

ly on each side. Next put them into the extractor and throw out the water. Raise them in clean water, and use the extractor each time. Then stand them up singly in the shade to dry. Two or three days will not be too long to dry them. Then cut out all the drone comb and patch them up with worker comb, and they are ready for the bees.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

### Eggs of the Bee-Moth.

The eggs of the bee-moth are entirely round and very small, being only about the eighth of a line in diameter. In the oviducts they are ranged together something in the form of a rosary. They are not developed successively like those of the queen bee, but are found fully formed in the ducts, a few days after the moth emerges from her cocoon. The female deposits them in small parcels or clusters on the combs. If any one wishes to witness the discharge of eggs, he need only seize by the head a female two or three days old, holding it between the finger and thumb. She will instantly protrude her ovipositor, and the eggs may be seen passing along the semi-transparent duct.

That the moth does not deposit her eggs in the pollen of flowers, as some imagine, but on the combs in the hive, is very certain. I have repeatedly found little clusters of eggs on combs which I removed out of hives.—*Dr. Donhoff.*

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:—

St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.

Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.

Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.

This list will appear each month, and we hope to receive the names of all who are interested in this fancy, and can attend to the duties set forth above.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

### Homing Antwerps.

By J. VAN OPSTAL, 4, LEWIS ST. NEW YORK.  
(Continued.)

See how the Italian paper, *L'Esercite*, of June the 26th, announced the preparations of this remarkable prize race—remarkable for the reason of the considerable number of pigeons that took part in it, and the enormous distance that the birds had to fly, over regions where the highest mountains of Europe are situated:

"Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, upon the Place of Independence, took place the great tossing of

th pigeons, organized by the Colombophilic Society of Belgium.

"A tossing of this kind is not without a precedent; but it is the first time that such a considerable number of pigeons took part in such a race.

"Before their departure from Belgium the birds were marked with red ink, between the numbers 1100 and 2167; they were countermarked at Rome with a second number in blue ink, from number 1 to 1116."

After having described how the birds left Brussels with bands of music, and in the midst of an enthusiastic multitude singing the national airs, and after narrating the incidents of the voyage, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* finishes as follows in the number of the 28th of July:

"The King of Italy, with his retinue, came to assist, during one hour, the countermarking of the birds. This operation did not last less than ten hours, and the large room where it took place was continually full of spectators.

"As the tossing had to take place at the Place of Independence, twenty express wagons had been engaged to transport the baskets to the designated place. Twenty men that had been selected to perform the letting loose of the birds, were instructed to open the lids of the baskets at a given command. At 5 o'clock, a. m., precisely, the command resounded; all the lids were opened together. The birds came rushing out with great noise, and in a second they were all in the air. They formed in several groups, and took the direction of the north-east. The Belgian representative, and a number army officers, General Sonnaz included, and a great number of the public assisted at the letting loose. The Society of Aux la Chappelle had taken part in the race with 48 birds. They were liberated on the 23rd of June, at 5 o'clock, a. m., also, and, as previously related, one of the number arrived at his coop on the 2nd of July, at 12:35 p. m., being the first to arrive home of the birds that were set free at Rome. The 2nd of the German pigeons came home to his coop on the 13th of July in the afternoon, and belonged to Mr. Barmen. The first of the Belgian birds came home at 12:40 p. m. It belonged to Mr. Rey, of Underlecht, near Brussels. When the bird was brought to the seat of the society, all the members that were present fêlitated Mr. Rey, and all the competitors in this prize race were apprised by telegraph of the arrival of the first bird. The Belgian pigeons that arrived later came in the following order: The 6th of July, at 9:56, a. m.—this pigeon belonged to Mr. Laurent Delmelle, of Enges; the same day, at 11:05, a. m., a bird belonging to Mr. Godeloïne, of Flemlle Grandes; the 7th of July, at 9:10, a. m., a bird owned by Mr. Gubelman, of Spa, &c."