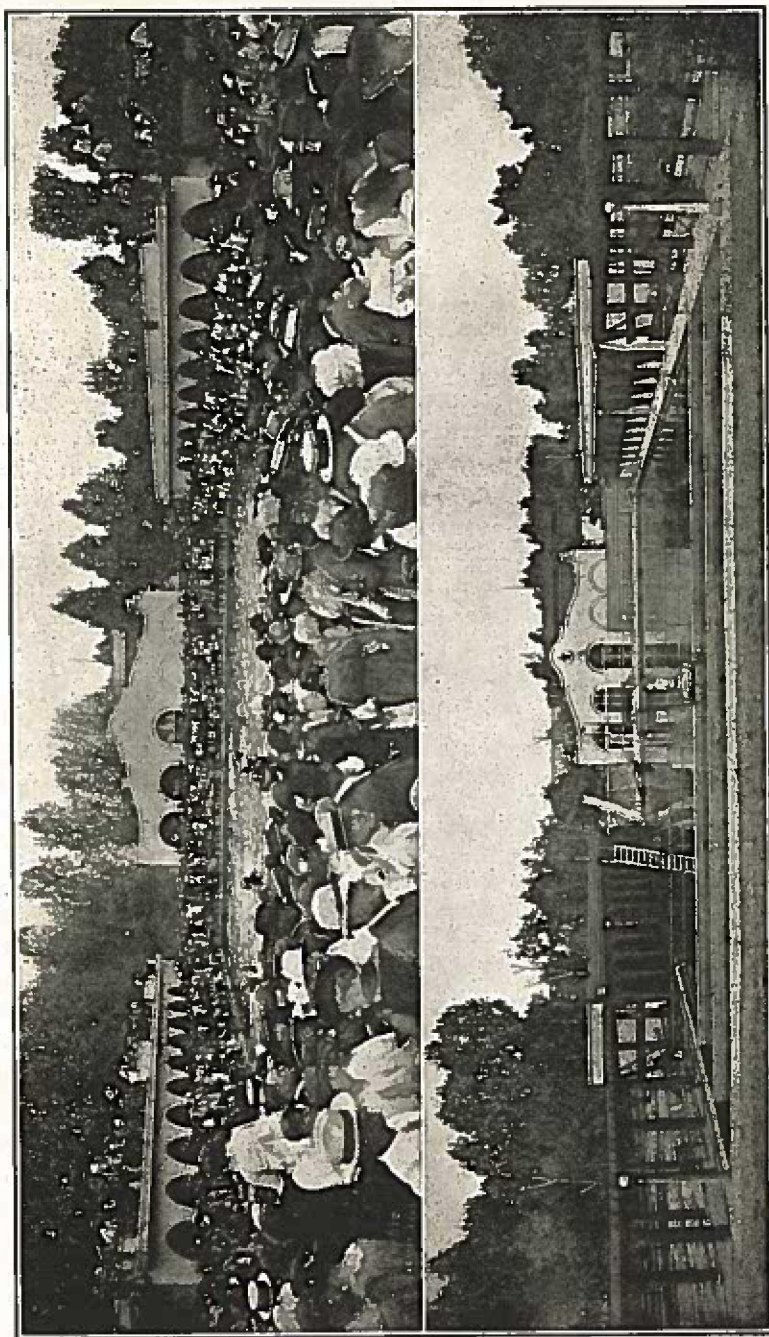
The letter in which Mr. and Mrs. Moyer presented the pool to the city is as follows:

Grand Junction, Colo.,
May 21, 1922.

