

THE SHARPLES MILKER Wins Over All Competitors.

Results of Tests conducted by Government and State officials on 108 Farms in Jefferson County, N. Y., where Milking Machines are used show Sharples Milker to be Fastest and Most Efficient Milker in the world. This bulletin shows the results of Actual Experiences of dairy farmers and every farmer who milks cows should have his attention directed to it. It answers the questions that he probably has in mind concerning different Milkers.

We call your attention to Bulletin No. 7, published in November, 1916, at Watertown, N. Y., by E. F. Robertson, Agricultural Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This bulletin is a tabulated report of tests conducted by Government and State officials on 108 farms in Jefferson county, N. Y., where milking machines are used, and shows the actual experience of dairy farmers: For several years past we have been telling of the Sharples Milker—telling in a conservative way of the many points of superiority of this Milker over any other milking machine manufactured in the world—and we have known whereof we spoke. When we have stated that the Sharples Milker would milk more cows per hour than any other milker we have known that it would do it on account of many tests that we have subjected it to in competition with other machines. We have been just as positive that it was the most efficient milker being used by American farmers, and that the "Upward Squeeze" feature of the teat cup would eliminate any danger of injury to udder and teats that might be incurred with the use of other milking machines that could not possess this patented feature. We have also known and told you of the fact that the Sharples Milker could be adjusted to meet the requirements for milking each individual cow, whether she is a hard or easy milker. We now have the statement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to back up these claims that we have made for the Sharples Milker. We need only quote from the Bulletin just published; there could hardly be stronger evidence that that com-

puted by Government and State officials as a result of investigation of the use of milking machines on over 100 New York dairy farms. "It would appear that the mechanical milker is designed to take the place of hand milking almost as the grain binder has taken the place of the hand harvesting of grain. Within the past ten years the farm labor problem has assumed embarrassing proportions. The man labor problem is to-day the most vital in the whole farm organization. It is well known that hand milking and long hours have been some of the reasons why laborers shun the farm and why some farm boys take up other lines of work."—Bulletin No. 7 The milker does eliminate the long hours necessary for hand milking and the attendant drudgery and labor. The milking machine has proven its right to first consideration in the economy of dairying. The question, then, in the minds of practical dairy farmers is: Which milking machine will prove the most efficient in my barn? Which milker will milk my cows in the shortest time without in any way injuring the cows or curtailing the milk flow? The Sharples Milker. There is only one answer to such a question from a practical dairyman, as has been proven. Bulletin No. 7 says: "The above table is intended to show the comparative efficiency between the different milking machines, and with hand milking, on the basis of the time it takes a single unit to produce 100 pounds of milk and the number of cows milked per hour. The assumption is here taken that the efficiency of a milking machine is measured by the amount of milk it will pro-

EFFICIENCY OF MILKING MACHINES COMPARED

108 Machines (Single Unit Basis).

Make of Machine	No. Machines	No. of Single Units*	Average No. of Lbs. of Milk Per Unit.	Average No. of Minutes.	Lbs. of Milk Per Minute.	Minutes Required to Milk 100 Lbs. Per Unit	No. of Cows Per Hour
Sharples	27	76	83.0	61.0	1.25	80.0	7.5
Hinman	25	65	61.7	59.6	1.03	97.1	7.5
Empire	19	63*	58.9	65.3	.90	111.1	6.5
Visible	18	51	71.0	59.6	1.19	84.0	6.8
Uebler	4	12*	77.8	75.6	1.03	97.1	6.0
B-L-K	4	16*	45.1	56.8	.79	126.5	6.0
Mehring F.P.	11	26*	69.7	61.2	1.14	87.7	6.8
Hand Milking	51	51	90.0	61.2	1.14	68.0	6.9

*Double units reduced to single unit basis.

