

URGES FOOD PRODUCTS BE CONTROLLED BY CITY

State Committee Sees Way to Save Millions a Year to Consumers.

WOULD END SMALL STORES

Chief Cause of High Cost of Living in Distribution—No Need of Municipal Market Houses.

The opinion that the high cost of the necessities of life is due to a large extent to a needless great expense incurred in the distribution of food products in large cities has been made the basis of many recommendations aimed at a reduction of the cost of living which were made public yesterday in a report of the committee on markets, prices and costs of the New York State Food Investigating Commission.

The committee, composed of William Church (chairman), Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture; R. A. Pearson and H. V. Bruce, expressed confidence that should its recommendations be followed by appropriate legislative action the saving in New York City alone would amount to \$60,000,000 a year, or 12 per cent on the present prices paid by the city consumer.

One of the chief features of the report was that the committee declared itself adverse to the construction of municipal market buildings and terminals, but, in their stead, recommended that the railroads and steamship lines be required to build food markets at terminal points scattered throughout the city, which would be provided with adequate facilities for auction sale of food products and for temporary storage, both cold and general.

Would Eliminate Small Stores.

As another means of reducing the retail prices it was recommended that the present small stores, selling to an average of 20 persons each, should be replaced by larger stores, each serving about 2,000 people, with ample storage on the premises. It was not an increased profit to the dealers, but the large expense in the distribution of food—the expense of this operation amounting to 10 per cent in wholesale and to about 25 per cent in retail—which was responsible for the higher cost of living, and the greatest relief could be brought to the public by affecting economies in the cost of distributing foodstuffs.

After an examination of all the distributing agencies of New York City the committee reached the conclusion that the large retail unit or food department store, buying and receiving directly and selling directly, was the best economic type in point of efficiency, minimum of waste, satisfactory distribution and due rewards for management and capital.

Toward the development of such stores the committee advocated that retailers, wholesalers and private organizations should direct their efforts. To compensate the public for the neglect which the municipal marketing has suffered in comparison with all the other public interests taken care of by the municipal government, the committee recommended an amendment to the charters of the various cities of the state to provide for a Department of Markets, charged with the economic and sanitary supervision of food supplies in each municipality. This department should be further charged, the report said, with the duty of publishing accurate statements of market needs and prices and to send them to producers of food supplies so that they might be protected from extortion.

City Sales to Fix Prices.

Wholesale prices, the committee found, should be fixed by systematic auction sales in lots suitable for purchase by retailers. Such auction sales should be conducted under the auspices of the city or of a public organization without any view to profit, so that all parties interested could have a voice and this transaction on primary prices would constitute a producers' and consumers' market. This system has been practised successfully in foreign metropolitan markets, the report said.

Having adopted as a guiding principle the elimination of all that tended to the unnecessary delay of food products in transit such as multiple transfers which must increase the ultimate cost of the product to the consumer, the committee expressed itself opposed to municipal markets, which might impose on the community heavy fixed charges and be incapable of changing with altered conditions of population and habits. The history of public markets in New York City was held out as a warning example.

SARDINE CATCH SMALL

Price Likely to Advance Because of Scarcity of Fish.

Eastport, Me., Aug. 4.—The failure of the herring schools to visit the coast of Maine in their accustomed numbers this year has resulted in a shortage of the canning supply, which threatens to send up the price of sardines for the year 1912. The packers opened the season with only about one-fourth of their usual left-over supply, and since the season opened, on April 15, the outlook has not greatly improved. The schools have rapidly diminished in numbers until within the last few weeks only a few scattering ones have fallen prey to the fishermen.

The canners usually plan to close the season with a supply of 2,000,000 cases of stock, but this year, even with the 40,000 cases carried over, there appears little prospect of securing the normal product.

MT. VERNON GIRL NOT FOUND

Father Resumes Search, with Help of Police Lieutenant.

All day long the parents and sisters of Miss Amelia Danby, who ran away from her home, No. 76 South Fourth avenue, Mt. Vernon, awaited her return, but up to a late hour last night she had not been seen. Her father and Police Lieutenant Atwell, of Mount Vernon, went to the street around Third avenue and 141st street, where her letter was posted. "I cannot think of what has happened to my daughter," said Mrs. Danby to-night. "Any word to me on Friday that she was afraid to come home, but I believe she will stay away longer than Tuesday or Wednesday."

JOLLY PARTY OF VACATIONISTS AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

GROUP OF BLOOMINGDALE EMPLOYEES ON LAWN OF FIRM'S COTTAGES.



