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there is, I submit, abundant room for a good work (a missionary work along apiculture lines, if you please), in arousing these men scattered over the Province so that they will "sit up and take notice," and awake to the fact that their bees are something to be prized and cared for in quite another way than cursing them for the occasional sting which has been received.

These men should be advised at every opportunity, and influenced by every legitimate means to give more attention to their bees, to learn of their ways, and how to produce and handle a honey crop.

Get them to subscribe for our most excellent Canadian Bee Journal, which is admittedly worth many times the price of subscription to any one keeping a colony of bees. These and many other lines might be included in this good work.

By an easy reach of imagination we can, at this stage, hear the voices of some little, narrow fellows as they read, piping out something like this: What's the use any way? What good purpose is to be served? In reply we would say, that, as already outlined, men throughout the country would be very materially helped, and, by the way, this is the object of association of kindred spirits in whatever line it may be.

Then the assistance and benefit rendered would be a special inducement to concerted action in the matter of marketing the honey, as the excellent work done by the Honey Crop Committee commends itself, and no one would think of selling honey below their figures, while most bee-keepers know something of the demoralizing market effects produced by the men who rush their honey to market and sell at any price, and perhaps take goods in exchange.

Now, sir, I have spun this out too long, but in doing so I have simply offered a suggestion which may well be amplified and put into practice to the mutual benefit of the helpers and the helped.

Athens, Oct. 8th, 1909.

**SPECIES-MAKING AND HEREDITY.**

**Fascinating Story of Mendel's Discovery of the Principles Which Have Since Been Known by His Name.**

(Mary Proctor in The New York 'Times' Saturday Review).

In the quiet seclusion of a cloister garden, Gregor Mendel, now recognized as one of the world's really great men, carried out experiments in connection with the theory of natural selection which have made his name famous. Following the clue which his long lost papers provided, we have reached a point from which classes of phenomena hitherto proverbial for their seeming irregularity can be recognized as parts of a consistent whole. Had Mendel's work come into the hands of Darwin, it is not too much to say that the history of the development of evolutionary philosophy would have been very different from that which we have witnessed.

Gregor Johann Mendel was born on July 22, 1822, in the 'Kuhland' district of Austrian Silesia. His father who was a peasant, took special interest in fruit culture initiating his son at an early age into the methods of grafting. The boy was sent to school and showed so much talent that a devoted sister gave him part of her scanty dowry to enable him to complete his course of study at the gymnasium at Troppau, and later at Olmütz.

At Troppau one of the teachers was an Augustinian, who doubtless described the scholarly tranquility of the cloister in such glowing terms that Mendel decided to become a candidate for admission to the Augustinian house of St. Thomas in Brünn, an institution eagerly spoken of as the Königskloster. On admission he took the name of Gregor "in religion," Johann being his baptismal name. In 1847 he was ordained a priest, and in 1868 he was elected Abbot or Prälat of the Königskloster.