

A STUDY OF THE CLOTHING PRACTICES OF A
SELECTED GROUP OF 4-H CLUB GIRLS IN KANSAS

by

ALICE CHARLOTTE LINN

B. S., Kansas State College
of Agriculture and Applied Science, 1931

A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Clothing and Textiles

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

1939

Spec
Coll
LD
2668
T4
1939
L51

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE	6
METHOD OF PROCEDURE	10
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	12
Home Background	15
Personal Background	23
The Two Groups Combined	31
Clothing Practices	32
Garments Comprising Wardrobes	44
Cleaning Methods Employed	64
SUMMARY	67
RECOMMENDATIONS	70
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	72
LITERATURE CITED	73
APPENDIX	75

INTRODUCTION

The present concept of an educational program is quite different from that of several years ago. At one time, education in home economics consisted of developing the individual's ability to sew fine seams, to construct beautifully made garments, and to serve skillfully prepared foods. The realization came that much more was needed. There has been a growing conviction that education should concern itself with preparation for life. This has caused a re-evaluation of home economics practices. A study of the job of home making, according to Spafford (1935), influenced both the curriculum content and the methods of teaching. Home management, family and personal finances, child development, and social relationships were added to enrich the content of home economics courses. Personal and family interests and needs formed the basis for selecting teaching activities. Williamson and Lyle (1935) state that home economics, according to present practices and beliefs, performs three functions. It develops ability to earn one's living in various wage-earn-

ing pursuits to which home economics subject matter contributes; it aids the development of the girl as a girl, in health, social living, enjoyment and other major objectives of education; and it trains for home-making and assistant home-making.

For several years, high schools and colleges have recognized these needs and attempted to meet them with much broadened courses. In the field of clothing are now included textile study, clothing selection, consumer buying, clothing economics and wardrobe planning. The 4-H Club is another recognized agency for education in home economics. The training offered by this organization is carried on by means of the project method. Attempts at the revision of the 4-H Club clothing project have been made within the past year in Kansas. In a discussion of this revision it may be well to look into the past history of the project.

In 1919, it was known as the garment making project. Members met together to observe demonstrations of highly recommended processes for making seams and finishes. These were applied in the construction of school dresses, petticoats, corset covers, nightgowns, aprons, holders and button-bags which were made that year.

By 1928 the project was called the clothing project. Instead of making unrelated articles, the members worked on costumes. All girls, enrolled for the first time, made housework costumes; for the second year, summer costumes; for the third year, winter costumes.

The revision this year attempted chiefly to include wardrobe planning rather than costume planning and to fit the project to the requirements of the girls. Previous to the revision, little or no planning was done by the girls enrolled in the project. State leaders decided what phases were to be studied and what garments the girls should make.

Wallace (1938) has said that too many of us still "conceive planning as a function of experts". Williamson and Lyle (1935) have stated that textbook teaching frequently aims at acquiring information for its own sake, perhaps a continuation of the old idea that education means the acquisition of much knowledge. They state further that in homemaking, knowledge itself is useless. Only the ability to use that knowledge to solve homemaking problems is worth-while; therefore the only worthy aim for our teaching is the development of such ability. In view of such thought, the change made in Kansas is encouraging.

Training will no longer consist of a rule of procedure given by experts. Thoughtful consideration of the problems for which there are no ready-made answers divide the planning between the experts and the members.

The problems arising from attempts to plan satisfactory wardrobes indicate a need for information concerning the garments worn by these girls, prices usually paid for articles of apparel, the extent to which girls personally select their own garments, the extent to which garments are made in the home or are purchased ready-made, and the methods of cleaning commonly used in caring for the articles of the wardrobe.

To develop insight among the complexities and apparent contradictions of modern activities requires that the goal be kept firmly in mind, according to Wallace (1938). "Extension can be most helpful in this new approach if the agents can keep a clear insight into real values which contribute to the general welfare..... 4-H Clubs offer an extraordinary opportunity in this respect, and I hope in the future these young people can be given a little more of the ultimate values in life and can be taught to think more in terms of the general welfare." The broadening of the project offers greater opportunity for seeing and weighing

values. The goal is a distinct step away from that of the garment making project. Williamson and Lyle (1935) have further stated that when it is desired to set up the objectives of homemaking training for a particular group of students of any age or sex, a basis for thinking should include (1) a study of the responsibilities which these students are carrying at the time of training, (2) an analysis of the job for which they are being trained; namely, that of homemaker or assistant homemaker, (3) a study of the level of ability on which they are at the time of training, and (4) a determination of the present interests of the group.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to secure information concerning the clothing practices of two-hundred 4-H Club girls, and to formulate on the basis of these findings recommendations for improving the clothing project within the 4-H Club program of the state.

STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE

No studies have been reported that deal with the clothing practices of 4-H Club girls. Two attempts are being made to accumulate data relating to the subject. The 4-H Club staff in Illinois has reported* the inclusion of records for keeping clothing expenditures in some of its projects this year. The Club Department of Iowa has reported* use of clothing account books for project members.

Several studies have been made that relate in some respects to the present one. Since 4-H Club members are not considered a group apart, any study which includes the clothing practices of teen age girls, particularly of rural girls, is of interest.

Jennings (1936) made a study of the activities and interests of 447 rural and village girls in Kansas. The entire group were high school students, while 85 per cent of the rural girls and 24 per cent of the village girls belonged to 4-H Clubs. Information regarding home background was collected. Among other findings, 44 per cent reported running water in the home, 33 per cent electric lighting

*Private correspondence.

and 58 per cent radios. Automobiles were owned by 90 per cent of the families. Budgets were planned by more than 17 per cent of the rural families and more than 34 per cent of the village families. Accounts were kept by 45 per cent of the rural families and 58 per cent of the village families. Some of the activities of these girls are of particular interest to the present study. Regular allowances were received by more than 14 per cent of the rural girls and by more than 21 per cent of the village girls. Most of the girls bought clothing for themselves; namely, 78 per cent of the rural girls and 74 per cent of the village girls. In her recommendations, she suggests that more emphasis should be placed on clothing selection in high school economics courses.

Smith (1937) studied the activities of 460 Kansas City, Kansas High School girls with reference to clothing. It was found that a little over one-third of the clothing worn by these girls was made at home and nearly two-thirds was bought ready-made. Every type of garment was purchased ready-made at times. The girls purchased by themselves undergarments and accessories. The mothers usually helped the girls buy their dresses, suits, and coats. One-third of the girls had difficulty in getting properly fitted.

About one-fourth indicated the following difficulties in buying: could not obtain right size, could not obtain right color, could not afford article. Few of the girls had regular clothing allowances. The low price paid for garments and accessories would indicate a poor quality had been purchased.

White (1933) analyzed the clothing expenditures of some Kansas farm families. Some of her findings are of particular interest to this study. She states that "of the various farm family members, the daughters and sons over 16 years of age spent more for clothing than any other member." Daughters over 16 spent more for headwear, outerwear, and miscellaneous items than any other family member. Her study indicates that the size of the family greatly affects the distribution of clothing expenditures among family members.

Thompson (1931) reported a study of the practices of high school girls in Minnesota relative to the care and repair of clothing. This study indicates that the size of the town has a very significant effect upon participation and interest in certain items relating to the care of clothing; that ninth grade girls were most interested in the items used; that jobs related to the care of clothing is

done in a larger percentage of homes than is generally supposed, but the girls' participation is surprisingly small. She recommends, among other things, that further study to determine the effect of age upon interest and participation would be valuable.

Humphrey (1931) reported from a group of high school girls studied in Minnesota that 70 per cent of the girls receiving allowances kept accounts contrasted with only 32 per cent of those without allowances who kept accounts. Humphrey states "Similar conclusions regarding financial practices were reached by communities widely separated geographically and seemed to indicate a recognition of similar needs for studying personal and home finance."

A study of the ability of girls to select clothing was made in Kentucky by Vaughn (1936). She recommends, "Since this study indicates that more than half of the girls buy most of their dresses ready-made, a greater effort should be made to discover the problems of selecting these dresses and to give clothing selection instructions that will help the girls to meet these problems."

Scott (1929) investigated the difficulties in clothing selection confronting 60 high school girls and their mothers. The information obtained in this study seemed to in-

dicade that the problems in clothing selection confronting the group were due to difficulty in selecting clothing which was durable, economical and becoming.

Libbon (1933) found that only a few of the high school girls in her study independently selected and purchased their own clothing. "The number of ready-made garments is greater in nearly every instance and in most cases is more than double the number reporting these garments made at home or by a dressmaker."

Adams (1930) studied the clothing expenditures of continuation school students in New York. She reports that training was needed in (1) the selection and care of clothing, (2) hygiene of clothing, (3) personal grooming, (4) use of sewing machine, (5) purchasing of clothing in department rather than neighborhood stores, and (6) selection of ready-made clothing.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

A checking list dealing with the selection and care of clothing was prepared following a consultation with the 4-H Club leaders and clothing specialists to learn what information they thought necessary in making such a study.

Other specialists in the field of education gave valuable suggestions.

The completed check list was submitted for criticism to the 4-H Club department and the home economics extension department. It was then revised and tested for clarity by submitting to two groups of girls. A final revision was made. A copy of the checking list may be found in the appendix.

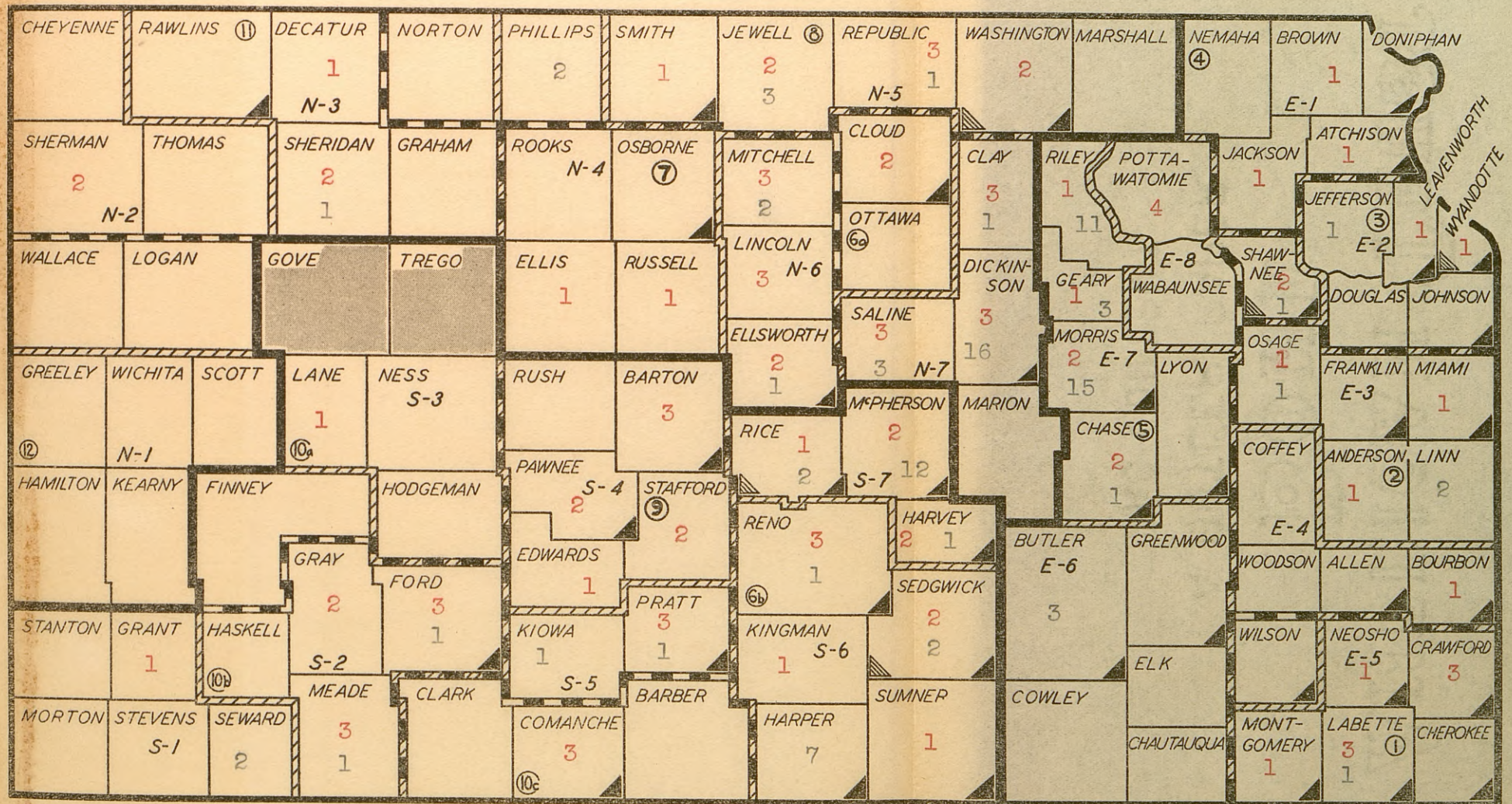
Collection of Data. The check lists were presented by the investigator to two groups of 4-H Club girls between the ages of 14 and 20. The first (Fair) group consisted of girls enrolled in the clothing project and exhibiting or demonstrating at the Kansas State Fair. The other (miscellaneous) group consisted of small groups of girls from Riley, Dickinson, McPherson, Morris, and Harper counties and a group attending the Fat Stock Show in Wichita.

