



PAIR SILVER PHEASANTS.

pen 12 feet square, in which a pair of pheasants may be kept, and by adding sections, can be extended to any size.

WINTERING PHEASANTS.

So far as the care during winter is concerned, we need say but little. We have already mentioned that it was best to have their roosting places sheltered from rain. They can stand any cold, and the more they are allowed to "rough it" the better they seem to thrive. The greatest danger is killing them with kindness. We have known fanciers who complained of heavy losses during winter but they had used artificial heat, and we suppose heat and want of fresh air caused disease.

Feed a little corn or wheat with turnips, carrots and lots of clover hay that has been cut green and well saved. The hay should be run through a straw cutter and scalded before given to the pheasants. This is very cheap feed, and the birds are kept in healthy and fine condition for laying fertile eggs in abundance when spring comes.

BREEDING.

Pheasants adhere to monogamy in their natural wild state; but when domesticated most varieties degenerate into bigamists, and the males will then mate with more than one female. The Amherst, Golden, Reeves, Versicolor, Mongolian and English will all mate with four or five hens, while the Silver and Swinhoe are fairly true to one mate.

FEMALE HATERS.

Among pheasants as well as among men we occasionally find a "female hater." When we find a cock pheasant of this disposition he is very troublesome: breeding season just when it is necessary that he should be with the hen. They are found in all varieties, but probably more frequently in the Amherst and Soemmerring. They pick the hen on the head and sometimes kill her. When one is so unfortunate as to own one of these birds, and has no other bird of the same variety from which he can breed, the following is the remedy:—When winter is passed and breeding season has arrived, the weather is then so mild