

The Northville Record.

Official Paper of the Village.

Published Semi-Monthly.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until arrangements are made.

TO ADVERTISERS.—No advertisement will be inserted in this paper except from persons who have given us a deposit. Therefore it is recommended that all business with these men be done at their office, and that the amount paid

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIANS.

J. M. SWIFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN
and Surgeon, Office at residence,
Main Street, Northville, Mich.

JAMES HEGSTON, M. D., PHY-
SICIAN and Surgeon, Office at Center Street,
New York, N. Y.

C. C. KINGSBURY, M. D., PHY-
SICIAN and Surgeon, Office and Practice,
Waterford, New York, N. Y.

LUMBER.

N. C. SPENCER, DEALER IN
Second-Hand Lumber of all kinds, and other
articles; also hardware, building materials, etc.
Vard's Second-Hand Ware, Waterford, N. Y.

J. MILLS, DEALER IN LUM-
BER, Hardware, Building Materials, etc.
Waterford, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. E. ROCKWELL, Watchmaker,
Clocks, Jewelry, etc., Waterford,
Second-Hand Ware, Waterford, N. Y.

JAS. K. LOWDEN, MASTER
Carpenter, Granite and Stone Worker, Water-
ford, Second-Hand Ware, Waterford, N. Y.

H. J. JACKSON, DENTIST OF
EXTRAORDINARY DENTAL SKILL AND
EXPERIENCE, Waterford, N. Y.

MRS. MARY CUMMINGS, TAI-
LOR and Seamstress, Special Attention
to the making of Coats, Vests, and Pant-
suits, etc.; also hats, Waterford, N. Y.

CARPENTER & BROS., Dealers in
Second-Hand Ware, Waterford, N. Y.

LONG HOUSE,

LEWIS F. LONG, PROPRIETOR,
Second-Hand Ware, Waterford, N. Y.

• Reduced price Sat.—Fri., 20 cent.



SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1872.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Since our last issue the New Year has dawned upon us bringing with it bright hopes and anticipations of the future, while vivid recollections of the past, come crowding upon our thoughts. What good works we have done are gladly dwelt upon, and the instances wherein we have lacked a righteous spirit, we sadly pass by, regretting that a miscalculation or an untimely fate, has given sanction to wrong. Perhaps, as with the writer, memory takes us back to days gone by wherein we have said unkind words to a parent or teacher, or perhaps even worse, given vent in passionate blows to a sister, brother or schoolmate. Thinking though such acts may have seemed at the time, now that those whom we might have done different by, the silent is the tomb, terrible to hear our confessions of wrong, or extend to us the forgiving hand, we deeply lament the day of such folly and wickedness. Ah, dear readers, it is better that we should have a more forgiving nature, and pass by any little defect with another. What even though they should touch our feelings by some ill-tempered taunt or

shall be compelled to regret it hereafter. Shall we live to see another New Year? is a question mentally asked by us all. That a kind Providence will so permit is of course not known to us, and whether so or not that we are fast nearing the grave is a fixed fact; therefore it is wiser to live peacefully with mankind and the world, and make preparation for the welfare of our soul at the final day.

THE WEEK OF GRATEFULNESS.—For a number of years, the custom has prevailed throughout the Christian world of consecrating to united prayer, the week commencing with the first Sabbath in the new year.

We hold this as the promise of better things. It cannot be denied that the progress of the Christian Church has been greatly hindered by its multiplied divisions, and the animosities which these various bodies have mutually cherished. How refreshing the thought, that during this week, our united prayer will ascend for Heaven's blessing to rest upon all! How strikingly nature's great principle—diversity in unity, will be exemplified in this universal prayer. Men of various nationalities, in different languages, with almost endless diversity in shades of belief, and forms of expression, will breathe into the ear of God, one common desire, one hope.

There will be services at the churches in our village every evening of the week, and we express the hope, that these services will be generally attended. Amid the activities of our business life let not these higher interests be forgotten.

HOME PRODUCTIVENESS.

The firm of Hutton & Bedford whose advertisement our readers may have observed from time to time in these columns, are worthy their reputation for superiority in the manufacture of cotton, cambric, wagons etc. Their work speaks for itself and the preference shown, not only by our own citizens, but others at a distance, in purchasing of them is a convincing fact that they understand their business.