To the City Council of the City of Grand Junction:

Gentlemen:

We have completed the Moyer natatorium in Lincoln Park



Views of Moyer Pool—Donated to the Children of the Community by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moyer of Grand Junction. Upper View—Dedication of Moyer Pool, June 8, 1922. Lower View—One Year Later, (June 8, 1923.) In Immediate Foreground, Sand Basin; Next is the Wading Pool; then the Main Pool. Service Building in Background, with Dressing Rooms and Pergolas on the Left and Right.

and do hereby turn it over to the city upon the following conditions:

1. That the natatorium shall be forever maintained and operated by the City of Grand Junction.
2. That the use of the natatorium on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 9:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. of each week during the bathing season shall forever be free to children under sixteen years of age.
3. It is our idea that, except as above noted, charge shall be made for the use of the natatorium in order to receive funds to pay the expenses of its maintenance. We are opposed, however, to charging at any time, exorbitant fees for its use, or running the natatorium for the purpose of making profit to the city.
4. Should said natatorium be used in the winter time for skating purposes, the above conditions as to two free days for children under sixteen years, and as to charges shall govern.

The use of the wading pool and sand beach shall be free at all times when the pool is in use.

Will you kindly take such action as may be necessary to accept this gift on the part of the city and take necessary steps for its maintenance and operation?

In conclusion, our thought in building the natatorium and presenting it to the city has been that the youth of Grand Junction and the surrounding territory may be benefitted thereby. And it is our desire that in the future the city council at all times will have in mind that the natatorium and its use is primarily for the city's children.

Yours very truly,

WM. J. MOYER,
IDA MOYER.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The former city engineer was retained as head of this department, and, in addition to his work as city engineer, he also has served as county engineer, and as one of the assistant state highway engineers. He is employed by the city on a per diem basis and not as many people suppose, on a monthly salary.

This department has performed a great amount of work during the year. The work of accurately locating all water mains, service connections, etc., and making maps of same has been performed by this department. The making up of detailed plans,

specifications, and estimates for all paving and sewer improvements, and the laying out and supervising the construction of the same has been taken care of by this department.

Very little equipment was available for the use of this department at the beginning of the year, and, consequently, it was necessary for the city to purchase considerable equipment. The equipment purchased, being of high-class construction, will last for many years to come, and will enable engineers to do first-class work.

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The library's activities for the year may be briefly summarized as follows:

Borrowers' cards issued.....	1,856
Number of books loaned.....	44,029
Increase in circulation since 1921.....	4,784
Increase in circulation since 1918.....	20,591
Number of visitors to reading room.....	12,028
New books accessioned.....	552
Number of volumes in library.....	8,436
Quarterly cards issued to non-residents.....	87
Amount of fines, quarterly cards and other sources.....	\$281.82

The city should have a new library building as the present building is entirely too small to house the numerous books, magazines, etc., that are demanded by a rapidly growing city the size of Grand Junction.

The Librarian and her assistants are to be commended for the excellent service rendered to the public under the handicap of such crowded quarters.

The Library Board is to be commended for their unselfish service in behalf of the public and their intense interest in the proper selection of books and magazines, and for the administration of the library in general.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

On page 46 is a chart outlining the present plan of organization of the City of Grand Junction. By a study of this chart, you will note that the council appoints the city manager, municipal judge, the city attorney, city auditor and city treasurer, and that the Library is under the control of a Library Board. The city

manager appoints all other chiefs of departments and employes. The manager also acts as purchasing agent for the city, authorizing the purchase of all material, supplies and equipment, and signs all warrants in payment for the same as well as all warrants in payment of salaries and wages of city officials and employes.

On page 47 is a chart outlining the plan of organization recommended by the National Municipal League. This plan the writer favors, with the exception of the civil service board, for the reason that the manager is held responsible for the entire administration of the city's affairs, whether he is in reality responsible or not. Being thus held responsible, he should be given the power necessary to secure the desired results, that is, the power of appointment and discharge of all city employes.

