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REPORT
OF THE
Municipal Activities
OF THE
City of Grand Junction,
Colorado

For the First Three Years Under
the Council-Manager Form
of Government.

YEARS 1922, 1923 AND 1924

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Four

COUNCILMEN

Wm. Murr, T. J. Hampson, R. G. Miller, W. R. Dowrey, W. E. Meders
 L. O. Marshall (resigned Oct. 1, 1924.)
 H. O. Bear (appointed Oct. 1, 1924.)
 W. G. Hiron, President.

CITY MANAGER

George Garrett

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

Chief of Dept. of Public Works... Harold E. Rowbotham
 Chief of Dept. of Health and Parks... Bruce Brownson
 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. C. T. Vincent, Mrs. O. H. Ellison, Mrs. Hugh Gallagher, W. G. Hiron, R. E. Tope

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

Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is a report of the municipal activities of the past three years, Jan. 1, 1922 to Dec. 31, 1924 inclusive.

About two years ago I submitted a report covering the municipal activities for the year 1922, and since Feb 1, 1923 I have submitted a report each month covering the municipal activities of the preceding month. These reports have also been printed regularly in The Daily Sentinel, at no cost to the city and for which I am duly thankful to the Sentinel Management.

However, believing that a summary of all expenditures and all work performed and improvements made during the past three years would prove of interest and value not only to your honorable body, but to every taxpayer and citizen, I have compiled the report submitted herewith.

During the past few months, since I publicly announced my intention to resign from the position of city manager on May 4, 1925, I have received words of commendation from many citizens of the work performed and the results obtained by the present administration during the past three years.

We have had many difficult problems to solve and many obstacles to overcome, we have made some mistakes too, but I believe the vast majority of the citizens are well satisfied with the results obtained.

The results obtained are due in a great measure to the business ability of and the exercise of impartial judgment by the members of your honorable body; your cooperation with the City Manager; and to the loyalty to, and cooperation with your honorable body, the City Manager and each other, of all officers and employees of the city; and to the unselfish and efficient service of all for the best interests of the city as a whole.

Trusting that the report submitted will meet with your approval and the approval of the majority of the citizens, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE GARRETT,
City Manager.

FOREWORD

The City of Grand Junction after having been governed under the Commission form of city government for twelve years changed to the Council-Manager form of government on Jan. 1, 1922.

Under the Commission form of government the people elected a Mayor and four Commissioners. They each received a salary of \$125.00 per month and had direct charge of one or more departments of the city's service. They had the power of appointment of all other officer and employees of the city.

Under the Council-Manager form of government the people elected a Council of seven members, two from the city at large and one from each of the five wards, all of whom serve without pay. The Council in turn elects its own President, who serves for the entire term. The terms of service of all members are for the same length of time. The term of the present Council expires at 10 a. m. May 4, 1925.

The Council appoints the City Manager, City Auditor (who also acts as Clerk of the Council) City Treasurer, City Attorney and the Municipal Judge. The City Manager is invested with the power of appointment and discharge of all other officers and employees of the city.

Organization under the Council Manager form of government centralizes authority, fixes responsibility and forces cooperation of the administrative departments. Under the old commission form of government this was impossible. However, in order to secure the best results under the Council-Manager form of government the City Manager, who has supervision over and is responsible for the actions of all officers and employees of the city should likewise have the power of appointment and discharge of all such officers and employees. The City Charter should be amended to make provisions to that end.

It has taken time to perfect a good organization, but I believe that all of the present officers and employees of the city are now performing their respective duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

The citizens evidently must be well satisfied with the results obtained during the past three years under the Council-Manager form of government as no attempt was made to revert from the council-manager form of government to the commission form of government at the election to be held April 7, 1925.

In preparing this report I have made several comparisons of the results obtained under the old Commission Form of government with those obtained under the present Council-Manager Form of government, and I wish it understood that in making these comparisons that I am not casting any reflections on the individuals who composed the old Commissions, but that my sole object is to show that better results can have been obtained under the Council-Manager Form of city government.

In studying the statements of expenditures on the following pages it will be noted that they are not in great detail and that the amounts of miscellaneous expenditures are quite large. Therefore, I would recommend the adoption of a new accounting system, preferably the "Uniform Municipal Accounting System," recommended by the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Government, and the employment of such additional clerks as are necessary to the successful operation of such a system.

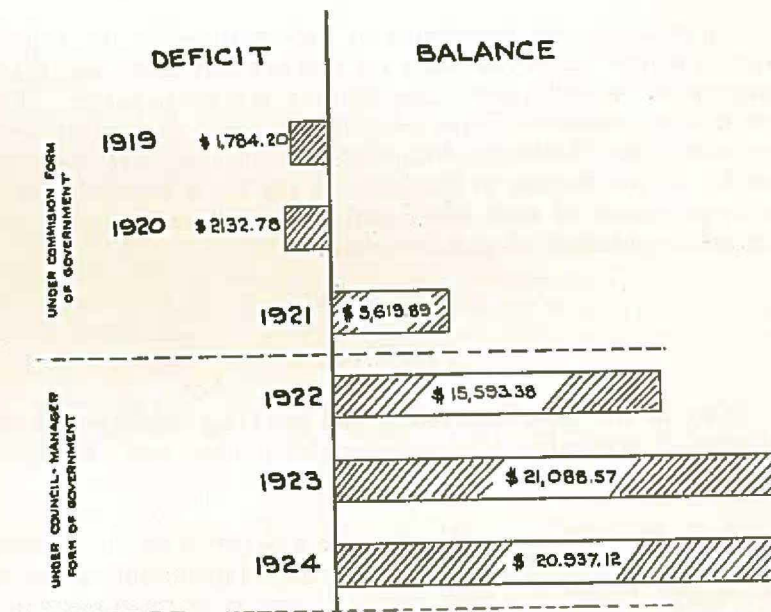
FINANCES

One of the most interesting and puzzling problems of every business or corporation is the proper distribution and control of its finances.

In order that you may have some conception of the amount of the financial transactions of the city government during the past three years, I will state that the total receipts of all funds and for all purposes amounted to \$1,547,274.84. This amount being 2.47 times the amount of like receipts collected during the last three years under the commission form of government, which was \$626,160.51.

The primary purpose of private corporations is to secure profits, whereas the primary purpose of a municipal corporation is to secure the best possible service for its stock holders, the citizens,

CASH DEFICIT OR BALANCE IN THE GENERAL FUND AT END OF EACH YEAR



at the least possible cost. That is what the present city administration has been doing to the best of its ability, during the past three years, and we trust the results of our efforts have proven satisfactory.

Many municipal reports consist principally of financial statements, which constitutes very dry reading for the average citizen. It is for this reason that we are not presenting many of such statements in this report.

Audits of the city's books and records have been made at the end of each six months period (Jan. 1, and July 1) during the past three years. To print the auditor's reports and financial statements would require three times as much space as is required by this report.

Any citizen who wishes to verify the statistics presented in this report may do so by examining the records and reports on file at the City Hall.

THE BUDGET.

The city charter requires that on or before the third Monday in October each year the City Manager shall present to the City Council the annual budget for the ensuing year.

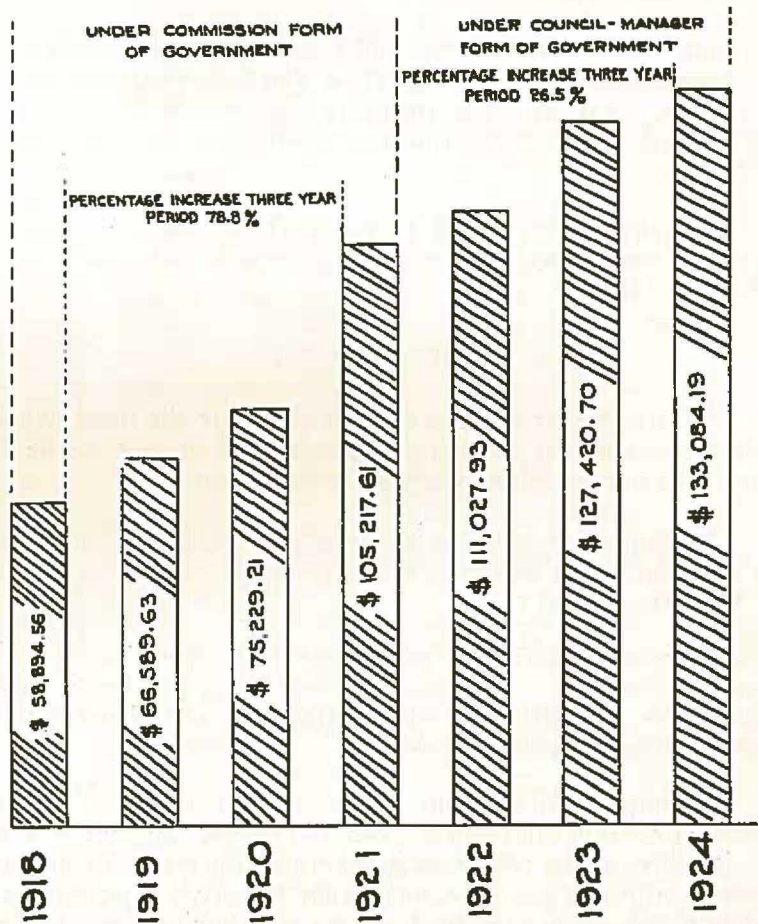
The Budget is simply a statement of the fixed expenditures and the Manager's estimate of the probable expenditures of the city for the ensuing year.

After its consideration and adoption by the Council an appropriation ordinance is passed, appropriating the funds deemed necessary for conducting the city's affairs, in accordance with the budget during the ensuing year.

It is impossible to estimate, so far in advance, the exact amount of revenue that will be collected during the year. Therefore, it behooves the city manager to watch the city's finances very closely all through the year, and gauge the city's expenditures according to the revenue received, always maintaining a good balance on hand to take care of an emergency should it arise.

This the manager is enabled to do by keeping in close per-

WARRANTS ISSUED ON GENERAL FUND DURING EACH OF THE PAST SEVEN YEARS



sonal touch with the work performed in each and every department of the city's service, and by making a thorough study of the monthly reports of each Dept. as well as the statements of revenues and expenditures of previous years.

Early in each month, the city manager submits a report to the city council which sets forth in some detail the work performed by each department during the previous month as well as statement of the financial transactions of the month. This report is also published in *The Daily Sentinel* each month so that the citizens may be kept well informed on the administration of the city's affairs.

TAXES.

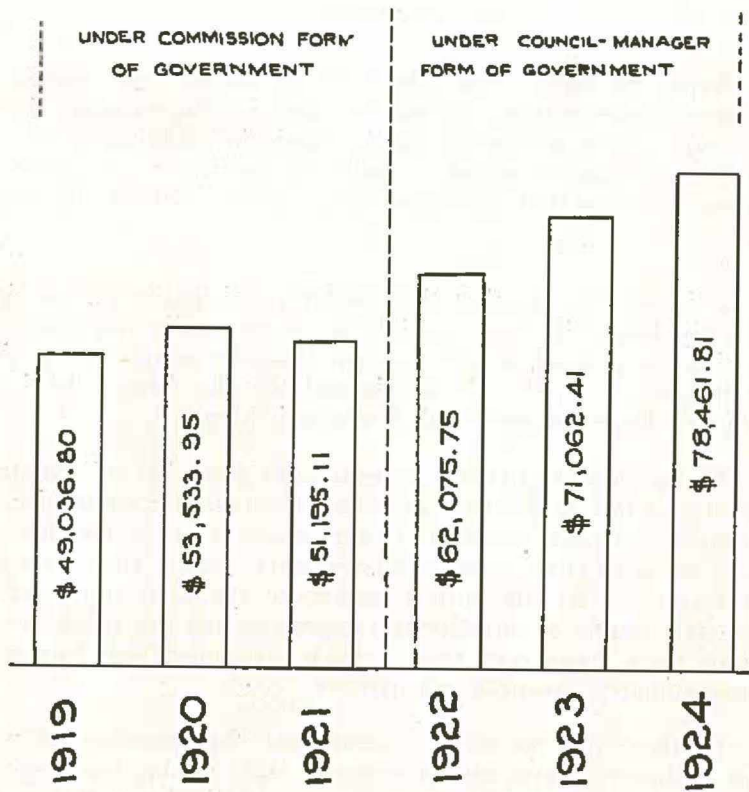
After the council has adopted the budget and passed the necessary appropriation ordinance, they fix the rate of the tax levy necessary to secure the funds which, in addition to the estimated miscellaneous revenue, will be sufficient to cover the amounts appropriated, to conduct the city's affairs for the ensuing year.

It is unfortunate that the modern municipality cannot simultaneously lower its taxes and increase its public improvements. To wish for as much is no less futile than the search for the fountain of eternal youth. It is criminal to take from a bank that which you have not previously deposited therein.

Many communities try to evade the issue but all eventually must choose low taxes or public improvements, or compromise. It is notable that those towns and cities which boast of low tax rates cannot boast of their public improvements because they have none of the latter. By the same token there are many municipalities which talk loudly of monumental improvements but speak in whispers of their staggering taxes. Such extremities are formidable to new industry, business and citizens.

It, therefore, becomes evident that the communities which boast of low tax rates cannot boast of their public improvements. With some forbearance there is no municipality which cannot eventually supply all its improvement requirements and at the same time enjoy favorable taxation. Postponing too long the launching of improvement programs inevitably brings the community face to face with the necessity of doing everything at once instead

CASH RECEIPTS OF WATER DEPT. FOR PAST SIX YEARS



of extending the necessary improvements over a long period as they individually become imperative. Doubly blessed are those towns and cities which had the foresight to begin paving and building and expanding in their municipal infancy and now find their improvement needs limited to maintenance, renewal or extension.

The problem of municipal improvement is not one for the citizens or the public officials, but for both. The importance of the question deserves the cooperation of all interests and all departments of community life. There is a crying need on this issue for sane planning and good business.

Taxes and bonded indebtedness, if too high, indicate slackness in administration or worse, indifferent citizenship and lack of results from expenditures. If too low, indicate an indifferent citizenship and lack of civic pride.

Municipal expenditures should be investments, which in a large measure, produce financial results by facilitating business and raising values.

The question should be "What is the tax rate and what are we getting for our taxes," and not just "What is the tax rate?"

From a study of the charts on page 14 you will note that the tax levy was increased 93.5% from 1918 to 1920, whereas it was reduced 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ % from 1922 to 1924. Also that the assessed valuation from 1918 to 1920 had increased by the amount of \$716,871.00 and from 1922 to 1924 had increased by the amount of \$742,680.00.

From a study of the tax distribution chart on page 12 and of the following table, it should be noted that less than one-third of the City taxpayers' dollar is expended for municipal purposes, and that the increase in the total tax levy during the past two years is due primarily to the addition of the Drainage levy of four mills, or \$4.00 on each \$1000.00 of assessed valuation, and the increase in the county levy of one and one-half mills in 1923 and of one mill in 1924, over the levy of 1922.

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR WHAT PURPOSES AND SERVICES THE VARIOUS GOVERNING BODIES PROPOSE TO SPEND THE CITY TAXPAYERS' TAXES DURING THE YEAR 1925

STATE OF COLORADO.	
General Revenue	\$ 3,808.56
Mute and Blind	1,251.05
Agricultural College	1,945.83
School of Mines	1,203.35
State University	3,871.75
Stock Inspection	301.72
Gunnison Normal	726.73
Capitol Building (A)	905.25
Int. Ref. Bonds, 1910	307.78
Int. on Inst. Bonds	307.78
Ft. Lewis School	404.55
Agricultural College Experiment Station	617.11
State Road	4,526.24
Edtl. Inst. Building	2,715.75
State Fair Tax	90.35
Imp. Tax St. Pty.	135.79
Capitol Building (B)	1,086.30
State Military	631.86
Blind Benefit	814.72
Sinking Fund, 1910	298.73
Colorado State Hospital	2,401.62
State Teachers' College	1,945.84
University Medical School	452.62
Int. State Highway Bonds	1,520.82
Sinking Fund, 1909	1,131.56
School Fund Remb.	90.53

Total..... \$ 33,494.19

MESA COUNTY.	
General Revenue	\$22,631.21
General School Fund	45,262.43
Contingent Fund	4,978.87
Support of Poor	4,526.24
Roads and Bridges	27,157.46
Mothers' Compensation	271.57
Court House Building and Interest on Court House Bonds	9,233.53

Total..... 114,061.31

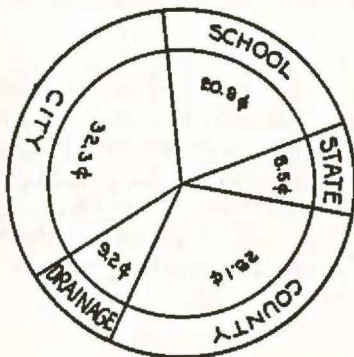
Total..... DRAINAGE. 36,209.94

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.	
General Operating Exp.	\$68,979.93
Redemption of Bonds	3,711.52
Interest on Bonds	9,324.06

Total..... 82,015.51

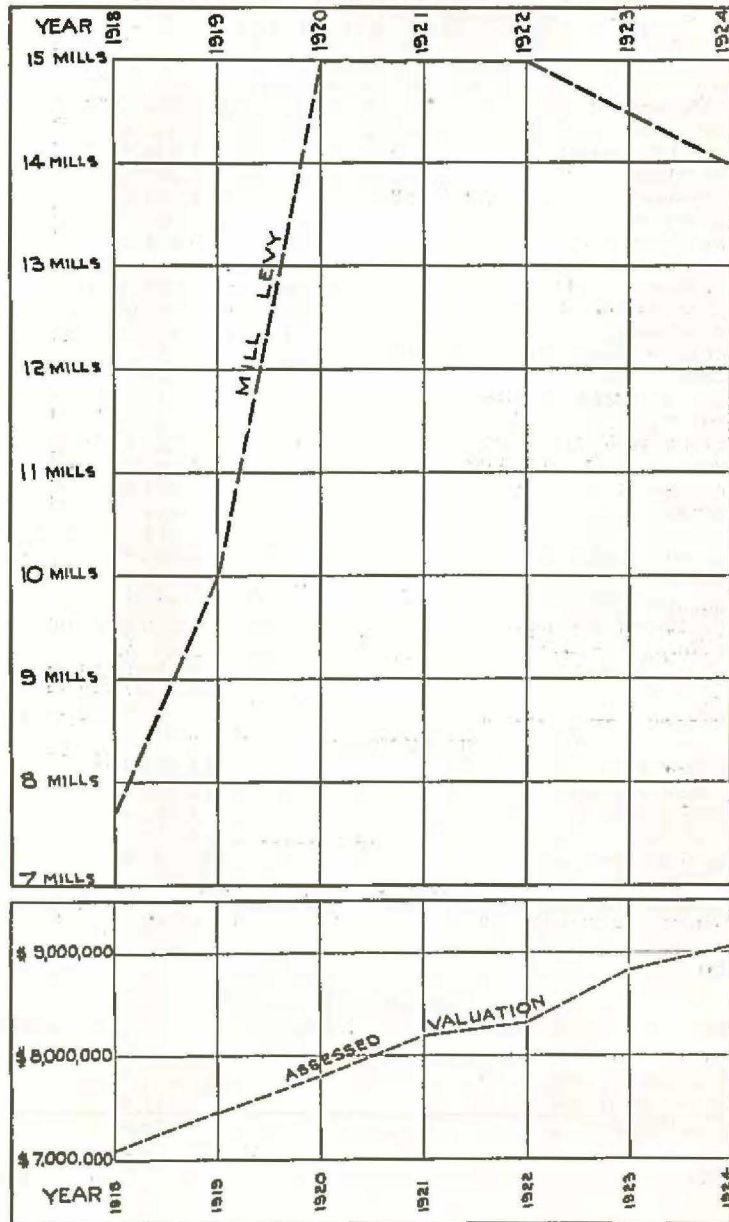
STATE \$33,494.19
 DRAINAGE \$36,209.94
 SCHOOLS \$82,015.51
 COUNTY \$114,061.31
 CITY \$126,780.95
 TOTAL ALL PURPOSES \$392,515.74

1924 TAX



THE CITY TAXPAYER'S DOLLAR

CITY TAX LEVIES & VALUATION 1918 TO 1924 INCLUSIVE



CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION.

General Bonds	\$ 9,533.85
Community Service	2,137.75
Contingent Fund	9,239.52
Fire Department	11,178.71
Health Department	9,632.95
Highway Department	14,765.73
Public Library	2,980.49
Street and Park Lights	11,030.06
Moyer Pool	2,962.61
General Offices	10,389.62
Park Department	19,030.44
Police Department	9,212.70
Public Benefit	856.89
Sewer Department	1,283.47
Water Sinking Fund	12,500.00

Total 126,734.79

Grand Total \$392,494.19

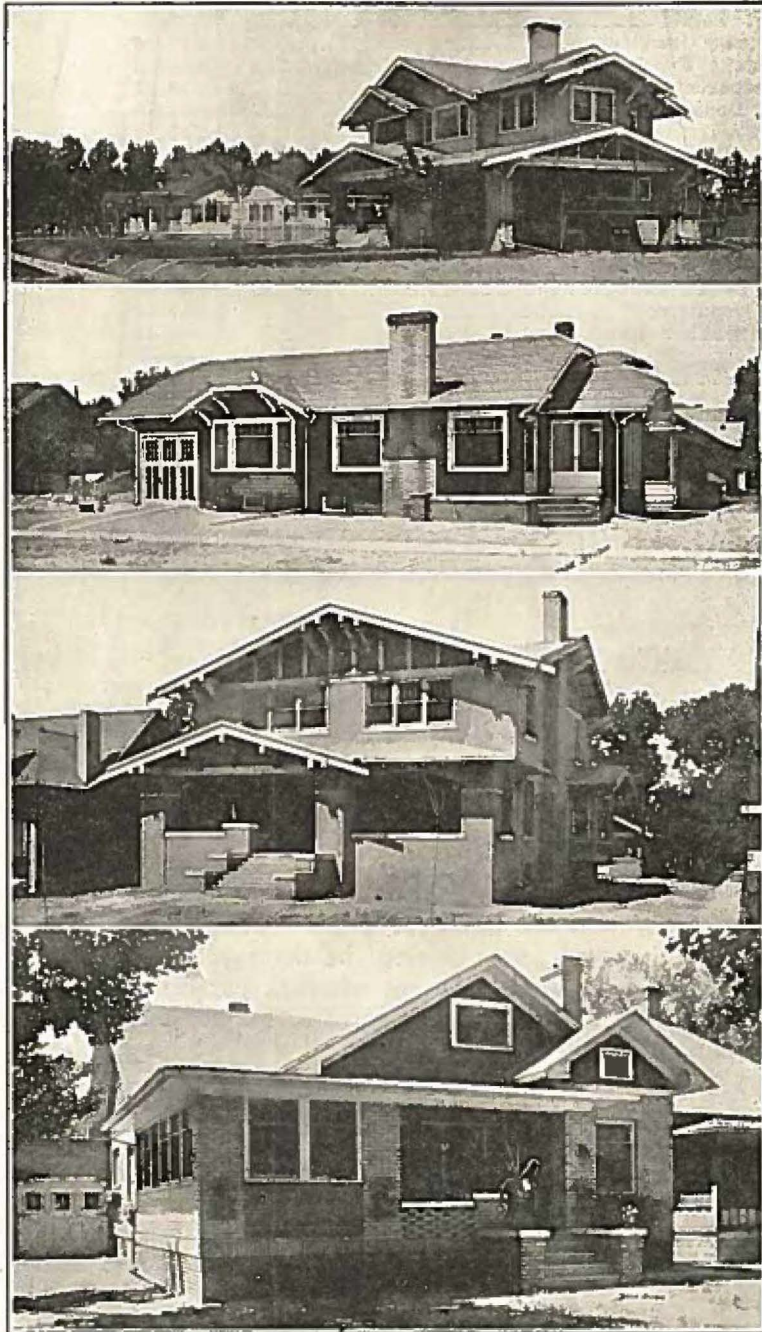
TAX LEVIES OF THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

(In mills, or dollars per each \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation.)