At their shop a few days since we observed numerous cutters, slingers, buggies and wagons of different styles and colors, no two alike and yet all of such beautiful taste in finish that one would scarcely know which to choose. The painting part of course was done by Mr. F. Perino, whose brush adds the dress so necessary to complete the work. Two very elegant buggies on display were we understand sold for \$500 to the brothers, L. M. and John Larkins.

LITERARY.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly comes regularly each week to gladden our hearts with manifold beauty in illustrations and the good reading matter in its columns. We have never seen a nicer looking or more valuable little paper than this same publication, which can be obtained by sending \$2 to R. C. Loesch, 250 Nassau St., New York.

Appleton's Journal begins the new year in a promising manner, richly loaded each week with the best literature and illustrations. \$4 per year. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Hart's Bazaar is most assuredly a creditable publication for the ladies, coming as it does weekly, with the latest and most fashionable styles in dress. Those ladies that would like a superior illustrated magazine of fashion should subscribe.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY

DETROIT STOVES.

- 1st. They are made of LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL IRON, which is the strongest iron in the world.
- 2nd. They are Warranted NOT TO CRACK BY FIRE.
- 3rd. The patterns are all new, and have the latest improvements.
- 4th. If any part burns out, it can be replaced without delay.
- 5th. They are made expressly for Michigan trade, and are better adapted to its wants.
- 6th. All sizes of their Sheet Iron Stoves are made with Cast Iron Linings.
- 7th. It is much better to leave your money with Michigan Mechanics.
- 8th. They are sold as low as any others.

We have now a full assortment of

STOVES.

Which we are

Selling at Detroit Prices.

We also have in store

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Tin Ware

Builders' Hardware.

Window Glass Barron

BLAKSMITH'S GOODS,

Springs Axles

Housekeepers' Hardware,

Plain and Plated Cutlery, and

GENERAL HARDWARE.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Look at our stock before you purchase.

F. R. BEAL & CO

NORTHVILLE, OCT. 17th 1871.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO,

205 UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
(CAMPUS MARTIUS)

DETROIT,

MICH.

HAVE IN STORE AND NOW OPEN AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE EARLY FALL TRADE.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS SILKS SHAWLS,

EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE

Our Stock of FLANNELS and BLANKETS

I very large and owned by us at such prices as will warrant us in offering them very cheap to cash buyers.

Linens and House Furnishing Goods

At Lowest prices.

All the Best Makes of Cottons

WE INVITE A CAREFUL INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE

MABLEY, THE CLOTHIER,

On Wednesday, January 3d, 1872,

Commenced His Great Annual Clearing Out Sale Of

Winter Goods at Lower Prices than Ever Before Known in Detroit!

HEAVY BEAVER OVERCOATS FROM \$8 to \$16.

BLACK SATINET OVERCOATS FROM \$3.50 to \$5.

HEAVY BEAVER DOUBLE-BREASTED REVERS \$8.

HEAVY BLACK AND GRAY SATINET COATS \$3 to \$4.50.

GENUINE SILK MIX SUITS, \$1.

Boys' and Children's Clothing at Very Low Prices.

This Great Clearing Out Sale is done to make room for my Immense Spring Stock, now manufacturing.

COME EARLY, AS THE RUSH WILL BE GREAT.

All Goods Marked in PLAIN Figures and ONLY ONE PRICE.

MABLEY THE CLOTHIER.

125 WOODWARD AVENUE DETROIT.

10 YEARS

FOR A

Public Test

It is proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

WINE OF TAR

TO HAVE MORE
MERIT THAN ANY
SIMILAR PREPARATION
EVER PREPARED
BY THE PUBLIC.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and is used in diseases of the Throat and Lungs, prolonging the most troublous cases. Coughs, Cold, Chronic Cough, It effectively cures all Asthma and Bronchitis. It is used in many cases to give strength and power to the system. For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, It is equal to any Liver Preparation.

It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofulosis in any form.

