

The Farm and Kitchen.

Food for Fowls.

Fowls of all kinds are the most easy to feed; every alimentary substance agrees with them, even when buried in manure—nothing seems to come amiss to them; they are seen the whole day long incessantly busily at eating and pecking up a living. The finest, the most unappreciable seed cannot escape their vigilant eye. The fly that is most rapid in flight cannot screen itself from the promptitude with which she dashes her bill; the worm that comes to the surface of the earth has no time to extricate from her glance—it is immediately secured by the hen's and drawn up.

It has been found by actual experiment that in the months of December and January a common sized fowl will consume, when at command, of corn barley or buckwheat, about one gill each a day.

Amount of Food Consumed Daily by Fowls.—It has been ascertained that the sorts of food most easily digested by fowls are those of which they eat the greatest quantity. They evidently become soonest tired of rye. It is necessary to throw to the fowls in a poultry-yard, once or twice a day, a quantity of grain, generally corn, and somewhat less than that which they would consume if they had an abundance. Fowls, however, are more easily satisfied than might be supposed from their greedy voracity which they exhibit when they are fed from the hand—it is well known that as a general rule large animals consume more than small ones. There is as much difference in the quantity of food consumed by individual fowls as there is in animals.

Sorts of Food.—It has been found that there is considerable economy in feeding with corn and barley well bolted as the grain is thus increased at least one fourth, and the same bulk seems to satisfy them; but there is no saving by bolting oats, buckwheat or rye.

Being curious to ascertain the quantity of each sort of grain which a given number of fowls, when abundantly supplied, would consume, for that purpose one cock and seven hens of the common size fowls were confined; The first feed given them was one peck of corn, which they ate in eleven days. The next feed was the same quantity of rye, which they ate in seven days. The next was the same quantity of barley, which they devoured in six days. The like quantity of millet lasted them eight days. The same measure of oat screenings they devoured in seven days. During these trials they ate no other food, except a few boiled chickens.

We now instituted a series of experiments to ascertain the quantity of each sort of grain which a fowl would consume, when abundantly supplied there with during the day, and in the course of these experiments noticed many interesting particulars which ought to be known to all those who keep fowls. We found that individual fowls vary much in the quantity of food, which they consume, there being little and great eaters among them, most commonly indicated by the size of the body—that two bantams might be kept on the same amount of food as one of the larger breed. Even in those of the same size and kind there are individuals which require more food than others—circumstances that can only be ascertained by trial.

For the purpose of ascertaining the quantities of food consumed, fowls were confined separately under coops, and others in small houses with bath gratings, where they had more convenience, even so much as to lay eggs there the same way as if they had been at liberty. In the hens in each coop a scale was put, in order that nothing might be wanting to the completeness of the experiments—in some coops as many as seven hens, and in others as few as two. For several days together we were with the fowls in the coops and those in the house the same

quantity of grain, measured so as to be more than would fill her crops, and care was taken that the box in which the grain was put for them should never be empty. This box was longer than broad, with a bottom, and a piece of board on each side, projecting about five or six inches, so fixed as to prevent the chance of its being upset or the fowls hopping upon it, while the sides were sufficiently high not to allow them to scrape the grain out of the box—precautions indispensable to the accuracy of the experiments, as in this way every grain of corn could be accounted for. Gravel was also spread upon the floor, and some was placed in a separate box, as judged indispensable to promote digestion. Fresh water was furnished them daily.

Nearly the same measure of grain was found sufficient for a fowl every day, whether it consisted of oats, barley or buckwheat, and hence, whichever of these is cheapest at any time, may be occasioned by difference of seasons, and they may require rather more at one period than another; but it was ascertained that in January and February, a common barnyard fowl, that has always, from morning till night, grain of the three sorts at command, will eat of it daily about the fourth part of a pint measure. This is even rather more than ordinary size—it was not all eaten. Some very voracious fowls of the largest size, however, consumed daily about the third of a pint measure.

Corn will rank intermediate between barley and buckwheat. When corn was exclusively given, the greatest eaters only consumed, the first day, about one eighth of a pint measure, but the cock and seven hens, which were rather above the average rate of eaters, consumed daily one and a quarter pints of corn. Accordingly five quarters of corn to them were equivalent to six quarters buckwheat.

The consumption of each sort daily by a common barnyard fowl, will be rather too great, if we take the data furnished by what was eaten by the cock and seven hens, as some of them were of very large size, and great eaters; though it is more convenient, for the practical purpose of estimating the expense, to be above than below the average.—What is spent less than we are willing to spend, becomes in one sense clear profit. We may therefore safely estimate that a barnyard fowl of the common size, having as much as she can eat during the day, will consume, of oats, barley or buckwheat, 8-32 pint; of corn, 5-32 pint; of rye, 3-32 pint.

