

# HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT



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THE INDEPENDENT, HILLSBORO

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### HILLSBORO'S BIG CONDENSER.

The machinery is rapidly being installed which will give facilities for turning out more cans of evaporated cream to meet the large and growing demand for the Oregon Grape brand, which the old plant could not supply. The head of the manufacturing concern, Mr. Rogers, who has had many years of experience in his line, is superintending the work and soon will have everything ready. Of the plant, its field and the prospect for dairying here, he speaks in the following interview, besides giving some valuable hints:

"There are not nearly enough cows in Washington County to keep the plant supplied," said Mr. Rogers, "but experience in other sections has proved that the demand will create the supply. One cow supplies about 20 pounds of milk a day for about 270 days in the year. This means that the factory will absorb the product of 6000 cows. How surely the existence of a steady demand stimulates the supply is shown by the experience of the factory which I built at Lansing, Mich., 20 years ago. At that time it could not get 1800 pounds a day, but for the last dozen years it has been able to get 200,000, and now it can get a quarter of a million pounds a day. The country around Hillsboro will support plenty of cows to supply the factory if the farmers will only get educated up to it.

"The condensed milk factories in the Middle West pay about 40 per cent more for their milk than the creameries pay. In Illinois and Wisconsin they are now paying \$1.75 per 100 pounds and the average year around is \$1.48, while the creameries average about 88 cents. Yet the factories pay this high price for milk, manufacture it, pay the freight on it to Oregon and ship it to be consumed here. Certainly the factory at Hillsboro ought to pay, and, if the industry gets started right, there ought soon to be a lot of factories within 50 miles of Portland.

"This factory will employ from 65 to 70 people when running to its full capacity. About 10 per cent of them will be skilled at the start, but in course of time all will become skilled. It is necessary to have reliable people in a place of the kind, for there is a certain quantity of milk coming in every

day to be cared for and you cannot have 10 or 12 people lying off when they want to take a holiday; you must be able to depend on them from day to day. They must also be scrupulously clean. I have seen girls solder cans all day with white aprons on and never get a spot on them."

"Oregon is a good dairy state, but its resources in that direction are not fully developed, owing to the ignorance of the farmers. I was raised on a dairy farm and can go almost to any farm in the Willamette Valley and make it raise 3 1/2 times as much as its owner does."

"I would prepare for dairying by building a first-class residence, barns and fences. I would have plenty of light and ventilation in the barns and keep them clean under all circumstances. Cleanliness is the first consideration on a dairy farm. I would thoroughly drain it by tile drainage if necessary. I would have a supply of fresh, pure water under all circumstances. About 87 per cent of pure milk is water, and if you give your cows water from a stagnant pool that is covered with green slime and receives all the surface drainage of the field, what sort of milk can you expect? I would not feed silo to the cows. A woman who is nursing a baby does not eat pickles, because it sours her milk; yet a farmer feeds his cows silo which may be sour and may have the same effect on their milk. Then I would find the properties of different kinds of feed grown in this state and decide which were the best to raise. I do not know enough of Oregon to say just what they would be but the feed of cows should always be something not deleterious to their milk in taste or odor.

"Oregon may well profit by the experience of the Elgin district of Illinois in dairying. When I first came to the Coast in 1856 some people at Elgin conceived the idea of making a milk biscuit to supply the pioneers who were coming across the plains with a condensed food. But they did not take into account a little worm which began to eat around the edge of the biscuit and then went through it, so that the pioneers found they were eating meat instead of biscuit. The factory was then changed into a condensed milk factory and started the farmers in the dairy business. Old Dr. Churchill told them he could pay a good price for good milk because he could get a good price for it, but he could not pay anything for poor milk because he could get nothing for it. Dairy farming gradually extended all around the city and more factories were established for 15 miles around. The supply of cream grew beyond the capacity of the factories to condense it, and they began to make the surplus into butter. In course of time Elgin became the great butter-making center of the country and established a Board of Trade which carefully graded the butter. By that time the farmers acquired what I call a thorough milk education, so that they produced the highest quality of milk and the Elgin creameries could make the best butter of it.