Any disease or complaint of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Jaundice, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitution, Epilepsy, or any disease depriving one of a healthy circulation of the blood.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal properties of Poke root combined with a preparation of Liver which goes directly into the blood, performing the best rapid and wonderful cure.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be well.

TO THE LADIES.

MISS M. H. Wheeler's COMPLIMENTS for the SEASON.

JUST OPENED

A LARGE

Fall & Winter Stock

OF MILLINERY GOODS.

LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

CLOAKINGS, a specialty.

comes for the same in all grades and qualities.

CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS and

HAIR GOODS.

First come, First served. Ladies will thank me for past favor. I would desire to associate and shall endeavor to meet with your wants both as regards quality and price. Give me a call.

Miss M. H. Wheeler.

Subscribe

For The

Northville CLOTHS,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC., ETC. In

DRESSES GOODES

WE have the latest and most reasonable

sizes, to which the attention of purchasers is hereby invited.

Prices for many kinds of Goods are lower than they have been in the collection of the oldest inhabitant.

QUICK SALES!

SMALL PROFITS!

And Quick Returns, is the motto

GIVE ME A CALL!

W. P. HUNGERFORD

\$1,50 per year.

The Northville Record.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

ARRIVED SAT. AND CLOSES MON. S.

New Advertisements.
A. N. Curtis—Writing Master.
A. H. Davis—Druggist, Grocer etc.
S. H. Little—Son—Local Guard etc.
C. G. Hartman—School Furniture.
Alameda Dolls—Store—New Goods.
D. L. Evans & L. M. R. —Change of time.
H. W. & J. W. R. —Change of time.
J. W. & J. W. R. —Change of time.
Mr. Max Cawelti—Ore Director.
J. M. Cawelti—Ore Director.
N. C. Spencer—Car Director.
M. A. Cawelti—Lumber Clearing Sale.

To Our Readers.—From some reason unaccountable, but a portion of our Long Printer has come to hand, which makes it a fitting part of a smaller type; it is also now, however,

Slipper.
Weather mild.
Record in new dress.
Streets thronged to-day.
R. H. Time Tables correct.
New subscriptions coming in.
Up with Detroit—got a Polar store.

Only forty families in town who do not attend church.

School began again last Wednesday after a week's vacation.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Thomas Farnsworth is likely soon to be absent again, after a severe illness of several weeks.

Take particular notice of the post-cards issued from this office for the Severance Bros.

Mrs. S. Little, the carpet weaver, finished this week for Mrs. E. Whitake, which makes 150 yards that she has woven during the past year.

Married Jan. 1st, at the residence of Mr. John McLaren, by the Rev. C. H. Richardson, Mississippi, Mr. J. E. Carpenter, and Miss Melinda Palmer.

Capt. S. Gardner and lady were in town last week, spending a few days with the family of Mr. Benj. Gardner.

Mr. L. M. Jackson, who bought a house recently from Miller & Bedford, says it is a "handsome" present for himself from himself.

The family of Mr. Samuel Williams enjoyed a visit this week from a brother of Mrs. W. M. Mathews Moreland and wife of Holly.

The wife of Mr. Elbert Pennell, who has been a sufferer for a long period is now staying with her friend, Mr. John Bishop, and is reported to be slightly improving in health.

Visitors in our sapling to-day—Mr. and Mrs. Alonso Peters, residents of St. Johns, (guests of Mr. Sam'l Williams) and Mrs. Dr. Tucker, of Sandusky, Ohio, sons, and guest, of Miss M. H. Wheeler.

Take Warning.—A man sent over to order his newspaper stopped, and the next day he was kicked to death by a mule.

Our subscriber and former citizen, Mr. Dexter Mizell, now residing at Oliver, called upon us last Tuesday. Upon arriving at Plymouth from the west, and finding no train to walk from there here, which he thinks is pretty good for a man of 74 years. His health however was never better, which he attributes to a general use of the Evian Royal mineral water. He left for home again this week.

The wife of Mrs. Gair, 45 years old, with a daughter of 15 years, and the son, a son of two other members of the family, last Friday over 150 bushels of corn during the past fall, the greater part on the farm of P. C. Simpson. Mrs. G. by arrangement has broken 40 bushels in 8 hours, and her daughter 25 bushels in the same time.