Handling of Data. Check lists were reduced in number to 100 in each group to permit greater ease of handling and to allow discarding of incomplete lists. The information obtained in this study was tabulated. From these tabulations, summaries were made and recommendations formulated. This information is presented in the tables and charts which follow.

Accuracy of Method. The survey method was chosen for this study although it was recognized that the account book method was a more accurate method. However, it was believed that the girls supplying information for this study were in a position to give more accurate replies than usual since 81 per cent of them had made a clothing inventory and budget within the past few months.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The girls supplying the information for this study represented 60 of the 105 counties in Kansas. A map showing the distribution in both groups is shown in figure 1. It was significant that the extreme west of Kansas was not represented. No other territory had been more affected by drought and it might be supposed that expenditures for clothing in that section were low at the time the study was made. The distribution of enrollment in the 4-H Club clothing project for 1938 is shown in figure 2.



□ County Agricultural Agent Counties.
 ■ Unorganized Counties.
 ▲ Home Demonstration Agent Counties
 ▤ Club Agent Counties.

Figure 1. Sections of Kansas where girls reporting in study live.

1 - girl reporting in fair group.

1 - girl reporting in miscellaneous group.

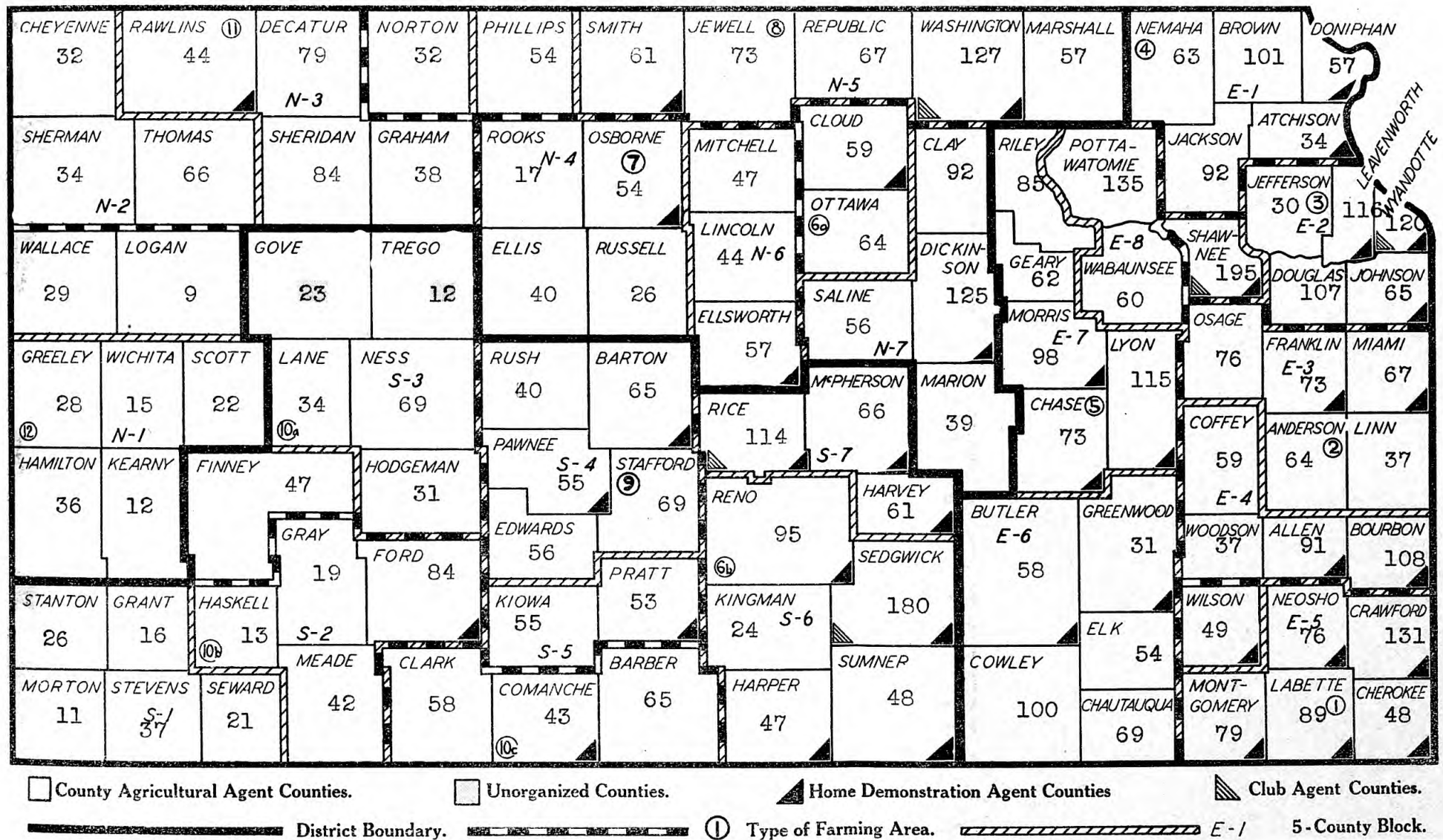


Figure 2. Distribution of 4-H Club clothing project enrollment in Kansas in 1938.

Home Background

It seemed necessary to gather some information which would indicate the home background of the girls whose replies contributed to this study. The median number of family members in both groups was found to be five. The distribution of families according to size was much alike in both groups (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of family members in the homes of 200 4-H Club members in Kansas.

Number in family	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Miscellaneous	Both groups
2	1	3	4
3	12	14	26
4	25	15	40
5	25	22	47
6	16	20	36
7	8	11	19
8	6	10	16
9	2	2	4
10 or more	5	3	8
Total	100	100	200

The similarity in distribution of the homes, according to size, is shown in table 2. The median size of home in each group was seven rooms. Homes of six, seven, and eight rooms were reported more frequently than any other size.

Table 2. Number of rooms in the homes of 200 4-H Club members in Kansas.

Rooms in home	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Miscellaneous	Both groups
3	1	2	3
4	4	8	12
5	11	12	23
6	17	18	35
7	18	19	37
8	20	18	38
9	11	6	17
10 or more	18	17	35
Total	100	100	200

A summary of replies to queries in regard to the home background of 200 4-H Club girls is presented in table 3. The two groups reported in a majority of cases that the father and mother were both living. In all but eight cases there was a woman in charge of the home. Nearly one-half

of the girls in the Fair group and approximately one-third of the girls in the Miscellaneous group reported a bathroom and running water in the home. Electricity was reported in approximately one-half of the homes in both groups. Approximately all of the girls reported their homes were equipped with sewing machines which were in working order. More than three-fourths of the homes possessed radios and more than 90 per cent possessed automobiles for family use. Both daily and weekly papers were reported in approximately four-fifths of the homes of both groups. Nearly one-fourth of the Fair group and slightly over one-half as many of the Miscellaneous group came from families belonging to the Farm and Home Management Association.

Table 3. Some facts indicating the home background of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas

	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Miscellaneous	Both groups
Father living	98	94	192
Mother living	93	92	185
Woman other than mother or stepmother in charge	3	4	7
No woman in charge of home	4	4	8
Bathroom in home	46	37	83
Running water in home	48	32	80
Electricity in home	48	48	96
Sewing machine in home (in working order)	99	97	196
Radio in home	78	77	155
Own automobile for family use	97	94	191
Daily paper in home	81	85	166
Weekly paper in home	93	87	180
Family belongs to Farm & Home Management Association	23	14	37

Plans for Spending. It was thought that girls coming from homes in which accounts were kept and in which definite planning was made for spending the income were at a distinct advantage when the occasion arose for planning their own expenditures. Girls who had bought their own clothing from allowances as well as those who had kept a record of their clothing expenditures were thought to have some basis for making a plan for future expenditures. Less than one-half of the families and only about one-fourth of the girls were shown to have kept records. The Fair group showed a slightly higher number reporting such practices than the Miscellaneous group.

Table 4. Practices relating to money expenditures in families of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Miscellaneous	Both groups
Family kept expense account	40	38	78
Family made a budget	25	15	40
4-H Club girl received an allowance	23	24	47
Bought own clothing from allowance	16	19	35
4-H Club girl kept clothing expense record	34	20	54
Would like to keep an expense record	85	84	169

Magazines. Data concerning the number and types of magazines which were taken regularly in the home gave further indication of the background of the individuals contributing to the study. The median number of magazines found in the homes of the Fair group was five and in the Miscellaneous group four. Similarity of distribution between the two groups according to number of magazines which were taken in the homes is shown in table 5.

Table 5. Number of magazines taken in the homes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Number of magazines per home	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Miscellaneous	Both groups
0	4	3	7
1	5	3	8
2	5	13	18
3	18	17	35
4	24	28	52
5	15	16	31
6	12	8	20
7	7	6	13
8	5	3	8
9	3	1	4
10 or more	2	2	4
Total	100	100	200

The distinct trend toward the inclusion of magazines whose contents deal with farm and home making subjects is of interest. All magazines listed were classified into seven groups (Table 6). The headings given to each group signify the chief type of subject matter contained in the magazines. The table shows clearly a scarcity of current reading material on subjects not pertaining to farm and home. Eighty-six per cent of all magazines were found under the latter groupings. The only other type showing a significant number were the literary magazines which composed nine per cent of the total. Similarity as to types of magazines listed by both groups of girls in the study was noted. Also worthy of note was the report that no magazine other than farm or homemaking magazines were taken in 36 per cent of the homes.

Table 6. Types of magazines taken regularly in the homes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Type	No. magazines reported			: Per cent of total			: Per cent of homes		
	: magazines taken			: taking this type					
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups	Fair	Misc.	Both groups	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
Farm	191	195	386	: 41	49	45	: 80	85	83
Homemaking	202	149	351	: 44	37	41	: 89	90	90
Mechanics	7	2	9	: 2	-	1	: 7	1	4
Fiction	12	8	20	: 2	2	2	: 7	6	7
Children's	7	3	10	: 2	1	1	: 4	3	4
Literary	37	39	76	: 8	10	9	: 32	35	34
Miscellaneous	5	6	11	: 1	1	1	: 5	6	6
Total	461	402	863	: 100	100	100	:		

Personal Background

Education. A majority or 78 per cent of the girls providing the information used in this study were high school students. Two per cent of the total had dropped out of school before graduating, four per cent had completed one semester in college, less than three per cent had completed two college semesters, and less than two per cent had attended business college. The distribution of the two groups as to the extent of formal education completed is shown in table 7. The median class or grade in school for the Fair group was the twelfth, and for the Miscellaneous group the eleventh. Approximately 80 per cent of the high school group reported completion of home economics courses. More than half had had two or more years. About one-third of the number taking home economics were enrolled in vocational courses.

Table 7. Formal education completed by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Extent of formal education	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
Class in Grade 8	0	3	3
High School, Grade 9	5	13	18
High School, Grade 10	10	22	32
High School, Grade 11	21	24	45
High School, Grade 12	34	23	57
Have graduated	28	13	41
Dropped before graduating	2	2	4
One college semester completed	6	2	8
Two college semesters completed	4	1	5
Attended Business College	3	0	3
Years of Home Economics completed			
None	10	16	26
One	20	31	51
Two	32	26	58
More than two	5	8	13
Vocational Home Economics training	22	25	47

The high schools varied in size from enrollments of less than 100 to enrollments of over 400. The greatest numbers had attended schools falling in each of the two extremes (Table 8). Fifty-seven per cent of those attending high school rode back and forth to school daily. Twenty per cent of the high school students lived in the town where they attended school. Nearly ten per cent of the high school group did light housekeeping, and five per cent worked for their board and room while going to school. A few boarded and roomed in town.

Table 8. Facts relative to attendance at high school and to living conditions reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Facts reported	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
Size of school attended			
Less than 100	20	26	46
100 to 200	17	8	25
200 to 300	12	10	22
300 to 400	4	9	13
More than 400	17	29	46
Total	70	82	152
Lived in town where attend school	14	17	31
Ride back and forth daily	42	51	93
Board and room in town	4	1	5
Work for board and room	4	4	8
Do light housekeeping	6	9	15
Total	70	82	152

4-H Club Experience. It may be said that the groups supplying information for this study have had considerable experience both in 4-H Club work and in the clothing project (Table 9). The median number of years of club membership listed by the Fair group was more than four, and by the Miscellaneous group, four. The median number of years in clothing project enrollment for the Fair group was three to four, and for the Miscellaneous group, two. All but a few of the girls in the Fair group had exhibited clothing and participated in a style review. Nearly one-third may be called prize winners. In contrast, the Miscellaneous group reported ten per cent who might be classed as prize winners, approximately one-half who had participated in style reviews, and three-fourths who had exhibited clothing at fairs.

