

HOME MANAGEMENT ASPECTS OF TWENTY-FIVE

FARM SECURITY FAMILIES

by

Vannis Anne Kinzie

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Approved:

[Redacted Signature]  
Head of Department

[Redacted Signature]  
Dean of Agriculture

[Redacted Signature]  
Chairman, Graduate Committee

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Home Management Aspects of Twenty-Five Farm Security Families

Introduction

The existence of substandard living conditions among many families in the cities has been recognized for years. Much has been written on slum clearance and the need of improving the lot of the underprivileged. It has been of recent date that similar conditions were admitted to be existing in the rural area of the United States.

Rural America had been considered the "warp of the National cloth," and it was difficult to accept that much of it was in a state of collapse. The problem was brought into focus when the 1935 census revealed that three quarters of a million farms were transferred through foreclosure and bankruptcy sales during the period from 1930-1934, many of them going into the possession of banks, insurance companies, mortgage companies, and similar credit agencies. Some farmers remained on the land which they had formerly owned and became tenants. Others were forced to move. Those who moved faced two alternatives; remaining in the rural area as farm laborers, or moving to the city where they would become day laborers since they were untrained for skilled occupation. Not only did there exist this appalling condition of farm owner falling into tenancy, and tenants into day-laborship on a large scale, but there also existed a most unstable condition among those who were able to hold the status of tenancy. Conditions had gotten so bad that in 1935 there were almost 2,000,000 rural farmers on relief. Due to the vast number of farmers who were becoming rapidly more insecure, the Government took upon itself to find a solution to this problem.



In attempting a solution, many factors were found contributing to these conditions. First, millions of acres of land were being made unfit for farming. However, thousands of families were trying to scratch a living out of it. Second, very little was known of sound farming methods among the majority of farmers. Third, the old system of farm credit was breaking down. Farmers were not able to get "character loans" with long term credit because of new banking laws that required security for every loan. Fourth, due to mobility of tenants, there was little incentive to take care of the land or the property. Fifth, housing conditions were growing worse. Many families were living in shacks as bad as the worst city slums. Ill health and malnutrition went hand in hand with poor farming and poor land.

In the early days of the depression, the State Relief Administration made grants of money and food to needy farm families as they did to city unemployed. Since this did little to aid the situation, the policy of making loans to the families in amounts needed to remain self-sufficient was employed. This idea of "rehabilitation" first developed in Alabama and Texas, though soon it spread rapidly to other states.

In April, 1934, the Federal Government allotted relief money for the Rural Rehabilitation program, operating through the State Emergency Relief Administration. The program was carried on differently from state to state but in most states Rural Rehabilitation Corporations were set up to handle this work. Allocations of about \$70,000,000 were made to these corporations, and by March 1, 1935, more than 87,000 families had received loans from them. By April 1, the number had increased to 250,000. It was

soon discovered that much of the money was wasted when loans were made to families on poor land. For this reason it was decided to try to help such families through loans to move on new land where they could have a new start. This was the beginning of the first resettlement projects. This worn-out land from which the families were moved was purchased by the government and converted into forests, game reserves, parks, etc. under the direction of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

About the same time that the resettlement work was underway, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads was set up in the Department of Interior under the National Recovery Act. This division started a number of small part-time farming communities near industrial centers.

Also as early as October, 1933, the Farm Credit Administration, at the request of the President, started a Farm Debt Adjustment program to help the farmers pay back money that they owed.

In April 30, 1935, the President issued an Executive Order creating the Resettlement Administration. This was to be an independent agency, covering the needs of all the above programs. It had four main divisions; namely, Land Utilization, Resettlement Division, Rehabilitation, and Suburban Resettlement Division.

Under the Land Utilization program the Resettlement Administration was authorized to buy 10,000,000 acres of submarginal land and convert it into useful channels.

To the Resettlement Division were given the following: over 33 projects <sup>of</sup> the Subsistence Homesteads, Division of the Department of Interior; Nineteen projects started by Federal Emergency Relief Administration; the

fourteen migratory labor camps created to help those families classed as wandering farm laborers.

The Rehabilitation program, under the Resettlement Administration, included Farm Debt Adjustment, Cooperative and Community Service Loans and Cooperative Medical Care Plans.

The Suburban Resettlement Division, the fourth branch of the Resettlement program was set up to plan and build three "Greenbelt Towns" near Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These towns were to be on a cooperative basis and provide good housing for more than 2,000 low-income families.

In November, 1936, President Roosevelt appointed a special committee to study the whole problem of farm tenancy and to make recommendations for a long term program of action. In February, 1937, Mr. Marvin Jones from the committee on Agriculture submitted the following report:

"Within the agriculture population of the country one large number of individuals whose inability by their own efforts to provide adequately for the welfare of themselves and their families presents a grave social and economic problem of national importance. Even in times of good agricultural prices some of the people are unable to obtain the necessary funds and encouragement to conduct farming operation on a profitable basis. During periods of depression in agricultural prices and when droughts, crop failures, and floods occur, the number of people increase. It is the belief of the committee that if sound means are provided under which such unfortunate people may be able to secure land or secure enough credit to make a crop, a large measure of the poverty, social unrest, and economic insecurity of that part of the population may be eliminated.

The bill proposes to do something for these people. It proposes methods to check the tendency of landholders to become tenants, tenants to become laborers, and laborers to become objects of charity. It proposes, also, to start each of these groups up the ladder into the next level and finally into a status of unencumbered landholders. It seeks to reduce the number of persons moving from farm to farm each year, to make landowners of those who are capable of its responsibilities and to give credit to those who are in need of a little credit to tide them over or to save what they now have, etc."



Shortly after the report of the committee, Congress passed the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which authorized the Farm Security Administration to make loans to capable, worthy tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers to enable them to buy land of their own.

In the meantime, by Executive order on December 31, 1936, the Resettlement Administration was made a part of the Department of Agriculture.

In the following September, the Farm Security Administration was set up in the Department of Agriculture with the purpose of administering the aid to tenants for which the Bankhead-Jones law had provided, and taking over much of the work of the Resettlement Administration.

The work of the Farm Security Administration is rather extensive in its scope. There are three major types of loans made: the Rehabilitation, Group and Tenant Purchase, and in addition, small grants are made to very poor families without which they could not exist. Of the three separate programs the Rehabilitation is probably the most important and is the one with which this study is concerned.

The Rehabilitation loans are made to farmers, both owners and tenants, to help them become or remain self-supporting. These loans usually average from \$100 to \$800 each and are only enough to help them make a crop, buy needed livestock, farm tools, jars and cookers for home canning, and small improvements such as screening the house and building privies. These loans are repayable over a period of from one to ten years at five percent interest.

In order to receive a loan, the farmer must make application through the Farm Security County office. The farm and home supervisors take this opportunity of finding out as much as possible about the applicant and his present situation. While the application is being sent to Washington



D. C., for approval, the supervisors investigate the character and ability of the applicant for repaying the loan. They also make a visit to the home of the applicant to get a better understanding of the real situation.

After the loan is approved, visits are made into the home of the client by the supervisors for further study of their needs and problems. The Farm and Home Management Supervisors work jointly with the farmer and his wife in planning the farm and home activities. After the general plans are formed, the Farm Supervisor works with the farmer, helping him to plan and manage his farm more efficiently, with the hope that he will make the farm pay. The Home Management Supervisor discusses the food, clothing, home equipment, etc. needs of the family with the housewife. The Home Management Supervisor's work is concerned with helping the housewife manage the home more efficiently. The supervisors decide together how much money will be allotted for the different needs.

Through this procedure it is hoped that the farm family will become permanently independent. The Farm Security Administration as an agency is still too young to furnish proof of the validity of this purpose.<sup>1</sup>

Although a number of studies have been made on various phases of farm and rural families, only a very few have dealt with Farm Security clients.

The Resettlement Administration (later Farm Security Administration) with the cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have conducted a number of research investigations relating to the problems and conditions with which its program was concerned. One of these studies, Disadvantaged

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1. This information was obtained from the following publications of the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture: Security for Farm Tenants, How the Farm Security is Helping Needy Farm Families, History of the Farm Security Administration, Rural Rehabilitation, and Farm Security Act of 1937, Miscellaneous publication number 308.

Classes in American Agriculture,<sup>2</sup> by Taylor, Wheeler, and Kirkpatrick studied farm families on relief rolls. This study attempted to survey rural social conditions throughout the nation by an impressionistic analysis of the "sore spots" in America rural life and to reveal in broad outline the major factors that reduce approximately one-third of the farm population of the nation to submarginal standards of living.