With crooks can be surpassed by any other women in these parts we would like to hear from them.

Christmas Tree.—The Christmas tree was a joint affair this year between the different Sunday Schools, all uniting in the support of old Santa's Claus at the Baptist church. Prayer, singing and the usual preliminary exercises were followed by the distribution of presents. The pastor, Mr. Richardson and Mr. A. M. Reed, I. P., acting as committee in distributing the gifts; and all passed off in good order, without the occasional confusion and undue length of time in completing the programme.

For Mr. Tarr.—We are glad to see how well so good at Eisendorf & O'Farrell Hotel Detroit. Every time we call there the house is filled with a good class of customers. The guests all speak favorably of the place and its proprietors, and well they may, for no efforts are spared on their part to make every one comfortable and at home. We can recommend Eisendorf's to our readers as the most preferable hotel to stop at while in the city.

Over-Tire to Detroit and Back.—If one needs but two hours in Detroit to transact business he can take the 12:15 P. M. express from here south, stop at the Plymouth depot, and take Perris & Moreland's Hack (which is always in waiting) for the depot to the D. L. & W. M. R. At 1:15 the mail from the west arrives which will land him in Detroit a little after 2 P. M., allowing about two hours in the city before returning by way of Wayne on the evening train. We find this route has work and found pleasure as well as expeditious.

Meals Incurred.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who applied for a passage on the Marine City, from Mackinaw to Detroit, tells his story in this wise: "Captain, what is the fare to Detroit?" said one of our party when we were ready to retrace our steps.

"Eight dollars," he answered.

"Does that include meals and state rooms?" was the next inquiry.

"It includes state rooms, but not—well let me see—and he strode to the side of the vessel and cast a hurried glance seaward and landward—"yes, state-rooms and meals."

That old sea dog knew that it would be a rough passage and guessed that we would all be sea-sick. May the fates send fly away with him! It was rough. We were sick. Woe is me, Albion. A more sorrowful lot of mortals never made faces at a wash-board. Well meant consolation would sink into our souls any better than our last supper would stay below our waistbands. And then in the very midst of our misery—when the Marine City seemed to be performing on some sort of submarine trapeze, and behaving in a very strange and undignified manner, to my best of it and we were inspecting the chains wear of our state-rooms almost constantly and had thrown up everything except our hats—to think of that hard-hearted captain "steading" and politely informing us to our faces! We intended to assassinate him in cold blood. Meals were not included in that trip, but we got the full benefit of our state-rooms.

A. N. CURTIS—Writings, Et cetera.

Writings, Et

A True Story.

On a certain day in 1831, a young man whose noticeable points were a fashionale coat, pantaloons with white chevrons, and a large watch-chain at the end of which dangled a seal, walked into a hardware store in Boston and asked for employment. Mr. Peter Butler, one of the proprietors, inquired if he had ever worked at the business. He had not. What had he been doing? Studying law at Cambridge. Where did he belong? His friends lived in Maryland.

The firm were not in need of help, and the services of the applicant were civilly declined. On the following day he addressed a note to Mr. Butler, saying that he feared he had not made himself fully understood, and would call again on the morrow, to explain further. At the second interview he said he had graduated at Harvard University, and commenced reading law; that he had become acquainted with a young lady in Cambridge whom he proposed to marry; that his father had written to him, forbidding him to wed a Northern girl under penalty of utter disinheritance and banishment from home. He intended, however, to keep faith with his betrothed; and as he must paddle his own canoe in future, he was looking for employment. Mr. Butler engaged him at \$400 a year, and gave him certain duties to perform.

Next morning, the young man, whose name we may as well say, was John Pace, walked in from Cambridge, with his dinner packed in a tin pail, and went straight to work. He kept steadily at this for a year, doing all he was told to do, and more besides; for his comrades of whom there were more than sixty, finding him able and willing, set him at all the menial tasks of the establishment, until the proprietors discovered and stopped his imposition.