Table 9. Participation in club work and participation in clothing project by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
<hr/>			
Club membership			
Less than one year	1	1	2
one year	2	13	15
two years	12	23	35
three years	14	10	24
four years	11	16	27
More than four years	60	37	97
Total	100	100	200
<hr/>			
Clothing project			
Less than one year	2	12	14
one year	5	19	24
two years	14	33	47
three years	29	15	44
four years	18	7	25
More than four years	32	14	46
Total	100	100	200
<hr/>			
Have exhibited clothing at fairs	96	75	171
Have participated in style review	89	52	141
Have won more than 10 prizes at fairs	32	10	42
<hr/>			

The reasons given by the girls for choosing the clothing project led to the belief that their greatest interest was in learning to sew. While increasing the number of garments in the wardrobe as well as supplying them inexpensively was mentioned by a great many of the girls, smaller numbers evidently recognized an opportunity to raise the standards of their clothing. Others chose the project because of mothers' wishes or because other girls chose it. Some of them gave as a reason that they liked to sew. Distribution of reasons listed by both groups is shown in table 10.

Table 10. Reasons for choosing clothing project reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

	No. girls reporting:			Percentage		
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups:	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
Secure new garments and save money	66	29	95	: 35	20	29
Learn to sew	94	86	170	: 49	60	53
Other girls chose project	2	1	3	: 1		1
Mother's wish	3	11	14	: 1	8	4
Secure advantages over ready-made clothing	9	5	14	: 5	3	4
Learn more about clothing & fabric selection	6	4	10	: 3	3	3
Like to sew	11	8	19	: 6	6	6

Some method for discovering the need felt by the members for garments required by the clothing project seemed necessary. The distribution of girls who did not desire certain of these required garments in their wardrobes is shown in table 11. The cotton slip was the only garment which was reported undesirable by a sufficient number of girls to justify a consideration as to whether or

not it is a wise requirement.

Table 11. Garments required in clothing project for which there is little need reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Items not used	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
Cotton slip	17	12	29
Wool dress	1	1	2
Pajamas	3	2	5
Afternoon dress	0	2	2
Cotton dress	0	0	0

Distance From Shopping Center. Doubtless the distances which must be traveled to reach shopping centers greatly affect the clothing practices of rural people. Authorities have said that those living in or near large cities have certain advantages regarding the purchase of clothing not enjoyed by those living in smaller towns and rural communities. The large city stores frequently offer children's and women's garments at prices so low that one can hardly afford to make such garments at home. The Fair group reported a median distance from home to shopping center of from six to ten miles, and the Miscellaneous

group from eleven to fifteen miles. Similarity of distribution of reports in this respect is shown in table 12.

Table 12. Distance traveled to shopping center reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Miles from home	Number of girls reporting		
	Fair	Misc.	Both groups
Less than 1	15	11	26
1 to 5	19	22	41
11 to 10	20	9	29
11 to 15	13	32	45
16 to 20	15	15	30
21 to 25	6	4	10
26 to 30	4	2	6
31 to 35	1	1	2
36 to 40	3	2	5
More than 40	4	2	6
Total	100	100	200

The Two Groups Combined

After summarizing the information received concerning the home and personal backgrounds of the two groups; viz., the Fair and the Miscellaneous, there seemed to be little reason for keeping tabulations for the two groups separate. It had been believed that the Fair group might have been composed of girls with a different type of background than that of the Miscellaneous group. This belief was based on the reasoning that some personal expense is involved in

attending a fair and that a certain degree of achievement was required for fair attendance. In all summaries of information which indicate variety of background, marked similarity of the two groups was shown. Therefore, these girls will be reported as a single group in summarizing the clothing practices.

Clothing Practices

Shopping Difficulties. Difficulties encountered in buying may determine whether garments are purchased ready-made or are made at home. Certain difficulties limit the satisfactions derived from purchases. Difficulties may be due to peculiar requirements of the individual, to deficiencies in shopping goods, or to availability of goods. A number of difficulties were indicated in this study (Table 13). Inability to come to a decision was listed most frequently. More than one-half of the group listed this difficulty. Lack of variety, inability to find desired color, and too high a price were each given by approximately one-third of those reporting. Eleven per cent stated difficulties in finding becoming garments in the style which they desired. Several stated that they decided what they wished to buy before shopping and being unable to find it

were unwilling to substitute. A few expressed dissatisfaction with the construction, fabric and fit of ready-made garments.

Table 13. Shopping difficulties reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Difficulty indicated	Number of girls reporting
Not enough variety to choose from	62
Cannot find desired color	54
Cannot find desired size	64
Cannot come to a decision	103
Price too high	74
Cannot find becoming garment in desired style	22
Poor construction, cheap materials	7
Cannot find a proper fit	7

Indications of Planning. Certain information given in this study may indicate that some degree of attention is given to planning in the purchase of clothing (Table 14). Only 13 per cent of the girls admitted that they bought dresses on the spur of the moment. More than three-fourths of them stated that they consulted catalogues and fashion

magazines before choosing or making a dress, that they enjoyed shopping around for dresses, and that they liked to hunt for unusual trimmings.

Table 14. Indications that the purchase of clothing follows a conscious plan as reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

	Number of girls reporting
Enjoy shopping around for dresses	187
Like to hunt for unusual trimmings	168
Buy dresses on spur of moment	27
Look over catalogues and fashion magazines before choosing or making a dress	196

The Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue, McCall's magazine, the Chicago Mail Order catalogue and the Montgomery Ward catalogue seemed to be consulted more frequently for ideas on the wardrobe than any other single catalogues or magazines. The distribution of catalogues and magazines consulted by the girls reporting in this study are shown in table 15.

Table 15. Catalogues and magazines consulted for ideas on the wardrobe by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Source of ideas	Number of girls reporting
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	129
McCall's	118
Chicago Mail Order	110
Montgomery Ward	109
Ladies' Home Journal	93
Country Gentleman	88
Farmer's Wife	72
Capper's Farmer	68
Woman's Home Companion	59
Household	57
Simplicity	55
Vogue	48
Delineator	47
Successful Farming	46
Harper's Bazaar	11

Queries were made concerning the planning, selection and making of homemade garments. Reports show different practices by the same girl at various times. Practices

most commonly used are shown in table 16. Garments made at home are most frequently planned with the help of the mother. The use of commercial patterns was indicated by most of the girls. Approximately three-fourths of them exchange dress patterns with friends and as many use patterns more than once, changing the design. Selection made without help was reported most frequently in the purchase of yard goods.

Table 16. Practices concerning the planning, selection and making of homemade garments reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

	Number of girls reporting
Plan it by yourself	74
Plan it with help of mother	142
Plan it with help of 4-H Club leader	73
Plan it with help of clothing teacher	50
Someone plans it for you	22
Use a commercial pattern	163
Use pattern cut from another pattern	46
Use pattern someone cuts for you	18
Exchange dress pattern with friends	155
Use same pattern over and change design	148
Select material yourself	172
Someone selects material for you	9
Someone helps you select material	42
Have wool garments you make pressed by cleaner	71

Piece Goods Purchases. Different problems are presented when goods are purchased from stores or are ordered

through the mail. Table 17 shows where piece goods was purchased by the group and the average price paid. It is noted that the purchases were usually made at local stores. The low prices usually paid for silk or rayon and wool goods indicate inferior quality of goods used.

Table 17. Sources of piece goods purchased and average prices paid reported by 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

	Number of girls reporting	Average price
Buy cotton goods from stores	177	\$0.21
Buy cotton goods from mail order houses	33	0.18
Buy silk or rayon goods from stores	158	0.61
Buy silk or rayon goods from mail order houses	44	0.53
Buy wool goods from stores	146	1.30
Buy wool goods from mail order houses	51	1.06

It is generally believed that there is an increase in the responsibility for the selection of clothing with an increase in age. It, therefore, seemed desirable to group the reports from girls of various ages, those from 14

through 15 years making up the first group; those from 16 through 17 years the second group; and those from 18 through 20 the last group.

Extent of Ready-Made Garments Bought. It seemed necessary to inquire from the girls in this study about their present practices concerning the extent to which they bought their garments ready-made. It is assumed that many more garments are purchased ready-made at the present time than when the clothing project was begun. Training in selecting ready-made garments is needed. Help in deciding whether it is wise to buy certain garments or to make them is often demanded. They were asked to report garments which were usually made at home from new materials, those that were usually made over, and those that were usually handed down. Their reports are shown in table 18. It is interesting to note that for all garments, the oldest group show the largest percentage of ready-made garments and that the middle group show the lowest percentage of ready-made garments. The largest percentage of garments made at home was found in the middle group, the smallest in the oldest group. Made over garments were reported in similar proportions by the two lower age groups and in the largest proportion by the oldest group. Handed down garments seemed to be worn to a greater extent by the youngest groups, especially the middle group.

Table 18. Extent to which 200 4-H Club girls report that they wear garments made at home, wear made over garments, and wear handed down garments (expressed in percentage).

	: Coats	:Jackets:	Suits:	Dresses	:Skirts:	Sweaters:	Blouses:	Slips:	Bath-
	: spring	:	:	:silk or:	cotton	:	:	:	:robes
	:winter:	or fall:	:	:wool:	rayon	:or linen:	:	:	:
14-15									
Made at home	: 3.0	: 3.0	: 6.0	: 8.5	:16.0:	19.0	: 26.0	: 17.0	: 2.0 : 21.0 :22.0 : 2.5
Made over	: 4.0	: 4.5	: 4.0	: 7.5	: 5.0:	8.0	: 4.0	: 10.0	: 0.5 : 3.5 : 1.5 : 1.0
Handed down	: 3.0	: 3.0	: 3.0	: 3.5	: 4.5:	5.5	: 5.0	: 6.5	: 2.0 : 5.0 : 0.5 : 0.5
Ready-made or not included	: 90.0	: 89.5	: 87.0	:80.5	:74.5:	67.5	: 65.0	: 66.5	: 95.5 : 70.5 :76.0 : 96.0
16-17									
Made at home	: 1.5	: 5.5	: 10.5	:15.5	:26.5:	28.0	: 38.5	: 29.5	: 6.0 : 33.0 :32.0 : 5.0
Made over	: 3.0	: 3.5	: 5.0	: 7.5	: 6.5:	11.0	: 4.5	: 11.5	: 0.5 : 5.0 : 0.5 : 0.0
Handed down	: 4.5	: 3.0	: 5.0	: 2.5	: 7.0:	7.0	: 4.5	: 8.0	: 3.5 : 6.5 : 1.0 : 1.0
Ready-made or not included	: 91.0	: 88.0	: 79.5	:74.5	:60.0:	54.0	: 52.5	: 51.0	: 90.0 : 55.5 :65.5 : 94.0
18-20									
Made at home	: 2.5	: 1.0	: 4.0	: 9.5	:11.0:	13.5	: 14.0	: 11.0	: 1.5 : 12.5 :13.0 : 0.5
Made over	: 1.0	: 1.5	: 2.5	: 3.0	: 4.5:	4.5	: 3.0	: 6.0	: 0.5 : 4.0 : 0.5 : 0.0
Handed down	: 0.5	: 0.5	: 1.5	: 1.5	: 1.0:	2.0	: 1.5	: 2.5	: 1.0 : 2.0 : 0.0 : 1.0
Ready-made or not included	: 96.0	: 97.0	: 92.0	:86.0	:83.5:	80.0	: 81.5	: 80.5	: 97.0 : 81.5 :86.5 : 98.5

Help Given in the Selection of Clothing. Much of the training in clothing selection has been given on the assumption that girls make their own selections. Reports of the girls in this study indicated that training based on such an assumption may be questioned (Table 19). Help was usually given by the mother in the selection of coats, jackets, suits, wool dresses and silk dresses. Girls made their selections alone to a greater extent, however, in the case of cotton dresses, hose, slips, panties, foundation garments, nightgowns or pajamas and accessories. Help from the father was not reported to any appreciable extent. Such help was given in the selection of shoes and coats more frequently than in the selection of any other items. More help was received from the fathers by the lower age groups than by the upper age groups.

Table 19. Extent to which 200 4-H Club girls selected garments independently, selected garments with help of specified persons or took no part in selecting garments (expressed in percentage).