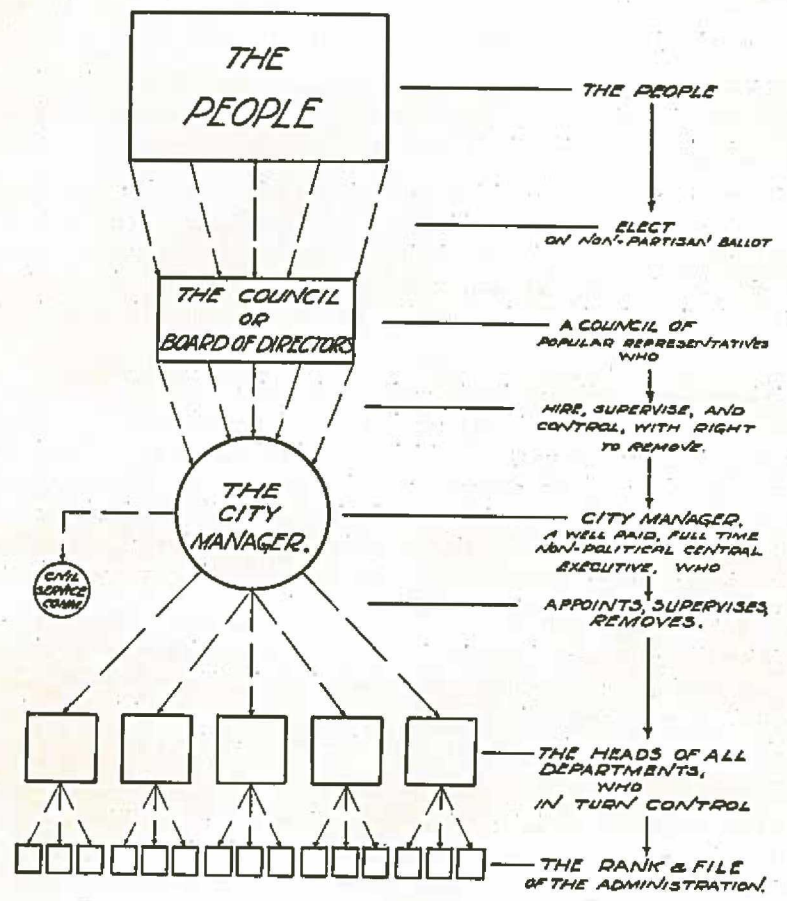
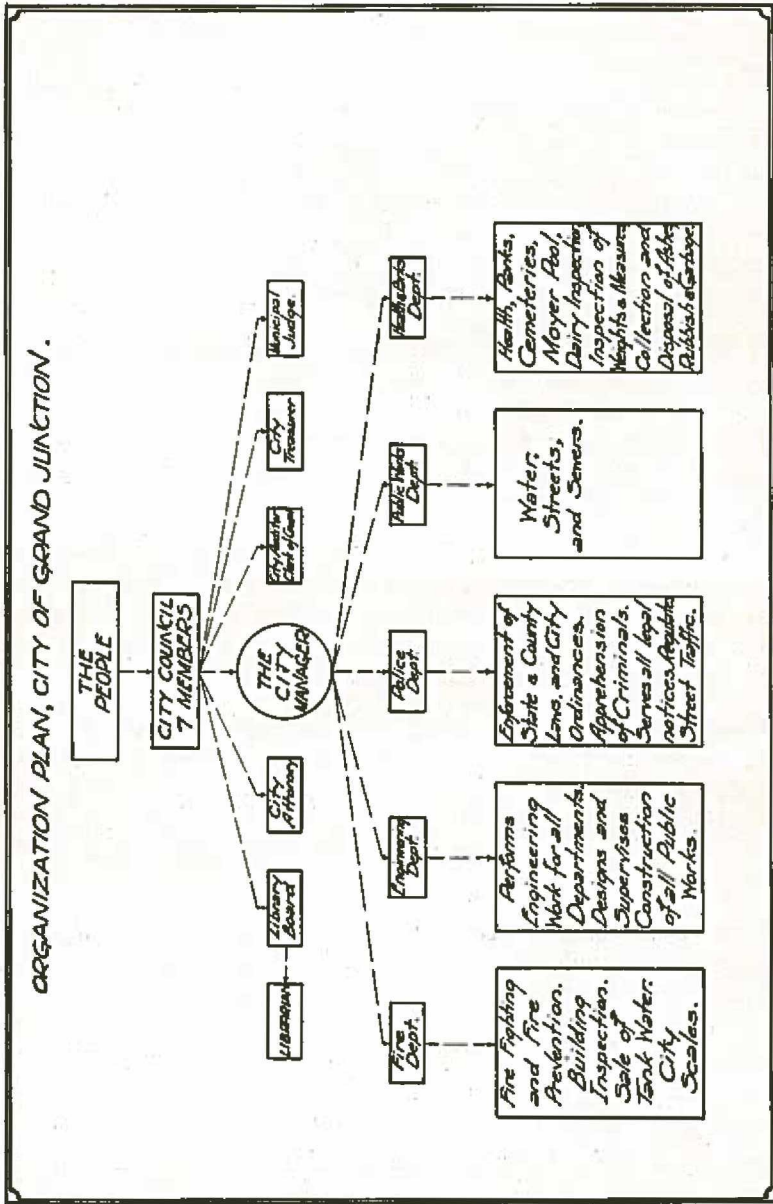
The writer has had several years experience under civil service in a large city, and has to say that although it is much better than the old Spoils System in cities operating under the old aldermanic and commission forms of government, it is entirely out of place in cities operating under the city manager form of government, and especially so in the smaller cities.

