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A church is the only surviving building of Buford's Bridge, S. C., flourishing town before General Sherman burned it during the war between the states.

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REPORT OF CONDITION OF The Farmington State Bank
Of Farmington, in the State of Michigan, a member of the Federal Reserve System, at the close of business on March 4, 1936.
Published in accordance with a call made by the Federal Reserve bank of this district on a date fixed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Extinct Animals
A list of all extinct animals would involve the inclusion of those which became extinct in the prehistoric period—many thousands of species. The outstanding species which have become extinct in the last century or two are the quagga, a South American wild ass allied to the zebra and similarly striped, exterminated during the Nineteenth century; the Arctic sea cow, exterminated at the end of the Nineteenth century; and the following birds: the dodo, solitaire, great auk, passenger pigeon, beath hen, Carolina parakeet, Labrador duck and Eskimo curlew.

Color Blindness Traced to Variety of Causes
Color blindness, also called achromatopsia and daltonism, is the inability to distinguish certain colors or shades of color. Total color blindness, in which there is no perception of colors as such, but only of shades of gray, is rare. It is transmitted through the genes of light and shade. The common form, states a writer in the Indianapolis News, is that in which some bright colors, different in different cases, are confused with one another, though other colors are correctly perceived. Color blindness may be congenital (i. e., present from birth) or acquired. It is said frequently to be transmitted from grandfather to grandson, and is more common in males than in females, in the proportion of over three to one.

Color blindness may be caused by a diseased brain or by a diseased or wounded optic nerve; but it appears to be unconnected with defects of sight and with retinal diseases generally. It is sometimes temporary, but even in such cases is usually recurrent in increasing acute forms. The average eye distinguishes six spectral colors; an acute sense of color distinguishes seven. Color blindness, affecting one eye or both, has no known remedy. It must, however, be distinguished from mere ignorance of color names. A case of color blindness was mentioned in 1684, and others were noted in 1777 and 1779; but the most famous early instance—from which the name of the condition was taken—was that of the English chemist, John Dalton, who in 1794 described his own case. Investigations during the Nineteenth century established the importance of color blindness, especially in the mercantile marine and railway service; and tests were devised for applicants for such positions.

Saliva of Anteaters Is Used Instead of Teeth
The most interesting thing about a true South American anteater is its saliva. Next is its long and very comical snout, which does not at all seem to belong to sturdy, heavy legs such as it has. True anteaters live in South America. The chief quality which they all have in common is their business—namely, a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But they seem to be none the worse for their lack of teeth, because they have a very sticky, very practical sort of saliva and long, efficient tongues. When they are not in use, the tongues of ant bears, chief among South American anteaters, are tucked neatly into a roll in their mouths. For the purpose their long snouts and sticky tongues are admirably practical. So, for that matter, are the stocks, eyes and claws with which the ant hills are torn open so that the long tongue may worm itself into the heart of the ant colony. Relative to the sloth, ant bears are too lazy to fight unless necessary, and when they are cornered and annoyed they have an unpleasant hog and the scratch of their powerful claws to be resorted to. Ordinarily, the ant bear keeps his claws doubled under his feet, but when he fights he wields them very effectively.

Norwegian Elkhound Is Handsome, Trustworthy
The Norwegian Elkhound is frequently referred to as the "unspotted dog," meaning that the breed, which originated in Norway in the Nineteenth century, is free of the attempting to develop a show dog. Today the Norwegian Elkhound is the same breed as a dog of various shades of gray, with black tips to the long outer coat. The tail is set high and carried curled over the back. This Elkhound is a trustworthy animal but very reserved in making new acquaintances. They are intelligent with great character and abundance of energy as befits the ordinary hunting breed. They make excellent companions and watch dogs.

