

the following recipe from the *Michigan Farmer*. A very large proportion of Western wheat is sprouted, and our neighbours have been obliged to set their wits to work to remedy the evil as far as possible. If any of our subscribers know of a better plan than the following, we shall be glad to hear from them, and make it public:—

“Place the flour in a pan under the stove, or where it may become hot, and keep so for five or six hours until thoroughly dried through. Knead the dough harder by working in more flour, and bake slower and longer, so as to dry out the moisture, and you will have light, dry, white bread. A little alum will improve it, if the wheat was badly sprouted.”

Thrashing Machines at the Paris Exhibition.

We hear nothing of the Thrashing Machines sent from Canada to Paris. What became of them? We understood from one of the proprietors of the Brantford Works, at which one of the machines was made, that it had been duly sent, &c. Paige's machine has been alluded to by correspondents at Paris, yet it does not appear in the trial.

We learn that the prize has been awarded to Pitt's machine, an American invention. We believe that this machine threshes and cleans at one operation. The following is a summary of the trial:—

The threshers were tried before the mowers and reapers. Six men were set to threshing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's work:—

Six threshers with flails, -	60 litres of wheat.
Pitt's American thresher, -	740 “ “
Clayton's English “ -	410 “ “
Dunoir's French “ -	250 “ “
Pinet's Belgian “ -	150 “ “

In regard to Pitt's Machine, the *Moniteur* says:

“Pitt's machine has therefore gained the honours of the day. This machine literally devours the sheaves of wheat; the eye cannot follow the work which is effected between the entrance of the sheaves and the end of the operation. It is one of the greatest results which it is possible to obtain. The impression which this spectacle produced upon the Arab chiefs was profound.”

Alderney cows have been substituted for Ayrshires on a large dairy farm in the south of Scotland, and more butter was yielded; but the Ayrshire made the most cheese.

STEAM PLOUGHS AND THEIR FAILURES.

The Canadian Steam Plough, about which there has been some “puffing,” aided by a loan or bonus from the provincial purse, appeared at the Paris Exhibition minus an efficient boiler, a matter, one would suppose, of very easy adjustment. Our own opinion, expressed to the inventor and the Minister of Agriculture on view of the model at Quebec, was, that it must fail for two reasons—1st, It would not work at all (i.e. as a plough) in any land except bare fallow; 2nd, It would be *more costly* than horse power, even if it could be made to work on any soil—a point in regard to which we had strong doubts. Lord Elgin, however, pronounced a favourable opinion; some other gentlemen, equally well qualified to judge, concurred, and the money was advanced. Mr. Mechi, upon such high recommendations, undertook to test the thing at Tiptree Hall; but it appears that, in spite of these influential patrons, the steam plough has failed for want of a boiler!

We take no pleasure in recording this failure, although the invention, if it can be called one, never had any merit in our eyes. It would have been very gratifying to Canadian pride, if a humble colonist, and a printer too, had accomplished the long-sought-for achievement,—a practicable steam plough. We fear the difficulties to be surmounted are insuperable, so long as steam engines require a weight of metal in their construction that their own power will not move along the ground. Another inventor lately exhibited a steam plough—or rather a gang of ploughs—on paper, which drew a long, flattering notice from a leading city journal; and he, too, asked for public money to test his machine,—whether he has yet received it, we are unable to say. And what do our readers imagine this gentleman proposes to accomplish? Nothing less than this:—He intends to mount an engine, boiler and all, on three wheels; to this he will attach from ten to fifteen ploughs, ranged in proper order, and adapted to turn furrows from six to twenty-four inches deep! By putting on steam, he expects to see his engine start off upon its three wheels, over *soft* ground, and *up* as well as *down* hill,—for where will he find *level* fields?—dragging its formidable array of ploughs after it!

To convince him, if possible, of the absurdity of his scheme, and the folly of neglecting his watches, which he *could* make “go,” for a machine so much out of his line, we asked him the *power* of his proposed engine. He thought about twenty horse