

CLOTHING BUDGETS FOR LOW INCOME
FAMILIES IN RURAL KANSAS

by

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INTRODUCTION

Professional social workers have long been cognizant of the complexities and forces of fashion that complicate the matter of clothing individuals and families having access to only minimum funds. Although, "the aim of public assistance is to prevent physical suffering after the recipient has exhausted all his resources" it is difficult to distinguish between reason and rationalization in clothing problems. There is no check or guide for clothing expenditures such as can be set up for food in terms of nutritional needs. Such human factors as vanity, personal taste, and prejudice as well as comfort, health, and artistic design are the usual guides. When planning a family clothing budget such factors as health, age, occupation, climate, and size of the group must be considered. Moreover, the sewing ability of the women and girls and the amount of time available for sewing should be pondered. Obviously, in developing clothing budgets the student has been forced to base standards upon actual expenditures. Social workers have been obliged to depend on personal observation of clothing worn by persons in straitened circumstance, usually in urban centers.

Despite the fact that farm families have a larger number of members to be clothed, they generally spend less on their wardrobes than city families with comparable incomes according to the Consumer Purchases Study (4). Urbanization creates differences in division of income for family living and saving and standards

of living. Furthermore, the prestige value of clothes is more important in the city as evidence of economic status than in a rural community where families are better acquainted and where buildings and herds provide such evidence. In farming communities most of the clothing money is spent for durable work clothes. Moreover, the amount of money spent for clothing does not keep pace with increased incomes, all though there is some increase most of which occurs up to the level of \$2,000.00 incomes. More street clothes are purchased as the income increases.

There are so many variations in the kinds and qualities of available garments coupled with individual likes that is difficult to develop standards for clothing needs. Lack of quality standards, informative labels, and precise definition of terms further complicate the situation. Both public and private agencies try to get standards by reviewing available material, making independent studies, and studying consumption patterns of people as revealed in government bulletins. Since public assistance grants cannot be conditioned, such a bureau of administration is primarily concerned with determining the amount of money which will enable the recipient to clothe himself with reasonable decency without being stigmatized.

Because little information is available regarding actual expenditures for clothing in rural Kansas this study was undertaken (1) to determine the extent and cost of the 1942 wardrobes of selected families keeping accounts with the Farm Security Administration; (2) to compare clothing prices obtained in January 1943 with prices of items listed in accounts of clients of the Farm

Security Administration; (3) to investigate the reaction of the selected Farm Security clients; and (4) to formulate clothing budgets which may be used as guides in estimating minimum expenses of rural residents of Kansas.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Clothing Budgets of Welfare Agencies

Budgets used by diversified social agencies vary widely in the amounts allowed and somewhat in the age groupings of recipients. The variable amounts are attributable partly to differences in location that may affect climatic needs and the availability of goods. Perhaps another factor of difference lies in the adequacy of funds and the controlling concepts of emergency, maintenance, and ideal standards of living.

Information available from family records and interviews with mothers was used by the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago (18) in making suggested clothing lists constructed according to age, sex, and activity of individuals. Specifications of items were necessarily somewhat general but the price provided something of a quality guide. Based on lists of 1937 and Chicago prices of 1942 the Chicago Standard Budget allowed \$33.60 per year for an infant from birth to 18 months of age; \$34.80 for a child from 18 months to four years of age; \$54.00 for a school boy five to nine years; \$61.20 for a school boy 10 to 12 years; \$90.00 for a high school boy or one working in a neighborhood factory or shop; \$86.40 for a man at ordinary outdoor work; and

\$67.80 for a woman at home. In these total amounts was included a small sum for toilet articles and incidentals and the occupational tax.

The home economics committee of the Cleveland Associated Charities (8) has used the lists made up by the Ohio State Department of Welfare and revised them on the basis of local prices and durability of materials. The total annual cost of a layette was \$18.09; a child one through two years of age, \$23.29; a pre-school child from three to five years old, \$29.69; a girl of age six to 11 \$49.10; a boy of age six through 11, \$51.88; a girl 12 through 16 years \$57.65; a boy 12 through 16, \$62.71. Adults were classified according to activity. The yearly allowance made for an aged or incapacitated woman was \$27.94; a woman or girl at home; \$48.51; a woman or girl employed, \$83.94; a man aged or incapacitated \$34.99; a man or boy unemployed, \$51.65; a man or boy employed at manual work, \$68.87; and a man employed at clerical work \$79.29. These quoted amounts included sums varying from \$1.21 to \$17.46 earmarked for incidentals in the several categories.

Because of limited funds, public agencies of the Midwest have not made constant changes in the prices of items in such clothing lists; however, those of Kansas and Missouri are now in the process of revision. The Kansas clothing budgets (9) now in use allowed \$14.55 for infants under one year; \$11.95 for girls two and three years old; \$15.10 for girls four to seven; \$15.50 for boys four to seven; \$22.60 for girls eight to 10; \$24.35 for boys 11 to 13; \$36.95 for girls 14 to 18; and \$38.20 for boys 14 to 18. Condition of health as well as age and occupation

differentiated adults. For an aged or incapacitated woman there was an annual allowance of \$19.75; for a woman over 65 years, unemployed, but in normal health, \$25.80; women and older girls employed in business or professional world \$61.20; women and older girls employed in manual service \$40.80; women and older girls unemployed, \$25.00; men unemployed but in normal health, \$21.60; men and older boys employed at non-manual work, \$50.75; men and older boys employed at manual labor \$38.50; and men and older boys unemployed, \$21.60.

Prices quoted in the Standard Clothing Budgets of Missouri (12) were obtained from catalogues of mail order houses and some quotations from various sections of the state¹. The item reports of clothing costs for low income families, budgets used by other social agencies, and visitors experiences with the families themselves were studied. Ten dollars annually was allowed for an infant under two years; \$15.50, for a girl from two to five; \$15.60 for a boy from two to five; \$22.50 for a girl six to 11; \$23.40 for a boy six to 11; \$31.85 for a girl 12 to 16; and \$30.00 for a boy 12 to 16 years old. For a housewife Missouri allowed \$27.65 annually; an unemployable man, \$22.90; a factory or domestic worker, \$52.80; an employed man laborer, \$43.00; an employed woman or girl cleric, \$84.00; and an employed man cleric \$62.40. As in the Kansas budgets the state of health as well as age and occupation was considered in making allowances for clothing.

1. Correspondence with Miss Harriet Jones, Jefferson City, Missouri, October 15, 1942.

In the clothing budgets prepared by the Nebraska Division of Public Assistance (17) no differentiation was made between men and women doing outdoor and indoor work for their price studies indicated that the average costs were approximately the same. Because it appeared that grants could not be raised, revision of costs has been delayed. An annual allowance for a child six months to two years was \$8.75; a child three to four years, \$14.76; a girl five to eight years, \$18.20; a girl nine to 11 years, \$23.86; a girl 13 to 18 years, \$29.82; a woman, \$31.29; and an elderly woman, \$21.20. Similar categories were made for men. A boy five to eight years was allowed \$26.76; a boy nine to 12 years, \$33.53; a boy 15 to seven years, \$36.55; a man, \$33.46; and an elderly man \$23.75. These budgets were based on the premise that clothing salvage would be practiced.

Each of these budgets cited included the probable length of use, the probable number of articles needed, and the average cost of each item in addition to the cost per year. Also each stated clearly that it was intended as a flexible guide and there was no expectation that the plan should be strictly adhered to in regard to items; however, the total amounts for expenditure were regarded as fixed, particularly in the public agencies.

In cooperation with a committee of extension clothing specialists in the Eastern states Hall (6) prepared an estimate based on 1932 prices to use as a guide in farm family clothing expenditures. It was planned on the basis of an approximate annual expenditure of \$150.00 in a family of five. For the mother the total cost may be \$32.49; a girl 15 to 18, \$39.94; a girl 12 to 14,

\$27.02; a girl six to 11, \$22.89; a girl one to five, \$19.04. For the father the suggested amount was \$38.95; a boy 15 to 18, \$31.80; a boy 12 to 14, \$30.35; a boy six to 11, \$24.29; a boy one to five, \$21.43. Success of this spending plan was dependent upon good care and repair of garments at home as well as upon wise buying and home sewing.

In 1934 the Kansas Emergency Relief committee outlined suggestions for determining clothing minimum budgets of families on relief (10). Quoting the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that \$100.00 would decently cover a family of five for a year providing home sewing was done, the committee prepared a list of garments that probably were necessary in Kansas families and suggested that such a fund be apportioned thus: 25 to 55 per cent for outer garments, 25 to 40 per cent for footwear, 10 to 20 per cent for undergarment, two to seven per cent for headwear, three to 10 per cent for accessories. It was assumed, of course, that Kansas conditions did not vary much from the general estimate.

Recently for the National Resource Planning Board a committee² of home economists suggested goals for clothing to meet the needs of low income families. It was stated that each person should have "a sufficient number of each garment to provide frequent changes for cleaning to maintain health; variety enough to permit one to take his proper place in society without being self-conscious or embarrassed; enough changes to permit adjustments to changes in the weather; and the garments well-fitted, comfortable, of good workmanship and of material that will stand a reasonable amount of wear and cleaning." These aims were then expressed in

2. Extract from a letter from Miss Louise Bryant to Miss Alpha Latzke, October 14, 1942.

definite amounts and kinds of garments for various groups.

In the Heller (7) budget for dependent families or children the annual amount for an employed man was \$48.97 whereas an unemployed man was allowed \$31.28. The estimate for a housewife was \$44.32. Employed boys of 18 to 20 may have \$83.48 but an employed girl of 18 to 20 as much as \$109.71. The allowance for boys 15 to 17 was \$51.37; girls 15 to 17, \$54.59; boys 12 to 14, \$48.36; girls of 12 to 14, \$42.47; boys of nine to 11, \$38.46; girls of nine to 11, \$32.54; boys of six to eight, \$31.94; girls six to eight, \$27.79; child of three to five, \$21.78; and a child one to two, \$19.48. The initial cost of an infant is \$19.64. These are San Francisco prices in March, 1943.

A budget guide used by social agencies in Washington D. C. (13) allows \$49.97 per year for an elderly man. The amount for a manual laborer was \$67.15; a boy over 16 in a shop, \$69.17; a high school boy, \$77.76; a boy thirteen to fifteen years, \$52.09; a boy 10 to 12 years, \$49.15; a boy seven to nine years, \$44.85; and a boy four to six years, \$42.42. For an elderly woman, \$44.67 is considered sufficient whereas a woman at home is allowed \$70.90. The stated amount for a working girl or a high school girl is \$95.62; a girl 13 to 15 years, \$60.88; a girl 10 to 12, \$51.99; a girl seven to nine, \$40.93; and a girl four to six, \$38.77. A child one and one-half to three years was allowed \$36.16 and \$18.46 was deemed enough for an infant.

The number of budgets available from various agencies is extensive. Rather than quoting at great length from quantities of

overlapping material, these were presented as being fairly representative of the group since references to them are frequent.

Studies of Actual Clothing Expenditures

Selection of items which go into any one wardrobe is an individual matter, but in the aggregate wardrobes tend to fall into similar patterns among groups of like income and interests. As a standard of comparison the Consumer Purchases Study of 1935 and 1936 is comprehensive (4). Collaborating in the survey were the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor assisted by the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical board.

The summarization of patterns of consumption for farm families was based on reports from 64 farm counties in 20 states, in 13 types of farming sections representing the major types of agricultural production in this country. All were families of white farm operators except in the Southeast where special studies were made of both Negro and white operators and of negro and white sharecroppers. Farm laborers and farm managers were excluded. Likewise families on relief, the foreign born, one person, and broken families, and those who moved within the year were excluded. Since these groups tend to have lower incomes than those studied, the median income reported was somewhat higher than the actual general level.

In the North Dakota-Kansas group according to the Consumer Purchases Study (4), income classes was \$984.00. The net income for more than 66 per cent of these families was less than \$1250.00 annually. The range of income within the group was \$249.00 to \$4,000.00. The average expenditure for clothing per family in the Dakota-Kansas group was \$102.00. Of this amount the husbands spent an average of \$29.00 or 28.5 per cent of the total; wives, \$32.00 or 31.3 per cent; others \$41.00 or 40.2 per cent. Total amounts spent for clothing within the group varied from \$83.00 per family at the \$249.00 income level to \$145.00 per family at the \$4,000.00 income level. Including all income classes the average annual clothing expenditure per male, excluding husbands, was \$12.00 for children from two to five; \$19.00 from six to 11; \$27.00 from 12 to 15; \$37.00 for 16 to 29 years; \$26.00 for 30 years or older. For females other than wives the average annual clothing expenditures was \$11.00 from two to five; \$18.00 from six to 11; \$28.00 from 12 to 15 years; \$44.00 from 16 to 29 years; \$18.00 for 30 years or older. For children under two years old there was an average expenditure of \$7.00 annually.

After food and housing expenditures, wage earners and clerical workers listed clothing as the third major item in the Monthly Labor Review (2). Low incomes must cover costs of shoes and garments for school children, suitable clothes for the employed member or members of the family to wear to work and clothes to meet the accepted social standards of the community. The urgency for warm, socially acceptable clothing was shown by the increased

expenditures and higher proportion of the total family income at higher income levels. The study of clothing expenditures by age, occupation, and sex shows that at low income levels women must keep their expenditures to a rather restricted list of necessities; however, even at a low level they must have several pairs of sheer hose and one or two inexpensive rayon dresses. Men find shoes a major expenditure on a low income, but as income increases, suits become more necessary. Expenditures for both men and women increase as income increases.

In a survey of clothing costs among farm families, Williams (19) showed that in general the money cost of home-made garments is less than the purchased ready to wear, but in some cases the average cost of materials for garments is greater than the factory made garment. Very few garments were made at home for the men and older boys of these farm families. Monroe (15) found that although occupation and age of individuals made a difference in clothing expenditures of families, the greatest variable found was in relation to family size. This would indicate not only a small amount of money available per family member, but also that more use was made of outgrown apparel.

To distribute fairly among family members the meager sum available is an additional problem. Kirkpatrick (11) has expressed the relative costs of clothing farm family members in index numbers. They were obtained by sorting the records into age groups. Averages for the various age groups were weighed against the averages for husband and wife taken as one. On the whole the cost of

clothing for male and female members of the family was practically the same for the various age groups. Clothing for a boy or girl over 16 was half again as much as for either parent, while at the age of 16 the average was the same. The boy or girl under 15 was clothed at less cost than that for either parent. The relative cost for the age group 11 to 14 years was 0.9; for 6 to 10 years was 0.6; and below six years was 0.3. In the Consumer Purchases Study (4) the average expenditures confirmed these relationships.

In the preliminary report of a Kansas study of farm income and expenditures by Gunselman (5) clothing expenses are given according to the type of family which corresponded to size. Type I consisting of 2.5 persons spent \$121; Type II (4.1 persons) spent \$172; Type III (4.5 persons) spent \$183; and Type IV (6.25 persons) spent \$243. Families in the lower third income group expended \$129 for clothing; the middle, \$179; the upper, \$234. Geographic divisions, called associations, also were listed. In Association I the family spent \$177 for clothing; Association II, \$198; and Association IV, \$156.

Studies of clothing expenditures of other occupational groups have been made but appear to have no direct bearing on the problem of rural clothing needs.

Studies Related to Individual Reaction to Clothes and Personal Appearance

Barr's (1) psychological analysis of fashion motivation points out that selection of clothing is a social activity involving a cultural pattern. Although any one attitude, idea, desire, or motive may be dominant at a particular time, each is only an element in a configuration of factors involved in the activity of choice-making whereby both external and internal pressures are evaluated and translated in the tangible terms of wearing apparel.

To Morton (16) clothes are a means of enhancing appearance and are a way by which an individual can identify himself as taking part in the struggle for beauty. Through becoming, well-fitting clothing, good grooming, and good posture one succeeds in compensating for his deficiencies and achieves security. A satisfactory outward appearance is an asset in the competition of a democratic society.

Although frequently the psychological aspects of clothing are discussed, there are very few sustained studies concerned with such problems.

PROCEDURE

Because the suggested clothing budgets of the Kansas Bureau of Public Assistance were detailed and extensive, they were used as the basis of clothing lists, designated as Form I (Appendix), prepared to expedite the pricing of garments. These lists were

sent to social welfare directors of 10 counties selected as typical by the Kansas director of Public Assistance. Actual costs of the articles described were obtained by county directors and/or home visitors from two stores in each designated county. It was suggested that one store be an independently owned store; the other, a chain store. All prices were local ones of January, 1943.

To obtain inventories of the wardrobes of 50 families a schedule, identified as Form II (Appendix), was prepared. It listed probable items of clothing and accessories on hand for men and boys, women and girls, and infants, leaving a space for insertion of any unusual item not listed. There was a space to state the quantity on hand for each individual, the years of wear, and the unit cost of each article.