Although from experiments already detailed, as made with buckwheat and rye, it appears that the average consumption is not a ways in proportion to the specific weight of corn, yet it is of importance to know the relative weights of each grain in all experiments. In order to ascertain the difference of weight of each in different circumstances, we carefully weighed a pint measure of each, when it was found the weights were as follows: corn, 17 oz.; drachms; barley, 14 oz.; buckwheat, 16 oz.; rye, 10 oz.; 3 dr.

Economy of Boiled Grain.—It is the custom of poultry-keepers in France to cook their grain for fowls when they intend to fatten, boiling it in water till it is soft enough to be easily braised between the thumb and fingers.—Country Gentleman.

Furniture !!

W. H. COATES SON, WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Offer inducements to any one who will CALL AT THEIR STORE

TO BUY THEIR

Household Furniture

They manufacture largely and sell LOW. They keep a very large stock of select fruit, and warrant anything as recommended.

BURIAL CASES, Caskets and Coffins

Of all styles and kinds on hand at all times. All orders in this department will receive prompt attention.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! C. M. ALLEN



It is now receiving a LARGE and WELL SELECTED assortment of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HATS, CAPS GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH AT

Prices which defy competition



We would call the attention of the public to our

Large and well-selected Stock of Goods,

Including everything usually found in the line of Trimmings, Buttons, &c. Our stock is all new, and of the most beautiful and latest styles.

All kinds of Millinery work done on Reasonable Terms and Warranted.

Particular attention is given to the Dressing of Straw and Nonpareil, in which we have but the experienced care of our milliners.

We have also on hand, of our own and other manufactures, a

Good Assortment of Furniture,

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF WILLOW-WARE,

In all the varieties including Travelling Baskets, Work Baskets, Table Mats, &c. Picture Frames and Mounting. Pictures framed to order.

Transport and Ocean Window Shades and Pictures. Everything in our line is at low prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. HYDEBROT.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,



I would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Andover and the surrounding country to my stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles,

Fancy Goods, Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes, Trusses,

AND

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

ALSO, TO THE

LARGEST STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS

IN THIS VICINITY.

Large Assortment of Miscellaneous and Blank Books.

Wall Paper, from 8c. to \$1.50 per Roll.

Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Cord Tassels

Paints, Oils, Turpentine.

Coach, Furniture, and White Demar Varnishes.

Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty.

Particular attention is given to COLORING MATERIALS, of which I have a FULL ASSORTMENT.

Also, all the popular PATENT MEDICINES.

My Goods were bought at Low Rates. I will sell them at the Lowest Cash Price.

H. P. BENTON.

Remember that the OLDEST DRUG STORE in town is on MAIN STREET, opposite the American Hotel.

28y1

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST

ANDOVER, N. Y.

All calls attended to promptly, and work done in NEAT and SCIENTIFIC MANNER.

MRS. WHEELER'S

WORM CONFECTIONS.

MOLESTERS.

Remember that the OLDEST DRUG STORE in town is on MAIN STREET, opposite the American Hotel.

28y1

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

IF YOU ARE DEAF

AND WISH TO HEAR

GET A BOTTLE OF

Dr. Smith's Electric Oil

For Sale at Benton's Drug Store.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colic, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has any thing been so widely and so deeply resented for pulmonary complaints, as this excellent series of years, and among most of their actions, as it has become better known, its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease, and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protective agent against attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and in fact, it is sometimes subject to colds and coughs, which should be treated with this antibiotic for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patients restored to usual health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its military character, that the most obstinate cases of Croup, and the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificate of them here, or do any thing to ensure the public that its qualities are well maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Malaria, or Bilious Fever, and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, it is as safe as any medicine, and its efficacy is attested by the history of Ayer's medicine. Our price is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the medical cases effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either residing in, or travelling through malarious localities, will be protected by taking the AYER'S AGUE CURE daily.

For Ague Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, soothing every truly malarious case, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AND BY H. P. BENTON, ANDOVER, N. Y.

28y1

W. Crandall's STORE, Andover, everything in the line of MERCHANDISE, Medical Preparations, DYE-STUFFS, ETC., and Prescriptions carefully put up only! ALSO: VALUABLE KINDS OF Proprietary Medicines, WALKER, a good stock of GOODS, BAKERY, Ware, SERIES. as low as st. ys all kinds of PRODUCE. See the Goods purchasing.