A STUDY OF THE RELATION OF NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE HOME ECONOMICS ARTICLES TO THE HIGH SCHOOL HOME ECONOMICS CURRICULUM

by .

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INTRODUCTION

Home Economics people were content for many years with teaching merely cooking and sewing and in so doing believed that they were giving the high school girl the training which she needed most both for the present and for the future. A general dissatisfaction with the high school Home Economics curriculum has been felt in the last few years. Because of this, efforts are being made to determine the needs of the girl, in order to prepare her better to do systematically and economically the activities she is doing now as well as those which she will do later.

Analyses of home making have been made and the home maker's day has been studied. The results have shown that the home maker has many more responsibilities than the preparation of food and the construction of clothing. A detailed list of the home-making duties of a high school girl shows that she, too, has a variety of responsibilities. To determine which of the home-making activities are the most important and those for which training should be provided in the high school becomes a vital problem for the Home Economics teacher.

The desire to obtain more information regarding the

home-making interests and needs of the home maker so that high school Home Economics can be made to meet more nearly the needs of the home, brought about this study.

The large subscription lists of the various dailies, weeklies, and monthlies indicate an extensive reading public. Apparently the number of homes whose members do not have access to some sort of publication is relative small. It has long been felt that newspapers and magazines have a definite educational value, which depends upon the material that these publications contain. It appears that this material is controlled to a certain extent by the interests and needs of its readers. The definition of news itself indicates this fact. News is defined by Bleyer (Johnson 1926) as anything timely that interests a number of persons, and the best news is that which has the greatest interest for the greatest number.

Just so, then the Home Economics material which appears in the various publications shows to a certain extent the interests and needs of the home makers. Since many of the publications are being read by the high school girl no doubt her home-making interests and needs also are indicated to some degree.

The purpose of the study was to study the Home Economics articles appearing in a number of daily and weekly newspapers, and monthly magazines commonly read in Kansas homes

to secure objective findings which will aid in determining what should be included in the high school Home Economics curriculum; to determine what type of Home Economics material is read in the homes as is indicated by the material appearing in these publications; to make a comparison of the Home Economics material in these publications with activity analyses of home making; to make definite and specific recommendations for the construction of the high school Home Economics curriculum as a result of the findings.

Few studies of this type have been made even though the influence of the press has long been recognized. Hopkins (1925) made a study of magazine and newspaper science articles with relation to courses in sciences for high schools. The main purpose of this study was to see what scientific information a person needed to know in order to read intelligently the daily newspapers and a selected list of magazines. The study was made with Denver newspapers and commonly read weekly and monthly magazines. The study indicated the need of a closer relationship between the high school science curriculum and the science needs and interests of the people.

Coss (Department of Superintendence, N. E. A., 1928)
made a study to determine some of the vital social home
problems on a basis other than conjecture. In this study a
group of forty-five representative current periodicals were
read and the contents examined for material relative to home

life. Articles relative to the home and family appeared with first frequency and child development second. From these findings recommendations were made to organize Home Economics work so that it will be more vital to the home and its problems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer wishes to express her grateful appreciation to Dean Margaret M. Justin and to Professor Lucile Rust for their advice and guidance during the preparation of this thesis.

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

The first problem for consideration in making this study was to select the publications. After consulting news dealers, librarians, extension workers, college teachers and home makers, and after observing and inquiring into the subscription lists of publications commonly found in different Kansas homes, a group of ten daily newspapers, six weekly newspapers and magazines, and eight monthly magazines were selected.

Six daily newspapers were chosen from the various

sections of the state. These were the Topeka Daily Capital, Salina Journal, Hutchinson News, Atchison Daily Globe, Parsons Daily Sun, and Wichita Beacon. Four out of state papers were selected because they were so widely read in Kansas homes. These were the Kansas City Star and Times and Kansas City Journal and Post. The issues of each daily were collected for one month from December 3, 1927 to January 3, 1928.

The weekly publications were chosen to represent both farm and urban interests. They were the Cappers Weekly, Weekly Kansas City Star, Kansas Farmer, Saturday Evening Post, Pathfinder and Colliers. Six consecutive weeklies were collected during the months of December and January.

