

A COTTAGE AT NUTLEY, N. J.

We present an engraving of a cottage at Nutley, N. J., which was built from the plans of Mr. E. R. Siltou, of New York. Our illustration is taken from our new work, "Inexpensive Country Homes." This book will be published this week. It comprises more than forty designs of houses reproduced by half tone process from photographs of the completed dwellings, our present engraving being a good example. The houses which have been selected to be embodied in this work cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Our readers are referred to our advertising columns for further information regarding this work.

The estimated cost of the cottage at Nutley is \$4,000. It is pleasantly situated, surrounded by trees, and stands in the center of a well graded lawn. As in most country houses, a deep and wide piazza is provided, with a balcony on the second floor. The cottage is built of clapboards, upon a stone foundation. There are pilasters at each angle of the exterior, the trimmings are of red brick and the roof is shingle. On the ground floor the hall is in the center of the house, running through

a second cause. Anyhow, it has passed out of use. But if the operation be natural, all human creatures must sit down—and there is an end of the theory, for they do not. Reviewing, in fact, the population of the globe, it seems likely that the men and women who sit are less than ten per cent. To begin with, the millions of China and India must be excluded. Only the hundreds there turn the cushions to their destined use, so that more than one-half of mankind is excepted at a stroke! But that is not nearly all. Japan follows, with the lands and isles of the far East, Asia in general, the most part of Africa, the Indian territories of America, from the Arctic Circle to Cape Horn. When we look closely, it appears that only Europeans, their descendants, and those whom they have instructed, sit.

The custom is not universal, even in Europe. At the time of the war neither chair nor stool, rarely a divan, could be found in a Bulgar house, outside the towns; the table was only a foot high, and the family squatted round it on the floor. The Bulgars are not people to adopt a new fashion readily. Throughout the Balkan principalities, indeed, seats are an unnecessary article

an Indian coolie. There is, however, a mode of resting practiced by some jungle tribes which is utterly incomprehensible. Being fatigued, these people stand on one leg and curl the foot of the other round the calf. The same extraordinary custom is seen in Africa. We ask, in bewilderment, why on earth they do not lie, or at least squat. It may be hazarded as a mere conjecture, without any pretense of justification, that they or their forefathers dwelt in swamps especially malarious. But the custom shows what unnatural usages men will devise before it occurs to them to sit down "like Christians."—New Review.

Fogs and Gas Burners.

That a London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent of its illuminating power will not surprise many of us, but that the searching light of an incandescent burner is robbed of as much as 20.8 per cent of its efficacy under such circumstances is certainly astonishing. The reason Prof. Lewes gives for this phenomenon is that both the spectrum of the incandescent and the electric light approach very nearly that of the solar spectrum,



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to the pantry in the rear. On the front are the library and parlor, access to the piazza being gained by windows which reach to the floor. At the rear of the house are dining room, pantry, kitchen and laundry, with a special porch for the use of tradesmen and servants. There are three bed rooms, one dressing room and a bath room on the second floor.

Sitting Down.

It would seem at a glance that there is nothing profitable to be said about sitting down. The humorist by trade could manufacture some jests out of attitudes and movements, no doubt; his ingenuity works up less promising materials. But what is there for serious debate? Sitting down "comes natural"—like eating. Persons not hasty to grant that a thing must be fashioned by Providence for the use to which we put it may willingly allow that the thigh bones are padded in order that we may sit upon them without discomfort. Until lately, indeed, another purpose was assigned to those cushions. Our forefathers proved the manifest destiny of children to be whipped by the same anatomical arrangement; but logicians might call this

of furniture for the bulk of the population; even the divan is rare in a farmhouse of Albania and Montenegro. It is assumed that Turkish influence or example banished chairs and stools. That is improbable in any case; but when we observe that outside of Europe nearly all mankind squats, it becomes far more likely that these people follow the practice of their remotest ancestors. The Turk has simply arrested development at this as at other points.

Men who do not sit have two attitudes for resting; women use one of their own. Squatting "on the heels" is favored in India and China. In this position the weight of the body falls upon the toes, and to keep the balance comfortable the arms must lie over the knees, the hands dangling. A European trussed in this manner promptly feels a pain in his calves, but he can understand that habit makes it a restful posture. In fact, our colliers use it. There is a legend current in North Staffordshire referring to the embodiment of militia or volunteers—for authorities differ—early in the century. After divers eccentric maneuvers, the officer cried, "Stand at ease!" When his order had been explained, every man squatted on his heels like

being very rich in the violet and ultra-violet rays, and it is precisely these rays which cannot make their way through a London fog. This is the reason why the sun looks red on a foggy day; the violet rays are absorbed by the solid particles floating in the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, and only the red portions of the spectrum get through. The old Argand burner is much more successful in battling with a London fog than either of its more youthful and fashionable rivals.

DR. FRANK BOAS, Curator of the Anthropological Section of the American Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, of Columbia University, started on the 25th of May on one of the expeditions for the museum, for which Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the president of the institution, has provided a fund. The two scientists will go into British Columbia, where about thirty Indian dialects are spoken, and mingle with the Indians in the effort to obtain accurate knowledge of the dialects and information about the habits and daily life of the Indians. They are expected to return in October with a large quantity of material to enrich the museum.