Years	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
State	2.77	3.47	3.47	4.35	4.48	3.93	3.70
Drainage	---	---	---	---	---	4.00	4.00
Schools	8.68	9.52	12.31	8.93	9.39	9.46	9.06
County	6.57	8.70	7.76	12.69	12.10	13.60	12.60
City	7.70	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.00
Totals	25.72	31.69	38.54	40.97	40.97	45.49	43.36

When we say that we have reduced the tax levy we do not intend to infer that we have spent less money during the past three years than was spent during the three years previous, but that in comparison to the amount of work performed and services rendered as well as the comparative population of the city during the various years, we do contend that we have conducted the city's affairs at a lower per capita cost.

If you will study the chart of "Warrants Issued in the General Fund during the past six years," which is shown on page 8, you will note that the expenditures during the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 increased only 26.5% as compared to an increase of 78.8% during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. The amounts



SOME TYPES OF THE MANY NEW RESIDENCES CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEARS 1922, 1923 AND 1924

given in this chart are for warrants issued in payment of the maintenance and operation of the general functions of the city's affairs and do not include the expenditures of the Water Dept., The Public Library, The Moyer Pool or the cash payments for redemption of general bonds and payment of interest thereon.

It might be well to state at this time that similar expenditures to the following, which were made during the past three years, were not made during the previous three years. Cost of construction and operation of the Lincoln Park Auditorium; partial cost of construction, and total cost of equipping and operating the Moyer Pool and the adjoining service buildings; exchange of city for school property; purchase and improvement of cemeteries; purchase of additional land for Lincoln Park; operation of the Community Service Dept.; paving intersection bonds and interest; continuous collection of ashes and rubbish; two extra police officers and maintenance of center street parking areas.

CENTRALIZED PURCHASING

The City Manager also acts as the purchasing agent for the city.

On Feb. 1, 1922, we established a system of purchase orders and tally slips which has prevented the payment of duplicate bills for the same material, and has aided the City Auditor greatly in his work.

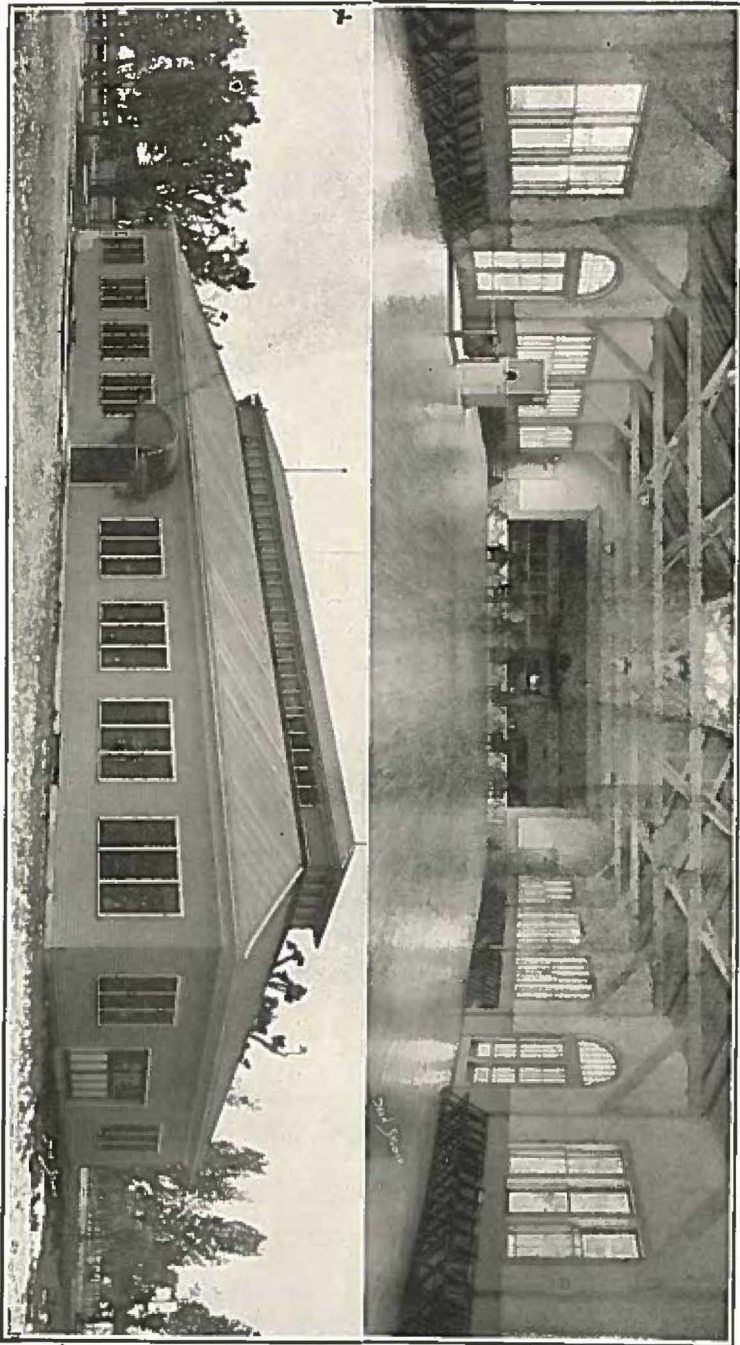
We have purchased all materials and supplies possible at wholesale prices or upon competitive bids.

By having kept the city's affairs on a cash basis, at all times, we have been enabled to take advantage of all discounts for cash payments.

Not only have we kept the city's finances on a cash basis, but we have always maintained substantial balances in the various funds.

The cash balance in the general fund at the end of the year 1922 was \$15,593.38—of the year 1923 was \$21,088.57 and of the year 1924 was \$20,937.12 as compared to a cash deficit in 1919 of \$1,784.20, a deficit in 1920 of \$2,132.78 and a balance in 1921 of \$5,619.89.

It might also be well to state at this time that during the past three years we have received 2% interest on all daily bank



CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1924

Name of Bonds—	Quan- tity	Face Value	Date Issued	Date Due	Optional	Int	Amount Outstanding
Funding 1913 City Warrants.....	8	\$ 500.00	Jan. 1, 1916	\$2,000 a year		5 1/2%	\$ 4,000.00
Purchase of Fair Grounds.....	40	500.00	Jan. 1, 1918	Jan. 1, 1933—Jan. 1, 1928		5 1/2%	20,000.00
Paving Street Intersections.....	5	500.00	Jan. 1, 1923	Serially to			
Paving Street Intersections.....	63	1,000.00	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1933		5%	65,500.00
Total General Bonds.....							\$ 89,500.00
Water Refunding 1923.....	1	250.00	Jan. 1, 1923	Serially to		5%	250.00
Water Refunding 1923.....	462	1,000.00	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1948		5%	462,000.00
Water Extension 1923.....	8	500.00	Jan. 1, 1923	Serially to		5%	4,000.00
Water Extension 1923.....	183	1,000.00	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1938		5%	183,000.00
Total Water Bonds.....							\$649,250.00
Paving District No. 5.....	5	500.00	May 1, 1915	May 1, 1927	Any Time	6%	2,500.00
Paving District No. 6.....	39	500.00	Oct. 1, 1922	Oct. 1, 1934	Any Time	6%	19,500.00
Paving District No. 7.....	113	500.00	May 1, 1922	May 1, 1935	Any Time	5 1/2%	56,500.00
Paving District No. 8.....		500.00	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1935	Any Time	5 1/2%	
Paving District No. 8.....	54	1,000.00	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1935	Any Time	5 1/2%	72,000.00
Paving District No. 9.....	67	500.00	Sept. 1, 1923	Sept. 1, 1935	Any Time	5 1/2%	27,000.00
Paving District No. 10.....	52	500.00	Nov. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1935	Any Time	5 1/2%	33,500.00
Paving District No. 11.....	30	500.00	July 1, 1924	July 1, 1936	Any Time	6%	26,000.00
Alley Paving District No. 1.....	4	250.00	Aug. 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1936	Any Time	6%	7,500.00
Sidewalk District No. 1.....	8	250.00	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1925	Any Time	6%	1,000.00
Sidewalk District No. 2.....	9	500.00	May 1, 1917	May 1, 1935	Any Time	6%	4,000.00
Sidewalk District No. 6.....	14	250.00	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1935	Any Time	6%	2,250.00
Sidewalk District No. 7.....	19	250.00	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1935	Any Time	6%	3,500.00
Sidewalk District No. 8.....	10	250.00	Aug. 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1936	Any Time	6%	4,750.00
Special Sewer District No. 1.....	25	250.00	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1935	Any Time	5 1/2%	2,500.00
Combined Sewer District No. 1.....	148	500.00	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1935	Any Time	5c	74,000.00
Combined Sewer District No. 2.....	16	250.00	Feb. 1, 1920	Feb. 1, 1932	Any Time	6%	4,000.00
Sewer District No. 5.....	20	500.00	Feb. 1, 1920	Feb. 1, 1932	Any Time	6%	10,000.00
Sewer District No. 6.....	20	250.00	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1936	Any Time	5 1/2%	5,000.00
Combined Sewer District No. 3.....							
Total Improvement Districts.....							\$361,750.00
Total Bonded Debt.....							\$1,100,500.00

balances and from 3% to 4% on time deposits. The total amount of interest so received amounted to \$5,775.75.

During the period from the first issue of the Water Bonds by the City of Grand Junction in 1897 up to Jan. 1, 1922, a period of approximately twenty-five years, Water Bonds to the amount of \$587,000.00 had been issued. Of this amount \$64,000.00 had been redeemed during that time. Whereas during the past three years, the present administration has issued Water Extension Bonds to the amount of \$190,000.00 and has redeemed Water Bonds to the amount of \$61,750.00.

In order to show that these bonds have been redeemed principally from revenues collected during the past three years, wish to state that the total of the balances in the Water Working and Water Sinking Funds on Dec. 31, 1921, amounted to \$28,937.07. Whereas the total of the balances in these funds on Dec. 31, 1924, amounted to \$60,722.30.

During the month of January, 1925, an additional amount of \$23,000.00 of Water Bonds were redeemed, making a total of \$84,750.00 of Water Bonds redeemed during the present administration as compared to \$64,000.00 of Water Bonds redeemed during the previous twenty-five years.

On January 1, 1923, all outstanding Water Bonds, amounting to \$481,250.00, were refunded by the issuance of 25 year Serial Bonds.

On this same date bonds were issued to the amount of \$190,000.00 to secure funds with which to pay for the many improvements and extensions to the water system, which are described in detail later on in this report.

A certain amount of bonds, as you will note in the following table, are due and payable each year, and provision must be made for their redemption when due. The annual revenues of the Water Funds, based on the revenues accruing to these funds during the past three years will be more than ample to redeem the bonds as they become due, pay the interest on the outstanding bonds, pay for the proper maintenance of and make minor extensions to the water system.

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

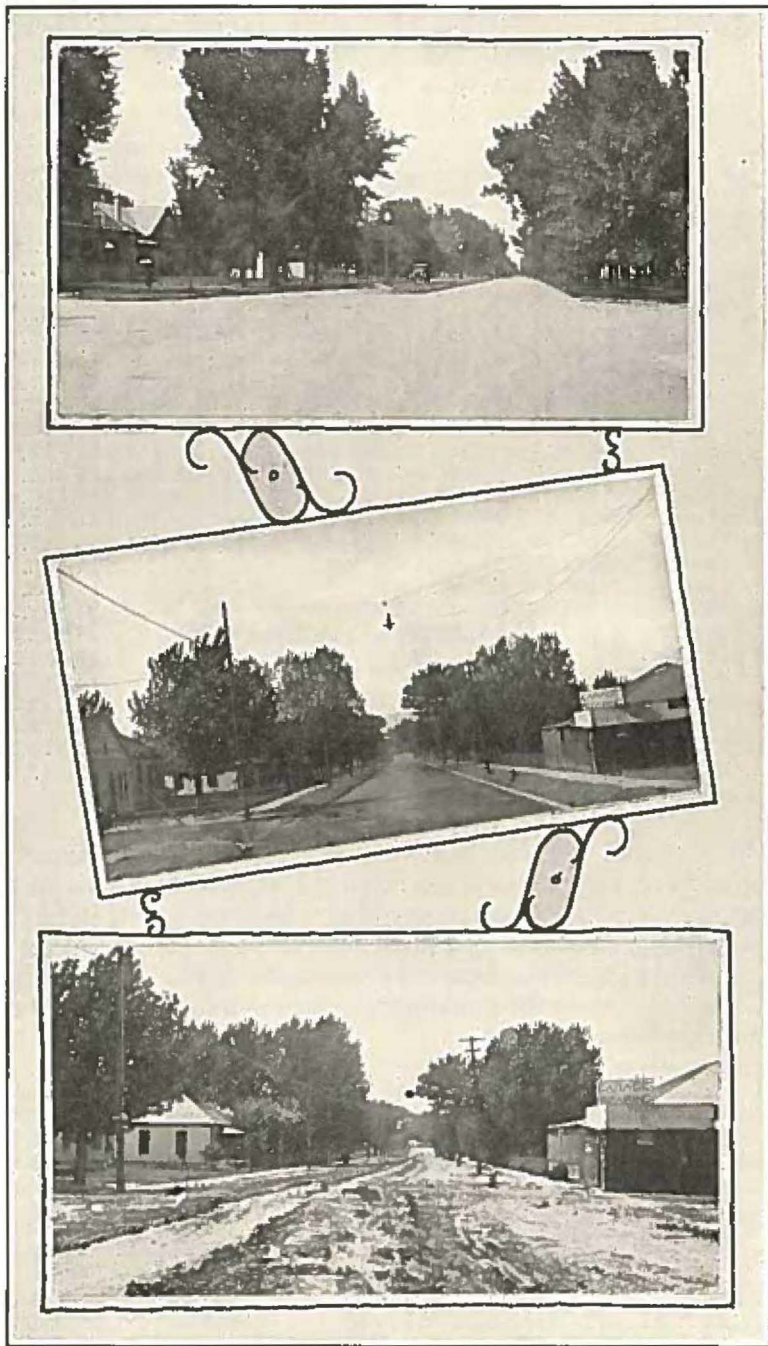
Year.	\$481,000			\$190,000			Total Both Issues.
	Prin.	Refunding Int.	Total.	Prin.	Water Extension Int.	Total	
1924--	\$19,000	\$24,062.50	\$43,062.50	\$ 3,000	\$9,500	\$12,500	\$55,562.50*
1925--	19,000	23,112.50	42,112.50	4,000	9,350	13,350	55,462.50*
1926--	19,000	22,162.50	41,162.50	5,500	9,150	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--	20,500	1,012.50	21,262.50				21,262.50

* Paid.

At a special election held on Dec. 22, 1922, the taxpayers authorized the Council to issue Paving Intersection Bonds to the amount of \$71,000.00, the proceeds of which were used in paying for the paving of street and alley intersections during the years 1923 and 1924. These bonds are likewise Serial Bonds. The following table shows the amount of principal and interest 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

* Paid.



(1) N. 7TH ST., PAVED 1923; (2) W. MAIN ST., PAVED 1924
 (3) W. MAIN ST., BEFORE BEING PAVED

On Jan. 1, 1916, bonds to the amount of \$20,000.00 were issued with which to secure funds to pay off all outstanding city warrants issued prior to Dec. 31, 1913, to pay for operating expenses of the city. These bonds were issued in series, \$2,000.00 of the principal being due and payable each year. During the past three years we have redeemed \$6,000.00 of the bonds of this issue and have paid \$1,100.00 interest on the unpaid principal. On Jan. 1, 1925, an additional amount of \$2,000.00 of these bonds were redeemed, leaving a balance of the issue of \$2,000.00 to be paid Jan. 1, 1926.

On Jan. 1, 1918, bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were issued to secure funds with which to purchase the Fair Grounds, now known as Lincoln Park. These bonds are long term bonds, due and payable Jan. 1, 1933, and payment is not optional at any time previous to that date. The annual interest on these bonds amounts to \$1,100.00. No provision was or has been made to establish a sinking fund from which to redeem these bonds when due. It is to be regretted that Serial Bonds were not issued for this purpose instead of long term bonds. However, as the last \$2,000.00 of Refunding City Warrant Bonds, referred to above, will be paid on Jan. 1, 1926, I would recommend to the administration in office at that time and the succeeding administrations up to 1934, that they make provision in their budgets for the year 1927 and the succeeding six years, for the payment into the sinking fund each year of approximately \$2,500.00, with which to redeem these bonds when they become due.

During the past three years we have issued Special Improvement bonds to the amount of \$398,500.00 and have redeemed similar bonds to the amount of \$112,600.00.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Below is a summary of the cash receipts and disbursements of all city funds for the past three years. I wish to call your attention to a few items of interest in this statement.

You will note that the balance in each fund at the end of the year 1924 has greatly increased over the balance at the end of the year 1921. The total of all such balances being more than double the total of balances at the end of the year 1921.

You will note that there is a large overdraft in the Moyer Pool Fund. This amount represents the difference between the total receipts of the Pool and Cafe for the three years and the entire amount expended by the city for the purchase of all of the equipment and supplies as well as for the maintenance and operation of the Pool and Cafe for the three year period. On March 1, 1925, funds were transferred from the General Fund to balance the overdrafts in the Moyer Pool Fund and the small overdraft in the Paving Street Intersection Fund. On Dec. 31, 1924, there were warrants (issued in payment of December bills but charged to the 1924 Budget appropriations) outstanding against the General Fund to the amount of \$6,387.46, leaving an actual net cash balance in the General Fund on Dec. 31, 1924, of \$14,549.66. After deducting the two transfers referred to above we had a net cash balance of \$7,814.40 as compared to a net cash balance of \$3,339.39 on Dec. 31, 1921.

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEARS 1922-1923-1924

RECEIPTS.

Fund.	Balance			Total.
	Dec. 31, 1921.	1922.	1923.	
General	\$ 5,619.89	\$126,937.54	\$137,825.71	\$ 410,681.30
Water Working	16,759.29	62,075.75	80,753.41	228,239.67
Water Sinking	12,177.78	13,405.09	25,339.69	71,027.92
Water Improvement			190,971.06	208,971.06
Moyer Pool		6,282.85	3,827.30	13,434.65
Public Library	549.81	4,746.29	5,616.90	13,597.91
Special Improvement	8,882.23	64,798.88	279,549.17	526,876.28
Paving Street Intersections			71,286.06	71,728.87
Cemetery Perpetual Maintenance				250.00
Special Light	685.67			
Firemen's Pension	3,878.79	1,174.27	1,188.49	2,467.18
Grand Totals	\$48,553.46	\$279,420.67	\$796,337.79	\$1,547,274.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fund.	Balance			Total.
	1922.	1923.	1924.	
General	\$112,656.24	\$136,599.58	\$146,108.25	\$ 395,364.07
Water Working	48,502.69	49,749.85	105,035.05	203,597.63
Water Sinking	3,061.50	38,796.83	22,038.20	63,896.53
Water Improvement		178,769.63	30,096.62	208,866.25
Moyer Pool	10,927.85	4,786.71	4,109.34	19,823.90
Public Library	3,489.92	3,947.71	3,872.42	11,310.05
Special Improvement	62,689.41	250,836.02	204,736.09	518,261.52
Paving Street Intersections		53,353.87	18,721.01	72,074.88
Cemetery Perpetual Maintenance				* 6,389.25
Special Light	210.38	475.29		2,837.67
Firemen's Pension				17,496.99
Grand Totals	\$241,837.99	\$717,315.49	\$534,717.02	\$1,493,870.50

* Overdrawn.