The standard was rigidly maintained, so that Elgin standards have become the standards for the whole country and Elgin holds its position as the butter market of the country. Chicago and New York have attempted to establish grades, but the people have insisted on the Elgin grades, because they knew those grades were right. The creamery business has grown until two-thirds of the Elgin butter is made in Iowa and Elgin has become mainly a grading station, but it is all measured by the Elgin standards.

"If the farmers of Oregon will make good milk, its products will be graded with the best grades of Elgin butter, but in order to do this they will have to improve their methods. If you turn out your cows on a piece of half-cleared land covered with brush and slashings, they will eat that brush because they can't get anything else, but they will not give good milk. I saw that done at a farm between Portland and Hillsboro. There was a stack of clover hay across a fence from a herd of 15 cows, just out of their reach, and those cows were making milk out of brush simply because that farmer was too lazy to throw down the hay in their reach so that they might make good clover milk. A man will send out his dog to drive in the cows; the dog barks at them and makes them run, so that they get heated, and then he wonders what is the matter with the milk.

"All animals will keep clean if you give them a chance, even hogs. I was once driving with a man on his farm when we crossed a stream where the banks had been made muddy by the cattle and hogs going down to drink. I asked him why he didn't pave one side of the crossing with stone, so that the animals would keep clean. He said they would go on the muddy side anyway, for hogs revel in dirt. I offered to bet that if he paved the road at one side of the stream, both hogs and cattle would go there to drink, and he took me up. The next time I went there one side had been paved and all the animals went there, and would not go on the other side at all. My friend paid the bet and then started a revolution on his farm. He kept everything as clean as a pin and never called a hog dirty again.

"That is what Oregon farmers need to learn about caring for cows. Keep the barns clean, so that the cows do not get covered with manure, for some of it will get into the milk and spoil it. Lay stones around their drinking places, so that they will not wallow in mud, and gravel the road. It will all tell in the quality of the milk and pay well in the end."

### Blacksmith Shop at Gales Creek

Having opened a blacksmith shop at Gales Creek I am pleased to announce to the public that I am now ready to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a good workmanlike manner. I desire those needing work in my line to call. My charges will be reasonable and work guaranteed to be first class.

Irven Dupray, Gales Creek, Ore.

### CORNELIUS.

Mr. George Holscher and Miss Jessie Suen were united in the bonds of wedlock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. B. Haycock, Jan. 24, Justice H. G. Fitch officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Fitch were present and witnessed the ceremony. The bride and groom are well known and respected residents of our city, and their many friends wish them much joy in their new relation.

It is generally reported that several young people in our community have become tired of working in single harness, and that soon wedding bells and orange blossoms will be the order of the day.

### A LAWYER'S FINE HOME.

The Forbis farm near Dilley will soon be cleared, after nearly a year's work which has been carried on under direction of Mr. Mink by a large force. Now only a few are employed, several Caucasians with half a dozen Japanese, a number of the little brown men who were hired there having returned to their native land at the threatening of war in the east, in answer to a summons from their government at it is said. The property is 320 acres and about a year ago cost \$12,000 but now represents an investment of about \$50,000. The land has been cleared, several thousand fruit trees set out, all the old fencing replaced with neat Page woven wire fences, and a \$12,000 residence built. Mr. John Forbis is a prominent mining attorney of Bate, who thinks the Webfoot climate preferable to Montana's harsh weather and so his wife and two children will reside in their beautiful country home while he intends to spend his summer there with what other vacations he can spare from his busy practice which is said to be lucrative enough to make all his expenditures here less than two years' income. The work, it is expected, will all be complete by June 1st.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