																:Foundation:Nightgowns																				
:Coats:Jackets:Suits: Dresses Skirts:Sweaters:Blouses:Hats:Shoes:Hose:Slips:																Panties:garments :or pajamas:Bathrobes:Accessories																				
:wool:silk:cotton:																																				
14-15																																				
Selected by myself:	14	:	20	:	24	:	30	:	25	:	47	:	27	:	42	:	45	:	34	:	28	:	66	:	56	:	72	:	55	:	64	:	29	:	69	
Selected with help of mother	:	63	:	67	:	66	:	60	:	62	:	45	:	60	:	53	:	49	:	53	:	46	:	32	:	42	:	27	:	45	:	34	:	59	:	25
Selected with help of father	:	15	:	8	:	5	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	17	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	0
Selected with help of someone else	:	6	:	5	:	5	:	6	:	10	:	7	:	9	:	2	:	4	:	10	:	9	:	2	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	1
Someone selects for me	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	3	:	1	:	1	:	3	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	5
16-17																																				
Selected by myself:	18	:	31	:	23	:	31	:	35	:	47	:	45	:	52	:	56	:	35	:	41	:	83	:	69	:	87	:	72	:	79	:	48	:	75	
Selected with help of mother	:	63	:	61	:	68	:	59	:	52	:	41	:	51	:	44	:	39	:	51	:	42	:	13	:	25	:	11	:	23	:	19	:	43	:	12
Selected with help of father	:	8	:	4	:	3	:	4	:	4	:	5	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	10	:	1	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	4
Selected with help of someone else	:	9	:	2	:	3	:	4	:	5	:	6	:	3	:	2	:	3	:	7	:	7	:	2	:	2	:	1	:	4	:	1	:	0	:	4
Someone selects for me	:	2	:	2	:	3	:	2	:	4	:	1	:	0	:	2	:	1	:	3	:	0	:	1	:	2	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	5	:	5
18-20																																				
Selected by myself:	23	:	45	:	38	:	40	:	43	:	61	:	53	:	59	:	64	:	50	:	53	:	92	:	75	:	87	:	75	:	77	:	75	:	68	
Selected with help of mother	:	61	:	53	:	58	:	55	:	52	:	37	:	45	:	35	:	30	:	43	:	40	:	8	:	21	:	12	:	25	:	19	:	25	:	20
Selected with help of father	:	10	:	2	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	2	:	0	:	5	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Selected with help of someone else	:	6	:	0	:	2	:	5	:	5	:	2	:	1	:	3	:	4	:	7	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	5
Someone selects for me	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	1	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	7

Where Clothing is Purchased. If clothing can be obtained in the town where other shopping is done, more time can usually be given to its selection. When clothing is purchased in a town a greater distance from home shopping is often limited to fewer times during the year with more items to be purchased on each occasion. More careful planning at home is advisable in the latter case. Mail order buying presents still another situation to the purchaser. The greatest percentage of shopping reported was found to be taking place in stores in towns larger than the "home town". The oldest group shopped in the home town to the greatest extent, the middle group in larger towns to the greatest extent. Mail order buying was given as the smallest percentage in all cases, usually running from 15 to 20 per cent. The extent to which shopping for specific items was carried on in the "home town", in towns larger than the "home town", and by mail order is shown in table 20.

Table 20. Extent to which 200 4-H Club girls purchased their clothing in "home town" stores, in towns larger than "home town" stores and by mail order (expressed in percentage).

	: Coats		:Jackets:	Suits:	Dresses		:Skirts:	Sweaters:	Blouses:	Hats:	:Foundation:Nightgowns										:or pajamas:Bathrobes:Accessories:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	:winter:	spring	:		:wool:	silk or:	cotton	:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Garments Comprising Wardrobes

Coats. Girls in the two younger groups listed replacement of winter coats most frequently at two years and the oldest group reported replacement every three years. Higher prices seemed to be paid by each succeeding age group.

Slightly more than one-half of the girls in this study reported the inclusion of spring or fall coats in their wardrobes, replacement being made every two years in the greatest number of cases. Average prices paid showed that price did not seem to influence the length of time winter or spring coats were worn. Those who wore their coats the longest time reported the lowest annual cost. Cotton or linen coats were listed by approximately 16 per cent of all groups. Increase in age of group was accompanied by increase in price paid for such coats. Purchase of raincoats was reported by 34 per cent of all the girls. The largest numbers listed replacement every two years and "replacement when needed". Age did not seem to influence prices paid. Reports on coats are shown in table 21.

Suits. Wool suits were worn by two-thirds of the entire group. Age and frequency of replacement did not seem to influence prices paid. Less than 10 per cent reported silk suits. Cotton or linen suits were reported by one-fourth. They were worn by all age groups. Reports on suits are shown in table 21.

Dresses. Wool dresses were worn by nearly three-fourths of the girls of all ages. Replacement was made every year in the greatest number of cases. Low prices paid would seem to indicate inferior quality in this type of dress. Prices ranged from \$3.34 to \$5.35 and more than one-half of them were purchased ready-made.

The largest proportion in all age groups reported the replacement of silk dresses every year. Prices reported for silk dresses were usually lowest in the youngest group, but prices in all groups raise the question as to the quality of goods. The range was from \$2.50 to \$5.00 and nearly two-thirds were ready-made.

Many reported that they replaced their cotton dresses at irregular intervals. Some reported the purchase of only one cotton dress a year while a few reported as many as six to twelve each year. Three girls reporting 12 cotton dresses a year paid an average price of \$1.67 making the annual cost per girl for cotton dresses \$25.92. Reports on

dressess are shown in table 21.

Jackets. Wool jackets were listed by 60 per cent of all groups. Those wearing their jackets longer did not buy better jackets, judging from prices listed. Age did not seem to influence price, although the younger girls reported replacement at shorter intervals. Corduroy jackets were listed by approximately seven per cent. Prices were slightly lower than those given for wool jackets. Leather jackets were listed by more than one-fourth of all groups. Prices ran slightly higher than those paid for wool jackets. Reports on jackets are shown in table 22.

Skirts. More than 85 per cent reported the purchase of wool skirts, most of them buying every year or every two years. Approximately 16 per cent reported silk skirts in their wardrobes, the most usual replacement being made at irregular intervals. Cotton skirts were purchased by 40 per cent, replacements being made most frequently at yearly intervals. Prices reported for skirts of cotton, silk, and wool were similar and are shown in table 22.

Sweaters and Blouses. Wool sweaters were reported by 72 per cent and cotton sweaters by 20 per cent. Higher prices were usually paid for the wool sweaters than for the

Table 21. Annual replacements, average prices and annual replacement costs of specified items of clothing included in the wardrobes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Item	Years	Total	Number reporting specified annual replacements (individual)												Average prices paid (dollars)												Costs of annual replacements (dollars)	1	2	3	4	6	12				
			1/3	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	12	"when needed"	1/3	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	12												
Coats																																					
Winter	:14-15:	85	:		1	13	46	4						1	:			10.00	13.18	11.18	8.24				20.00	:			2.50	4.40	5.59	6.24					
	:16-17:	88	:		5	23	54	5	1					:				12.40	13.52	13.44	15.77	15.00			:			3.10	4.51	6.72	15.79	30.00					
	:18-20:	41	:	2	6	15	13	4						1	:		11.00	12.50	13.36	14.65	17.36			15.00	:		2.20	3.13	4.45	7.33	17.36						
Spring																																					
or fall	:14-15:	32	:		6	3	16	4	1					2	:			7.50	10.67	7.12	4.00	4.50			5.50	:			1.88	3.56	3.56	4.00	9.00				
	:16-17:	54	:1		3	8	25	11						6	:	6.00		9.16	7.43	7.47	6.63			8.25	:1.00			2.29	2.48	3.74	6.63						
	:18-20:	26	:	1	1	5	13	2						4	:		8.00	10.00	10.40	8.77	7.50			11.75	:		1.60	2.50	3.47	4.39	7.50						
Cotton																																					
or linen	:14-15:	13	:				1	2	4					6	:				2.00	1.60	1.75			1.91	:				0.67	0.80	1.75						
	:16-17:	10	:	1	1		2							6	:		5.00	2.00		2.48			2.91	:		1.00	0.50		1.24								
	:18-20:	11	:				3	5						3	:				3.99	3.19			4.33	:					2.00	3.19							
Raincoats																																					
or capes	:14-15:	20	:	1			2	7	3					7	:		4.00	1.40	1.71		2.00			1.74	:		0.80		0.47	0.86	2.00						
	:16-17:	33	:	2		2	4	10	2					13	:		2.00	3.99	2.00	1.99	1.00			2.96	:		0.40	1.00	0.67	1.00	1.00						
	:18-20:	15	:1			4	2	3	2					3	:	2.98		1.47	4.49	1.90	1.50			2.00	:0.50			0.37	1.47	0.95	1.50						
Suits																																					
Wool	:14-15:	38	:		1	8	12	11						6	:			7.00	9.62	6.25	4.07			10.25	:			1.75	3.21	3.12	4.07						
	:16-17:	59	:			14	19	11						15	:				8.60	8.49	6.76			8.01	:				2.87	4.25	6.76						
	:18-20:	28	:			6	12	8						2	:				9.53	8.08	9.13			10.00	:				3.11	4.04	9.13						
Silk																																					
or rayon	:14-15:	7	:				3	2						2	:					2.50	5.49			4.75	:				1.25	5.49							
	:16-17:	7	:			2	1	3	1					:					5.00	4.98	3.67	5.00			:				1.67	2.49	3.67	10.00					
	:18-20:	4	:	1				1						2	:		5.00			6.98			3.30	:		1.00				6.98							
Cotton																																					
or linen	:14-15:	20	:			2	4	8						6	:				2.24	2.50	1.94			5.91	:				0.75	1.25	1.94						
	:16-17:	28	:			1	8	9	1					9	:				3.00	3.57	2.72	3.00			4.55	:				1.00	1.68	2.72	6.00				
	:18-20:	11	:			2	4	4						1	:				2.75	2.62	2.86			1.98	:				0.92	1.31	2.86						
Dresses																																					
Wool	:14-15:	41	:				6	20	2		1			12	:				3.34	4.03	5.35			3.93	:				1.67	4.03	10.70			21.00			
	:16-17:	70	:			5	12	39	3	1				10	:				5.35	5.12	4.26	4.00	5.00		4.20	:			1.78	2.56	4.26	8.00	15.00				
	:18-20:	33	:			3	5	17	1					7	:				4.00	3.46	4.29	5.00			5.00	:			1.33	1.70	4.29	5.00					
Silk																																					
or rayon	:14-15:	55	:				4	20	8	2	4	4		13	:				2.50	2.88	2.95	2.69	2.50	3.62	3.38		3.26	:			1.44	2.95	5.38	7.50	14.48	20.28	
	:16-17:	81	:			2	11	36	10	4	7		1	10	:				3.14	3.53	3.10	4.00	2.85		3.00	:			0.83	1.57	3.53	6.20	12.00	11.40		36.00	
	:18-20:	36	:				4	14	9	2	1	1		5	:				2.62	3.92	3.26	4.00	5.00	3.98			3.95	:			1.31	3.92	6.52	12.00	20.00	23.88	
Cotton																																					
or linen	:14-15:	65	:					16	6	4	3	11		1	24	:				1.42	1.49	1.25	1.25	1.83	1.25		1.59	:			1.42	2.98	3.75	4.00	10.98	15.00	
	:16-17:	88	:					27	11	8	6	9		3	24	:				2.21	1.15	1.50	1.56	1.64	2.16		1.67	:			2.21	2.30	4.50	6.24	9.84	25.92	
	:18-20:	36	:					10	2	5	6	4		9	:				1.79	1.25	1.36	1.86	1.56				2.15	:			1.79	2.50	4.08	7.44	9.36		

* Unit purchased annually.