According to the above table the Sharples Milker will milk 100 pounds of milk on the average farm in 80 minutes—using a single unit. This is 4 minutes faster than the Visible, which stands in second place and it is 17.1 minutes faster than the Hinman or the Uebler, 31.1 minutes faster than the Empire, and 46.5 minutes faster than the B-L-K. These figures are absolute proof that the Sharples Milker is the fastest Milker in the world. As one man easily handles three or four units of the Sharples Milker at once, the above figures would indicate that the average farmer would milk 22 to 30 cows per hour with this Milker—more than with any other milking machine.

duce in a given time." The figures in the table as shown from this Bulletin prove that the Sharples Milker will milk 1.25 pounds of milk per minute more than any other milker can average. And it is the speed of the milker that determines its efficiency. **Faster Milking Means More Milk** Not only is time a very important

milker could do and the increase is directly proportionate to the speed of the milker, other factors being equal. As the Sharples Milker has been proven the most rapid Milker—either machine or hand—it is easily seen why it has been possible to increase the milk production of many herds by the intelligent use of the Milker. The time required to produce milk as indicated in the above table includes the customary time required to start the engine, place the teat cups on the cows, change the units from cow to cow and care for the milk in the usual manner. **Single Unit Excels the Double Unit** As to the comparative efficiency of the single unit and double unit combinations, Bulletin No. 7 explains very clearly as to why the Sharples Milker is the most efficient Milker in the world as follows: "From results of the tests it is possible to compare the different combinations of operators and units. The three factors of greatest importance are: Number of operators, number of units and time required to produce 100 pounds of milk. Claims are made that double unit machines are more efficient than single unit machines, and vice versa, depending on the point of view of the salesman. In this data the writer appreciates that in some instances the number of observations are too few to give most valuable averages, and yet the results of the different comparisons seem to be fairly consistent. This table will answer the following questions: 1. "Which is more efficient, one man operating two single milkers or one man operating one double unit milker? The single unit milkers pro-

duce 100 pounds of milk in nine-tenths of a minute quicker than the double unit. 2. "Which is more efficient, two men operating four single units or two men operating two double unit machines? The two men operating four single unit machines produce 100 pounds of milk in 22.2 minutes, while two men operating two double unit machines produce 100 pounds of milk in 30.7 minutes, a difference of 8.5 minutes in favor of the single unit combination. 3. "Which is the most efficient, one man operating four single units or one man operating two double units? With 4 single units one operator produces 100 pounds of milk in 27.1 minutes, while the double units one operator produces 100 pounds of milk in 32.4 minutes, a difference of 5.3 minutes in favor of the single unit outfit. This might be accounted for by the fact that in the case of the double unit combination not all cows milk out clean at the same time, hence one unit of the double unit machine would not be doing its full duty." The Sharples Milker (one unit) averaged 80 minutes in milking 100 pounds of milk in the New York test reported in Bulletin No. 7. This is 17.1 minutes faster than the Hinman, 31.1 minutes faster than the Empire, 4 minutes faster than the Visible, 17.1 minutes faster than the Uebler, 46.5 minutes faster than the B-L-K, and 7.7 minutes faster than the Mehring. The Sharples Milker is also faster than any other milking machine in the world that may not be listed in this contest. The Sharples Milker is the fastest and most efficient Milker in the world.

No one who has experience only with the machine he owns or operates can be a competent judge as to which is the best machine on the market. However, the test made by the U.S. Government and the State Officials of the State of New York with 108 machines should be evidence for desirous buyers to decide which machine is most likely to do their work. Do not accept the words of dishonest agents who are reckless with the truth and juggle the figures.

R. F. ZACHMANN, TILLAMOOK AGENT.

H. E. HARTLINE WAS LEGALLY ELECTED MAYOR OF BAY CITY
 Judge Bagley Overruled Demurrer in Ousting Proceedings.
 Circuit Judge Geo. R. Bagley has decided that H. E. Hartline was legally elected Mayor of Bay City in the latter proceedings to deprive Hartline of the office.
 The suit was started by the State of Oregon upon the information of District Attorney T. H. Goynes. The complaint alleged that on the first Monday in November a general municipal election was called for the purpose of electing city officials, and that H. E. Hartline, the candidate for the office of Mayor, received the greatest number of legal votes cast, and the canvassing board issued a certificate of election to the defendant. The latter thereupon qualified by taking and subscribing the oath of office. The complaint also alleged that the defendant is not and never has been eligible to the office of Mayor of Bay City, and was not eligible to the office at the time of his election, in that he had not at the time of his election as mayor or at the time of his attempting to qualify as such, resided within the corporate limits of Bay City for at least one year prior thereto. That notwithstanding his eligibility, on the 1st of December he usurped and intruded into the office of Mayor, and has ever since wrongfully and unlawfully held and exercised the same, and threatened to do so unless restrained, ousted and excluded by the court continue to usurp and unlawfully hold and exercise the same. The plaintiff wanted the defendant adjudged guilty of usurpation.
 Judge Bagley contended that there being in the answer definite allegations that the defendant, at the time of his election, was an elector of the State of Oregon and freeholder with-

