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Prof. Bateson writes:

"This episode in the history of science is not a pleasant one to contemplate. There are, of course, many similar examples, but there must be few in which the discovery so long neglected was at once so simple, and withal so easy to verify. The scientific world may comfort itself with the thought that in this case it sinned through inadvertence. With the exception of Nägeli, perhaps none of the leading naturalists ever saw the paper on peas. We would like to know whether Mendel made any other attempt to interest his contemporaries in his discovery. Probably having tried Nägeli and failed, he gave up further efforts.

With his appointment as Prälat his researches may be said to have ended. In 1872 the Government passed a law imposing special taxes on the property of religious houses, which Mendel strenuously resisted, involving him in consequence in endless trouble and litigation. High emissaries were sent to him proposing a compromise, even offering honors should he submit, but it was all in vain. Even old friends and acquaintances tried to influence him, but he yielded neither to coaxing nor menace.

He also became involved in the racial controversies which are often rife in this part of Austria, and it is only too certain that the last ten years of his life were passed in disappointment and bitterness. From being a cheerful, friendly man he became suspicious and misanthropic. During this period he fell into ill-health and died on Jan. 6, 1884.

The types of the great discoverers are most various. To the naturalist the fact is full of meaning. The wild, uncertain, rapid flash of genius, the scattered, half-focussed daylight of generalization, the steady, slowly perfected ray of penetrative analysis, are all lights in which truth may be seen. Mendel's faculty was of the lat-

ter order. From the fragmentary evidence before us, we can in all probability form a fairly true notion of the man, with his clear head, strong evidence in practical affairs, obstinate determination, and power of pursuing an abstract idea. Through the researches of Mendel the study of heredity becomes an organized branch of physiological science, already abundant in results, and in promise unsurpassed.

Besides the biographical notes by Prof. Bateson and the translation of the longest papers, the book contains chapters on the theories of Mendel as applied to heredity of color in flowers, pigeons, fowl, mice, evidence as to Mendelian inheritance in man, biological conceptions in the light of Mendelian discoveries, and a practical application of Mendel's principles. Full page photographic colored reproductions of sweet peas, primula flowers, and mice, add greatly to the attractiveness of this book. It should be of value to the student of science "for among the biological sciences," writes Prof. Bateson, "the study of heredity occupies a central position."

FALL MANAGEMENT.

No successful bee-man will trust to chance the lives of his colonies; he will carefully examine each and ascertain the quantity of honey combined in them. Experienced bee-keepers weigh each hive instead of looking at each frame separately, as they do not consider it wise to disturb the frames so late in the season when the bees have everything glued up tightly for the winter and they are likely to winter better if the frames are not disturbed after August 15th.

In looking over the bees you may find colonies too small to winter, in fact, too small to carry down food from the feeder to advantage. Such swarms should be united. The progress of uniting is quite simple. Place the hives containing the smaller of the two swarms to be united on top of the other, after, of course, re-