

Church Notes
METHODIST.
10:30 a. m. Preaching service
11:30 a. m. Sunday school
7:00 p. m. Praise League
6:00 p. m. Pleading Service
Thursday evening prayer service, 7:00 p. m.

Detroit United Lines
Farmington Time Table
Cars leave Farmington Junction for Detroit at 5:20 a. m., 8:00 a. m. and hourly thereafter until 11:00 p. m. Those cars, except first two morning cars, leave Farmington ten minutes earlier.
Cars leave Farmington Junction for Orchard Lake and Pontiac at 8 a. m., and hourly to midnight.
Cars leave Farmington for Northville at 6:20 a. m. and hourly thereafter until 12:04 a. m.
First car on Sunday leave Junction at 7:30 a. m.
Cars connect at Northville with those for Plymouth and Wayne over the D. & C.

E. B. CAVELL, VETERINARIAN
A. B. Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College, now has his office on residence, corner of Cady and Center streets. Calls attended day or night. Both Phones, Northville, Mich.

A. H. PHELPS and SON AUCTIONEERS.
Call at J. E. PHELPS' Store
Bell Phone, 15, Farmington
Dates made at the Enterprise Office.

Dr. H. A. MASON DENTIST
At Farmington Every Friday.
Detroit office corner Grand River and 14th Avenue.
Telephone, Walnut 1323

Farmington Postoffice. MAIL SERVICE.
M. B. Pierce, Postmaster
Mail delivery at 8:05 a. m. and 5:05 p. m. (except 7:50 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.)
Rural Route No. 1.—Will Springs
Rural Route No. 2.—Clare Adams
Rural Route No. 3.—Lynan Swagun
Rural carriers leave the P. O. at 8:20 a. m.
M. B. PIERCE, P. M.

OVER 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Any invention or discovery that is new, useful and original is probably patentable. We will advise you on this subject. We will also advise you on the value of your invention or discovery. We will also advise you on the best way to protect your invention or discovery. We will also advise you on the best way to market your invention or discovery.
Scientific American.
A handily illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any magazine. Sold by all newsdealers.
L. H. & Co., 281 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 207 F. B. Washington, D. C.

H. P. Messenger, President.
F. L. Perry, Cashier.

Oakland County Savings Bank
Pontiac, Mich.
Capital, \$200,000
Surplus and Profits, \$100,000
4 per cent interest paid on Savings Accounts and Certificates of Deposit. Interest on savings accounts compounded semi annually.
Money to Loan on First Real Estate Mortgage.

Remember the Name
Foley's Honey and Tar for all coughs and colds, for croup, bronchitis, hoarseness, and for racking lagrippeyoughs. No opiates. Refuse a substitute. Sold by T. H. McGee.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS
For Backache, Rheumatism, Bladder

FOLEY'S URINO LAXATIVE
For Stomach Trouble and Constipation

Industries Affected by the Proposed Canadian Reciprocity

MOTOR VEHICLES
Under the pending agreement for reciprocal tariff by the United States and Canada the latter offers to reduce her duty on automobiles and parts thereof by one-seventh, or from 35 per cent to 26 per cent ad valorem. United States export figures show that Canada purchased automobiles and automobile parts from the United States during calendar year 1910 to the value of \$5,021,043. Canadian statistics substantially confirm this statement by showing imports from the United States during the first eleven months of 1910 to have been valued at \$3,563,340—the value being stated by the importers as low as possible so as to decrease the duties to be paid. The duties to be remitted by Canada under the agreement will thus amount to over \$500,000 per annum. Figures much as the manufacture of motor vehicles in the Dominion is still in its incipient stages this concession appears likely to give American manufacturers permanent control of the Canadian automobile market. Michigan's great interest in this industry is a matter of general knowledge, although no recent statistics to show her annual production will be available prior to the publication of the 1910 census of manufactures.