Table 22. Annual replacements, average prices and annual replacement costs of specified items of clothing included in the wardrobes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Item	Years	Total	Number reporting specified annual replacements (individual):										Average prices paid (dollars)										Cost of annual replacements (dollars)											
			1/5*	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	"when needed":1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	"when needed":1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6					
Jackets																																		
Wool	:14-15:	36	: 2	1	5	8	12					8	:3.00	5.00	4.98	3.19	3.04					3.05	:0.60	1.25	1.66	1.60	3.04							
	:16-17:	55	: 2	5	13	14	10					11	:3.00	4.19	2.65	3.85	4.19					3.72	:0.60	1.05	0.88	1.92	4.19							
	:18-20:	29	: 1	1	5	10	6		1			5	:5.00	8.00	3.19	3.84	5.59		2.50			4.69	:											
Corduroy																																		
	:14-15:	5	:			1	2					2	:				2.50	2.99				3.00	:			1.25	2.99							
	:16-17:	6	:		1	1	1					3	:			2.50	2.00	1.00				3.66	:		0.83	1.00	1.00							
	:18-20:	2	:		1		1						:			4.00		0.50					:		1.33		0.50							
Leather																																		
	:14-15:	10	: 2	1	2	7	2					4	:6.00	4.98	5.50	3.35	4.00					3.50	:1.20	1.27	1.85	1.68	4.00							
	:16-17:	25	: 5	2	4	6	2					6	:7.40	4.25	3.75	3.00	3.00					6.36	:1.48	1.06	1.25	1.50	3.00							
	:18-20:	8	: 1	1	3	1	1					3	:5.00	7.50	3.00	2.98	3.50					3.83	:1.00	1.87	1.00	1.49	3.50							
Skirts																																		
Wool	:14-15:	53	:			17	25	1	1			9	:				1.87	2.11	2.00	2.00		2.05	:			0.93	2.11	4.00	6.00					
	:16-17:	34	:			19	41	3	1			20	:				2.22	1.94	1.93	2.00		2.19	:			1.11	1.94	3.86	6.00					
	:18-20:	34	:		1	5	16	4				8	:			1.58	1.59	2.32	2.24		2.56	:			0.53	0.80	2.32	4.48						
Silk or rayon	:14-15:	12	:			3	5					4	:				1.86	1.52				1.10	:			0.93	1.52							
	:16-17:	17	:		1	3	3					10	:			2.00	2.00	1.33				1.39	:				1.00	1.33						
	:18-20:	4	:				1	2				2	:				0.98	1.98				1.99	:			0.67	1.00	1.33						
Cotton or linen	:14-15:	27	:			7	14	2				4	:				1.21	1.04	1.25			1.09	:			0.60	1.04	2.50						
	:16-17:	35	:			4	18	2				11	:				1.90	1.27	1.12			1.19	:			0.95	1.27	2.24						
	:18-20:	18	:	1	1	2	9					5	:		3.00	1.00	2.00	1.57			1.24	:	0.75		0.33	1.00	1.57							
Sweaters																																		
Wool	:14-15:	43	:		2	9	22	3		1		6	:			2.78	1.69	1.98	1.50		1.00		1.25	:			0.93	0.85	1.98	3.00		4.00		
	:16-17:	68	:	1	2	15	34	1				15	:		1.00	1.99	1.84	1.57	2.00			1.86	:	0.25	0.67	0.92	1.57	2.00						
	:18-20:	33	:		2	6	14	3				8	:			2.28	1.74	1.90	1.67			2.24	:		0.76	0.87	1.90	3.34						
Cotton	:14-15:	16	:			2	8		1			5	:				0.75	1.06		1.00		1.25	:			0.38	1.06		3.00					
	:16-17:	15	:		3	2	5					5	:			0.81	1.00	1.00				0.86	:				1.00							
	:18-20:	8	:		1		4			1		3	:			1.59		1.12		0.59		1.20	:		0.27	0.50	1.00							
Blouses																																		
Silk or rayon	:14-15:	45	:			3	18	9	5	1		9	:				1.16	1.21	1.21	1.07	0.79		1.39	:			0.58	1.21	2.42	3.21	3.16			
	:16-17:	58	:			2	29	10	4		1	12	:				1.99	1.47	1.27	1.37		1.50				1.00	1.47	2.54	4.11			9.00		
	:18-20:	31	:			3	14	4				9	:				0.79	1.53	1.87		1.00		1.48	:			0.40	1.53	3.74		4.00			
Cotton or linen	:14-15:	43	:			4	19	6	1	1		15	:				0.88	0.85	0.92	1.27	1.75		0.93	:			0.44	0.85	1.84	3.81	7.00			
	:16-17:	37	:			2	24	8		1	1	30	:				0.75	1.11	0.72		1.50	0.50	0.86	:			0.38	1.11	1.44		6.00	3.00		
	:18-20:	28	:			3	10	1	1	1		12	:				1.23	1.07	0.59	0.75	0.75		0.95	:			0.62	1.07	1.18	2.25	3.00			

* Unit purchased annually.

cotton sweaters. Sweaters were most usually replaced yearly. Silk blouses were worn by 67 per cent and cotton blouses by 55 per cent, the youngest group reporting the proportionately high figure in cotton blouses. Blouses were most usually purchased yearly. Sweaters and blouses are shown in table 22.

Slacks, Shorts, and Shirts. Slacks proved to be a popular item. Approximately three-fourths of each group reported the inclusion of this garment in the wardrobe. The oldest group reported the lowest proportion. Replacement was most frequently checked at one year and at irregular intervals. Shorts and shirts were listed by more than one-third of the oldest and youngest groups and nearly one-half of the middle group. They were most usually replaced annually or "when needed". Slacks, shorts and shirts are reported in table 23.

Culottes were worn by 18 per cent and were equally popular with all groups (Table 23). They were purchased yearly or "when needed" in most cases.

Boot pants and jodphurs were worn by less than one-fourth of the group reporting and were increasingly popular with each succeeding age group (Table 23).

Nearly one-fourth listed smocks and reported chiefly

Table 23. Annual replacements, average prices and annual replacement costs of specified items of clothing included in the wardrobes of 200-4-II Club girls in Kansas.

Item	No. reporting specified annual replacements (individuals)										Average prices paid (dollars)							Cost of annual replacement (dollars)								
	Years	Total	1/5*	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	"when needed"	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	"when needed"	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	
Slacks	:14-15:	53	:		1	6	27	5	2	14	:		2.00	1.00	1.29	1.09	1.48	1.33	:			0.67	0.50	1.29	1.09	1.48
	:16-17:	73	:		1	2	14	28	11	17	:		1.50	1.34	1.29	1.32	1.36	1.17	:		0.38	0.45	0.65	1.32	1.36	
	:18-20:	26	:		1	2	3	10		10	:		1.20	1.00	1.16	1.45		1.55	:		0.30	0.33	0.58	1.45		
Shorts and Shirts	:14-15:	23	:				2	13	2	6	:				1.25	0.90	0.75	1.37	:				0.63	0.90	1.50	
	:16-17:	41	: 1		1		1	19	5	1	10	:1.00	0.75		1.26	1.17	0.92	3.00	0.87	:0.20	0.19		0.63	1.17	1.84	9.00
	:18-20:	15	:		1			4	3	1	6	:		1.00		0.90	1.50	1.00	1.74	:		0.25		0.45	1.50	2.00
Culottes	:14-15:	9	:				1	2		6	:				0.75	1.25		1.50	:				0.38	1.25		
	:16-17:	19	:			1	4	8		6	:			2.50	1.68	1.32		1.13	:			0.83	0.84	0.66		
	:18-20:	7	:			1		4	1	1	:			1.50		0.88	0.50	1.50	:			0.50		0.88	1.00	
Boot pants Jodphurs	:14-15:	11	:			1	3	4		3	:			3.00	2.31	2.74		4.00	:			1.00	1.16	2.74		
	:16-17:	16	: 2			1	1	3		9	:2.50		7.00	3.50	3.33			2.94	:0.50			2.33	1.75	3.33		
	:18-20:	10	:					1		9	:				2.50			2.07	:					2.50		
Smocks	:14-15:	15	:			5	2	5		3	:			1.16	0.80	0.95		0.80	:			0.39	0.40	0.95		
	:16-17:	19	:			4		8		7	:			0.96		1.21		1.00	:			0.32		1.21		
	:18-20:	10	:				2	3		5	:			0.69	0.93			1.18	:				0.35	0.93		
Daytime pajamas	:14-15:	8	:				3	2	1	2	:			0.92		1.25	1.00	2.49	:			0.31		1.25	2.00	
	:16-17:	10	:					2	3	5	:				2.00	1.64		1.25	:				1.00	1.64		
	:18-20:	2	:							2	:							1.99	:							
Swimming clothes Suit	:14-15:	41	:			1	7	17		10	:			1.59	2.64	1.91	2.19	1.29	:			0.40	0.88	0.96	2.19	
	:16-17:	67	: 1			1	10	22		14	:2.00		4.00	1.69	2.45	2.38		1.96	:0.40		1.00	0.56	1.23	2.38		
	:18-20:	27	: 1			4	8	2		2	:1.00		2.31	1.84	1.72	3.65		2.75	:0.20		0.58	0.61	0.86	3.65		
Cap	:14-15:	30	:				2	5		14	:			0.35	0.22	0.26	0.50	0.29	:			0.12	0.11	0.26	1.00	
	:16-17:	67	:				2	11		28	:			0.38	0.41	0.41	0.25	0.27	:		0.13	0.13	0.21	0.41	0.40	
	:18-20:	18	:			2	2	5		5	:			0.50	0.37	0.29	0.37	0.39	:			0.12	0.15	0.37		
Shoes	:14-15:	3	:					1		2	:				0.25	0.87			:				0.13	0.87		
	:16-17:	3	:					1			:				0.20			0.42	:				0.10			
	:18-20:	6	:			1		1			:			1.25	0.49			1.15	:0.31				0.25			

* Unit purchased annually.

irregular or yearly replacements (Table 23). Daytime pajamas were listed by 10 per cent and decreased in popularity with each succeeding age group.

Swimming suits were purchased by nearly 68 per cent and the most usual replacement occurred every two years (Table 23). Fewer owned caps and most usually replaced them every year. About five per cent owned shoes.

Gloves. Leather gloves were listed by nearly one-fourth of the youngest group, by one-half of the middle group and by nearly three-fourths of the oldest group. Most usual replacement was yearly. Silk or rayon gloves were less popular than leather gloves and were worn least by the youngest group. Wool gloves were most popular with the youngest group and ranked with leather gloves in popularity in the whole group. Cotton gloves ranked with silk or rayon gloves in popularity which was about equal with all groups. Prices paid for leather gloves were highest, silk next, and cotton lowest. Replacement of gloves was most commonly made once a year. Tendency toward higher prices for gloves paid by those who purchased more frequently was noted. Gloves are reported in table 24.

Pocketbooks were most frequently purchased once a year

Table 24. Annual replacements, average prices and annual replacement costs of specified items of clothing included in the wardrobes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

		:No. reporting specified annual replacements:										Average prices paid					Cost of annual replacement											
		: (individuals) :										: (dollars) :					: (dollars) :											
Item	Years:	Total:	1/5*	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	when needed:	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	when needed:	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	
Gloves																												
Leather:	14-15:	15	:	2		2	4	1			6	:	1.85		1.25	1.55	2.50			1.71	:	0.46		0.63	1.55	5.00		
	16-17:	45	:	2	3	7	21	1		1	10	:	1.50	1.66	1.32	1.54	2.00		1.00	1.48	:	0.38	0.55	0.66	1.54	4.00	4.00	
	18-20:	28	:		3	5	8			1	11	:		1.83	1.96	1.79			2.00	1.90	:		0.61	0.98	1.79		8.00	
Silk or rayon																												
	14-15:	12	:			2	9				1	:			0.74	0.97				0.99	:			0.37	0.97			
	16-17:	24	:		1	5	9	1		1	7	:		0.69	0.60	0.99	1.00		0.75	0.98	:		0.23	0.30	0.99	2.00	3.00	
	18-20:	13	:		1	2	3				7	:		0.50	0.65	0.63				1.33	:		0.17	0.32	0.63			
Wool																												
	14-15:	37	:		2	3	23	2			7	:		0.62	0.50	0.72	0.75			0.67	:		0.21	0.25	0.72	1.50		
	16-17:	47	:			5	28	4			10	:			0.77	0.80	0.62			0.78	:			0.39	0.80	1.24		
	18-20:	14	:			3	8				3	:			0.61	0.87				1.33	:			0.32	0.87			
Cotton																												
	14-15:	16	:			1	8	1			6	:			0.50	0.67	1.98			0.65	:			0.25	0.67	3.96		
	16-17:	24	:			3	10				11	:			0.70	0.61				0.64	:			0.35	0.61			
	18-20:	8	:				4				4	:				0.87				0.64	:				0.87			
Pocket books																												
	14-15:	59	:	2		8	20	18	2	3	6	:	1.50		0.70	0.97	0.93	0.87	0.60	0.98	:			0.35	0.97	1.86	2.61	2.40
	16-17:	76	:		2	5	32	13	3	7	14	:		0.85	1.37	1.32	1.40	0.96	0.81	1.01	:		0.28	0.69	1.32	2.80	2.88	3.24
	18-20:	39	:		1	4	10	5	3	5	11	:		0.50	0.87	1.09	0.73	1.17	1.11	1.32	:		0.17	0.44	1.09	1.46	3.51	4.44

* Unit purchased annually

and twice a year (Table 24). Neither frequency of purchase nor age seemed to influence price.