The study, Analysis of 70,000 Rural Rehabilitation Families,<sup>3</sup> by E. L. Kirkpatrick was designed to portray conditions existing among rural families in the early days of the Rural Rehabilitation Program.

Similar studies have been made of specific areas such as the Flue Cured Tobacco area of North Carolina; the Piedmont, Delta, and Hill sections of the Cotton Belt; Livestock Farming in the Corn Belt, the Spring Wheat Production area; and the Cash Grain, Poultry, Fruit areas of the west. These studies included such information as size of family, schooling of household head, number in family, assets, etc. In the conclusion to these studies, the need for further research was expressed. "It would be revealing to know more about the clients and their families than that they possessed a certain amount of assets, were rated capable of handling capital advances, or even that they had completed a specific year in school. Measurement of this type had to suffice at the outset because of the speed with which the program was necessarily put into action. Furthermore, the program had not been in operation long enough to reveal that many families have failed in the process of carrying out the program. Who are these

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2. Taylor, Carl C., Wheeler, Helen W., Kirkpatrick, E. L. Disadvantaged Classes in America Agriculture. Social Research Report VIII. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April, 1938.

3. Kirkpatrick, E. L. Analysis of 70,000 Rural Rehabilitation Families. Social Research Report IX. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., August, 1938. p. 4



families? What are their characteristics? In what way do they differ from those who are making good or give a good promise of doing so? These and similar questions are aspects that should have further study of consideration from the angle of family selection in the effort to reach the largest possible number of qualified, worthy families at the lowest levels of living.<sup>4</sup>

Several levels of living studies have been conducted to throw light on the characteristics of low-income families. Standard of Living in Four Southern Appalachian Mountain Counties,<sup>5</sup> by Loomis and Dodson considered the amounts spent by the families studied for food, clothing, housing, health, and education as well as birth and death expenditures. It included all low-income families in the counties rather than limiting itself to Farm Security clients.

Standard of Living of the Residents of Seven Rural Resettlement Communities,<sup>6</sup> by Loomis and Davidson, was planned to ascertain the level of living immediately before and after the Resettlement program intervened in the life of the families studied. The investigators assumed that the families were capable of remembering and revealing the condition under which they lived prior to the Resettlement Administration intervention. The social and economic behavior of the families were studied. The total value

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4. Kirkpatrick, E. L. Analysis of 70,000 Rural Rehabilitation Families. Social Research Report IX. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., August, 1938. p. 80.

5. Loomis, C. P., Dodson, L. S. Standards of Living in Four Southern Appalachian Mountain Counties. Social Research Report X. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October, 1938.

6. Loomis, C. P., and Davidson, D. M., Jr. Standards of Living of the Residents of Seven Rural Resettlement Communities. Social Research Report XI.

of goods and services consumed for family living purposes was used as an index of the level of living of the families.

In Adlene Bently's study, Living Conditions of 100 Farm Families in Coffee County, Alabama,<sup>7</sup> 18 Farm Security clients were included.

This was a comparative study of owner, tenants and Farm Security clients. Miss Bently found that the homes of the Farm Security group were in fairly good physical and sanitary condition. Conveniences found lacking were running water, bathrooms, sink and electric lights. The children of the Farm Security group and the tenants worked more in the fields and more often assumed responsibility for the cows, chickens and garden than did the children of the owner group.

Storage for food and clothing seemed fairly adequate in the homes of the Farm Security group.<sup>8</sup> The Farm Security families and owners produced and canned more food than did the tenants. Milk and fruit seemed inadequate for all groups when compared with the standard for food requirements for the family as outlined by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.<sup>9</sup>

A study made by Garnett and Edwards, Virginia's Marginal Population-- A Study in Rural Poverty,<sup>10</sup> also gives some statistical data on the living conditions of Farm Security clients.

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7. Bentley, Adlene, Living Conditions of 100 Farm Families in Coffee County, Alabama. University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee. P. 72

8. Ibid, p. 73

9. Ibid, p. 73

10. Garnett, W. E., Edwards, A. D., Virginia's Marginal population. A Study of Rural Poverty. Bulletin 335, July, 1941. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.



These studies dealing partially or totally with Farm Security clients appear to be of an emergency nature, intended to get quickly information for use by those who were concerned with the selection of families and the guidance or direction of the program. The factors studied were, on the whole, physical and monetary ones. Little consideration was given to the adequacy with which the family lived.

It is evident when working with low-income families that increases in money income do not necessarily improve their standard of living. If these families are to be helped permanently their standard of living, i. e. those goods and services which they consider essential to a satisfactory life and are willing to put forth effort to be obtained, must be improved. As one views the Farm Security program certain questions come to mind. Just what standard of living do these people exist on now? Has the Farm Security aid helped them to raise their standard of living?

Since the strata of population represented by Farm Security clients is a growing group in the United States, knowledge of how they live and have their being is of increasing importance.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this study were: (1) to present a picture of the home-management aspect of a selected group of Farm Security families, (2) to picture in more detail the clothing and dietary problems of these families, (3) to determine whether family life is satisfying to this selected group of Farm Security women, (4) to ascertain the stability of the family members, and (5) on the basis of these findings, to make suggestions for helping Farm Security families to more satisfactory living.

### Method of Study

The data for this study were obtained through the case study approach. The investigator spent at least a full day in the homes of twenty-five families living in Scott County, Virginia, who were receiving help from the Farm Security Administration. In some cases a second and often a third visit was made to the family in order to obtain the desired information.

The investigator entered the home on a service basis. She helped with various types of work such as caring for the baby, canning, etc. In some of the homes the homemaker was reluctant to permit the investigator to help with the work and seemed to prefer spending the time visiting. All of the women appeared to enjoy talking about their families and homes. Only in one case did they appear suspicious, yet she seemed to enjoy talking when personal questions about the home were not asked.

The data obtained from the visit to the homes were recorded on schedules especially designed for this purpose. (See appendix)

Besides the data secured from visiting in the homes, additional information on these families was obtained from the Farm and Home Management Supervisors and from the files in the Farm Security County Office. The information on diets was secured by a family food intake record kept for two weeks by the Farm Security women. A record was kept for one week in February and one in July.

## The Farm Security Families Studied

### Chapter II

It is impossible to present a picture of the average Farm Security family since the families studied were very individual and different. However, they had many things in common.

The incomes of all of these families, with the exception of one, would put them in the marginal group, and their level of living was fairly low. The majority of them lived back in the mountains or several miles from a main highway.

About half of the families lived in houses, consisting of three rooms, namely, a kitchen and two bed rooms. The mean average number of rooms was 4.08 and of bed rooms was 2.28. The number of rooms in the houses of these families varied from two to seven. While the arithmetic mean of number of rooms per family was 4.08, one family had only two rooms; eleven had three rooms; five had four rooms; three had five rooms; four had six rooms; and one had seven rooms. There were usually no closets in the houses, and the clothes hung on nails on the walls.

Few of the homes had coverings on the floors. Only one family had electricity. However, fifteen did have screens on the windows, and twenty-one had outside toilets or privies.

The houses were inadequately heated. Only ten homes had stoves for heating; the remainder depended on one fireplace to heat the house. Only six of the houses had living rooms, while eight had dining rooms. The families usually used a bed room for a living room and ate their meals in the kitchen, using oil-cloths on the tables rather than table-cloths.

The furniture and equipment of these homes were very limited. The



furniture usually consisted of a kitchen stove, a kitchen table, a cupboard, about six straight-back chairs, three or four beds, and a sewing machine. In addition, three-fifths of the families had radios. Storage facilities for canned goods were found in nineteen of the twenty-five homes.

Although the furniture and equipment were very meager, the homes, in most cases, were clean. It was interesting to note that the beds were usually made and relatively clean in appearance. Although the homes appeared to be clean, there was an unclean odor about them. The investigator contributed this to old clothes hanging around the walls.

These women were on the whole a hard working group. In addition to the house work and care of the children, many of them went out into the fields and worked with the men. The partial or complete care of the garden was also the work of the women as well as feeding the pigs and milking the cows. If there was an older daughter at home, she usually took the responsibility of much of the house work.

The family wash was done on the wash board in a tub. Only one of the twenty-five families had a washing machine. The drudgery of washing was increased by the carrying of bucket after bucket of water from a spring some distance from the house.