BRING BACK THIS BABY

Foster Mother of Little Mabel Must Have Her to Live.

"To save mother's life, bring back baby, Conklin." This advertisement appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday, and behind the half-dozen words is a story of a woman's great love for the child which she had adopted two years ago, only to be forced to relinquish her a few months ago, when her husband lost his job.

John Conklin and his wife, Mary, who caused the advertisement to be printed, live on the third floor of the tenement house at No. 504 West 130th street. Two years ago Conklin and his wife adopted a week-old baby girl, to make their lives brighter. Then Conklin lost his job. Mrs. Conklin looked at Mabel, her adopted child, and was seized with fear lest the infant should become ill through lack of proper food.

She inserted an advertisement in the papers, and two well-dressed women appeared and offered to take the child. They gave satisfactory references, and the little girl was given to them. Last week Conklin got a job again. His wife longed to have Mabel in her home again, but could not trace her; therefore she advertised for the child. She was seriously ill yesterday when a Tribune reporter called at her home, and the husband fears for her life if Mabel is not returned.

TO AID TITANIC MEMORIAL

President and Mrs. Taft to Attend Lawn Fete.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4.—Gayly bedecked yachts and high-powered automobiles will make Gloucester their goal on the afternoon of Friday, August 23, when most of the population of the North Shore will go to Lookout Hill, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, where a lawn fete will be given to aid in building the woman's Titanic memorial arch.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Taft, who will be at the summer White House in Beverly at the time, will motor over to Gloucester to be the guests of honor at the fete. In addition to the summer colonists the people of Gloucester and the nearby towns will also attend what is expected to be one of the most brilliant affairs in the social history of this section of the state.

Mrs. Hammond is secretary of the woman's Titanic memorial, which in its campaign to erect a monument in Washington to the Titanic heroes is backed by practically every organization of women in the country.

SCHOOLGIRL ELOPES

Flees Boston with Harvard Man and Is Married Here.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Boston, Aug. 4.—The elopement a week ago of a popular Back Bay girl, a student at Dr. Sargent's famous school of physical culture in Cambridge, with a former Harvard student, their marriage at "the Little Church Around the Corner," in New York, and forgiveness by their parents became known today.

The young woman was Miss Florence Jean Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton Bell, of No. 15 Biagden street, Back Bay. Her husband is George Hellman, member of a jewelry firm in New York.

The elopement took place only when their original plans for a secret marriage, which was to take place in Boston, had to be abandoned through fear of discovery. The arrangements were so far advanced as to include the application for a marriage license and the placing of the order for a bridal supper.

The girl's parents opposed an early wedding because of her youth. They wanted her to wait until she had been graduated.

"LADY BOOSTER" IN DANGER

Female Companion Jumps from Boat to Save Friend.

An outing of the Lady Boosters' Club, of Coney Island, which is composed of ten of the most bewitching women in the town, nearly came to a disastrous end yesterday afternoon following a trip aboard the sloop Sarah Bendell to Atlantic Highlands, when one of the members, Katherine Howard, nineteen years old, of No. 2913 West 15th street, Coney Island, fell overboard five hundred yards off Manhattan Beach.

Miss Howard is not a swimmer, and she sank once or twice before Ethel Jones, another of the Boosters, whose name as a swimmer is known from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate, saw her plight and plunged in after her. Miss Jones seized her friend by the hair. It held, and she was able to keep her afloat until others of the fair crew heaved out a life-line. The skipper, who was the only man aboard, ordered all canvas crowded on the masts and the sloop put into Sheepscot Bay, where Miss Howard received medical aid.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

NEGRO BECOMES A JEW

Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn Lawyer, Embraces Hebrew Faith.

NOW CALLS SELF RAPHAEL

Convert to Judaism Was Once Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

Rufus Lewis Perry, probably the most prominent negro lawyer in this country, and who was an Assistant District Attorney in 1885, embraced the Jewish religion yesterday, after special ceremonies, conducted by the Rev. Solomon Scheiner, of No. 79 East 7th street, assisted by the Rev. L. Meisels, of No. 88 Lenox avenue.

Mr. Perry has been a member of the Baptist Church all his life, but recently decided that the Jewish faith approached nearer to his religious ideals than the faith in which he had been baptized. Simultaneously with his entrance into the Jewish religion Mr. Perry, through the courts, had his first name changed to Raphael. Following the ceremony at the home of Rabbi Scheiner a reception was held and supper was served, at which many men of prominence on the East Side were present.