At the end of the year John's salary was increased \$100, and he remained another year for his wages. When that day came, Mr. Butler gave him a new suit or coat, and presented him with a lading to with a top-top suit over it in a while, and a holiday. Mr. and Mrs. John Pace went to live with the bride's father and mother, and John continued to walk in to his business, till paid in hand. Among all the merchants and tradesmen who rode in from Old Cambridge to the banks and counting-rooms of Boston, there was not one whose heart was lighter or happier than that of John Pace—paid at \$500 a year. He was always on hand when the warehouse was opened, and stuck by until it was closed. During the second year of his service he received a letter from his sister, who were at school in Brooklyn, asking him to get leave to make them a short visit. He did so, and returned to his duties. Not long afterward another letter came. His father wanted him to come home for a few days, and bring his wife along with him. Mr. Butler furnished the necessary funds for a comfortable trip to the old home and back again. During their stay in Maryland, the young people were the joy of the old folks; if, indeed, they had ever forfeited it. John had not long been back, at the store in Boston, when his father desired him to take charge of one of his plantations. He should have a living off of it one thousand a year besides, and two saddle horses, and his wife should have a carriage and pair. His employers hurried him away, and bade him God speed.

At the death of his father, John fell heir to an immense estate. Every year he writes to Peter Butler, whom he justly thinks one of the best men in Boston, to thank him for his services.

A Greenland Parliament.

It is pleasant to contemplate the change which has come over the Esquimaux of Greenland since the Christian missionaries first came among them. At the time when they overcame the Northmen, and occupied the country which a hardy Christian people had for a long time possessed in peace, they led a purely nomadic life, and dressed solely in the skins of wild beasts. Now they live in permanent communities, and have adopted the habits, and, in some measure, the custom of civilized men. Unlike many savages, the introduction of the forms of civilization among them has not been attended with the usual corresponding mischief—a circumstance due, in a great measure, if not wholly, to the paternal care of the Danish Government, which, beginning with the first missionary, Hans Egede, in 1721, has been continued with much skill by his successors, and by none more conspicuously than Dr. Henry Phipps, who has passed a considerable portion of his time in Greenland, and was, until his death, the principal author of its progress.

The principal feature of Dr. Phipps' administration is the Parliament of natives, and in the establishment of this arrangement his author has earned as much credit for skilled benevolence as he could have acquired for scientific explorations.

The idea of an Esquimaux Parliament struck me as something ludicrous when I first heard of it, but upon gaining an intimate acquaintance with its workings, I changed my mind, and became convinced that other Parliaments might imitate them with advantage.

Each little town or hunting-station of the district is at liberty to send up a representative to a seat in the Parliament at Julianashau, the number of representatives being twelve. The most important towns, beside the capital, are Nuuk, Tasiussuk, Upernivik, Lichtenau, Jakobshavn, and Kriksefjord.

The Parliament was in session during our stay, and I visited it as a privileged guest; for it is known the Julianashau Parliament sits with closed doors. The Parliament House is not an imposing edifice. I should say its dimensions are about sixteen by twenty feet. It is one story high, is built of rough stones, lined on the inside and painted blue, and on the outside is plastered over with pitch. It has no lobby for the accommodation of people who come to the capital with axes for the public grindstone, and no committee rooms for the better confusion of the public business.

In the middle of the one room, or hall, stood a plain pine-table, with a plain bench on either side of it, and on each bench sat six Parliamentarians, dressed in seal-skin pantaloons and boots, and Guernsey frocks, across which there was a very large display of seals. Each Parliamentarian's cap was covered with a cap composed of the brightest kind of scarlet cloth, ornamented with a broad gilt band. The royal emblems were embroidered in front, and above these was a golden bear, with a crown on his head, standing upon four legs, with his front paws resting on his hind legs, to crown Greenland. There was a thirteenth cap at the head of the table, and this was worn by Mr. Anthor, leader of Julianashau, and President of Julianashau Parliament.

The aggregate amount of dignity, power, and importance of Parliament was wonderful. The members of Parliament were wooden

to see. To be sure, the Parliamentarians were somewhat impregnated with a fishy aroma indicative of their nationality and calling; but neither the fishy aroma nor the dignity appeared to interfere with its transaction of business. On the contrary, they seemed to be working like beavers, and, indeed, they disposed of the matters brought before them with such an amazing degree of promptness that I began to wonder whether they were not a good thing to introduce in parliaments, congresses, assemblies, and such things generally.