Hose. Approximately 90 per cent of each age group reported the purchase of silk hose (Table 25). More than 13 per cent of the youngest group, nearly 10 per cent of the middle group and less than 5 per cent of the oldest group reported the use of rayon hose. How accurately the girls were able to report whether or not the hose they wore were silk was questioned. The purchase of hose every month, or twelve pair each year, was reported more frequently than any other interval. Four reported a purchase of as low as one pair each year. Eighteen reported the purchase of 24 pair each year. Girls wearing few pair each year did not seem to pay higher prices on the whole than those wearing many pairs. The tables, of course, did not show which girls wore silk hose daily and which girls wore them on occasion. The expenditure for hose by the 18 girls reporting purchases every two weeks was worthy of note. Their annual replacement costs averaged \$15.49. The highest average price paid for hose was reported by the girls in the oldest group who bought 24 pair a year and by one girl in the middle group who bought 8 pair each year. The groups reporting the purchase of 12 pair each year made up

Table 25. Annual replacements, average prices and annual replacement costs of specified items of clothing included in the wardrobes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

No. reporting specified annual replacements : (individuals)												Average prices paid (dollars)												Cost of annual replacements (dollars)														
Item	Years:	Total:	1/3*	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	17	24	needed:	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	17	24	when needed:	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	17	24	
Foundation garments																																						
Brassieres:	14-15:	41	:		6	2	7	5	6		3		12	:				0.27	0.25	0.41	0.25	0.30			0.25		0.37	:		0.27	0.50	1.23	1.00	1.80		3.00		
	16-17:	81	:		18	15	5	12	9		7		15	:				0.38	0.42	0.43	0.30	0.31			0.41		0.29	:		0.38	0.34	1.29	1.20	1.86		4.92		
	18-20:	34	:		5	5	2	5	2				15	:				0.45	0.62	0.38	0.32	0.25					0.31	:		0.45	1.24	1.14	1.28	1.50				
Girdles																																						
	14-15:	25	:	1	1	11	7	1					4	:	0.59	1.98	1.00	1.25	1.00							2.05	:	0.20	0.99	1.00	2.50	3.00						
	16-17:	48	:		2	19	9	4	2				12	:		0.88	1.21	1.07	1.43	1.24						1.23	:		0.14	1.21	2.14	4.29	4.96					
	18-20:	23	:			7	3		1				12	:			1.12	1.60		1.00						1.27	:			1.12	3.20		4.00					
Combina-tions																																						
	14-15:	9	:		1	2	2		1	1			2	:		1.98	0.85	0.39		3.00	1.50					2.49	:		0.99	0.35	0.78		12.00	9.00				
	16-17:	14	:	1		6	1	1	2				3	:	1.00		2.24	2.98	1.49	1.50						1.46	:	0.33		2.24	5.96	4.47	6.00					
	18-20:	5	:			2	1						2	:			1.75	1.50								1.49	:			1.74	3.00							
Panty girdles																																						
	14-15:	16	:			2	4	1					9	:			0.80	0.71	1.00							0.32	:			0.80	1.42	3.00						
	16-17:	18	:	1		2	5		3	1			6	:		1.69	0.65	1.10		1.66	0.45					0.33	:		0.85	0.65	2.20		6.64	2.70				
	18-20:	13	:			2	5		1				5	:			1.00	1.15		0.49						0.80	:			1.00	2.30		1.96					
Panties																																						
W. silk ¹	14-15:	55	:		4	8	6	7	5		7		1	17	:			0.37	0.29	0.36	0.29	0.27			0.33	0.15	0.31	:		0.37	0.58	1.08	1.16	1.62		3.96		
	16-17:	74	:		16	8	6	8	8		7		1	20	:			0.38	0.35	0.35	0.29	0.34			0.29	0.98	0.30	:		0.38	0.70	1.05	1.16	2.04		3.48		
	18-20:	33	:		5	5	1	5	2				12	:				0.53	0.42	0.25	0.32	0.23					0.40	:		0.53	0.84	0.75	1.28	1.38				
W. cotton ²																																						
	14-15:	12	:			1	6		2			1	3	:			0.39	0.17		0.20					0.15	0.31	:			0.39	0.34		0.80			3.60		
	16-17:	14	:	1		5			1	1			6	:		0.25	0.27			0.25	0.25						0.22	:		0.13	0.27			1.50	2.00			
	18-20:	11	:			1	2						8	:			0.25	0.45									0.33	:			0.25	0.86						
K. silk ³																																						
	14-15:	20	:		1	4	1	3	2		2		7	:			0.40	0.23	0.39	0.25	0.23			0.25		0.26	:		0.40	0.46	1.17	1.00	1.38		3.00			
	16-17:	34	:		6	7	4	3	2		1		11	:			0.29	0.51	0.33	0.25	0.30			0.25		0.37	:		0.29	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.80		3.00			
	18-20:	16	:			2		3					11	:				0.50		0.26						0.36	:			1.00		1.04						
K.cotton ⁴																																						
	14-15:	6	:			1	2						3	:			0.25	0.17								0.24	:			0.25	0.34							
	16-17:	5	:			1	1						3	:			0.50	0.25								0.35	:			0.50	0.50							
	18-20:	2	:			2								:			0.38										:											
Hose silk																																						
	14-15:	61	:			5	4	3	9		23	4	5	10	:			0.73	0.57	0.56	0.70			0.66	0.57	0.60	0.69	:		1.46	1.71	2.24	4.20	4.20		7.92	9.69	14.40
	16-17:	81	:		3	3	1	8	12	1	24	2	10	17	:		0.56	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.64	0.35	0.70	0.54	0.61	0.76	:		0.56	1.40	2.10	2.60	3.60	3.84	6.80	8.40	9.18	14.64
	18-20:	37	:		1		2	6	6	1	10	1	3	7	:		0.59		0.55	0.75	0.76	0.50	0.75	0.69	0.84	0.63	:		0.59		1.65	3.00	4.00	4.56	4.00	9.00	11.73	20.16

* Unit purchased annually

1 Woven silk

2 Woven cotton

3 Knitted silk

4 Knitted cotton

Table 25 (cont.).

:No. reporting specified annual replacements :												Average prices paid (dollars)												Cost of annual replacements																
: (individuals) when :												when :												(dollars)																
Item	Years	Total	1/3*	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	17	24	needed	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	17	24	needed	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	17	24			
Hose																																								
Rayon	:14-15:	9	:			1	2				3			3	:				0.25	0.32						0.32		0.28	:		0.50	0.96				3.84				
	:16-17:	9	:		1				1	1	2			4	:			0.50			0.35	0.75	0.42				0.48	:		0.50			2.10	6.00	5.04					
	:18-20:	2	:			1			1						:			0.59			0.30							:		1.18			1.80							
Anklets																																								
Cotton	:14-15:	56	:		6	3	6	7	6		10	3	3	12	:				0.16	0.22	0.14	0.19	0.17			0.22	0.18	0.18	0.26	:		0.16	0.44	0.42	0.76	1.02		2.64	3.06	4.32
	:16-17:	67	:	1	16	6	3	8	7		6	2	2	16	:	0.10			0.16	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.16			0.21	0.15	0.15	0.16	:		0.16	0.40	0.66	0.64	0.96		2.52	2.55	2.60
	:18-20:	28	:		8	4	3	4	2		1			6	:				0.13	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.23			0.15		0.21	:		0.13	0.24	0.45	0.84	1.36		1.80			
Silk or																																								
Rayon	:14-15:	21	:		4	2	3	1	1		2	2	1	5	:				0.18	0.20	0.22	0.15	0.20			0.30	0.17	0.20	0.40	:		0.18	0.40	0.66	0.60	1.20		3.60	2.89	4.80
	:16-17:	20	:		7	1		1	1		3	1		6	:				0.22	0.25		0.25	0.15			0.27	0.19		0.22	:		0.22	0.50		1.00	0.90		3.24	3.23	
	:18-20:	6	:		2			1	1		1			1	:				0.18			0.20	0.25			0.25		0.25	:											

* Unit purchased annually

the largest percentage in each age group. They indicated that their expenditures for hose each year were \$7.92 in the youngest group, \$8.40 in the middle group, and \$9.00 in the oldest group. This group, which is a significant section of the total number of girls reporting, records higher prices in each succeeding age group. Similar increases did not occur throughout the groups reporting other replacement intervals.

Anklelets. Less than three-fourths of all groups wore cotton anklelets and each succeeding age group reported a lower proportion (Table 25). Fewer pairs were purchased each year on the whole than were silk hose. Nearly one-fourth of all the girls reported the purchase of silk or rayon anklelets and each succeeding age group reported a lower proportion of these purchases.

Foundation Garments. Annual replacement of brassieres reported varied from one to 12 each year, one each year being reported most frequently. Prices paid did not indicate that higher quality brassieres were purchased less frequently. Most frequent replacement of girdles were one and two each year. Prices paid did not vary with length of time worn. Replacement of combination garments were most commonly given as one and two each year. Prices did not vary with length of time worn. Replacement of one or two

panty girdles each year was most usual. Prices did not vary with number purchased yearly. They were reported by only about one-fourth of all the girls. Foundation garments are reported in table 25.

Panties. Woven silk panties were most commonly worn and knitted silk ranked second (Table 25). Woven cotton panties were worn more frequently than knitted cotton. Replacement of panties varied from one to 12 a year. This report seemed surprising in view of the fact that knitted silk panties are more commonly seen on the market than woven silk. It is possible that the girls reporting did not recognize knitted fabrics.

Slips. Woven silk slips seemed most popular and knitted silk or rayon least popular (Table 26). One or two slips were most commonly purchased each year. The largest percentages, those who reported replacements of one or two slips each year, recorded prices of from \$0.98 to \$1.21 on silk woven slips, \$0.45 to \$0.82 on cotton slips, and \$0.81 to \$1.23 on knitted silk slips. Those reporting more slips purchased each year reported higher annual costs.

Nightgowns and Pajamas. Nightgowns of woven cotton material were more commonly reported than of woven or

Table 26. Annual replacements, average prices and annual replacement costs of specified items of clothing included in the wardrobes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Item	Years	Total	No. reporting specified annual replacements (individuals)										when needed	Average prices paid (dollars)										when needed	Cost of annual replacements (dollars)										
			1/5*	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	5	6		1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	1/5		1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6			
Slips																																			
W. silk ¹	:14-15:	56	:				2	14	15	8	2	2	13	:				0.99	1.08	1.21	0.79	1.00	0.67	0.89	:					0.50	1.08	2.42	2.37	4.00	4.02
	:16-17:	80	:				2	27	13	5	7	4	22	:				1.59	1.98	1.20	1.07	0.96	1.14	1.10	:					0.80	0.98	2.40	3.21	3.84	6.84
	:18-20:	28	:				1	5	9	4	1		8	:				0.60	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.98		1.07	:					0.60	1.05	2.12	3.21	7.92	
W. cotton ²	:14-15:	43	:					7	13	3	4	1	15	:				0.75	0.66	0.93	0.49	0.50	0.77	:					0.75	1.32	2.79	1.96	3.00		
	:16-17:	43	:					12	14			3	14	:				0.75	0.82			0.43	0.79	:					0.57	1.64			2.58		
	:18-20:	17	:					8	3				6	:				0.65	0.45				0.46	:					0.65	0.90					
K. silk ³	:14-15:	12	:					4		2	1	2	3	:				0.81		1.00	1.98	1.44	0.83	:					0.81		3.00	3.92	8.64		
	:16-17:	30	:				2	10	6	1	1	1	9	:				0.88	0.91	1.15	1.00	0.75	1.38	1.22	:				0.44	0.91	3.30	3.00	3.00	8.28	
	:18-20:	18	:					4	3				9	:				0.94	1.23				1.10	:					0.94	2.46					
Nightgowns																																			
W. silk	:14-15:	13	:				1	5		5	1		3	:				0.75	0.85	0.94	1.00			1.32	:				0.24	0.43	0.94	2.00			
	:16-17:	15	:							6	2		7	:					1.50	1.48				1.14	:					1.50	2.96				
	:18-20:	7	:				1			2			4	:				1.00		1.00				1.19	:				0.33		1.00				
W. cotton	:14-15:	24	:					4		7	5		7	:				0.52	0.71	0.79		0.60		1.00	:					0.26	0.71	1.58		2.40	
	:16-17:	18	:					1		5	1		11	:				0.75	0.71	1.00				0.81	:					0.38	0.71	1.58			
	:18-20:	10	:							4	1	2	3	:					0.55	0.49		0.50		1.00	:					0.55	0.98		2.00		
K. silk	:14-15:	2	:							1	1			:					1.00	1.00				1.00	:					1.00	2.00				
	:16-17:	3	:							1			2	:					1.98					1.25	:										
	:18-20:	3	:				1			1			1	:		1.00								:		0.25					1.98				
Pajamas																																			
W. silk	:14-15:	22	:					1		14	1		6	:				0.75	1.67	1.95				1.10	:					0.38	1.67	3.90			
	:16-17:	34	:					4		19	5		6	:				1.56	1.60	1.55				1.13	:					0.78	1.60	3.10			
	:18-20:	17	:					1		6	4		6	:				2.00	1.54	1.12				1.49	:					1.00	1.54	2.24			
W. cotton	:14-15:	42	:					4		18	9	1	10	:				1.01	1.01	0.95	1.50	0.40		0.89	:					0.50	1.01	1.90	4.50		
	:16-17:	60	:					2		26	10	1	20	:				0.87	0.94	1.04	1.00	0.40		1.19	:					0.44	0.94	2.08	3.00	1.60	
	:18-20:	22	:					1		8	4		9	:				0.79	1.15	0.76				0.96	:					0.40	1.15	1.52			
K. silk	:14-15:	14	:					1		1	2		10	:				1.00	1.00	0.99				1.29	:					0.50	1.00	1.98			
	:16-17:	20	:				1	1		12	1		5	:		1.00	2.00	1.52	2.00				1.67	:					0.50	1.00	1.52	4.00			
	:18-20:	13	:							4	1		8	:				1.02	1.00				1.68	:						1.02	2.00				

* Unit purchased annually

¹ Woven silk

² Woven cotton

³ Knitted silk

Table 26 (cont.).

