

four days arrive, which is the time they usually take to hatch. Golden pheasants' eggs sometimes hatch in 22 days.

The Massachusetts Game Commission has been experimenting in hatching pheasants' eggs, and from the report of the Committee to the Government, we reprint the following extract, which speaks for itself:

"From our incubator we obtained a hatch of 95 per cent., and notwithstanding our inexperience, the entire hatch was from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than from the average hens."

There is another argument in favor of the incubator.

The vermin, scabby legs, and other diseases which the young pheasants are exposed to when hatched under hens, are avoided.

BROODERS.

Outdoor brooders are not desirable for the work, as the sudden changes of weather render it impossible to maintain an even temperature, and it is inconvenient to give the chicks proper care in stormy weather, while the high winds cause the temperature to fluctuate and sometimes set fire to the brooders.

The result of the exhaustive investigation made during the past season, has led to the construction of a brooder house, partly covered with glass, for the protection of the young birds during wet and cold weather, and equipped with brooders that are self-regulating and even in temperature. There is no guess-work about it; the temperature once established, can be sustained with very little care.

Our investigations and experience warrant the conclusion that with proper incubators and brooders and the scientific plan of feeding the young, which we will now explain, nine-tenths of the cost and labor in raising pheasants may be saved, as well as saving the lives of 99 per cent. of the young pheasants.

FEEDING THE YOUNG.

We now come to by far the most important of all pheasant culture—feeding the young. We have before us many methods of feeding young pheasants, but we will give as a sample of one of the old methods, the bill of fair laid down by George Horne, an English gentleman of large experience in raising pheasants, who is also the author of a most excellent book on pheasants entitled "Pheasant Keeping for Amateurs."

"Rice well boiled, (not sticky) chopped onions and their tops, crushed hemp, a little pepper, baked bread-crumbs, well ground. Sprinkle the food with a little iron tonic, and let the whole be mixed till quite dry. Never let it get sour, or be left from day to day: only put enough the last thing at night for early breakfast. Do not forget the younger the birds, the more custard."

Another way young pheasants are raised in the Old Country is by hanging sheep's pluck, beef's liver, dead rabbit, or in fact flesh of any kind, up in the sun until it becomes full of maggots. The flesh is then shaken, and as the maggots fall to the ground the young birds eat them. This food combined with ants eggs, onions and lettuce, has proved fairly successful in raising young pheasants. We tried it, but the smell of decaying meat was so disagreeable, that we were forced to abandon it. Being firmly convinced that there is no food for young pheasants equal to the larvæ of flies, we next partly filled some barrels with sawdust and sunk them in the earth. The tops of the barrels were covered with wire mosquito netting and in the centre we made a quarter inch hole, putting over the hole a bulbous fly trap. We got from our butcher some sheeps' plucks, livers, etc., as required each day, from the day we commenced to set pheasants' eggs. After first being hung up until well fly blown, we put a pluck or a liver into a barrel. We arranged it in this way so that a batch of flies would hatch each day as a daily supply for the young pheasants. The flies first turn into small maggots, which in warm weather soon grow full size, and then change into the pupa state, which looks like very small black beans. They remain in this state for some days, and then from the pupa emerges a full sized fly, which sees the light at the top of the barrel and crawls up, passes through the small hole and into the common bulbous fly trap on top. We have had these fly traps from one barrel almost filled with flies four or five times a day. We just pass the fly-catcher full of flies over hot steam which kills them. The fly-catcher is made to part in the middle, and we turn out the flies, and the young birds will have a scramble. They enjoy them very much. There is but very little smell from the barrels, if kept covered with cloth over the fly screen, excepting the hole through which the flies