Homemakers of 50 families who were clients of the Farm Security Administration were interviewed by the investigator. These families resided in Riley, Geary, and Wabaunsee counties. Contacts were first made through the Riley County Farm Security Office by mailing a request for an interview and explaining the purpose of the call. To those who replied affirmatively, Form II was mailed with sufficient pages for each member of the family, and a request was made that members of the family complete the lists as nearly as possible before the actual call. Then at the time of the visit the forms were completed and corrected.

It seemed advisable to determine how satisfactory these clothing wardrobes were and whether these families felt that

their basic needs were adequately provided for by the clothing they had. This was done through Form III (Appendix) which presented pertinent questions to be answered by "yes" or "no" at the time of the personal interview.

The family income, value of the year's living, and total amount expended for clothing during the year were obtained from the record books kept by these families.

The data thus obtained were tabulated and summarized. After the findings were analyzed and the indicated satisfactions considered, suggested low cost clothing budgets for men, women, and children were made.

For convenience in tabulating and summarizing the various items of clothing were grouped in general classifications depending on common use. Under the category of headwear were considered winter hats, summer hats, caps, berets, and headscarfs. Outerwear consisted of heavy coats, light weight coats, jackets, short coats, snow or ski suits, and raincoats. Such items as suits, shirts, trousers, overalls, bathing suits, sweaters, dresses, skirts, blouses, play suits, aprons, smocks, housecoats, and slacks were listed as innerwear. Panties, vests, girdles, union suits, nightgowns, pajamas, slips, and bathrobes were termed underwear. Footwear consisted of shoes, rubbers, boots, galoshes, hose, anklets, and houseslippers. Accessories listed were ties, belts, scarfs, billfolds, pocketbooks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, garters, shoestrings, and gloves. Care and repair items were patterns, dry cleaning, shoe repair, and purchase of yard goods.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Family Financial Situation and Personnel

In the 50 families whose wardrobes were studied there were 206 persons with an average of 4.1 persons per family. Of the families 37 had children at home, and 13 either had no children or none at home. Table 1 presents the composition of families cooperating in this study.

Table 1. Composition of the 50 families cooperating in this study.

Total number of persons	206.0
Average number persons per family	4.1
Number of families having children at home	37.0
Number of families having no children or none at home	13.0

The net money income in this group varied from \$3,574.00 to \$290.57 with a mean of \$1,002.20 as shown in Table 2. The value of the home produced living ranged from \$728.78 to \$141.97 with a median of \$343.88 per family. The greatest cash expenditure for family living was \$559.00 and the lowest was \$152.02 with a mean value of \$379.45 per family. Of this amount spent for family living, the average amount spent for clothing was \$67.88. The lowest clothing expenditure per family was \$11.66 whereas the highest was \$175.00 per family. Each of these families had a loan from the Farm Security Administration of between \$3180.00 and \$141.97. There was a mean of \$978.74 per family.

Table 2. Financial status of 50 rural Kansas families for one year showing range, median, and mean of incomes, loans, and living expenses.

	High	: Low	: Median	: Mean
Net money income	\$3574.00	\$290.57	\$931.62	\$1002.20
Size of loan	3180.00	175.00	943.00	978.74
Value of home produced living	728.78	141.97	343.88	325.82
Cash expended for family living	559.00	152.02	395.11	379.45
Total clothing expenditure per family	175.00	11.66	63.69	67.88

In the group of 50 Farm Security families whose wardrobes were inventoried there were 50 husbands and 50 wives of varying ages as can be seen in Table 3. The oldest wife was 63 years of age and the youngest was 19. The average age for the group of wives was 37.6 years. The husbands averaged 42.5 years in age. The oldest was 66 and the youngest 21 years old. Most of these couples had children at home.

Table 3. Family personnel showing number of persons with the high, low, median, and mean age in each age group.

	Number of persons	Highest age (years)	Lowest age (years)	Median age (years)	Mean age (years)
Wives	50.0	63.0	10.00	38.50	37.60
Daughters 14 and over	18.0	21.0	14.00	17.00	16.60
Daughters 5-13	24.0	13.0	5.00	8.50	9.10
Daughters 2-4	10.0	4.0	2.00	2.75	2.80
Husbands	50.0	66.0	21.00	44.00	42.50
Sons 14 and over	14.0	28.0	14.00	16.00	17.40
Sons 5-13	23.0	13.0	5.00	10.00	9.40
Sons 2-4	7.0	4.0	2.00	2.00	2.57
Infants 0 to 12 months	10.0	1.0	.33	.70	.73

Daughters and sons were arbitrarily grouped in age according to their probable progress in school. In the older group of daughters the highest age was 21 and the lowest 14 with an average age of 16.6 years. There were 18 persons in the group. An average age of 17.4 in the group of 14 older sons was a bit higher than for older daughters, for the range was from 14 years to 28 years. There were 24 daughters and 23 sons in the five to 13 year old group. Average age of the younger daughters was 9.1 years whereas that of sons in the same age group was 9.4 years. There were 17 children in the pre-school group ranging in ages from two to four years. The average age was 2.7 years. Seven were boys and 10 were girls. Infants ranged in age from three months to one year, averaging eight months in age. There were 10 in the group.

From their records and the visits in homes it was known that these families had achieved a normal home life and had taken part in community activities. Therefore they are considered a fairly representative sample.

Wearing Apparel of Women and Girls

Although the subjective qualities affecting clothing selection defy mensuration, basic needs find tangible expression. Such articles as hats, dresses, coats, and accessories can be counted. The quantity for each person, the cost, and length of time a garment is used can be tabulated and used for calculation of estimated needs expressed in a money equivalent. The following tables and discussion set forth the amounts of clothing listed by the

person interviewed. Although these women are limited in their clothing purchases, each has made her own adjustments in regard to both her money and society.

Headwear. Although nearly every wife owned a headscarf (Table 4), hats were equally important items in their wardrobes, for practically each one had both a summer hat and a winter hat; however, one new headscarf per year was purchased whereas the median for both summer and winter hats was one every second year. This was possibly due to the fact that a headscarf cost only a third as much as a summer hat and a fourth as much as a winter hat, using the median unit prices as a basis for comparison. Ten wives owned caps or hoods but those who did replaced them as often as the others did their headscarfs and they paid practically the same per unit, the median price for hoods being 47 cents and for headscarfs 50 cents.

Daughters 14 years and older definitely preferred headscarfs to hats averaging more than two each of the headscarfs and only 0.2 of a winter hat and 0.2 of a summer hat per person. They cared yet less for hoods, averaging 0.1 each. Like their mothers, hoods and headscarfs were replaced annually but hats were not purchased each year. Older daughters' hats, hoods, and headscarfs cost less than did those of the wives, but, on the average, older girls' hats cost double the amount for hoods and headscarfs.

Like their older sisters, the younger girls averaged few hats having only 0.2 of a winter hat and 0.1 of a summer hat each. Most of them had a hood and nearly everyone owned at least one headscarf. Summer hats cost less per unit than headscarfs and hoods, but winter hats were more expensive. Hats were replaced about

every second year whereas a headscarf was purchased annually.

Girls in the two to four age group did not have as many different types of headwear as did women and older girls. None had headscarfs or summer hats and only one boasted a winter hat which cost one dollar and was expected to be replaced annually. As a group they relied on caps and parka hoods. There was an average of 1.2 units per person which cost an average of 45 cents and was replaced every second year.

Outerwear. Table 5 shows that one wife had no heavy winter coat but another wife had two so that there was an average of one each in the group. In general women by their statements and manner of speaking seemed to regard ownership of a lightweight coat as desirable and highly useful but definitely a social distinction rather than a necessity. The group averaged 0.7 of a light-weight coat each. None of these wives owned a ski suit or anything resembling it. Few owned jackets and only two women had raincoats. Furthermore none regarded raincoats as necessary items in the wardrobe. A few remarked that a raincoat would be only an occasional convenience. These women planned to wear all of their coats and jackets five years and many wore them longer. The widest variation of initial cost of any items in the wardrobe was shown by winter coats which ranged from \$89.00 to \$4.95 each with an average cost of \$18.56. The least expensive coat had a life expectancy of five years, and the most expensive, 12 years. The cost of light-weight coats was about half as much as for winter coats, and jackets cost about one-third the price of summer coats. The cost of wives' heavy coats averaged \$3.71 per year.

The average unit cost of outerwear for girls 14 years and older exceeded that of their mothers only for raincoats which averaged \$3.25 each; however, like their mothers, very few girls had them. Each older daughter had a winter-weight coat but few had light-weight coats which cost almost as much. Instead they invested in jackets which cost them only one-fourth as much as light-weight coats and were worn as many years. None had ski suits. These girls replaced all garments for outerwear once every three years. For winter coats they paid 10 or 11 dollars and for light-weight coats, eight or nine dollars. Although the unit cost of winter coats was less than that of their mothers, the annual cost of \$3.28 approximated that of the wives.

Not all girls in the five to 13 age group had winter coats but the few who did not compensated for the lack by owning snow suits. Jackets and light-weight coats were equally popular for more than half the group owned jackets and half had light-weight coats. Like their sisters and mothers, very few had raincoats. Heavy coats cost about five dollars and light-weight coats three. Snow suits were usually about \$3.50 and jackets were one dollar. These garments were replaced every second year. Nearly every mother remarked that the clothes were not outworn but rather outgrown.

There was an average of one snow suit per girl in the two to four age group and the average cost was \$2.74 per unit. One child had a light-weight coat which cost \$3.00, and there was an average of 0.7 of a heavy coat per person which averaged \$2.71 each. All items of outerwear for this group were expected to be worn two years and to be replaced because they were outgrown. No raincoats or jackets were reported for this age group.

Innerwear. The mainstay of a farm wife's wardrobe was a cotton print housedress according to Table 6. The average person has four on hand and about four per year which cost a dollar each. In addition the wife usually had three street dresses on hand and replaced them at the rate of two per year with a cost of four or five dollars. After doing duty for dress-up occasions these dresses were taken for house dresses if they were cotton or made over for children if they were wool, rayon, or silk. Younger women enjoyed wearing skirts, blouses, sweaters, and suits more than the older women, so the distribution was not even; however, the group averaged a sweater each, a blouse each, and either a skirt or a suit each. Every second year the skirt was replaced at a median cost of two dollars, but the median cost of a suit was 12 dollars and it was worn five years. The blouse and sweater were replaced annually. The sweater cost an average of \$1.59 and the blouse averaged \$1.30 per unit. To some farm wives overalls or slacks were more important than dresses. One woman had nine pair. The group averaged 0.72 pair each and the median figure was two each. Several women who did not claim any of their own admitted that upon occasion they donned the overalls of their husbands or older sons. The median annual replacement was two and corresponded to the median number of units per person. The median cost was \$1.10 per unit.

Older daughters needed one less cotton print dress per year than their mothers but the median cost of \$1.00 per unit was the same. Like their mothers they averaged three street dresses per person and replaced them at the rate of two per year; however, the cost was less, averaging \$2.86 per unit. Nearly every girl had

Table 6. Women's and girls' innerwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons in group	Units in group	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement				
			High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean	
House dresses															
Women	50	223	10.0	2.0	4.0	4.40	\$ 2.98	\$.20	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.02	10.0	1.0	4.0	3.8	
Girls 14 and over	18	63	7.0	1.0	3.0	3.50	1.50	.20	1.00	.87	6.0	1.0	3.0	3.1	
Girls 5-13	24	115	10.0	0.0	5.0	4.80	1.39	.15	.59	.58	8.0	1.0	4.0	4.2	
Girls 2-4	10	53	12.0	1.0	5.5	5.30	.60	.10	.20	.27	12.0	1.0	6.0	6.2	
Street dresses															
Women	50	171	12.0	1.0	3.0	3.40	16.75	.50	4.75	4.30	4.0	0.25	2.0	1.7	
Girls 14 and over	18	60	9.0	1.0	3.0	3.30	5.00	1.00	2.75	2.86	5.0	0.50	2.0	2.3	
Girls 5-13	24	52	5.0	0.0	3.0	2.16	2.50	.20	1.98	1.52	3.0	0.50	2.0	1.7	
Girls 2-4	10	28	6.0	1.0	3.0	2.80	1.00	.50	.75	.80	3.0	1.00	2.0	2.1	
Skirts															
Women	50	38	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.76	5.50	.50	2.00	2.55	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.51	
Girls 14 and over	18	45	4.0	0.0	3.0	2.50	3.00	.50	2.00	1.97	3.0	0.5	1.0	1.20	
Girls 5-13	24	39	6.0	0.0	2.0	1.60	3.00	.25	1.00	1.20	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.00	
Girls 2-4	10	6	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.60	1.00	.25	0.35	0.49	3.0	1.0	1.5	1.70	
Blouses															
Women	50	61	5.0	0.0	2.0	1.20	2.95	.25	1.00	1.30	4.0	0.33	1.0	1.20	
Girls 14 and over	18	60	7.0	0.0	3.0	3.30	1.50	.39	.70	.87	4.0	0.50	2.0	1.90	
Girls 5-13	24	46	4.0	0.0	3.0	1.90	1.25	.10	0.50	0.51	3.0	0.50	1.0	1.40	
Girls 2-4	10	6	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.60	0.39	.10	0.25	0.25	2.0	1.00	1.5	1.50	
Sweaters															
Women	50	58	6.0	0.0	2.0	1.16	5.00	.25	1.19	1.59	3.0	0.10	1.0	0.79	
Girls 14 and over	18	34	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.89	3.00	.25	1.00	1.65	3.0	0.50	1.0	1.10	
Girls 5-13	24	36	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.50	3.00	.35	1.00	1.19	2.0	0.25	1.0	0.93	
Girls 2-4	10	17	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.70	0.75	.25	0.60	0.58	2.0	0.50	1.0	1.14	

Table 6. (Continued)

Suits															
Women	50	16	2.0	0.0	1.0	.32	\$45.00	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$13.43	0.50	0.1	0.2	0.3	
Girls 14 and over	18	9	2.0	0.0	1.0	.50	12.00	2.00	5.00	7.76	1.00	0.25	0.33	0.6	
Girls 5-13	24	2	1.0	0.0	1.0	.08	3.98	2.50	3.24	3.24	0.50	0.33	0.40	0.41	
Girls 2-4	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Play suits															
Women	50	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	.06	1.98	.25	1.50	1.24	0.33	0.0	0.25	0.19	
Girls 14 and over	18	14	1.0	0.0	1.0	.80	2.00	.50	.87	1.01	1.00	1.0	1.00	1.00	
Girls 5-13	24	12	8.0	0.0	1.0	.50	1.98	.50	1.00	.98	4.00	1.0	1.00	1.00	
Girls 2-4	10	5	4.0	0.0	2.5	.50	.50	.30	.40	.40	4.00	1.0	1.00	1.00	
Aprons															
Women	50	182	12.0	0.0	4.0	3.60	1.00	.10	.25	.24	12.00	0.5	3.0	3.4	
Girls 14 and over	18	23	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.30	.59	.15	.20	.21	4.00	1.0	2.0	2.3	
Girls 5-13	24	16	6.0	0.0	3.0	0.70	.25	.10	.10	.14	6.00	1.0	3.0	2.2	
Girls 2-4	10	4	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.40	.10	.10	.10	.10	4.00	0.0	2.5	2.5	
Smocks															
Women	50	17	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.34	2.50	.40	.75	.99	1.00	0.1	1.0	0.7	
Girls 14 and over	18	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Girls 5-13	24	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Girls 2-4	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housecoats or robes															
Women	50	22	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.44	6.00	.98	2.25	2.75	0.50	0.1	0.2	0.22	
Girls 14 and over	18	10	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.55	2.98	.50	2.00	1.76	1.00	0.2	0.4	0.49	
Girls 5-13	24	8	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.33	2.00	.35	.43	.74	1.00	0.3	0.5	0.54	
Girls 2-4	10	2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.20	.50	.25	.38	.38	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	

two or three skirts worth about \$2.00 each and bought one new one each year. They averaged three blouses each costing 87 cents per unit and replaced them at the rate of two per year. Sweaters also were popular and averaged \$1.65 each. Nearly every girl had two on hand and purchased one each year. Half of the girls had suits that averaged \$7.76 each and were worn three years. The girls wore more slacks and overalls than their mothers for they averaged 1.4 pair each; however, the average cost was the same and the annual replacement slightly less than for women.

Girls five to 13 years of age needed more cotton print dresses than either their mothers or older sisters averaging nearly five each. These were replaced at the rate of four each year. They averaged two street dresses each that were replaced annually and cost about \$1.50 per unit. They, just as the older girls, liked sweaters and blouses, of which they had as many as their sisters, and skirts. The skirts cost about half as much as those of the older girls and were replaced at the rate of one per year. Two little girls had suits that averaged \$3.24 each which were expected to wear two or three years if the owners did not grow too fast. They wore more overalls and slacks than either their mothers or sisters for they averaged 1.9 each. They needed two pair per year that cost an average of 77 cents per garment.