Black and White Not Colors
White and black are popularly regarded as distinct colors, but technically speaking, they are not colors. White is a combination of all colors. Colors are produced by the difference in the length of light waves. The longer waves appear to us as red, while those a little shorter appear as orange, and so on. The shortest light waves visible appear to the eye as violet. A red object is one which absorbs all the light waves except the red ones; they are reflected back to the eye and produce the color called red. An orange-colored object is one which absorbs all the light waves except the orange ones; they are reflected back to the eye and produce the color called orange, etc. White consists of light waves of all lengths—all the wave lengths mixed together. White reflects all or nearly all the light waves, while black, the absence of color, absorbs all or nearly all the light waves.

"Key Rings" of Roman Times
The "key rings" of the Roman times were interesting on account of their symbolism. Made of various materials, such as gold, silver, ivory, or even of iron, they were surmounted by a small key, in token that the husband handed over to his wife the keys of the home on the wedding day. "I give thee the keys of my house and my honor." Some Roman rings bore the same device, and the Saxon father used much the same wording, saying to his son-in-law: "I give thee my daughter to be thy honor and thy wife, and to keep thy keys." This idea all fits in with the chivalry, who always carried the keys of the household at her girdle—Answers Magazine.

Nails as Omens
This is the "prophecy" concerning the cutting of finger-nails: "Cut them on Monday, cut them for news; cut them on Tuesday, a pair of new shoes cut them on Wednesday, cut them for health; cut them on Thursday, cut them for wealth; cut them on Friday, cut them for war; cut them on Saturday, a journey to go."—Answers Magazine.

Birds Hatched Fully Feathered
The mound builder belongs to a family of birds inhabiting Australia and some of the South sea islands. The young are hatched fully feathered and are able to fly and live an independent life from the moment they emerge from the shell.

Knot Equivalent to One Nautical Mile an Hour
The knot is a unit of speed equivalent to one nautical mile an hour. When a ship travels ten nautical miles an hour her speed is said to be ten knots. The knot is a survival of the earliest practical method of ascertaining the speed of vessels. It observes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A small weighted object which floated in a stationary position was thrown from the moving ship, attached to a long line which spun out a reel. The length of line which ran off in a stated period gave a basis for the calculation of the ship's speed. The common log consisted of three parts—the reel, the line and the log chip or log ship (sometimes called merely the log). The log chip was a thin piece of wood, 5 or 6 inches across, so weighted on one edge and so attached to the line that it met sufficient resistance from the water to keep it practically stationary amid thus to arrest the line as the vessel moved away from it. The line, after about 50 feet of it had followed the log chip, was divided into equal spaces called knots—because they were marked by knots tied in it. In American and British usage, the knots were 47 feet 3 inches apart. That distance bore the same proportion to a nautical mile that 23 seconds do to an hour. By counting, then, the number of knots that ran off the reel in 23 seconds you had the number of miles the vessel travelled in an hour. The log glass, a small sandglass which ran down in 23 seconds, was often used to do the timing. The knot, as a unit of speed, therefore, meant one nautical mile—6,080 feet—an hour. Although knot as a unit of speed is still used, the old method of measuring the speed of vessels has been superseded almost entirely by automatic logs which register on dials.

Cormorants Are Taught Swimming Lessons Daily
Wild cormorants are usually caught with decoys. As soon as a flock of wild birds alight near decoys the fishermen try to ensnare them with long bamboo sticks on the end of which they place a sticky substance, stages a correspondent in the Chicago Tribune. The cormorants caught in this manner are then trained. They are given swimming lessons once each day. As they are apt to bite people until they are tamed, their beaks are bound with straw string. In time they are released in shallow waters and with the help of birds to teach them, begin their education. To prevent them from escaping they are tied with a cord attached to their necks. It is a painstaking task to get the younger birds to imitate the older ones, particularly in the matter of bringing up their catch without harrying the fish. When they get through this stage of their education they are taught to fish at night. Most cormorants are frightened by the light of torches and it often takes one or two years of the training of a bird is completed.