When Mr. Perry was asked what had led him to embrace the Jewish faith he said: "I believe in the Jewish religion. I believe we will all be in Jerusalem eventually, and for months I have been studying the religion and considering the question of becoming a Jew."

Following the religious ceremony Mr. Perry signed his name to this declaration: "I, Rufus Lewis Perry, do hereby decide to accept the Jewish faith and abide by all its tenets."

Rufus Lewis Perry was born in Brooklyn May 26, 1867, the son of the Rev. R. L. Perry, who was at one time pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church, in Dean street, Brooklyn. In 1882 he graduated from Public School 68, and two years later from the high school. Entering New York University, he was graduated six years later with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B.

From 1890 until 1892 he served in the law offices of Colonel Pryor, at No. 176 Broadway. Leaving there, he entered into partnership with Nestor A. Alexander, with offices in Temple Court, Brooklyn. In 1893 Mr. Perry was a candidate for the office of Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn, but was defeated.

In June, 1895, Mr. Perry was prominently mentioned for the United States Consulship to Liberia, but President Cleveland did not believe he was old enough to occupy such an important position. Combined with his large criminal list, Mr. Perry took an active interest in politics, making many speeches in the campaign of 1892.

In November, 1895, a petition was presented to District Attorney Ridgway, signed by every judge sitting in Brooklyn, asking that Perry be appointed to the office left vacant by the resignation of John McGuire, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. He was given the place, and served until the end of that year. In recent years he has handled many large criminal cases, and is regarded as one of the most expert lawyers in that branch of the law. Mr. Perry lives in Brooklyn.

ODD BEQUEST TO WOMAN

Beneficiary of J. M. Ward's Will Must Not Marry.

Marcus L. Ward, a brother of J. M. Ward, who died abroad, leaving, among other bequests, the income of \$50,000 a year for Mrs. Isabella S. Smalley, a widow, on condition that she not marry, was unable to explain yesterday the peculiar provision of his brother's will. He was seen at his home, in Newark, which is a few doors from the house Mrs. Smalley has occupied for years.

Mr. Ward said that Mrs. Smalley had been a lifelong friend and neighbor of his family, and that perhaps why his brother had remembered her in his will. He declared he was unaware of Mrs. Smalley's present address, but said that she had moved to New York State.

WOMEN AID IN ARRESTS

Four Boys Held on Charge of Snatching Purses on 'L' Train.

Two women who had been victimized by boy "pocketbook snatchers" said to operate under the direction of a Fagin on the city surface and elevated car lines, aided Detectives Donelson and Greco in Brooklyn last night in arresting four boys, who were held on charges of grand larceny.

Mrs. Ruth Knorr, of No. 117 Sheridan avenue, pointed out Joseph Ramsey, John Martin and William Burke, each sixteen years of age, as the lads who had snatched her handbag, containing \$1.20 and other valuables, on a Fulton street train at Saratoga avenue.

Mrs. Jennie Travie living at the Majestic Hotel, Coney Island, charged John Byrnes, also sixteen years old, with snatching her pocketbook, containing money and jewelry to the value of \$5, while she was on a train.

The boys denied the accusations.

FUN AT FAR ROCKAWAY

This Group Shows Party of Bloomingdale Employees.

This is a group of Bloomingdale Brothers' employees, comprising one of the jolly parties that each week go to the firm's Far Rockaway cottages. All the women employees are guests, and they go in divisions during the entire summer.

Not satisfied with furnishing summer quarters for their employees, Bloomingdale's provide in addition the funds for sports, indoor and outdoor, and for all sorts of amusements to make the vacation a pleasant one.

Good, wholesome food and comfortable sleeping quarters are other important features of this summer home. This thoughtfulness and liberality on the part of Bloomingdale Brothers enables their women employees to have seaside vacations without any cost and without suffering any loss in salaries.

CLINGS TO INJURED CHILD

Mother Refuses to Let It Go to Hospital to Save Its Life.

Four-year-old Angelina Carrito was playing in the back window of her home, on the third floor of No. 231 East 11th street, yesterday, when she lost her balance and fell through the fire escape to the courtyard below.

Mrs. Carrito ran downstairs, found the little girl unconscious and carried her up to her flat. Then she became hysterical. Neighbors, alarmed by her screams, rushed in, and as soon as they learned what the trouble was called in a patrolman.

