series of level beds, over which the sewage is allowed to flow, not continuously, as in the case of bread irrigation, but intermittently, so that the soil has regular periods of rest or exemption from sewage discharge. Each series of beds, containing on an average 1 to 11 acres, is divided into four compartments, and the sewage is allowed to flow over the first for six hours in succession, when, by an automatic arrangement, it is diverted to the second compartment, which in turn receives the sewage of the next six hours, and so on with the others; each compartment being called upon, during the day, to receive the sewage of six hours, while for the remaining eighteen it enjoys a period of complete rest. During this interval the atmospheric air has a free access to the pores of the soil, and thus destroys or oxidizes the foreign ingredients of the sewage. The great advantage of intermittent filtration is that the sewage of 1,000 persons may be discharged over 1 acre of land, and if the soil, of which the filtration beds are formed, consists of a loose sandy loam, the crops produced are nearly as plentiful as those obtained from lands under broad irrigation, when the sewage is only applied at the rate of 100 persons per acre.

In this country with its severe frosts it would be necessary to provide a large proportion of the farm for this filtration process. In Scotland in the winter these filtration areas receive almost all the sewage, the body of which in the furrows keeps the soil open. In any case it is asserted that the two methods in conjunction work much better than either alone. The filtration areas act as a sort of "safety valve" for receiving surplus sewage.

In this connection we would suggest that the application of the sewage of Ottawa to the Central Experimental Farm, or a portion of it, might prove a success. The enormous crops yielded by portions of some of the farms in Europe far exceed anything even approached in this country.

Of Precipitation processes, a great many have been tried and enormous sums of money spent, but not one it appears has yet proved entirely satisfactory. One, which is partly rather a filtration, promises fairly for good results. The principal chemical used is a sort of ligneous carbon found in Devonshire, England. A company has been organized in Toronto we understand for the treatment of sewage on this plan, or one very similar, and which has recently been put in operation at the Guelph (Ont.) Agricultural Farm.

Precipitation by electricity promises good results, and is said to be by far the most inexpensive method. The sewage is electrolysed between iron electrodes placed parallel to each other, at a slight distance apart, and alternately positive and nega-Certain chemicals are introduced tive. which, assisted by the electric action, curdle the suspended matters of the sewage, so that when the latter is run into the settling tanks, the coagulated particles fall to the bottom as sludge, leaving a pure effluent on the surface, which is not liable to fermentation or putrefaction; while the sludge is very fine and not bulky.

In February last, Prof. Therlfell, writing to the Minister of Works in New South Wales, reported that he had visited the works of the Electrical Purification Company near London, and that "the success of the process proved to be far beyond his expectations." He recommended the process as the most "economical and efficient" for Sidney.

Our readers may feel assured that the above noted are the only ways of sewage disposal now entertained after many years of experiment and experience. On some loamy or light soils, with a good system of sewerage that will carry the sewage rapidly and in a fresh state to the soil, sewage farming is sure to succeed, if properly carried on ; while on others, or in some circumstances, climatic or other, the precipitation process, in some form, now apparently approaching perfection. and which may be more easily managed and more cleanly, may be preferable.

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