These country women said they did not have time to play and they considered play suits impractical for the type of work they did, so only three had play suits which they expected to be wearable three or four years and which they did not plan to replace. Likewise there was little use for bathing suits; only three persons owned one and none planned to replace them. The average unit

cost was \$1.49 and they estimated the garments would last about three years. The group averaged .44 of a housecoat or robe per person which cost an average of \$2.75 and was expected to last five years. Smocks averaged 0.3 per person at an average unit cost of 99 cents with an average replacement of 0.7 per year; however, several did not expect to replace the garment and others said that they seldom wore the one they had. Some women had no aprons but there was an average of 3.6 each in the group and the annual replacement was the same as the units owned. Aprons cost about 25 cents each.

Unlike their mothers older daughters made much use of play suits. They replaced them at the rate of one per year and nearly every girl had one which cost about one dollar. In contrast to this item only two owned bathing suits which they planned would wear two or three years and which averaged in cost \$1.09. About half of the girls had housecoats or robes at an average cost of \$1.76 per unit. They paid less than their mothers but did not plan to wear the garment quite so long averaging .49 per year. Smocks were definitely outmoded for not one in the group had one. Half the girls had two aprons each, which cost an average of 21 cents, and were replaced at the rate of two per year.

Younger daughters in the five to 13 age group averaged 0.5 of a play suit each but these were not evenly distributed for one girl had eight. The play suit cost as much as for the older girls as those who had them used one per year just as the older sisters did. Like the mother and older sister, few had bathing

suits. The cost was much less for the smaller girls and averaged 50 cents each with a use period of two or three years.

Both a play dress and a "dress up" dress were the only items of innerwear listed for every person in the two to four age group, and the wardrobes of these girls paralleled women and older girls in the variety of items. An average of 5.3 play dresses for this group was greater than for any of the others, but the cost of 27 cents per unit was considerably less. Six per year was deemed necessary for the average child. Two and eight-tenths "dress up" dresses replaced at the rate of 2.1 annually cost an average of 80 cents per unit. This was about half the amount spent per garment for the next older group of girls. Six girls had skirts and blouses replaced each year and a half. The skirts cost an average of 49 cents and the blouses 25 cents thus making the total costume 74 cents which approximates the cost of "dress up" dresses. There was an average of 1.7 sweaters for these girls but the distribution was not even. One girl had four and the median was two. The average cost of sweaters was 58 cents and the replacement averaged 1.14 annually. A play suit each year at an average cost of 40 cents per unit was the rule for half the girls. One youngster owned four aprons which averaged 10 cents each and would be replaced in 2.5 years. Two had housecoats which averaged 38 cents in cost. Both had an annual replacement of .25 per year. Overalls and slacks were as popular in this group as for the next older group. There was an average of 1.9 garments per person. The annual replacement was 2.7 and the cost averaged 36 cents each. No suits, smocks, or bathing suits were listed.

Underwear. Considering the poorly heated houses, the lack of warmer underwear was surprising. The women averaged less than half a winter union suit each as is shown in Table 7. Only nine of the fifty women interviewed owned the 36 suits listed. The median annual replacement was one at one dollar per unit. Likewise undervests were owned only by a few persons, the average being only .34 each. These were replaced at the rate of two per year at a median cost of 30 cents each. Panties, practically every garment rayon, were owned by nearly every woman. The group averaged 4.4 pair each at an average cost of 41 cents each and were replaced at the rate of 4.3 annually. Fifty per cent of the women owned brassieres. The median figure was three each. These three were replaced each year at an average cost of 45 cents each. Also, only about half these women had corsets or girdles. The median number was two each that cost two dollars, and two each year were purchased. Three slips a year and three on hand that cost 79 cents each seemed to be sufficient for the average farm wife. Three nightgowns (or pajamas) on hand at a cost of 83 cents was the average for nightwear.

Rayon undergarments appear to be a social necessity to the girls aged 14 to 18 years. Not one had any winter union suits and very few had undervests. In this item they followed the pattern of their mothers by having three on hand and paying a median price of 30 cents per unit, but they averaged only .39 per person. These girls averaged about five pairs of panties per person and bought five or six pairs each year at a median cost of 35 cents. In contrast to wives practically every girl in this group bought three

Table 7. (Conclusion)

Panties														
Women	50	212	8.0	0.0	4.0	4.40	\$ 1.00	\$.10	\$.37	\$.41	7.0	2.0	4.0	4.3
Girls 14 and over	18	95	14.0	3.0	4.5	5.30	.50	.10	.35	.33	8.0	2.0	6.0	5.5
Girls 5-13	24	115	8.0	3.0	5.0	4.80	.49	.10	.15	.21	15.0	2.0	6.0	6.6
Girls 2-4	10	70	13.0	0.0	8.0	7.00	.25	.05	.17	.16	12.0	5.0	8.0	8.3
Nightgown or pajamas														
Women	50	161	6.0	1.0	3.0	3.20	4.00	.10	.75	.83	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.2
Girls 14 and over	18	45	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.50	1.29	.20	.80	.78	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Girls 5-13	24	67	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.80	1.29	.15	.50	.59	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.2
Girls 2-4	10	34	4.0	0.0	2.0	3.40	1.00	.10	.50	.52	6.0	1.0	2.0	3.2
Union suits														
Women	50	22	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.44	2.25	.59	.89	.99	4.0	0.2	1.0	1.3
Girls 14 and over	18	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls 5-13	24	6	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.25	.79	.20	.69	.56	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Girls 2-4	10	13	6.0	0.0	2.0	1.30	.69	.50	.64	.62	6.0	2.0	2.5	3.2

brassieres a year at a unit cost of 25 cents and kept three on hand. There was an average of only .28 of a girdle per person and four girls owned the five girdles in the group. These averaged 64 cents per unit in cost and were replaced at an average rate of 1.3 annually. Like their mothers, this group had three slips each and replaced them at the rate of three per year at a median cost of 79 cents per unit. Two pair of pajamas or two nightgowns per year and two on hand which cost 78 cents was the average for this group.

Very few girls five to 13 wore winter union suits for the average was only .25 each. One suit per year was purchased by those who wore them and 56 cents per unit was paid on the average. This group averaged one undervest each, but those who owned them had three each and replaced them at the rate of three per year at a cost of 24 cents per annum. The average girl in this group has on hand five pair of panties and needed six per year. The cost was about 20 cents per unit. The usual material from which these were made was a feed sack valued at about 20 cents each. Two of these girls had two or three brassieres each that cost a median price of 25 cents per unit and which were expected to wear a year. None had corsets or girdles. The annual median replacement of 4.0 for slips was higher than for older girls and women but the same quantity, three, was kept on hand. The unit cost averaged only 26 cents, however. Probably this was due to the fact that cotton sacks or yard goods was the most frequently used material. The girls in this group had two nightgowns or two pair of pajamas each that cost 50 cents each and were replaced at the

rate of two per year.

The group of girls aged two to four averaged more panties, sleeping garments, and union suits per person than any other group of women and girls. Slips averaged 1.6 per person with an average cost of 15 cents per garment and a replacement of 3.7 annually. There was an average of seven pairs of panties per girl replaced at the rate of 8.3 per year with an average cost of 16 cents per unit. For sleeping a garment averaging 52 cents per unit and replaced at the rate of 3.2 per year was used. An average of 3.4 sleepers per person was listed. The group averaged 1.3 union suits each, but one child had six of the 13 pair in the group. The average price was 62 cents with a mean replacement of 3.2 annually.

Footwear. A pair of street shoes each year was the average purchase of a farm wife. As is shown in Table 8 these cost \$3.50 per pair. In addition she had on hand a pair of work shoes that needed replacement each year and averaged \$2.76 per pair. She usually purchased a third pair of shoes each year but sometimes it was an extra pair of street shoes and sometimes it was an extra pair of work shoes. Half of the women wore houseslippers that were replaced every two years and cost about \$1.00 per unit. Practically all of them had overshoes that cost \$1.75 per pair and were replaced every second year. These women had boots in place of overshoes. Four pair of hose on hand, replaced every year, averaged 70 cents a pair in cost. Anklets were worn by many women. Three pair on hand and six pair a year at 25 cents per unit were the median figures.

Table 8. Women's and girls' footwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons in group	Units in group	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
			High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean
Street shoes														
Women	50	79	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.50	\$6.50	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$3.47	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.21
Girls 14 and over	18	38	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.10	4.95	1.00	2.99	3.00	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.00
Girls 5-13	24	41	3.0	1.0	1.5	1.70	3.49	1.00	2.00	2.09	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.20
Girls 2-4	10	12	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.20	2.00	.79	1.40	1.41	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.00
Work shoes														
Women	50	55	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.10	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.76	3.0	1.00	1.0	1.40
Girls 14 and over	18	14	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.77	3.50	1.00	2.25	2.28	2.0	0.33	1.0	1.0
Girls 5-13	24	13	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.54	3.00	.50	2.50	2.07	1.0	0.50	1.0	1.0
Girls 2-4	10	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.3
House slippers														
Women	50	22	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.44	5.00	.49	.99	1.15	1.0	0.10	0.50	0.58
Girls 14 and over	18	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.22	1.00	.59	.99	.89	1.0	0.33	0.50	0.58
Girls 5-13	24	8	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.33	.69	.49	.50	.52	1.0	0.50	0.75	0.66
Girls 2-4	10	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.30	.50	.39	.50	.46	1.0	0.50	0.50	0.66
Overshoes														
Women	50	40	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.80	4.00	.59	1.70	1.75	2.0	0.16	0.33	0.48
Girls 14 and over	18	16	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.90	3.25	.79	1.60	1.82	1.0	0.25	0.50	0.46
Girls 5-13	24	22	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.91	3.00	.79	1.50	1.61	1.0	0.33	0.50	0.50
Girls 2-4	10	7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.70	1.00	.50	1.00	.86	1.0	0.50	0.50	0.57

Older daughters purchased two pair of dress shoes each year at an average cost of \$3.00 per pair. Nearly all of them had on hand and wore out one pair of work shoes per year that cost \$2.25 per pair. Few had houseslippers but those who did paid a median price of \$1.00 per pair, and wore them two years. Overshoes every second year at an average cost of \$1.82 per pair seemed to be a necessity for practically every girl. Three pair of hose on hand and three pair per year costing 63 cents was the average. Eight pair of anklets per year at an average cost of 18 cents per pair with six pair on hand was the plan followed by the average girl. No one in the group had rubber boots.

Footwear for younger daughters aged five to 13 cost almost as much per unit as for the older daughters and the wives. Dress shoes averaged in cost \$2.09 and two pair per year were purchased. Half of these girls wore out a pair of work shoes each year in addition to the dress shoes and at the same unit cost. A third of the group had houseslippers which cost about 50 cents per pair and were replaced every second year. A pair of overshoes every second year costing \$1.50 per pair was needed by each girl. In this group long hose averaged 35 cents per pair and the girl had three pair on hand that were replaced each year. Anklets were more popular than hose. Eight pair per year and five pair on hand that cost 17 cents per pair was the average. No one in the group had boots.

Each girl in the two to four age group had a pair of dress shoes and averaged two pair a year at a mean cost of \$1.41 per unit. Play shoes averaged \$1.50 per unit in cost and a pair was

owned by each of three persons with an average replacement of 1.3 annually. Likewise three persons in this group had houseslippers which averaged 46 cents per pair in cost and were replaced every second year. Overshoes had as long life as houseslippers but cost 86 cents per pair. Seven girls each had a pair. Four pairs of hose per year averaged 35 cents per pair, and there was an average of 3.4 per person. Anklets averaged 13 cents per pair with a mean annual replacement of 5.3 and an average of 3.8 per person. No boots were listed in this group.

Accessories. The 50 wives completed their wardrobes with only basic accessories as is shown in Table 9. One pair of gloves each year at 85 cents per unit, eight or nine 15 cent handkerchiefs annually (usually gifts), and a \$1.50 purse or handbag every second year were the extras. Half of the women had neck scarfs which were replaced every second year at about 75 cents per unit. In addition half of the women bought a 15 cent pair of garters each year. No one owned an umbrella.

The older daughters' spending pattern for accessories approximated that of the wives. A pair of gloves each year averaging 83 cents per pair and 10 to 11 handkerchiefs averaging 12 cents each showed little variability in the design for living; however, instead of a purse every second year, as their mothers bought, these girls purchased a new one each year but paid less, averaging 92 cents per unit. A third of the group had neck scarfs which averaged 68 cents each and averaged an annual replacement of 0.4 per year. Practically all of them bought one pair of 15 cent garters each year, but no one owned an umbrella.

Table 9. Women's and girls' accessories showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons:		Units; Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
	in	in	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:
group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group
Gloves														
Women	50	67	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.34	\$5.00	\$.10	\$.75	\$.85	4.0	0.33	1.0	1.4
Girls 14 and over	18	22	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.22	2.50	.30	.85	.83	2.0	0.20	1.0	1.3
Girls 5-13	24	26	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.00	1.50	.20	.55	.58	3.0	0.33	1.0	1.3
Girls 2-4	10	10	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.00	.50	.20	.35	.28	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.2
Handkerchiefs														
Women	50	677	36.0	0.0	12.0	13.50	.75	.05	.10	.14	24.0	3.0	7.0	8.6
Girls 14 and over	18	213	30.0	0.0	12.0	11.80	.50	.05	.10	.12	24.0	3.0	11.0	10.0
Girls 5-13	24	191	24.0	0.0	12.0	7.90	.25	.05	.10	.10	15.0	3.0	9.0	9.0
Girls 2-4	10	12	6.0	0.0	5.0	1.20	.10	.10	.10	.10	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.3
Handbag or purse														
Women	50	69	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.38	9.00	.49	1.00	1.47	2.0	0.6	0.50	0.68
Girls 14 and over	18	16	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.88	2.00	.25	1.00	.92	2.0	0.25	1.00	0.93
Girls 5-13	24	18	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.74	1.00	.10	.50	.52	1.5	0.20	0.50	0.60
Girls 2-4	10	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.40	.29	.10	.15	.17	1.0	0.50	0.75	0.75
Muffler or neck scarf														
Women	50	25	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.50	2.00	.25	.59	.73	1.0	0.17	0.50	0.62
Girls 14 and over	18	6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.33	1.00	.35	.59	.68	1.0	0.20	0.30	0.40
Girls 5-13	24	6	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.24	.98	.25	.77	.70	1.0	0.50	1.00	1.10
Girls 2-4	10	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.10	.25	.25	.25	.25	0.5	0.50	0.50	0.50

There were few accessories for the two to four age group. Four girls had garters or a supporter belt and four had a handbag or purse. One had a muffler. There was an average of 1.2 handkerchiefs per girl but one child owned six of the 12 listed. Nearly everyone had gloves or mittens which averaged one per person at 28 cents per pair with annual replacement. Handkerchiefs cost 10 cents each and were replaced at an average rate of 3.3 per year. The pocketbook averaged 17 cents per unit and .75 replacement per year. A muffler listed cost 25 cents with replacement at the end of the second year. The hose support was replaced annually at a cost of 13 cents per unit.

Care and Repair. For dry cleaning half the women sent out two garments per year (Table 10) at an average cost of 86 cents per garment. For shoe repair the expenditure per year was 88 cents per person but only 60 per cent of the wives had such repair work done.

Some home sewing was done by slightly less than 80 per cent of the women interviewed. These 38 purchased two patterns per year at an average cost of 18 cents per pattern. Per person the group averaged 16 yards of material with a mean cost of 27 cents per yard.

Two-thirds of the daughters sent out for dry cleaning two garments each per year at an average cost of 77 cents per garment. Likewise only two-thirds of the daughters had shoe repairs done averaging \$1.78 per person.

Those who sewed purchased two patterns per year at an average

Table 10. Women's and girls' care and repair showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, and cost per person.

	Persons:		Units:				Number of units per person:				Cost per person :			
	in	in	:		:		:		:		:		:	
	group	group	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean :	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean :	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean :
Dry cleaning														
Women	50	50	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.00	\$ 1.25	\$.70	\$.80	\$.86				
Girls 14 and over	18	12	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.66	.83	.35	.79	.77				
Girls 5-13	24	5	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.20	1.50	.35	.67	.77				
Girls 2-4	10	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.10	.85	.85	.85	.85				
Shoe repair														
Women	50	30	-	-	-	-	3.00	.25	.87	.88				
Girls 14 and over	18	13	-	-	-	-	3.00	.10	1.49	1.78				
Girls 5-13	24	14	-	-	-	-	3.00	.10	1.00	1.24				
Girls 2-4	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Patterns														
Women	50	78	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.50	.70	.15	.15	.18				
Girls 14 and over	18	24	6.0	0.0	2.0	1.30	.30	.15	.20	.19				
Girls 5-13	24	27	5.0	0.0	2.0	1.10	.30	.15	.15	.17				
Girls 2-4	10	4	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.40	.15	.15	.15	.15				
Yard goods														
Women	50	601	40.0	0.0	10.0	12.00	1.25	.10	.25	.27				
Girls 14 and over	18	149	22.0	0.0	15.0	8.30	.79	.25	.28	.39				
Girls 5-13	24	155	20.0	0.0	13.5	6.40	.32	.19	.25	.26				
Girls 2-4	10	66	18.0	0.0	10.0	6.60	.30	.19	.25	.24				

cost of 19 cents each. The group purchased an average of 15 yards of material per person at an average cost of 39 cents per yard.