FARM WAGONS
Farm wagons from the United States will be admitted into Canada at a reduction of one-tenth from her former rate, which was 25 per cent of the value of the wagon. During Canadian fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, Canada imported \$218,000 worth of farm wagons from the United States. The manufacture of wagons and carriages is Michigan's eighth manufacturing industry, her annual output being valued at over \$12,000,000 by the 1905 census of manufacturers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Canada has agreed to remove one-fourth of her duties on threshing machines, plows, harrows, horse rakes, cultivators, and parts of the foregoing, when imported from the United States. These articles will be taxed by her at 15 per cent instead of 20 per cent. During Canada's fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, she bought the above machinery from this country to a value of \$2,836,000 and taxed it \$567,200.
Our harvesters, reapers and mowers Canada will reduce her duty by one-seventh, or from 17 1/2 to 15 per cent. Our sales to Canada of harvesters, mowers and reapers during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, totaled \$518,000; and the duties levied upon them by Canada were \$90,660.
Canada will lower her rates one-fifth, or from 25 to 20 per cent, on a list of farm implements including feed cutters, fanning mills, potato diggers and hay tedders. Imports of this machinery into the Dominion from the United States during the period just indicated were valued at approximately \$100,000 and were taxed at nearly \$25,000.

The total volume of exports of agricultural implements and parts to Canada during the calendar year 1910 was \$4,321,000. Michigan ranks fifth among the states manufacturing farm tools and machinery, her product being not far from \$10,000,000 annually.

CEMENT
Portland cement from this country will be admitted into Canada under the agreement at 25 per cent pounds instead of 12 1/2 per 100 pounds. The latter rate, which is now in force, excludes all but \$50,000 worth of American cement from Canada in Canadian fiscal year 1910. During calendar year 1908 Michigan's output of cement was valued at \$2,500,000, her position among the cement-producing states being sixth.

CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS
Canada will remit three-tenths of her duty on this important line of manufactures, coming down from 25 to 17 1/2 per cent. Her imports from the United States during the year ended March 31st, 1910, amounted to over \$200,000 in value. Michigan's production in the manufacture of cereal package preparations is well known.

CANNED FRUIT OR VEGETABLES
Canada is to reduce her duties by one-fourth per cent on products—a concession which should be of interest to a state which produced nearly \$2,000,000 worth of them in 1904. Canada's imports from the United States of fruits or vegetables preserved in tin packages were valued at approximately \$125,000 during the Canadian fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

FRESH FRUITS OR VEGETABLES
These products will be mutually free under the pending arrangement. During Canadian fiscal 1910, the Dominion imported fresh fruits from the United States to a value of \$1,270,000, taxing them \$260,000. The Canadian duty on peaches has been \$1.00 per 100 pounds and berries 20 per cent. Canada's imports of fresh vegetables from the United States in the year indicated were valued at \$866,000, and the duties levied upon them totaled \$242,400. The Dominion at present taxes potatoes 200 per bushel, and other fresh vegetables 30 per cent. As a state with large agricultural sections in close proximity to Canadian markets, these tariff alterations should be of great value to Michigan.

SALT
It is proposed to make salt mutually duty free. At present Canada taxes it at 7 1/2 or 50 per 100 pounds according to whether it be in bulk or packages. Her imports of both kinds of salt amounted to \$82,000 in her fiscal year of 1910, and were taxed nearly \$20,000. In 1908 Michigan headed the list of salt-producing states, her output being valued at nearly \$2,500,000.

CONFECTIONERY
Under the pending agreement Canada gives to this country her intermediate rate on confectionery, sweet pastry, etc., lowering the duty from 35 per cent to 32 1/2 per cent. She imported from this country in Canadian fiscal year 1910, \$31,000 worth of the above articles, taxing it \$46,000. Michigan's output of confectionery in 1904 was valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