These women arose about 4:30 a. m. and retired around 9:00 p. m. In one case the woman got up at 3:30 a. m. and went to bed at 11:30 p. m. She said, "Sometimes when I go to bed I am so tired that I cannot go to sleep. Then I plan my meals for the next day."

These women seemed to manage their work well, considering the amount to be done and the inadequate facilities with which they had to work. In addition, they tried to cooperate with the Farm Security Administration program, even



to the keeping of account books.

One noticed a peculiar subtle type of humor enjoyed by these people, but their way of living had to be understood to be appreciated. They were friendly and seemed to enjoy having an outsider with whom to talk. Their inquisitiveness caused them to inquire about their neighbor's affairs, the age of the investigator, why she hadn't married, etc. They were inclined to enjoy gossiping, keeping their ears and eyes open to all of the news. Although some were a little reserved on the first contact, they usually talked freely to the investigator later, telling much about themselves and their families.

Practically all of the women when the investigator visited their homes, were barefooted. All but five chewed tobacco.

The investigator felt that these women had much to their credit. They portrayed an attitude of appreciativeness that deserves mention. They were industrious but, on the whole, undernourished and overworked. Their love for their homes and families kept them interested in doing their work. In spite of their hard lot, most of them had a happy outlook on life.

There appeared to be a great deal of loyalty among the family members. In many cases, the mothers used a surprising amount of tact and skill in handling their children. Some had a great deal of insight and understanding of human nature and knew how to handle their husbands as well as their children.

The men seemed to depend a great deal on their wives. Not only did they rely on them for the work they did and the responsibility they took, but they consulted them before they made any kind of business deal. The women were the stabilizing factor in the homes.

The men were quite friendly and sociable toward the investigator, and were always hospitable.

The men appeared to be quite fond of their children. They played with them, and it was evident that the children had a strong affection for their fathers, in spite of the fact that they were firm and in most cases, commanded obedience from them.

The ages of the husbands in this group of families ranged from 26 to 71 years. There were 2 fathers under 29, 1 between 30-39, 12 between 40-49, 7 between 50-59, while 3 were over 60. The average age of the fathers was 49 years.

The women were somewhat younger in age than the fathers. Their ages ranged from 23-69, with a mean average of 36 years. Five of the mothers were under 29 and only one was over 60.

The educational level of the fathers was very much below that of the seventh grade. Only 2 fathers had more than 7 grades of schooling, while 13 had 5 or less. Two had never been to school.

On the whole, the mothers were better educated; however, their education was meager. Four mothers had gone beyond the seventh grade while 9 had completed 5 grades or less. There was only one mother who had not gone to school.

These families were relatively large, averaging 4.2 living children per family. Of the 25 families studied, 11 had more than 4 living children, and of these, 2 families had 7 and 8 children respectively. In addition to the 4.2 living children 40 percent reported children not living. The average number of births per woman was 4.5.

The families were rather evenly divided between owner and renter, there being 18 owners and 17 renters.

The number of acres in their farms ranged from 24 to 200 for renters and from 15 to 100 for owners. The mean average acres per farm owned was 43.0.

The number of years which these families had been on the Farm Security Program varied from under one year to five. Eight of the families had been on one year or less, five had been on two years, three for three years, five for four years, and four for five years.

Each of these families had a garden, the size and quality of which varied greatly. The gardens ranged from one row of beans and potatoes to two acres of varied vegetables. The mean average size was .9 acre.

General farming was done by the families studied. Their cash crop was tobacco. In addition, most of the families had corn, fodder, hay, and oats. In practically all of the cases, the families had farmed all of their lives and knew no other type of work.

As to health, only 7 of the women reported having excellent health, 5 as having good health, and 13 as having fair or poor health. The health of the men seemed to be somewhat better than that of the women in spite of the fact that they were older. Of the 25 men, 9 reported having excellent health, 6 had good health, while 10 had only fair or poor health.

The contacts of the families with the Farm Security Program had not increased the extent to which they secured dental and medical care. About



three-fourths of the families reported having had medical care at some time, but not recently, except for obstetrical service. Less than two-thirds of the families had had dental care at any time. The Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor said, "In few cases do these families have the proper medical attention. They only call the doctor if it is a case of life or death. They are always willing to allot a certain per cent of their budget to medical care, however, they never consult doctors unless they are very ill. The insistence of the Farm Security Administration supervisors to get dental and medical care usually goes unheeded."

The Home Management Supervisor rated eleven of these families as good financial risks to the government, eight as fair, and six as poor.

Equipment in the homes

While all 25 families had some kind of kitchen stove, the number of years that the stove had been in use ranged from 1 to 25. Three of the stoves were in very poor condition. All families had kitchen tables. The families used oilcloth tablecloths for family use. Only nine of the 25 families had a linen tablecloth and seven of these nine had only one. Dish and supply cupboards were found in 22 of the homes. In the three homes without cupboards the dishes were stacked on the table between meals. The remaining kitchen equipment is included in the following table.

Table 1. The Equipment in the homes of the Farm Security Families studied

<u>Article of equipment</u>	<u>Range in number of pieces</u>	<u>Mean average number per family</u>	<u>Number of families with equipment</u>
Apple Pealer	0-1	.28	7
Bed Spreads	2-10	3.8	24
Beds	2-6	3.9	25
Biscuit Cutter	0-1	.6	15
Blankets	1-15	4.	25
Book Case	0-1	.04	1
Bowls	3-12	7.8	25
Bread Box	0-1	4	9
Butcher Knife	1-4	1.4	24
Cake box	0-1	.1	3
Can opener	0-2	.4	10
Clothes line	0-1	.96	21
Coffee Making Equipment	0-2	1	24
Cook Book	1-4	1.4	23
Cream Pitcher	0-2	.7	16

<u>Article of equipment</u>	<u>Range in number of pieces</u>	<u>Mean average number per family</u>	<u>Number of families with equipment</u>
Quilts	2-50		
Radio	0-1	.6	15
Refrigerator	0-1	.04	1
Rolling Pin	0-2	.8	19
Screen Doors	1-	1.3	16
Screens	1-	3.4	15
Sewing Machine	0-1	.8	19
Sheets	0-30	7.68	24
Spoons-large & small	6-24	11.8	25
Straight Back Chairs	3-10	6.3	25
Sugar Bowls	0-3	1.	16
Table Forks	5-24	9.3	25
Table Knives	5-24	9.5	25
Tea Kettle	0-1	.8	23
Toaster	0	0	0
Towels	2-36	10.8	25
Trays	0-2	.2	5
Waffle Iron	0	0	0
Washing Board	0-2	1.4	22
Washing Machine	0-1	.04	1
Washing Tubs	1-3	1.4	25
Waste Paper Basket	0-1	.12	1
Water Glass	3-36	13.9	25



<u>Article of equipment</u>	<u>Range in number of pieces</u>	<u>Mean average number per family</u>	<u>Number of families with equipment</u>
Dish Pan	1-3	1.76	25
Dining Room Table	0-1	.32	8
Double Boiler	0-1	.28	7
Easy and Rocking Chair	0-9	3.	19
Egg Beater	0-1	.56	14
Food Chopper	0-1	.2	6
Fruit Juice Extractor	0-1	.12	3
Frying Pan	0-6	2.1	23
Grater	1-2	.12	3
Ironing Board	0-1	.6	3
Irons	1-3	1.8	25
Ice Cream Freeze	0-1	.04	1
Kettles	1-5	2.2	24
Linoleum Carpets	0-1	.2	6
Living Room Rug	0-1	.04	1
Living Room Suit	0-1	.2	5
Mix Master	0	0	0
Mops	0-1	.8	15
Muffin Pans	0-2	.7	16
Pans	1-5	3.0	25
Platter	3-30	12.	25
Potato Masher	0-1	.6	17
Pressure Cooker	0-1	.5	14
Privies	0-1	.8	21

The kitchen equipment found to be lacking in the greatest number of homes was: fruit juice extractor, tray, egg beater, grater, double boiler, can sealer, food chopper, cake box, bread box, can opener, ice-cream freezer, and apple peeler.

Egg beaters were absent in 11 homes, apple peelers in 18, food choppers in 19, can openers in 15, cake boxes in 22, bread boxes in 14, graters in 22, fruit juice extractors in 22, and double boilers in 18. When house wives have to do their work without adequate equipment, longer hours and a greater expenditure of effort necessarily follow.

The fact that only one family had a washing machine shows the deficiency of laundry equipment. Twenty-one of the families were without ironing boards. The ironing was done on the kitchen table. Since only eight of these families (32%) had more than one wash tub, smaller vessels were necessary for the rinsing of the laundry or all of the washing had to be done before the rinsing, either of which meant added labor for the housewife.

