

# THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT FURS.

Some interesting facts relative to the fur trade of the Hudson Bay Company are related in the correspondence of the *New Hampshire Statesman*.—The furs and peltries of the company comprise the following varieties: Fox of several colors; black and brown bear; sable, otter, lynx, beaver, raccoon, mink, musquash, wools, seal, marten, squirrel, and ermine. The most important in the list is the sable, of which about one hundred and twenty-five thousand are collected by the company annually.—In England, the sable was always held in great estimation; a wreath of black sable, which was presented to Henry I., in the early part of the eleventh century, by the Bishop of Lincoln, cost no less than £100, which in those days was an immense sum.

The Russian or Siberian sable is the most esteemed, being softer and more silky than the American. Russia produces about twenty-five thousand of them annually. The price corresponds with the abundance and glossy blackness of the upper coat—a tigh garment not unfrequently costing \$250. The civic robes of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, which, according to the municipal law and long usage, must be worn on state occasions, which are very numerous, are trimmed with sable.—Nearly nine tenths of the American sable skins amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand are annually forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company, are sent to France and Germany, where it is greatly admired for ladies' wear.

Of marten skins the company gathered in one year fourteen thousand, and the French free traders in Canada exported thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-five of them in the same year.

The most valuable among the varieties of the fox are the black or silver—a single skin often commanding at wholesale \$200, and even \$500. About one thousand of them are collected annually by the company, and nearly all go to Russia and China, for linings and trimmings to dresses.

The fur of the sea otter is used for similar purposes, and for caps, collars, and robes. About fifteen or twenty thousand are collected annually, and will go to China, where a single skin fetches \$75, except a few which go to Russia, Turkey, and Greece.

Lynx and lynx cat are now out of fashion in Europe, and are dyed and prepared for exportation to this country. Wolf skins go to Russia for sleigh robes. Beaver skins are now used in the Army for military caps and pistol holsters. The brown beaver, which was in great demand in Europe fifty years ago, a single skin often commanding fifty guineas, now seldom brings five. The pole-cat skin is much admired for its beauty, but it is hardly ever used, on account of its bad odor. Squirrels are used in immense quantities all over Europe, and the Hudson's Bay Company export vast numbers to the Continent. It is extensively and successfully dyed in imitation of Russian sable. Its lightness is highly prized, the belly of the dark blue variety being said to weigh not more than a pound and a half, when made into a full-sized cloak. The Lowell Journal says:

"The ermine has been for more than a thousand years associated with the loftiest dignity of the British throne and bench. In the language of heraldry, this fur is styled *minever*. The coronation robes of all the royal family are *ermine*, studded all over with small tufts of wool of the black Astrachan lamb, inserted in every square inch of the garment. With these black spots inserted, the ermine is styled *powdered minever*. Royalty can only wear the minever powdered all over."

The Siberian ermine is said to excel the American variety, in its intense spotless whiteness. The Hudson's Bay Company trap about twenty thousand annually.

**Answer to Market Woman's Puzzle.**

On the first view of the question, there does not appear to be any loss; for if it were supposed that in selling five apples for two cents, she gave three of the latter sort, (viz. those at three for a cent) and two of the former, (viz. those at two for a cent) she would receive just the same money as she bought them for; but this will not hold throughout the whole, for admitting that she sells them as above, it must be evident that the latter stock would be exhausted first, and consequently she must sell as many of the former as remained overplus at five for two cents, and would therefore lose. It will be readily found, that when she sold all the latter sort in the above manner, she would have sold only eighty of the former, for there are as many three in one hundred and twenty as twos in eighty; then the remaining forty must be sold at five for two cents, which were bought at the rate of four for two cents, viz:

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H 4 : 2 : 40 : 20 prime cost 40 first sort  
5 : 2 : 40 : 16 selling price of ditto.  
4 cents loss.

