

accomplish a vast deal of work. The difference is not in the capacity of the two, but in the regular methods of the one as compared with the irregular and confused habits of the other.

House-Moving.

It is a common enough sight for the dwellers in, and visitors of, our seaside resorts, to witness the operation of removing complete buildings, with their contents, and not infrequently, also, with their occupants, from one location to another; but to observe such a spectacle in one of our large cities will be considered by many of our readers as somewhat extraordinary. In the far West, where a large proportion of the buildings erected are of wood, this removal from one place to another is quite a common occurrence. In San Francisco, for instance, it is said to be an every-day affair, and our picture represents the scene of such a house-moving.

The *modus operandi* is quite simple. The case shown by our picture is that of an ordinary wooden villa, and it was removed to a vacant lot half a mile distant. The first operation is to jack up the house to a suitable height; then to place beneath it two pair of cross-beams, which rest upon short rollers at each end. Then, by means of a horse-power applied to a winch, the house is moved in the required direction, out into the street, and along it, turning corners, etc., until the building is landed at the required spot.

Management of Out-Houses.

In many instances, out-houses, both in villages and in the country, are a repulsive and disease-engendering nuisance. The fecal accumulations in vaults and in cesspools are constantly emitting dangerous exhalations, which pollute the entire atmosphere round about the premises. It is usually conjectured that if the accumulations of an out-house are in a vault four to six feet deep, the superstructure will prevent the escape of all deleterious spores and noxious effluvia. But it must be remembered that the out-house does not cover the vault airtight. Noxious gases are generated constantly by the decomposition of the fecal matter, which will escape readily through cracks and crannies into the atmosphere. One out-house will often emit enough germs of typhoid and other fevers, to prostrate all the inhabitants of a village.

For many years past I have adopted a better way than to place out-houses over deep, or even shallow, vaults. Such buildings are placed on posts about 22 inches high; large butter tubs, provided with strong bales, are then placed beneath the seats in the out-houses. Every day or two, a handful or so of slaked lime is sprinkled in each tub. In hot weather, a quart or two of dry soil is thrown into each tub. As soon as the tubs are half full, they are taken to the garden and the accumulations are spread along in a shallow trench and covered with mellow soil. By this system of management, our garden has been rendered very fertile and productive, and our out-houses are always free from offensive odors. During the growing season, shallow trenches are made

between rows of growing corn or potatoes, into which the contents of the tubs are dumped and spread out thin and covered with mellow soil.

By using tubs that can be carried with one hand, all such manurial material can be disposed of readily, with little labor and without the odium of performing a disagreeable job. If one has only a small garden, he can fertilize the soil in a few years with the accumulations of the tubs. But when all such matter is collected in a vault or cesspool, it is very disagreeable to handle.

My wife cultivates with her own hands more than a thousand flowers, besides performing all the work required of domestics in a family, and one will have to search far and wide to find more beautiful and thrifty flowers. With a trowel a shallow trench is made around each flower, into which about a pint of liquid poudrette is poured and covered with soil. All the chamber slops are deposited carefully in the soil around the growing flowers. By such judicious management, we keep our premises free from a nuisance, and keep the soil rich in nourishing plant food.

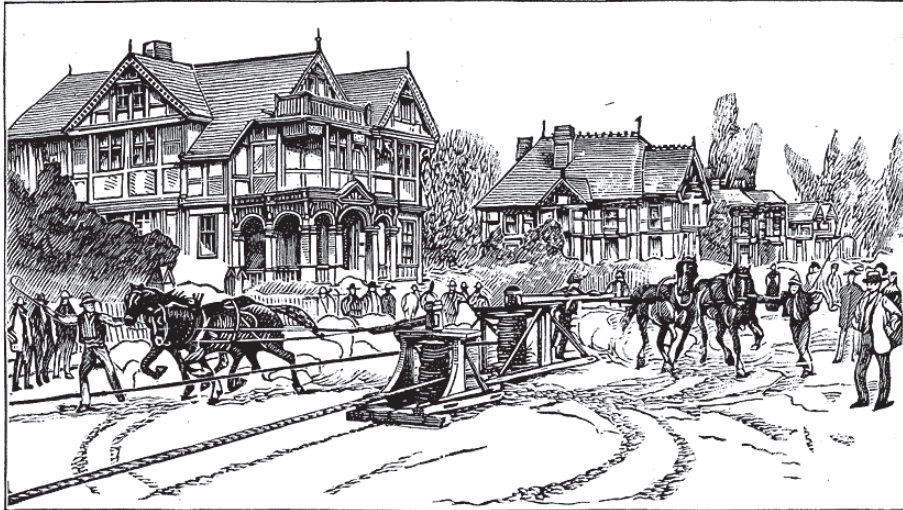
Orange, N. J.