Refrigeration was completely lacking. Only one family had a refrigerator, and it was being used for storage rather than for refrigeration. Pressure cookers were found in 14 homes. The Farm Security Administration had been encouraging the families to buy pressure cookers in order to can foods for the winter and spring months.

Nineteen of the families owned sewing machines. This is rather interesting when it is realized that a sewing machine is a fairly expensive piece of equipment, however, the average age of their machines was 18 years.

Not only was labor saving equipment non-existent, but the household

supplies were extremely meager. For example, these families owned an average of 7.68 sheets and 10.8 towels in spite of the fact that the average size of the family was over six.

When house wives labor under such limitations as these, it is evident that they work longer hours, are less efficient, and more fatigued. It would not be without reason to surmise that much time which should be spent in the planning of work is being spent on routine procedure. The fact that these women work under such adverse conditions may be a factor contributing to their being tired most of the time.



Adequacy of diets

The adequacy of the diets of these families was arrived at by having each family keep a record of every food served for each meal for two weeks. One week's record was kept in July and the other one the last of February. Of the 25 families studied, 21 sent in the summer diets, while 18 sent in the winter ones.

A schedule was furnished the homemakers for recording their information on diets. The adequacy of the diet was based upon the number of times protective foods appeared on the daily menu. Protective foods were defined as those foods which nutrition and health authorities regard as essential to the well-being and proper functioning of the body. They contain the vitamins, minerals, and proteins necessary for the various bodily functions, such as growth, repair, metabolism and activity. An adequate diet was considered to be one which furnished the right amounts of these foods to carry on the body functions and to promote good health.

The standard against which the adequacy ratings were measured was the number of times each food group appeared in the twenty-one meals served during each week. The standard used was as follows;

Meat, including fish, poultry and eggs -- 14 times

Citrus fruit and tomatoes -- 7 times

Other fruit -- 7 times

Green, leafy and yellow vegetables -- 7 times

Other vegetables -- 14 times

Milk -- 14 times

No adequacy rating was made for cream and butter because of the

indefinite standard for this food class. This was true also for the whole-grain products, since their reports did not indicate the cereal used. It must be pointed out that in determining the adequacy of the diet as a whole, the food classes that were over 100 percent adequate were rated 100 percent, since each food class is necessary in the diet, and the liberal quantity of one cannot compensate for a deficiency of another.

The diets of the families were 61.6 percent adequate for the winter sample and 73.6 percent adequate for the summer sample. This compares favorably to the average diet adequacy of 69.4 percent found for lower Southwest Virginia in the study Nutritional Status of Virginia school children, made under the direction of the Virginia State Nutrition Committee.<sup>11</sup>

As would be expected, the adequacy of the food groups varied with the season. In winter the citrus fruit and tomatoes were much lower than in the summer. Citrus fruit and tomatoes were 35.9 percent adequate in the winter as compared to 71.9 percent in the summer. This was due to the amount of tomatoes consumed in the summer. The consumption of non-citrus fruits was 80 percent adequate in the winter and 60.4 percent adequate in the summer. The high percent of non-citrus fruits is due to the large amount of fresh apples and canned fruits consumed. Green leafy vegetables in the winter had an adequacy rating of only 53 percent as compared to the summer adequacy of 81.5 percent. Vegetables other than green leafy and yellow rated 54.8 percent adequate in the winter and

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11. Preliminary Findings of the Virginia Nutrition Study, First Seasonal Survey Nutrition Report No. 1 -- Nov., 1941. The Virginia State Nutrition Committee in Cooperation with The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

ninety-one percent adequate in the summer.

Milk was more adequate in the summer than in the winter, being 56.2 percent adequate in winter and 83 percent adequate in the summer.

Most of the food groups were higher in the summer than in winter with the exception of non-citrus fruit and meat. Meat and eggs were 87 percent adequate in winter as compared to 54.2 percent in the summer.

The major food classes which ranked from those most adequate to those least adequate for winter diets were: Meat and eggs, 87%; fruit, 57.9%; milk, 56.2%, and vegetables, 53.9%. For the summer diet the order was: Vegetables, 86.2%; milk, 83%; fruit, 66.1% and meat, 54.2%.

This study indicates that these families are getting only approximately two-thirds, (61 percent, for winter and 73.6 percent for summer) of the amount of all protective foods (excluding butter, cream, and whole-grain cereals) recommended by nutrition standards. While this is the mean average percentage, there are many families that fall much below this. For example, 38.8 percent of the families had no citrus fruit in their diet, while 61 percent were below 50 percent adequacy for citrus fruit in the winter. Furthermore, it must be remembered that much of the nutritive value of food may be lost in preparation. From a practical standpoint these families are probably not as adequately fed as these figures indicate.

As a group, the adequacy of the food classes for the summer were much higher than for the winter. Citrus fruit, green, leafy and yellow vegetables, and other vegetables, and milk were very low in the winter. In the summer, meat and eggs and non-citrus fruit were below the standard for adequacy.



The clothing of the twenty-five Farm Security families

Is it possible for families on marginal incomes to buy sufficient clothing to meet their needs for body protection and to satisfy their feeling of being adequately dressed? If this group studied is representative of Farm Security clients, one may question whether this is possible.

The clothing for this group of families was far from being adequate. It is impossible for a person to achieve a decent standard of living with such a deficiency in clothing as was found to be the condition of these families. Raincoats and golashes were almost totally lacking. Over half of the men had no overcoats. In one family none of the members had a winter coat. When the investigator asked what the children did in the winter, the woman replied, "They do without". Other clothing most lacking among all members of the family were sleeping garments and underclothes. Forty-three per cent of the women were without sleeping garments, seventy-five per cent of the girls from ages 13 to 21 had none, forty-five per cent of the girls from ages 6 to 12 had none, while none of the boys and men had sleeping garments!<sup>12</sup>

Undergarments were almost as lacking; for example, approximately one-half of the men and boys had no underclothes. The underclothes owned by the women were also meager.

The women's clothing usually consisted of the following: one or two silk dresses, four or five cotton dresses, a winter coat, a gown, three slips, three pairs of pants, two pairs of shoes, two pairs of hose, a winter hat, a

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12. No doubt one reason why the boys and men were without sleeping garments is the rural custom of men sleeping in their underclothes or shirts.

purse, three aprons, and six handkerchiefs. Thirty-two per cent of the clothing was homemade. The cotton clothing was more frequently found to be homemade than other garments.

It will be noted in table 2 that five of the women did not have a winter coat, while nineteen did not have a spring or summer coat. One woman said that she used her girl's coat whenever she went out in the winter. The clothing most lacking was sleeping and under garments. Ten women were without gowns, 4 were without slips, 7 were without pants, 16 were without brassiers, 20 without any kind of foundation garment, 19 without goglashes, 23 without raincoats, 9 without a winter hat, 13 without summer hats, and 15 without gloves. It will be noted in Table 2 that the average of the cost of the garments in the wardrobes of these women was low. It was impossible to get a money evaluation for the wardrobes for the women could not give this information. These women wore a dress until it wore out and then replace it, if possible. The detailed clothing wardrobes for the women may be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Clothing owned by the Homemakers in the Farm Security Families Studied .

