

and even these Societies raise but an insignificant sum as compared with the subscription list of the Cumberland Society forty-seven years since.

RULES FOR PLOUGHING MATCH.

The following rules for a Canadian Ploughing Match we reprint for the guidance of Societies that may be arranging similar matches this season:—

1. Each ploughman competing must be a member of the Association, and will not be required to pay any additional fee.

2. The match will take place on commencing at 11 a.m.

3. The fields selected for the match are on the farm of _____, and, if required, on the farm of _____, at _____.

4. The quantity of ground to be ploughed by each man will be about *one-third* of an acre, and will consist of two crown ridges and two open furrows equal in all to two lands 7 yards each in width.

5. Each ploughman will be required to drive his horses.

6. No person will be allowed to assist the ploughman except in setting his poles. Ploughmen will not be allowed to touch their furrows with their hands.

7. The ploughing shall not be less than 6 inches deep, no false cutting will be allowed. Each ploughman may, subject so the above restriction, choose the dimensions of his own furrow slice, but must cut to an angle of not more than 90 degrees, and set to an angle of 45 degrees. Any ploughman cutting to a less angle must set to half the angle he cuts.

8. Each ploughman shall draw his number, and the lot having a corresponding number shall be the one on which he shall plough.

9. The ploughman shall stake off his lands, after drawing his number, and shall be allowed an assistant to set and remove his stakes. Any ploughman receiving further assistance shall forfeit all claims to a prize.

10. On proceeding to open his land, each ploughman shall commence at the stake corresponding to his number, and shall back his own furrow; he shall then open the centre and finish the white land on the right side before commencing on the left.

11. Ploughing shall be commenced after the time-keeper shall have given the signal. The time allowed for the performance of the work shall be at the rate of an acre in twelve hours.

12. Each competitor on completing his work, shall place his stake with his number on it, on the centre of his land; he shall then at once remove his team and plough from the ground and report to the time-keeper.

13. Should two or more competitors be considered equal in merit, the preference

shall be given to the person finishing in the shortest time; and in order to aid the Judges in the performance of their duty, the timekeeper shall furnish to them a list of the numbers of the various lots, with a statement of the time occupied in ploughing each lot.

14. All the land ploughed shall be judged.

15. No person will be allowed to interfere with the ploughman while at work.

16. The decision of the judges shall in all cases be final, if in accordance with the rules. The Board of Agriculture will only interfere in cases where appeals set forth that the judges have not given their decisions in accordance with the rules.

17. Boys under 18 years shall only be admitted to compete in the Boys' Class.

18. Persons intending to compete at the ploughing match shall make their entries on or before the 9th day of September.

The Judges are requested to attend promptly at the Secretary's office on the Exhibition grounds, at 9 a.m. on the day of ploughing.

KEROSENE OIL AS A REMEDY AGAINST INSECTS.

The slightest drop of sweet oil put upon the back of a hornet, beetle, bee or similar thing, causes its instant destruction. We are told the breathing pores are closed by the oil, and life is literally smothered out. Greasy water is always a favorite mode with us of destroying insects. How few are there who would not "give anything" as they say to know how to keep away the cabbage fly from their seed beds, yet about a tablespoonful of coal oil put into a common garden water-pot of water, sprinkled over the seed bed, when the little jumping beetle is noticed as having appeared, will instantly destroy the whole brood. Coal oil kills scale insects. There is no reason why it should not be in as general use as tobacco for killing aphides, &c. Any oil is as good as coal oil. Keep the water in the pot stirred when used, so that a portion of the oil gets out as the water runs. Abridged from the *Gardener's Monthly*. [Care should be taken not to apply too much coal oil to any plant.—We knew a case some years ago in Canada of its being applied by a lady to a favorite apple tree, of large size, robust and healthy. The oil most effectually killed all the vermin and the tree likewise.—*Ed.*]

WINE PLANTS.—An enterprising firm in Pennsylvania have been doing a brisk trade in "wine plants" at \$40 per hundred; said wine plants, it appears, being bits of rhubarb roots.

SEWAGE IRRIGATION.

All expedients for disposal of town sewage otherwise than by application to land seem to us on some grounds or another objectionable. Cesspits in town corrupt the air and corrupt well-water; they are incompatible with public health and should be abolished. Sewerage has therefore become a necessity for any large community. The difficulty is to deal with the volume of sewage thus concentrated, so as not to cause a nuisance either in the atmosphere or in rivers.—Disinfectants and filtration have been tried in many forms, but without success. As applied to sewage, disinfectants do not disinfect, and filter beds do not filter.—Both attempts have been costly failures. The Local Board of Health at Croydon at one time were spending large sums annually on chemical and mechanical experiments to no purpose but to expose themselves to lawsuits; they then commenced the process of sewage irrigation.

In order fully to ascertain the effects upon health of sewage irrigation, we have visited the principal places at which that process is carried on, viz., Croydon, Norwood, Worthing, Carlisle, Edinburgh. We also held open public inquiries at Worthing, Croydon, and Norwood.

At Worthing we found the sewage works, which have now been in operation for more than a year, unobjectionable. Not a single case of sickness was attributed to the irrigation. With regard to Croydon, the inhabitants of that town generally cannot suffer from their irrigation fields, the sewage farm at Beddington being at a distance of about three miles from the town. At the public inquiry all the witnesses, medical gentlemen and others, were agreed that the irrigation works were not injurious to health. As to the irrigation works at Norwood, no complaints have been made by the persons representing that district upon the local Board of health at Croydon, and the general rate of mortality in Norwood is low. Some dissatisfaction however, is felt by one or two proprietors and occupants of house property in the immediate neighbourhood of the works; and Dr. Cresswell, one of the local practitioners, stated that the question had occurred to him as one worthy of investigation whether certain peculiar cases of illness, resembling ague, which he met with in the district, might not have been caused by miasma from the irrigated fields. The works are inconveniently near to the outskirts of the town, and may exercise a depreciatory influence on the value of adjoining houses; but, on the whole, we are satisfied that no ground exists for serious apprehension of miasma from fields irrigated with sewage.

If sewage irrigation had really bred a