

only twelve or fifteen comes into the farmer's granary; a yield of thirty fold is exceptional. How shall we account for the lost margin? Birds, mice, insects, mildew, loss in harvesting and threshing, account for a great deal. The "volunteer" growths after harvesting prove how much is lost in this operation, much greater probably than is commonly supposed.

Dr. Paley to ascertain with accuracy the actual produce of the plant under ordinarily favorable conditions, sowed a piece of ground of moderate quality with three sets of grains, fifty average grains in each set. The first was sown broadcast, the second in two rows after the manner of drilled wheat, and the third in single grains six inches apart. These gave results very similar. The first set yielded one hundred and forty-eight ear-bearing stalks, an average of seven for every one which came up; the second, one hundred and fifty, giving an average of five; the third, one hundred and thirty-eight, giving an average of four. Then, if we reckon the produce of each grain sown to be three ear-bearing stalks, and the complement of each ear to be fifty grains, we have a possible yield under ordinary circumstances of one hundred and fifty fold.

The causes of the loss are what science is now seeking. Scientific wheat farming may in time accomplish the beneficent task of realizing the possible yield of one hundred and fifty bushels from one.

INDIA AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.—Last winter a national congress of Hindoos, composed of delegates from every important political society in the country—from Madras to Lahore, from Bombay to Calcutta—asssembled to discuss the question of political privileges. Twenty-nine great districts sent spokesmen. It is a noteworthy fact that in this native congress, with the exception of the Mohammedans, who absolutely refuse to act in common with their fellow-subjects, all India, with all its diversity of races and of castes, found a means for the expression of their national aspirations after a larger share in the government of their own land. The meetings were pervaded by a tone of gratitude and loyalty toward the English rulers, who have given them education, good