Article of clothing	No. of women owning this Article	No. of Articles Owned Per Woman					Cost of Art. of Clothing			Where Made		
		Mean Average			Range of No.	Median No.	Mean Average		Range	Median	At Home	Ready Made
		Home Made	Ready Made	Total Number			Home Made	Ready Made				
Silk Dress	15	.04	1.7	1.7	0-6	1	2.45	.75-4.98	1.98	3	97	
Cotton Dress	23	1.5	3.4	4.9	2-9	5	.58	.95		31	69	
Rayon	6		.7	.7	0-6	0	2.39	1.39-5.00	1.98		100	
Cotton Blouse	5	.1	.3	.4	0-4	0	.50	1.75	.50-2.98	1.98	30	70
Silk Blouses	4		.1	.09	0-1	0	.50	1.66	.50-1.98	1.00	40	60
Shirts-Cotton	3	.09	1.09	.1	0-2	0	.45	1.00	.45-1.00		50	50
Wool Shirt	6	.04	.3	.3	0-2	0	1.19	1.72		11	89	
Sweaters	8			.7	0-4	0	2.57	1.98-4.98	1.98		100	
Winter Coat	19			1.1	0-3	1	10.35	5.00-25.00	7.98			
Spring Coat	5			.3	0-2	0	6.00	2.98-10.00	5.00			
Gowns	14	1.	.5	1.5	0-4	2	.35	.54	.25-1.00	.49	33	67
Slips	20	1.	1.7	2.7	0-7	3	.46	.64	.25-1.00	.50	47	53
Pants	17	.3	2.5	2.8	0-8	3		.25	All .25	.25	11	89
Found. Garments	4			.2	0-1	0		.94	.75-1.00	1.00		
Brassiers	8			.8	0-3	0		.23	.15-.25	.25		
Shoes-Weekly	23			1.3	1-3	1						
Shoes-Sunday	13			.8	0-2	1	2.26	1.69-3.98	1.98			
Hose	22			2	0-4	2		.51				
Golashers	4			.2	0-1	0		1.00				
Winter Hat	14			.7	0-2	1		1.09	.98-1.50	1.00		
Summer Hat	10			.5	0-2	0		1.09	.98-1.29	1.00	93	07
Purse	13			.8	0-3	1		.72	.25-1.00			
Apron	19	3	.2	3.2	0-7	3						
Gloves	8			.4	0-2	0		1.04	.50-1.98	1.00		
Handkerchiefs	16			5	0-24	6						

12. This inventory included the clothing of 23 women.



The clothing for the men usually consisted of: a suit, a pair of trousers, two week-day shirts, two Sunday shirts, a pair of shorts, one undershirt, a pair of long underwear, two pairs of shoes, two pairs of socks, a hat, two pairs of overalls, and a tie. The clothing most lacking in the men's wardrobes were pajamas, overcoats, raincoats, and overshoes. Eight men were without a suit, 7 were without a separate pair of trousers, 9 without shorts, 12 without undershirts, 22 without pajamas, 5 without socks, 2 without overalls, 20 without raincoats, 12 with no ties, 14 without overcoats and 13 without overshoes. It is interesting to note that all but two men had hats, and yet so many were without underclothes and pajamas, both of which were less expensive than a hat. The detailed clothing wardrobes for the men may be found in Table 3.

Table 3. Clothing owned by men in Farm Security Families studied. <sup>14</sup>

Article of clothing	No. of men owning this article	No. of articles owned per man			Cost of article of clothing	
		Average Number	Range of Number	Median Number	Mean average	Range
Suit	15	.7	0-2	1	12.66	5.00-20.00
Trousers	16	1.3	0-5	1	2.42	1.25-4.98
Shirts-weekday	22	2.6	2-5	2	1.12	.79-1.98
Shirts-Sunday	16	1.8	1-6	2	1.31	.79-1.98
Sweater	6	.4	0-2	0	2.33	1.49-2.98
Shorts	14	1.6	0-5	2	.44	.15-.69
Under shirts	11	1.1	0-5	1	.51	.25-.79
Long Underwear	14	1.3	0-3	2	.97	.79-1.50
Shoes	23	1.7	1-3	2	2.63	1.98-3.50
Socks	17	2.4	0-7	2	.15	.15
Hat	20	1.1	0-6	1	1.28	
Overalls	21	2.6	0-7	2	1.10	
Raincoat	3	.1	0-1	0	3.10	2.00-4.98
Ties	11	1.5	0-7	1		
Overcoat	9	.5	0-3	0	7.76	3.00-12.98
Overshoes	5	.3	0-2	0	1.33	1.00-1.69
Pajamas	1	.04	0-1	0		
Handkerchiefs	16	3.2	0-12	3		

<sup>14</sup>. This inventory included the clothing of 23 men.

Table 4. Clothing Owned by the girls from ages 13-21 years in the Farm Security Families Studied 14

Article of clothing	No. of girls owning this Article	No. of Articles Owned Per Girl				Cost of Article of clothing			No. Made		
		Home Made	Ready Made	Total No.	Range of Nos.	Median No.	Home Made	Ready Made	Range	At Home %	Ready Made %
Silk Dresses	12		3.8		1-10	3		2.08	1.69-3.00		100
Wool Dresses	3		.2	.2	0-1				1.00-1.98		
Cotton Dresses	11	1.8	2.5	4.3	0-6	5	.50	1.42	.45-2.35	42	58
Shirts	7	.6	1.9	2.5	0-5		.67	1.38	.25-2.98	35	65
Satin or Silk Blouses	7		.9	.9	0-3				.59-1.48		100
Sweaters	9		1.2	1.2	0-2	1		1.28	.50-2.98		100
Cotton Blouses	5	.6	.2	.8	0-3		.50	1.00	.50-1.00	78	22
Shoes	12		2	2	1-3	2		1.98	1.50-2.00		100
Winter Coats	11		1	1	0-2	1		6.00	1.98-12.00		100
Spring Coats	5			.5	0-1			3.33	1.98-5.00		
Pajamas	3			.5	0-3				.35-1.00	25	75
Slips	11	.8	2.4	3.2	0-6	3	.42	.70	.35-1.00		
Pants	9			3.	0-5	4					
Brassiers	5			.9	0-4	0			.20-.25		
Aprons	7			1.6	0-4	3					
Anklets	11			3.3	0-3	3		.15	.10-.15		
Purse	8			1	0-2	0		.50			
Hose	5			.9	0-3	0		.55	.49-.79		
Gloves	5			.5	0-2	0		.50			
Goloshers	5			.4	0-1	0		1.06	.79-1.49		
Winter Hat	5			.4	0-1	0		.85	.50-1.00		
Summer Hat	3			.3	0-2	0		1.00			

14. This inventory included the clothing of 12 girls. In homes where there was more than one girl who came in their age group, only one was used in order to portray a more accurate picture of the whole group, since having two members of the same family would tend to weight the emphasis of that particular family. However, all families with girls in this age group are represented in this inventory.



The clothing for the girls from the ages 13 to 21 usually consisted of three or four rayon dresses, four or five cotton dresses, a sweater, two pairs of shoes, a winter coat, three slips, three pair of pants, two or three aprons, and three pairs of anklets.

The clothing found most lacking in the girls' wardrobes were: pajamas, golashes, and hats. Only one-fourth of the girls had pajamas, 41% had golashes, and 41% had winter hats. More information on the clothing of this group can be had from Table 4.

The clothing for the boys from the ages of 13 to 21 usually consisted of three shirts, one pair of trousers, one pair of overalls, two pair of socks, one pair of shoes, one pair of shorts, and one undershirt. The clothing most lacking were golashes, suits, and overcoats. Only 20% had overcoats, 30% had suits, and 10% had golashes.

Table 5. Clothing owned by boys from ages of 13-21 in the Farm Security Families studied. <sup>16</sup>

Article of clothing	No. of boys owning this article	No. of Articles Owned Per Boy			Cost of Article of clothing	
		Mean Average	Range	Median	Average	Range
Trousers	8	1.8	0-3	2	1.96	1.00-4.00
Shirts	10	3.2	2-7	3	.61	.50-1.00
Shorts	8	1.6	0-2	2	.28	.15- .50
Undershirts	7	1.7	0-4	2	.28	.25- .49
Long Underwear	5	1.	0-2	1	1.27	.79-1.79
Shoes	9	1.6	0-3	2	2.03	.85-2.98
Socks	8	2.3	0-4	2.5	.15	
Ties	4	.4	0-12	0		
Golashes	1	.1				1.49
Hat	6	.8	0-2	1	.83	.50 -1.00
Suit	3	.3	0-1	0	16.33	12.98-21.98
Overalls	8	2.7	0-6	3	.92	.50-1.49
Sweaters	6	.9	0-2	1	1.50	.50-2.98
Lumber Jackets	1	.1				
Overcoat	2	.2				

16. This inventory included the clothing of 10 boys. The same method of selection was used as was for the girls.



The clothing for girls from ages six to twelve usually consisted of: two or three rayon dresses, six cotton dresses, a winter coat, a pair of shoes, three pairs of anklets, one beret or hat, two pairs of pants, and a sweater. Only one child in this age group had a pair of golashes, and not any had a raincoat. Forty-five percent had no pajamas, and 44% had no gloves. The detailed clothing wardrobes for this group may be found in Table 6.

The boys from six to twelve owned three shirts, two pair of overalls, and one pair of shoes. There were two boys who did not have shoes and three who had no socks. Only one boy had an overcoat and three had sweaters. One-half of the boys had no underclothes and none of them had pajamas.