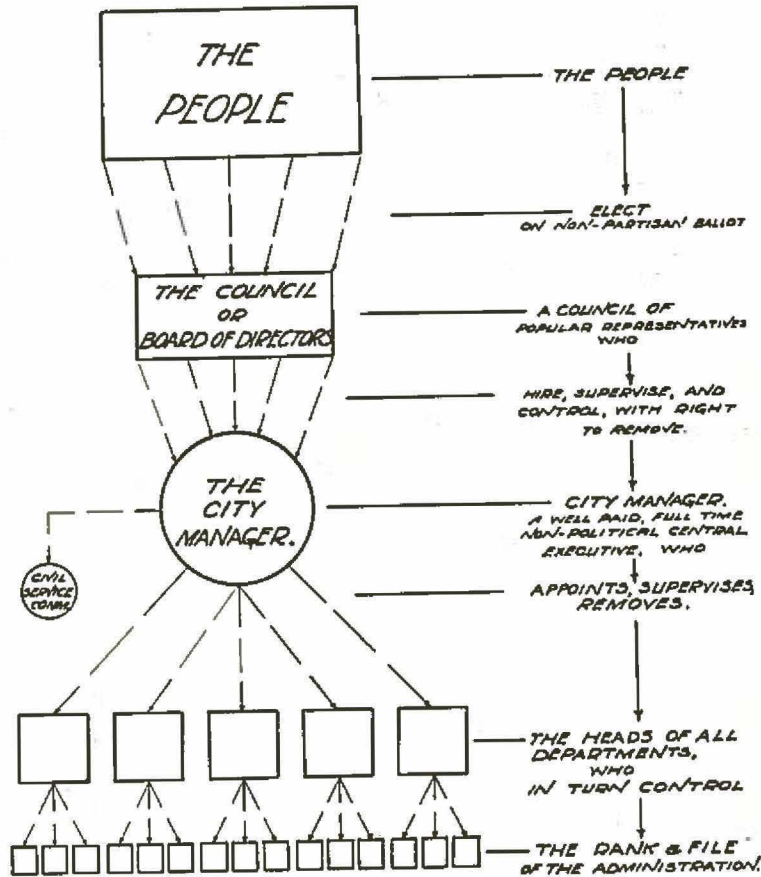
Balance Dec. 31, '24. \$101,957.80

6,345.97

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE WORK PERFORMED AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEARS 1922, 1923 AND 1924

The amounts of money set forth in the following statements as expenditures, with one exception, that of General Bonds, wherein the amounts set forth were paid with Treasurer's checks, are for Warrants issued in the respective years and do not represent the cash disbursements. For the reason that Warrants for December bills are not issued until January of the following year and therefore the cash disbursed in payment of these Warrants is not recorded as expenditures during the month of December, whereas the Warrants are all dated as for Dec. 31st and are charged against the appropriation accounts as though they were issued during the month of December.

This procedure was not followed previous to the year 1922 and therefore the expenditures as shown for that year are somewhat greater than they really were. A number of bills contracted in December, 1921, having been paid for out of the 1922 appropriations.



ORGANIZATION PLAN.
SUGGESTED BY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

CONTINGENT FUND

EXPENDITURES.

Year	1922.	1923.	1924.
City Hall—New Addition		\$ 2,877.15	\$ 2,202.52
City Hall—Repairs	\$ 687.34	895.00	120.55
Public Benefit—Rest Room	137.50	150.00	150.00
Public Benefit—Advertising		500.00	1,000.00
Election Expense	927.74		994.52
River Protection	643.95	500.00	
Special Improvements—			
Engineering and Advertising	5,632.05	7,727.47	1,955.41
Court Costs	7.00	731.32	1,819.92
Real Estate Purchase	99.80		
Engineering Service	396.22	240.83	417.93
Engineering Equipment and Supplies	583.86	334.49	85.60
Special Assessments—Taxes	881.71	801.38	991.80
Miscellaneous	45.44	22.17	
Redemption of Special Improvement Bonds	2,500.00		1,317.18
Total	\$12,542.61	\$14,779.81	\$11,055.43

The expenditures from this fund were provided for in the budgets of the respective years, but were contingent for the following reasons:—Amount of revenue collected during the year;

whether or not they were necessary as seemed likely they would be when the budget was made up; and whether or not proposed special improvements were made. A certain amount is also appropriated to this fund each year as an emergency fund, and to pay for other miscellaneous expenditures.

By a study of the above statement of expenditures you will note that approximately 40% of the total expenditures from this fund during the three years was for special improvements:— engineering and advertising. Money was expended from this fund for this purpose prior to the time of receiving money from the sale of Improvement Bonds. However, the greater part of the funds so expended were later returned to the General Fund after the sale of the District Improvement Bonds.

The new addition to the City Hall consisted of a new garage and filling tation, the remodeling of the old garage, the removal of an old brick and timber vault and the building of a new fire proof vault, in which to store valuable city records, of which very poor care had been taken in the past.

A total of \$1,500.00 was donated to the Chamber of Commerce to be spent for advertising purposes.

The amount expended for Special Assessments—(taxes)— was in payment of assessments against city property for paving, sidewalk, sewer and water main taxes.

A total of \$3,817.18 was spent to redeem Special Improvement Bonds, which were due during the respective years and for which there was not enough money available in the respective Special Improvement Funds to redeem them. It is not compulsory for the city to pay these bonds out of the General Fund, but it is good business to do so, as such practice keeps our financial rating in the first class. The amounts so paid will eventually be returned to the General Fund, as the city holds certificates for the delinquent assessments, and they carry a high rate of interest.

The amounts paid for court costs were principally for attorneys' fees and court costs on the Etta Gardner case. This was a suit against the city for \$20,000.00 damages claimed to have

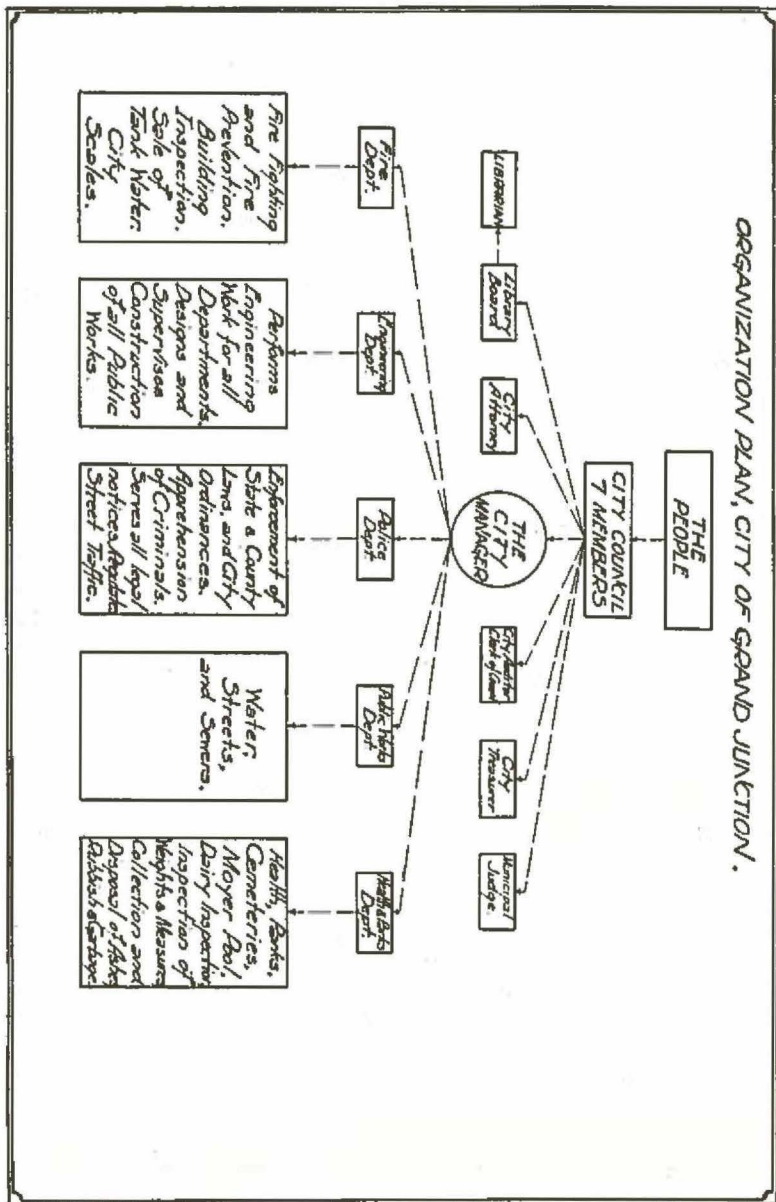
been sustained by Mrs. Gardner, who claimed to have been seriously injured by falling over an old piece of sidewalk located at the northeast corner of 2nd St. and Hill Ave., while traveling from the home of some relatives, who lived in that vicinity, to the railroad depot. On page 33 is a photograph of the said piece of sidewalk and the immediate vicinity, which was taken about the second day after the accident. You will note that there are weeds growing up all around the piece of walk and that there is a well beaten cinder path to the left of it, which all of the people walking across the street, including the relatives of Mrs. Gardner, had used instead of walking on the walk. There is an electric street light suspended over the center of the intersection of 2nd St. and Hill Ave. and it was burning brightly on the night of the alleged accident. Ex-Mayor Cherrington in testifying as a witness for Mrs. Gardner stated that in answer to a complaint in regard to this sidewalk, received while he was serving as Mayor of the city, that he and the Highway Commissioner had viewed the condition and had found the same to be dangerous to pedestrians and had ordered it removed, which, of course, was not done. On being questioned by the city's attorneys he stated that he had not informed the present administration of the condition. It was also brought out in the trial that no person had complained of or notified the present administration of the condition. Therefore, I contend that the responsibility rests as much, if not more so, on the old administration as on the present administration.

GENERAL BONDS

EXPENDITURES.

Year	1922.	1923.	1924.
Bonds Paid—			
Refunding 1913 City Warrants	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Paving Street Intersection Bonds			5,500.00
Interest Coupons Paid	1,595.00	2,860.00	4,632.50
Fiscal Agents' Commission	2.51	10.40	16.93
Refunds	4.00	370.25	32.10
Transfer from General Fund to Water Sinking Fund		4,307.81	
Accrued Interest on Bonds Paid			55.00
	\$3,601.51	\$9,548.46	\$12,236.03

Explanation of the above expenditures was made under the head of Finances, except the amount of \$4,307.81 transferred from the General Fund to the Water Sinking Fund. This was



necessary to correct a clerical error in the distribution of taxes during the year 1922.

GENERAL OFFICE

EXPENDITURES.

Year	1922.	1923.	1924.
Salaries—			
City Manager	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 5,000.00
City Auditor	1,833.20	1,975.00	2,100.00
City Treasurer	1,339.50	1,500.00	1,920.00
City Attorney	900.00	1,182.56	1,800.00
City Judge	66.80	333.32	600.00
Stenographer	990.00	1,080.00	1,200.00
Janitor	480.00	480.00	480.00
Extra Office Help	5.00	30.00	101.24
Stationery and Office Supplies	1,331.12	1,096.91	1,173.93
Light, Telephone and Fuel	616.86	547.51	728.94
New Equipment	617.87	250.06	457.23
Official Printing	1,049.33	821.22	449.19
Auditing City Records	470.00	437.50	375.00
Insurance and Bonds	249.18	164.53	143.92
Miscellaneous		256.12	117.80
Total	\$14,148.86	\$14,354.73	\$16,647.25

The reason for the expenditures for office supplies and official printing during the year 1922 being greater than the expenditures for these purposes during the succeeding two years was that many new Ordinances were passed by the new Council and many new printed forms were made necessary, due to the change in the form of government and the methods of conducting the city's affairs.

The extra amounts paid for auditing the city's records during the years 1922 and 1923 was due to the fact that during those two years, four different persons had occupied the position of City Treasurer.

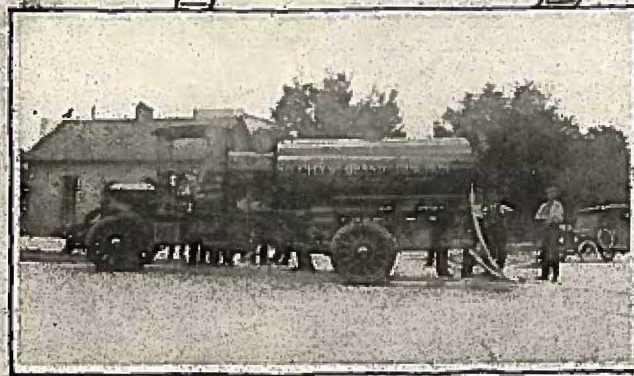
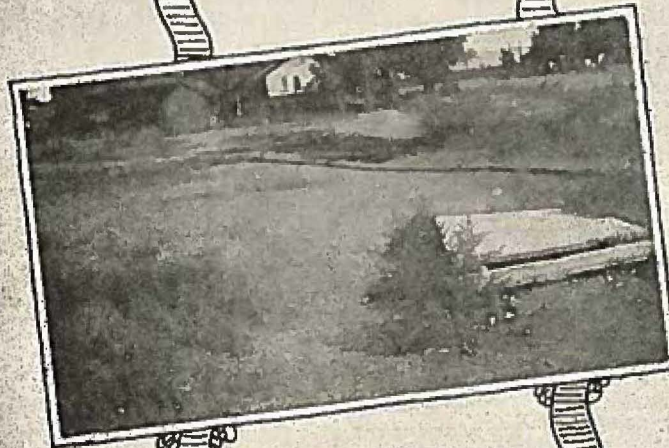
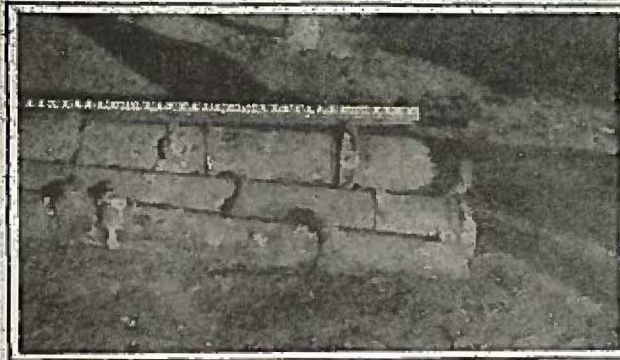
POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES.

Year	1922.	1923.	1924.
Salaries and Wages	\$6,827.47	\$ 8,589.38	\$10,886.40
Equipment and Supplies	121.45	752.10	575.75
Repairs to Equipment	121.45	752.10	575.75
Repairs to Building	112.51	30.15	152.01
Care of Prisoners	151.45	268.75	103.50
Evidence Fund	135.75	94.00	110.00
Disposal of Dead Animals	21.00	12.75	20.75
Miscellaneous	347.49	497.88	383.72
Total	\$7,717.12	\$10,245.01	\$12,288.18



PLAYGROUND PAGEANT SCENE



(1) A SAMPLE OF THE 48 MILES OF OLD STEEL WATER MAINS REMOVED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS AND REPLACED WITH CAST IRON PIPE; (2) SHOWING LOCATION OF GARDNER ACCIDENT; (3) THE 1200-GALLON SPRINKLING AND FLUSHING UNIT.

The increase in the amounts paid for salaries is due to the employment of one additional officer in 1923 and two additional officers in 1924 over the number employed in 1922, also the employment of an officer to guard the prisoners employed in the chain gang and to the employment of men to paint the auto parking strips on the pavements.

Other additional expenditures were, the purchase of a new motorcycle, and the supplies for same, the purchase of several barrels of street marking paint, and the printing of several thousand copies of the traffic ordinance.

DETAIL REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED

Year -----	1922. (11 Mo.)	1923.	1924.
Total number of arrests-----	525	386	728
Number of arrests for State of Colorado and other cities-----			
For burglary -----	10	5	
For hold-ups -----	3	3	
For confidence games -----	2	2	
For forgery -----	4	2	10
For bootlegging -----	21	22	18
For assault -----	2	3	3
For larceny -----	5	9	7
For insanity -----		2	3
For statutory crimes -----		2	7
For crimes committed in other cities	5	6	11
Total -----	52	56	59
No. selling liquor (tried in city court)-----	3	9	2
No. having liquor in possession (tried in city court)-----	14	18	20
No. drunks -----	76	37	76
No. disorderly conduct-----	31	22	31
No. assault and battery-----	1	8	
No. vagrants -----	117	86	304
No. trespassers -----	7		
No. gamblers -----		20	5
No. traffic violations-----	182	103	172
No. held for investigation-----			14
No. juvenile delinquents-----	20	11	19
No. parole violators-----		9	
No. water ordinance violations-----	21		25
No. milk ordinance violations-----	1	7	1
No. convicted -----	317	269	509
No. cases appealed-----			4
No. released -----	156	380	150
No. meals served prisoners-----	2417	2397	5316
No. vagrants furnished night lodging in jail -----	682	332	264
No. unlicensed dogs disposed of-----	129	91	84
Amount of dog tax collected by police-----	\$150.00	\$145.00	\$227.50
No. street lights reported out-----		655	694

Amount of fines and costs imposed-----	\$ 4,430.30	\$4,748.75	\$9,480.45
Amount of fines and costs collected---	1,726.74	2,828.75	3,546.37
Amount of fines and costs worked out--	2,405.26	1,708.00	4,888.48
Amount time given on-----		97.00	375.60
Amount suspended -----	298.30	210.00	617.00
Amount appealed to county court-----			160.00
Amount cash bonds put up-----	400.00	730.00	1,485.00
Amount cash bonds returned-----	380.00	635.00	1,170.00
Amount cash bonds forfeited -----	20.00	95.00	315.00
Amount stolen property recovered-----	14,540.00	600.00	4,359.50

A complete change in the personnel of the Police Department was made in February, 1922, and since that time two extra men have been added.

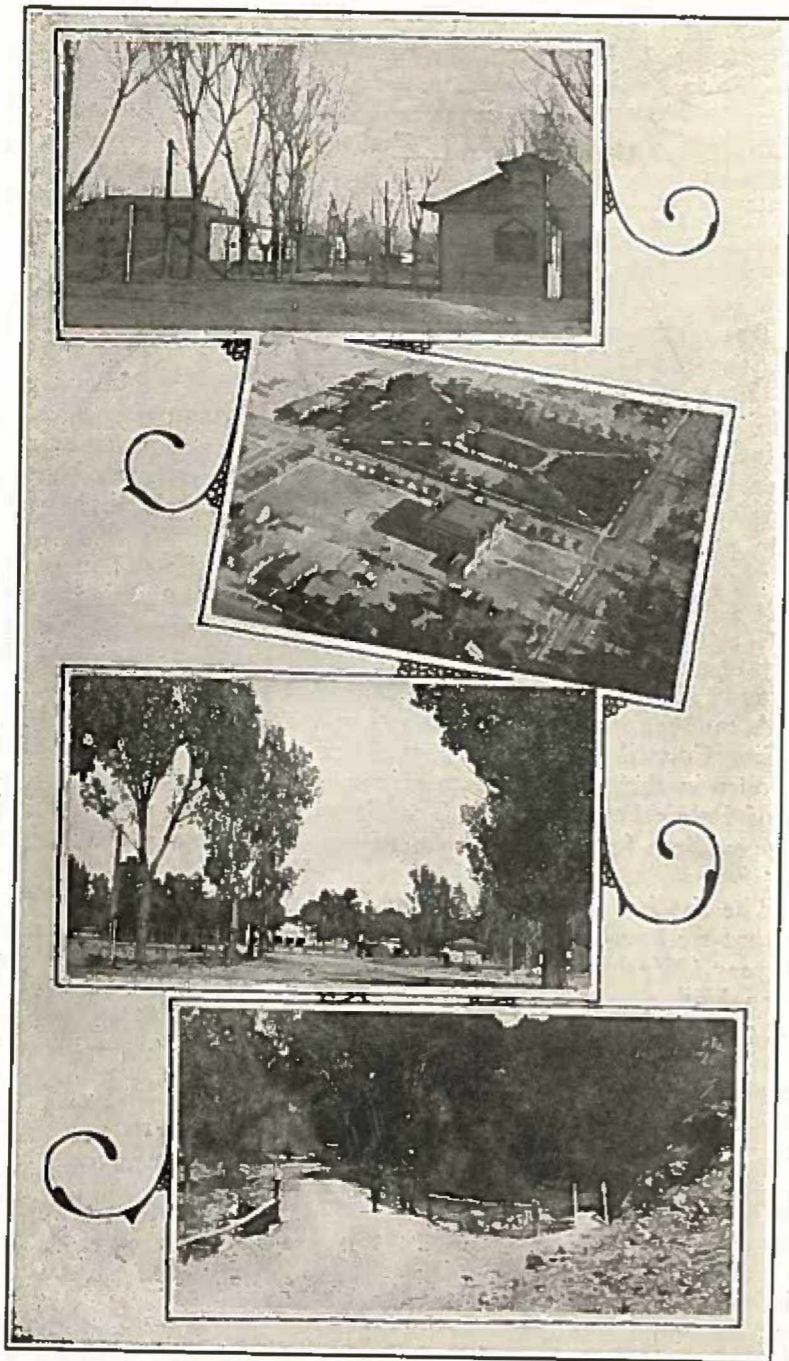
Three of the officers are clothed in Denver regulation police uniforms, one officer on each shift of eight hours. This is done in order that strangers or citizens seeking information or aid may easily recognize the officer. Officers in uniform can handle crowds and especially children much more effectively than officers in plain clothes.

The other two officers and the Chief are dressed in plain clothes, as their duties consist principally of investigating complaints, securing evidence and general detective work, assisting the State and Federal prohibition officers and cooperating with the county and D. & R. G. R. R. officers in various matters.

A number of Ordinances have been passed or amended by the City Council during the past three years in order to assist the police in their work, the principal ones being for the Regulation of Public Dances, Street Traffic and Rooming Houses, and one providing for the employment of city prisoners on public work.

The city has been kept free of habitual criminals, due to the fact that we have maintained a "chain gang" the greater part of each year. We have used the services of this gang in excavating dirt on Hill Ave. with which to make fills in Lincoln Park, to clean out the city reservoirs, to remove ashes and rubbish and to cut and burn weeds. As a result we have had very few robberies committed during the past three years and such robberies as have been committed have been petty ones performed by local amateurs.

The total amount of cash court fines and costs collected and cash bonds forfeited during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 amounted to \$3,598.30. Whereas the total for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 amounted to \$8,101.86. In addition court fines and costs amounting to \$9,001.74 were worked out by city prisoners, and time was given various persons in which to pay fines and costs amounting to \$375.60, making a grand total of all



(1) SHOWS OLD EXHIBITION BUILDING AND OLD ENTRANCE TO LINCOLN PARK—1922; (2) AIRPLANE VIEW OF EMERSON PARK (3) VIEW OF LINCOLN PARK TAKEN FROM SAME POINT AS IN TOP VIEW—1924; (4) ENTRANCE TO KANNAH CREEK PARK.

finer, costs and bonds forfeited for the last three years, of \$17,479.20 as compared to grand total of \$3,598.30 for the previous three years.

Very few people actually know one-half of the efforts the police make to apprehend criminals, and of course, not knowing, those same people, guiltless probably of any misdeeds themselves, criticize the officers because this man or that man is not behind the bars.

Time after time, month in and month out, the police spend many hours in strained positions in cold or hot weather, in rain or shine, night and day, trying to "get the goods" on some criminal. Many times the police or county officers have surrounded some suspicious house and laid concealed all night long anticipating a shipment of booze or something similar, in vain, but the people don't know about that.