The city of La Grande, Oregon, where the writer served two years as manager, operates under a plan of organization somewhat similar to the plan recommended by the National Municipal League, except that it does not provide for civil service, and the council appoints the municipal judge.

Under the La Grande plan, the commissioners are paid the sum of \$5.00 each for each regular meeting attended. All bills for material, supplies, equipment, etc., and all salary and wage claims must be submitted to the commission for their approval. The warrants issued in payment for the same, are signed by the president of the commission.

The writer believes that were the city charter amended at the next special or regular election to provide for the changes recommended, that the general complaint that "the manager has too much power," the local interpretation of which is, that he has too much leeway in the expenditure of city funds, would be eliminated.

The present manager has not made any large expenditures without first securing the approval of the council. The expenditures of funds derived from bonds issued, such as for the improvement and extension of the water system, the paving of streets, etc., is controlled directly by the council. The warrants being issued



ORGANIZATION PLAN.
SUGGESTED BY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

only in conformance with the terms of contracts entered into and signed by the authority of the council.

In the event the above changes recommended are made, it would be advisable for the manager to retain the present members of the Library Board, or secure others equally as well qualified, to act as an advisory board to the Librarian to assist her in the selection of suitable books and periodicals for the library.

The above recommendations are made with the end in view of securing for the citizens of Grand Junction the best possible results obtainable under the city manager form of government.

There are now 260 cities operating under the city manager plan with varying degrees of success. The city manager plan is not a panacea for all ills, nor is it the sovereign solvent of every difficulty in city affairs, but conditions being equal, far better results will be obtained than under any other plan of municipal government.

The writer believes he is well qualified to make the above statement, having had almost twelve years' experience in municipal work, the greater part of which was obtained as an official or an employe in various capacities and departments in a city of 300,000 population operating under the old aldermanic form of government and later under the commission form, later serving as city engineer under the manager form and having served three years as a city manager in two different cities.

The city manager form is the adaptation of the most modern business methods to the conduct of municipal affairs. With this form of government and the full co-operation of the citizens with the city officials, a city will receive the best results and make the most rapid progress.

The present administration appreciates the confidence and co-operation of the citizens which was well emphasized at the bond election on December 22nd, and trust that they shall continue to merit the same during the remainder of their term of office.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GARRETT,
City Manager.