subjoin the modus operandi. Concave cast-iron plates are prepared, the foundation of the wall cut away, and two plates lacing each other inserted, with cannon balls between them. On these plates and balls, placed under all the walls, the whole building rests. Three screws are applied, and the whole building is rolled upon them to any distance. These plates and balls are removed one by one, and the bricks replaced. It is estimated that the block weighed 7,000 tons. It was rolled on one hundred and twenty balls, ard was removed, after the plates were set, in about two hours' time.—Boston Faper.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY .- The advance that has taken place in agricultural machinery, and all the implements of husbandry, is also very great. Thus we have Lord Willoughby D'Eresby's steam plough, and various machines for digging and draining, which, if found successful, must be of incalculable value, and a high agricultural authority says "assuredly no other nation has reached anything near our stage of advancement." And this will be obvious by inspecting the Belgian and French agricultural implements, which consist only of ploughs and other tools for turning up the soil, and are much less effective than our own. Though America has produced that most valuable modern invention, the reaping machine, still Professor Johnston tells us that at a late meeting of the Farmer's Club at Staten Island, in America, it was unanimously resolved that under no circumstances was it expedient to plough deeper than 6 inches. Thus, while the progress we have made in all mechanical pursuits, and in the arts and sciences during the last 50 years, fills us with wonder and astonishment, still in agricultural advancement we stand higher than any other nation in the world.—English Paper.

WASHING MADE EASY .- Every man on earth ought to contribute something for this object-not because he ought to do all in his power to lesson the labour of those who make said linen clean-just for his iwn personal comfort, or the confort of his better haif, if he happen not to be only a half of human existence htm-elf, but for his personal safety. Because, when washing day comes round-and washing work is particularly hard-you had better believe, if you have never had experience, it is a little unsate for you to come within reach of soap suds and wash boards. If you should ever be guilty of such a piece of insanity just tell the opposition you only came into the kitchen out of the most benevolent motives in the world; mercly to tell them that the "crazy folks" in the asylum at Hartford, Ct., mix a gill of alcohol with a gallon of softsoap, just as they are going to rub it on the clothes which they then soak two or three hours, and then merely rinse out in clean water, and all the dirt is out as effectually as good sense is out of a fellow after drinking the same quantity of the "poison stuff," Just tell them that is the casiest way to make washing easy, and get them to try it, and you will thereafter find no reason to run away on washing day.

In wasting stairs and passages, always use a sponge instead of a cloth when washing the space between the carpet and wall, and you will not soil the edges. Sponge is cheap, and this information is cheap, but it is valuable to all housekeepers.— The Plow.

GRASS. - The experiments of Kuhlman, the French agricultural chemist, upon the action of ammonia on grass lands, at once point to ammonia as one of the most important manures for increasing the productive power of our pasture and meadow land. This chemist applied ammonia in different forms and combined with other simple mineral manures; and he found that in all cases the amount of grass or hay

produced was in exact proportion to the amount of ammonia contained in the manure. Guano containing a large amount of ammonia, and being also its cheapest source, must, therefore, prove of the greatest benefit in the production of grass. For grass land, from two to four ewt. of guano, mixed with soil, may be used per acre. Wet or damp weather should be selected for sowing it. Probably the end of March or the beginning of April is the best time. Under circumstances, guano, may be applied to grass land in the autumn, particularly where the undersoil is of a strong or loamy character. Thus applied it may have the effect of bringing up the grass a little earlier in the spring.—Nesh on Peruvian Guano.

CLOVER-SICK LAND.—A mixture of nitrate of soda gypsum and salt, produced a deep green, dense mat of clover; when the part so dressed was thin, pale, and hung;y. The quantity having been only a few acres, it must be regarded as a guide to experiment, rather than an established remedy. A ton each of gypsum and fishery salt, and halt a ton of nitrate of soda well mixed, may be strewed, in damp weather, or light rain, over 15 acres. Where fishery salt cannot be hdd easonably, hide salt, or any other foul with animal matter may be substituted. Clean salt I have not tried.—W. PRIDEAUX.

PATENT TILE AND PIPE MAKING MACHINE.-We were invited vesterday to witness the working of one of Mr. Hart's Tile Machines, at the Atlas Works, Borough road, Southwark. This machine is one of a series intended for Italy, and its construction and principle have attracted a good deal of attention. It makes pipes, tiles, hollow and solid bricks, cornice work, and is capable of being readily adjusted to some 1200 different patterns. It is worked by a screw, and is simple to singularity throughout, and is, indeed, the very Quakerism of mechanics. A man and a boy are capable of giving it a pressure of ten tons; and by a curious reversing or self-acting movement, no time is lost in the working of both ends, one man being continually at work while the boy is carrying away .-Thus, and with only moderate exertion, we saw tiles produced at the rate of eight miles per ten hours, and hollow and solid bricks, &c., with like rapidity .--London Morning Paper.

THE SCIENCE OF CANDLE BURNING .- Before you put your candle out, look at it. It has been burning some time unsnuffed, and gives little or no light; the wick is long and is topped by a heavy black clot-a lump of unconsumed carbon. Take the candlestick in your hand, and move it gently from side to side; the superfluous wicks burns away, and the candle is again bright. When you ask yourself why this is, you learn that flame is hollow, and as it admits no oxygen, which is necessary for combustion, the wick which it surrounds remains unconsumed, and diminishes the When the flame, by motion, leaves the wick light. exposed at intervals to the oxygen of the atmosphere, it speedily burus away. Note the valuable deduction from this fact-the formation of a wick which constantly turns outward and reaches the exterior air, and so gives us a candle requiring no snuffing.-There is much philosophy in the burning of a candle. The wick, you may think, is intended to burn and give light, but this is not exactly the fact. The wick is simply to bring the melted tallow, or oil, if in a lamp, into that finely divided state in which it is best fitted for combustion. The heat applied to "light" the candle decomposes into its constituents the small quantity of tallow next the wick ; heat and light are produced in the operation, and the heat so produced carries on the decomposition .- The Builder.