The first business was in form of a petition for relief. The petitioner stood there in person, looking the very picture of form desolation. He stated that he had lost his name (scarf) and the produced evidence enough to show, without any swearing false or otherwise, that it had been crushed and lost in the ice. The man, who had family clothes on his back to cover his nakedness, showed further that he had a wife and family who had proposed to marry him; that his father had written to him, forbidding him to wed a Northern girl, under penalty of uterine disinheritance and banishment from home. He intended, however, to keep faith with his betrothed; and as he must paddle his own canoe in future, he was looking for employment. Mr. Butler engaged him at \$400 a year, and gave him certain duties to perform.

Next morning, the young man, whose name we may as well say, was John Pace, walked in from Cambridge, with his dinner packed in a tin pail, and went straight to work. He kept steadily at this for a year, doing all he was told to do, and more besides; for his comrades of whom there were more than sixty, finding him able and willing, set him at all the menial tasks of the establishment, until the proprietors discovered and stopped his imposition.

The first circumstance that brings the diamond to our notice, is its unrivaled lustre and astonishing 21 its diminutive size. Then there is no equal artificial or real that can to any practical eye sustain

This is one of its most distinguishing features.

Again, one in examining and studying the magnificent collection of pearls also noted as being privately exhibited in this city, expresses his admiration at the beautiful iridescent play of color in a large fire opal, the golden light that streams from an oriental topaz, the great lustre that distinguishes the ruby and sapphire, the refreshing green of an emerald, the delicate pink tinge of a splendid pink topaz, the far off green tinge of an aqua marine (almost as fastidious though without the reflected light of the diamonds), the singular, yellowish green of a chrysoberyl, the deep purple of a magnificent amethyst, all these indescribable beauties before us, and what person of any taste is not bewildered by them?

But all fade before the pebbles diamonds, and yet it is no essential color of them, it is alone rendered, and now in the pure solar ray, then reflects the sun into the most beautiful, sparkling, miniature rainbow. Here lies the mystery, the charm, of the diamond; its purity, its hardness and beauty of color, are all indelible, and irresistibly fascinating to all beholders.

Numerous are the attempts that have been and are now making to make diamonds. Sir Isaac Newton suggested that the diamond must be of vegetable origin; then the galvanic battery demonstrated that such was the fact, that they were really pure crystallized carbon. Here was the key to unlock nature's hidden secrets. Hence numerous experiments have been made with trituration, artificial heat, to produce diamonds. Some small minute crystals like a diamond have resulted from this process, and Professor Silliman actually produced some round diamond globules! A geologist in the vicinity of Boston has recently spent several thousand dollars investigating upon a process for manufacturing them, but so far has only succeeded in exhibiting a few brown stones quite equal to those found in Africa, but of no particular size or value. So Nature's great impenetrable secret about the long process involving great time and pressure of forming diamonds is not yet discovered, and any one possessing diamonds need not be disturbed for fear that any discovery is impending that will impair

But the world has to consider less limitations; the best and most deceptive are made in Paris of an artificial composition, and sometimes, though not often, deceptive by outward appearance, fair judges of diamonds. An infallible test is, that they are much heavier than the genuine stones, and also very soft. But they do approach the diamond very closely in some positions, in the refraction of light. But then before it is introduced, the diamond is before it is introduced, it passes through it, as one may readily find by placing it over a printed page. The writer, when in New York, had the pleasure of holding a perfect 10 carat steatite, also comparing it with a Parisian fake of same size, and the action of the light at once betrayed the beautiful fraud.

The recent discoveries of diamond mines in South Africa will probably throw more diamonds in the market, but the great majority yet found are inferior stones, though a few very—not more than half a dozen—large and very superior diamonds are named in the papers. The project is, therefore, to take such care of all weak swarms, that when the breeding season arrives, they will be ready to fill the combs with young brood.

