

fore I doubt not your Worship will make a distinction between workmen & workmen, with which I recommend me into your Worship' favour always remaining

Your Worship most humble Servant,

J. A. BRANDSHAGEN

Bickerton, Sept. y^e 24th, 1697

For the Right Honourable S^r Phillipp Egerton, Knt., these.

Rules for all Workmen in general

One of every Workmen he may be of what sort he will shall come half an hour before y^e duely time & give a certain number of strucks with a hammer on an Iron plate, erected to this purpose, to give a Signe to y^e other workmen to come att work, half an hour after he shall doe so att a second time by an other number of strucks & shall streike no more then y^e duely strucks by forfeiting 2*d.*, he has y^e same signes to give all day when y^e miners shall come out & goe under ground again, & this shall doe one workmen after an other from day to day, & he who has done y^e businesse this day shall remember to his follower that he has to doe y^e same next day, & he that wilfully neglected these remembrance shall be punished together with him that shall doe this businesse next day (if he neglect it) for he himself must be carefull about y^e time & day to doe this, & he that shall give y^e signs too late, has forfeited 6*d.*, & he that shall not doe it att all shall loose all his wages, due to him, & by consent of y^e mines Lords shall be turned of from y^e work.

In y^e morning before y^e last struck is done on y^e Iron plate every workman belonging to y^e mines must appeare to y^e appointed place near y^e work, or he has forfeited 2*d.*, & he that comes half-an-hour after, 2*d.* more, & so following for every half-an-hour 2*d.*, & this is understood of all times when y^e signe is given.

When they are together they may doe a short prayer that God may give his blessing to their work, that it may raise to y^e honour & glory of him, & to y^e benefit & blesnesse of y^e mines Lords & their whole familie.

After this every one must goe to his post, & diligently performe to what y^e steward shall order him, in doing y^e contrary he shall be duely punished, & he who shall leave y^e work within y^e duely hours & before y^e signe is given, shall loose 6*d.* or for every half-an-hour 2*d.* as y^e steward shall think fitt, & he that is found neglectfull shall every time have forfeited 2*d.*

When it is pay-day, every workmen before he gett money must shew to y^e steward his tools & other things what is trusted in his hand by y^e lost of all his wages, & if there should want any of such things, he must leave so much money of his wages as it is worthy in y^e stewards hand, till he restores y^e same.

He that hindered one another in his work it may be in what way it will, either by ill words, quarreling or in other ways, must duely be punished as y^e steward thinks fitt, because every one must be quiet with his work; have they any thing one against an other they may bring it before y^e steward, or cleare their things after y^e work is done att an other place.

No body shall be permitted without leave of y^e steward to take any oare away for a shewing piece, or under any other pretext, butt he may y^e same aske from y^e steward & be content with that he gives him, and if any should doe y^e contrary, he is so heigh to punish as y^e steward shall think sufficient.

No body shall bring any person or persons not belonging to y^e mines, either under ground or at any other place where y^e oares or other things are, without permission of y^e steward, & that by y^e penalty of one shilling.

Every man must be in a Christian-like behaviour, and he that speekes blasphemous, or gives scandales, or does other things near y^e mines with which God is offended, shall every time be punished with 4*d.* or more according to his crime.

When it is pay-day every one must be of a modest behaviour against ye steward, and must not murmer against him when his wages is decurted for punishment, butt must bring his complaints (if he has any against it) before y^e mines Lord, if neverthesse that he has gotten his wages, he must not goe from y^e steward away, till y^e whole payment is done, & can give witnessse that every one has received his due.

No workmen shall make more holy days in y^e year besides y^e Sunday, then y^e Lords of y^e mines shall allow them, or shall be punished as one that leaves y^e work for a whole day.

He that turned y^e hour glasse in a wrong way shall loose one shilling.

*SUPPRESSION OF SCENT IN PHEASANTS**

THE pheasant, from nesting on the ground, is peculiarly exposed to the attacks of four-footed or ground vermin, and the escape of any of the sitting birds and their eggs from foxes, polecats, hedgehogs, &c., appears at first sight almost impossible. This escape is attributed by many, possibly by the majority, of sportsmen to the alleged fact that in the birds when sitting the scent which is given out by the animal at other times is suppressed; in proof of this statement is adduced the fact that dogs, even those with the keenest powers of smell, will pass within a few feet, or even a less distance, of a sitting pheasant without evincing the slightest cognizance of her proximity, provided she is concealed from sight. By others this circumstance is denied, they reason *a priori* that it is impossible for an animal to suppress the secretions and exhalations natural to it—secretion not being a voluntary act. I believe, however, that the peculiar specific odour of the bird is suppressed during incubation, not, however, as a voluntary act, but in a manner which is capable of being accounted for physiologically. The suppression of the scent during incubation is necessary to the safety of the birds, and essential to the continuance of the species. I believe this suppression is due to what may be termed vicarious secretion. In other words, the odoriferous particles which are usually exhaled by the skin are, during such time as the bird is sitting, excreted into the intestinal canal, most probably into the cæcum or the cloaca. The proof of this is accessible to every one; the excreta of a common fowl or pheasant, when the bird is not sitting, have, when first discharged, no odour akin to the smell of the bird itself. On the other hand, the excreta of a sitting hen have a most remarkable odour of the fowl, but highly intensified. We are all acquainted with this smell as increased by heat during roasting; and practical poultry keepers must have remarked that the excreta discharged by a hen on leaving the nest have an odour totally unlike those discharged at any other time, involuntarily recalling the smell of a roasted fowl, highly and disagreeably intensified. I believe the explanation of the whole matter to be as follows: the suppression of the natural scent is essential to the safety of the bird during incubation; that at such time vicarious secretion of the odoriferous particles takes place into the intestinal canal, so that the bird becomes scentless, and in this manner her safety and that of her eggs is secured. This explanation would probably apply equally to partridges and other birds nesting on the ground.

The absence of scent in the sitting pheasant is most probably the explanation of the fact that foxes and pheasants are capable of being reared in the same preserves; at the same time the keepers are usually desirous of making assurance doubly sure, by scaring the foxes from the neighbourhood of the nests by some strong and offensive substance.

* From Mr. Tegetmeier's forthcoming work on "Pheasants for the Covert and the Aviary."