The monthly magazines also were chosen to represent the farm and urban interests. Magazines were omitted which dealt largely with fashions. Those chosen were Farm and Fireside, Popular Science, Household, Good Housekeeping, Successful Farming, Ladies Home Journal, Farmers Wife, and American.

In order that the four seasons of the year should be represented, the February, April, June, August, October and December issues for 1927 were collected.

Since the width of columns, size of type and spacing between words varied in different publications, upon the

suggestion of the Department of Journalism at the Kansas State Agricultural College, two and one sixth inches were used for the standard width for each column. The length of each column was determined by the actual length in inches. The publications were examined and the average number of pages per issue were determined. The average number of pages per issue was then converted to average number of inches of space per issue. This was found by multiplying the number of columns per page by the length of each column by the average number of pages.

The average amount of space per issue devoted to reading material was determined for each paper. This was done by measuring the reading material in a week's issues of each of the dailies and the alternate issues of each of the weeklies and monthlies, then computing the average for each publication. All pictures, notices, and advertisements regardless of the type were omitted.

These publications were examined again for articles and illustrations of Home Economics nature. Home Economics was defined by the American Home Economics Association (Cooley, Winchell, Spohr, Marshall, 1921) as "a subject that centers around the problems of the home and other institutions whose problems are of similar nature. It includes a study of food, shelter and clothing. Viewed from the standpoint

of hygiene, economics, art and the study of the relations of the family to each other and to society. Home Economics was divided into seven major groups which represent the various phases of home making. These groups were Clothing, Home Furnishings, Foods, Household Management, Family Relationship, Home and Community and Child Development.

Clothing included budgeting, construction, textiles, hygiene, care and repair and selection as represented by choice, art and purchasing; Home Furnishings included purchasing, planning, construction, care and repair and selecting; Foods included selection as represented by marketing and planning, care, preparation, serving, nutrition and preservation; Household Management included shelter as represented by house plans, owning and renting, care of house, grounds and yards, financial and time budgets and schedules; Family Relationship included hospitality, divorce, recreation, education and similar home problems; Home and Community included sanitation, illness, health, milk supply and care of the sick; Child Development included training, health, physical care, clothing and food.

The Home Economics articles were cut, labeled with the name and date of publication, and classified into the seven groups. The material was all measured and the average amount of space for each group per paper was determined.

The total average Home Economics material was also esti-

Percentages were computed for all amounts in order that a satisfactory basis of comparison could be obtained. The monthly magazines were also classified into farm magazines, women's magazines and magazines of general interest.

The results were tabulated and comparisons drawn.

Further comparisons were made with several activity analyses of home making. Recommendations for the construction of the high school Home Economics curriculum and conclusions were based upon these findings.

TABULATIONS AND RESULTS

The amounts and percentages which were determined in this study were classified and grouped into a number of tables.

Tables I (a), (b) and (c) show the average number of pages per issue, the average number of inches of space per issue, the average number of inches of reading material per issue and the average per cent of reading material per issue. The approximate per cent of space which was devoted to actual reading material in these publications was, dailies 37 per cent; weeklies 47.9 per cent; monthlies 35 per cent.

TABLE I (a).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Name of Paper	Average no. pages per issue	Average no. inches per issue	Average no. inches of reading material per issue	Average per cent of reading material per issue
Topeka Daily Capital	20	3200	1190	37
Kansas City Post	18	2880	1213	42
Kansas City Journal	13	2080	1126	54
Kansas City Times	24	3840	1191	31
Kansas City Star	38	6080	1557	25
Salina Journal	14	2296	914	39
Hutchinson News	18	3024	1004	33
Atchison Daily Globe	13	2002	655	34
Parsons Daily Sun	12	2016	720	35
Wichita Beacon	23	3864	1668	43
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TABLE NO. I (b).
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Name of Paper	Average no. pages per issue	Average no. inches of space per issue	Average no. inches of reading material per issue	Average per cent of reading material per issue
Cappers Weekly	7	1120	565	50
Weekly Kansas City Star	12	1764	887	50
Kansas Farmer	31	1736	813	46
Saturday Evening Post	151	7248	2346	32
Pathfinder	36	1080	692	64
Colliers	52	2496	1066	42