Item	Years:	Total:	:No. reporting specified annual :replacements(individuals)								when needed:	Average prices paid (dollars)						when needed:	Cost of annual replacements (dollars)												
			1/5*	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4		5	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1		2	3	4	5	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	5
Pajamas																															
K.cotton ⁴	:14-15:	7	:				3	2			2	:				1.32	0.85				1.50	:				1.32	1.70				
	:16-17:	7	:				2				5	:				1.50				1.35	:				1.50						
	:18-20:	7	:				2				5	:				0.47				1.39	:				0.47						
Bathrobes																															
Wool	:14-15:	7	:		4	1					2	:			4.49	1.95				4.25	:			1.50	1.96						
	:16-17:	16	:	1	4	5	1				5	:	2.98		3.75	3.70	3.00			3.39	:	0.59		1.25	1.85	3.00					
	:18-20:	7	:	1	1		1				4	:	2.98	6.00		5.00				4.00	:	0.59	1.50			5.00					
Silk	:14-15:	4	:		1	2					1	:			5.00	1.25				5.00	:			1.67	0.63						
	:16-17:	7	:	1	2	1	1				2	:		2.00	2.00	3.00	2.95			1.49	:	0.50	0.67	1.50	2.95						
	:18-20:	5	:		1		3				1	:			1.98	1.98				3.00	:			0.66	1.98						
Cotton	:14-15:	5	:			1	2				2	:			2.00	2.00				2.75	:			1.00	2.00						
	:16-17:	5	:	1	1	3						:		2.98	1.98	2.00				:		0.75	0.66	1.00							
	:18-20:	2	:	1	1							:		2.00	2.00					:0.40			0.67								
House-																															
coats	:14-15:	16	:		2	3	4				7	:			2.50	1.50	1.95			1.64	:			0.83	0.75	1.95					
	:16-17:	38	:	1	3	9	16				9	:		1.98	1.50	1.61	1.98			1.58	:	0.49	0.50	0.81	1.98						
	:18-20:	17	:			2	4				11	:			1.57	1.57				2.08	:			0.78	1.57						

* Unit purchased annually

⁴ Knitted cotton

knitted silk. One a year was the most usual replacement. Pajamas were preferred over nightgowns. Pajamas made from woven cotton material were most commonly used. One a year was the most usual replacement. Nightgowns and pajamas are reported in table 26.

Bathrobes were owned by few. Among those reported, wool was most popular (Table 26). They were usually worn from one to three years. House coats were listed more frequently than bathrobes. They were usually worn from one to two years.

Hats. Felt hats were the most popular hat with all age groups (Table 27). Some tendency for older girls to pay more for felt hats was noted. Usual replacement was one every year. The same tendency for older girls to pay more was noticed in the case of straw hats. Replacement of one hat each year was most common with girls wearing straw hats. Older girls paid more for fabric hats than the younger girls. Most common replacement was one each year.

Calots or berets and kerchiefs were worn by nearly 50 per cent of all girls reporting (Table 27). The usual replacement was one each year.

Shoes. Most common replacement of shoes was one to two pairs every year (Table 27). Prices paid were not

affected by age and frequency of purchase. Tennis shoes were most commonly replaced once a year. Bedroom slippers were worn for one or two years. Rubbers and overshoes were not commonly worn. Galoshes were worn by more than one-half. They were commonly worn from one to three years. The middle group paid highest prices for galoshes. Skating boots and hiking boots were not commonly worn.

Table 27 (cont.).

			: No. reporting specified annual replacements (individuals) :												Average prices paid (dollars) :												Cost of annual					replacements (dollars)					
Item	:Years:	Total:	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	12	when needed:	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	when needed:	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1	2	3	4	6	12	
Rubbers	:14-15:	11	:				7	2						2	:				1.57	1.00					1.50	:				0.79			1.00				
	:16-17:	9	:			2	3	3						1	:				1.50	1.58	1.33				1.45	:			0.50	0.79			1.33				
	:18-20:	7	:					1	1					5	:						1.50	0.98			1.69	:							1.50	1.96			
Overshoes	:14-15:	9	:		1	1	1	1						5	:		2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00					1.87	:		0.50	1.00	0.50			1.00				
	:16-17:	5	:				1	3						1	:				2.00	1.50					2.00	:			1.00			1.50					
	:18-20:	9	:	1		1	2	1						4	:	1.59		2.00	1.49	1.98				1.72	:	0.32		0.67	0.76			1.98					
Galoshes	:14-15:	35	:			2	14	14						5	:			0.90	1.41	1.33					2.00	:			0.30	0.71			1.33				
	:16-17:	50	:			2	6	18	8	1				15	:		1.25	2.12	1.49	1.64	0.50				1.47	:		0.31	0.71	0.75			1.64	0.75			
	:18-20:	19	:			1	3	4	2					9	:		1.59	1.43	1.59	0.90					1.21	:		0.40	0.48	0.80			0.90				
Skating Boots	:14-15:	5	:	1										4	:	3.98									3.42	:	0.79										
	:16-17:	6	:					2						4	:					5.00					4.37	:						5.00					
	:18-20:	4	:											4	:										3.56	:											
Hiking Boots	:14-15:	13	:	2	2	3	2	1						3	:	4.24	3.99	12.00	4.50	4.00					3.66	:	0.85	1.00	4.00	2.25			4.00				
	:16-17:	15	:	1		2		3						9	:	4.00		6.00		4.98					4.11	:	0.80		2.00			4.98					
	:18-20:	3	:	1				1						1	:	5.00				6.00					5.00	:	1.00					6.00					

Cleaning Methods Employed

The type of cleaning employed in the care of clothing must be considered if wise selection of clothing is to be made. Sometimes garments must be replaced more often because improper cleaning methods have been employed. More than 80 per cent of the girls in this study reported that their winter coats were sent to cleaners (Table 28). The report does not show how frequently garments were cleaned.

Silk dresses were washed by hand more frequently than they were cleaned by any other method. Wool dresses were sent to the cleaners according to approximately one-half of the reports, were dry-cleaned at home in nearly 40 per cent of the cases, and washed by hand in 10 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the girls reporting gave the family laundry as the most usual method for cleaning cotton dresses.

Small percentages listed the family laundry as the usual method for cleaning certain garments for which it is commonly agreed that more careful treatment is required. These garments included silk or rayon dresses, wool sweaters, silk or rayon blouses, and silk suits. While

the percentages were insignificant in this group, they may have indicated a need for study of proper methods for care of fabrics in certain local groups.

SUMMARY

The garments listed in the wardrobes of 200 4-H Club girls in Kansas include more ready-made than home-made items, yet the chief interest of the girls in choosing the project was learning to sew. Winter coats made at home were reported by three per cent or less in every age group. Wool dresses made at home were reported by 26 per cent or less, silk or rayon dresses by 28 per cent or less, and cotton or linen dresses by 38 per cent or less in every age group. Slips made at home were reported by 32 per cent or less in each age group. This may suggest that increased ability to sew plus increased confidence in one's ability to sew would result in a trend toward the making of more garments at home. The question arises as to whether sewing should be stressed or whether increased emphasis should be given to the selection of ready-made garments.

The girls were asked to point out their shopping difficulties. It seemed that the problem of which they were most conscious was the inability to come to a decision in the selection of specific items. This may have indicated a need for training in the selection of garments and for help in planning the wardrobe.

Approximately all of the girls indicated that they studied catalogues and fashion magazines before buying and that they enjoyed "shopping around". These indications seemed to further emphasize a demand for training in clothing which would aid in recognizing individual needs and which would develop ability to satisfy those needs.

A majority of the girls in this study bought yard goods at stores and selected such goods themselves. Such a report seemed to justify a plan for including textile selection in the training which is given directly to the girl.

Help was usually given by the mothers in the selection of coats, jackets, suits, wool dresses and silk dresses. Nearly three-fourths of the girls enlisted the help of their mothers in planning the garments which they made. On the basis of these reports, it would seem desirable to achieve closer cooperation with the mothers in developing plans for clothing projects.

Approximately one-half of the shopping for clothing seemed to be carried on in towns larger than the towns in which ordinary purchases were made. One-fourth to one-third of the shopping was carried on in the "home town" stores. Approximately one-fifth of the shopping for clothing reported was carried on by mail order.

Age seemed to be an influencing factor in the prices paid for coats, hats, and hose, a higher price being reported by each succeeding age group.

In many cases prices reported suggested that low quality of goods was purchased.

Frequency of replacement did not apparently affect prices paid. An exception occurred in the report on gloves. Those who purchased gloves yearly paid higher prices than those who purchased them less frequently.

The report on cotton dresses illustrates a need for local leaders to investigate annual costs of specific items in the wardrobe. Twenty-four girls reported the purchase of six dresses yearly at prices ranging from \$1.56 to \$1.83 making the annual costs average approximately \$10.00. Four girls paying similar prices purchased 12 dresses yearly at annual costs of more than \$20.00. The prices paid by girls purchasing cotton dresses less frequently were similar to those buying the maximum number and their annual costs considerably lower.

The same situation is noteworthy in the report on the purchase of coats. While the percentages of girls reporting high annual costs for the various item were comparatively low, data would seem to signify that investigations

of annual costs would be desirable.

A report of cleaning methods usually employed indicated that washing by hand and dry cleaning at home were employed to an extent that they merit some attention in a clothing program. Approximately one-third of the girls who reported on the cleaning of wool jackets, wool suits, wool dresses, and wool skirts reported that they were dry cleaned at home. Washing by hand was listed by one-third to one-half of the girls reporting on the cleaning of silk and cotton or linen dresses. More than one-half who reported the cleaning of cotton blouses, cotton sweaters and wool sweaters, and approximately three-fourths of those reporting on silk or rayon blouses indicated that they were washed by hand. Some of these garments were undoubtedly washed with the family laundry.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further investigation is needed to determine the place that garment construction should occupy in the clothing project. The need for economy will probably influence the extent to which clothing construction is carried on. However, emphasis should be given to the selection of ready-made clothing.

2. Special training in fabric selection might well be included in the training which is given directly to the girls enrolled in the project.

3. An understanding of the meaning of wardrobe planning should be developed among the local clothing leaders so that they will be able to impart to the girls the meaning of the term. Specific aids in wardrobe planning should be made available.

4. Investigation should be made by local clothing leaders before the project plans and wardrobe plans are made as to what price garments the girls have been buying, how long these garments can be worn satisfactorily, and to what extent their clothing expenditures have been well balanced.

5. More emphasis should be placed upon the proper care of clothing, and its relation to wardrobe planning and to garment selection.

6. More cooperation with the mothers of the girls should be received in the clothing project.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to express her appreciation to Professor Alpha Latzke, Head of the Department of Clothing and Textiles, in the directing of this investigation; to Professor M. H. Coe, State Club Leader, for his assistance; and to members of the Extension Service who made this investigation possible.

LITERATURE CITED

- Adams, Grace Elizabeth.
Clothing expenditures of continuation school students.
Unpublished thesis. New York University. 50 p. 1930.
- Humphrey, Alice Wise.
Study of certain leisure time activities and financial practices in the homes of Minnesota high school girls.
Unpublished thesis. University of Minnesota. 87 p. 1931.
- Jennings, Alice Marie.
The out-of-school interests and activities of high school girls in rural and small town communities in Kansas. Unpublished thesis. Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. 149 p. 1936.
- Libbon, Ada Louise.
A method of determining content in a high school clothing course. Unpublished thesis. University of Washington. 72 p. 1933.
- Scott, Ruth M.
A course in clothing selection for the high school girls based upon a survey of clothing problems in the home. Unpublished thesis. Iowa State College. 87 p. 1929.
- Smith, Daphne Vivian.
The activities of a selected group of high school girls with reference to clothing. Unpublished thesis. Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. 72 p. 1937.
- Spafford, Ivol.
Fundamentals in teaching Home Economics. New York. John Wiley & Sons. 424 p. 1935.