He promptly turned in an ambulance call, which brought a surgeon from Bellevue Hospital, who said Angelina had fractured her skull and had concussion of the brain and that to save her life it would be necessary to take her to the hospital.

"You are not going to take her away from me!" cried the mother, clasping the unconscious little form in her arms. Nor would she be convinced that it would be best for the child.

After doing all he could for the child and mother the ambulance surgeon went away, accompanied by the patrolman.

AGED WOMAN A SUICIDE

Widow Found in Home with Gas Tube in Mouth.

Tenants of the Webster apartment house, at No. 171 East 81st street, were shocked to learn yesterday morning that Mrs. Mary Toney, a widow, who had an apartment on the third floor with her son-in-law, Dr. Jacob Kaiser, committed suicide by inhaling gas in the kitchen in the absence of Dr. Kaiser.

No one could advance any reason for the widow killing herself. She was sixty-six years old.

She was alone in her apartment at the time, the servants having been sent down to Rockaway Park, where Mrs. Toney had a country home. Dr. Kaiser left the apartment at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, intending to visit his nephew in Rockaway Park.

The attention of tenants of the house was first called by Mrs. Toney's apartment by a smell of escaping gas. James Hedley, the elevator man, climbed down the fire escape and looked through the kitchen window. He saw a gas tube in her mouth. Hadley broke into the room and tried to revive the aged woman, then called Police Headquarters on the telephone. Patrolman Mahoney called an ambulance from the Reception Hospital, but Dr. Corn, who answered the call, found the woman had been dead for an hour. She left no messages.

RISKS LIFE FOR CANARY

Woman Stays in Burning Building to Save Bird.

Fire imperiled the lives of the occupants of the four story apartment dwelling house at No. 137 1/2 Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when flames broke out from some unknown cause in the cellar and spread through the building. At the same time a dense smoke filled the hallway, making it difficult for the occupants to escape by way of the roof. Mrs. Mary Johnson, who lived with her two children on the third floor, in her efforts to save a pet canary was so badly overcome by smoke that she was taken to the Bushwick Hospital, where she was revived.

The fire was discovered by George Baffler, a tenant, who warned the occupants, while Duke Edwards, the janitor, ran to the nearest fire box and turned in an alarm.

When it was supposed every one had been rescued the screams of Mrs. Johnson's children were heard, and firemen found her overcome by smoke. She was carried out with her children, while the canary was rescued alive by Edwards, who followed the firemen. The fire was extinguished with a damage of \$2,000.

SHOT DOWN FROM BEHIND.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Tony Galo, proprietor of a general store at Highland Falls, is sought by the police for the killing of John Pelliccio last night. While Pelliccio was leaving Galo's store he was shot from behind. Galo soon disappeared.

INFANT DEATHS INCREASE

Contagious Diseases in Brooklyn Big Factor, Reports Show.

BRONX CAUSES ANXIETY

Manhattan's Showing Still Keeps Down City's Average—New Plan Evolved.

Contagious diseases have been responsible for nearly twice as many infant deaths in Brooklyn during the first six months of this year as there were all last year, according to the Department of Health. But tabulations just completed by the department show that the death rate among infants from diarrhoeal diseases has only been about half what it was for the same six months last year.

Despite the fact that last season was an unusual one in the reduction of infant deaths there have been 226 fewer deaths of infants under one year so far this year in the greater city, as compared with the corresponding time last year. To the great gains made in Manhattan is attributed the record showing so far, while the Bronx and Brooklyn have been causing anxiety because of the failure of those boroughs to indicate any such decided improvement as was shown in Manhattan.

To determine what sections of the city are responsible for any increase of infant deaths, the Babies' Welfare Association is evolving a system whereby the whole city will be divided into small districts and each one will be closely watched. This is considered one of the most important phases of the work of reducing infant mortality so far attempted.

During the month of July the milk station enrollment increased from approximately 14,000 to 15,000, out of the 20,000 babies in the city under two years that it is estimated are in need of the attention of social workers, all except 7,000 are now being reached in one way or another.

The deaths of infants reported by the Department of Health by boroughs for the last week show an increase in Manhattan over the corresponding week of last year for the first time this season. Brooklyn and The Bronx made a decrease last week of nineteen and eight, respectively, over the same week in 1911, while the number of deaths in Queens and Richmond was the same.