Table 7. Clothing owned by the boys from age 6-12 in the Farm Security Families studied.<sup>18</sup>

Article of clothing	No. of boys owning this Article	No. of Articles Owned Per Boy		Cost of Article of clothing	
		Mean Average	Range	Mean Average	Range
Trousers	3	.7	0-3	1.11	.69-2.50
Shirts	8	3.	2-4	.66	.39-.80
Overalls	7	2.	0-4	.70	.49-.89
Shorts	4	.5	0-2	.25	.25
Undershirts	4	.5	0-2	.25	
Long underwear	4	.5	0-2	1.08	.50-1.98
Shoes	6	.9	0-2	1.64	1.49-1.98
Socks	5	1.5	0-3	.15	
Ties	3	.4			
Hat	3	.4			
Sweater	3	.4	0-1	1.68	.79-2.98
Suit	3	.4	0-1	1.83	1.00-3.00
Overcoat	1				
Sheep-skin coat	1				

18. This inventory included the clothing of 8 boys.

The clothing for the girls from ages two to five years usually consisted of six dresses, three pairs of pants, two gertrudes, one sweater, one coat, one pair of shoes, and two pairs of socks.

Table 8. Clothing owned by girls from ages 2-5 in the Farm Security Families studied. <sup>19</sup>

Article of clothing	No. of girls owning this article	No. of Articles Owned per girl			Range	Cost of Article of clothing	Where Made	
		Mean Average		Home %			Ready Made %	
		Home Made	Ready Made					
Dresses	3	5.6	.7	6.3	6-7	.50	89	11
Pants	2		3.3	3.3	0-5	.15		100
Gertrudes	2			2.6	0-4	.25		
Sweaters	3			1.6	1-2	.50		
Coat	3			1.3	1-2	1.60		
Shoes	3			1		1.00		
Socks	3			2		.15		
Dresses-Silk	1		.3	.3	0-1	.98		
Pajamas	1	.3		.3		.15		
Winter Hat	1		.3	.3	0-1	.25		
Spring Hat	1		.3	.3	0-1	.25		

Clothing for the boys from ages two to five usually included six cotton suits, an overcoat, one pair of shoes, two pairs of socks, and one pair of overalls. The detailed clothing wardrobes for the boys may be found in Table 9.

19. This inventory included the clothing of 3 girls.

Table 9. Clothing owned by boys from ages 2-5 in Farm Security Families studied.<sup>20</sup>

Article of Clothing	No. of boys owning this Article	No. of Articles Owned Per Boy				Cost of Articles of Clothing		
		Average		Total	Range	Mean Average		Range
		Home Made	Ready Made			Home Made	Ready Made	
Suits	2	2	4	6	3-9	.37	1.00	.25-1.00
Overcoat	2			15	1-2		2.33	
Shoes	2			1			1.00	
Socks	2			2			.10	
Cap	2			1			.25	
Overalls	1			1			.59	
Sweater	1			.5			.50	
Jacket	1			.5			1.00	
Long Underwear	1			.5			.48	

The babies in these families usually had five dresses, a dozen diapers, a cap, a pair of socks, one pair of shoes, a cotton blanket, and a pair of rubber pants.

Table 10. Clothing owned by the babies of the Farm Security Families studied

Article of clothing	No. of Babies owning this article	No. of Articles Owned Per Baby				Cost of Article of Clothing		
		Mean Average		Total	Range	Mean Average		Range
		Home Made	Ready Made			At Home	Ready Made	
Dresses	5	2.4	3	5.4	6-7	.05	.33	.05-.50
Shirts	2			1			.14	.14
Diapers	5		12	12	4-22			
Sleeping garments	2			1.8			.25	
Cap	4			1	0-2		.35	.25-.50
Socks	4			1.4	0-3		.25	.12-.38
Shoes	4			.8	0-1		.51	.39-.75
Rubber Pants	3			.6	0-1		.15	
Blanket-wool	1			.4	0-2		.67	.39-.95

<sup>20</sup> This figure includes...



Table 10 Continued. Clothing owned by the babies of the Farm Security Families studied.<sup>21</sup>

Article of clothing	No. of Babies owning this article	No. of Articles Owned Per Baby			Cost of Article of Clothing	
		Mean Average		Range	Mean Average	
		Home Made	Ready Made		At Home	Ready Made
Cotton Blanket	3		1	0-2	.67	.39-.95
Gertrudes	3		1.8	0-4	.13	.10-.15
Sweater	2		.4	0-1	.49	
Jacket	1		.8	0-4	.25	
3 Bands, 1 Pad, 1 Bib	1					

Of the total garments in the home that could be constructed at home, 41% were home made.

Table 11. Percentage of Home-Made and ready-Made clothing owned by the Farm Security Families studied.

Women

<u>Article</u>	<u>Home-Made</u> %	<u>Ready Made</u> %
Silk Dress	3	97
Cotton Dress	31	69
Rayon Dress	0	100
Cotton Blouse	30	70
Silk Blouse	40	60
Cotton Shirt	50	50
Wool Shirt	11	89
Gowns	33	67
Slips	47	53
Pants	11	89
Aprons	93	7
	<u>349 = 32%</u>	<u>751 = 68%</u>

21. This inventory included the clothing of 5 babies.

Although the clothing of these families was very poor, the majority of women reported that they felt as well dressed as their friends. Only two women said that they dressed worse than their friends, while one woman felt that she dressed better. Six women reported that they did not need more clothes, and felt that they looked nice in their clothes most of the time. When asked, "Are you ashamed of your clothing?", 21 answered that they were not. One woman said, "My clothes are not very good, but I don't get out of this hut to see anyone." No one sees me 'cept the neighbors, and they don't dress no better."

The attitudes of the men and children toward their clothing could not be obtained in some cases when the clothing inventory was taken. In each case the women reported on their likes and dislikes. Only one husband was reported to dress worse than his friends while all the remainder dressed as well. Only eight men were reported to be greatly in need of more clothes. The men who were asked directly concerning their clothes were more unconcerned than the women, usually giving such an answer as, "Oh, I'm making out." All the children reported or were reported to dress as well as their friends with the exceptions of four. Three of these children said they dressed worse than their friends while one dressed better. Three said they did not look nice in their clothes while four were ashamed of their clothing.

There is no question that the clothing of these families was below the level of health and decency. The wardrobes were very deficient in garments, sleeping garments and underclothes. Raincoats and golasches were totally lacking in all groups.

In spite of the inadequacy of the clothing, the investigator did not observe that the families, as a whole, felt socially embarrassed by the clothes they wore. Practically all of them reported that they dressed as well as their friends.



Attitudes and activities of the homemaker

It was evident to the investigator that these women had given little thought to their lot in life. On the whole, they were playing the role expected of women of their class and had the facilities to which they had been accustomed. When asked, "Are you sometimes tired of living?" twenty answered, "No." Of the five who said, "Yes," one reported that she was tired of living, but also was afraid of dying. If one can accept the statements of the women at face value, they enjoyed or willingly accepted their housework. Only three admitted disliking it, although eight of the women preferred doing other work, however, they did not know what the other work would be.

These women appeared to be carrying a heavy work load. Twelve reported that they had too much work to do, while twenty-one said that they were tired most of the time. Only ten of the women provided time to rest during the day. These women appeared to have a satisfying family life, and all of them said that they enjoyed their home. However, seven of them admitted that sometimes they wished they had not married as soon as they had. Only two of the women admitted having difficulties with their husbands.

According to the women, quarreling with their husbands was not very common among them. When asked, "Do you and your husband ever quarrel?", all except six answered, "No, not much," those six answering, "Sometimes." In many cases the women expressed their disapproval of husband and wife quarrelling. One woman said, "I just think it is awful when husband and wife keep a racket going all the time. I just could not stand that kind of life." Remarks similar to this one were made by other women.

Only two women said that they were sometimes afraid of their husbands. When asked, "Do you and your husband enjoy going places together?", all answered "yes" or "yes, when we go," but five answered that they never went anywhere. About the same impression is gotten from the answer to the question, "Does your husband blame you when things go wrong?" Fifteen of the women reported that their husbands did not blame them when things went wrong in the home and eight reported the contrary. One who said that the husband did blame her added, "We all blame each other." Only one woman said that her husband never said kind words to her.

It was impossible to learn the extent to which affection was expressed between the members of these families. In spite of the fact that most of the women reported the practise of giving gifts and celebrating birthdays and holidays, the investigator questioned the truth of the statements. The women seemed very unconcerned about the matter. Fourteen women reported the giving of gifts at Christmas as a family pattern, while eighteen of the women reported that their husbands gave them gifts at Christmas. Fifteen women said they gave gifts to their husbands.