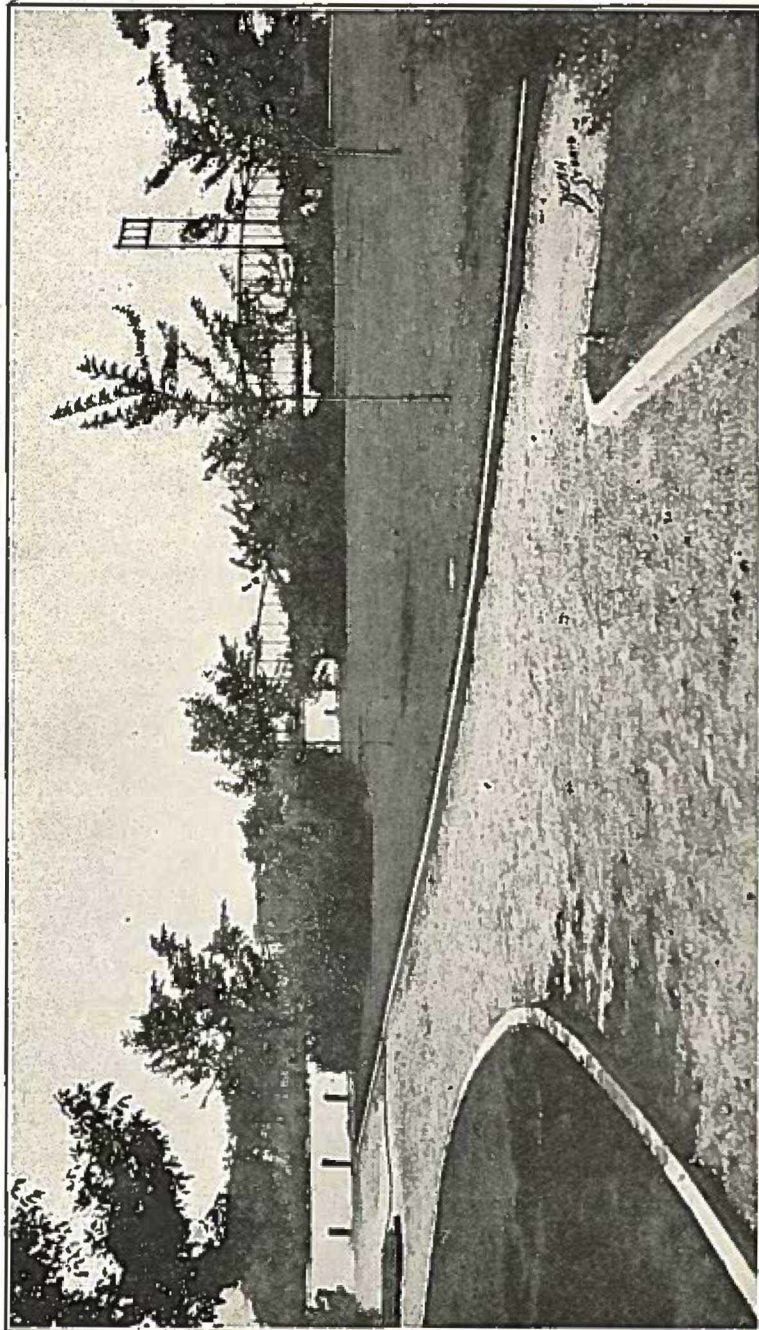
It is a safe estimate to say that four out of five bootleggers or moonshiners captured, are not captured on the spur of the moment, but after the result of days and possibly weeks or months of work on the part of the police and even then sometimes after they have succeeded in capturing the culprit, he has been taken before the Municipal Judge, his attorney appeals the case to a higher court and finally the jury decides he is not guilty. It is a funny thing, but when the police are foiled or made the butt of a joke, the whole town laughs. On the other hand, when the police make an arrest that takes another evil-doer out of circulation do the people applaud? A little cooperation, a little assistance and a little less needless pestering of the police by the citizens might bring results that would be really surprising.

During the past three years there have been comparatively few robberies, and no big robberies, committed in the city; there has been but a few serious traffic accidents, although the number of automobiles using the city streets has greatly increased; there have been very few complaints made relative to the conduct of public dances; and the bootlegging business has been greatly suppressed. The Federal Prohibition officers having recently stated that they wished the rest of their district was as free from bootleggers as is Grand Junction.

I believe every fair minded citizen of Grand Junction will agree with me that the police have rendered very efficient and effective during the past three years.

I believe a policewoman should be added to the personnel of this department to handle cases which only a woman can handle to the best advantage.

Relative to this phase of police work, Mary E. Hamilton,



A VIEW IN RIVERSIDE PARK—COLORADO RIVER IN BACKGROUND

New York's first policewoman, and now Director of the Woman's Bureau, New York Police Dept., says:—

"Every community today has its boy and girl problems, every village, town and city is reaching out for a strong, helpful hand to steady it and its precious burden of American youth across the streams of undetermined and changing social standards with currents of crime rising up threateningly. There is no surer guide, no better protection than the new worker in the field—the American policewoman."

"The policewoman, which is the popular term for all women officers in a police department, has been likened to a community mother. She functions as an officer of the law in preventing crime and protecting children, girls and women against crime, but her greatest service is shown in those cases in which she deals with people before they take the fatal downward step. Herein lies the policewoman's big opportunity to prevent crime, for it is possible for her to reach the potential criminal and by social treatment lead the would-be offender from a career of crime to useful citizenship.

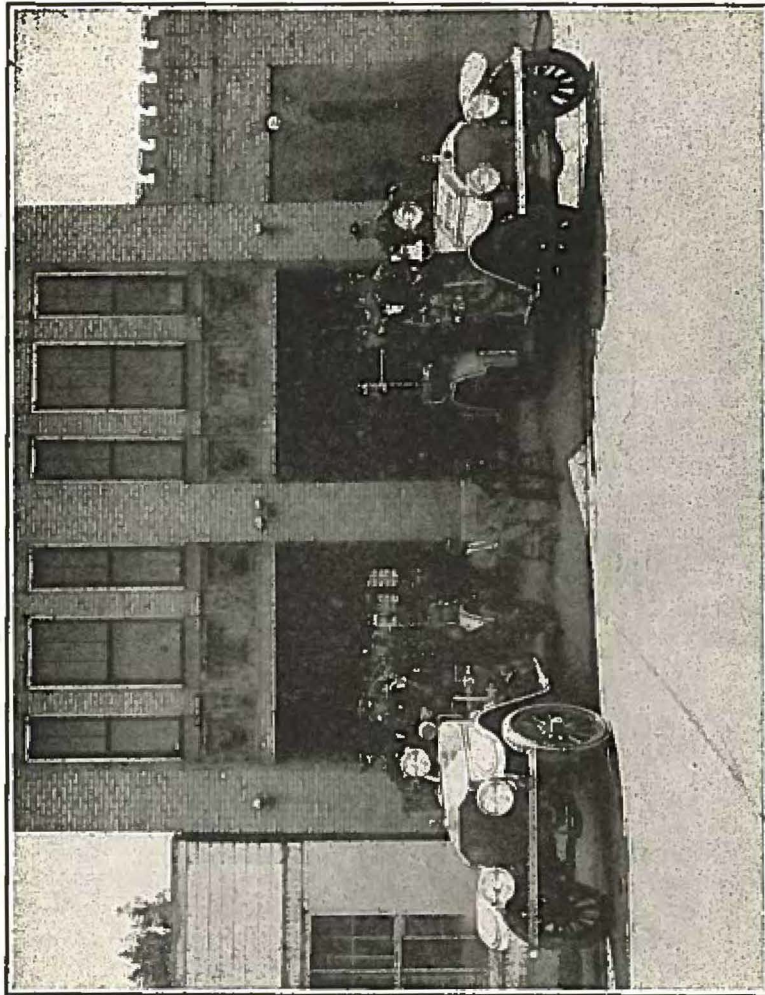
"I believe that human nature and human behavior are much the same the world over, so the problems that I, a New York policewoman, face today, are doubtless not unlike those that police officials in other towns and cities are called upon to handle.

"In the United States (1923) more than 60,000 girls averaging 17 years of age were reported "missing." Less than 10% of them came from criminal environments—the majority being from the better class of homes.

"Every year thousands of runaway girls and boys, the majority being girls, are picked up in the streets of New York. If the police did not come to their rescue and save them, they would, in all probability become the victims of crime.

"Present conditions and their remedy must be blazoned to the world. Decisive measures must be taken. Can this great nation even with its 110,000,000 population, afford to sacrifice—every year—a half, or a quarter of a million of the *coming generation*—permit them to disappear into the yawning hell of crime?

"We can dispel ignorance. We can teach. We can warn. We can force parents and teachers and guardians of the young that prevention of crime must, and can only, begin in the home. We can shock them into a vital interest that will save their own children."



FIRE STATION AND AMERICAN LA FRANCE TRUCKS; TRUCK NO. 1 ON THE LEFT WAS PURCHASED IN 1921; TRUCK NO. 2 ON THE RIGHT WAS PURCHASED IN 1924

FIRE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES.

Year	1922.	1923.	1924.
Salaries	\$ 7,857.50	\$ 8,267.48	\$ 9,117.00
Fuel and Supplies	989.26	273.19	337.30
New Equipment	43.60	1,279.50	4,740.73
Repairs to Equipment	85.83	19.23	85.20
Repairs to Building	126.17		
Fire Hydrant Rental	1,331.00	1,704.00	1,590.00
Miscellaneous	404.12	339.86	886.96
	\$10,837.48	\$11,983.30	\$16,797.19

The two platoon system was inaugurated in the Fire Dept. on April 11, 1921, (the last year of the commission form of government). This added two additional men to the department, making an additional annual cost of \$2,640.00.

The extra amount spent for fuel and supplies in the year 1922 was due to the fact that the amount of same on hand Jan. 1, 1922, was practically nil. As an example, we spent \$290.51 for fuel in 1922 as compared to \$150.09 spent for fuel during the year 1923.

The new equipment purchased during the three year period consisted principally of the following: 1800 ft. of new 2 1/2 in. fire hose, one new Type 89 Triple Combination, Pump, Chemical and Hose car. (This apparatus cost approximately \$9,000.00. The old Seagrave apparatus was traded in on this car at a price of \$2,000.00 leaving a balance of \$7,000.00—\$4,000.00 of which was paid in 1924, the balance in 1925), and various other miscellaneous equipment such as gas masks, shut-off nozzles, storage batteries, sirens, etc.

\$169.00 was paid for fire hydrant rental in 1923 that should have been paid in 1922.

DETAIL REPORT AND WORK PERFORMED

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Total number of alarms responded to	73	60	67
Total number feet of hose laid	8,250	6,700	14,650
Total number of hose streams used	29	18	35
Total number feet of ladders raised	349	346	460
Total number gallons of chemicals used	220	425	360
Total number of miles run	90	68	75
Total number fires in frame buildings	22	22	30
Total number fires in brick buildings	9	10	8
Total number fires other than in buildings	32	25	21
Total number of false and unnecessary alarms	10	3	8
Total value of buildings and contents involved	\$359,925	\$351,350	\$321,400

Total amount of insurance on buildings and contents-----	\$203,700	\$170,850	\$159,090
Estimated loss on buildings and contents (by Fire Department)-----	\$77,190	\$18,640	\$23,695
Total insurance paid on buildings and contents-----	\$81,831	\$18,790	\$23,111
Number of tanks of water sold-----	2,680	2,790	3,057
Number of loads weighed over the city scales-----	4,595	5,799	5,756
Number of wiring inspections-----	216	246	214

The work of the Fire Dept. has been very efficiently handled during the past three years.

The only changes made in the personell of the department were on account of the resignation of the assistant chief and two men, who resigned to accept better positions elsewhere.

The force has responded to 200 calls during this period and in addition to their duties as firemen they have attended to all of the weighing over the city scales, the sale of water in tanks to farmers, the issuing of all building permits, the inspection of all electrical wiring stallations in the city, and the repairing of all tires on all automobiles owned by the city.

Of the total fire loss of \$81,831.00 in the year 1922, \$80,880.00 was sustained on four buildings; Of the total fire loss of \$18,790.00 in the year 1923 \$15,200.00 was sustained on two buildings; and of the total fire loss of \$23,111.00 sustained in the year 1924, \$20,900.00 was sustained on three buildings.

In all of these cases the fire had gained great headway before the department was called.

Of these nine fires, five occurred in extremely cold weather and seven occurred at night.

BUILDING PERMITS

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Total number issued-----	176	137	148
Total value-----	\$757,500	\$586,000	\$267,680

Of the total of 461 building permits issued during the three years period 239 were for new residences.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

A number of changes have been made in the personnel of this department during the past three years. Three different men have served as Chief of Department. However, the preent chief has proven to be very capable in planning and supervising the work of the Dept., and as a result more and better work has been per-

formed during his term of office than in any other like period of time during the past three years. A good many men have been employed in this department during the past three years. We have kept the best of them, some of whom were employed under the old administration, continuously employed and have paid them good wages. As a result they have taken an interest in their work, have rendered efficient service and the city has profited greatly thereby.

The work in this department, as in every other department has been greatly systematized. In the shops and the storage yards and buildings a separate compartment or space has been provided for every tool, piece of equipment, kind of material and class of supplies. There is a place provided for everything and it is required that every thing must be kept or returned to its proper place. Reports are kept of the amount of labor and material used on each job, and the name of each man employed on the job and his time is stated on the back of the report. It is from these reports that the semi-monthly payroll is made up.

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

EXPENDITURES

Year-----	1922.	1923.	1924.
Salaries and Wages-----	\$ 7,071.85	\$ 8,705.13	\$ 9,594.73
Live Stock, Feed and Care-----	1,082.74	1,704.62	1,486.21
Materials and Supplies-----	1,979.20	2,921.70	2,144.55
New Equipment and Tools-----	6,014.49	9,071.97	676.41
Maintenance and Repair of Equipment-----	959.73	908.41	2,365.12
Miscellaneous-----	507.37	700.91	700.71
Repairs to Paving-----		2,657.99	478.45

\$17,615.38 \$26,670.73 \$17,446.21

The total amount of all expenditures in this department during the past three years is \$61,732.32, of which amount \$15,762.90 was spent for new equipment and \$4,233.26 was spent for rebuilding and repairing old equipment, leaving a net amount of \$41,736.16 which was spent in the actual maintenance and repair of streets.

The total amount spent during the previous three years was \$57,435.18 of which \$4,471.66 was spent for new equipment and repairs, leaving a net amount of \$52,963.52 spent for actual maintenance and repair of treets .

It might be well to state at this time that county commissioners levied taxes on all property within the city limits of Grand Junction in the years 1921-1922 and 1923, to the amount of \$98,420.45 to be spent for the construction and maintenance of county roads outside of the said city limits during the years 1922, 1923 and 1924.

When we took charge of the city's affairs we found that what equipment was available for maintaining and repairing the city streets was in very poor condition. Some we junked, the rest we repaired or rebuilt and then we purchased other new modern equipment as our finances would permit. During the year 1924 we made extensive replacements and completely rebuilt several large pieces of old equipment.

The equipment purchased during the past three years consisted principally of the following: One 12 ton Steam Road Roller and pressure scarifier, one 1200 gallon sprinkling and flushing unit with auxiliary gas engine and pressure pump, mounted on a 5 ton truck, 3 dump wagons, one Avery Road Maintainer, one 1-team quick lift road grader and 6 head of horses.

During the years 1923 and 1924 a total of \$3,136.44 was spent for making extensive replacements and repairs to the old paved streets and alleys.

It has been our policy to commence grading the dirt streets as soon after a rain storm as possible and continue to grade them until the dirt became so dry and hard as to make it impracticable to continue the work. Likewise, we have used our sprinkling and flushing equipment to the best advantage at all times.

During the past three years we have graded 17,962,557 sq. yards of dirt streets and have used 32,477,500 gallons of water in sprinkling the dirt streets and flushing the paved streets.

"Good streets are a city's best advertisement." In these days of rapid transit and with an automobile for almost every family, it follows then that the condition of a city's streets is a matter which is constantly before a large number of the citizens of any community. The poorer the condition of the streets the more forcibly is this matter presented, and under such circumstances it is better to do a little constructive thinking rather than a lot of "kicking" as a way out of the difficulty.

Twenty years ago the automobile was only a novel curiosity; traffic was entirely horse-drawn and old Dobbin could whirl you over an ordinary dry dirt street at six miles per hour without a great deal of discomfort. But today "Henry" has rough sailing over this same street, because he is much faster and less discriminate than Dobbin.

The truth of the matter is that automotive transportation demands smooth, permanent hard surfaced highways and anything short of this is at best a temporary makeshift."

During the past three years we have paved 3.51 miles of streets and 0.43 miles of alleys as compared to 1.84 miles of streets and 0.554 miles of alleys previous to Jan. 1, 1922.

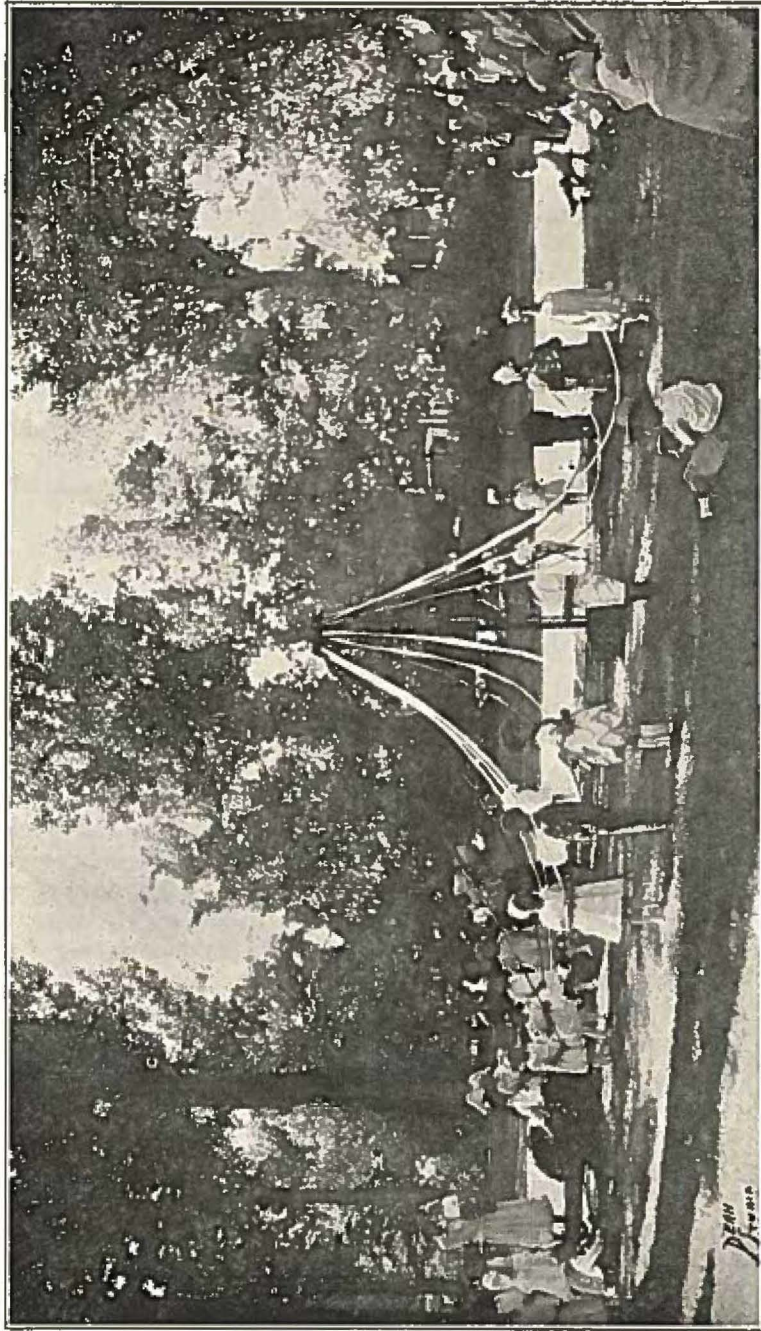
I have only one criticism to make relative to the procedure followed in paving the streets during the past three years. As soon as it was definitely known that a street was to be paved the owners of property adjoining the street wanted the work of paving the street to start at once and to be completed as soon as possible. In response to their urgent requests the council let the contracts for some projects before the bonds were sold, but let them subject to the approval and sale of the bonds. Now my criticism is that such work should not be hurried, but that plenty of time should be taken in which to construct the necessary drainage sewers and connections, replace the old water mains with new, if necessary, and to install the necessary lead water service connections. Then to allow sufficient time for the ditches dug for these purposes to properly settle before any paving is placed on the street. It is to the best interests of the property owners, in the long run, that plenty of time be taken in making such improvements and therefore they should not persistently urge the council to hasten the work.

During the year 1922 we paid the cost of paving street and alley intersections out of the General Fund, spending \$12,347.73 for this purpose. Funds spent for this purpose during the years 1923 and 1924 were obtained from the sale of General Obligation Bonds.

I believe the policy of issuing bonds to secure money with which to pave street intersections is not as productive of results in the long run as the levying of an extra one or two mills tax each year for this purpose. By the tax levy method we would not be enabled, possibly, to construct as great an amount of paving in the same length of time as under the bond method, but I believe we would be more sure of getting our streets paved. Furthermore we would eliminate the necessity of special elections which cost approximately \$900.00 each, and would save the amount required to pay interest on the bonds.

A two mill levy on the present assessed valuation of the city would raise \$18,090.97. This amount based on a 36 foot roadway would pay for approximately five intersections of Warrenite Bitulithic pavement; or 23 intersections of gravel pavement; or 40 intersections where the roadway was graded to the established surface street grade, cement curb and gutter installed and the necessary drainage sewers, manholes and catch basins provided.

Grand Junction has only 5.35 miles of paved streets, which is about one-fourth the amount we should have at this time. We are far behind the vast majority of cities of like size in this state in the matter of paving. All of our main arteries of travel should be



PLAYTIME IN HAWTHORNE PARK

paved as soon as possible. The improvement of such streets with anything other than hard surface paving will be a waste of money and but a temporary makeshift.

However, there are many residential streets in the city, which carry very little traffic, which if paved with gravel would serve the purpose almost as well as hard surface. Although the cost of maintenance would be greater and the appearance and cleanliness would not be comparable to that of a hard surface pavement.