S Landucci to M B Hoard 7 a in Wm Lockerman claim.....\$2000  
H Borchers to P W Pick tract in s 20 and 21 t 2 s r 1 w..... 50  
J H Sewell to J M Keffer 29 a in s 17 t 1 n r 2 w..... 1450  
L F Curstens et al to J A Imbrie lots 2 1/2 in block 2 Highland P ad H 400  
J A Imbrie to J H Sewell and T R Imbrie same as above..... 430  
McConnell & Hall to E G Hagey lots 2 in b 1 Sherwood..... 30  
F DeLaney to McConnell & Hall same as above..... 30  
Wm Langworthy to B E Carrier 160 a in s 1 t 2 n r 6 w..... 500  
A Zimmerman to Mrs A Anderson 15 a in Fir Oak sub..... 600

### TEACHER'S EXAMINATION

Notice is hereby given that the county superintendent of Washington County will hold the regular examination of applicants for state and county papers at the Court House at Hillsboro, Oregon as follows:

For State Papers—Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 10, at nine o'clock a. m., and continuing until Saturday, Feb. 13, four o'clock p. m.

Wednesday—Penmanship, history spelling, algebra, reading, school-law.

Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, book-keeping, physics, civil government.

Friday—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

Saturday—Botany, plane geome-

try, general history, English literature, psychology.

For County Papers.—Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 10, at nine o'clock a. m., and continuing until Friday, Feb. 12, at four o'clock p. m.

First, Second and Third grade Certificates.

Wednesday—Penmanship, history, orthography, reading.

Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, physiology.

Friday—Geography, mental arithmetic, school-law, civil government. Primary Certificates.

Wednesday—Penmanship, orthography, reading, arithmetic.

Thursday—Art of questioning, theory of teaching, methods, physiology.

H. A. BAELE,  
County Superintendent.

### BIG TRANSFERS OF TIMBER LAND

G. J. Blodgett, one of the largest lumbermen in Michigan, has turned his attention to Oregon since the timber supply in his own state is getting shoggy and is taking in all the timber land here he can. So far he has about 16000 acres; 4000 in Washington county, 20000 in Columbia, and the rest in Tillamook. Eventually it is said he hopes to get 100000 acres in Oregon, of which 4000 more will come from this county.

The record of the transfer of the 4000 acres was made Jan. 30, and shows only a consideration of one dollar which for 25 quarter sections is rather cheap where each should be worth \$2500, or \$62,500 all told, though the average sale has been only \$1000. A transfer to him at that figure, in 6 west, was received Thursday. A great many people in Oregon who do not appreciate how scarce timber is getting have been giving away their timber rights to Easterners, who find here an investment as safe, fire excepted and precautions can be taken against that, as any government bond and in twenty years paying a dozen times what can be realized from any other secure investment.

Mr. Blodgett is a lumberman and his purchases mean more mills to turn the timber into lumber as quickly as can be done to advantage. In this way employment will be furnished to many, and the land quickly cleared, soon becoming dairy farms and making homes for more people.

### SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Hillsboro Public School for month ending January, 29, 1904:  
No. of pupils enrolled..... 35  
No. nonresidents..... 16  
No. tardy..... 229  
No. absentees..... 1287  
No. neither absent nor tardy..... 27  
Amount received from tuition pupils \$88.50

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy.—Roll of Honor.

8th Grade—Liola House, Martha Batchelder, Roy Rice.

7th Grade—Ivan Simon, Roy Simon.

6th Grade—Flora Hotchkiss, Waldemar Prah.

5th Grade—Edith Gheen, Lura Tamiesis, Lula Donelson, Margarita Prah.

4th Grade—Alvan Hoffman, Beadie Connell, Don Long, Iola Blaser, Claud Haner, Oda Schulmerich.

3rd Grade—Floyd Culver, Daisy Donelson, Louise Kennedy, Lois Humphrey.

2nd Grade—Beulah Messinger, Ralph Prah.

1st Grade—Earl Zimmerman, Harold Lake, Roy Poole.

B. W. BARNES, Principal.

Feed ground every Saturday at Hartranpf's feed store. Express Grove.

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