Thompson, Alice Eva.

A study of the practices in the homes of high school girls in Minnesota relative to the care and repair of clothing. Unpublished thesis. University of Minnesota. 78 p. 1931.

Vaughn, Mary Bell.

A comparison of the ability of girls to select clothing who have had two years of Home Economics in high school with those who have had no Home Economics. Unpublished thesis. University of Kentucky. 92 p. 1936.

Wallace, Henry A.

Facts, insight, and enthusiasm. Extension Service Review, 9: 49, 62. April, 1938.

Wallace, Henry A.

Can we ignore the challenge? Extension Service Review, 9: 65, 74. May, 1938.

White, Leola Jane.

A study of the clothing expenditures of 100 Kansas farm families. Unpublished thesis. Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. 59 p. 1933.

Williamson, Maude and Lyle, Mary Stewart.

Homemaking education in the high school. New York. D. Appleton Century Co. 500 p. 1935.

APPENDIX

CLOTHING PRACTICES

of

4-H CLUB GIRLS

A study is being made of the clothing practices of 4-H Club girls in Kansas.

Please place in blanks the suitable answer:

Check ☒ or x

Number 1, 2, 3, etc.

Word Yes, no or other term

Phrases or brief statement

Please read carefully and answer all the questions.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

1. How long have you been a 4-H Club member?

☐ less than 1 year
☐ 1 year
☐ 2 years
☐ 3 years
☐ 4 years
☐ more than 4 years

2. How long have you carried a clothing project?

☐ less than 1 year
☐ 1 year
☐ 2 years
☐ 3 years
☐ 4 years
☐ more than 4 years

3. What were your reasons for choosing a clothing project?

☐ to secure new garments
☐ to learn to sew
☐ because the other girls chose this project
☐ mother wanted me to take it
☐ other reasons (name) _____

4. Have you exhibited clothing at a fair? Yes ☐ No ☐
Have you taken part in a style review Yes ☐ No ☐
How many prizes have you won? _____

5. Have you sewed for others than members of your family? Yes ___ No ___
Did you receive pay? Yes ___ No ___
6. Does the clothing project require any garments which you do not desire to include in your wardrobe? If so check:
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Cotton slip | _____ | Pajamas | _____ |
| Silk slip | _____ | Afternoon dress | _____ |
| Wool dress | _____ | Cotton dress | _____ |

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. In what class or grade are you in high school?
- _____ 8th or lower
 _____ 9th
 _____ 10th
 _____ 11th
 _____ 12th
 _____ have graduated
2. How large is the enrollment of the high school which you attend?
- _____ less than 100
 _____ 100-200
 _____ 200-300
 _____ 300-400
 _____ more than 400
3. Did you stop high school before graduation? yes ___ No ___
 If so, how long has it been since you attended? last
- _____ less than 1 year
 _____ 1 year
 _____ 2 years
 _____ more than 2 years
4. Have you finished high school? Yes ___ No ___
 If so, how long has it been since you finished?
- _____ less than 1 year
 _____ 1 year
 _____ 2 years
 _____ more than 2 years
5. Have you attended college? Yes ___ No ___
 If so, how many semesters have you completed? _____
6. How many years have you taken Home Economics in high school (include Junior High School)
- _____ none
 _____ 1 year
 _____ 2 years
 _____ over 2 years.

3.

7. If you took Home Economics in high school, was it Vocational? Yes___ No___
8. Do you live in the town where you go to school? Yes___ No___
9. If not,
- Do you ride back and forth daily? Yes___ No___
- Do you board and room in town? Yes___ No___
- Do you do light housekeeping? Yes___ No___
- Do you work for all or part of your board and room? Yes___ No___
10. If you are not in school do you have a regular job? Yes___ No___
- What kind of work do you do? _____
- How much do you earn per month? _____
11. Do you have an allowance? Yes___ No___

FAMILY AND HOME

1. How far do you live from the town where you buy your clothes? _____
2. How many members of your family live at home, including yourself?
- Is your father living? Yes___ No___
- Is your mother living? Yes___ No___
- Is there a woman other than your mother or step-mother in charge of your home? Yes___ No___
3. Does your family keep an expense account? Yes___ No___
- Is your family a member of the Farm Management Association? Yes___ No___
- Does your family make a budget? Yes___ No___
4. How many rooms are there in your home? _____
- Is there a bathroom in your home? Yes___ No___
- Is there running water in your home? Yes___ No___
- Is there electricity in your home? Yes___ No___
- Is there a sewing machine in working order in your home? Yes___ No___
- Is there a radio in your home? Yes___ No___
- Does your family own an automobile for family use? Yes___ No___
5. Does your family take a daily paper? Yes___ No___
- Does your family take a weekly paper? Yes___ No___
- List magazines taken in your home:
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

CLOTHING CHOICE AND CONSTRUCTION

1. If you have an allowance do you buy your clothing from the allowance? Yes___ No___
 How much are you allowed per month for clothing? _____
 If no allowance, how much do you spend per year for clothing? _____
- Have you ever kept a clothing expense record? Yes___ No___
 Would you like to keep an expense record? Yes___ No___
 Do you spend more for your clothing than other members of your family? Yes___ No___
 Do you spend less than they spend? Yes___ No___
 Do you spend about the same as they spend? Yes___ No___
2. When you make a garment,
- Do you plan it by yourself? Yes___ No___
 Do you plan it with the help of your mother? Yes___ No___
 Do you plan it with the help of your 4-H Club leader? Yes___ No___
 Do you plan it with the help of your clothing teacher? Yes___ No___
 Does someone plan it for you? Yes___ No___
 Do you use a commercial pattern? Yes___ No___
 Does someone cut a pattern for you? Yes___ No___
 Do you use a pattern cut from someone else's commercial pattern? Yes___ No___
 Do you select the material? Yes___ No___
 Does someone help you select the material? Yes___ No___
 Does someone select the material for you? Yes___ No___
 Do you exchange your dress pattern with friends? Yes___ No___
 Do you use the same pattern over and change the design? Yes___ No___
 Do you have wool garments pressed by the cleaners? Yes___ No___
3. How much do you usually pay per yard for yard goods for dresses?
 ___ cotton goods
 ___ silk or rayon goods
 ___ Wool goods
4. Where do you usually purchase yard goods?
 Cotton goods:
 ___ from stores
 ___ mail order
 Silk or rayon goods:
 ___ from stores
 ___ mail order
 Wool goods:
 ___ from stores
 ___ mail order

5. Do you enjoy shopping around for dresses? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do you like to hunt for unusual trimmings? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do you buy dresses on the spur of the moment? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do you look over catalogs and fashion magazines before choosing or making a dress? Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Indicate difficulties you have in shopping?

☐ not enough variety to choose from
☐ cannot find desired color
☐ cannot find desired size
☐ cannot come to a decision
☐ price too high
☐ others (name) _____

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2693.

Draw a line through those articles you do not include in your wardrobe. Indicate in the appropriate column how many of each of the remaining articles you have now; how often purchased; and the price usually paid for one article. Include ready-made and home-made articles.

Article	How many do you have now?	How often do you buy?	Average price usually paid
1. Coats			
Winter			
Spring or fall			
Cotton or linen			
Raincoat or cape			
2. Jackets			
Wool			
Corduroy			
Leather			
3. Suits			
Wool			
Cotton or linen			
Silk or rayon			
4. Hats			
Felt			
Straw			
Fabric			
Calet, beret, etc.			
Kerchiefs			
5. Dresses			
Wool			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton or Linen			

Article	How many do you have now?	How often do you buy?	Average price usually paid
6. Skirts			
Wool			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton or linen			
7. Sweaters			
Wool			
Cotton			
8. Blouses			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton or linen			
9. Slips			
Of woven material			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			
Of knitted material			
Silk or rayon			
10. Foundation garments			
Brassieres			
Girdles			
Combination			
Panty girdles			
11. Panties			
Of woven material			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			
Of knitted material			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			

Article	How many do you have now?	How often do you buy?	Average price usually paid
12. Hose			
Silk			
Rayon			
Cotton anklets			
Silk or rayon anklets			
13. Nightgowns			
Of woven material			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			
Of knitted material			
Silk or rayon			
14. Pajamas			
Of woven material			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			
Of knitted material			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			
15. Bathrobes			
Wool			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton			
16. Housecoats			
17. Shoes			
Everyday			
Dress			

Article	How many do you have now?	How often do you buy?	Average price usually paid
18. Other footwear			
Tennis shoes			
Bedroom slippers			
Rubbers			
Overshoes			
Golasches			
Hiking boots			
Skating boots			
19. Gloves			
Leather			
Silk or rayon			
Wool			
Cotton			
20. Pocketbooks			
21. Swimming clothes			
Suit			
Cap			
Shoes			
22. Slacks			
23. Shorts and shirts			
24. Culottes			
25. Boot pants, jodphurs			
26. Smocks			
27. Daytime pajamas			

ARTICLE	How many do you have now?	How often do you buy?	Price usually paid
28. Handkerchiefs			
29. Scarfs			
30. Jewellery			
Beads or necklace			
Rings			
Pins			
Bracelets			

Draw a line through those articles which you do not include in your wardrobe or are purchased ready made. Indicate in the appropriate column the remaining articles that are usually made at home from new materials; are made over; handed down but not made over. (In some cases more than 1 column may be checked)

ARTICLE	Made at home	Made over	Handed down
1. Coats			
Winter			
Spring or fall			
2. Jackets			
3. Suits			
4. Dresses			
Wool			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton or linen			
5. Skirts			
6. Sweaters			
7. Blouses			
8. Slips			
9. Bathrobes			

Draw a line through those articles which you do not include in your wardrobe. Indicate in the appropriate column the remaining articles that are usually selected by yourself; with the help of your mother; your father; someone other than your mother or father; or indicate those that someone other than yourself selects for you. (In some cases more than 1 column may be checked.)

ARTICLE	by myself	help of mother	help of father	help of some- one else	someone s elects for
1. Coats					
2. Jackets					
3. Suits					
4. Hats					
5. Dresses					
Wool					
Silk or rayon					
Cotton or linen					
6. Skirts					
7. Sweaters					
8. Blouses					
9. Slips					
10. Foundation garments					
11. Panties					
12. Hose					
13. Nightgowns or pajamas					
14. Bathrobes					
15. Shoes					
16. Gloves					
17. Pocketbooks					
18. Handkerchiefs					
19. Scarfs					
20. Jewelry					

Draw a line through those articles which you do not include in your wardrobe or are not purchased ready made. Indicate in the appropriate column where the remaining articles have been purchased. (In some cases more than 1 column may be checked.)

ARTICLE	Hometown store	Store in a town larger than hometown	Mail order
1. Coats			
Winter			
Spring or fall			
2. Jackets			
3. Suits			
4. Hats			
5. Dresses			
Wool			
Silk or rayon			
Cotton or linen			
6. Skirts			
7. Sweaters			
8. Blouses			
9. Slips			
10. Foundation garments			
11. Panties			
12. Hose			
13. Nightgowns or pajamas			
14. Bathrobes			
15. Shoes			
16. Pocketbooks			
17. Gloves			
18. Handkerchiefs			
19. Scarfs			
20. Jewelry			

Draw a line through those articles you do not include in your wardrobe. Indicate in the appropriate column the method used for cleaning the remaining articles.

ARTICLE	Family Laundry	Washed by hand	Dry cleaned at home	Sent to cleaners
1. Coats				
Winter				
Spring or fall				
Washable				
2. Jackets				
Wool				
Cotton				
Leather				
3. Suits				
Wool				
Cotton or linen				
Silk or rayon				
4. Hats				
5. Dresses				
Wool				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton or linen				
6. Wool skirts				
7. Sweaters				
Wool				
Cotton				
8. Blouses				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton				

ARTICLE	Family Laundry	Washed by hand	Dry cleaned at home	Sent to cleaners
9. Slips and panties				
Of woven material				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton				
Of knitted material				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton				
10. Foundation garments				
Brassieres				
Girdles				
Combination Nightgowns or				
11. pajamas				
Of woven material				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton				
Of knitted material				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton				
12. Bathrobes				
Wool				
Silk or rayon				
Cotton				
13. Gloves				
Leather				
Silk or rayon				
wool				
Cotton				

17.

ARTICLE	Family Laundry	Washed by hand	Dry cleaned at home	Sent to cleaners
14. Slacks				
15. Shorts and shirts				
16. Culottes				
17. Boot pants				
18. Smocks				
19. Daytime pajamas				
20. Handkerchiefs				
21. Scarfs				

Age _____

County _____

Name of Club _____

Name of Leader _____