Figures compiled by the New York Milk Committee from the records of the Department of Health show that this reversal of form in Manhattan was due almost entirely to the poor showing made in two small districts. One of these is bounded by 7th street, Avenue B, East Houston, Norfolk and Delancey streets. In this district only three infant deaths were reported in the previous week, but last week it jumped to sixteen. The other district, bounded by 34th and 14th streets, Sixth avenue and the North River, jumped from no deaths in the previous week to nine last week.

When the city has been divided into districts, the Babies' Welfare Association points out, the Department of Health and the other members of the association will be able to concentrate their efforts where they are most needed.

During July the New York Diet Kitchen conducted nine milk stations, at which were enrolled 1,347 babies, as against 983 in the preceding month. The Straus Laboratories report that 2,678 infants were enrolled at their stations, as against 1,960 in the preceding month. The Babies' Welfare deal only with sick babies in a limited number. Each infant is made the subject of special study. Only two out of one hundred died in July.

In the fifty-five stations maintained by the Department of Health there was an increase of enrollment during July of 4,000 babies, bringing the total up to 23,000.

During the month the Babies' Welfare Association distributed 3,500 free ice blocks to needy families. These blocks enter a holder to ten pounds of ice a day for a month.

GIVES \$1,000 BILL AS BAIL

Woman Held on Theft Charge Makes Court Squad Gasp.

Magistrate Krotel held Margaret Muller, a dressmaker, of No. 238 Third avenue, in \$1,000 bail for the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny in the Essex Market court yesterday morning, and court attendants gasped when she pulled a roll of bills from her pocketbook and offered one to the clerk as cash bond.

Assistant Clerk Kuntze took the bill, fingered it carefully, then handed it back, saying he did not think it would be safe in the court strong box, as its lack was out of order.

The court ordered him to take the bill, however, and he put it in the safe after all the clerks, interpreters and attendants had looked at it.

Margaret Muller was arrested Saturday night on the complaint of William Dorr, a decorator, of No. 1590 First avenue, who charged that while in a hotel at 25th street and Lexington avenue on July 2 she had robbed him of his watch and chain, valued at \$75, and \$25 in cash. She pleaded not guilty, refused to employ a lawyer and asked for an adjournment.

Magistrate Krotel said the examination must proceed, adding: "You would like to have an adjournment, as this man might not come here and make a complaint against you. I will not make him come here again, so we will go on with the case."

He assigned a lawyer to look after her case, but she refused to accept his services.

BOTH LOSE APPENDICES

Many Events Synchronize in Lives of Lottie and Lena, Cousins.

Lottie and Lena Lieberman are cousins. They both live at No. 92 Forsyth street, and are both twenty-one years old. They both were born in the same time in Russia, and both arrived in this country in the same year, on the same ship. They work in the same shirtwaist factory, at 20th street and Sixth avenue, and receive the same wages.

Friday afternoon both discovered at the same moment that they both had pains in their right sides, and they both quit work at the same time and went home.

Saturday morning both Lena and Lottie arose at the same time and in the same car to Har Moriah Hospital, at 2d street and Avenue A. They both described their symptoms to the same physician at the same time, and he decided they were both suffering from appendicitis in the same spot. They were both operated upon at the same, and last night both were said to be getting along in the same way favorably. They both will be out on the same day.

Profit and Pleasure in the Art of Terpsichore

There is a Large and Increasing Demand for Teachers of Dancing.

By Mary Marshall.

Why not let your daughter make her living at dancing? If you asked nine mothers out of ten this question they would probably hold up their hands in righteous horror at the suggestion, feeling, no doubt, that their mother must be a sort of ambitious Herodias, mother of Salome, who would deliberately permit her daughter to dance as a means of making her living.

And yet why shouldn't your daughter earn an honest living at dancing? It is an art which people are coming more and more to consider as one of the most elevating and beautiful forms of human expression. It is one of the most healthful and beauty producing occupations in which a woman can engage, and what is much more, there are hosts of opportunities all over the country at the present time for services of young women who are naturally qualified and specially trained in dancing.

The reason for the increasing demand for dancing teachers is naturally the increasing interest in dancing. The country—so newspaper dispatches from every clatter tell us—has gone mad for it. Every town with any claim to historic interest (and, parenthetically, some without) is having its pageant—and always dances are a leading feature of these pageants—folk dances, dances of wood nymphs, dances of the seasons, morris dances, maypole dances, Indian dances, dances of other sort. Bands of children and young people have to be trained to take part in these dances, and some one has to do the training.

