

## Playsuits for Youngsters

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The small boy should come in for his share of attention in the summer sewing. He will have need for just as many sun suits, rompers, and other washable garments as his sister and many of these can easily be made at home at moderate cost. Here is a sun suit which might be called a "modern overall." The old type of overall used to be made of coarse thick drilling with trousers reaching to the ankles. It not only made a child's legs hot, but made them dirty by fanning dust and grit up from the ground. It was clumsy and difficult to launder and unattractive when worn. The modern version of the overall serves the same purpose—a comfortable, practical play suit for warm days—but it is cool and light and planned for the greatest possible freedom of movement and exposure of skin surface to the healthgiving rays of the sun. It is gay and bright in color, appealing



Back View of Sun Suit.

small boy has a tendency to batter his knees the legs of the trousers can be lengthened to protect them.

The bureau of home economics has no patterns to distribute. This little suit can be easily adapted from a romper pattern.



Front View of Boy's Sun Suit.

to any child, especially to a boy, and easily washed and ironed.

The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has designed a number of sun suits for children, including this one of cretonne, which is particularly intended to meet youthfully masculine ideas. It has straight short trousers, bound with plain material matching one of the colors in the cretonne, and a very comfortable one-piece back, which buttons onto the trousers, with ample allowance for letting out as the boy grows. The side buttonholes on this sun suit have been placed on the front section so they will be easier for small fingers to reach. Shoulder straps crossing in the back might be used to carry out the overall effect still further, but they should be cut wide at the shoulder and fit close to the neck so that they will not pull down the middle of the shoulder, nor cause poor posture. As much as possible of the child's skin surface—beneath the arms, at the neck, and legs, is left exposed to the sun's rays. If the

### Monarch's Perquisites

King's pines was the name given to pine trees in the American colonies reserved for the British government for use as masts in the navy. Such trees were marked while standing and nobody but the government was permitted to cut them, not even the owner of the land.



"Dear Little Ants."

ants liked to live, and how his claws could dig up the ant hills.

His name was the Great Ant Eater. And he was well named. Indeed, the ants knew that.

"When any of my family have been captured," he said, "we are fed on milk, ground meat and eggs. But we prefer ants and insects and delicious little meals of that sort."

Now the great ant eater was talking to an ant hill. He was standing

at one side, addressing the little ants, who looked very nervous.

"I know you like to hear me talk," he went on, and the ants admitted that they did.

They would much rather have heard him talk than to have had him eating all the time.

He had been visiting an old log and they knew he had had all he wanted for the time being.

But his appetite was likely to be with him again any moment.

"I have no teeth," he continued, and the little ants looked very much pleased.

"But that makes no difference," he went on, and the ants looked sad.

"It simply means that instead of eating things that have to be chewed and digested, I eat soft, crawling things, just like you, dear little ants."

The poor ants grew very nervous again. When Mr. Great Ant Eater began to talk about eating and called them "dear little ants," it made them worry.

That sounded too much like another meal and they did not want to see him eat another meal, for it would mean that they would be taken into his funny little slit of a mouth.

It looked like the smallest of mouths, to be sure, but it could hold plenty of them.

They knew that!

And his claws would soon start digging them out of the hill where they lived.

"Daring ants," he said, "what would I do without you?"

## Some Good Things to Eat

By NELLIE MAXWELL

Cake is one of the foods which most housewives find indispensable, for a well-stocked larder.

**Chocolate Loaf Cake.**—Take one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, cream together and add the yolks of

three eggs well beaten, two-thirds of a cupful of grated chocolate, one-half cupful of milk and two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix the flour and milk alternately with creamed sugar. When all is well blended fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a modern oven in a loaf pan.

**Cinnamon Bun.**—Cream one-half cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar, add two beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half cupful of currants. Bake in a sheet and while warm spread generously with butter and sprinkle with cinnamon and powdered sugar well mixed.

**White Cake.**—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add two cupfuls of sugar, add one cupful of warm water, two and one-half cupfuls of flour and to one-half cupful more of flour add three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sift

well, add flavoring and fold in the whites of five eggs. Beat five minutes before folding in the eggs. The half cupful of flour to which the baking powder was added is added just before the beating.