These small swarms were, not, all of them, weak small swarms, is the beginning. Some of them consist of strong as the rest, but the brood crop failing, so that the breeding of young bees is easily suspended, and the swarm is gradually reduced in numbers. It is difficult for one to realize the constant drain of life that there is on a swarm of bees. Every rain-storm, every high wind, the depredation of campbed insects, and of insect-eating birds, make a constant drain on the numbers of these busy workers. Under ordinary conditions, it would appear impossible for them to struggle through and maintain the unequal fight.

For these reasons we must study their habits, in order to be able to aid them against all external conditions that surround them. We have certainly made one step in the field of progress when we are able to care for the weak swarms, and to bring them through the cold of winter to the first bright days of spring, when the reinitors begin to gather the borders of the lawn. We may have given them sheets of comb taken from other swarms, we may have given them melted sugar, but we must have given them shelter from the storms and extreme cold of winter, as they would not be alive when the brood or the dandiflids send up its tiny shoots, tipped with white, purple or yellow.

This season has been so prolific in long continued rains that so many parts of the country, that it has tended to leave a large number of weak swarms, that require our best care to bring them through the winter, but we must

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

WINE AND WATER. Our boy or son, let him make a clear bargain and never trust to us that he'll do it. We don't deserve it. It is said that at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Medical and Chirurgical Society, not one member was bold to address the subject of a re-associated person who had taken the small pox. It was maintained that when small pox prevails, every individual above five years of age in an infected locality ought to be vaccinated. This seems to be the universal conviction of impartial medical observers in all parts of the world.

LIVE IN VINE COOK.—A foreign peasant says: When rice is of good quality, it certainly constitutes an excellent food for many of them, though well cooked rice has lost its flavor. Rice is fed daily on five pounds of rice meal, and a sufficient quantity of straw has been found to feed very large quantities of milk. In Holland, which is famous for its excellent butter, rice is a common food for which cows; and indeed, generally throughout Northern and Central Europe there exists a great prejudice in favor of rice as a food, as there is a prejudice against it in these countries.

It is very certain that thorough preparation of the ground is necessary to produce abundant crops. A thorough farmer has ground not only well prepared, but he sows the crops in good season, and is far more liberal, compared than one who can not find time to do this in a proper manner, or at a proper time. Barns and outhouses are never fitted, or stored up with grain, and when sown early on a hill-preserved land, the grain is safe, and must, therefore, be kept out of cold currents of air. For this reason the entrance must be nearly closed so that the bees will spend far more time in the top than the bottom of the hive.

Today (December 20) we are having a heavy fall of snow. I have been out to look at the hives, and find the entrance to the hives, and, on tapping on the hives, find that the inmates readily answer to my summons, and return the drawn strain of bees to the hole, and blow the warm breath among them when the weather is severe. All right, my little darlings, I will put on the cap and leave you for the present, but the first sunny day, I will put a new sheet of comb in the center of your hive, provided that the last one is nearly all consumed.

This doctrine of the wintering of small swarms is comparatively new to man, for the books have all told us that the best way was to double them, and to sell all the extra queens. And, just here, I wish to make another point in regard to these swarms.

We lose many swarms for the wants of bees. In the late autumn we are liable to lose the bees, when the bees go out to meet the storms, being destroyed by cold, or lost in storms of wind or rain.

Of course these small swarms have no means of making good the loss, for they have no young brood from which to replace the queen. There are also other causes of loss, all of which combine to give more or less

queens swarms, and then to small swarms. In this way we add to the small swarms without loss to other swarms, for the queenless swarms would all be lost by the 1st of March, even when supplied with an abundance of honey. It is the desire of those to try to winter through one of these queenless swarms. In the breeding season, when there are plenty of drones, we have no trouble in providing queens for these queenless swarms, and all we can do is to save the bees by adding them to other swarms. After these bees have been taken out of their hives, the brood should be put in a dry box, out of the way of mice, as soon as possible, with its comb, is of great value for the first or second day after the application of the ice, and on Sunday the boy recommended to me to winter with me the entire swarm, I think, is the most critical period for our little pets. In short, it is the grandest though silent drama of frost that canadden with them with the least harm.

CAUTION.

Do not allow the bees to get into the house, and then it is difficult to get rid of them.

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