Ess E. TEE.

other directions besides this, some of which, if not of equal importance in their direct influence upon the health, are entitled to equal consideration on the score of comfort and cleanliness. The Stewart Ceramic Company, of 312 Pearl street (corner Peck Slip), New York, are engaged in the manufacture of a class of domestic fixtures which belong in this category. They embrace improved styles of stationary wash tubs, and sinks for the pantry and kitchen which have substantial advantages to commend them to the favor of housekeepers. These fixtures are made of solid white crockery, of a single piece, and therefore without seams to open, and with such accessories as are necessary, so arranged in connection therewith, as to leave no room for the lodgment of filth or vermin. Being thoroughly glazed, and therefore provided with a very smooth and non-absorbent surface, these fixtures may be kept thoroughly clean and free from smell, a sanitary condition which cannot be attained with tubs of wood, or even with soapstone or slate, on account of the porosity of the former and of the seams required in the latter. Cement tubs are even more troublesome.

The advantages of the porcelain-lined sinks on the score of cleanliness, over those of galvanized iron or soapstone, are too obvious to require to be set forth.

We acknowledge the receipt of the last edition of the illustrated catalogue and price-list of the Garvin Machine Company (successors to E. E. Garvin & Co.,) of Canal and Laight streets, New York, manufacturers of machinery and machinists' tools. The products of the company's shops embrace milling machines, drill



HOUSE-MOVING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Business Items.

Advertisers of specialties, who are frequently at a loss to select suitable advertising mediums adapted to their wants, will find the information contained in Parvin's list of mechanical, trade and industrial papers, to answer their questions in a very satisfactory manner. The list embraces the names of about 250 representative technical and trade journals, embracing nearly all the leading papers of this class. This list is classified into groups, or subjects (thus, mining and engineering, mechanical, milling etc.,) and with each is given the place of publication, the circulation, the times of publication, (whether monthly, weekly, etc.,) the number of columns, length and width of column. A manufacturer or other intending advertiser, in search of a series of class journals in which to advertise, will find this compilation to be equivalent to a directory for his purpose. From it he can select, without difficulty, the representative papers that come nearest to his wants. This list is issued by the Newspaper Advertising Agency of S. H. Parvin's Sons, 132 to 136 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

The study at present bestowed upon all that relates to the sanitary care of the house and its surroundings, and which is so obvious in the great improvements that are now considered indispensable in the modern house, finds scope for its exercise also in

presses, screw machines, hand lathes, cutter grinders, tapping machines, etc., of the several standard sizes. The company is likewise engaged in the designing and construction of special machinery, and in gear-cutting and milling in all its branches. The company, which was organized in November, 1889, at present occupies the large building at Laight and Canal streets, an exceptionally suitable location by reason of its proximity to the principal freight depots and its ready accessibility from every part of the city. The machines and tools, which are fully described and illustrated by excellent engravings, make an imposing list, requiring some 100 pages. The present catalogue embraces a number of additional machines, which appear for the first time. These include several forms of screw machines, a full line of chucking machines, a two-spindle profiler, a new universal milling machine, and others. The company now offers to the users of machinery, no less than sixteen different patterns and sizes of milling machines. Those requiring machines for special manufacturing operations, will find it to their advantage to open correspondence with the company.

The National Hot-Water Heater Company, of 195 and 197 Fort Hill Square, Boston, whose admirable system of hot-water heating has received extended notice in our columns, has hit upon a tasteful and highly original mode of advertising, which, from its novelty, is worth mentioning. The advertisement