**Favorite Fruit Cake.**—Take two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of molasses, three-fourths of a cupful of sour milk, four beaten eggs, four cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one pound each of raisins and currants and a half cupful each of figs, dates and citron. Sift some of the flour over the fruit and mix well. Nut meats, one cupful or less, may be added, making a very rich cake. Spices or flavoring may be added to taste.

**Queen of Lemon Pie.**—Cream one cupful of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one cupful of milk and the yolks of three eggs, four tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, one large lemon (juice and rind), fold in the whites at the last and pour into a pastry-lined pie plate. Bake in a hot oven for the first ten minutes until the crust is baked, then lower the heat and finish baking.

**Caramel Pudding.**—Melt in a saucepan one cupful of brown sugar, stirring constantly. Add one pint of milk to which two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch have been added, add one-half cupful of chopped walnuts and pour into sherbet cups. Serve well chilled with whipped cream.

A dish which is very satisfying and wholesome and one which may be served for a main dish for luncheon is:

**Stuffed Onions.**—Parboil as many onions as needed, using even-sized ones. Remove the centers and fill with the following: One-half cupful of bread crumbs, one-half cupful of chopped ham or tongue, add one cupful of stock or butter and water, salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of butter. Chop the centers that were removed and add to the mixture. Fill the onions with this mixture and bake until soft. Prepare a sauce from the gravy in the pan, add one cupful of cream and one yolk of egg beaten together; thicken with a tablespoonful of flour mixed with a tablespoonful of butter. When well cooked pour around the onions and serve.

A tasty sauce to serve with boiled or baked fish is:

**Cucumber Sauce.**—Whip one-half cupful of heavy cream, add salt and cayenne to taste, then add gradually two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one medium-sized cucumber, pared, grated and drained and one tablespoonful of onion juice to season.

**Spokane Cream Pie.**—Line a deep pie plate with rich pastry. Put in a layer of flour, a layer of butter in bits, cover with a layer of sugar and sprinkle with nutmeg; repeat three times, very thin layers, and fill up with rich cream. Bake until thick.

**Strawberry Mousse.**—Take six cupfuls of crushed fruit, four cupfuls of sugar, the juice of one lemon and two quarts of cream. Stir the fruit and sugar together and let stand one hour. Add the lemon juice and then the cream beaten stiff. Pour into melon mold or other fancy molds, pack in equal parts of ice and salt and let stand four hours. This serves thirty.

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melled freedom and grace. The skirt is tiered, of course, for almost every sheer frock is made in tiers this summer.

The newest thing about tiers is that they have taken to trailing a wee at the back—thus giving a versatile interpretation to uneven hemlines, which fashion insists must be. To be explicit, the silhouette generally favored for the evening frock, has three or four flat apron tiers for the front of the skirt, the same number of flounces formed at the back, but much longer, giving a proud little flare as the wearer moves about.

Coral colored georgette was selected for the making of the model here shown, which again emphasizes the importance of this shade.

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## Streamers Adorn Sheer Frocks

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY



When she moves, when she steps, with what airy fairy grace does her frock flutter its multitudinous scarf ends, floating streamers and such, before the admiring eyes of the world, this summer. Brought down to a final analysis, it is fabric manipulation which creates of picturesque "tag ends" a silhouette of new beauty and novelty.

More and more originality expresses itself in neckline and shoulderline treatments achieved through odd drapes, berthas, scarfs and various arrangements which tend to arrive at soft feminine lines.

It's tremendously interesting to study the pages in pattern books devoted to collars, capelets and the like, also very inspirational to the woman who makes her own clothes.

According to fashion's vocabulary, those are "shoe-string" straps which hold the decollete gown in the picture in place. It would almost seem as if this same caption might be applied to the long slender streamers which, like the proverbial shoe-string, are untied, dangling with untram-

## Aroma of Cedar Kills Moth



Red Cedar Chests Are Excellent for Protecting Wool Clothing from Moth Damage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The unusual tightness of a well-constructed red-cedar chest, when not cracked or warped, makes it of even greater advantage than an ordinary trunk or other household receptacle for storing clothing and preventing moths from getting in to lay their eggs. In addition chests made of the heartwood or red cedar have definite insecticidal value. The aroma of the wood kills any newly hatched or young larvae of the clothes moth, should there chance to be any unobserved moth eggs on the articles when put in the chest.

The bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends, however, that all winter clothing subject to attack by moths should be thoroughly cleaned, brushed, beaten, and if possible, sunned, before being stored during the warm weather. This treatment, if

carefully done with special attention to brushing out pockets, seams, and other places of concealment, will minimize the likelihood of damage, since it will remove those stages of the moths that the chests will not kill. Cedar chests cannot be depended upon to kill the moths or millers, their eggs, or the worms after they are half to full grown, or after they are three or four months old. Neither will the chests kill the pupae or chrysalids. As none of these stages except the larvae are capable of injuring the garments, it is a matter of no practical importance whether or not the cedar chests kill the moths, eggs or pupae. But too much cannot be said about the necessity of making sure that the clothing going into the chests is free from the older larvae or worms; otherwise losses may be sustained due to carelessness, not to the failure of the chest.

## Community Building

### Many Cities Adopting Zone Regulation Idea

Cities, towns and villages in all sections of the United States, with a total population of 37,000,000, have enacted zoning regulations, a survey just completed by the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce reveals.

The survey shows the extent to which the municipal zoning idea has spread in recent years. In 1916 such regulations were in force in only eight cities. The number increased slowly up to 1920, after which the progress was rapid.

During 1928, 87 municipalities passed zoning ordinances, while 101 either adopted more comprehensive zoning laws or amended existing regulations to make them more effective. An analysis of the 87 new zoning ordinances which were passed shows that 44 of them were comprehensive—that is, the use, height and area of buildings were regulated. Twenty-seven merely controlled the use of buildings. Seven controlled the use and area of buildings, and two were temporary enactments pending the preparation of zoning laws to suit the local requirements.

New York led in the number of municipalities zoned during 1928, with 23 cities, towns and villages. Ohio and Pennsylvania tied for second place with six each. Youngstown, Ohio; Waterbury, Conn., and Altoona, Pa., were three of the largest cities which adopted zoning regulations during the year.

### Make Attractive Town

#### Matter of Civic Pride

A preliminary to an attractive city, in all its districts, is an aroused public pride. Nobody can be proud of dirt, litter and unsightliness. Where community pride comes, the other must go. Once let residents of a block or a larger section decide that their homes or places of business will be made and kept attractive, and the trick is turned.

That is the encouraging aspect of the city-wide clean-up campaign being pushed. Dirt and ugliness have been attacked with good results here and there. They even may be made so conspicuous they will lose their respectability altogether, and no district, however large or small, could feel at ease as long as they were around. There might even be a sense of disgrace and humiliation. Such wonders have been. Let the clean-up work continue. It may come about that any district inclined to be indifferent will be made to feel it doesn't belong in Kansas City at all. That would go for the indifferent individual, too.—Kansas City Star.

### Garden Hints

In the private garden one should express his own idea of outdoor beauty. There should be planting to give privacy and screen out unsightly views. This may be arranged so that passers-by on the street can get a glimpse of the beauty within without privacy being destroyed. Comfortable furniture, perhaps a swing, seats, chairs and a table, will give the yard the look of an abiding place. Bird houses will attract feathered visitors to entertain us. And flowers will help make the outdoor living room the source of joy throughout the summer.

### Small Town's Importance

"One may look to the American town for much of future America," reads an editorial in the Household Magazine. "The town has what neither the city nor the open country possesses. It is different. It is an incubator of neither the large city nor the country, yet it is in touch with both. It is a place to live in. People in town know that everybody has to co-operate if there is to be a new community center, a better-looking business street, medical attention in the schools, or any other modern enterprise."

### Early Zoning Methods

The early methods of zoning were predicated upon conditions which have been rapidly shifting. Thus, ugly, steam-driven industry required complete isolation, while modern electrically powered plants might frequently, except for stereotyped zoning, more readily permit a restoration of a convenient relation of work place and dwelling place typical of the earlier industrial town.

### Color in Small Garden

Everything is seen closely in the small garden. A single plant or flower becomes the subject of attention rather than the mass of the border. More care must be taken to remove minor imperfections, but there is less for which to care. Color schemes may more easily be handled and close attention to color will be well repaid here.

### Loss by Poor Planning

Lack of permanence of economic stability and of co-ordination are said by architects to be characteristic of much of the land and building development of United States communities. Because of this, there are great economic and social losses.