TABLE NO. I (c).
MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Name of Magazine	Average no pages per issue	Average no. inches of space per issue	Average no. inches of reading material	Average per cent of reading material per issue
Farm and Fireside	77	2541	778	31
Popular Science	159	4770	1807	40
Household	39	2028	691	34
Good Housekeeping	282	8460	2350	27
Successful Farming	101	3030	1258	41
Ladies Home Journal	214	10,272	2505	24
Farmers Wife	47	2256	1093	48
American	201	6030	2323	38

Tables II (a), (b) and (c) show the average number of inches of space per issue, average number of inches of Home Economics material per issue, average per cent of inches of Home Economics material per issue, average number of inches of reading material per issue, average per cent of inches of Home Economics material in the entire reading material per issue, average number of inches of Home Economics reading material per issue, average per cent of inches of Home Economics reading material in the entire reading material per issue, average number of inches of Home Economics illustrations per issue, average per cent of inches of Home Economics illustrations in the entire reading material per issue and average number of Home Economics articles per issue.

TABLE NO. II (a).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Name of Paper	Average no. of inches of space per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. material per issue	Average no. of inches of reading material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. material in the entire reading material per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. reading material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. reading material in entire reading ing material per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. illustrations per issue	Average no. of H. Ec. illustrations in entire reading material per issue	Average no. of H. Ec. articles per issue	
Topeka Daily Capital	3200	42	1.3	1190	3.5	33	2.7	9	.8	4	
Kansas City Post	2880	114	3.8	1213	9	91	7.3	23	1.7	14	
Kansas City Journal	2080	33	1.6	1126	2.9	24	2.1	9	•8	4	
Mansas City Times	3840	14	•3	1191	1.1	14	1.1	0	0	2	
Kansas City Star	6080	95	1.5	1557	6.1	64	4.1	31	-2	12	
Salina Journal	2296	31	1.3	914	3.3	25	2.7	6	• 6	3	
Hutchinson News	3024	16	•5	1004	1.5	14	1.4	2	.1	3	
Atchison Daily Globe	2002	3	.1	655	•4	2	•3	1	.1	•4	
Parsons Daily Sun	2016	7	•3	720	.9	7	.9	0	0	2	
Wichita Beacon	3864	59	1.5	1668	3.4	50	2.9	8	•5	7	

TABLE NO. II (b).

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Name of Paper	Average no. of inches of space per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. mater-ial per issue	Average no. of inches of reading material per issue.	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. material in the entire reading material per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. reading material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. reading material per reading material per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. illustrations per issue	Average no. of H. Ec. illustrations in entire reading material per issue	Average no. of H. Ec. articles per issue	
The Weekly Kansas City Star	1764	59	3	887	6	35	3.9	24	2.1	5	
Cappers Weekly	1120	59	5	565	10.4	39	6.9	20	3.5	12	
Kansas Farmer	1736	84	4.1	813	10.3	71	8.7	13	1.6	10	
Saturday Evening Post	7248	0	0	2346	0	0	0	0	0	0	Asset Longer control of the control
Pathfinder	1080	64	5.9	692	9.2	48	6.9	16	2.3	11	
Colliers	2496	44	1.8	1066	4.1	41	3.8	3	•3	1	

TABLE NO. II (c).

MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Name of Paper	A	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. material per issue	Average no. of inches of reading material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. mater-ial in the entire material per issue	Average no. of inches of H. Ec. reading material per issue	Average per cent of inches of H. Ec. read- ing material in entire reading material per issue	Average no. of inches of Ec. illustrations per issue	Average no. of H. Ec. illustrations in entire reading material per issue	Average no. of H. Ec. articles per issue	
Farm and Fireside	2541	243	9.5	778	31.2	174	22.4	69	8.8	10	
Popular Science	4770	315	6.6	1807	17.4	226	12.5	89	4.9	11	
Household	2080	365	18	691	52.6	213	30.8	152	21.8	11	
Good Housekeeping	8460	953	11.2	2350	44.7	545	27.4	408	17.3	27	
Successful Farming	3030	326	10.7	1258	19.5	236	18.8	89	7	21	
Ladies Home Journal	10,272	1198	11.6	2505	47.8	677	27	521	20.8	26	
Farmers Wife	2256	432	18.1	1093	39	321	29	111	10	12	
American	6030	80	1.3	2323	3.4	80	3.4	0 .	0	1.5	

