

TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT

(Continued from page 5)

tained 3,854.36 lbs. of butterfat and sold for \$1,719.56. The factory received for making during the year \$7,371.90. Expenses for the year were \$7,414.36. Following is a statement of the financial condition of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$4,208.02; Supplies on hand 454.75; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 3,015.00; Parrott & Co. 421.66; Advanced to patrons 634.76; December making account 332.90; Cash in bank 1,763.90.

Liabilities: Capital stock account 932.50; Notes payable 4,800.00; Accounts payable 145.44; Due patrons for Nov. milk 2,351.06; December cheese paid 88.01; Surplus 3,514.98.

CLOVERDALE CHEESE COMPANY

The factory received during the year 3,856,202 lbs. of milk. There were 154,234.76 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.00 per cent.

430,057 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 6,890 boxes. The average yield was 11.10 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.77 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butter fat.

The factory received for making during the year \$17,005.83. Expenses of operation were \$17,056.45. Following is a financial statement of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$6,211.63; Supplies on hand 1,167.60; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 5,193.59; Parrott & Co. 1,337.10; Advanced to patrons 388.98; Nov. and Dec. making accounts 1,601.60; Cash in bank 1,658.85.

SAND LAKE CREAMERY COMPANY

The factory received during the year 586,897 lbs. of milk. There were 25,661.63 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.37 per cent.

67,614 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 999 boxes. The average yield was 11.52 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.63 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$3,395.76. Expenses for the year were \$3,672.36. Following is a statement of the financial condition of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$1,316.04; Supplies on hand 266.10; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 622.14; Dec. making account 121.25; Advanced to patrons 276.87; Cash in bank 826.75.

financial condition of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$1,435.94; Supplies on hand 822.25; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 3,561.40; Parrott & Co. 250.60; Advanced to patrons 540.70; Nov. and Dec. making 748.30; Cash in bank 1,667.61.

ORETOWN CHEESE COMPANY

The factory received during the year 2,262,596 lbs. of milk. There were 95,946.86 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.24 per cent.

252,091 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 4,127 boxes. The average yield was 11.12 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.62 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$10,060.82. Expenses for the year were \$9,832.76. Following is a financial statement of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$3,961.24; Supplies on hand 991.75; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 4,972.92; Parrott & Co. 120.58; Advanced to patrons 936.25; Nov. and Dec. making accounts 848.96; Cash in bank 2,077.88.

THREE RIVERS CREAMERY ASSOCIATION

The factory received during the year 2,920,875 lbs. of milk. There were 124,322.10 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.25 per cent.

324,649 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 6,255 boxes. The average yield was 11.13 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.61 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$12,876.00. Expenses for the year were \$13,770.76. Following is a statement of the financial condition of the corporation as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$13,562.77; Supplies on hand 1,503.50; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 1,326.21; Advanced to patrons 982.58; Nov. and Dec. making accounts 1,312.70; Cash in bank 2,470.55.

HOLSTEIN CREAMERY COMPANY

The factory received during the year 6,077,639 lbs. of milk. There were 242,137.39 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, making an average test of 3.98 per cent.

640,587 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 11,084 boxes. The average yield was 10.58 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk and 2.65 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The following report shows in detail the business transacted by the factories affiliated with the Tillamook County Creamery Association for the year 1923:

Milk received, in lbs. 63,877,029; Butterfat in milk (in lbs.) 2,666,459.15; Cheese manufactured (in lbs.) 7,112,976.417; Average test of butterfat 11.13; Average yield per 100 lbs. of milk 2.65; Average yield per lb. of butterfat 88,526.60; Butterfat in whey cream separated (in lbs.) 6,978.

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1923:

Receipts: Assessments paid by factories \$56,695.64; Rent of Farmers Warehouse 297.74; Sundry sales, refunds, etc. 295.06; Cash from Farmers Warehouse Co. 57,374.44.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF TILLAMOOK COUNTY CREAMERY ASSOCIATION AS OF JANUARY 1, 1924:

Assets: Real Property \$19,211.01; Farmers Warehouse 1,434.76; Furniture and equipment 2,931.74; Supplies 1,660.44; Freight advanced 720.25; Accounts receivable 1,598.21; 1924 expenses paid 1,119.22; Inventory 34,218.41; Cash 4,656.83; Deficit 12,584.01.