If the majority of the property owners on a number of streets in the city would petition the city council before Oct. 1, 1925 to improve their streets during the year 1926 by installing the necessary drainage, concrete curb and gutter and paving the roadway with gravel, the council could make provisions in their budget for the year 1926 for the purchase, construction and operation of a gravel crushing and screening plant, to be located in close proximity to the 5th St. Bridge or the Main St. Bridge, from which material could be obtained for paving the streets at a very reasonable cost. The City Engineer recently estimated the cost of a gravel pavement 36 feet wide, with concrete curb and gutter and the necessary drainage sewers, manholes and catch basins at \$96.30 per 25 ft. lot. If the city would establish a gravel plant as outlined above and then furnish the gravel at cost, the cost of such an improvement would be considerably less than the figure quoted.

There are a number of streets in the city where the value of the adjoining property is not great enough to justify the expense of paving the street, but is sufficient to justify the improvement of the street by grading the roadway to the established surface grade, installing concrete curb and gutters and providing the necessary drainage sewers, manholes and catch basins. The average cost per 25 foot lot for this type of improvement based on a 36 foot roadway should not exceed \$58.00.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

The only way to prevent grade crossing accidents is to separate the railroad and street grades by the construction of subways or viaducts.

Crossing gates do not entirely eliminate accidents, for the reason that people become educated to rely upon the gates instead of upon their own faculties. If the man in charge of the gates errs, or if the gates get out of order, the danger of accident is very great.

Electric warning bells do not entirely eliminate accidents. If they ring a great deal, automobilists disregard them. In addition

to that, there is always the possibility that the bell may not be in order just at the moment of greatest danger.

Crossing flagmen are not infallible. The human element enters into most accidents in one way or another, and crossing flagmen are like other human beings. Some of the very worst automobile accidents that have occurred in this country have been at crossings where flagmen were on duty.

One of the effects of so called crossing protection is to teach the public that the crossings are safe, when, as a matter of fact, the opposite should be taught.

A subway should be constructed under the D. & R. G. W. tracks on West Main St. as soon as possible.

We had this proposition up with the R. R. Co. last year. They agreed to pay half of the cost, but they wanted to construct a subway of such length as would provide for several additional tracks which they might build in the future. This made the cost of the proposed subway much greater than the council thought the citizens would pay for, and as the R. R. Co. would not consider the alternate and less costly plan which we had submitted, no action was taken to eliminate this dangerous crossing.

It will be advisable to construct a viaduct over the D. & R. G. R. R. tracks on South 7th St. in the near future, as this street is fast becoming the main artery of travel from the south. No doubt a new state bridge will be constructed over the Colorado River at the foot of 7th St. in the very near future and as soon as it is put into service South 7th St. will carry a large amount of traffic and the possibility of accidents on the R. R. crossing will be greatly increased.

STREET SIGNS

One of the first improvements made by the present administration was the installation of street signs at all street intersections in the city. I believe that every citizen will agree that the cost of this work was money well spent.

STREET LIGHTING

EXPENDITURES

Year	1922.	1923.	1924.
Amount	\$11,349.63	\$11,849.44	\$13,838.69

On Jan. 1, 1922 there were 212 street lights in place in the city. Since that time we have installed 69 additional street lights. They have been so placed as to be of the greatest benefit to the city as a whole. As a result Grand Junction is known as a "well lighted City."

DIVISION OF WATER WORKS

Expenditures from Water Working Fund

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Maintenance and Operation—			
Salaries and Labor	\$ 7,206.37	\$ 6,324.26	\$ 10,718.40
Material and Supplies	2,820.53	3,401.30	7,635.26
Office Expense	447.87	337.40	469.25
Equipment and Tools	4,575.76	978.82	697.15
Repairs to Equipment	985.79	1,677.79	1,720.67
Miscellaneous	371.75	535.03	226.07
Water Mains—			
New Construction and Replacement	1,611.14	11.40	10,306.03
Engineering—			
Labor and Supplies	4,262.57	162.44	691.85
Service Connections—			
Labor		1,951.34	1,182.56
Material and Supplies		3,847.11	3,388.37
Total Warrant Disbursements	\$22,281.78	\$19,226.89	\$ 37,035.35
Cash Disbursements—			
Bond Interest Coupons Paid	\$26,710.00	\$28,861.25	\$ 33,800.00
Commissions and Exchange	64.81	72.78	71.86
Transfers to Water Sinking Fund		2,500.00	13,500.00
Transfers to Water Improvement Fund			18,000.00
Refunds Water Rent	42.75		
Discounts on County Warrants	1.75		
Interest and Misc Refunding Bonds		41.66	
Total	\$26,819.31	\$31,475.69	\$ 65,371.86
Grand Total—All Disbursements	\$49,101.00	\$50,702.58	\$102,407.21

The amounts paid out for labor and materials during each of the three years was dependent on the amount and kind of work performed and as an explanation of such expenditures would take up considerable space, I will only state that the extra amount paid out in 1922 was for installation of water meters and that the extra amounts spent in 1924 were for material and labor used in making extensive repairs to the flow line, installation of water meters, installation of water stage recorder in new reservoir and the construction of an additional 12 inch bypass around the new reservoir.

Equipment purchased in 1922 consisted principally of one Dodge service car, a double 4 inch diaphragm gasoline pump, a water stage recorder and 150 water meters of various sizes. In 1923, consisted of one Ford service car, a large meter testing machine, a pipe pushing machine, and a set of 1½ ton chain blocks. In 1924 consisted of a horse and saddle used in patrolling the flow line, an acetelene welding outfit, a pipe tapping machine, and a boat for use in the new reservoir. During each of these years a number of tools were purchased, consisting of picks, shovels, pipe wrenches, calking irons, etc.



MAIN STREET WITH GRAND MESA, THE SOURCE OF THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY IN THE BACKGROUND.

The extra amounts paid for repairs to equipment in 1923 and 1924 were for the converting of the Chevrolet 1 ton truck from a sprinkling unit to a service unit and for extensive repairs to the trench digger.

Provision was made in the budget for 1923 for the replacement of mains on streets which were to be paved during the year. However, this work was included in the contract with the Orman Construction Co., and the cost thereof amounting to \$13,233.40 was paid out of the Water Improvement Fund instead of the Water Working Fund.

Practically all of the amounts paid out for labor, material and supplies used in the installation of lead service connections have been returned to this fund. A total of \$7,178.97 having been returned from the various paving districts and the balance from the various property owners at the time their service connections were installed.

The amounts paid out for Engineering covered the cost of making a complete survey of the water system, locating all water mains, valves, hydrants, stop boxes, etc., the drawing of sectional maps on which this data was platted; a survey of every building in the city, noting the location of the building, the number of rooms and water outlets in the same; the setting of line and grade stakes for the replacements and extension of water mains, valves, hydrants etc.; and the cost of the preliminary survey, plans and estimates for the extensive Water Works Improvement for which bonds

The interest on all outstanding water bonds is paid from this fund. The increase in the amount paid for this purpose in 1924 is the amount of interest on the Water Works Improvement Bonds issued in 1923.

The transfer of \$16,000.00 to the Water Sinking Fund was for the purpose of redeeming water bonds.

The transfer of \$18,000.00 to the Water Improvement Fund was necessary in order to meet increased expenditures from the fund over and above the amount of money received from the sale of bonds, which was \$190,000.00 plus \$951.71 for accrued interest and premium on the bonds sold.

During the years 1923 and 1924 a total of \$208,870.43 has been paid out on the Water Works Improvement contracts. A balance of \$12,517.31 is still due the Orman Construction Co.; \$4,996.45 of this balance is being retained until the Orman Company makes satisfactory repairs to the concrete blanket cover in the new reservoir. The balance will be paid to the Orman Company or to whomsoever the courts may decide. The total amount due on this contract as well as the amount the courts

may decide that the city must pay Mr. Lough for the reservoir site will be paid out of the fund.

WORK PERFORMED

WATER RATES

Early in the year 1922 the City Council passed an Ordinance providing for an increase in water rates. The same became effective on April 1, 1922. This Ordinance provided for an increase in the flat rates of approximately 25% and in the meter rates of from 5% to 20%. A sliding scale of water rates was adopted so that every water user pays the same rate for the same amount of water. Water bills are payable monthly instead of quarterly as before and the provision in the old Ordinance allowing 5% discount for advance payments was discontinued. Five per cent discount on the 1924 receipts would have amounted to \$3,636.50.

The water revenue collected during the year 1924 was 53% greater than the revenue collected during the year 1921 (See chart on Page 66). This increase is due in part to the increase in rates, to the increased growth of the city, to the installation of meters on the larger consumers, to the survey of all buildings and the re-rating of same on the flat rate system, and to the continuous efforts of the City Treasurer in collecting bills for water used.

The Colorado Municipal League in a printed copy of the Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference (of the League) held in Pueblo in March, 1923, presents a chart showing the annual flat rate water charge for a five-room house in each of the leading twenty-eight cities of the state. Listing the city with the highest rate as number one, Grand Junction holds 24th place with a rate of \$17.40, there being only four towns with a lower rate. The average rate of the 28 cities being \$21.46. Another chart shows the "per capita average daily consumption" of water in gallons. The average for the 28 cities is 293 gallons. Grand Junction 362 gallons. Eight towns supply more water per inhabitant daily than this city, while nineteen supply less. Among the larger towns supplying more are Durango, Canon City, Pueblo and Boulder; while Montrose, Fort Collins, Denver, Greeley and Colorado Springs are among those providing less, though the flat water rates of all of these are higher than those of Grand Junction.

WATER PRESSURE

When I first came to Grand Junction (Jan. 15, 1922) the Fire Chief told me that the minimum pressure in the water mains as registered on the pressure gauge at the Fire Station, during the irrigation season of 1921 was 18 lbs. By the installation of meters on the services of the larger consumers, the installation of self-closing valves on all public and private drinking fountains and the stopping of numerous leaks in the water mains (744 leaks during the three years) we raised the minimum pressure the first year to 31 lbs. After the completion of the new reservoir, the new supply line and feeder mains early last year the minimum pressure was raised to 50 lbs.

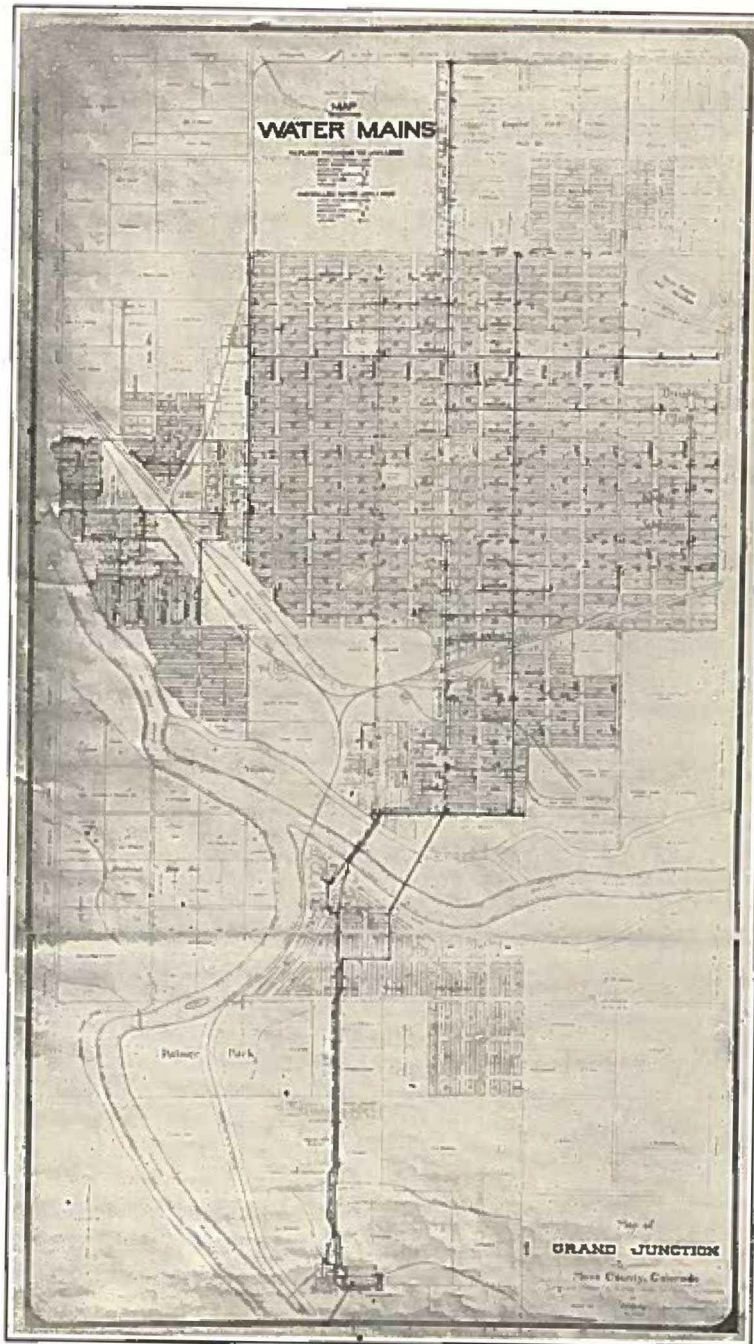
WATER CONSUMPTION

The amount of water used during the past year, or since the improvements to the water system were completed, has greatly increased (See chart on page ----). Last May just before we started to enforce the sprinkling regulations an amount equal to 440 gallons per day per capita was being used. Half that amount ought to be an abundant supply for this city. Many cities, where all service connections are metered, average only 100 gallons per capita. The greater part of the water used is being wasted thru excess irrigation, leaking plumbing fixtures, etc.

The only way to stop the enormous waste of water in Grand Junction is to install a meter on each and every water service connection. By so doing we will not only stop the waste and thereby postpone the day when a considerable sum of money will be required to secure additional sources of water supply, but we will equalize the cost of water to all consumers, so that each consumer will pay for only the water he uses and not for what he is supposed to use in accordance to the number of rooms in his house.

During the past three years we have installed 203 water meters, the greater part being installed in 1922. An examination of the records will show that the majority of the water consumers whose services have been metered have paid less for a year's supply of water than they formerly paid on the flat rate system. Of course, there are a number who have paid more, such as hotels, dairies and the farmers along the Kannah Creek flow line, several of whom before the meters were installed let the water run continuously.

In this connection the following statement from the Super-



MAP OF DISTRIBUTION MAINS AT CITY WATER SYSTEM. HEAVY BLACK LINES REPRESENT WATER MAINS INSTALLED SINCE JAN. 1, 1922.

intendent of the Billings Mountain Water Works, which was received by me in July, 1923, should prove interesting and instructive.

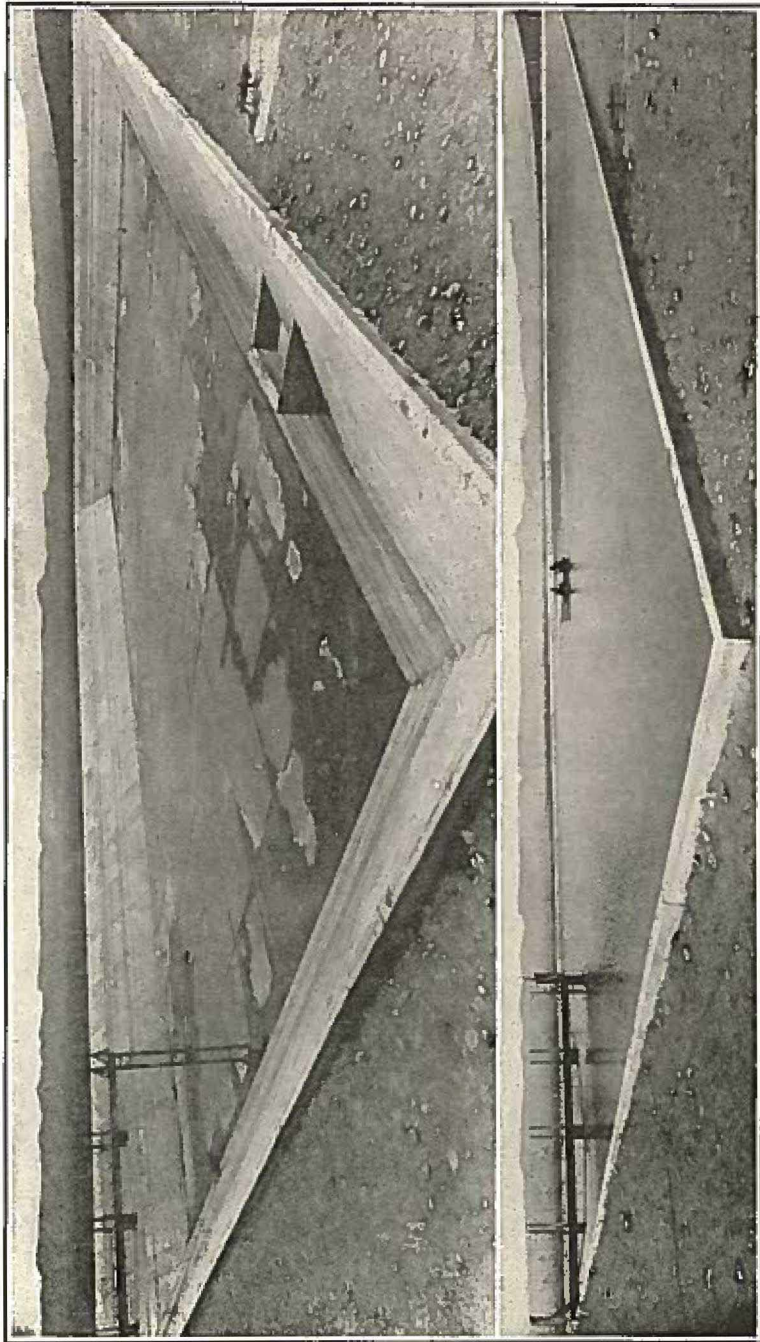
"These figures compiled from the records of the years 1917 to 1922 show the saving in water effected by use of water meters. In 1917 only commercial users were metered, and in the following years meters were gradually set until now every tap in the city is metered. Every public building is metered and charged for water used, every sewer flusher has a jet meter delivering water at a stated discharge and street sprinkling is measured by tank loads and charged to street department. In this manner all water is accounted for except what may be used for fire fighting. Total water pumped into the mains is measured by Venturi meters at the pumps. There was only 5% difference last year (1922) between the total pumped and the total sold through service meters, plus sewer flushing and street sprinkling as accounted for above.

Year.	No. Taps.	Per Ct. Metered.	Total Pumped. (Gallons.)	Daily Per Capita Av. (Gallons.)
1917---	2,843	28	1,206,687,000	189
1918---	3,077	35	1,183,142,000	180
1919---	3,175	55	1,015,777,000	149
1920---	End of fiscal year was changed during this year and records are for only part of year, which makes them useless in this respect.			
1921---	3,452	86	882,284,000	147
1922---	3,496	93	901,944,000	129

It will be seen from these figures that one-third less water was pumped in the year 1922 than in the year 1917, and at the same time nearly 25% more people were served."

SERVICE CONNECTIONS

An Ordinance was passed by the City Council, effective March 1, 1924, which requires that all new water service connections from the main to the stop box (which is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' beyond the established curb line) shall be of double extra strong lead pipe and that the same shall be installed by city forces. The charge for connections on both sides of the street is the same. The only variance is for the different width of roadways. We use a pipe pushing machine to install these connections, which eliminates the necessity of digging an open trench across the roadway, which, in the past, has been the source of much interference to traffic and complaints on account of the continuous settling of the trenches for several months after they were made. This is also another help in the elimination of water waste.



VIEWS OF NEW 13,500,000 GALLON RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEARS 1923 AND 1924. ABOVE—EMPTY. BELOW—FULL. THIS VIEW ALSO SHOWS ELECTRIC WATER STAGE RECORDER LOCATED AT END OF PLATFORM, WHICH RECORDS, ON A CHART IN THE FIRESTATION, THE DEPTH OF THE WATER IN THE RESERVOIR AT ALL TIMES.

On all streets paved during the past three years we have replaced all iron pipe service connections with lead service connections and have also installed additional connections to all vacant lots adjoining the streets paved. The vast majority of such connections have been installed by city forces. Aside from such connections 277 service taps and 159 lead service connections have been installed during the past three years.

WATER MAINS—REPLACEMENT AND EXTENSION

Likewise on all streets paved we have replaced the existing 4" cast iron, and 2"-4" and 6" street water mains with cast iron pipe of 6" diameter or larger. We have also removed all hydrants, on these streets, from the street corners to a point four feet beyond the property lines away from the street intersections, and have installed auxiliary valves on the pipes connecting the hydrants to the mains.

The total length of steel water mains (all sizes) in place Jan. 1, 1922—11.123 miles.

The total length of steel water mains (all sizes) in place Jan. 1, 1925—6.32 miles.

Therefore the difference, or 4.803 miles, equals the amount of steel pipe eliminated from the system during the past three years, the greater part of which has been replaced with cast iron pipe. These old steel mains have been the cause of considerable water waste during the past few years. During the three-year period we have repaired 744 leaks in the water mains, practically all of which were in steel mains. These leaks were stopped by putting on patch clamps. On some of the steel pipe that we have removed, there has been as high as twenty of these clamps on one joint of pipe (20 ft. long).

The total length of cast iron water mains (all sizes) in place Jan. 1, 1922—15.27 miles.

The total length of cast iron water mains (all sizes) in place Jan. 1, 1925—23.51 miles.

The difference, or 8.24 miles, equals the amount of new cast iron pipe installed during the past three years. In addition to this a total of 1.58 miles of 4" and 6" cast iron pipe, which had been replaced with larger sized pipe, was relaid, making the total of water mains installed during the three-year period of 9.82 miles or an amount equal to 64.24% of the total amount of cast iron main in place on Jan. 1, 1922.

All of the pipe we have laid during the past three years as well as the 2.4 miles of 6" pipe now on hand to be laid during

the year 1925 is cast iron pipe. No other kind should ever be installed in the water distribution system of this city, as the alkali in the soil soon destroys the steel pipe and thereby causes considerable waste of water as well as additional costs for repairs. Whereas all of the cast iron pipe that we have taken up in the past three years has been as good as new. Some of it had been in service for twenty-five years. The date of its manufacture having been cast on the outside of the pipe.

Of the total of 257 gate valves in place in the water system on Jan. 1, 1925, 170 of them were installed during the past three years.

We have also installed 14 new fire hydrants during the three-year period, all of which have been of the best modern steamer type, and have reset twenty-five old fire hydrants in new locations.