Table III summarizes Tables II (a), (b) and (c) as follows:

- 1. The approximate average per cent of Home Economics material in relation to the entire reading material ranges from 3.2 per cent to 29.7 per cent.
- 2. The approximate average per cent of Home Economics reading material in relation to the entire reading material ranges from 2.5 to 19.5 per cent.
- 3. The approximate average per cent of illustrative material ranges from .7 to 11 per cent.
- 4. The average number of Home Economics articles appearing in each issue ranges from 5 to 14.9.
- 5. The monthly magazines were first in the amount of space devoted to Home Economics, the weeklies second and the dailies third.
- 6. Further comparison of the classified monthly magazines in relation to Home Economics material shows:
 - (a) The approximate average per cent of Home

 Economics material in relation to the entire

 reading material ranges from 10 to 46 per cent.
 - (b) The approximate average per cent of Home

 Economics reading to the entire reading ranges

 from 7.9 to 28.5 per cent.

- (c) The approximate average per cent of illustrative material to the entire reading material ranges from 2.5 to 17.5 per cent.
- (d) The average number of articles ranges from 6.75 to 19.
- (e) The women's magazines ranked first, the farm magazines second and the magazines of general interest third.

TABLE NO. III.

SUMMARY OF TABLE NO. II, (a) (b) and (c)

	Average per cent of H. Ec. material per issue	Average per cent of H. Ec. material in the entire reading material per issue	Average per cent of H. Ec. reading to the entire reading	Average per cent of illustrations to entire reading material	Average no. of articles	
Dailies	1.2	3.2	2.5	.7	5.14	
Weeklies	3.9	8	6	2	7.8	
Monthlies	10.8	29.7	19.5	11.1	14.9	
		CLASSIFIED	MONTHLIES			
Farm Magazines	10.1	25.3	20•6	7•9	15	
Women's Magazines	15	46	28.5	17.5	19	
General Interest Magazines	3	10.4	7.9	2.5	6.25	

Table IV shows the per cent of Home Economics reading material and Home Economics illustrations. The average per cent of Home Economics material which was illustrations was dailies 17.7 per cent; weeklies 20 per cent; monthlies 29 per cent.

TABLE NO. IV.

HOME ECONOMICS READING MATERIAL AND ILLUSTRATIONS

	Average no. of	о по• о	of H.	
Name of Paper	inches of H. Ec. reading material per issue	inches of H. Ec. illustrations per issue	material which is illustrative	
Topeka Daily Capital	22	6	21	
Kansas City Post	91	23	20	
Kansas City Journal	24	. 6	29	
Kansas City Times	14	0	0	La de la Contraction de la Con
Kansas City Star	64	27	55	and the special control of the second contro
Salina Journal	25	9	1.9	
Hutchinson News	14	23	12	
Atchison Daily Globe	લ	7	30	
Parsons Daily Sun	7	0	. 0	
Wichita Beacon		8	13	To the second se
Weekly Kansas City Star	35	24	40	
	39	20	34	F
Kansas Farmer	7.1	13	15	
Pathfinder	48	16	25	
Colliers	4.1	2	7	
Farm and Fireside	174	69	28	
Popular Science	226	89	28	Birling and respondence and the second and the seco
Household	213	152	4.1	
Good Housekeeping	54.5	408	4.1	
Successful Farming	226	86	2.7	Application and company about the company of the co
Ladies Home Journal	229	521	2.2	
Farmers Wife	521	111	25	
American	. 08	0	0	

Tables V (a),(b) and (c) show a classified grouping of the Home Economics material in all of the publications, average number of inches of space, average percentages and average number of articles.