1923 COMPARATIVE FACTORY STATEMENT

Name of factory Lbs. milk Lbs. cheese Amt. sold for: The Tillamook Creamery 7,800,156 887,681 \$235,951.01; Maple Leaf Creamery Assn. 6,758,699 769,792 201,190.55; Holstein Creamery Co. 6,077,639 640,587 173,362.90; South Prairie Creamery Co. 4,740,664 536,983 140,691.59; Cloverdale Cheese Co. 3,856,202 430,057 112,927.46; Red Clover Creamery Co. 3,680,717 400,726 105,521.82; Mohler Creamery 3,550,441 386,948 104,171.15; Clover Leaf Creamery Co. 3,002,772 331,847 88,162.71; Three Rivers Creamery Assn. 2,920,875 324,649 86,914.14; Long Prairie Creamery Co. 2,283,266 255,791 67,422.34; Oretown Cheese Co. 2,262,596 252,091 65,712.15; Fairview Dairy Association 1,695,715 199,163 58,888.05; Beaver Creamery Assn. 1,677,638 182,426 48,246.29; Cold Springs Cheese Factory 1,644,474 179,975 46,787.88; Central Creamery Co. 1,470,536 165,503 44,239.71; Media Creamery 1,420,229 160,558 41,714.05; Pleasant Valley Cheese Co. 1,324,758 150,694 40,320.23; East Beaver Cheese Co. 1,288,588 144,550 38,213.86; Elwood Creamery Co. 1,250,626 144,096 38,547.55; Neskowin Dairy Assn. 1,181,500 129,546 34,025.15; Alder Vale Creamery 1,082,043 113,736 30,248.20; Miami Valley Creamery Co. 894,170 100,019 27,112.44; Blaine Creamery Co. 858,135 96,801 25,343.71; Sand Lake Creamery Co. 586,897 67,633 17,943.25; Upper Nestucca Cheese Factory 567,713 61,314 16,030.36.

Received from sale of whey cream 63,877,049; Received from sale of whey butter 7,113,076; Total 1,884,689.85; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable (due for cheese) 10,884.75; Nov. and Dec. making accounts 2,780.04; Advanced to patrons 2,154.90; Cash in bank 1,951.48.

THE TILLAMOOK CREAMERY

The factory received during the year 7,800,156 lbs. of milk. There were 325,079.85 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.16 per cent.

887,681 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 12,658 boxes. The average yield was 11.37 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.73 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$719,874. Expenses for the year were \$7,820.33. Following is a financial statement of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$12,108.18; Supplies 2,895.70; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 11,907.48; Parrott & Co. 5,190.03; Advanced to patrons 3,937.11; Dec. making account 1,386.20; 1924 expense account 383.90.

December cheese paid 1,736.98; Overdraft 120.43; Due patrons 3,547.88; Surplus 26,976.09.

THE MOHLER CREAMERY

The factory received during the year 3,550,441 lbs. of milk. There were 142,728.60 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.02 per cent.

386,948 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 6,831 boxes. The average yield was 10.88 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.70 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$15,475.58. Expenses for the year were \$15,775.70. Following is a statement of the financial condition of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$16,647.05; Supplies 1,196.30; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 2,196.92; Advanced to patrons 328.71; December making account 585.20; 1924 expenses paid 199.69; Cash in bank 1,347.27.

MIAMI VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY

The factory received during the year 894,170 lbs. of milk. There were 36,932.17 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.13 per cent.

100,019 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 1,849 boxes. The average yield was 11.16 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.70 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$4,996.97. Expenses were \$5,610.02. Following is a financial statement as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$5,798.69; Supplies 424.25; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 21.00; Advanced to patrons 378.02; December making account 155.25; Cash 753.40; 1924 expenses paid 94.69.

COLD SPRINGS CHEESE FACTORY

The factory received during the year 1,644,474 lbs. of milk. There were 67,700.71 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.12 per cent.

The factory received for making during the year \$719,874. Expenses for the year were \$7,820.33. Following is a financial statement of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$2,136.73; Supplies on hand 663.13; Capital stock in Creamery Association 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 5,617.02; Nov. and Dec. making accounts 690.80; Advanced to patrons 110.85; Cash in bank 1,003.83.

milk, an average test of 4.22 per cent.

129,546 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 2,262 boxes. The average yield was 10.96 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.59 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$5,509.75. Expenses for the year were \$7,216.38. In addition to the making charges, the company received \$350.00 from the county on account of damages due to relocation of the road.

Following is a financial statement of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$1,500.69; Supplies on hand 755.55; Capital stock, Creamery Association 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 1,072.35; Parrott & Co. 452.08; Advanced to patrons 759.83; November making account 248.45; Cash in bank 1,074.56.

BLAINE CREAMERY COMPANY

The factory received during the year 858, 135 lbs. of milk. There were 37,233.27 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.33 per cent.

96,801 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 1,550 boxes. The average yield was 11.27 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.59 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$4,578.63. Expenses for the year were \$4,650.07. Following is a statement of the financial condition of the company as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$1,275.00; Supplies on hand 384.60; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable 1,385.40; Parrott & Co. 853.36; Advanced to Patrons 313.57; December making account 145.60; Cash in bank 1,357.95.