Very few garments for small children were sent out for dry cleaning and the cost per garment averaged 77 cents as for their older sisters. Shoe repairs cost this group \$1.24 per person.

Like the older groups, those who used patterns purchased two per year at an average cost of 17 cents per pattern. There was an average of 14 yards of material per person used and it averaged 26 cents per yard.

Of all the items listed only one -- a pair of street shoes -- was reported by every woman and girl. Several, of course, had more than one pair and every woman had one pair of work shoes. One winter coat was reported by each girl in the group 14 years and older. At least one housedress and one street dress was possessed by every woman and girl except in the five to 13 age group. Every girl in the 14 years and older group had at least two slips and three rayon undergarments. In the five to 13 age group each girl had at least three undergarments and one garment for nightwear. There was at least one pair of hose for each woman and at least three pair of anklets reported for each girl over four years old. Evidently no one item, except shoes, is deemed essential. Lack of any item, of course, infers compensation for it by some other item.

Men's and Boys' Wardrobes

Although the world of fashion probably addresses itself to women more frequently than to men, it nevertheless exerts some influence upon the wearing apparel of men. A man's adjustment to this force is conditioned by his social contacts and limited by his pocketbook. His adjustment must provide for his minimum needs in terms of shoes, coats, and suits. The following tables and discussion present the pattern set by the group who cooperated in the study.

Headwear. Evidently men wear hats primarily for protection rather than for social reasons because practically every husband owned a winter hat which he replaced every second year at an average cost of about \$2.50 (Table 11). Only about half the men or 30 of the group of 50 had summer dress hats. Those who did paid about a dollar less than for winter hats and replaced them annually. About 50 per cent of the husbands wore straw work hats in the summer that cost approximately 65 cents each and were replaced annually. Caps were more popular than hats for nearly every man had one, and many had more than one. Usually the cap was worn for dress occasions until it was soiled and then was taken for work. A new one was purchased each year at an average cost of 89 cents. Likewise the dress hats were taken for field work after they had been worn a season or two for dress wear. The tendency was to distinguish garments according to weight and suitability to season rather than by suitability of occasion.

Table 11. Men's and boys' headwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons: in group	Units: in group	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement	Annual replacement			
			High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean		High	Low	Median	Mean
Winter hats															
Men	50	49	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.98	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.53	1.0	0.20	0.5	0.51	
Boys 14 and over	14	7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.50	3.50	1.39	1.98	2.18	1.0	0.33	0.5	0.53	
Boys 5-13	23	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.13	1.00	.89	.89	.93	0.5	0.33	0.5	0.44	
Boys 2-4	7	3	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.43	1.19	1.00	1.09	1.09	2.0	0.50	1.2	1.20	
Summer hats															
Men	50	30	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.60	3.00	.50	1.50	1.45	1.0	0.20	1.0	0.76	
Boys 14 and over	14	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.21	2.00	1.98	2.00	1.99	1.0	0.50	1.0	0.70	
Boys 5-13	23	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.17	1.50	.50	.50	.75	1.0	0.50	1.0	0.70	
Boys 2-4	7	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0	1.00	1.0	1.00	
Work hat															
Men	50	28	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.56	1.50	.25	.60	.67	2.5	0.20	1.0	0.98	
Boys 14 and over	14	10	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.71	1.00	.25	.44	.62	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.30	
Boys 5-13	23	9	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.40	1.00	.25	.30	.42	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.20	
Boys 2-4	7	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.43	.35	.10	.25	.23	1.0	1.00	1.0	1.00	
Caps															
Men	50	66	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.32	1.98	.25	.79	.89	3.0	0.25	1.0	1.16	
Boys 14 and over	14	17	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.21	2.98	.05	.75	.82	3.0	0.50	1.0	1.40	
Boys 5-13	23	31	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.35	1.50	.05	.55	.55	2.0	0.25	1.0	1.23	
Boys 2-4	7	8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.43	1.00	.49	.49	.60	1.0	1.00	1.0	1.00	

Sons, 14 years and older, patterned their headwear purchases after their fathers by choosing much the same thing and paying practically the same prices. In this group, like the husbands, caps were especially popular. Most of the boys had one each which was replaced each year at an average cost of 82 cents. Most of these older boys wore out a straw work hat each year at an average cost of 62 cents. This age group did not put much emphasis on dress hats for either summer or winter if one judged by the fact that the average number of summer hats owned was only 0.2 each and of winter hats 0.5 per person. Both average practically the same price, about \$2.00, and the annual replacement was, like the fathers, 0.5 of a unit for winter hats and annually for summer hats; however, it should be noted, although the median annual replacement is the same as for the fathers, it averaged slightly more for sons than for husbands in each type of headwear.

Few boys five to 13 years of age, wore hats but those who did replaced them as frequently as did their fathers and older brothers; however, the average cost was less per unit being 93 cents for winter hats, 75 cents for summer dress hats, and 42 cents for straw work hats. Work hats averaged 0.4 per person whereas winter and summer dress hats each averaged 0.1 per person. There were 1.35 caps per boy in this group that cost 55 cents each and were replaced annually.

Both winter dress hats and summer work hats averaged .43 per person and were replaced annually for boys aged two to four years. Winter dress hats averaged \$1.09 per unit, but the work hat was

only one-fifth of that amount in cost. One boy had a summer dress hat which cost a dollar and would be replaced annually. Every lad possessed a cap which cost an average of 60 cents and was new each year.

Outerwear. About one-half of the farm husbands in this group had heavy overcoats. As is shown in Table 12 these garments cost them an average of \$19.66 and were replaced once every 10 years. Only four persons in the 50 had light-weight overcoats and these were purchased at an average price of \$17.50 and were replaced on an average of one every five years. Short coats of leather, wool, or corduroy were as popular as overcoats for half of the men had them. The average price was \$5.65 and the average annual replacement was one every third year. Therefore, the annual cost of these short coats approximated the annual cost of heavy overcoats. Many men preferred the short coat to an overcoat for general all-around wear. Few men did not wear denim jackets. There was an average of 1.6 jackets each. It is known from interviews that many had both an unlined and a blanketlined jacket. The average price paid for denim jackets was \$1.98 and the replacement was 1.5 annually. None of the men had ski suits and only 11 of the 50 had raincoats. The raincoats averaged \$4.09 each in cost and were replaced once each four years.

Older sons' overcoats cost \$16.17 which was as much as those of men, but they wore them only half as long a time. The average replacement of an overcoat was every fifth year. There were 0.4 coats each and some of these were hand-me-downs from their brothers who had joined the army. This was true of each of the two

Table 12. Men's and boys' outerwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons:		Units:				Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
	in	in	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:
group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group	group
Heavy overcoat																		
Men	50	34	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.68	\$40.00	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$19.66	0.33	0.07	0.10	0.13				
Boys 14 and over	14	6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.43	35.00	10.00	13.50	16.17	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.23				
Boys 5-13	23	6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.26	5.00	2.98	3.00	3.49	0.50	0.25	0.33	0.37				
Boys 2-4	7	2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.28	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50				
Lt. wt. overcoats																		
Men	50	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.08	25.00	5.00	20.00	17.50	0.33	0.10	0.22	0.22				
Boys 14 and over	14	2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	15.00	10.00	12.50	12.50	0.50	0.10	0.30	0.30				
Boys 5-13	23	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.04	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33				
Boys 2-4	7	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
Short coats																		
Men	50	38	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.76	12.50	1.50	5.00	5.65	1.00	0.07	0.33	0.37				
Boys 14 and over	14	13	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.93	18.00	2.00	5.00	6.85	1.00	0.20	0.33	0.55				
Boys 5-13	23	18	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.78	6.98	1.98	3.00	3.09	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.43				
Boys 2-4	7	5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.71	2.98	0.79	1.00	1.85	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.60				
Jackets																		
Men	50	80	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.60	4.00	0.35	1.98	1.98	5.00	0.15	1.50	1.55				
Boys 14 and over	14	12	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.85	2.44	1.00	2.00	1.74	3.00	0.50	1.00	1.00				
Boys 5-13	23	18	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.78	2.98	0.50	1.29	1.59	1.00	0.33	0.50	0.58				
Boys 2-4	7	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50				

Table 12. (Conclusion)

Raincoats															
Men	50	11	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.22	\$10.00	\$.98	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.09	0.50	0.1	0.25	0.25	
Boys 14 and over	14	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.28	5.00	2.98	3.00	3.49	0.33	0.2	0.25	0.25	
Boys 5-13	23	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.04	.50	.50	.50	.50	0.50	0.5	0.50	0.50	
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Snow suit															
Men	50	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	
Boys 14 and over	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boys 5-13	23	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boys 2-4	7	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.57	4.00	2.00	3.75	3.37	0.50	0.5	0.50	0.50	

light-weight overcoats in the group which averaged in value \$12.50 with an average replacement of one every third year. This group averaged .93 of a short coat each at an average cost of \$6.85. Not only did their short coats cost more than their fathers but they replaced them oftener averaging one every two years. Denim jackets cost an average of \$1.74 per unit and the annual replacement was one. There was an average of .85 denim jackets per person in the group. Four boys had raincoats which averaged \$3.49 per unit and like the men's were replaced every fourth year.

Few younger sons aged five to 13 years had heavy overcoats but those who did replaced them every third year at a median price of \$3.00 per unit. Only one person in this group had a light weight overcoat, but the boys wore as many short coats as their older brothers. Short coats cost a median price of \$3.00 and were replaced every third year. Denim jackets lasted two years at an average cost of \$1.59 per unit. The group averaged .78 each. No one in the group had a snow suit. One boy had a second-hand raincoat, which had been given him. It was valued at 50 cents and expected to wear two years.

The two to four age group had a varied array of outergarments but no one item was listed for every boy. Snow suits averaged .57 units for each boy and cost an average of \$3.37 per unit. Short coats averaged .71 per person with a mean cost of \$1.15 each. There were .28 heavy overcoats for each boy, but the average cost of \$2.75 per unit was less than for snow suits. A light-weight overcoat possessed by one boy cost \$1.50. One boy in this group had

a denim jacket which cost \$1.25. No one listed a raincoat. All outer garments were replaced every second year for this age group.

Innerwear. As was shown in Table 13 half of the men needed a sweater every year that cost \$1.89 per unit. Two dress shirts on hand and two per year at an average cost of \$1.68 sufficed, but twice as many work shirts were needed at an average cost of \$1.22 each. A pair of overalls for every work shirt was the general rule at an average cost of \$1.67 per pair. Some men did not have wool suits but the group averaged one each at a unit cost of \$25.00 with replacement once every 10 years. These garments were supplemented by an extra pair of trousers each year costing about three dollars.

Most of the older sons wore sweaters costing two dollars and replaced every eight or nine months. Three dress shirts on hand and three per year cost \$1.50 per unit, and four work shirts per year at 86 cents each were used. Four pair of overalls and three on hand sufficed at a cost of \$1.24 per pair. This group paid a little less per unit for work clothes but replaced them more frequently than did their fathers. Most of the boys had suits but quite a few were given them by older brothers who had joined the armed forces. The average price was \$17.12 and the expected wearing period was about two years. By then the garment would not be outworn but outgrown, their mothers explained. An extra pair of trousers costing \$2.50 per pair was replaced on an average of every eight months. Two boys of the 14 had bathing trunks which averaged 62 cents per unit in cost and were replaced every second year.

Table 13. Men's and boys' innerwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons:	Units:	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
	in	in	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:
group :	group:	group:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean :	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean :
Sweaters														
Men	50	37	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.74	\$ 5.00	\$.75	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.89	2.0	0.12	1.0	0.81
Boys 14 and over	14	12	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.85	3.00	.98	2.00	2.01	1.0	0.33	0.5	0.73
Boys 5-13	23	16	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.69	1.89	.25	1.00	1.02	1.0	0.20	1.0	0.81
Boys 2-4	7	14	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.00	1.25	.20	0.89	0.82	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.30
Suits														
Men	50	50	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.00	82.00	5.00	25.00	25.38	0.5	0.03	0.12	0.16
Boys 14 and over	14	14	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.00	35.00	1.98	16.00	17.12	3.0	0.10	0.33	0.60
Boys 5-13	23	10	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.43	5.00	1.00	3.00	3.19	2.0	0.50	1.00	0.90
Boys 2-4	7	18	12.0	0.0	4.0	2.50	1.50	.50	1.00	1.00	6.0	0.50	3.00	3.10
Trousers														
Men	50	63	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.20	7.00	1.19	3.00	2.90	3.0	0.20	0.5	0.88
Boys 14 and over	14	22	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.50	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.49	4.0	0.50	1.5	1.50
Boys 5-13	23	43	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.87	2.98	.59	2.00	1.68	2.5	0.33	1.0	0.88
Boys 2-4	7	10	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.42	1.00	.89	.94	.94	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.12
Overalls														
Men	50	169	8.0	2.0	3.0	3.38	3.75	.79	1.50	1.67	10.0	2.00	4.0	4.20
Boys 14 and over	14	45	7.0	2.0	3.0	3.20	2.98	.75	1.25	1.24	6.0	2.00	4.0	3.70
Boys 5-13	23	81	8.0	2.0	3.0	3.50	1.25	.49	.79	.80	6.0	2.00	4.0	4.00
Boys 2-4	7	30	10.0	3.0	3.0	4.30	1.00	.69	.80	.86	6.0	2.00	3.0	3.90

Boys five to 13 years of age averaged \$1.02 for a sweater each nine months but only half the group had any. A new dress shirt each year cost an average of 64 cents and two on hand were needed. Four work shirts in the wardrobe, replaced each year, cost 57 cents each. Overalls were 82 cents per pair and, like shirts, four on hand and four each year was the usual rule. One-third of this group had suits that cost an average of \$3.19 each and were replaced at the rate of one per year. All but one son in this group had extra trousers and he had two suits. They had two pair on hand at a cost of two dollars per pair and replaced them at the rate of one pair per year. One lad had a pair of bathing trunks which cost 25 cents and which were expected to last three years.

Most items of innerwear for boys aged two to four approximated those of the next older group in cost. There was an average of two sweaters each; every boy in the group had one. The mean cost was 82 cents per unit and the replacement averaged 1.3 annually. An average of 2.5 suits each was listed for the group at an average cost of \$1.00 and replaced at the rate of three per year. Extra trousers averaged in cost 94 cents per pair and there was an average of 1.42 units per person with a mean replacement of 1.12 annually. Four and three-tenths pairs of overalls were the average for an individual and these were replaced at the rate of 3.9 pairs per year at an average cost of 86 cents per pair. Everyday shirts averaged 3.1 per person and were replaced annually at the rate of 3.3 units which cost 58 cents per pair. Dress shirts cost 62 cents each but fewer were needed. One and three-tenths per year

was the average replacement and one per person was the average; however, one boy owned three of the seven listed. No one in the group had a bathing suit.

Underwear. All but three or four men wore heavy union suits and the group averaged 2.24 suits per person as can be seen in Table 14. One per year was the rate of annual replacement and \$1.29 per unit was the average cost. Eighty per cent of the husbands wore summer underwear. The group averaged three pairs of shorts each and purchased an average of four pairs per year which cost 35 cents per unit. With each pair of shorts they purchased an undershirt at the same price. Pajamas or nightshirts cost \$1.25 per unit and two per year were purchased while there was a median of two per person on hand; however, half of the group had none. Only 10 men had bathrobes. For these they paid an average of \$3.22 per unit and wore them 15 years.

In contrast to the fathers, few older sons wore winter underwear. Their mothers explained that when they played basketball, they played in their shorts and they were afraid the other boys would ridicule them if they wore union suits. Only three lads had any. The annual replacement of one suit corresponded to the replacement of men's union suits. The unit cost averaged 92 cents. Like their fathers, this group purchased four pair of shorts each year, had three pairs on hand, and paid 33 cents per pair. Four undershirts per year cost 31 cents each. Boys whose fathers did not wear pajamas or nightshirts wore none either, but the group averaged one each on hand with an annual replacement of two and

Table 14. Men's and boys' underwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons in group	Units in group	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
			High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean
Heavy union suits														
Men	50	112	8.0	0.0	2.0	2.24	\$ 3.50	\$.70	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.47	4.0	0.33	1.0	1.4
Boys 14 and over	14	6	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.14	1.49	.50	.79	.92	2.0	1.00	1.0	1.3
Boys 5-13	23	35	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.50	1.29	.50	.98	.91	2.0	1.00	2.0	1.6
Boys 2-4	7	16	4.0	0.0	2.5	2.30	1.00	.49	.98	.87	3.0	1.00	2.0	2.0
Shorts														
Men	50	145	10.0	0.0	3.0	2.90	.98	.15	.35	.40	8.0	2.0	3.0	3.8
Boys 14 and over	14	44	7.0	0.0	3.0	3.10	.50	.25	.35	.37	7.0	2.0	4.0	3.8
Boys 5-13	23	50	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.10	.49	.10	.25	.25	6.0	1.0	2.0	2.7
Boys 2-4	7	27	14.0	0.0	3.0	3.80	.60	.15	.49	.38	7.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
Undershirts														
Men	50	108	10.0	0.0	3.0	2.10	.59	.15	.35	.33	8.0	1.0	3.5	3.5
Boys 14 and over	14	39	7.0	0.0	4.0	1.70	.49	.25	.30	.31	7.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Boys 5-13	23	28	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.00	.29	.10	.25	.22	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
Boys 2-4	7	8	6.0	0.0	4.0	1.10	.49	.20	.35	.35	6.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Pajamas or night shirt														
Men	50	64	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.20	1.98	.50	1.00	1.24	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Boys 14 and over	14	16	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.10	.75	.25	.50	.67	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.3
Boys 5-13	23	29	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.10	.90	.20	.69	.66	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.5
Boys 2-4	7	22	6.0	0.0	3.5	3.10	1.50	.10	.79	.74	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Bathrobe														
Men	50	10	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.20	7.00	.35	3.00	3.22	0.33	0.05	0.15	0.17
Boys 14 and over	14	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.07	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Boys 5-13	23	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.04	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Boys 2-4	7	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33

a cost of 67 cents per unit. One son had a bathrobe for which he paid \$3.98 and planned to wear two years.