TABLE NO. V (a)

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

	Topeka Capita	Daily	and the same of th	Kansas		ost	Kansas Journal	City		Kansas (City T	imes	Kansas (City S	tar
Home Ec. Groups	Average no. of inches of reading material	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	Average no. of inches of read-ing material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	se no. o of rea tterial	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	2	rea 21	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	no.	Average no. of inches of read-ing material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue
Clothing & Textiles	3.7	11	•7	22	24	5	2.7	11	•7	1,3	9	•3	17	26	4
Home Furnishing	1.4	4	•3	6.7	7	•5	.14	•6	•1	.15	1	.04	3.8	6	•7
Foods	2.5	7	•3	15	18	2.8	2.1	8	•3	2	14	.2	21	32	3
Household Management	1	3	•1	4.3	5	•8	8	33	1.1	•4	3	•08	2.6	4	•3
Family Relation- ships	1.5	4	•3	2	2	•4	4	17	.1	2	14	•2	6	9	•7
Home and Community	4.7	14	•6	12.7	14	1.8	3	12	•5	6	44	•8	2	3	3
Child Develop- ment	18	54	1.7	24	26	2.6	7	29	1	3.6	23	•5	13	20	1.3
	Salina	Journa	1	Hutchin	son Ne	ws	Atchiso	n Globe	9	Parsons	Daily	Sun	Wichita	Beaco	on
Clothing & Fextiles	•5	2	•4	1.8	13	.7	•3	15	•1	1.7	24	.4	4	8	•6
Home Furnishing	Dear Agent West		Dec 420 Co.	Bren Ban Dian	per ten des	Anna 200 Este	Seed Steen Steam		ton for the	Dem Day Box	-	Great Mary May 1	•3	•6	.03
Foods	4	16	.3	3	-21	1.0		10 10 10	***	1	14	.12	6.7	13	•6
Household Wanagement	•7	2.8	.1	1.6	11	•3	.4	20	.07	•04	•6	•04	1	2	•3
Family Relation-	.9	3.6	•3	.8	6	•04	MANUAL SERVICE SERVICES SERVIC	Solve Blood Strip.		3	42	1	7	14	1
iome and Community	and any day	Prop. Str. Day	and plan duct	5	36	•7	1	50	•1	1.2	17	.2	7.7	1.5	1
Child Develop-	18	72	2	1.2	8	•2	.2	10	•04	•3	4	•04	20	40	3

TABLE NO. V (b).
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

	City	y Kansa Star	ıs	Cappers	Weekl	7	Kansas	Farmer		Páthfir	nder	Managhton & Control of	Collier	S	
Home Ec. Groups	Average no. of inches of reading material per issue	n c	Average no. articles per issue	0 0	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	no.	Average no. of inches of reading material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	s of real		Average no. articles per issue	Average no. of inches of reading material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue
Clothing & Textiles	11	31	1	18	46	4	11	16	3	11	23	3	15	36	•3
Home Furnishings		-					1	2	•1	4	8	1	8	19	.1
Foods	13	37	1.5	13	36	3	18	26	2	9	19	2	and Boy	Bes. 642	Sant Come
Household Management	1.5	•4	.3	4	10	2	10	14	2	7	14	2	9	21	.1
Family Relation- ship	Amer than			1	•3	1	•5	•7	.1	1	2	.2			
Home and Community				1.6	•4	1	16	22	1	14	29	3	9	21	•1
Child Develop- ment	8	22	1	State data			11	16	2	1	•2	•3		diago danti	