## The Industrious Frog.

There was a well 30 feet deep, and at the bottom a frog anxious to get out. He got up 3 feet per day, but regularly fell back 2 feet at night. Required the number of days necessary to enable him to get

## Farmers' Column.

*He that by the plough would thrive,  
Himself, must either hold or drive.*

**BRINGING SEED WHEAT FROM THE SOUTH.**

Since the advent of the midge, or weevil, the attention of farmers has been directed with increased interest to all means which maywise tend to promote the early maturity of the wheat crop. It is the opinion of many intelligent, observing wheat growers, that if they could get the grain to ripen from five to ten days earlier, the midge would do it little, if any, harm. It is owing to its early ripening, that the Mediterranean wheat is so much less liable to injury from the midge than better but later varieties. If a variety of white wheat, which yields as well, and affords as good flour, as the Soule's, and ripens as early as the Mediterranean, could be obtained, it would be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of Western New York alone. The experiments which have been made in bringing seed wheat from the South, so far as we have seen and heard, are very encouraging. But in this case, it is necessary to bring the wheat every year from the South. Its early ripening is not owing to any inherent quality in the variety, but rather to the fact that all wheat ripens earlier at the South; and when it is brought north, it retains this quality the first season—or rather, it has a tendency to ripen at the same period as it did where it was grown. Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Maryland, the able editor of the *American Farmer*, informs us that he has been in habit of bringing seed wheat from the more southern States for some years, and he finds that it matures earlier. The only danger to be apprehended is that it may not be quite as hardy, and the severe winters at the North might be still more likely to injure it. But we have heard of no complaints at this point.

Many persons doubt whether wheat brought from the South would ripen earlier, or even as early as that grown farther north, and point to the fact that corn brought from the South does not ripen as early as that grown here. Again corn brought from the North—from Vermont or Canada East—ripens earlier here, for one or two seasons, than when we plant that which has been raised here for some years, though of the same variety. Again, it is said that corn raised on high hills will ripen earlier when planted in the valleys, than that raised in the valleys.

These facts do not militate against the theory that wheat brought from the South will ripen earlier. It is true corn brought from the South ripens later. But corn does not ripen as early in the South as at the North, while wheat ripens much earlier. So that if the seed retains a tendency to ripen at the same time as it did where grown, the corn, when planted at the North should ripen later than the same variety grown here, while wheat should ripen earlier. Corn at the North does not produce as much stalk as farther south, and it matures earlier, and when it is brought South it retains more or less of this character for some years.

The principle is the same in these cases. It is further illustrated by the effect of planting, in England, sun-flower seeds grown in this country. The sun-flower matures its seed earlier and better in the dry, hot climate of America, than under the weeping skies of the British Isles; and when sun-flower seed grown here, is planted in England, more and better seed is obtained the first season. On the other hand, Windsor beans succeed better in England than in this country; and when we plant seed raised there we can frequently obtain a fair crop, but if we plant seed grown here it usually fails to produce a crop, though we get an abundance of haulm.

This subject is one of great interest to farmers and we shall be thankful for any facts which corroborate or militate against the principle which we have endeavored to illustrate,

## HOW TO GO TO BED.

Hall's *Journal of Health* in speaking on this subject, says: "in freezing winter time do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in the room, and there ought not to be unless you are an invalid. But if a person is not in good health it is best to undress beside a fire, warm and dry the feet well, draw on the stockings again, run into a room without a fire, jump into bed, bundle up with head and ears under cover for a minute or more until you feel a little warmth; then uncover your head, next draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right side and go to sleep." If a sense of chilliness comes over you on getting into bed, it will always do you an injury; and its repetition increases the ill effects without having any tendency to "harden" you. Nature abhors violence. We are never shocked into good health. Hard usage makes no garment last longer."

A box 26 inches by 15.2 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

## PREMIUMS AWARDED THE JOURNAL JOB OFFICE AT THE LATE FAIR, FOR THE BEST BLANK AND FANCY PRINTING.

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

## THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compound entirely of Gums.

One of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more agreeable than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the body; and when it performs its functions well, it gives the powers of the system.

It is almost entirely dependent on the healthy proper performance of the Liver for the action of its functions.

When the stomach is at fault and the whole sequence of one organ ceases to do its duty, then that organ, in its study, becomes morbid or bad supplying the rest of the body, invigorating the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machine, effecting a radical cure.

For the diseases of the proprietors have made many improvements in their manufacture.

It is now a practice to take it daily.

To prove that this covered any person.

Complaint in Liver Invig.

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