Isaiah's "Black Guard"
"Blackguard"—or "black guard"—was originally the name given to certain servants of King Henry VII's court, who wore black uniforms. True, these particular servants were of humble rank; but never were they considered to be unworthy people. There is even less cause for one to resent the word "cad" although it is derived from a "cadaver" meaning a dead body. In olden times, students used to refer to those who lived in their university, but were not members of it, as being "dead." (They were, that is to say, "cadavers"—or, for short, "cads." Back in the past, an idiot was not a foolish person, but merely one who was neither priest nor official. The word "cadaver" got its present meaning from a belief that an ordinary citizen could not be so intelligent as a clergyman or a man employed in some public office.—Answers Magazine.

Silkworm Industry
In recent years Louisiana, California and Florida in this country, also Quebec and Ontario in Canada, have reported a commercial silkworm industry. It has also been tried in other states with but little success. In colonial days it was introduced into the southern section and New England, but was allowed to languish and there have been several attempts to revive it. The chief difficulties have been the long hours and extreme patience required to establish an industry that can compete with cheap Oriental silk and European labor. Also the fact that the best kind of mulberry tree for silkworms is no tender for our northern states.

Police in Ancient Sparta
The crypts were the secret police in ancient Sparta, founded, according to Aristotle by Lycurgus. They were under the supervision of the ephors, who, on entering office, annually proclaimed war against the helots, and thus drove a wedge from the spirit of murder as Sparta who should slay a helot.

WANT-AD COLUMN
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FOR SALE—Wash model standard garden tractor. Excellent condition, used three months, reasonable. Phone evenings, Farmington 335F11. 22-1-p

SEED OATS—Good heavy, clean oats, J. W. Lathrup farm, 10 Mile road, 2 miles south of Grand River. Ernie Sulkowski. 22-4-c

LOST—Brown Springer Spaniel. License tag No. 82. Answers to name of "Duke." Reward for return, Phone 192. Mrs. J. A. Edgar. 22-1-p

FOR SALE—Team work horses. C. G. Austin, Eight Mile and burg roads. 22-4-p

SITUATION WANTED—High school girl, experienced, stay nights, 18615 Inkster road. 22-1-p

WANTED—Middle aged woman for housework. Haggerty Heights and Nine Mile road, Northville, Route 2. 22-1-p

WANTED—Information of or contact with the descendants of a Mrs. Purdy of Alma; Mrs. Addie Hughes of Lapeer; or Mrs. Buchanan, descendants of Olive Taylor Cressy, who came to Michigan in 1822-3. Rochester Clarion, Rochester, Michigan. 22-1-p

FOR SALE—Bicycles and Velocipedes. Final payments on new models. Complete stock of Accessories, Tires and Parts. Expert repairing. Balloon tires installed on old bicycle. Reliable Bicycle Shop, 21532 Grand River Ave., Ford. 22-6-p

FOR SALE—One cheap work team and harness, 1 head horses, weight 1200 to 1300 lbs., moderately priced. Also cows. Cash or terms. G. W. Latimer, 1 mile north of Lemons Corners on US-23 and 1 1/2 miles east. 22-1-c

WANTED—Setting hen. Phone Farmington 267. 22-1-c

TO RENT—7 Room house and bath. From one to five acres of land adjoining, 35820 13 Mile road, near Drake road. 22-1-p

FOR SALE—Ten fresh cows; seven work horses and two brood sows. Carey Malcolm, Howell, Michigan. 22-1-c

El-Askar Now Waste
Near Cairo, Egypt, once stood El-Askar, built in 750 by Suleiman as his capital. It is now a desolate waste.

Cedars in the Air
If you hit bull's eyes in the air your work need not be lost, that is where they should be; now put the foundation under them.

Being True,
Do not fear; do not be discouraged by the tiny insolence of people. For yourself to be only careful that you are true.

Hop Frog
The Goult frog of the forest country of the French Cameroons is as big as a small terrier.

Dartmouth College
Dartmouth college is named for the earl of Dartmouth who contributed to its establishment.



Springtime Needs

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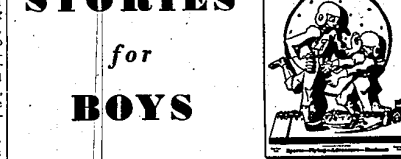
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