PICKLES AND SAUCES
On this item as on confectionery, the United States is to receive the benefit of Canada's intermediate rate of 32 1/2 per cent instead of paying 35 per cent duty as formerly. We sold the Dominion \$80,000 worth of pickles, sauces, etc., during the year ended March 31, 1910. Under the heading "pickles, sauces and preserves" the 1905 census of manufacturers estimates Michigan's production at \$2,000,000.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS
Under the reciprocal legislation both countries will remove all duties on live animals. Under the Payne tariff food animals are taxed at various specific rates upon entry into the United States, the ad valorem equivalents ranging between 20 and 30 per cent ad valorem. Under these rates we imported during the year ending June 30, 1910, approximately \$800,000 worth of these animals from Canada; and the magnitude of the Canadian Dominion supply upon which the American consumer may now draw without restriction is shown by the fact that the Dominion is able to export about \$11,500,000 worth of food animals annually.
The mutual rate on meats of all kinds will be 1-1/2 per pound under the agreement. At present our rates on meats range from 7 1/2 per pound on fresh meats, up to 40 per pound on bacon and ham and 25 per cent on other meats (salted, smoked, etc.). This reduction in

the tariff protection accorded to meats should tend to keep down the cost of living in the United States. On the other hand lowering of the Canadian duties, which have averaged higher than the U. S. will permit the slaughter-house interests to enlarge their sales to Canada. These duties in Canadian fiscal year amounted to \$2,110,000 in value and were taxed \$578,000. The remission of duties by Canada will amount to almost \$150,000. These figures exclude our sales of lard and lard compounds to the Dominion.
Aside from the benefit from free food animals and low-duty meats which Michigan consumers will share with the entire country she has an especial interest in the reduced Canadian rates. Her slaughtering and meat-packing product is given by the 1905 census of manufacturers at \$5,200,000.

ROUGH LUMBER
It is proposed to admit into the U. S. free of duty all lumber from Canada not further manufactured than saved. On planed or finished lumber the rates will be reduced. From having held first place among the lumber-producing states in 1900, Michigan had in 1908 fallen to sixth place, producing less than 1,500,000 M. feet. On the other hand her furniture and planing and finishing mill industries have prospered. The furniture manufacturing should profit considerably by obtaining hard-wood lumber to some extent from Canada more cheaply; while free raw material will compensate the planing and finishing mills for the reduced duties on their products.

GRAIN AND FLOUR
It is proposed to allow Canadian wheat and other grain free entry into this country. At present wheat is dutiable at 25¢ per bushel, oats at 15¢ per bushel, barley at 30¢ per bushel and rye at 10¢ per bushel.
At the present time the U. S. produces sufficient wheat to possess a surplus for export and consequently our duty on wheat does not operate to increase the price, which is fixed by the world's market. It is generally conceded from the course of our export statistics, however, that the wheat which is now exported will before many years be retained, of necessity, to serve as raw material for our flour and grist mills. In years of short crops, such as 1905, this condition has already occurred. Whenever the wheat so retained becomes insufficient to provide material for our flour mills, which are constructed with a view to producing for a larger market than the home market our tariff tax of 25¢ per bushel will at raise the general price level of wheat in this country above the world price, since it then will be necessary to import wheat. France and Germany at the present time maintain an artificially high price level on grains in this way. It will inure greatly to the benefit of both the grain milling interests and the consumers in the United States to anticipate and forestall such a situation by establishing relations with Canada which will virtually assimilate her grain resources with those of the United States, thus disposing of the North American surplus of grain to the best commercial advantage. Incidentally such flour mills in Michigan as are now grinding spring wheat for the export trade will be enabled to supplement the available American supply, now coming from the spring wheat states, by the hard spring wheat of the Canadian north-west.
Michigan's general interest in the grain milling industry may be measured by the fact that her mills use \$25,000,000 worth of grains annually.

STAVES AND STAVE BOLTS
Of interest to the flour mills and numerous other industries is the proposal to admit stave and stave bolts free of duty. Staves have hitherto been dutiable at 20 per cent and stave bolts at 20 per cent; and during the last fiscal year the United States imported almost precisely \$1,000,000 worth from Canada.