It was not uncommon for the men to help with the housework occasionally. Sixteen women said their husbands did help with the housework at times, while fifteen reported that the husband occasionally prepared breakfast. In several of these families the men always got breakfast.

On the whole, these women appeared to have a fairly satisfying relationship with their husbands, as well as family life. There was some indication that there was more working together of husband and wife in these families

than in the more privileged ones. Of course this was in outdoor as well as housework. In several families the investigator felt that the husband did not do his part; however, this did not seem to cause friction. In some cases it seemed that the wife had simply accepted the situation, while in others this was in keeping with the wife's concept of her role.

For the little opportunity that the parents had had for education, the investigator felt that the parent-child relationship was unusually good. In some of the homes the insight the parents had in dealing with their children was rather surprising. Different methods of punishment were used. While fourteen reported that they whipped their children to correct them, the others talked over the matters with the children, or used some positive method of control with only an occasional whipping. Some parents in the group used little tact in dealing with their children, nagging and hollering at them; however, most of the parents spoke kindly to their children and seemed to have a certain respect for their personalities. Several of the women said that they derived more pleasure from their children than from anything else in life. Even one of the less intelligent women had arrived at some very good conclusions in regard to handling her children. She said, "I beat on my little boy until it didn't do any good, so I began talking to him instead." Several women said that they had whipped their children when they were little, but did not believe in whipping them when they were old enough to remember it. The men appeared to be particularly fond of their children. Only two women reported that their husbands did not play with the children.

Of the twenty-five homemakers, fourteen belonged to a church, while twenty reported church attendance. Of the fourteen who belonged to a church, five were Baptists, four Methodists, two Primitive Baptists, one Free Baptist,



one Presbyterian, and one Holiness. In the majority of cases, these families were not unduly emotional over their religion, and it seemed to be a stabilizing influence in the homes. The women gave the following reasons for attending church services: "To be with people and to hear other people's views—it is educational"; "Makes you feel better"; "To get an example to live by"; "To worship and be with others"; "To hear the gospel"; "To learn to live better and to get other people's ideas"; "To help me to do better—get valuable information and to get other's ideas"; "People ought to go"; "Spirit of God leads me there"; "Don't know"; and "Just like to."

In six of the twenty-five families studied, one or more members of the family had been arrested. Often times the arrest was made for being drunk, and one family had had trouble with a neighbor in the community.

If the number of books in the home is an indication of the reading done, reading activities were very limited. In four of the homes there were two books, while in one there were fifty or more. The mean average of books in the homes, counting school books and Bibles, was eleven.

Although twenty women said that they liked to read magazines, only thirteen were subscribers. The reading materials enjoyed in order of preference were newspapers, farm magazines, True Story, Southern Planter, Grit, Progressive Farmer, Household Magazine, Christian Herald, local papers, detective magazines, Colliers, County Gentleman, and Range Romance.

The parents had rather high aspirations for their children, considering their own attainment. When asked what grade they wanted their children to finish, three answered, "College"; ten, "High school"; four, "The seventh grade", and two said, "All they can." The remaining six families either

had no children or the children were all grown. Five of the mothers said they had a definite plan whereby their children could go as far in school as they had planned for them.

When asked what they would like for their children to be, five said they did not know, while two would let their children make their own choice because they do not think it is fair to the child for the parent to decide for them. One mother said, "Anything except teaching". Other answers included a beauty specialist, teacher, bookkeeper, stenographer, and an artist. (This child did have ability along this line.)

The majority of these women spent their free time sewing, which included crocheting and embroidering. The women exhibited much skill and fine workmanship in beautiful quilts and tedious needle-work. In several cases the women stayed up late at night to accomplish this. One woman had worked up a regular trade of selling her pieces. Other leisure time activities reported by several women were reading, resting, and working with flowers.

The activities enjoyed by the family as a group centered in the home. These included listening to the radio, playing a musical instrument, playing the victrola, playing bingo, having parties, dancing and reading. Car riding and attending the movies were reported by a few as family activities. Only two of these families reported little or no visiting with friends and neighbors. The others were seeing friends at least once a week and occasionally more often.

In the majority of homes Sunday was a big day for visiting. It was not uncommon for as many as 15 or 20 guests to be present for dinner.

In conclusion, it appeared to the investigator that these women

enjoyed their homes and families and had a rather satisfying life in spite of the lack of equipment and heavy load of work. According to these women, their relationship with their husbands was very good.

Quarrelling was not a family pattern. The investigator was inclined to believe that probably the difficulty under which they lived and strove to exist was an integrating factor in the home rather than the contrary which might be expected. The women worked jointly with their husbands in the field, and it was not uncommon to find the men helping with housework occasionally.

The parent-child relationship appeared to be unusually good. Positive methods of controlling their children were used by many of the parents.

Fourteen of the twenty-five women were church members. The women did not appear unduly emotional about their religion. Rather it appeared to be meaningful to them and a stabilizing influence in the home.

Although in six of the twenty-five families, one or more members had been arrested, the arrest usually resulted from getting drunk. These women gave no indication that they disapproved of a man getting drunk occasionally.

Only three of the families were relatively mobile, the others having lived in the same community for several years.

Very little reading was done in these homes. Although twenty women said they enjoyed reading, only thirteen subscribed to any magazine. Considering their own attainment, the parents had rather high aspirations for their children, three of them desiring that their children finish college, ten high school, and four the seventh grade.



The majority of women spent their free time in making quilts or sewing which usually consisted of embroidering, crocheting, and other hand sewing.

The activities of the family as a group centered in the home and included listening to the radio, playing musical instruments, playing the victrola, playing bingo, having parties, dancing, and reading.

Visiting their neighbors and friends was an activity of these families. There was no evidence of these families participating in any joint community activities. In fact there appeared to be no activities in these communities outside of church service. Most of the families were far from school which prevented activities centering there. In one family, a child was attending vacation Bible school, but she had to go outside the community for the experience. The families were living unto themselves, except for some visiting among neighbors.

Case Studies of the twenty-five Farm Security  
Families

THE "A" FAMILY

Mrs. A was a small, thin woman with dark brown hair and pretty brown eyes. She had a very friendly smile and a happy disposition. Her facial appearance was spoiled by the absence of about four side front teeth. Although Mrs. A was a woman who had worked hard and without needed equipment, she had a pleasant outlook on life, and enjoyed her home. She had been married 18 years and was married at the age of 16. Mrs. A had worked in a factory before she married and seemed to like her house work much better than the work in the factory.

Mrs. A's husband was a large-framed man, with a quiet, pleasant manner. One could tell from being in the home that Mr. A was very fond of his children. Mrs. A said that Mr. A did get drunk sometimes but not very often, and that he had not been drinking for some time.

Mary, the oldest girl, was very attractive, with auburn colored hair and soft brown eyes. She was about 5 ft. 4 in. in height, rather plump, and appeared to be intelligent and ambitious. She had completed the ninth grade in school. When she heard the investigator coming, Mary, who was making a dress for herself, ran into her room. She refused to come out when the mother called even though the investigator expressed an interest in the dresses that she had made. Her mother explained that Mary was barefooted and did not want to be seen. Finally when her mother took her shoes to her she came out and was very calm and composed. According to the mother, Mary took

a great deal of responsibility in the home. The A Family did not have a sewing machine and so Mary made clothes for herself and several of the children by hand. She found pictures of dresses in the catalogue and cut her own patterns. She showed the investigator several very attractive dresses; also a skirt she had made for 25 cents. She had made some of her slips, aprons, etc. Although she felt that she needed more clothes, she considered herself as well dressed as her friends.

The other children were clean in appearance. They were pretty and very well behaved.

It was evident that the A family ran rather smoothly. According to Mrs. A the family routine was as follows: They arose at 5:00 o'clock. Mary made the beds while Mrs. A prepared breakfast. Then after eating breakfast at 6:00 o'clock, Mary washed the dishes while Mrs. A cared for the chickens and milked the cows. They washed on Thursday, ironed on Friday, and mended on Saturday. They also scrubbed the floors and cleaned the house on Saturday. Mary helped with the household accounts, canning, etc. Although the investigator felt that the women did part of the men's share of the work, this was the accepted way in these families and the women appeared to think nothing of it. Mrs. A remarked that Mr. A helped with the housework at times. Occasionally he washed the dishes, milked the cows, and fed the chickens. Also if Mary was not at home and Mrs. A was sick, Mr. A got breakfast. The whole family planted and worked the garden.