Younger sons averaged one and a half suit of winter underwear each which was replaced each year at an average cost of 91 cents per unit. Two pair of shorts and two undershirts replaced each year at a cost of 25 cents per unit was sufficient for this group. There was an average of one nightshirt each that cost 66 cents per unit. Those who had them purchased two per year. One son in this group had a bathrobe which cost \$2.98 and was expected to wear three years. Underclothing for younger sons cost within a few cents as much per item as that of older boys.

More underwear items per person were used in the two to four age group than for men and older boys. Heavy unionsuits averaged 2.3 per person, 87 cents per unit, and two per year annual replacement. There was an average of 3.8 shorts per boy which were replaced at the rate of four per year and an average cost of 38 cents per unit. Undershirts were replaced at the same annual rate as shorts but there was an average of 1.1 per person and the cost averaged 35 cents per unit. There was an average of 3.1 sleeping garments per person which had a mean cost of 74 cents per unit and which were replaced at the rate of two per year. One boy had a dollar bathrobe with an expected use of three years.

Footwear. Husbands used twice as many work hose as dress hose (Table 15), but the dress hose cost twice as much per unit. Three pairs of dress hose to six pairs of work hose was the ratio and the work hose cost 21 cents per pair. Houseslipper averaging \$1.79 per pair were owned by half the men who replaced them every third year. Work shoes and street shoes cost practi-

Table 15. Men's and boys' footwear showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons:		Units:				Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
	in	group	in	group	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:		
Work hose																		
Men	50		306		20.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	\$.39	\$.10	\$.20	\$.21	20.0	3.0	8.0	8.0		
Boys 14 and over	14		66		12.0	2.0	6.0	4.7	.39	.15	.22	.23	12.0	3.0	6.0	6.8		
Boys 5-13	23		95		12.0	0.0	4.0	4.1	.25	.15	.15	.17	12.0	2.0	6.0	5.1		
Boys 2-4	7		27		8.0	0.0	3.5	3.8	.50	.15	.17	.23	8.0	3.0	3.0	4.3		
Dress hose																		
Men	50		163		8.0	1.0	3.0	3.2	1.00	.15	.40	.41	12.0	1.0	3.0	3.0		
Boys 14 and over	14		42		8.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	.50	.22	.25	.29	12.0	1.0	5.0	5.3		
Boys 5-13	23		31		4.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	.49	.15	.35	.30	4.0	1.0	2.0	2.2		
Boys 2-4	7		11		6.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	.30	.15	.35	.27	6.0	2.0	3.0	3.7		
House slippers																		
Men	50		24		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.48	6.00	.49	1.41	1.79	1.0	0.10	0.33	0.42		
Boys 14 and over	14		1		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.07	.98	.98	.98	.98	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Boys 5-13	23		3		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.13	1.00	.50	.50	.66	1.0	0.50	0.50	0.66		
Boys 2-4	7		1		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	.50	.50	.50	.50	0.5	0.50	0.50	0.50		
Work shoes																		
Men	50		58		2.0	1.0	1.0	1.01	8.00	2.00	3.98	3.18	3.0	0.50	1.0	1.30		
Boys 14 and over	14		17		2.0	1.0	1.0	1.20	6.95	1.98	3.00	3.12	3.0	1.00	2.0	1.70		
Boys 5-13	23		32		3.0	6.0	1.0	1.40	3.00	.50	2.98	2.66	3.0	1.00	2.0	1.70		
Boys 2-4	7		18		2.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	2.50	1.50	2.12	2.12	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.10		

Table 15. (Conclusion)

Street shoes														
Men	50	56	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.01	\$ 6.75	\$1.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.79	1.0	0.2	0.50	0.63
Boys 14 and over	14	18	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.20	7.50	2.00	3.50	3.51	2.0	0.33	1.00	1.20
Boys 5-13	23	18	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.78	4.00	.98	2.00	1.99	2.0	0.50	1.00	1.10
Boys 2-4	7	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.57	2.00	.98	1.79	1.64	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rubber boots														
Men	50	21	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.42	8.00	1.00	3.50	3.70	0.5	0.12	0.33	0.33
Boys 14 and over	14	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.21	5.00	2.98	3.00	3.66	0.5	0.33	0.50	0.44
Boys 5-13	23	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys 2-4	7	2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.28	1.00	.69	.85	.85	1.0	0.50	0.75	0.75
Rubbers														
Men	50	5	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.10	2.00	1.00	1.57	1.78	1.0	0.20	0.20	0.43
Boys 14 and over	14	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.07	.98	.98	.98	.98	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Boys 5-13	23	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overshoes														
Men	50	47	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.94	5.00	1.00	2.98	2.96	1.00	0.14	0.5	0.51
Boys 14 and over	14	14	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	3.98	1.50	2.50	2.48	1.00	0.25	0.5	0.57
Boys 5-13	23	23	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	3.50	.79	1.73	1.75	2.00	0.25	0.5	0.70
Boys 2-4	7	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	.57	1.98	.25	1.29	1.20	1.00	0.50	0.5	0.60

cally the same averaging \$3.18 per pair for work shoes and \$3.79 per pair for street shoes; however, street shoes are replaced once every second year while work shoes are replaced annually. Every man had a pair of work shoes but several had no street shoes. Slightly less than half had rubber boots that averaged \$3.70 in cost and were replaced each third year. Only five men had rubbers which they seldom wore, but nearly everyone had overshoes that cost an average of \$2.96 per pair and were worn an average of two years.

Sons over 14 years of age wore more dress hose per year than their fathers and wore nearly as many work hose. Their work hose cost 23 cents per pair, practically the same as their fathers, but dress hose were only 29 cents per unit in contrast to the 41 cents of their fathers dress hose. One lad owned a 98 cent pair of houseslippers. Every boy had both a pair of work shoes and a pair of dress shoes that cost as much as his fathers but were replaced oftener. Usually two pairs of work shoes were needed each year, but a pair of dress shoes usually lasted a year. Only three boys had rubber boots which compared to their fathers in cost and wear. Only one son had a pair of rubbers, but each one had overshoes that, like their fathers, were replaced every second year and cost \$2.50 per pair.

Younger sons had only two pairs of dress hose per year which was about one-half as many as for older boys. The younger ones, however, paid as much per pair. Work hose cost 17 cents per pair which was less than for men and older boys but the younger boys had only four pair on hand and purchased an average of five per

year. Three youngsters had houseslippers costing 66 cents per pair. These were replaced every second year. All boys in this group had work shoes but not all of them had street shoes. Like their older brothers two pairs of work shoes per year were purchased and averaged \$2.66 per pair. Street shoes were a little cheaper than work shoes averaging \$1.99 per pair and like their brothers usually replaced once each year. None had rubber boots or rubbers but everyone had a pair of overshoes. Usually a pair lasted two years and cost an average of \$1.75 per pair.

Everyday hose for boys two to four years old averaged 3.8 units per person with an average unit cost of 23 cents and a mean replacement of 4.3 units annually. Fewer dress hose were needed for these averaged 1.5 per person and were replaced at the rate of 3.7 per year with an average cost of 27 cents per unit. One boy in the group had a pair of houseslippers which cost 50 cents and were expected to last for two years. Everyone in the group had a pair of play shoes but only half the group had street shoes. Play shoes cost an average of \$2.12 per pair whereas street shoes averaged \$1.64 per pair. Each type was replaced at the rate of one per year. Half the boys had overshoes but none had rubber boots or rubbers. The overshoes cost an average of \$1.20 per year and were replaced every second year.

Accessories. Men had a longer list of accessories than did women, as will be seen in Table 16, but no one item was owned by each man in the group. They used more handkerchiefs per year than their wives but the unit price of 14 cents was the same.

Table 16. Men's and boys' accessories showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number of units per person, cost per unit, and annual replacement.

	Persons in group	Units in group	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				Annual replacement			
			High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean	High	Low	Median	Mean
Handkerchiefs														
Men	50	480	25.0	0.0	10.0	9.3	\$.75	\$.05	\$.10	\$.14	24.0	2.0	10.0	7.2
Boys 14 and over	14	143	24.0	0.0	6.0	10.2	.20	.10	.10	.15	24.0	4.0	6.0	13.3
Boys 5-13	23	135	12.0	0.0	5.5	5.8	.15	.05	.10	.09	12.0	3.0	5.5	6.4
Boys 2-4	7	16	6.0	0.0	4.0	2.3	.10	.10	.10	.10	6.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Belts														
Men	50	67	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	6.00	.40	1.00	1.44	2.0	0.05	0.33	0.37
Boys 14 and over	14	15	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.50	.29	1.00	1.16	1.0	0.33	0.50	0.62
Boys 5-13	23	15	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.65	1.00	.25	.60	.67	1.0	0.25	0.50	0.44
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspenders														
Men	50	15	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.00	.25	.50	.57	1.0	0.20	1.00	0.77
Boys 14 and over	14	4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.28	.75	.75	.67	.56	1.0	0.50	0.50	0.62
Boys 5-13	23	10	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.43	.49	.25	.35	.37	1.0	0.50	1.00	0.85
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garters														
Men	50	23	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.46	.50	.20	.25	.28	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.20
Boys 14 and over	14	3	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.21	.29	.20	.25	.25	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.50
Boys 5-13	23	10	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.48	.49	.25	.35	.37	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.85
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarfs														
Men	50	23	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.46	1.50	.50	1.00	.96	1.0	0.07	0.33	0.43
Boys 14 and over	14	4	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.28	1.25	.25	1.00	.87	1.0	0.20	0.42	0.51
Boys 5-13	23	8	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.35	.89	.35	.65	.64	1.0	0.33	1.00	0.79
Boys 2-4	7	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.43	.59	.50	.59	.56	1.0	0.33	1.00	0.76

Table 16. (Conclusion)

Ties															
Men	50	259	12.0	0.0	4.0	5.18	\$ 1.10	\$.25	\$.50	\$.60	7.0	0.5	2.0	2.38	
Boys 14 and over	14	74	12.0	2.0	3.0	5.30	.69	.20	.42	.40	6.0	2.0	3.0	2.85	
Boys 5-13	23	35	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.60	.50	.10	.25	.25	3.0	0.5	1.0	1.10	
Boys 2-4	7	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.14	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.10	
Billfold or pocketbook															
Men	50	54	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.00	15.50	.25	1.00	1.62	1.0	0.05	0.33	0.43	
Boys 14 and over	14	14	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.00	3.00	.25	.75	1.19	4.0	0.33	0.50	0.77	
Boys 5-13	23	18	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.78	1.00	.10	.39	.37	1.0	0.25	0.50	0.67	
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gloves, cotton flannel															
Men	50	355	24.0	0.0	6.0	7.10	.24	.01	.06	.07	60.0	3.0	12.0	16.6	
Boys 14 and over	14	65	12.0	0.0	6.0	4.60	.12	.01	.05	.10	12.0	5.0	9.0	8.6	
Boys 5-13	23	67	12.0	0.0	8.0	2.90	.08	.01	.08	.06	12.0	4.0	9.0	8.7	
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gloves, work and dress															
Men	50	47	6.0	0.0	1.0	.84	4.00	.20	1.00	1.50	6.0	0.2	1.0	1.10	
Boys 14 and over	14	30	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.10	2.98	.20	.65	.89	6.0	0.5	2.0	2.70	
Boys 5-13	23	20	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.82	.59	.19	.25	.35	12.0	1.0	1.0	2.80	
Boys 2-4	7	10	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.40	.50	.25	.35	.35	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.04	
Shoe strings															
Men	50	114	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.28	.25	.05	.10	.10	12.0	1.0	3.0	3.7	
Boys 14 and over	14	41	8.0	0.0	2.0	3.00	.15	.05	.05	.07	8.0	3.0	5.0	5.3	
Boys 5-13	23	54	6.0	0.0	1.0	2.40	.05	.05	.05	.05	8.0	1.0	4.0	4.6	
Boys 2-4	7	9	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.20	.15	.05	.05	.07	4.0	1.0	3.0	2.8	

Belts lasted three years on an average and cost \$1.44 each. Most men had one belt but several preferred suspenders which cost 57 cents each and were replaced every seven or eight months. Less than half the men wore garters for which they paid an average of 28 cents. These were replaced once a year. Neck scarfs were worn by half the men during cold weather. These were replaced every third year and cost about \$1.00 each. A few men did not have ties but the group averaged 5.18 each at a cost of 60 cents per unit; the rate of replacement for ties averaging two per year. Despite the fact there was an average of one billfold or pocket-book each, several men had none. The highest price of \$15.50 was for a hand-tooled leather one, purchased during World War I as a gift from the girl he married. The average price was \$1.62 per unit and was replaced within three years. Men usually wore their newest gloves for dress wear regardless of the type and took them for work when a new pair was received as a gift or when they are definitely shabby. The price varied from \$4.00 to 20 cents per pair but averaged \$1.50. A new pair each year was purchased and most of them were leather or part leather. In actuality the number of cotton flannel gloves on hand varied with the season but there was on hand an average of 7.1 pair per person with an annual replacement of 16.6 units that cost seven cents per pair. Shoestrings averaged 10 cents per pair and practically every man had two extra pair on hand and replaced them at the rate of 3.7 per year.

In comparison to men and older boys the group of boys aged two to four had few accessories. There was an average of 2.3

10 cent handkerchiefs replaced at the rate of four per year for each boy, but many had none.

Scarfs averaged .43 per person with an average annual replacement of .76 with an average cost of 56 cents per unit. One boy had a 25 cent tie. Each boy had gloves or mittens which averaged 38 cents per pair and were replaced annually. There was an average of 1.2 pair extra shoestrings on hand which averaged seven cents per unit and were replaced at the rate of 2.8 per year.

Care and Repair. No yard goods was purchased for men's clothing, and no pressing was done outside the home. According to Table 17 shoe repairs averaged \$1.16 per year for 34 men out of the 50. An average of 1.5 garments per person were sent out for dry clean each year. The average cost of dry cleaning was \$1.23 per person for those 32 who sent it out.

Five of the 14 older sons had an average of 1.8 garments cleaned each year at an average cost of \$1.62 per person. All but one son in this group had shoe repairs which averaged \$1.83 per person for the year. Half soles and heels were the repairs made. None of these sons sent garments out for pressing, and no yard goods was purchased for any one in the group.

Shoe repairs averaging \$1.07 per person were made for 12 of the 23 younger sons. Two garments for one child were dry cleaned at a cost of \$1.25 for the two. For one son four yards of cotton flannel were purchased at a cost of 25 cents per yard.

For boys aged two to four no dry cleaning was reported. Five yards of 20 cent cotton flannel was reported for the use of one

Table 17. Men's and boys' care and repair of garments showing the number of units owned by each age group and the high, low, median, and mean number for units per person and cost per person.

	Persons:	Units:	Number of units per person:				Cost per person			
	in	in	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:
group	group	group	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:
Shoe repair										
Men	50	34	-	-	-	-	\$ 3.00	\$.10	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.16
Boys 14 and over	14	13	-	-	-	-	6.00	.35	2.00	1.83
Boys 5-13	23	12	-	-	-	-	3.00	.05	.93	1.07
Boys 2-4	7	3	-	-	-	-	.75	.50	.50	.58
Dry cleaning										
Men	50	32	4.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	4.00	.35	1.00	1.23
Boys 14 and over	14	9	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.64	2.00	.50	1.60	1.62
Boys 5-13	23	2	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.08	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Boys 2-4	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yard goods										
Men	50	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys 14 and over	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys 5-13	23	4	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.17	.25	.25	.25	.25
Boys 2-4	7	5	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.71	.20	.20	.20	.20

lad. Only half the group had any shoe repairing done, but for those who did the cost averaged 58 cents per person.