TABLE NO. V (c).
MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Marie Carlos Company of the Company of the Carlos C	enin kiri dan sako o akono dina dina kiri da kana dina kana di		and the second of the second of the second		MONTH	LY MAG	AZINES				1		
	Farm &	Firesi	.de	Popular	Scien	ce	Housel	nold		Good Ho	usekee	ping	
Home Ec. Group	Average no. of inches of read-ing material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	Average no. of inches of read-ing material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	Average no. of inches of read- ing material per	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	Average no. of inches of read-ing material per issue	Average % to H. Ec. reading material	Average no. articles per issue	
Clothing & Textiles	24	13	2	•5	.2	.1	80	37	5	134	24	10	
Home Furnishings	19	10	2	80	35	5	1	•4	.1	65	11	3	
Foods	23	13	1	11	4.8	•5	49	23	1.3	183	33	4	
Household Management	33	19	2	112	49	6	49	23	2	78.	14	4	
Family Relation- ship	9	5	1	3	1.3	•1	8	3.7	.1	61.	11	1	
Home and Community	13	7	•3	12	5	1	0	0	0	12	. 2	•5	
Child Develop- ment	50	29	2	6	25	•3	26	12	2	44	8	2	
	Successi	ful cming	N 2011 4 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Ladies H Jour			Farmer	s Wife		Ameri	can		an are spins at the season and make all and the distribution of the artificial translation and the distribution of the distrib
Clothing & Textiles	31	13	3	133	19	10	32	10	3	0	0	0	
Home Furnishings	29	12	2	131	19	5	18	6	1	0	0	0	
Foods	58	24	6	. 75	12	5	63	20	3	0	0	0	
Household Management	83	34	6	75	12	2	71	22	4	3	•4	.1	÷
Family Relation- ship	20	7	2	35	6	1	44	13	1	60	75	1	
Home and Community	8	3	•5	54	9	•5	22	7	1	0	0	0	
Child Develop- ment	21	7	2	121	19	4	71	22	4	17	21	1	

Table VI summarizes Tables V (a), (b) and (c) and shows for each group of publications the average per cent of Home Economics material per issue, the average per cent of Home Economics reading material per issue and the average per cent of each Home Economics group to Home Economics reading material. In computing the average the Saturday Evening Post was omitted since it contained no Home Economics material in the issues used in this study.

TABLE NO. VI.

SUMMARY OF TABLES V (a), (b) and (c)

Group	Average % of H. Ec. material per issue	% of mater ue	of ng m Ec.	rage % nishing to H. ding	Average % of Foods reading material to H. Ec. reading	0 0 0	Average % of home & community reading to H. Ec. reading	Average % of family relationship material to H. Ec. reading	Average % of child development mater-ial to H. E. reading
Dailies	32	2.5	14.3	19.2	14.3	8.4	20.5	9.6	28.6
Weeklies	8	6	30.4	5.8	23.6	12.5	15.2	1.1	8
Monthlies	29.8	19.5	14.5	11.9	16.2	22.1	4.1	15.2	15.5
Average	13.6	12.7	19.7	12.3	18	14.3	13.3	9	17.3

(CLASSIFIED MONTHLIES

CONTRACTOR	-	-	THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PE	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Farm Magazines	10.1	25.3	13	11	19	27	5	6	18	
Women's Magazines	15	46	23	8	22	18	5	. 8	15	
Magazines of General Interest	3.9	10.4	.1	17	2.4	26	25	38	12	

Table VII shows the classified Home Economics reading material arranged according to percentage.

- A study of Tables VI and VII indicates:
- 1. Child Development was highest in the dailies.
- 2. Clothing was highest in the weeklies.
- 3. Household Management was highest in the monthly magazines.
- 4. Household Management is highest in the farm magazines.
- 5. Clothing is highest in the women's magazines.
- 6. Family relationship is highest in the magazines of general interest.

TABLE NO. VII.

CLASSIFIED HOME ECONOMICS READING MATERIAL ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE

Dailies	Child Development 28.6	Home and Community 20.5	Home Furnishings 19.2	Clothing	Foods	Family Relationship 9.6	Household Management 8.4	
Weeklies	Clothing 30.4	Foods 23.6	Home and Community 15.2	Household Management 12.5	Child De- velopment 8	Home Furnishings 5.8	Family Relationship 1.1	
Monthlies	Household Management 22.1	Foods	Child Development 15.5	Family Re- lationship 15.2	Clothing	Home Furnishings 11.9	Home and Community	
Farm Magazines	Household Management 27	Foods	Child Development 18	Clothing 13	Home Fur- nishings	Family Re- lationship 6	Home and Community 5	
Women's Magazines	Clothing 23	Foods 22	Household Management 18	Child De- velopment 15	Family Re- lationship 8		Home and Community 5	
Magazines of General Interest	Family Relationship 38	Household Management 26	Home Furnishings	Child De- velopment 12	Home and Community	Foods	Clothing	

Table VIII shows the ranking of the classified Home Economics material in the publications. A study of the ranking indicates:

- 1. The average of the ranking of the classified Home Economics material in these publications placed Child Development and Foods first, Clothing second and Household Management and Home and Community third.
- 2. The average of the ranking of the classified Home Economics material in the classified monthlies placed Household Management first, Foods second and Child Development third.