Besides the pageant fad, which is sure to last several years now that it has come, there is a great fad for fancy dancing among women of leisure. Dancing as an accomplishment has taken a firm hold on society, and while nowadays young women seldom know how to sing or play the piano or do water colors, as their mothers were taught to

do a generation ago, the young woman who cannot do really expert dancing is considered somewhat behind the times. In the wake of this new fad has come a demand for dancing teachers—young women of enthusiasm and attractive manners who can train classes of society women in the various intricacies of the dancer's art.

If a girl's talent lies in dancing, no vocation specialist will be needed to point out the best way to learn dance instruction in her earliest years in marked grace and litheness of body in dancing class and in gymnasium. But a natural talent needs more than natural development, and as soon as possible systematic instruction should be begun. At the same time the general education should not be neglected. The more education the dancer has the greater will be her opportunities.

Some of the best dancers in the country are college girls who have received their special dancing training in the college gymnasium, where nowadays the waltz and all sorts of folk and fancy dances are considered as essential in a girl's physical education as parallel bar work or Indian club drill.

But for the girl who does not attend a college or high school where dancing is included in the gymnastic instruction the best way to learn dance instruction is in one of the reputable professional dancing training schools in one of the large cities, where almost any sort of course can be arranged. A month or six weeks instruction in such a school would do wonders for the girl naturally gifted in dancing, but a much longer period than that could be well spent, for there is a good deal of solid, hard study to be done in dancing.

In order to make the teaching of dancing or dance leading a success, however, a young woman must be more than an expert dancer. She must have a good deal besides in the way of personality. She must be enthusiastic in order to stimulate an interest in dancing in others. She must be a good general, so as to manage a dance floor without a hitch. And she must have no end of capability, and, if not actual youth, at least the spirit of youth.

The teaching of dancing is one of those well rounded occupations which call for every side of a young woman's personality. It calls for art and mental application, for physical nerve, agility and endurance. It calls for executive ability, business sense, personal attractiveness, tact and sociability, and in return for all these virtues it gives health and happiness and financial reward in good measure.

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Postal Card Departments

All communications (and we welcome them) should be made by postal, as far as it is possible.

Recipes Tested and Found Good

All recipes appearing in our columns have been tested. Kindly include stamps when ordering. Write on only one side of the paper and see that name and address accompany each item.

CHILI SAUCE—A delicious chili sauce can be prepared from a combination of peppers, onions and tomatoes, as follows: Have ready two scant quarts of tomatoes cut up and peeled, two heaping cupfuls of green peppers cut in small pieces, one heaping cupful of sliced and chopped onions, two cupfuls of vinegar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, two level teaspoonfuls of salt, and a level half teaspoonful of powdered cloves. Roll the whole in a porcelain lined kettle until thick and soft. This sauce is not as hot as some sauces of the kind and is very good with bread and butter.

PICKLED WATERMELON.—For a watermelon pickle cover peeled and sliced watermelon rinds with brine, using half a cupful of salt for every two quarts of water. Let the rinds stand in the brine for twenty-four hours. Then prepare a syrup from a quart of vinegar and three pounds of granulated sugar. Spice this syrup with a tablespoonful of cassia buds, a few pieces of stick cinnamon and a teaspoonful of cloves. Let the pieces of watermelon boil in the spiced vinegar until they become transparent and may be easily pierced, but do not let them boil until thick and gluey. Bottle them in fruit jars.

RED WATERMELON PRESERVE.—For this preserve only the red interior of the melon is used, every particle of the white being removed. Cut the red part into small squares, and to every six pints

Seen in the Shops

The names of shops where articles mentioned on this page were seen can be obtained by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to "Seen in the Shops," New-York Tribune. To insure a prompt reply, the date of publication should be given.

Among the dressing table novelties in white celluloid is a cushion for hairpins. It has a circular base of velvet, surrounded by a rim of celluloid, and a celluloid stick that goes up from the centre of the cushion has a frame near the top, through which the pins pass and which supports them upright. These cushions may be bought at prices ranging from \$1.10 up.

Another dressing table novelty of white celluloid is a case in which a watch may be hung to keep it upright when not being worn. The price of this case is 65 cents.

A large photograph frame of antimony, a metal which resembles oxidized silver, may be bought for 75 cents. The design of the frame resembles repoussé work, and the frame is large enough to hold a "cabinet" photograph.

Mohair bathing suits of fine quality in modest sizes have been reduced in one shop to \$2.95. Most of them are in plain colors, black or dark blue.