Few items of men's and boys' clothing were reported by every one. There was at least one cap, one sweater, three pair of overalls, one pair of work shoes, and one pair gloves reported for each boy in the group. Every man reported at least one pair of trousers, two pair overalls, two work shirts, two pairs of work hose, one pair of dress hose, and one pair of work shoes. Those men who did not have overshoes had rubber boots in compensation. In the group of boys 14 years and older at least two pair overalls, two work shirts, two pairs of work hose, one pair work shoes, one pair street shoes, one pair galoshes, and two ties were listed for each person. These older boys closely paralleled men in their wardrobe pattern, but did have a few more street clothes. In the five to 13 year old group, each had at least two pairs of overalls, two work shirts, one pair of work shoes, and one pair of overshoes. In all groups for men and boys work shoes and overshoes appear to be essential for rural life.

Infants' Wear and Accessories

Table 18 compactly records the clothing and accessories with their cost as reported by mothers for use of children twelve months or under in age. For outerwear nine of the 10 infants had a coat and hood set. One had a snow suit in addition to a coat and hood. The coat and hood sets cost an average of \$1.99 per unit but the snow suit was \$2.98. Six youngsters had sweater suits including leggins and cap. The average cost of \$2.23 is

Table 18. Wear and accessories for 10 infants showing the number of units in the group and the high, low, median, and mean number for units per person and cost per unit with a list of 1943 prices.

	Units: in group:	Number of units per person:				Cost per unit				
		High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	High:	Low:	Median:	Mean:	
Outerwear										
Coat and hood	9	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	\$ 3.00	\$1.00	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.99	
Sweater suit, leg- gings and cap	6	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	5.00	.59	.98	2.23	
Snow suit	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	
Mittens	2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	.29	.29	.29	.29	
Innerwear										
Kimona dresses	61	12.0	0.0	7.0	6.1	.65	.25	.32	.36	
Rompers or dresses	81	12.0	0.0	11.0	8.0	.79	.10	.30	.38	
Bibs	20	6.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	.25	.05	.10	.13	
Overalls	4	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	
Sacque	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	.49	.49	.49	.49	
Wrapping blanket	36	7.0	0.0	1.0	3.6	3.00	.29	1.00	1.11	
Footwear										
Shoes	7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.50	.39	1.00	1.13	
Bootees	11	4.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	0.29	.25	.27	.27	
Stockings	73	24.0	4.0	5.5	7.3	0.75	.10	.19	.27	
Underwear										
Binders	33	6.0	0.0	4.0	3.3	.08	.03	.05	.05	
Knitted bands	8	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	.20	.15	.17	.17	
Diapers	30 doz.	4.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	2.00	.35	1.74	1.60	
Slips or gertrudes	40	8.0	0.0	6.0	4.0	1.00	.20	.25	.35	
Shirts	37	6.0	2.0	4.0	3.7	.79	.25	.35	.40	
Sleepers	46	11.0	1.0	4.0	4.6	.49	.25	.25	.30	

Table 18. (Conclusion)

Basket	6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	\$ 5.00	\$1.25	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.93
Mattress or pad	6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	6.00	1.00	2.75	3.05
Bed blanket	12	8.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	4.98	1.19	1.00	2.82
Moisture proof sheets	9	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.50	.29	.69	.84
Quilted pad	12	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	.59	.39	.50	.47
Towels	22	6.0	0.0	3.0	2.2	.65	.05	.29	.31
Wash cloths	27	9.0	0.0	3.0	2.7	.15	.05	.10	.09
Patterns	2 sets	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	.75	.25	.50	.50
Yard goods	24 yd.	18.0	0.0	6.0	2.4	.30	.10	.20	.20

practically the same as for coats and hoods. Only two children (twin boys) had mittens that cost 29 cents per pair.

Kimona dresses cost an average of 36 cents per unit and there was an average of 6.1 per child. Rompers or print dresses averaged 38 cents per unit in cost, and there was an average of 8.1 units each. Four pair of overalls in the group averaged \$1.69 per pair. An average of 13 cents for bibs was reported and there was an average of two per child. One child had a sacque which cost 49 cents. Wrapping blankets cost an average of \$1.11 each, and there was an average of 3.6 per person.

There was an average cost of \$1.13 for shoes which averaged 0.7 per person. Bootees at an average cost of 27 cents per pair averaged 1.1 per person. An average of 7.3 pair of stockings per person cost an average of 27 cents per pair.

An average of 3.3 binders per baby at an average cost of five cents per unit were used. Few had knitted bands and there was an average of only 0.8 per person at an average cost of 17 cents per unit. There was an average of three dozen diapers per child at \$1.60 per dozen. Slips or gertrudes cost 35 cents each, practically the same as dresses, and there was an average of four per baby. An average of 3.7 shirts per person averaged 40 cents per unit in cost. An average of 4.6 sleepers per person was on hand, and these cost an average of 30 cents per unit.

In the group there were two sets of patterns averaging 50 cents per set in cost. An average of only 2.4 yards of material at an average cost of 20 cents per yard was purchased for use in this group.

There was set aside for the use of infants an average of 2.7 washcloths at a mean price of nine cents and an average of 2.2 towels costing an average of 31 cents each; however, some families evidently used such accessories promiscuously for in some cases none was declared.

In the group there were six baskets averaging \$2.93 each in cost and six mattresses or pads averaging \$3.05 each. There were 12 bed blankets reported but eight of these were used for one child. The average price was \$2.82 per unit. Moisture proof sheets cost an average of 84 cents each and there was an average of 0.9 per person. A mean price of 47 cents each was paid for quilted pads and there was an average of 1.2 for each child.

From the foregoing discussion certain items appear to be basic wardrobe necessities. Diapers were essential for infant wear and the least number reported was a half dozen. Every infant had some type of innerwear and a garment for outerwear. In addition no one had less than two shirts, one garment for nightwear, and four pair of hose.

Attitudes Toward Clothing

Replies to questions in regard to attitudes and satisfactions contributed by clothing are recorded in Table 19. It is interesting to observe that 92 per cent of those interviewed feel that expensive clothes are unnecessary for a good appearance, and that 84 per cent feel that by carefully choosing, an inexpensive coat that will fit any occasion can be purchased. Evidently dress hose are more important to men than to women for 96 per cent of the

Table 19. Answers to questions concerned with clothing attitudes showing the number and percentage of affirmative, negative, and qualified answers.

Questions	Answers					
	Yes		No		Qualified	
	No.:	% :	No.:	% :	No.:	% :
Do you think a person must have expensive clothes to look well-dressed?	4.0	8.0	46.0	92.0	-	-
By choosing carefully can a person find an inexpensive coat that will look right for any occasion?	42.0	84.0	8.0	16.0	-	-
Does a man need a three-piece suit for dress-up wear?	30.0	60.0	20.0	40.0	-	-
Do the men in your family use lighter weight socks for dress than for work?	48.0	96.0	2.0	4.0	-	-
Do members of your family need hats for dress-up occasions?	31.0	62.0	19.0	38.0	-	-
Are thin hose necessary for dress-up occasions for women and girls?	40.0	80.0	10.0	20.0	-	-
Does a woman or girl need a new dress-up dress each season if she keeps in style?	28.0	56.0	22.0	44.0	-	-
Do girls enjoy wearing print dresses to school?	45.0	90.0	5.0	10.0	-	-
Are skirts and sweaters necessary for school wear?	43.0	86.0	7.0	14.0	-	-
Are overalls satisfactory for school wear in grade school?	48.0	96.0	2.0	4.0	-	-
Are overalls satisfactory for boys to wear to high school?	39.0	78.0	11.0	22.0	-	-
Can faded garments that are yet whole be worn to school?	25.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	-	-
Do you think a thick cotton coat shuts out wind better than a light-weight woolen coat?	24.0	48.0	26.0	52.0	-	-

Table 19. (Continued)

Do members of your family use warmer underwear in the winter than in the summer?	31.0	62.0	10.0	20.0	9.0	18.0
Does everyone in your family have enough clothes to keep warm?	48.0	96.0	2.0	4.0	-	-
Could members of your family get along with fewer clothes than they now have?	10.0	20.0	40.0	80.0	-	-
Do you repair shoes at home?	10.0	20.0	30.0	60.0	10.0	20.0
Does putting clothes on hangars help to keep them looking good?	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Can the usefulness of a pair of trousers be extended by careful mending or patching?	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Do high school girls press cotton print dresses between launderings?	33.0	66.0	17.0	34.0	-	-
Does a girl look more dressed-up in a well fitted cotton print dress than in an older sweater and skirt?	40.0	80.0	10.0	20.0	-	-
When selecting clothes do you pay a great deal of attention to the color of the fabric?	45.0	90.0	5.0	10.0	-	-
Do you think ready made clothes fit better than home made ones?	16.0	32.0	29.0	58.0	5.0	10.0
Will a garment that does not fit make the wearer feel uncomfortable?	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Do you prefer figured material to plain color?	21.0	42.0	29.0	58.0	-	-
Do you feel like a different person when you are dressed-up in clean clothes?	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-

group stated that the men of the family used lighter weight socks for dress than for work, whereas only 80 per cent of the women felt sheer hose were necessary. Hats for dress occasions were considered necessary by only 62 per cent of the group. Slightly more than half the women felt a new dress each season was necessary for style.

Preferences for school clothes fall into a rather definite pattern. It was reported that 90 per cent of the girls enjoyed wearing print dresses to school at least part of the year, and 86 per cent felt that sweaters and skirts were imperative for certain seasons. Concensus was evenly divided as to the wearability of faded garments that were yet whole. Overalls for wear in grade school were considered acceptable by 96 per cent of the replies, but overalls in high school were satisfactory to only 78 per cent of the group. Nearly every mother commented as she wrote her answer that the size of the school was the deciding factor on the overall question.

Although wool in itself has no inherent factor of warmth, 52 per cent of the answers indicated a belief that a light weight woolen coat shuts out the wind better than a thick cotton coat. Despite the fact that comparatively little warm underwear was reported, 62 per cent stated that members of their family used warmer underwear in winter than in summer, and 20 per cent said they did not. Some persons, 18 per cent, qualified their answers by saying that the men did, and several answered that extra overalls were worn in cold weather. Only four per cent said they did not have enough clothing to keep warm, and the majority felt that they could not get along with less clothing.

Regardless of individual habits, 100 per cent of the group agreed that putting clothing on hangers and careful mending were economical practices. Two-thirds of the high school girls pressed cotton print dresses between launderings. Only 20 per cent regularly repaired shoes at home and 20 per cent did so occasionally.

All agreed that an ill-fitting garment made the wearer uncomfortable. One-third of the group felt that ready-made clothing fit better than home-made yet very little yard goods was reported for home sewing. Some 10 per cent qualified their answer by suggesting that the skill of the seamstress should be taken into consideration. A well-fitted cotton dress was considered more attractive than an ill-shapen sweater and skirt.

Color of fabric was important to 90 per cent of the women, and 58 per cent preferred figured material to plain.

Clean clothes contributed to ones general sense of well-being according to the entire group.

Judging by these replies, the persons interviewed are satisfied with clothing they have and feel that, although they could use more, their wardrobes are extensive enough for comfort and health and for participation in community life. Color and cleanliness are of importance to them. Choice conforms to the family pattern and the community standard. Dress-up clothes are needed even for limited social contacts although this does not necessarily connote a difference in the type of garment chosen for varied occasions, but rather the recentness of purchase.

Family Expenditures and Comparison with 1943 Prices

In Table 20 the figures reported to the investigator for clothing needs of the 50 families were summarized. Since the suggested clothing budgets were based directly on these summaries, they were incorporated into the same table for convenience of comparison and presentation of the calculating device.

The total cost of the wardrobe and the cost of annual replacement were calculated using reported prices of January 1943. It is interesting to observe that these reported prices approximated those of actual expenditures made by the cooperating group, despite the fact that, in general, prices of clothing have advanced steadily in recent months. In some instances the reported 1943 average price was slightly less than the average cost per unit actually paid. Probably this circumstance was due to several reasons. Doubtless, because of her contacts, the home visitor cooperating in the phase concerned with price study, visualized a man incapacitated because of senility or ill health who did not need the same quality of clothing as this active farmer engaged in manual labor. Furthermore, the home visitor probably was influenced in her selection by the possible inadequacy of available funds in the agency with which she was associated.

The cost of children's clothing reported by the Farm Security group in some instances appeared somewhat low. This can be accounted for if it is remembered that these children were in a family situation which permitted more complete utilization of garments as hand-me-downs and madeovers. Also, in the group

Table 20. Summary of clothing expenditures showing average number of units on hand, the average annual rate of replacement, the average cost per unit, and the average reported January 1943 price, including suggested budgets for basic clothing needs.

	Summary				Suggested budget			
	Units on hand	Av. annual replacement	Av. unit cost	Jan-1943 price	Units on hand	Annual replacement	Annual replacement	Value of clothing on hand
Men								
Headwear	3.46	0.85	\$ 1.60	\$1.18	3.5	1.0	\$1.18	\$ 4.13
Outerwear	3.34	0.50	9.78	9.32	3.5	0.5	4.66	32.62
Innerwear	12.50	2.24	5.79	4.96	12.5	2.5	12.40	62.00
Underwear	8.64	2.17	1.33	1.57	9.0	2.5	3.92	14.13
Footwear	13.16	1.83	2.33	2.22	13.5	2.0	4.44	29.97
Accessories	28.22	3.42	0.72	0.52	28.5	3.5	1.82	14.82
Care and repairs	-	2.50	1.20	1.44	-	2.5	3.60	3.60
Total					70.5	14.5	32.02	161.27
Boys 14 and over								
Headwear	2.63	1.31	1.40	1.18	3.0	1.5	1.77	3.54
Outerwear	2.63	0.58	9.31	9.32	3.0	1.0	9.32	27.96
Innerwear	13.10	2.03	3.71	4.96	13.5	2.5	12.40	66.96
Underwear	6.11	2.40	1.25	1.57	6.5	2.5	3.92	11.20
Footwear	11.45	2.16	1.93	2.22	11.5	2.5	5.55	25.53
Accessories	27.97	3.67	0.56	0.52	28.0	4.0	2.08	14.56
Care and repair	-	3.00	1.72	1.44	-	3.0	4.32	4.32
Total					72.5	17.0	39.36	184.07
Boys 5-13								
Headwear	2.05	.89	.66	.59	2.5	1.0	.59	1.48
Outerwear	1.90	.40	2.33	3.29	2.0	.5	1.64	6.58
Innerwear	12.23	1.80	1.17	2.86	12.5	2.0	5.72	35.75
Underwear	5.74	1.89	1.00	1.02	6.0	2.0	2.04	6.12
Footwear	9.61	1.91	1.26	1.61	10.0	2.0	3.22	16.10
Accessories	16.21	2.65	.32	.37	16.5	3.0	1.11	6.10
Care and repair		1.25	.86	.92	-	2.0	1.84	1.84
Total					49.5	12.5	16.16	63.97

Table 20. (Continued)

Boys 2-4								
Headwear	2.43	1.00	\$.73	\$.73	2.5	1.0	\$.73	\$ 1.82
Outerwear	1.84	.60	2.14	2.48	2.0	1.0	2.48	4.96
Innerwear	14.32	2.34	.80	1.07	14.5	2.5	2.67	15.51
Underwear	10.44	2.47	.67	.65	10.5	2.5	1.63	6.82
Footwear	7.86	1.71	.97	.96	8.0	2.0	1.92	7.68
Accessories	5.90	1.92	.17	.27	6.0	2.0	.54	1.62
Care and repair	-	1.00	.58	.47	-	1.0	.47	.47
Total					43.5	12.0	10.44	38.88
Women								
Headwear	2.92	.83	1.22	1.16	3.0	1.0	1.16	3.48
Outerwear	2.29	.28	10.90	9.98	2.5	.5	4.99	24.95
Innerwear	16.46	1.45	2.72	2.68	16.5	1.5	3.97	44.22
Underwear	14.02	2.60	.87	.93	14.5	3.0	2.79	13.49
Footwear	10.54	2.12	1.62	1.20	11.0	2.5	3.00	13.20
Accessories	17.26	2.48	.67	1.13	17.5	2.5	2.83	19.78
Care and repair	-	2.50	.87	1.08	-	2.5	2.70	2.70
Total					55.0	13.5	21.44	121.82
Girls 14 and older								
Headwear	2.77	.84	1.27	1.16	3.0	1.0	1.16	3.48
Outerwear	2.38	.39	6.32	9.98	2.5	0.5	4.99	24.95
Innerwear	19.15	1.44	1.99	2.68	20.0	1.5	3.97	53.60
Underwear	14.47	2.73	.52	.93	14.5	3.0	2.79	13.49
Footwear	13.09	2.54	1.26	1.20	13.5	3.0	3.60	16.20
Accessories	15.00	2.77	.54	1.13	15.0	3.0	3.39	16.95
Care and repair	-	2.00	1.27	1.08	-	2.5	2.70	2.70
Total					68.5	13.5	22.60	111.37

Table 20. (Continued)

Girls 5-13								
Headwear	2.25	.85	\$.56	\$.70	2.5	1.0	\$.70	\$1.75
Outerwear	2.23	.53	2.90	6.97	2.5	1.0	6.97	17.42
Innerwear	15.64	1.46	1.04	1.67	16.0	1.5	2.50	26.72
Underwear	12.05	3.00	.32	.66	12.5	3.0	1.98	8.58
Footwear	11.07	2.50	1.13	1.20	11.5	2.5	3.00	15.80
Accessories	3.10	2.60	.43	.39	3.5	3.0	1.17	1.36
Care and repair	-	1.00	.77	.90	-	1.0	.90	.90
Total					48.5	13.0	17.22	72.53
Girls 2-4								
Headwear	1.3	.83	.75	.51	1.5	1.0	.51	.77
Outerwear	1.8	.48	2.43	5.27	2.0	0.5	2.63	10.54
Innerwear	14.0	2.12	.40	1.11	14.0	2.5	2.78	15.54
Underwear	12.0	5.00	.28	.65	12.0	5.0	3.25	7.80
Footwear	9.7	2.30	.79	.81	10.0	2.5	2.03	8.10
Accessories	3.1	1.41	.19	.19	3.5	1.5	2.85	.67
Care and repair	-	1.00	.85	.72	-	1.0	.72	.72
Total					42.0	14.0	14.77	44.14
Infants								
	83.6	-	.31	.42	84.0	-	26.04	27.23

studied, children's underwear and innerwear were often made of print and muslin feed sacks. The actual unit cost and the 1943 price were close enough to suggest that the same general standard of quality was observed in both cases, for all items appeared to be of the same price range.