in the corporate limits of Bay City two of the requirements of the charter are met, and there remains only to be determined the legal effects of the paragraphs of the answer as to the habitation of the defendant, as it was conceded that the provisions of the charter are valid, and that the defendant must have the qualifications therein prescribed in order to hold the office of Mayor. The provisions of the charter that the defendant "shall have resided within the corporate limits of Bay City for one year prior to election" means something more than mere residence, as a man may have several residences at the same time, but it was never intended to mean as a qualification for office, actual physical presence within the corporate limits of the city for three hundred and sixty-five days immediately prior to the date of election, for such construction would, in all probability if enforced, prevent the city from ever having its complement of officers necessary to carry on and conduct its municipal affairs. "Reside" has been construed to mean "a settled abode," and shall have resided" and "reside" means practically the same thing. Guided by the interpretations thus set out and turning to the allegations of the answer as to residence, it appears that more than one year prior to the date of the election of the defendant he moved all of his belongings to Bay City and there took up his abode; that the business in which he was engaged required his absence from Bay City at long intervals; that when absent he registered at hotels as from Bay City; that Bay City was his postoffice address; that when his business required or permitted he returned to Bay City; that he claimed it as his home and residence; that he left Portland with the purpose of abandoning Portland as his residence and with the purpose of making Bay City his domicile. And here we have

not only the intention to make Bay City his home, but in addition thereto the actual fact necessary to carry that into effect.
 In the answer not only the purpose of obtaining the domicile in Bay City is alleged, but it is also alleged that the domicile in Portland had been abandoned; and, moreover, in conjunction with the purpose and intention of domiciling in Bay City it is set forth that all of his property was removed thereto. There is but one logical conclusion. The words used in the charter mean domicile. The allegations of the answer if true, and for the purpose of the demurrer attacking the same must be taken as true would establish that on the date of the election the defendant was domiciled in Bay City and that he had therein been domiciled for more than one year prior to the date of election, and in consequence is qualified to hold the office of mayor of Bay City.
 The demurrer was overruled by Judge Bagley.
Bids Wanted on Hauling Cheese and On Wood.
 The Clover Leaf Creamery Company wishes to receive bids on wood as follows, up to seventy cords of spruce body or hemlock wood delivered in 16 inch lengths in company's shed, wood to be in suitable sizes to use in cheese factory, and to be delivered one half June 1st, 1917, and the balance by September 1st, 1917, and to be piled in ricks in said shed. Company will receive bids on less than the full amount.
 Also, company will receive bids on hauling cheese to Tillamook, dock and railroad, for the 1917 season, and on hauling box shooks from Tillamook City to factory and on hauling supplies from Tillamook City to factory. Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Leave bids at the office of Carl Haberlach, Sec., Tillamook, Oregon, on or before January 20th, 1917, at noon.
 Clover Leaf Creamery Co.



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Christian Church.
 Bible school, 10 a.m.
 Communion and sermon, 11 a.m.
 Theme: "Elements in the Church at Corinth which were Occasions of Thanksgiving." Third in series on 1st Corinthians.
 Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m.
 Evangelistic services, 7:30 p.m.
 Theme: "The Great Invitation and the Great Salvation."
 A welcome is extended to all.
 C. C. Curtis Minister

Reviva
 Evangelist Frank E. Jones, of Eugene, Oregon, began a revival meeting in the church at Bay City on Wednesday evening, with a very grateful attendance, there being people present from Tillamook and Garibaldi, as well as a goodly attendance from the home community, and all manifested a genuine interest in the work.
 The evangelist is a strong preacher and teacher with a broad experience in evangelistic work and promises the people an unusual opportunity in able teaching and spiritual uplift.
 It is not known just how long the meeting will continue, but there will be preaching every evening, running over into next week.