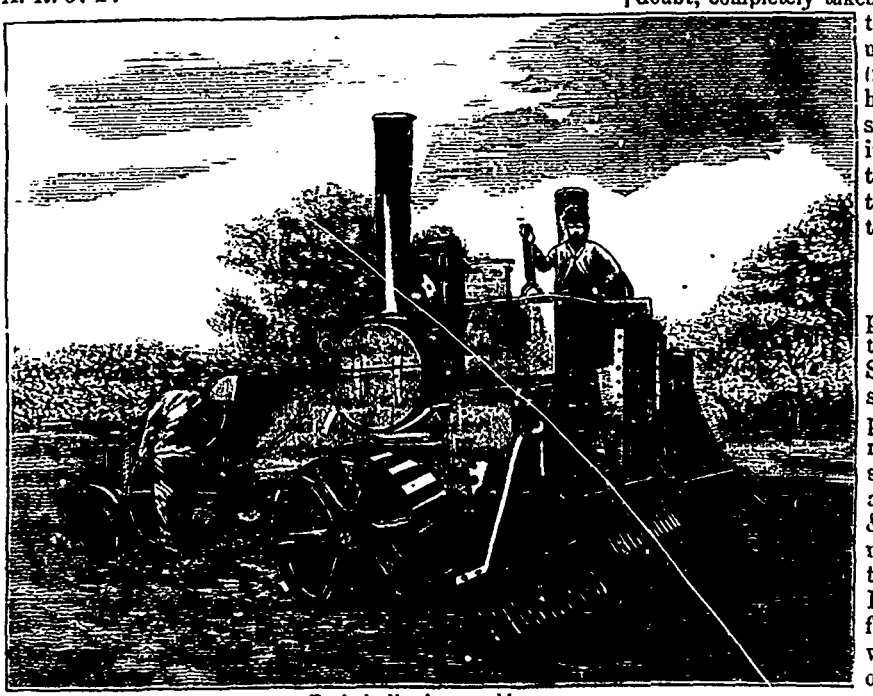
grain is uneven, and will not be so good as for several years back, and the roots no better than last year, which is not saying much. Corn has grown tremendously in the last fortnight, and if this month and the first week of September are favourable, will be fairly good. We have had bad haying weather, and a good deal of hay has been hurt by the rains.

I put about 12 tons of early cut clover into a plank silo in my barn five weeks ago, and intend to open it to-morrow for soiling purposes. I shall write you result of the experiment, and if it is successful, shall refill as soon as emptied with second crop clover, peas and oats, and corn for the winter feed. We shall see. Do you know of any other being tried in the Province? Mine cost almost nothing, and so far as I can tell from smelling round it is absolutely air tight. Cut the clover when just right for making into hay; drew from field to hay cutter, and packed in showery weather when could not possibly have cured it for hay.

Yours truly, S. A. FISHER.

This is the first attempt, in the Province, I have heard of. A. R. J. F.



Darby's digging machine.

Our Engravings.

DARBY'S STEAM DIGGER.—When, at the great Exhibition 30 years ago, I recommended one of the great agricultural implement firms to turn their attention to a digging machine something after the fashion of a *hay-tedder*, to be worked by horses, I little anticipated the production of an implement worked by steam, travelling over the land on its own account, and cultivating ten or twelve acres a day in the most perfect manner. This has been accomplished in the apparently p- derous machine before us—it is, in reality, rather light, as it weighs no more than 4 ploughs with their concomitant 8 horses.

The engine is a single cylinder one, supplied by steam from two short multitubular boilers with a common firebox and tender between, where the engine driver is standing. This construction and the position of the two boilers enable them to generate steam in working up and down steep inclines and along hill sides. The general framing is supported at each end by a 2-wheel Darby-carriage pivoting under its boiler. Only the outside wheel, about 2 feet in breadth, of the near end carriage is shown, but the position of the other under the boiler will be understood. The wheel tires are furnished with angular cross bars, and spuds like the wheels of a traction engine. The two Darby carriages are alike, and work independently of each other in turning. When set for digging, as in the cut, the four wheels are in line with the boiler, and when going straight forward they (the four wheels) are driving wheels. When turning, one pair is thrown out of gear, when the other pair drives in a circle. The bearing surface of the four wheels is 8 feet, but part of the weight of the digger is borne by the steerage wheels. When not working, the whole weight of the digger is borne on the wheels, but when digging a large proportion of that weight is utilised in forcing the forks into the ground.

STEEL-WIRE FENCING.—Some time ago we presented an engraving of this most useful invention. It has, without doubt, completely taken the world by storm. I am told by the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Barnard, that on his farm at Varennes, (not a land of Goshen, by any means), he has had a temporary fence up all the summer (to divide a pasture), consisting of only *two* rows of wire, and this trivial inpediment has proved an effectual barrier against all transgression of the boundary.

THE WORKING DAIRY.—As we are promised a working dairy in full operation at the Provincial Exhibition in September, the plan given of the one shown by the Aylesbury Dairy Company should interest my readers. The rectangular and round figures represent the positions of the different articles at work, as separators, churns, &c. In the cream-separator department, or creaming dairy, there are three separators shown. The oldest, Laval's, is already out of fashion, and for good reasons, the small amount of work done by it, and the awful rapidity of its motion have quite cast it into the shade, though its price is in its favour.

	Price.	Revolutions per minute.	Milk per hour.
Laval	$165	5000	30 gallons.
Lefeldt	$450	2400	100 "
Danish	$400	1500	120 "

It will be seen that the Danish centrifugal, driven at only 1500 revolutions per minute instead of 5000, takes out the cream perfectly from 120 gallons of milk in an hour, which is about 4 times the rate of performance of Laval's. Looking into the top of the whirling cylinder the milk and cream are seen standing up in two distinct white walls around the vessel, and a couple of brass syphons dipping in run off the two products as they collect inside.

On the other side of the dairy are to be seen the Swartz and Cooley systems. The latter has been much improved by Mr. Allender, the energetic secretary of the Aylesbury Dairy Company. The old Cooley can with a bell top was immersed over head in water, and, in consequence, the milk cooled faster outside than in the middle. According to the new plan, a cooling water tube goes up the middle of the can, so that the milk cools from the middle to the outside, as well as from the outside to the middle, and the result is that all the cream is thrown up in less time.