UNITED STATES
OFFICE
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE INFORMATION
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Housekeepers' Chat
Monday, February _2, 1931.
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
Subject: Better Breakfasts. Approved by the Bureau of Home Economics, U.S.D.A.
Bulletins available: A Guide to Good Meals for the Junior Homemaker.

Have you ever had breakfast in a railway station early in the morning? And have you, while you were eating, looked about and observed what the people around: behaving for their breakfasts? The Menu Specialist had this experience the other day and came home to tell me whet she saw.
"Next to me in that restaurant sat a mother and her five small children, all under ten years old, I'm sure. That do you think that mother gave each of her little children for breakfast? Just guess, Aunt Sammy."

I thought a minute and then, naturally, I guessed the rind of breakfast any sensible mother would give her children. I suggested orange juice and cereal and was going to say toast and milk, but the Menu Specialist stopped me.

No, Aunt Sammy, no orange juice and no cereal for those poor little children. Each one of them was given a cup of coffee and two big dough mats, and that was all."

No wonder the Menu Specialist was upset after seeing a sight like that. Think of the condition of those five small digestions after working on that $b i g$ doughnut and coffee first thing in the morning!

Though few mothers, I am thankful to say, subject their children to breakfasts like that, there are homes where breakfast is usually the neglected or hurried meal of the day. The mother's problem is often complicated because Father and the children will get up the very last minute, and then have only time to snatch a cup of coffee or a roll, eat it hastily and go rushing off to the office or to school. And Mary Louise is very likely not to have much appetite and to start for high school mithout eating anything at all. Though I hate to admit it, there are mothers who spend hours planning and preparing the fanciest luncheons or teas for their bridge guests, yet quite neglect their own family's morning meal.

A good breakfast is the way to start the day right and to give us cheer for the day's work. Sit down to a leisurely, well-prepered, attractive looking breakfast containing the foods needed to set you up for the day, and the chances are that you won't have any trouble with either your disposition or your digestion, even if you did step out of the wrong side of bed.

I leave it to you, Georgine. Isn't it a cruclty to anyone's perfectly good digestive apparatus to break a twelver-hour fast in the morning with a hastily gulped cup of coffee and a dough mut or a muffin swallowed on the run? ITO wonder some husbands are grouchy and some children get low grades and behave badly at school.

As for this business of going without any breakfast at all, that deserves a regular, old-fashioned sermon all its own. Three meals each day is the first step in good nutrition and breakfast is just as valuable as the other two, especially for growing boys and girls. Many people under twenty years of age are underweight, and if they omit breakfast, they miss one of the three chances to get building material and fuel supplies. The person who goes without breakfast runs a great risk of being undernourished, a condition, you know, which may cause susceptibility to disease or bad teeth, nervousness, or other disorders.

There is still another way that breakfast aids good health. One of the recognized ills of modern life is constipation. The omission of breakfast or the eating of a hasty breakfast and rushing away immediately to school, to work or to play are often causes of constipation. One of the best ways of preventing or overcoming this condition is to take plenty of time for this first meal in the day and to eat fruit, which has a laxative effect both because of the fiber and because of the acid it contains; some whole wheat cereal or bread; and only a small amount of sweets,fats and other rich foods.

Breakfast is a simple easy meal to plan because it is the one meal which varies little from day to day. Any breakfast menu will contain some of six foods. Trese are fruit, cereal, a beverage (usually hot), bread, eggs and bacon or perhaps some other meat. Just which and how much of these foods you choose depends on hon mucin nourishment you reed. Grandmothers do not eat the same breakfasts as growing girls and boys; a man working all day in an office does not eat the same breakfast as a soldier
on the march; and Fiji Islanders do not eat the same breakfast as Eskimos. Tinether you choose a heavy, medium or ligit breakfast, you see, depends on tho you are, what your age and occunation are, and the climate or the meather. For the man engaged in strenuous physical labor or for someone who is undermeigit a heavy breakfast is needed. It will contain all the foods listed above. On the other hand, a lignt breakfast of fruit, toast, a beverage, and perhaps a poached or boiled egg, is probably best for the adult who leads a sedentary life. For growing children a medium sized breakfast of orange, cereal, milk or dilute cocoa, toast and an egg will mean better marks at school and happier, more successful days. In cold weather everyone needs more focd for warmth, so heartier breakfasts can be served than in surmer when fraits and light food is most tempting,

One of my friends told me the other dar how she met a breakfast problem in her family. Her tmo daughters in their tesns suddenly lost treir appetites for brealfast so she began to look about for a cause and a cure. The family had been eating in the kitchen in the morning for the sake of warmth and convenience. Mriend, who is a verubusy woman, hadn't botnered much about the appearance of the table or the room. Her husband vas used to pancakes and good coffee each morning so she had been putting this menu on tre table day after day Then the rebellion against breakfast began, she did not insist on her children's eating breakfast or tell thom how much they needed the food. Instead she decided to make breakfast sblattracti:e and tompting that they couldn't resist eating it. So sine set the table with a fresh cheerful cloth and her prettiest china. She kept the kitchen looking spotless and immaculate and was careful to serve everything in a may that appealed to the eye. And she featured dainty foods such as fruit, attractively prepared, crisp curled bacon and fresh evenly browmed toast. (Ram fruit, by the way, as my friend learned, is an excellent appetizer because of its color and because it contains a vitamin that stimulates the appetite.) It wasn't long before the daúghters began to enjoy breakfasts as much as any meal in the day, and, even the husband was converted to these pleasant attractive meals instead of the great pile of morning pancates he once insisted on.

For the menu today we have a winter breakfast planned for Sunday or when there are guests. Sunday breakfast can be a most delightful meal. Because dinner is later than usual the family can eat a little more heartily. And there is more time than on meek days to allow for making waffles and other favorite foods. Here's our menu:

Orange juice; Waffles or griddle cakes; Sausage or bacon served with apple rings and tart jelly; Coffee, milk for the children.

There should also be hot cereal and top milk for the younger children who will not eat seusage and will only be served a taste of the waffles rather as a dessert.

At present oranges and grapefruit, always ád the most appetizing breakfast fruits, are inexpensive.

Your radio recipe book contrins a very good recipe for wffles. The Menu Specislist also sugeests thot you cen make waffles, heving a little different flavor and texture, from propared pancake flour by adding egg and fat. Because this flour is made of combinstion of different grains, such as rye, corn and meat, it makes mafiles that are a little coarser than of plain winte flour. Follow the directions on the box for making waffles from pancake flour.

The sausage or bacon may be served on a platter surrounded by red and green apple rincs dotted with bits of bright red jelly. For the apple rincs select a fem firm, tart aries, some red and some green. Wash and core the aples but do not reel them. Cut in rings or slices about lit inch thick. Nake a thin syrup of a cup of water and a cup of sugar, drop in the apile rings, let then cook rapidly in an onen kettle until tender and then simer slowly until thoy anpenr clear. Iift them out and arrange them around the edge of the platter. These apple rines are sweet enough to tale the place-of narmalade with the wofles.

Tomorrow: Family Jolts and Jars.