According to the Monthly Labor Review (14), the cost of clothing advanced an average of 32.1 per cent from August 15, 1939, to September 15, 1943. Most of this advance occurred within the last two years. The increase of price in clothing from January 15, 1943, to September 15, 1943 was 6.5 per cent which was a figure based on prices for 56 cities. In Kansas City, clothing increased 0.9 of one per cent in the one month from August 15, 1943, to September 15, 1943. This increase particularly affected work clothes. Within a year from April 15, 1941, to April 15, 1942, the cost of overalls increased 38 per cent, work shirts 44.5 per cent and men's work shoes 28.3 per cent. Percalé dresses jumped 58.4 per cent in cost, rayon panties 26.8 per cent, and women's shoes 14.3 per cent. Since this rapid advance took place in utilitarian garments, it is adamant that any base figure proposed should lend itself to adjustment without cumbersome proceedings.

Application of this index figure plan to the January 1943 prices used in the budgets would then increase the annual cost of replacement in men's clothing from \$32.02 to \$34.10; boys 14 years and older, from \$39.36 to \$41.91; boys five to 13 years, from \$16.16 to \$17.21; boys two to four years, from \$10.44 to \$11.12. These adjustments were made using 6.5 per cent as the

increase over the January 1943 prices used in the original calculations.

Likewise the cost of clothing for women and girls as given in Table 20 would increase in the amount of 6.5 per cent. The annual amount for women of \$21.44 would be increased to \$22.83; for girls 14 years and older, \$22.60 to \$23.87; for girls five to 13 years, \$17.22 to \$18.34; and of girls two to four years, \$14.77 to \$16.57

As for other groups, the cost of infants' clothing increased from \$26.04 to \$27.23. Since annual replacement was not reported, the value of the wardrobe was considered the annual cost for it represents an initial outlay. The value of the wardrobes ranged from a high of \$54.10 to a low of \$9.74 with a median of \$21.50.

Table 20 also shows that as the age of the individual increased from one year, so did the value of the wardrobe except for sons in the group 14 years and older. In this instance the value of \$184.07 exceeded all others. Likewise annual replacement costs of clothing for boys 14 years and older exceeded all other groups. Girls 14 years and older exceeded the cost in annual replacement of women's clothing, but the total value of their wardrobe was less than that of the women. Also the total value and annual replacement for girls 14 years and older were less than for boys of the same age. The value of the wardrobe and the annual replacement cost consistently increased with age from one year for all other groups.

The total number of units in the wardrobes of these families steadily increased with age from one year except for girls 14

years and older who had more units than any other group except men. The number of units obtained annually were practically the same for every group with the exception of infants; however, boys 14 years and older averaged more units per year than any other group except infants. Possibly this was due to greater wear on their part; however, a number of mothers mentioned the fact that sons 14 years and older were better clothed than usual because they were wearing clothing left by older brothers who had gone into the armed forces.

Evidently acquisition of a wardrobe was a cumulative process in which the initial outlay was added to and gradually replaced. It is also indicated that the yearly basic needs of members of these families tend to be equalized in quantity and type.

Suggested Clothing Budgets

Clothing budgets shown in Table 20 for estimating minimum expenses of rural residents of Kansas present a method for determining a basic amount for clothing essentials. It should be observed that in suggesting a budget based on the cost of annual replacement that it was assumed the individual had a basic wardrobe. In actual practice it would seldom be necessary for any agency to provide a completely new outfit. Should such action be necessary, the value of the entire wardrobe is given in a column adjoining the one showing cost of annual replacement. Because styles and personal choices were variable no attempt was made to describe or limit specific items in the budgets and summary within a general classification. To do so would attempt to

set a standard where none actually exists. Moreover, expression of needs as quantities would allow the maximum free choice of articles within the limits of the money available. Also the budget is somewhat more flexible since revision can be made quickly in adjusting the money allowance by means of an index number.

In the suggested budgets, the number of units on hand and the average number replaced annually were the summary figures rounded to the next highest half or whole number, whichever the case might be. Upon this basis a man's minimum clothing stock consisted of 70.5 units which were replaced at the rate of 14.5 units per year. The total annual cost of replacement was \$32.02 which he may apportion for various items as he chooses. It should be remembered that the expressed units of annual replacement within a general class, such as two units of footwear, may be broken into any fractional portions. For instance, in the case of footwear, the two units may represent 20 tenths. Of these 20, 11 might be used for a pair of dress shoes (replaced once every two years) and nine might be spent for hose. Any other adjustment of the fund one chose to make would be acceptable.

Boys 14 years and older had an average of 65.6 units of clothing in their wardrobes which they replaced at the rate of 17 units per year. The total cost was \$39.36 annually.

In the five to 13 age group each boy averaged a total of 49.5 units which were replaced at the rate of 12.5 units per year. The average replacement cost was \$16.16 per year for each person in this group.

Boys two to four years old had 43.5 units in their wardrobes which were replaced at the rate of 12 per year and an annual cost of \$10.44.

Women averaged fewer units on hand than men for they had only 55 units replaced at the rate of 13.5 per year. The annual cost of their wardrobes was \$21.44.

Older daughters not only exceeded the women but also boys of the same age group by having 68.5 units on hand. Their annual replacement figure of 13.5 units was the same as for women and less than for boys of the same age group. The annual replacement cost was \$22.60.

Younger girls approximated boys of the same age group in the number of units and annual replacement but the total cost of annual replacement was slightly more. Also they had fewer units and less cost than women and older girls. In the five to 13 age group girls had 48.5 units on hand which were replaced at the rate of 13.0 units annually. The cost per year was \$17.22. Girls two to four years old averaged 42.0 units each which were replaced at the rate of 14 per year. The cost was \$14.77 annually.

It should be observed that these budgets represent merely what seems to be minimum essentials of clothing necessary for this group. In no sense should they be considered optimum or even desirable. Their chief value lies in the approach to the problem of establishing basic clothing costs for rural families and in the presentation of a definite possible expenditure for essential items.

A Comparison of Various Clothing Budgets

Comparison of the number of units suggested in the budgets of this study with those for minimum essentials of clothing set up by the War Production Board was interesting (3). If civilian production of clothing were pared to the minimum the units allowed for men would be 23.33; for women, 21.69; for boys 25.55; and for girls, 23.62. The amounts are approximately double those shown in Table 20. The War Production Board explained that their amounts could be contracted but that such action would cause severe changes in the American way of living. The basic amount was set at 64 per cent of the 1941 consumption. In determining minimum clothing requirements, all consumers with family buying power of above \$1,500 were permitted only the per capita purchasing rate of the \$1,000-\$1,500 group. Those with lower buying power were left at their normal rate of purchase.

Table 21 presents the money allowances of several social welfare agencies for comparison. The average amounts spent annually for clothing by members of these Farm Security families were comparable to the average clothing expenditures of rural families in the North Dakota-Kansas group of the Consumer Purchases Study. The highest cost of clothing for men and older boys in the Farm Security group was probably due to increased prices of the present time. Those expenditures that were less than that of the Consumer Purchases Study perhaps may be accounted for by the fact that families in the Farm Security group had debts and were saving to

meet their obligations. Median net money incomes were practically the same for both groups, and in both studies the families were self-supporting.

Table 21. Comparison of budgets for dependent families.

	: Allowance based on : expenditures	:: Consumer : purchase : study : 1935-36	:: Heller com- : mittee (7) : San Fran- : cisco 1943	: Allowance made by welfare : agencies : Council of so- : cial agencies : Washington D.C. : (13) 1943
Individuals				
Men	\$32.00	\$29.00	\$48.97	\$69.17
Boys 14 and over	39.36	37.00	51.37	77.76
Boys 5-13	16.16	19.00	35.20	47.00
Boys 2-4	10.44	12.00	21.78	36.16
Women	21.44	32.00	44.32	70.90
Girls 14 and over	22.60	28.00	54.59	95.62
Girls 5-13	17.22	18.00	30.17	46.46
Girls 2-4	14.77	11.00	21.78	36.16
Infants	26.04	7.00	19.64	18.46

Allowances in what was termed a "minimum adequate" budget for use of social agencies in Washington, D. C. were more than twice the expenditures of these rural Kansas families. Likewise the amounts in the Heller budgets for dependent families at San Francisco prices greatly exceeded those of the group in this study. The amounts in these budgets for urban centers contrast sharply with those in rural areas. Not only does the residence differ, but also it must be remembered that the amounts suggested in the urban budgets were for individuals whereas those in this study were for family situations. Economies in clothing can be effected

more readily by groups living together as a unit than by one person alone.

The differences in amounts can also be accounted for by variations in occupation, age, climate, availability of goods, activity, health, and size of family. Because of the number of unknown factors affecting these figures, no definite conclusion in regard to adequate amounts can be made unless a specific group is designated.

SUMMARY

1. A study was made of the 1942 wardrobes and clothing expenditures of 50 families who were clients of the Farm Security Administration and rural residents of Riley, Geary, and Wabaunsee counties. The wardrobes of 206 persons were inventoried.

2. The average number of persons per family was 4.1. There were children at home in 37 of the families whereas 13 either had no children or none at home.

3. Family net money income varied from \$3,574.00 to \$290.57 with a mean of \$1,002.20. Each family had a federal government loan of between \$3,180.00 and \$141.97. The mean was \$978.74 which approximated the mean net money income.

4. The cash amount expended for clothing varied from a high of \$175.00 to a low of \$11.66; a mean expenditure of \$67.88 per family.

5. The wardrobes varied widely in the specific items listed. Utility and protective garments were most numerous.

6. Except for sons 14 years and older the value of the men's and boys' wardrobes and annual replacement costs increased with age from one year. Boys 14 years and older exceeded all others.

7. Except for daughters 14 years and older the value and annual replacement cost of women's and girls' wardrobes increased with age from one year. Total value of these daughters' clothing was less than that of women but the annual replacement was greater.

8. The total number of units in the wardrobes of members of these families decreased with age down to one year except for the girls 14 years and older. These girls had more units than any group except men.

9. The number of units replaced annually was practically the same for all groups, but boys 14 years and older exceeded all of the others except infants.

10. Infants totaled more units in the wardrobe than any other group. The cost of an infant's wardrobe was comparable to the annual replacement costs for adults.

11. Annual costs and total value of clothing for men and older boys were greater than for women and older girls, but these annual costs and total value of clothing for boys 13 years or younger were less than for girls of the same age. The differences between the sexes were too small and variable to be significant.

12. The unit cost varied with the type of unit.

13. In general these people expressed the opinion that their clothing met their physical, psychical, and social needs, but that they could use more.

14. Budgets based on reported quantities and items and expressing clothing needs in abstract quantities translated into monetary values were presented.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 22

Average clothing prices reported from ten counties:
 Labette, Stevens, Riley, Atchison, Neosho, Ford,
 Thomas, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Sumner.

Article	Average prices		
	Men and older boys	Boys 5-13	Boys 2-4
Hat, winter	\$2.44	\$.75	-
Hat, summer	1.18	.57	-
Hat, summer work	.44	.31	-
Cap, winter	.78	.75	.58
Cap, summer	.56	.58	.51
Topcoat	19.04	-	-
Coat, fingertip, reversible	9.41	7.17	-
Snow suit	-	-	5.27
Winter coat, melton	4.29	-	-
Coat	12.24	5.32	3.00
Sweater, wool	2.47	2.04	1.22
Sweater, cotton	1.42	1.38	-
Suit, 3 pc.	20.21	10.08	1.71
Trousers, cotton, sanforized	2.11	1.75	-
Trousers corduroy	3.63	2.88	-
Trousers, part wool	4.12	3.79	-
Overalls	1.63	1.06	.95
Overall jacket, denim	1.60	.46	-
Shirts, work	.96	.75	-
Shirts, dress	1.37	.94	-
Shoes, work	3.51	2.49	1.51
Shoes, street	3.87	2.85	1.95
House shoes	1.61	1.00	-
Galoshes	3.32	2.33	1.30
Rubbers	1.49	-	-
Hosiery, work	.18	.17	.25
Hosiery, dress	.27	.22	.18
Union suits, winter	1.27	.86	.65
Union suits, summer	1.02	1.00	-
Shirts, summer (under)	.46	.27	-
Shorts, summer	.37	.29	.29
Bathrobe	4.14	3.00	-
Pajamas, winter	1.60	1.57	1.02
Pajamas, summer	1.59	1.60	.85
Handkerchiefs	.11	.15	.08
Belts	.66	.51	-
Suspenders	.61	.61	-
Garters	.33	.25	.28
Scarf	.97	.82	-
Ties	.53	.34	-
Gloves, work	.17	.57	.35
Gloves, dress	.26	.57	.35
Shoe repair, soles	1.06	.75	.53
Shoe repair, heels	.56	.42	.27
Cleaning, overcoat	.85	.69	-
Cleaning, suit	.67	.66	.65
Cleaning, trousers	.37	.50	-
Shoe strings	.05	.10	.06

TABLE 23

Average clothing prices reported from ten counties: Labette, Stevens, Riley, Atchison, Neosho, Ford, Thomas, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Sumner.

	Average prices		
	Women and older girls	Girls 5-13	Girls 2-4
Hat, winter	\$ 1.55	\$.81	-
Hat, summer	1.61	.59	.51
Coat	15.07	9.26	5.68
Snowsuit	-	8.27	5.27
Jacket	4.88	3.37	-
Skirt	2.74	2.27	-
Sweater	1.43	1.36	1.22
Dress, cotton	1.65	1.39	1.16
Dress, rayon	2.99	2.30	1.97
Coveralls	-	1.10	.95
Bib apron	.49	.41	-
House coat	2.22	-	-
Bathrobe	3.23	-	-
Blouse	.93	1.02	-
Shoes, street	3.27	2.88	1.51
Galoshes	1.39	1.40	1.30
House Slippers	1.27	-	-
Hose, rayon	.69	-	-
Hose, cotton	.41	.33	.25
Anklets	.20	.20	.18
Panties, summer	.39	.33	.29
Panties, winter	.14	.31	.30
Vests, summer	.34	.33	-
Vests, winter	.39	.32	-
Union suits, winter	1.06	.79	.65
Union suits, summer	.70	-	-
Slips	.71	.78	-
Brassieres	.41	-	-
Corset or Corselet	2.25	-	-
Pajamas or nightgown, winter	1.30	1.21	1.02
Pajamas or night gown, summer	1.32	1.01	.85
Gloves	1.64	.58	.35
Handkerchiefs	.11	.09	.08
Umbrella	1.89	1.57	-
Purse	1.27	.83	-
Scarf	.73	.66	-
Shoe repair, heels	.40	.31	.27
Shoe repair, soles	.76	.66	.53
Cleaning, coat	1.00	.75	.65
Cleaning, skirt	.41	.43	-
Cleaning, dress	.71	.83	-
Hose supporters	-	.29	-
Garters	.11	-	.28
Shoestrings	.05	.05	.06

TABLE 24

Average clothing prices for one year infants reported from ten counties: Labette, Stevens, Riley, Atchison, Neosho, Ford, Thomas, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Sumner.

Article	Average price
Coat, hood	\$ 2.81
Sweater suit, leggings, cap	3.21
Kimona dresses	.66
Rompers or dresses	.89
Wrapping blanket	.52
Shoes	1.10
Stockings	.21
Binders	.22
Knitted bands	.26
Diapers	1.84
Slips or gertrudes	.42
Shirts	.43
Sleeping gowns	.72
Patterns	.18
Basket	2.36
Mattress	1.23
Bed blanket	1.56
Rubber sheeting	.62
Quilted pad	.50
Bibs	.29
Towels	.36
Wash cloths	.11

Pricing List

Form I

On the following pages, please fill in the approximate unit cost of ready-made garments opposite the described article.

Any comment you may wish to make concerning the description or price of articles may be put on the reverse side of the pricing lists. When commenting, please put an asterisk or check mark to the left of the item mentioned in the comment.