DON'T NEED WALKING STICK

Americans Do Not Often Carry It, but Is a Matter Purely of Personal Choice.
Now that we are reminded of it, we realize that the great American people are seldom seen to possess a walking stick. "It's a small thing," writes an essayist in a morning paper, "but it belongs to the American motto, never, in the heat of life, carry unnecessary cargo." The idea is, of course, fantastic with the fantasy of transatlantic common sense. The heat of life surely extends to travel in the case of a nation which would consider itself degraded if it spent longer than a week in a complete journey through Europe, and when Americans travel they are the last to deny themselves the luxury of an extra bit of luggage because it happens to be unnecessary. It is common knowledge that they go on loading the liner trucks and the company's officials say "Stop." If only to collect so many more steamship and hotel labels to add to their already bloated store of these trophies. No. The walking stick is a matter purely of personal choice. Most Americans chafe to feel no need for a walking stick, whereas we do. That is how the thing stands. When it comes to a walking stick the word must be considered individually. The physical walking is quite likely to have a taste for a gigantic club; the enormously powerful man who supplants his shadow developer before breakfast as though it were a piece of bottom may select for a walking stick the thinnest shred of mallee that money can buy.—London Globe.

Traditions of Mother Shipton.
Of all British prophecies, Mother Shipton is beyond doubt the most celebrated. She was in fact, all this a prophet and witch should be. In strange contrast to the serious and scientific nostradamus. The day she was born the sky became dark and gloomy, and according to her biographer, "beheld out nothing for half an hour but flames, chattering after a most hideous manner." Her personal appearance, described by her confining biographer in 1862, is scarcely flattering. "Her physiognomy was so misshapen that it is altogether impossible to express fully in words, or for the most ingenious to line her in colored ink many persons of our own qualifications in that line have often attempted it, but without success."—Metropolitan Magazine.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Probate Court for the County of Oakland: Session of said court, held at the probate office in the City of Pontiac, in said county, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1911.
Present: Hon. Kiefer P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Lillian Schroeder, Emma Schroeder, and Harry Schroeder, minors.
Sophia Schroeder, guardian of said minor, having filed in said court a petition praying for a license to sell at private sale the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described,
It is ordered, that the 18th day of March A. D. 1911, at nine o'clock in forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court at said time and place and show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted. It is further ordered, that public notice of this order be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Farmington Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
KIEFER P. ROCKWELL, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
JUDSON A. FREDENBURGH, Probate Clerk.

Foley's Kidney Pills
What They Will Do for You
They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.
Sold by T. H. McGee.

LOMBARD PIANOS
The Sweetest Tone
Praised by Press and Pulpit

No Piano has ever been more enthusiastically endorsed. The Artistic Case, the Easy, Responsive Action, and above all the deep, sweet, rich Tone captivates performer and listener. The united verdict is that
LOMBARD PIANOS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD !!
Mrs. Helen M. Staker, 246 Grand Ave., Aurora, Ill., says: "I cannot find words in the English language to express my appreciation of the beautiful instrument I purchased from you for my home. It is really the most beautiful case I ever saw, and the tone is simply perfect. I shall be glad to give you any testimonials, as I think the Lombard should take the lead."
Rev. Geo. Donohedy, Pres. Corpus Christi College, Galveston, Ill., says: "We are using the Lombard in our College work at Corpus Christi, and it is a pleasure to recommend it. It is a beautiful instrument with a deep, sweet, rich tone."
J. W. Purviance, Editor McNairy County Independent, Selmer, Tenn., says: "The instrument I purchased from you is the most beautiful I have ever seen. It is not only a rare beauty in its outward finish, but the tone is rich, full, and sweet. Your firm has proven its worth and reliability in the designs which we use."
E. Ernest Pearson, Editor Press, Parkersburg, Pa., says: "I must say that the Lombard is the most beautiful instrument, and a credit to a standard firm. We are more than satisfied."
R. S. Knapp, President Federal Chamber Co., Washington, D. C., says: "We now realize the great value and comprehensive trial of the Lombard by many musical artists of Washington, that it stands second to none, regardless of price or make. Every one who has tried this instrument is enthusiastic in its praise."
These are samples of hundreds of enthusiastic letters received in every mail.
Do Not Buy a Piano Until You have Investigated the Lombard.
We send the Lombard Piano to any reliable party on 10 days' free trial. It may be paid for by easy monthly or quarterly payments. Credit will be given to suit any honest customer's needs. Discount allowed for all cash.
GALESBURG PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. GALESBURG, ILL.
See the editor of this paper for further information about the Lombard Piano, and a special opportunity to get one almost FREE. Some one will get the bargain of his life.