TABLE NO. VIII.

RANKING OF CLASSIFIED HOME ECONOMICS MATERIAL

Group	Dailies	Weeklies	Monthlies	Average Rank	Classified Monthlies						
			13.03.03.23.00		Farm	Women's	General Interest	Average Rank			
Clothing	4	1	5	3.3	4	1	7	4			
Home Furnishings	3	6	6	5	5	6	3	4.6			
Foods	5	2	2	3	2	2	6	3.3			
Household Management	7	4	1	4	1	3	2	2			
Family Relationship	6	7/	4	5.6	6	5	1	4			
Home and Community	2	3	7	4	7	7	5	6.3			
Child Development	1	5	3	3	3	4.	4	3.6			

Table IX shows the average number of Home Economics articles and the average number of articles for each Home Economics group for the publication.

Table X shows the classification of the Home Economics articles arranged according to number of articles.

Table XI shows the ranking of the Home Economics articles.

A study of Tables IX, X and XI indicates:

- 1. The average of the ranking of the publications, as to the number of articles, placed Clothing first, Foods second and Household Management third.
- 2. The average of the ranking of the classified monthlies, as to the number of articles, placed Household Management first, Child Development second and Foods third.

TABLE IX.

HOME ECONOMICS ARTICLES

Group	verage no. rticles	- 5	o no. es of nings	-	Average no. of articles of house hold management per issue			Average no. articles of child development per issue	
Dailies	5.14	2.19	•179	.854	•415	.324	.854	1.23	
Weeklies	7.8	2.3	•23	1.7	1.3	•26	1.05	•66	
Monthlies	14.9	4.1	2.2	2.6	3.2	0.9	.47	2.1	
					CLASSI	FIED MON	THLIES		
Farm Magazines	15	2.5	2	3.5	4	1.5	•4	4	
Women's Magazines	19	7	2.3	4.1	3	•54	•3	1.5	
Magazines of General Interest	6.25	.01	2.3	•25	3.01	•5	•5	3	

 $\hbox{\tt TABLE NO. X.}$ CLASSIFIED HOME ECONOMICS ARTICLES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ARTICLES

Dailies	Clothing 2.19	Child Development 1.23	Foods	Tome and community	Household Management •415	Family Relationship .324	Home and Furnishings •179	
Weeklies	Clothing 2.3	Foods	Household Management 1.3	Home and Community 1.05	Child Development	Home Furnishings •24	Family Relationship •26	
Monthlies	Clothing 4.1	Household Management 3.2	Foods	Home Fur- nishings 2.2	Child De- velopment 2.1	Family Re- lationship •9	Home and Community •47	
			CLASS	IFIED MONTHL	IES			
Farm Magazines	Household Management 4	Child Development 4	Foods	Clothing 2.5	Home Furnishings 2	Family Relationship 1.5	Home and Community	
Women's Magazines	Clothing 7	Foods	Household Management 3	Home Furnishings 2.3	Child De- velopment 1.5	Home and Community .3	Family Relationship •54	
Magazines of General Interest	Household Management 3.01	Child Development 3	Home Furnishings 2.5	Family Re- lationship •5	Home and Community	Foods	Clothing .	and the second section

TABLE NO. XI.

RANKING OF HOME ECONOMICS ARTICLES

Group		District and the second			Classified Monthlies						
	Dailies	Weeklies	Monthlies	Average Rank	Farm	Women's	General interest	Average Rank	Agency Management		
Clothing	1	1	1	1	3	1	7	3.6	A PLONE WITH MADE		
Home Furnishings	7	6	4	5.6	4	4	3	3.6			
Foods	3	2	3	2.6	2	2	6	3.3			
Household Management	5	3	2	3.3	1	3	1	1.6	Mireco Aprila vida i		
Home and Community	4	4	77	75 4	6	6	5	5.6			
Family Relationship	6	7	6	6.3	5	77	4	5.3	*		
Child Development	2	5	5	4	1	5	2	2.6			

COMPARISON WITH ACTIVITY ANALYSES OF HOME MAKING

Various activity analyses of home making have been made. These all show that the home maker has many different duties to perform. The high school girls are also assisting with these tasks. The results of these analyses have been an important influence in determining curriculum content. For this reason the results of the present study were compared with the findings of several activity analyses.