WATER MAINS IN PLACE JAN. 1, 1925

Size of Pipe.	Lineal Feet of Pipe.	
	Cast Iron.	Steel.
2-inch -----		6,644
4-inch -----	27,270	920
6-inch -----	53,267	17,320
8-inch -----	7,455	
10-inch -----	6,987	
12-inch -----	16,569	8,485
14-inch -----	5,150	
16-inch -----	7,438	
Total -----	124,136	33,369

Grand Total = 157,505 lineal feet or 29.83 miles.

GATE VALVES IN PLACE JAN. 1, 1925

Size.	Number.
2-inch -----	5
4-inch -----	30
4-inch auxiliary -----	58
6-inch -----	96
6-inch auxiliary -----	19
8-inch -----	9
10-inch -----	9
12-inch -----	20
14-inch -----	4
16-inch -----	4
20-inch -----	3
Total -----	257

FIRE HYDRANTS IN PLACE JAN. 1, 1925

6-inch Steamers, 6-inch inlet -----	2
6-inch Steamers, 6-inch inlet -----	18
4-inch Standard Two-Way 4-inch -----	115
Total -----	135

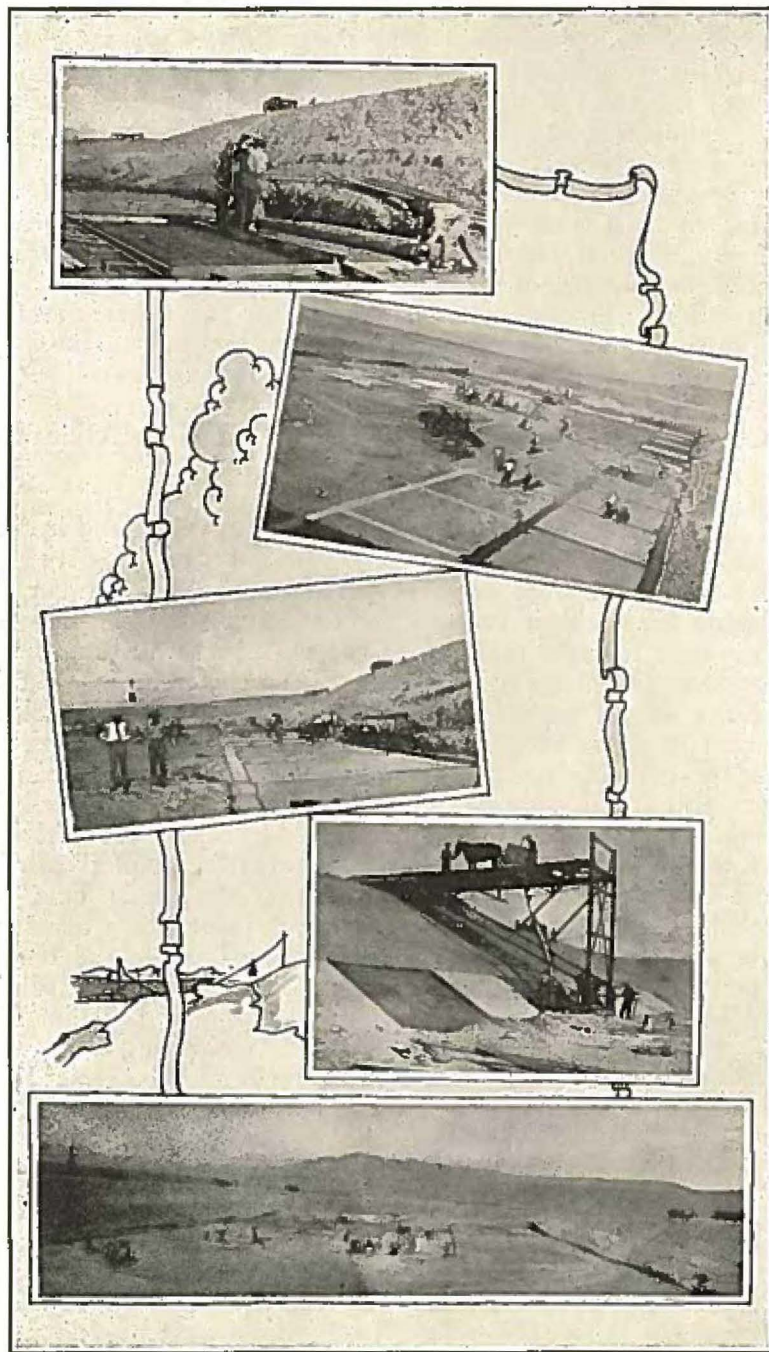
We have sold practically all of the old 2", 4" and 6" steel pipe that we have removed during the past three years, selling the 2" at from 5c to 10c per ft., the 4" at 15c per ft. and the 6" at 25c per ft. Most of the pipe was sold to farmers for installation in irrigation systems. The old 12" steel pipe is being used by the city for culverts on dirt streets.

Much of the construction work and repair work performed during the past three years, and which has necessitated the shutting off of the water in the existing mains, has been performed at night when such work could be completed in less than eight hours time. This was done in order that the water consumers would be inconvenienced as little as possible. I believe the majority of the people have greatly appreciated this extra service.

COST OF INSTALLATION OF WATER MAINS BY CITY FORCES

The total cost of installing water mains, valves and hydrants by city forces during the year 1924 was \$525.14 less than the cost of a like amount of work performed by The Orman Construction Co. on their contract for the water works improvement in 1923. In figuring the costs of the work performed in 1924 we allowed \$25.00 per day for the use of the city trenching machine, exclusive of the wages of the operator and the cost of fuel, and added 10% for overhead charges. However, had this work been done by contract we would have had to pay an extra amount for about 300 ft. of 6" main laid in quicksand and water, and for laying an 8" main under the nine railroad tracks on West Main St. This work consisted of the removal of 3,843 lin. ft. of 4" cast iron and 6" steel pipe and the installation of 1,277 lin. ft. of 4" cast iron pipe (this was pipe which had been in service a number of years and which had been removed, cleaned inside and out and dipped in a boiling solution of tar and linseed oil), 5,450 lin. ft. of 6" cast pipe, 1,113 lin. ft. of 8" cast pipe and 37 lin. ft. of 10" cast pipe, the installation of one 2", thirteen 4", eleven 6" and one 8" gate valves, four fire hydrants and the removal and resetting of nine old fire hydrants in new locations.

As the city owns all of the necessary equipment and our men are very proficient in this kind of work. I believe that all such work should be performed by city forces rather than by contract, not only because we can do it cheaper but because we can secure better results with less trouble and inconvenience to the public.



VIEWS SHOWING VARIOUS STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION OF 13,500,000 GALLON RESERVOIR—1923.

WATER WORKS IMPROVEMENTS BY CONTRACT

Early in the year 1922 the firm of Burns & McDonnell, Consulting Engineers, of Kansas City, were employed to make a survey of our water system and to submit plans and estimates of cost for the improvement of same. Burns & McDonnell submitted their report about August 1st and soon thereafter arrangements were made for holding a special election for the taxpayers of the city to pass upon the issuing of bonds to pay for the improvements contemplated. At this election held Dec. 22, 1922, the people approved the issuing of the improvement bonds by a large majority. Soon after the election Burns & McDonnell drew up final plans and specifications for the improvements, which consisted of the construction of a reinforced concrete storage reservoir of 13,500,000 gallons capacity, the installation of a 16" cast iron supply line from the new reservoir to the city limits, the removal of approximately three miles of old 2"-4" and 6" steel pipe and 4" and 6" cast pipe, the installation of approximately six miles of new cast iron pipe, ranging from 4" to 14" in diameter and the installation of approximately 100 new gate valves of various sizes and eight new steamer hydrants. After their approval by the City Council, bids were requested and received on Feb. 21, 1923, for the furnishing of all cast iron pipe and specials, all fire hydrants, valves, lead and jute necessary for making the proposed improvements. Bids were also received for the installation of the 16" pipe under the bed of the Colorado River. Soon thereafter contracts were let for furnishing the above material, but as the bids for constructing the river crossing were considered too high this work was not let.

By purchasing the above material itself and at this time, instead of having the contractors furnish the same, the city saved several thousand dollars, as the price of cast iron pipe had raised \$3.00 per ton before the final contracts for the improvements were let. Likewise the prices of the other material had raised.

On March 14, 1923, bids were received on all improvements contemplated. The Orman Construction Co. of Pueblo, Colorado, being the lowest bidders, were awarded the contract.

Work on this contract was started April 17, 1923, and was finished on April 16, 1924.

All work was performed under the supervision of Mr. M. H. Walser, Supervising Engineer for Burns & McDonnell, and it was due to his ability as an hydraulic engineer and his constant attention to and supervision of the work that the city obtained such good results under this contract.

Soon after this contract was let, the contractor asked permission to sublet the construction of the reservoir. The City Manager advised that such permission be not granted. The Council did not take any action at that time, but later after being importuned by a number of influential business men, did agree by a three to two vote to the subletting of the contract, providing the Bonding Company from whom the Orman Construction Co. had obtained their surety bond, would agree to the subletting and assume all responsibility. This, the Bonding Co. did not do and therefore the city never recognized the subletting of the contract. However, for all practical purposes the Orman Construction Co. did sublet the construction of the reservoir to the J. G. Conley Construction Co. As this company did not have adequate equipment for the work, and did not have sufficient finances with which to purchase the same or with which to conduct the work as it should have been conducted, considerable difficulty was encountered in completing this part of the project.

As a result of the subletting of this part of the contract by the Orman Construction Co. a suit is now pending against the city in which Mr. Ray Hagan, as surety for the Conley Construction Co., the Conley Construction Co., the Orman Construction Co. and the Grand Valley Bank, who financed the Conley Construction Co., are suing the city for alleged extras entailed in the construction of the reservoir. This case should have been tried during the latter part of 1924. However, it was postponed until March, 1925, and then again until the May, 1925, term of court. We hope that it will be tried at that time and speedily settled.

The construction of all parts of the new reservoir, with the exception of the blanket course of concrete on the side slopes, has been first class in every particular. The defective blocks in this blanket course will be replaced by the contractor before May 1, 1925.

CONDITION OF RESERVOIRS

Yes, the new reservoir is leaking, but it is not the fault of the construction, but is due to subsoil conditions. There is a substance in the subsoil under the floor slabs of the reservoir, the expansion of which has caused the floor slabs to be raised above their original elevation; some of them have been raised as much as four inches. However, I think this action has ceased and that we will be enabled to make repairs this Spring that will put the reservoir in first class shape and stop practically all of the leakage.

This condition in the new reservoir has been a great disappointment to me. However, as most of the local engineers made frequent inspections of the conditions and construction work as it progressed, and as they were unaware of this condition, in fact some of them stated that we had an excellent subsoil condition, I cannot see why we should be so unjustly criticized in this matter. Anyway it might not be so bad as it may seem and the only thing to do is to face the problem and solve it the best we can. All large reservoir leak, more or less. The annual leakage in the reservoirs in the city of Portland, Oregon, is over 419,000,000 gallons (1923 annual report).

Even our old reservoirs, the total capacity of which is only one-ninth of the new reservoir, have been leaking for years. The top of the northeast corner of the old north reservoir is eight inches lower than the top of the southwest corner, where the overflow pipe is located. I believe this condition is due to the same source that caused the raising of the slabs in the new reservoir.

To verify the above statements I will quote a little past history from the annual reports of the Commissioners of Water and Sewers for the respective years.

FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915

"I will state that it will be necessary to fix the small reservoir as soon as the weather will allow, as it is leaking badly and might cause trouble if neglected."

FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916

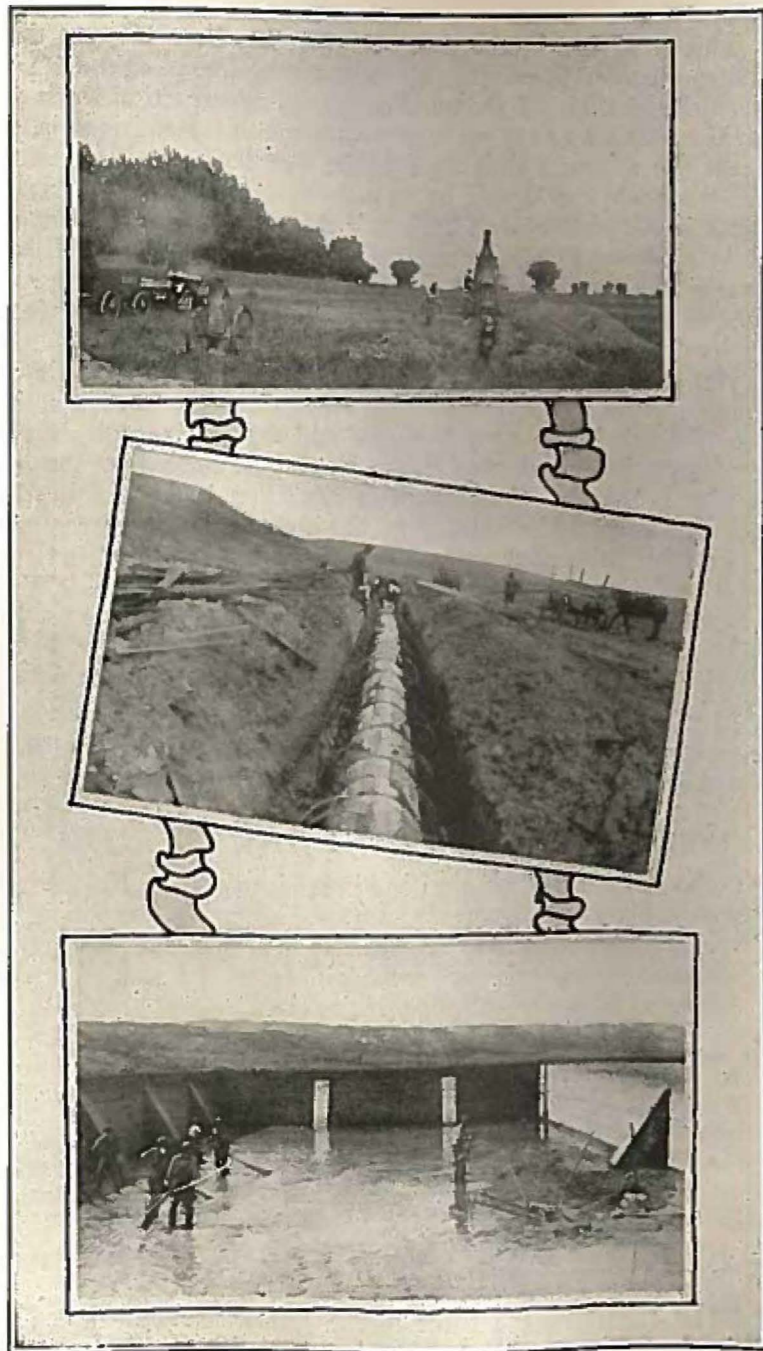
"The north reservoir that has been showing bad leaks for the last two or three years is now in such condition that its relining will be imperative as soon as the weather will permit. To relieve this reservoir, a 14-inch pipe was laid from the south reservoir and connected with the 12" pipe to the city."

FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1917

"It will not do to longer delay the repair of the leaks in the city reservoirs, and with the view of having these repairs made early in the Spring, I have had gravel hauled to the site of the reservoirs. An exact estimate of the cost cannot be made at this time."

FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918

"The repair of the leaks in the lower reservoir was made early in the Spring, and the reservoirs are now in good shape."



(1)—CITY FORCES INSTALLING WATER MAINS ON GUNNISON AVENUE SOUTH OF LINCOLN PARK. (2) REPLACING A SECTION OF THE 20 IN. WOOD STAVE FLOW LINE. (3) CITY PRISONERS CLEANING OUT OLD CITY RESERVOIR—MARCH, 1922.

KANNAH CREEK FLOW LINE

The flow line which carries the city's water supply from the intake on Kannah Creek to the storage reservoirs on Orchard Mesa is approximately twenty miles in length. Eleven miles of which is composed of steel pipe and the balance, nine miles, is composed of continuous wood stave pipe. The steel pipe with the exception of that part which is located on and near the "slipping hill" and those parts which are located in seeped alkali soil, has given us very little trouble, but the nine miles of wood stave pipe has caused us considerable trouble. We have made numerous repairs and replacements of parts of the line during the past three years. But owing to the fact that the greater part of the line is covered with from 1 to 3 feet of earth and rock it is impossible to tell its exact condition and consequently we never know when or where to expect the next break to occur.

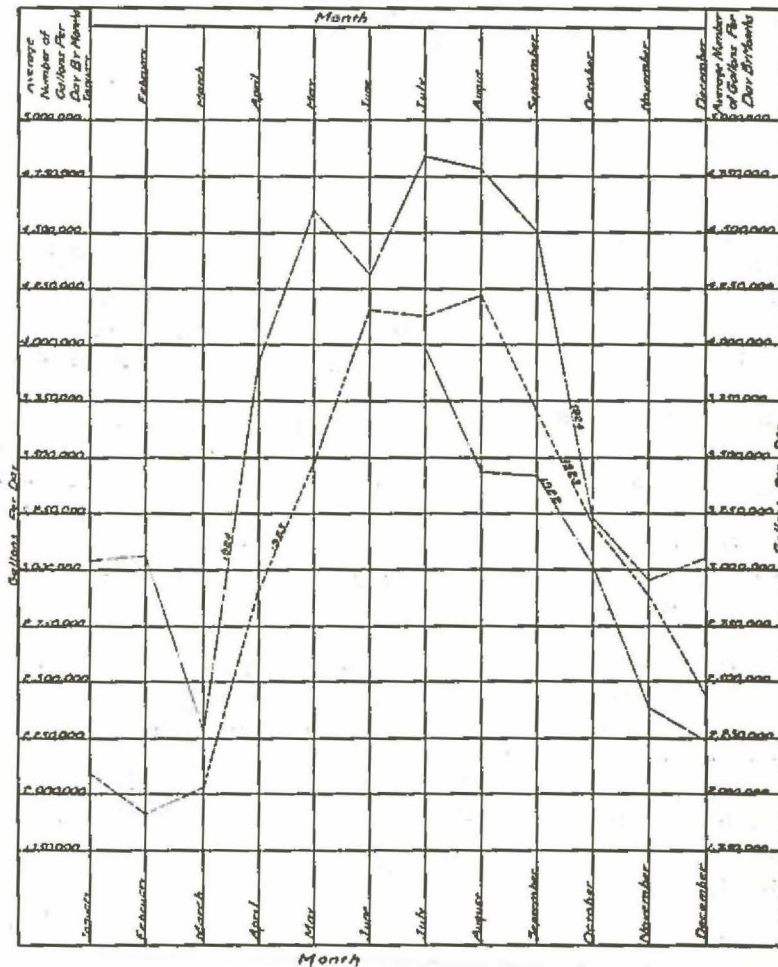
Although it will be possible to continue the use of the present flow line for several years, by making numerous repairs and replacements at various times, nevertheless, it would be advisable to construct an entire new flow line of larger capacity in the very near future. For as long as we continue to use the old wood flow line, so long will we be subject to "dry days" such as the one we had during the latter part of June, 1924.

The new reservoir was a wonderful help during the Summer of 1924. Its large storage capacity enabling us to shut off the entire flow of water in the Kannah Creek flow line for two days at a time in order to make extensive repairs to the flow line, which would not have been possible had we been dependent on the old reservoirs.

In constructing a new flow line, that part of the present flow line between the tunnel and the storage reservoirs should not be followed. That part of the new line which will replace this section should be constructed out of cast iron pipe and should be laid in the county roads, starting from a point on the county road just south of the top of the hill south of the 5th St. bridge, connecting at this point with the supply lines that cross the bridge, thence east along this road connecting with the 16" pipe crossing under the river and thence along the county road to a point on the county road nearest the tunnel. From this point on to the intake at Kannah Creek cast iron pipe should be used in all sections where the ground is composed of seeped alkali soil. All other sections should be of reinforced concrete lock bar pipe or of Matheson joint steel pipe.

The reason for laying the first four or five miles of pipe

CHART SHOWING
THE AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS
FROM JULY 24, 1922 TO JANUARY 1, 1925
GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO.



in the county road is that the cost of excavating the ditch and transporting the pipe equipment, etc., would be far less than laying a new line in the location of the present line.

Furthermore the farmers residing along the road traversed by the flow line would soon avail themselves of water from the new line for domestic purposes and the added revenue accruing to the water funds would greatly assist in the redemption of outstanding water bonds.

DIVISION OF SEWERS

EXPENDITURES.

	1922.	1923.	1924
Salaries and Labor-----	\$718.80	\$ 886.23	\$ 659.39
Materials and Supplies-----	61.49	424.97	20.00
New Equipment-----			330.00
Engineering-----		173.33	7.28
Miscellaneous-----		22.40	
	<u>\$780.29</u>	<u>\$1,506.93</u>	<u>\$1,016.73</u>

The increase in the amounts spent for labor, material and supplies during the year 1923 was due to the construction of six manholes in the existing sanitary sewers.

The amount spent for new equipment in 1924 was for 300 feet of new 1 1/2" fire hose. This hose was turned over to the Fire Department in exchange for several hundred feet of old used hose which was considered unserviceable for fire fighting purposes.

The engineering work performed consisted of locating all existing sewers and manholes, ascertaining the elevation of the inverts of same, and the platting of this data on sectional maps of the city.

The costs of all sewers constructed during the past three years have been paid for out of funds secured from the sale of Special Improvement District Bonds. The expenditures listed above are for maintenance work only.

Total length of sewers in place Jan. 1, 1922—24.98 miles.

Total length of sewers in place Jan. 1, 1925—31.88 miles.

The difference, or 6.9 miles is the amount which has been constructed during the past three years. The greater part of which consisted of trunk lines of the storm sewer system.

These being the first storm sewers constructed in the city, there was naturally some objection to their construction. However, I believe they have amply demonstrated their value during the past winter.

Some citizens seem to think that the sewers were designed for the disposal of garbage, old clothes and magazines, as many

of the stoppages in the sewers removed during the past three years has consisted of such material.

There are several sewers in the northeast section of the city, which at the time they were constructed, the joints in the pipe were not cemented and the pipe was not laid on an even grade. As a result the sewers keep filling up with dirt. These sewers should be taken up and then relaid to an even grade and the joints filled with cement. This work should be done in the very near future.