RED CLOVER CREAMERY COMPANY

The factory received during the year 3,680,717 lbs. of milk. There were 147,867.91 lbs. of butterfat in the milk, an average test of 4.01 per cent.

400,726 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, making 7,384 boxes. The average yield was 10.87 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, or 2.70 lbs. of cheese per lb. of butterfat.

The factory received for making during the year \$14,968.14. Expenses for the year were \$15,543.34. Following is a financial statement as of January 1, 1924:

Assets: Building, ground and equipment \$10,522.30; Supplies on hand 1,471.55; Capital stock, Creamery Assn. 1,000.00; Accounts receivable (due for cheese) 7,733.04; Advanced to patrons 1,177.56; Nov. and Dec. making 1,471.74; Cash in bank 1,174.64.

he could get when he farmed in Yamhill, and at that period, there was more or less of horse stealing going on. Horses would be stolen, usually, if found at all, they were regained in Portland, which in the days seemed to be the headquarters of a valley-wide system of lifting valuable animals. At one or two stables, we were found who asked no questions of a man selling a good horse, provided the price was right. This induced a lot of young men to engage in the business. It was easy money if not found out, and men took chances. Farmers and other got the habit of locking their stables those days, and watched suspicious-looking strangers, who took more than a passing interest in their horses, when they came along.

George had one fine animal, being afraid that it might prove attractive to the gang then operating in the valley, had it shod in a peculiar manner, so that it could be traced in case it was stolen.

Sure enough, one night the horse disappeared, and with it a good saddle and bridle. The loss was discovered early in the morning, and enlisted the services of a neighbor, who was an expert tracker, having some Indian blood in his veins, the twin trail of the animal, and following toward Portland. The tracker, distinguished the animal's trail, which led down through Stringtown in Washington county, on into Portland.

Once in the city, the horse tracker was so numerous that the tracker gave up the job, and the twin tracked to look through the several stables of that city. Grayson went down on Front street, near old American Exchange hotel, and just as he was about to enter a stable came a young fellow carrying a saddle. A glance assured Grayson that the saddle was his own, and told the possessor that he was the rightful owner of the same. The man pretended to be indignant, and stated that he had traded for the saddle horse at Stringtown. Assured that his horse was in the barn, Grayson insisted upon the man going to his home to another stable, where a neighbor was expected to be.

Man finally assented, protesting the time that "there was some mistake." Arriving at the stable, the tracker at once recognized the saddle, thus supporting Grayson's claim.

The latter then accused the man of stealing the horse. Evidently, however, the thief had friends at this stable, for one of the men present rushed in, got between Grayson and the thief, and vehemently denied that the man accused was a horse thief. In the meantime the tracker had stepped to another stable nearby, and the son, who is a Texan, got meetic grabbed up a neck-yoke with some intention of using it on the expedition in the fall.

At this juncture, Grayson, by the falling dusk, the thief, however, the street and disappeared. A neighbor proprietor interfered to prevent a fight, and the confederate took occasion to slip away, also, but a Grayson in possession of the saddle.

A policeman came up about 11 o'clock, to whom Grayson told the story. The latter said it would be useless to chase the fellow at that time of day, but asked for a description of the man, and added that the author would get him before morning, if proved to be the case. The Yarners then went down to the street livery stable and proved the title to the horse.

The man who did the stealing later arraigned in Yamhill circuit court, and pleaded guilty to the dictum. He was sent to the penitentiary for six years. During the prison break at the state penitentiary in 1881, when a Tillamook man shot and killed two men and wounded others, the Yamhill horse thief was out of the gate, but was picked up and returned.

Seven years afterward, when Grayson was operating the Trask livery and carrying the mails, a fellow came a dilapidated horse and a junky drove up, and camped near the livery. In this man Grayson recognized an erstwhile horse thief of seven years before, and made himself known to him. The fellow acknowledged the man was the man, and admitted that he "deserved all he had got in the matter of punishment." He appeared to have no malice for Grayson, and he was trying to make a living out of side of stealing horses, nothing more was said.

The salmon fishing business of the halem bay is said to bring in approximately \$70,000 per year. The mon canneries and fishermen are reported are anxious to have more propagated by the fish hatcheries, are recommending that more hatcheries be started in the state. There is a chance for a couple more in this bay.

TRAILING A HORSE THIEF

George Grayson, who used to own the Trask toll road, and who also kept the Trask house, and carried the mail from North Yamhill to Tillamook twenty years ago, before the railroad was built to this city, is fond of a good horse, and always kept the best ty.