The Kansas State Home Economics Association (1928) made a survey of the activities performed by girls in the home during the week, Saturday and Sunday, and of activities carried on generally in the home. The relative frequency of purchase and home construction of different articles and the relative frequency of the remodeling of different articles in the home were checked. Questions regarding social and school activities as well as those directly related to the home were answered by the girls. This study showed that more than thirty per cent of the girls were doing such tasks as caring for children, helping care for the sick, making furnishings for the home, making and remodeling garments, helping with the preparation and

serving of food and meals, sharing in the various family activities and performing many duties which pertain to household management. The Kansas state course of study for Home Economics was based upon this survey.

An analysis of the home makers' job was made by

F. Henrietta Brett (1924), Head of Home-making Department,

Part-Time School, Albany, New York. The job of the home

maker was analyzed into many activities which were grouped

into three separate divisions, the home makers' job for a

day, the home makers' job for a week and the home makers'

job for a year. These groupings were used as a basis for

courses of study. The analysis of the day served as a

basis for a course for seventh and eighth grades, the

analysis for a week served as a basis for ninth grade, and

the analysis for a year served as a basis for tenth,

eleventh and twelfth grades.

A study was made by Mrs. Mildred Weigley Wood (1924) with a group of fourteen home makers who had been married for ten years and who had children. These home makers had had no Home Economics training. They were asked to state the information and training they found themselves in need of in the early years of their home making; also that which they did not possess and could not get quickly with the time and facilities at their command. More than fifty

per cent of these home makers reported needs in how to sterilize and care for bottles for babies, how to plan a budget, what to read to little children, information concerning baby clothes, the quantity, kind and method of making, what to plan for toys for small children, best methods for washing baby clothes, information concerning cuts of meat, how to save time and how to select furniture, rugs and hangings.

A study was made by May E. Davis (Department of Superintendence of N. E. A. 1927) at the University of California in which the household activities, preferred and those actually performed by the junior high school girl, were determined. The results showed that both lists included many phases of home making other than cooking and sewing.

A comparison of these analyses and the results of the present study indicate a close relationship. The phases of Home Economics which were given space in these publications were Clothing, Home Furnishings, Foods, Household Management, Home and Community, Family Relationship and Child Development. The importance of any one phase of Home Economics as indicated by the amount of space used was not uniform in all of the publications. The dailies showed Clothing first and the monthlies showed Household Manage-

ment first. The classified monthlies showed Household
Management first for farm magazines, Clothing for women's
magazines, and Family Relationship for magazines of
general interest.

An average of the per cents for the seven groups of Home Economics in all the publications showed Clothing 19.7 per cent, Foods 18 per cent, Child Development 17 per cent, Household Management 14 per cent, Home and Community 13 per cent, Home Furnishings 12 per cent and Family Relationship 9 per cent. This indicates that as far as the interests and needs of women are shown by newspaper and magazine articles there is small difference placed upon the relative importance of the various phases of Home Economics. That Family relationship is as low as 9 per cent probably is due to some extent to the lack of available material on this subject.

CONCLUSIONS

Since this study was made primarily to aid in determining curriculum content for high school Home

Economics courses, no attempt has been made to use the data for other comparisons. It was made to obtain further information concerning the needs and interests of the home.

Other studies for this purpose are much desired. The conclusions based upon these findings are:

- A marked relationship exists between Home Economics reading material in the publications studied and home-making activities.
- 2. Educators are no longer justified in centering Home Economics courses around cooking and sewing.
- 3. Home Economics work can be strengthened by closer relationship between journalism and Home Economics.
- 4. Courses including Child Care, Household Management,
 Home and Community, Family Relationship, should be
 offered for the high school girl. Provisions
 should be made to include all of the important
 phases of home making in the high school Home
 Economics curriculum.

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