On Jan. 1, 1922, there were 14.88 miles of 6" and 4.37 miles of 8" sanitary sewers in place in the city. When these sewers were laid they were provided with relatively few manholes, and such as were constructed were placed about 2,000 feet apart. This condition makes the removal of stoppages from the sewers difficult and exceedingly slow work. We have constructed a number of manholes in these sewers during the past three years. However, in order to enable the Sewer Department to properly clean and flush these sewers and to remove stoppages readily, it will be necessary to construct 112 additional manholes. This should be done in the very near future.

After these manholes have been built, a modern turbine sewer cleaning outfit should be purchased with which these sewers can be soon put in first class condition and then easily kept in that condition.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PARKS

There have been a number of changes in the personnel of this department during the past three years, three different men having served as Chief of the Department. The present Chief was appointed July 1, 1923, and has since conducted the work of the Department in a very able and efficient manner. Owing to the nature of the work a number of different men have been employed in this Department at various times during the past three years. However, there are several men now with the department who had served for several years under the old administration.

The work performed and services rendered by this Department during the past three years was much greater than for any three years previous to Jan. 1, 1922, due in part to the increase in population, but more especially to the following: The continuous collection of ashes and rubbish throughout the year, in place of the annual Spring clean-up; the improvement and maintenance of the old Orchard Mesa cemetery and the new Municipal Cemetery, both of which were purchased in February, 1922; the improvement and maintenance of Lincoln Park; the construction and

maintenance of the Lincoln Park Auditorium; the improvement and maintenance of the Moyer Pool and Cafe; the improvement and maintenance of the various street center parking areas, and the inspection of meat, milk, dairies and slaughter houses.

DIVISION OF HEALTH

EXPENDITURES.

	1922.	1923.	1924
Salaries and Labor-----	\$6,060.18	\$ 6,954.77	\$ 7,278.86
Material and Supplies-----	355.57	951.95	1,492.80
Live Stock, Care-----	24.25	586.96	355.81
New Equipment and Tools-----	537.33	2,062.64	210.79
Repairs to Equipment-----	49.00	155.03	714.20
Red Mesa Hospital, Expense-----	618.90	596.47	10.00
Office Expense and Miscellaneous-----	32.31	209.13	308.60
	<u>\$7,678.04</u>	<u>\$11,516.95</u>	<u>\$10,371.06</u>

The increased amounts spent for labor, material and supplies during the years 1923 and 1924 is due entirely to the additional work performed, such as the continuous collection of ashes and rubbish and the employment of a city veterinarian to assist in the inspection of milk and meat, dairies and slaughter houses.

The new equipment purchased in 1922 consisted of one Ford roadster, one-half the cost of which was charged to this division, one 6-year-old horse and one milk testing centrifuge. In 1923, one 3½-ton truck with a 5 cubic yard dump body was purchased from the State Highway Department. This was a U. S. Army truck which had been run only 60 miles before it was purchased by the city through the State Highway Department; one team of horses and a new set of harness and one second-hand trash wagon. In 1924, one chlorine fumigator and some additional milk testing apparatus.

Of the increased amount spent for repairs in 1924, \$200.00 was spent for the complete rebuilding of a dump wagon and \$462.00 was spent for new tires, storage battery and other parts for the 3½-ton truck.

The amounts classified under miscellaneous were spent principally for meals for city prisoners who worked on the "chain gang" loading wagons and trucks with ashes and rubbish, and for the publication of booklets containing the milk and meat inspection and dairy ordinances.

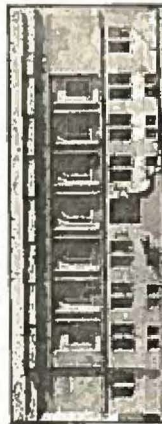
WORK PERFORMED

During the past three years the city council has passed several ordinances which have helped greatly in the improvement of health conditions in the city.

COMPARATIVE VOLUMES OF MESA COUNTY
COURT HOUSE & ASHES & RUBBISH REMOVED
FROM CITY DURING PAST THREE YEARS



ASHES & RUBBISH REMOVED FROM
JAN. 1 1922 TO JAN. 1 1925
24,794 CUBIC YDS.



MESA COUNTY COURT HOUSE
CUBICAL CONTENTS 12,913 CUBIC YDS.

The new milk ordinance provides that no person shall sell milk within the city until after they shall have secured a license from the Health Department so to do, and have complied with all of the requirements of the milk and dairy ordinance.

Since this ordinance has been in effect, 85 milk cows have been killed which were found to be tubercular. All owners of dairies have been required to keep their cows in a clean and healthy condition, to have their cows tested twice a year for tuberculosis, to maintain a separate building for the handling and bottling of all milk and to bottle all milk in sterilized glass containers.

The meat inspection ordinance requires that all animals slaughtered for sale in the city be inspected by the city veterinarian. Since this ordinance was put into effect the carcasses of 6,561 animals have been so inspected. The strict enforcement of this ordinance has stopped the peddling and sale of unclean and diseased meat in the city.

All garbage has been collected free of charge to the citizens. A 3-year contract was let for the collection of garbage in February, 1922, and although the service rendered by this contractor has been much more satisfactory than that rendered by his predecessor and the city has saved \$900.00 by the change, nevertheless the results are not very satisfactory. Therefore, we have made arrangements to collect all garbage by city forces starting March 1, 1925, and believe the service will be much more satisfactory to all concerned. We expect to contract for the sale of the best garbage to farmers for hog feed. In fact, we have already contracted for the sale of such garbage as will be collected up to May 4, 1925, the balance to be disposed of by the sanitary fill method which is being used in many cities with good results.

However, from my study of this subject during the past ten years I am of the opinion that the best and most economical way of disposing of garbage is by the incineration method, and I would recommend that steps be taken to secure the construction of an incinerating plant in the near future. All rubbish should likewise be disposed of.

Early in the year 1922 we made a general cleanup of all ashes and rubbish in the city and then started the continuous removal and disposal of ashes and rubbish which we have continued ever since. During the past three years we have removed a total of 24,794 cubic yards of ashes and rubbish. This amount if put in one pile would equal in volume two times the volume of the new court house.

We have made special and continuous efforts in eliminating open vaults in the city, by requiring all persons owning houses adjacent to sanitary sewers to install sanitary toilets and connect

them to the sewers. Where there were no adjacent sewers we have required the property owners to screen their outhouses and keep them in as good a sanitary condition as possible.

Due to our efforts in improving the health conditions of the city we have had comparatively few cases of contagious diseases. During the past two years we had practically no use for the Red Mesa Isolation Hospital, which is operated jointly by the county and city.

The City Physician's report for the year 1924 states: "There were but two cases of typhoid fever during the past year, and only one of which developed within the city. Bacteriological examination of city water during the summer months was negative for typhoid and colon bacilli. This is the best year Grand Junction has had from the standpoint of typhoid fever for many years. I attribute this fact to two things:—the continuous operation of the chlorinating plant at the Kannah Creek intake, and the elimination of many open vaults during the past three years.

This has seemed a hardship on a number of people. In view of the fact that the city has been saved a siege of typhoid fever the expense certainly has not been great. Without these measures we would have had as usual a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever and we would have lost as usual several citizens at the most useful years of their lives. In the past five years our typhoid fever has been traceable in most every incidence to contaminated open vaults. It is interesting to note that there was a considerable number of typhoid fever cases in the rural districts surrounding Grand Junction during the past year, while we had but two cases inside the city limits."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Typhoid Fever	32	10	2
Vincenti Angina		12	10
Small Pox	2	1	7
Diphtheria	13	9	15
Chicken Pox	9	9	32
Measles		62	68
Scarlet Fever	11	12	24
Whooping Cough	2	6	12
Trachoma		4	6
Mumps		28	2
Scabies		15	12
Gonorrhoea		40	32
Syphilis		18	14
Tuberculosis	33	12	16
Pneumonia		14	8
Meningitis			4
Infantile Paralysis	1		

For the sick and poor of Grand Junction, the City Physician has made:—

	1923.	1924.
Office calls	56	72
Home calls	36	54
City jail calls	12	18
County jail calls	5	9
Hospital calls	16	40
Vaccinations against small pox	36	20
Vaccinations against typhoid fever	24	14
Home visits establishing quarantine, examining suspects, etc.	246	204
Throat cultures for diphtheria and Vincenti angina, etc.	168	196
Operations performed at school clinic		22
Examination of contagious-disease suspects reported by school nurse		139

Besides the above the City Physician has made numerous tests of milk specimens and city water, Widal tests for typhoid fever, etc., and has at all times fully cooperated with the Chief of the Department of Health and Parks in the improvement of health conditions in the city.

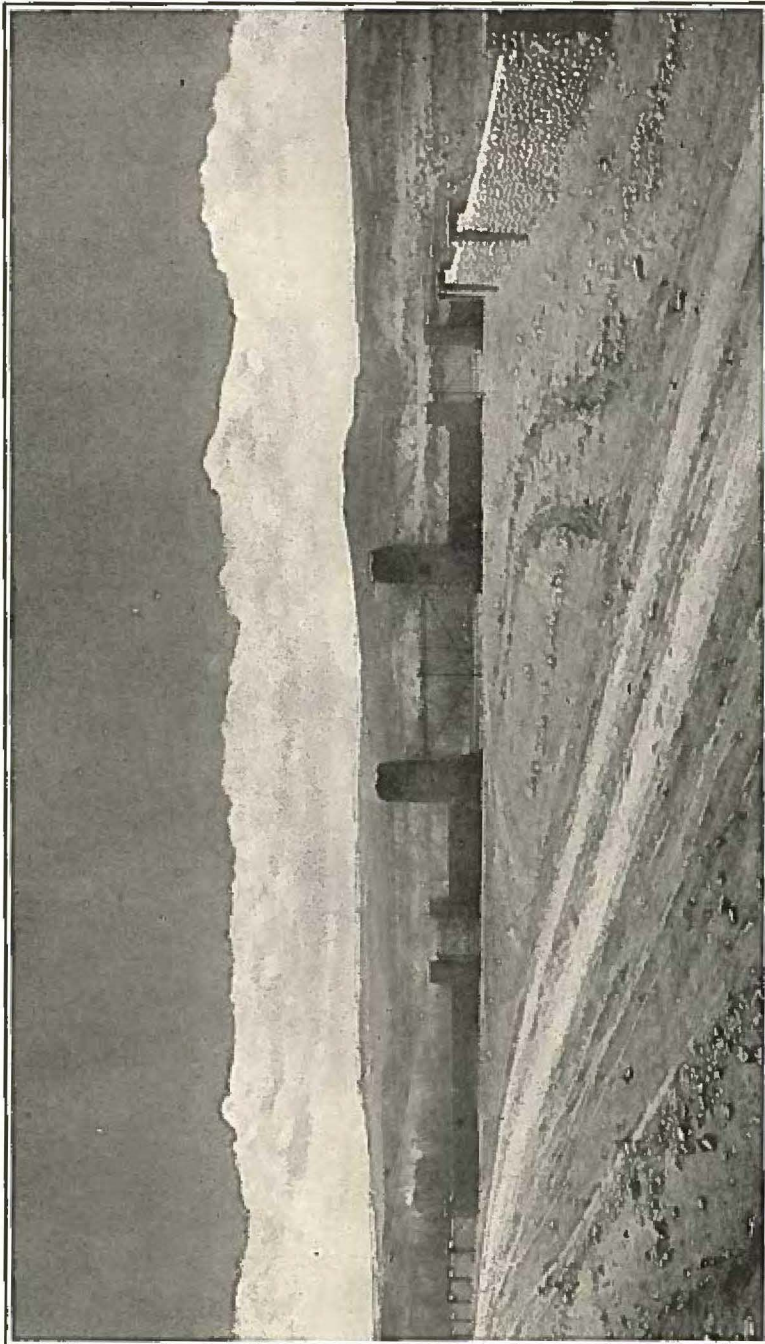
VITAL STATISTICS

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Number of Births	456	433	351
Number of Deaths—			
Under 1 Year of Age	24	46	19
Over 1 Year of Age	113	136	108
	137	182	127

DIVISION OF PARKS

EXPENDITURES

	1922.	1923.	1924
Block Parks and General Expense—			
Improvements	\$ 409.44	\$ 53.19	\$ 114.80
Maintenance—			
Salaries and Wages	4,568.16	4,588.80	3,840.13
Materials and Supplies	373.81	664.10	462.88
New Equipment and Tools	496.96	577.23	303.25
Repairs to Equipment and Tools	134.74	104.25	72.91
Water	200.00	280.00	246.00
Band Concerts	440.40	618.53	554.00
Playgrounds	178.06	674.76	
Miscellaneous	774.11	260.98	746.94
Total	\$ 7,575.68	\$ 7,821.84	\$ 6,340.91
Lincoln Park—			
Purchase of additional land			\$ 3,300.00
Improvements	\$ 600.86	\$10,432.31	9,992.81



ENTRANCE TO THE NEW MUNICIPAL CEMETERY CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1924

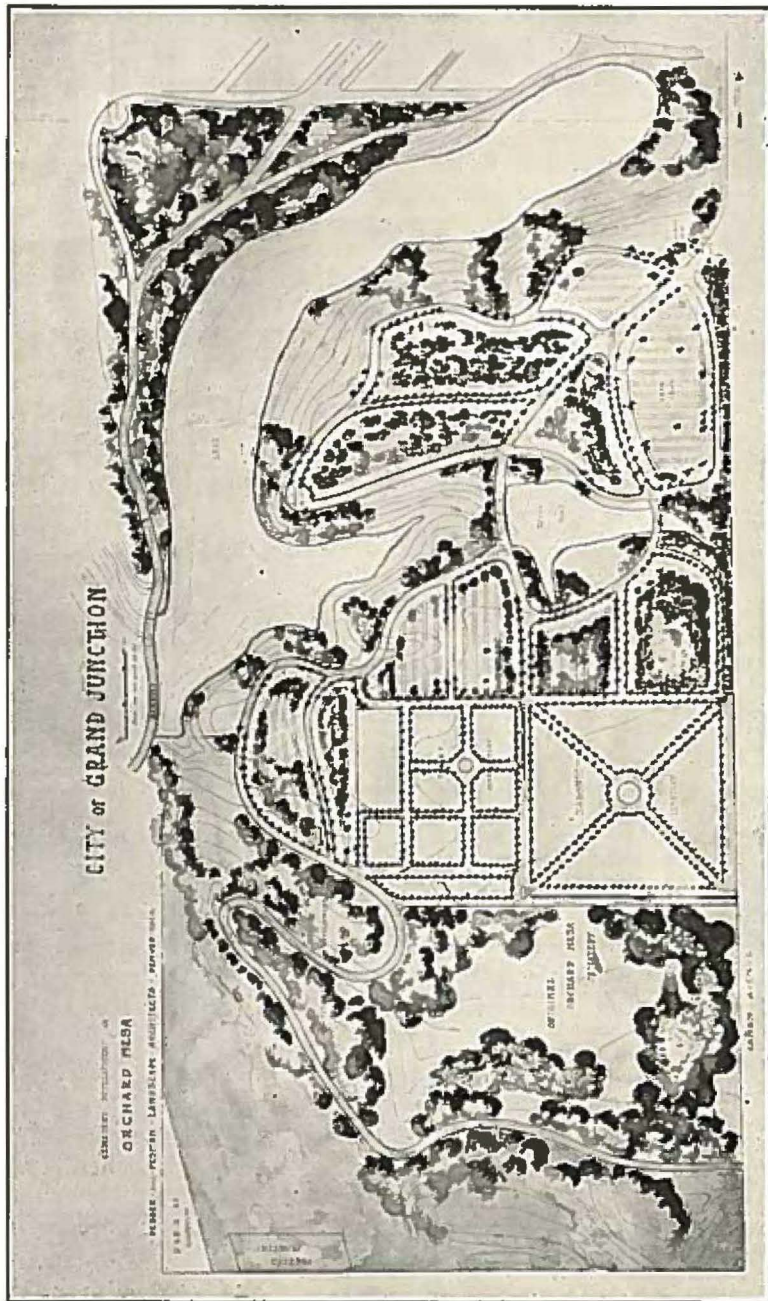
Maintenance—			
Salaries and Labor-----	1,844.61	1,616.25	1,948.15
Material and Supplies-----	169.06	103.71	316.91
Moyer Pool—Construction-----	858.17		
Auditorium Expense-----			3,078.00
Miscellaneous-----	73.00	200.88	431.72
Total-----	\$ 3,545.70	\$12,353.15	\$19,068.19
Orchard Mesa Cemetery—			
Purchase Price Paid-----	\$ 2,500.00		
Improvements-----	284.02	1,013.11	20.80
Maintenance—			
Salaries and Labor-----	191.19	1,305.30	1,430.90
Material and Supplies-----	7.00	53.33	9.35
Miscellaneous-----		85.35	28.70
Total-----	\$ 2,982.21	\$ 2,459.09	\$ 1,489.75
Municipal Cemetery—			
Purchase Price Paid-----	\$ 2,000.00		
Improvements-----	284.01	1,080.97	2,543.93
Maintenance—			
Salaries and Labor-----	191.19	20.06	447.90
Material and Supplies-----	14.00	1.85	53.05
Miscellaneous-----			49.76
Total-----	\$ 2,489.20	\$ 1,102.88	\$ 3,094.64
Street Parkings—			
Maintenance—			
Salaries and Labor-----	\$ 881.82	\$ 156.74	\$ 712.81
Material and Supplies-----	600.05	547.10	242.92
Miscellaneous-----	7.30	75.00	2.00
Total-----	\$ 1,489.17	\$ 778.84	\$ 957.73
Grand Total-----	\$18,091.96	\$24,513.80	\$30,951.22

Under the head of "Block Parks and General Expense" are listed all of the expenditures made in the improvement and maintenance of the Block Parks, i. e. Hawthorne, Whitman, Emerson, Washington and Riverside Parks, and the general expenditures of the Division such as the proportional part of the salary of the Chief of the Department of Health and Parks, office supplies, etc.

The improvements made consisted principally of the installation of additional lead pipe water service lines, several drinking fountains and the purchase and planting of trees and shrubbery.

The new equipment purchased consisted principally of one Ford roadster, one power lawn mower, several hand lawn mowers, a mechanical lawn cleaner and several hundred feet of lawn hose.

The cost of playground supervision and community service



GENERAL PLAN OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW MUNICIPAL CEMETERY

work during the years 1922 and 1923 were paid out of the Park funds, whereas such expenditures during the year 1924 were made from the Community Service Department funds, which are listed further on in this report.

The amounts listed under miscellaneous, consist of the amount spent for premium on insurance policies, telephone and electric light bills, office supplies and printing, etc., also amounts spent for meals for city prisoners and wages for prisoners' guard, who were engaged in cutting and removing weeds from streets, parks, and vacant lots. A total of \$1,214.00 having been spent for this purpose during the three years.

The total of the expenditures listed under Block Parks and General Expense plus the amounts expended for the maintenance of Lincoln Park during the past three years will compare very favorably with the amounts expended for Park purposes during the last three years under the old administration.

Of the amounts listed under the head of Lincoln Park, \$3,300.00 was spent for the purchase of the 190-foot strip of land adjoining Lincoln Park on the south and referred to elsewhere in this report.

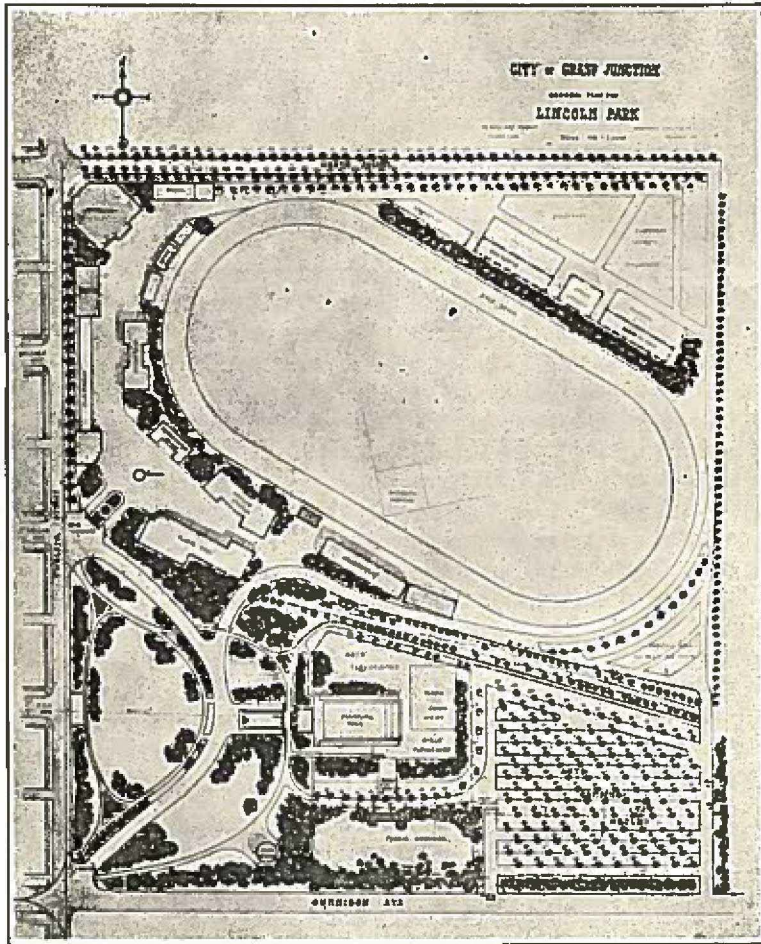
Of the total of \$21,025.98 spent for improvements \$15,327.53 was spent for the wrecking and removal of the old exhibition building and the building of the new auditorium, much of the material from the old building was used in the construction of the new building. The balance was spent for the improvements described under the title of Work Performed, on pages 73-75.

The amount spent for the construction of Mover Pool was for the making of the dirt fills around the pool and the hauling of all sand and gravel used in the construction of all buildings and walks.

The amount listed under Auditorium Expense was spent for the maintenance and operation of the auditorium and for all expense connected with the holding of dances and entertainments therein, from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1924. The receipts from this source during this period amounted to \$4,132.15.

Of the amounts spent on the cemeteries, a total of \$4,500.00 was spent for their purchase, and a total of \$5,226.84 was spent for their improvement. The latter consisted principally of the amounts spent for the design and plans of the new cemetery, the survey and mapping of the areas of both, together with all existing lots and structures, and the cost of the improvements described under Work Performed on page 75.

Of the amounts listed under the head of Street Parkings, all amounts expended during the first year as well as a small part of the second year's expenditures were for the construction and



GENERAL PLAN OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS
OF LINCOLN PARK

hole municipal golf course. They stated that there were many people in the city who would like to play golf, who were not financially able to afford a membership in the Country Club, but who could afford to pay a reasonable fee for the use of a municipal course.