Descriptions of fabrics and garment designs have been made general to allow for possible changes. Do not include tax in unit price of article.

Men and Older Boys

Article	Description	: Cost per unit : Ready-made
<u>Headwear</u>		
Hat, winter.....	Street, felt.....	
" summer.....	" straw.....	
" ".....	Work, straw.....	
Cap, winter.....	Corduroy, ear flaps.....	
" summer.....	
<u>Outer Wear</u>		
Topcoat.....	Part to all wool.....	
Coat.....	Finger tip, reversible.....	
Winter coat.....	Melton jacket.....	
Coat.....	Moleskin cloth, sheepskin lined.....	
Sweater.....	Part wool.....	
".....	Cotton.....	
Suit, (without extra trousers)	Part to all wool.....	
Trousers.....	Cotton, sanforized.....	
".....	Corduroy.....	
".....	Part wool.....	
Overalls.....	Denim 8 oz. sanforized.....	
Overall jacket.....	Denim 8 oz. sanforized.....	
Shirts, work.....	Cotton, sanforized.....	
Shirts, dress.....	Broadcloth or percale, sanforized.....	
<u>Footwear</u>		
Shoes, work.....	All leather.....	
Shoes, street.....	" ".....	
House shoes.....	Leather soles, felt uppers.....	
Artics.....	Cloth tops.....	
Rubbers.....	
Hosiery, work.....	Cotton.....	
Hosiery, dress.....	Cotton (or cotton & rayon).....	
<u>Under garments</u>		
Union suits, winter.....	Cotton knit.....	
" " summer.....	
Shirts, summer.....	Cotton, sanforized.....	
Shirts Shorts, summer....	Cotton, sanforized.....	
<u>Night Clothing</u>		
Pajamas or nightshirts,		
winter.....	Flannelette.....	
summer.....	Muslin or percale.....	

Article	Description	: Cost per unit : Ready-made
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Handkerchiefs.....	Cotton.....	
Belts.....	Leather.....	
Suspenders.....	
Garters.....	Cotton covered elastic.....	
Scarf.....	Part wool.....	
Ties.....	Cotton or rayon & cotton mixture....	
Gloves, work.....	Canvas.....	
" dress.....	Wool cloth napped lining, or capeskin with cotton & rayon lining.....	
Bathrobe.....	Beacon cloth, (blanket cloth).....	
<u>Shoe repair</u>		
Half soles.....	
Heels.....	
<u>Cleaning</u>		
Overcoat.....	
Suit.....	
Trousers.....	

Type of Store _____

Date _____

Boys, 8 - 14 years

Article	:	Description	: Cost per unit
	:		: Ready-made
<u>Headwear</u>			
Cap, summer.....	:		
Cap, winter.....	:	Ear flaps.....	
Hat, work.....	:	Straw.....	
<u>Outer Garments</u>			
Mackinaw.....	:	Part wool.....	
Coat.....	:	Finger tip, reversible.....	
Sweater.....	:	Part wool.....	
Suit,.....	:	Part wool.....	
Trousers.....	:	Corduroy.....	
Trousers.....	:	Cotton.....	
Overalls.....	:	Denim.....	
Overall jacket.....	:	Denim.....	
Shirts, dress.....	:	Cotton.....	
Shirts, work.....	:	Chambray.....	
Shirts.....	:	Cotton flannel.....	
Shirts.....(sport).....	:	Cotton.....	
<u>Footwear</u>			
Shoes, dress.....	:	All leather.....	
Shoes, work.....	:	All leather.....	
Hosiery, dress.....	:	Cotton.....	
Hosiery, work.....	:	Cotton.....	
Hosiery, half hose.....	:	Cotton.....	
Galoshes.....	:		
<u>Under Garments</u>			
Union suits, winter.....	:	Cotton knit.....	
Shirts.....	:	Cotton.....	
Shorts.....	:	Cotton.....	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Mittens.....	:	Part wool.....	
Gloves.....	:	Cloth, napped lining.....	
Handkerchiefs.....	:	Cotton.....	
Belt.....	:	Leather.....	
Scarf.....	:	Part wool.....	
Ties.....	:	Cotton or mixture of rayon and cotton.....	
Shoe repair.....			
Half soles.....	:		
Heels.....	:		
Cleaning			
Suit.....	:		
Coat.....	:		

Type of Store _____

Date _____

Women and Older Girls

Articles	:	Description	:	Cost per unit Ready-made
<u>Headwear</u>				
Hat, winter/.....				
Hat, summer.....				
<u>Outer Garments</u>				
Coat.....		Part to all wool, no fur, may be reversible.....		
Jacket.....		Part wool.....		
Skirt.....		Part wool.....		
Sweater.....		Cotton.....		
Dress.....		Cotton.....		
Dress.....		Rayon.....		
Blouse.....		Cotton.....		
<u>Footwear</u>				
Shoes, street.....		All leather.....		
Galoshes.....		One or 2 button.....		
House slippers.....		Cloth uppers and leather soles.....		
Hose.....		Rayon.....		
Hose.....		Cotton.....		
Anklets.....		Cotton.....		
<u>Under Garments</u>				
Panties, summer.....		Run resistant, no trim, rayon.....		
" winter.....		Cotton knit.....		
Vests, summer.....		Cotton knit.....		
Vests, winter.....		"		
Union Suits, winter.....		"		
" summer.....		"		
Slips.....		Cotton.....		
Brassieres.....		Cotton, or rayon and cotton mixture.....		
Corset or Corselet.....				
<u>Night Clothing</u>				
Pajamas or night gown				
Winter.....		Flannelette.....		
Summer.....		Muslin or cotton crepe.....		
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Gloves.....		Cotton.....		
Handkerchiefs.....		"		
Umbrella.....		"		
Purse.....		Imitation leather.....		

Articles	:	Description	Cost per unit Ready-made
<u>Miscellaneous (cont.)</u>			
Scarf		Part wool	
Bib apron		Cotton	
House coat		Cotton	
Bath robe		Beacon cloth (blanket cloth)	
Sanitary belt			
Shoe repair			
Heels			
Half sole			
Cleaning			
Coat			
Skirt			
Rayon Dress			

Type of Store _____

Date _____

Girls, 8-14 years

Article	Description	Cost per unit Ready-made
Headwear		
Beret, winter.....		
Beret, summer.....		
Outer Garments		
Coat.....	Part wool. No fur.....	
Snow suit.....	Part wool.....	
Sweater.....	Cotton.....	
Jacket.....	Part wool.....	
Dress.....	Cotton print or gingham.....	
Dress.....	Rayon.....	
Skirt.....	Part Part wool.....	
Blouse.....	Cotton.....	
Footwear		
Shoes.....	All leather.....	
Stockings.....	Cotton.....	
Anklets.....	Cotton.....	
Galoshes.....	One or two buckle.....	
Under Garments		
Panties, winter.....	Cotton knit.....	
Vests, winter.....	Cotton knit.....	
Panties, summer.....	Rayon knit, run-proof.....	
Union suits, winter.....	Cotton knit.....	
Slips.....	Rayon.....	
Slips.....	Cotton.....	
Pajamas or nightgown (Winter).....	Flannelette.....	
(Summer).....	Muslin.....	
Miscellaneous		
Handkerchiefs.....	Cotton.....	
Hose supporters.....		
Garters.....		
Aprons.....	Cotton.....	
Sanitary belt.....		
Mittens.....	Part wool.....	
Scarf.....	Part wool.....	
Show strings.....		
Purse.....	Leather, imitation.....	
Umbrella.....	Cotton.....	
Shoe repair		
Half soles.....		
Heels.....		
Cleaning		
Coat.....		
Snow suit.....		
Skirt.....		

Type of Store _____

Date _____

Boys - Girls, 4-7 years

Article	Descriptions	Cost per unit Ready-made
<u>Headwear</u>		
Cap, summer		
Cap, winter		
Beret, summer		
<u>Outer Garments</u>		
Coat	Part wool	
Snow suit	Part wool	
Sweater	Part wool	
Boys suits	Cotton	
Boys suits	Wool mixture	
Girls dresses with bloomers	Percale or gingham	
Girls dress	Rayon	
Coveralls	Chambray or denim	
<u>Footwear</u>		
Shoes	Leather	
Galoshes	One or two button	
Stockings	Cotton	
Anklets	100% Cotton	
<u>Under Garments</u>		
Union suits, winter	Cotton, heavy knit	
Panties, summer	Cotton knit	
<u>Night clothing</u>		
Sleepers, winter	Flannelette	
Sleepers, summer	Muslin	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Mittens	Part wool	
Handkerchiefs	Cotton	
Side garters		
Shoe strings		
Shoe repair		
Half soles		
Heels		
<u>Cleaning</u>		
Coat		
Snow suit		

Type of Store _____

Date _____

Boys - Girls, 2-3 years

Article	Description	Cost per unit : Ready-made
<u>Headwear</u>		
Cap, summer.....		
<u>Outer Garments</u>		
Snow suit and cap.....	Wool mixture.....	
Sweater.....	Part wool.....	
Boys suits.....	Cotton.....	
Girls dresses with bloomers.....	Cotton print or gingham.....	
Coveralls.....	Denim or chambray.....	
<u>Footwear</u>		
Shoes.....	Leather.....	
Galoshes.....		
Stockings.....	Cotton.....	
Anklets.....	Cotton.....	
<u>Under Garments</u>		
Union suits, winter.....	Cotton knit.....	
Panties, summer.....	Cotton knit.....	
<u>Night Clothing</u>		
Sleepers, winter.....	Flannelette.....	
Sleepers, summer.....	Muslin.....	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Mittens.....	Part wool.....	
Side Garters.....		
Handkerchiefs.....	Cotton.....	
Shoe strings.....		
Shoe repair		
Half soles.....		
Heels.....		
Cleaning		
Snow suit.....		

Infants - Under 6 Months, 6 Months- 1 Year

Articles	Description	Cost per unit	Ready-made
Outer Garments			
Coat - hood.....	Beacon cloth.....		
Sweater suit with leggings and cap.....	Part wool.....		
Kimona dresses.....	Flannelette or nainsook 21" long.....		
Rompers or dresses.....	Cotton print or gingham.....		
Wrapping blanket.....	2 squares 36" flannelette.....		
Footwear			
Shoes (when child begins to walk).....	Soft leather, firm flexible soles.....		
Stockings.....	Cotton, size 2.....		
Under Garments			
Binders to hold naval cord dressing in place.....	Flannelette, 6" x 27".....		
Knitted bands.....	Cotton & wool mixture, size 2.....		
Diapers.....	Birdseye or flannelette.....		
Slips or gertrudes.....	Flannelette or nainsook.....		
Shirts.....	Cotton and wool mixture, size 2.....		
Night Clothing			
Sleeping gowns.....	Flannelette or nainsook.....		
<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>			
Miscellaneous			
Patterns.....	Unfinished.....		
Basket.....	May be made from ticking and cotton, or kapok.....		
Mattress.....	Heavy cotton.....		
Bed blanket.....	One-half yard.....		
Rubber sheeting.....	18" x 18".....		
Quilted pad.....			
Bibs.....			
Towels.....			
Wash clothe.....			

FORM II

Clothing Inventory

All wearable articles in an individual client's wardrobe are to be listed whether purchased or received as gifts from any agency or private source. In the first column will be the year received or purchased; the number on hand, in the second column. Fiber content such as wool, rayon, linen, silk, cotton, or any mixture will be listed in the third column. If several units of the same article of different values were obtained, the unit price in the fourth column will be an average of the price paid (or an estimated price if a gift) Also the column will be divided horizontally to facilitate making more than one entry under a listed article to show price or fiber variation. Cost of clothing made at home will be the total cost of the fabric and findings but not the pattern.

Any article which the client plans to replace in the year 1943 will be indicated by placing to the left of the listed article a number specifying the quantity of the expected replacement.

If the article was a gift either of a private source or a public or private agency the name of the article will be underlined.

Any piece of wearing apparel not listed (such as bed socks) will be written in at the end of the schedule.

Age _____

Date _____

Women's and Girls' Clothing Inventory

	:Received or:	:	:		:Received or:	:	:
	:purchased:	:	:Unit:		:purchased:	:	:Unit:
	:year:	number:	Fiber:	price:	:year:	number:	Fiber:
				price:			
<u>Headwear</u>					<u>Overshoes</u>		
Hats (winter)							
Hats (summer)					<u>Rubbers</u>		
Caps or beret					<u>Hose</u>		
Headscarf					<u>Anklets</u>		
<u>Outer Garments</u>					<u>Under Garments</u>		
Coat (heavy)					Slips		
Coat (lt. wt.)					Corset or girdle		
Raincoat					Brassieres		
Snow or ski suits					Underwaists		
Jackets					Bloomers or pants		
Sweaters					Union-suits		
Dresses (house)					Night-gowns or pajamas		
Dresses (street)					Winter		
Uniforms					Summer		
Suits					<u>Accessories</u>		
Skirts					Gloves		
Blouses					Handkerchiefs		
Play suits					Garters or garter belt		
Aprons					Handbag or purse		
Smocks					Muffler or neck scarf		
House coats or robes					Umbrella		
Overalls (slacks)					<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Bathing suits					Dry cleaning		
<u>Footwear</u>					Pressing		
Shoes street					Shoe repair		
Shoes work					Patterns		
Bedroom slippers					Paid help for sewing		
					Yard goods		

Age _____

Date _____

Men's and Boys' Clothing Inventory

	:Received or: :purchased : :year:number:fiber:price:					:Received or: :purchased : :year:number:fiber:price:			
<u>Headwear</u>					<u>Hosiery</u>				
Hats (winter)					(work)				
Hats (summer)					Hosiery (dress)				
Hats (work)					House slippers				
Caps					<u>Under</u> <u>Garments</u>				
<u>Outerwear-</u> <u>ments</u>					Union- suits (heavy)				
Overcoats (heavy)					Shorts				
Overcoats (lt. wt.)					Under- shirts				
Short coats					Pajamas or night- shirts (winter)				
Jackets					(summer)				
Sweaters					Bathrobe				
Suits					<u>Accessor-</u> <u>ies</u>				
Trousers					Hand- kerchiefs				
Overalls					Belts				
Shirts (work)					Suspen- ders				
Shirts (dress)					Garters				
Raincoat					Scarfs				
Bathing suits					Ties				
Snow or ski suits					Bill fold or pocket- book				
<u>Footwear</u>					Gloves (work)				
Shoes (work)					Gloves (dress)				
Shoes (street)					Shoe strings				
Rubber boots					<u>Miscellan-</u> <u>eous</u>				
Overshoes					Shoe repair				
Rubbers					Pressing				
					Dry Clean- ing				

Age _____

Date _____

Infants (under 1 year) Clothing Inventory

	:Received or: :purchased : :year:number:Fiber:price:					:Received or: :purchased : :year:number:Fiber:price:			
				Unit					Unit
<u>Outer Garments</u>					<u>Night clothing</u>				
Coat or hood					Sleeping gowns				
Sweater suit with leggings & cap					<u>Miscellaneous Patterns</u>				
Kimona dresses					Basket				
Rompers or dresses					Mattress				
Wrapping blanket					Red blanket				
<u>Footwear</u>					Rubber sheeting				
Shoes (when child begins to walk)					Quilted pad				
Stockings					Bibs				
<u>Under Garments</u>					Towels				
Binders to hold naval cord dressing in place					Wash cloths				
Knitted bands									
Diapers									
Slips or gertrudes									
Shirts									

INDICATED CLOTHING SATISFACTIONS

Indicate whether the answer is yes or no to the question.

1. Do you think a person must have expensive clothes to look well dressed?
2. Do you think a thick cotton coat shuts out the wind better than a light weight woolen coat?
3. By choosing carefully can a person find an inexpensive coat that will look right for any occasion?
4. Do members of your family use warmer underwear in the winter than in the summer?
5. Does a man need a three piece suit for dress-up wear?
6. Does everyone in your family have enough clothes to keep warm?
7. Do the men in your family use lighter weight socks for dress than for work?
8. When selecting clothes do you pay a great deal of attention to the color of the fabric?
9. Do you repair shoes at home?
10. Do you think ready made clothes fit better than home-made ones?
11. Do members of your family need hats for dress up occasions?
12. Does putting clothes on hangars help to keep them looking good?
13. Can the usefulness of a pair of trousers be extended by careful mending or patching?
14. Are thin hose necessary for dress-up occasions for women and girls?
15. Will a garment that does not fit make the wearer feel uncomfortable?
16. Do you prefer figured material to plain color?
17. Does a woman or girl need a new dress-up dress each season if she keeps in style?
18. Could members of your family get along with fewer clothes than they now have?
19. Do girls enjoy wearing print dresses to school?
20. Are skirts and sweaters necessary for school wear?
21. Do you feel like a different person when you are dressed up in clean clothes?
22. Are overalls satisfactory for school wear in grade school?
23. Are overalls satisfactory for boys to wear to high school?
24. Can faded garments that are yet whole be worn to school?
25. Do high school girls press cotton print dresses between launderings?
26. Does a girl look more dressed up in a well fitted cotton print dress than in an older sweater and skirt?