In response to these requests the City Council authorized the city attorney to secure an abstract of the above described 40-acre tract of land, and to take the necessary steps to purchase the land for use as a municipal golf course. The attorney thereupon secured the abstract, but after his examination of the same advised the Council not to proceed further in the matter.

However, the present city attorney, after taking up the duties of his office, made an examination of the said abstract and started to take the necessary steps to secure the said land, only to find that another persons, since deceased, had secured title to the greater portion of the tract. I believe it is now possible to secure the desired tract of land at a reasonable price and would respectfully recommend to the new City Council, who will take office May 4, 1925, the immediate purchase of this tract of land and that provision be made in the Budget for the year 1926 for the laying out of a municipal golf course early in the year 1926.

SKATING POND

During the past two winters we have maintained an ice skating pond in the southeast corner of Lincoln Park. Adults as well as children have spent many enjoyable hours on this pond. The only complaint made was that the pond was too small and consequently the boys could not play hockey, crack-the-whip and other games, on account of the danger of hurting small children and older people, who were just learning to skate.

TOURIST CAMP

We are now starting to convert this area into an auto tourist camp and consequently other arrangements will have to be made for a skating pond for next winter.

For several years an Auto Tourist Camp has been maintained in Lincoln Park just a short distance from and southeast of the Moyer Pool. In this camp were located two small buildings, one containing three electric hot plates, a sink and water service. In the other building were showers, lavatories and toilets for men and women. The camp was lighted by one large arc light.

This camp has always been well maintained and kept in a clean and sanitary condition, for which the caretaker has been highly commended by many tourists who have used the camp.

During the year 1924 a charge of 25c per day for each car

was made for use of the privileges of the camp. Very few tourists objected to paying this charge. The receipts for the season amounted to \$758.25.

The head of each party was required to fill out a registration card, stating the license number of his car, the engine number, his name, home address, destination and the number of persons in his party.

During the year a total of 1,955 parties, consisting of 6,422 persons, made use of the camp.

Following is a list showing the number of cars from each state registered at the camp during the year.

Alabama -----	2	New York -----	13
Arizona -----	24	New Mexico -----	30
Arkansas -----	12	North Dakota -----	3
California -----	393	New Jersey -----	3
Canada -----	1	North Carolina -----	1
Colorado -----	568	Ohio -----	30
Connecticut -----	2	Oklahoma -----	137
Florida -----	7	Oregon -----	24
Idaho -----	31	Pennsylvania -----	18
Illinois -----	55	Rhode Island -----	1
Indiana -----	20	South Dakota -----	6
Iowa -----	45	Tennessee -----	2
Kansas -----	104	Texas -----	61
Kentucky -----	3	Utah -----	78
Louisiana -----	11	Virginia -----	1
Maine -----	1	Washington -----	40
Massachusetts -----	3	Wisconsin -----	5
Michigan -----	23	West Virginia -----	2
Minnesota -----	6	Wyoming -----	13
Missouri -----	83	Washington, D. C. -----	2
Mississippi -----	2	Unknown -----	15
Montana -----	13	("Unknown" were cars coming	
Nebraska -----	51	in late at night and leaving early	
Nevada -----	10	in the morning.)	

Provisions have been made in the Budget for 1925 for the construction of a new tourist camp, with a large and commodious service building containing a lounge room, a kitchen, a laundry room and two rooms with shower baths, lavatories and toilets.

The new camp will have about four times the capacity of the old one.

It will take some time for the trees, which will be planted in this park this Spring, to grow to such size as will provide ample shade. However, provision has been made to accommodate such tourists as desire to camp in a shady place. The triangular area surrounded by large trees, which is located just north of the irrigation ditch and on the east side of the park, will be placed at their disposal.

"The possession of an attractive camp is rapidly coming to

be a sort of measure of civic progressiveness. Automobile tourists are asking less and less: "Have you a tourist camp?", while the query: "Where is your tourist camp?" is coming to be more commonplace and reflects the rapidity with which such camping sites are being provided throughout the country.

Every community that is favorably located on a highway of importance and does not maintain a suitable camping ground is overlooking a real opportunity. The amount of travel on our highways (both local and through) is increasing rapidly from year to year, and with this increase come greater opportunities for service and for community gain. Seldom need genuine hospitality of this sort prove too expensive, and the individual or the community that fosters this spirit in a practical form is broader and happier than if entirely self-centered.

Publicity Value:—Aside from enjoying the satisfaction of having rendered an attractive service to the tourist guest, the town with a tourist camp profits materially in other ways. It would, for example, be difficult to find a more effective way of advertising the attractions of any community than by maintaining a clean and well equipped camp which will attract the traveling public and win its approval and friendship.

The automobile traveler is certainly a good friend to have. He thoroughly appreciates real hospitality and real service, and constitutes potentially one of the most prolific boosters a town could hope to enlist. Hospitable towns are advertised from one end of the country to the other by appreciative tourists, and this advertising brings to the community many visitors who might not otherwise have been attracted.

Trade Value:—Tourists are proverbially good spenders and, naturally, they do most of their buying in towns where they stop over. The average automobile tourist travels leisurely, frequently remaining for several days—or even weeks—in towns that offer him real hospitality backed up by good service. A good camping ground is an attractive invitation to those out on "the friendly road" to stop and visit; without its existence this opportunity for business, good-fellowship and community advertising goes by to a more hospitable and wide-awake community.

New Citizens:—A certain class of automobile campers could more properly be termed "immigrants" than "tourists." They are on the lookout for new homes. Many a town, through its tourist camp, has succeeded so well in welcoming and serving its visitors that certain of them have become interested in the community and have purchased real estate or have engaged in local business, with the result that these communities have gained many permanent and desirable citizens. A good tourist camp affords

such transients an inexpensive resting place while they leisurely look the community over and become acquainted with local people and conditions."

CEMETERIES

In compliance with a vote of the people at the election held Nov. 8, 1921, the old Orchard Mesa Cemetery containing 5.74 acres, and the Palmer Park property lying north of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' cemeteries, containing 40.3 acres, were purchased for cemetery purposes.

The cost of the cemeteries was paid out of the funds appropriated for the year 1922 and consequently we could not afford to make any extensive improvements that year.

However, during the past two years we have laid out and graded several roads and one large section in the old Orchard Mesa Cemetery. We have also laid out and graded several roads and two large blocks in the Municipal Cemetery, have improved one of these blocks by planting trees, shrubbery and grass. Set concrete markers for each lot. Built 475 feet of rubble masonry wall. Installed 2 large and 2 small wrought iron entrance gates and built several hundred feet of temporary wire fence around the improved portion of the cemetery.

This cemetery is operated on the perpetual maintenance plan. That is, a certain amount is paid by the owner of each lot at the time the lot is purchased, which amount is placed in a special fund to be so invested that the interest therefrom shall be sufficient to provide for the perpetual maintenance of the lot.

MOYER POOL

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Swimming Pool—			
Salaries and Labor-----	\$ 696.77	\$1,164.55	\$ 725.93
Material and Supplies-----	104.71	179.04	23.95
New Equipment-----	1,374.78		340.00
Improvements—Building, Grounds-----	2,050.15	464.60	259.89
Miscellaneous—Telephone, Lights, Water, Etc.-----	1,300.68	910.89	712.43
Refreshment Room—			
Salaries and Labor-----	627.85	547.49	538.66
Supplies-----	2,450.26	1,522.71	1,329.86
New Equipment and Repairs-----	2,283.27	9.00	56.90
Miscellaneous-----	75.01	56.76	18.68
	\$10,963.48	\$4,855.04	\$4,006.30

The amounts spent for new equipment—swimming pool, consisted principally of the amounts spent for the following: the

purchase and installation of the slides, ladders and diving tower, and the purchase of a large cash register and several hundred bathing suits and towels.

The new equipment purchased for the refreshment room and service buildings consisted principally of an 8-foot soda fountain, back bar and other containers, dishes, silverware, etc, used in connection with the fountain; two large show cases for cigars and candy; the furniture for the men's and women's rest rooms; awnings, screens and shades for all windows and doors in the building, and for three electric fans and other miscellaneous equipment.

The amounts listed under "Improvements to Buildings and Grounds" were expended principally for the following:—The purchase and installation of a plant for heating water for the showers and service buildings, and of all water connections, lavatories and toilets in the service buildings; the purchase of material and the construction of the pool bleachers, and of shelves, counters, etc., in the service buildings, the large concrete walls at the northwest and southwest corners of the pool, the wood and iron railings at the east end of the main pool, the additional concrete wall between the wading pool and the sand basin, and for additional filling and grading of the grounds about the pool.

The additional amount spent in 1922 for miscellaneous—swimming pool, was due principally to the payment of a government tax on admissions to the pool, which we did not have to pay during 1923 and 1924 and for expenditures for a band concert and other special features during the dedication and opening of the pool to the public on June 8, 1922.

The Moyer Pool and the adjacent service buildings were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moyer and judging from the patronage the pool has received during the past three years, their gift has been greatly appreciated by all of the boys and girls of the city as well as the men and women.

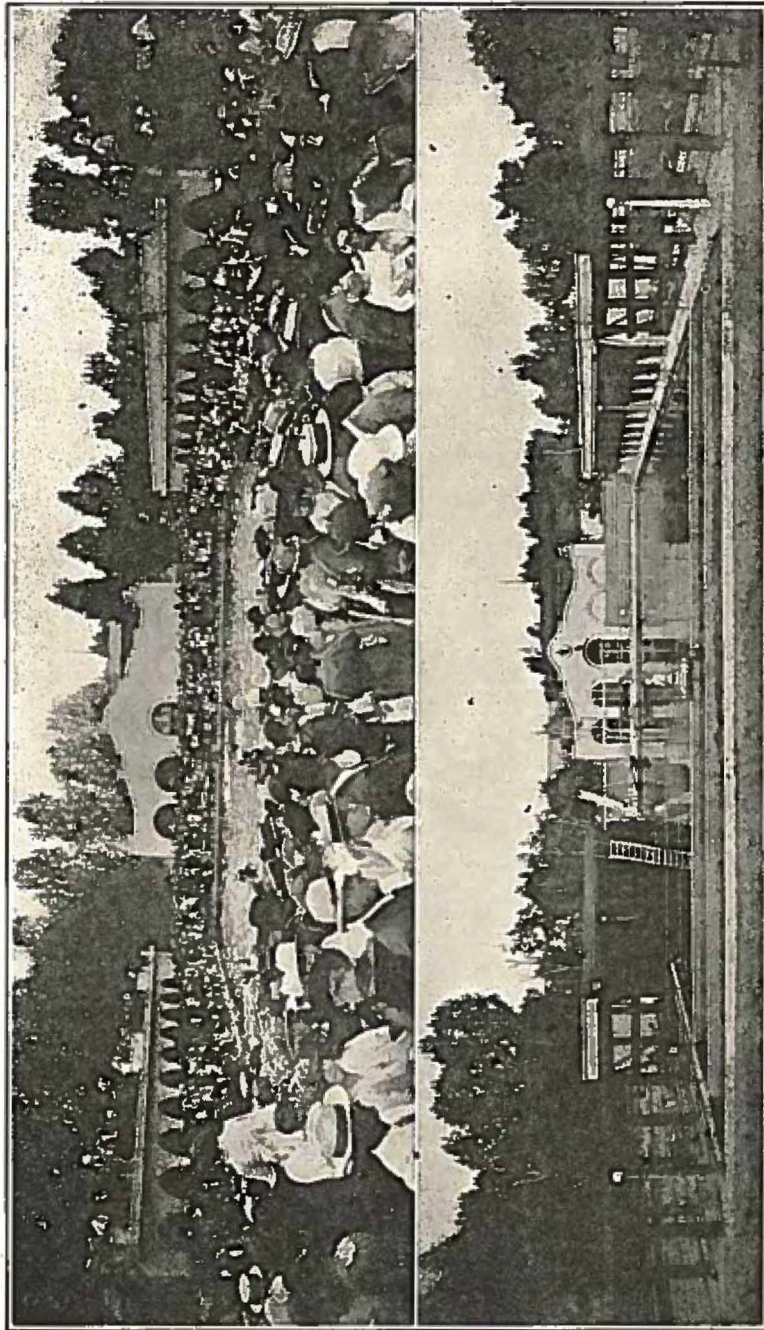
The letter in which Mr. and Mrs. Moyer presented the pool to the city is as follows:

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



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.

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 16 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 open.

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 verly truly,

WM. J. MOYER,
 IDA MOYER.

The City Council immediately upon the receipt of the above letter unanimously voted to accept the gift in the name of the city and suitably expressed their appreciation of the same to Mr. and Mrs. Moyer.

At the special election held on June 3, 1924, the people voted by a great majority to accept the gift of the natatorium, subject to the conditions set forth in the above letter.

The attendance at the pool during the past three years has been as follows:

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Adult paid admissions-----	3,372	4,477	4,372
Child paid admissions-----	1,552	2,255	2,720
Child free admissions (estimated)-----		7,285	14,393

CHART SHOWING
COMPARATIVE CARRYING CAPACITY OF WATER MAINS
FROM RESERVOIR

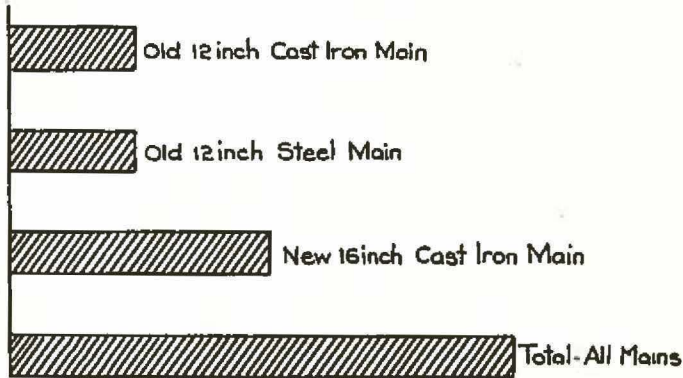
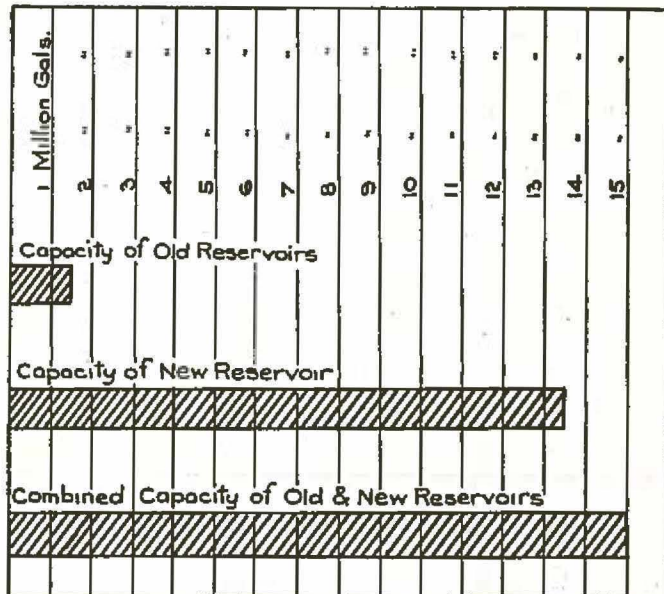


CHART SHOWING
COMPARATIVE CAPACITY OF CITY RESERVOIRS



The establishment of such a department and such a council is a step which is being taken in all progressive cities in the country.

The Community Service Department aims, through the utilization of leisure time, to build physique, develop character and promote citizenship among the boys and girls of school age; to supply recreative activity under wholesome influences for young men and women; and to provide for adults such forms of recreation as will enlist participation rather than mere observation.

The Summer of 1923 playground activities were again conducted under the leadership of Mrs. C. E. Cherrington. They were very successful, having at all times a large attendance and much interest at the various parks. There were numerous contests between the representation of the different parks in athletics and sports, and as the final event of the playground season a splendid program was given at the South Side Park.

The City Council in making up the Budget for the year 1924 provided for the carrying out by the Community Service Department of a year-round program of supervised use of the leisure time of the boys and girls of the city.

The director of the department with the assistance and advice of the Community Service Council completed the year's program in a very satisfactory manner.

Four playground leaders were employed to conduct activities in the city playgrounds during the Summer months. These playgrounds were: Hawthorne, Riverside, Emerson and South Side. The program at each playground varied somewhat according to the special talents of the playground leader, but in general it included athletics, story telling, games, folk dancing, dramatics, drills, craftsmanship, art work and programs.

The year round athletic program included the athletics on the school grounds at recess and after school and the junior and senior league activities. The tournaments and winter sports carnival have involved large numbers, much interest and improved sportsmanship.

Physical training was started in the schools. The Community Service Director conducts a short period of instruction to seventeen classes each week.

Two boys' clubs were organized at the beginning of the year, one on the South Side and one on the West Side. These clubs have

literary and recreational features and the boys take a great interest in both. The boys of the South Side club recently transformed an old barn into a club house, doing all the work themselves except the construction of the brick chimney. The West Side club meets in the Library room of the Riverside School house.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Music Week—The outstanding musical event of the year was Music Week. There were thirteen free programs given, 400 people participating in the various programs.

Colorado Day—An entertaining program was given by the playground children to an audience of about 2,000 on August 1, Colorado Day.

Labor Day—A playground circus was given as the closing event of the playground season. Twenty numbers were given involving over one hundred children. Over 1,000 people attended the circus, and every number was thoroughly enjoyed.

Hallowe'en—There were 12 decorated floats, 6 decorated autos and 800 costumed pedestrians in the parade. Fifty-one prizes were given out. After the parade the children and many adults enjoyed a trip through the "Halls of Mystery" at the Christian and Baptist Churches. The Police Department received only a few complaints of rowdyism and no complaints of damage done. There were no false fire alarms turned in. Quite an improvement over the old way of celebrating Hallowe'en.

Ice Carnival—The Ice Carnival gave a definite objective toward which the skaters might work. There were 25 events involving 160 participants.

Christmas—There were 1200 children made happy by the receipt of presents of candy, oranges and nuts at the three Xmas trees. The various business houses, thirty-three organizations and over 200 individuals cooperated to make this event a success. The relief committee delivered three truckloads of provisions and five tons of coal to needy families.

All of these activities during the past year have cost the city \$2,772.23, or approximately 25c per capita, the price of one admission to a picture show.

ENGINEERING DEPT.

The expenditures of this department have been paid out of other funds. The amounts spent for new equipment in 1922 were

paid out of the contingent fund, as there had been no provision made in the Budget for such expenditures. All other expenditures for salaries, labor, material and supplies were made from the funds of the various departments or improvement districts for which the services were rendered and the materials and supplies were used.

The Engineering Department has performed all engineering services required by the city with the exception of the design and supervision of the construction of the water works improvements.

The City Engineer and his assistants having designed the plans for and supervised the construction of all of the storm and sanitary sewers, the street and alley pavements and the cement sidewalks installed during the past three years. In addition to the above work they have performed services for other city departments as described elsewhere in this report.

The City Engineer and his assistants have in addition to their service for the city performed work for the State and County Highway Departments and private individuals, and consequently have not been paid on a straight salary basis, but on a per diem basis.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

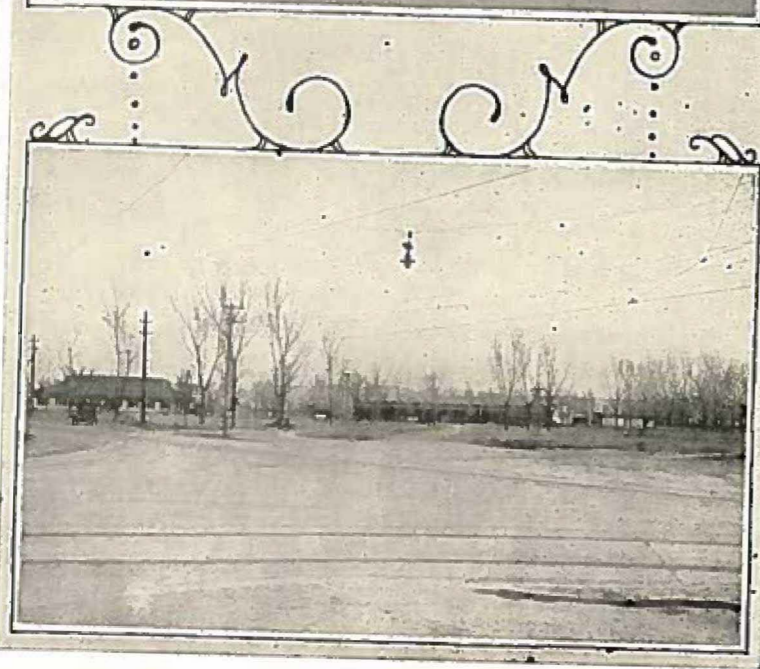
	1922.	1923.	1924.
Salaries	\$2,114.40	\$2,594.50	\$2,600.55
Repairs and Maintenance.....	76.05	4.25	13.18
Books and Publications.....	597.06	946.15	650.10
Fuel, Lights and Miscellaneous.....	375.55	507.43	484.18
Total	\$3,163.06	\$4,052.33	\$3,748.01

The Library is run as a separate institution and is under the supervision of the Library Board, composed of seven members.

The members of the Library Board are to be commended for their unselfish service in behalf of the public and for their intense interest in the welfare of the Library.

The Library's activities for the past three years may be briefly summarized as follows:

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Borrowers' cards issued.....	1,856	1,851	2,006
Number of books loaned	44,029	43,432	46,839
Number of visitors to reading room...	12,028	12,232	12,901
Number of books accessioned.....	552	762	351
Number of books withdrawn.....		455	420
Number of volumes in library.....	8,436	8,743	8,674
Number of quarterly cards issued to new residents	87	93	103



TOP--VIEW OF ENTRANCE OF LINCOLN PARK JUNE, 1924,
BOTTOM--VIEW OF NEW ENTRANCE APRIL, 1925.

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 city should construct a new and much larger library building in the very near future 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.

IN CONCLUSION

The present administration constitute the pioneers under the Council Manager form of city government in Grand Junction. We have had many problems to solve and many obstacles to overcome and we have made some mistakes, but we trust that the results of our efforts are satisfactory to the majority of the citizens of Grand Junction and wish our successors who will assume our respective duties on May 4, 1925, the best of success in the administration of the city's affairs.