The women went out in the field and worked when they were needed. Mr. A built the fires, bought the supplies, bought the furniture when any was purchased and did the butchering. Mary, again, made life more beautiful by raising several potted flowers. On Sunday morning they cleaned house and on Sunday afternoon they visited. Some of the family usually went to church. Often they had large crowds for dinner on Sunday.

Mrs. A seemed definitely glad to be married and have a home. She said that she enjoyed her housework, especially cooking. Mrs. A liked to crochet, embroidery, knit, and piece quilts in her free time. At the time of the interview she was crocheting a baby cap and bedspread.

Mrs. A said that her husband was kind to her, and one could see that their relationship was on a very good basis. She admitted that they quarreled occasionally. Mr. A gave Mrs. A gifts on her birthday and at Christmas which usually consisted of a dress or a pair of shoes. Mrs. A also gave Mr. A presents. When asked if he blamed her when things went wrong she said, "I don't reckon so, he doesn't tell me if he does."

Mr. A turned all the money over to Mrs. A to manage. She also sold chickens and had the money from them.

Mrs. A managed her children relatively well. She talked to them in a kind manner, and they seemed to have respect for her word. If they did not obey she might whip them or take privileges away from

them. With her first children, she had sometimes given them castor oil as a punishment but discontinued this procedure.

Mrs. A was ambitious for her children and wanted them to get as much education as possible before going to work. She disapproved of teaching and working in factories as occupations for her children, for the former paid too little, and the latter was too hard.

The A family enjoyed some social life and outside activities encountered largely through attending church. Although none of the family was affiliated with any denomination, they did go to the church. They had a radio in their home. Mrs. A did not enjoy reading, however Mr. A and Mary liked to read. True Stories and Range Roamers were their favorite magazines. They did not subscribe to any magazines.

The medical care of the A family was limited. No member of the family had visited a dentist in spite of Mrs. A's confessing that her own teeth were badly in need of attention. They called a doctor only when a family member was seriously ill.

The A family lived in a small log cabin composed of three rooms-- a kitchen, bedroom, and a room which served the purpose of both living room and bedroom. The house was of the most primitive type, being without central heat, water or electricity, and windows and doors being devoid of screens. In the winter, the house was heated by a fireplace and the kitchen stove. The water was carried from a spring, which was about one-fourth of a mile from the house. Since there were no closets in the house, the clothes were hung on the walls.

The floors of rough wood were without coverings of any kind. The rooms were separated by curtains instead of doors.

The clean yard surrounding the house was filled with hard-packed earth in which no grass or flowers grew.

The investigator, who approached the house from the back door, entered the kitchen first. In the kitchen was a small table, several chairs, a small range, an old looking cupboard, and a box, used as a table. The kitchen was so very small that it was crowded even with a few things in it. The room had only one window, over which hung two sugar sacks drawn back by strings. Pans and skillets hung behind the range, and the wood was stacked on the floor by the stove.

Connecting with the kitchen was an extremely small bedroom with only enough room for a bed.

Also connecting with the kitchen was the other bedroom which sometimes served as a living room. There were in this room two neatly made beds, a large Philco radio, an old looking bureau, a large mirror, and a very large fireplace. Clean clothes, a lady's pocketbook and two dolls hung on the walls. In the floor was a door under which the canned goods were kept. In this small house lived Mrs. A, age 34; Mr. A, age 37; four girls, ages 17, 8, 3, and 4 months, and two boys ages 14, and 5. A nephew, age 21, also lived with them.

Family A were renters, but they planned to build a house of their own soon. This was their reason for not having had screens put over the windows.



Family A appeared to be intelligent, industrious, hospitable, hard-working people.

The A family felt that the Farm Security Supervisors had been very helpful in "keeping down expenses", being able to get stocked up on farm supplies and also in getting canning helps."

The Farm Security Administration Supervisor felt that the A family had made definite improvement in the home management aspect. They were planning for a pressure cooker to make it possible to can many supplies. Also they were planning for a new home; they kept a record book of the financial account, and were taking more interest in the food for the family. She also felt that this family was very cooperative with her, and among themselves.

This information was very easily collected as the A family was free and open with the information they gave and did not seem to mind answering any of the questions. They were very sociable and seemed to enjoy the visit.

The family, on the whole, was poorly nourished. The summer diet as judged by a week's food inventory was only 59.5% adequate. The percent adequacy of the different classes of food were as follows: Meat, 29%; citrus fruit and tomatoes, 143%; other fruit, 200%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 28%; other vegetables, 143%; and milk, 128%. While citrus fruit, other fruit, vegetables and milk are high in adequacy, they cannot compensate for the deficiency in meat, green leafy and yellow vegetables.

The clothing inventory of family A consisted of:

Mrs. A

- 3 silk dresses (Sunday) ready made -- \$1.98 -- 2 years old
- 3 cotton dresses (week-day) ready made -- .60 -- 2 years old
- 1 winter coat
- 2 pairs pajamas -- home made
- 2 slips
- 3 pairs pants
- 1 pair shoes
- 1 purse
- 7 handkerchiefs
- 2 aprons
- 2 pairs home

Mr. A

- 3 shirts
- 2 pairs shorts
- 4 pairs overalls
- 2 undershirts
- 2 pairs shoes
- 6 pairs socks
- 1 hat
- 5 handkerchiefs -- home made ----- .02

Baby

- 2 dresses -- ready made
- 3 dresses -- home made ----- .05

Set including: ----- \$3.79

- 2 shirts
- 1 dozen diapers
- 4 gowns
- 2 pairs socks
- 2 cotton blankets
- 1 rubber sheet
- 3 bands
- 2 pads
- 1 bib
- 1 cap
- 1 pair rubber pants
- 1 pair booties

Three-year-old girl

- 6 dresses -- home made ----- .30
- 1 cotton sweater
- 2 pairs pajamas
- 1 slip
- 3 pairs pants -- 2 home made from feed sacks
- 1 pair shoes ----- .98
- 2 pairs anklets
- 1 cap

Seven-year-old girl

Practically same as the three-year-old girl



Fourteen-year-old boy

1 pair trousers ----- \$1.40  
4 pairs overalls ----- .49  
1 sweater ----- .50  
2 pairs shorts  
2 undershirts  
2 pairs shoes  
4 pairs socks  
6 handkerchiefs

Five-year-old boy

3 cotton suits -- home made --- .20  
3 shirts -- home made --- ---- .15  
1 pair overalls  
1 sweater  
2 undershirts -- home made  
1 pair shoes  
1 pair socks  
1 cap  
5 handkerchiefs

Seventeen-year-old girl

3 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made ----- \$1.98  
5 cotton dresses -- 4 home made ----- .45 & .79  
1 linen dress -- home made----- .48  
1 skirt -- ready made----- .50  
1 shirt -- home made----- .25

1 sweater -- ready made ----- .50  
1 satin blouse --- gift  
1 winter coat  
1 spring coat  
2 pairs pajamas  
1 housecoat  
4 slips  
4 pairs pants  
3 pairs shoes  
3 pairs anklets  
1 purse  
3 aprons  
7 handkerchiefs

### THE "B" FAMILY

Mrs. B was a small, thin woman with coal black hair (fuzzed on the ends by a permanent), dark brown, appealing eyes, and a sickly grin. Her general appearance was very poor for her hair was uncombed, she was bare-footed, and dirty clothes hung slovenly upon her. She was rather shy and gave the impression of being a little stealthy in manner, watching every move of the investigator.

Mrs. B was 23 years old and had four children. She was married at the age of 14 years to her husband who was 25 years her senior. She was his second wife--his first wife being dead. Mr. B was a tall blond, very slow in motion and speech, and of an even, calm, lazy disposition. Just to look at him "almost put one to sleep." Mr. B appeared to be a good-natured, sociable type but totally lacking in ambition and energy, and seemingly satisfied with the little that he had. When the investigator arrived at 10 a. m. he was sitting out on the front porch with one of the children on his lap. His wife was doing the family wash. Mr. B did not get around to the planting of a garden for the family. His wife usually planted it. This summer she was pregnant, so the garden consisted of a small row of beans and potatoes which she succeeded in planting.

The children, ages 8, 7, 4, and 2, were all very dirty and showed inability to make social contact. One little girl, the baby, had hook worms so badly that she was fretful and very inactive. The mother said that, "The hook worm had gotten right bad"--to the extent that the child vomited them. Although the Farm Security Administration supervisor had insisted that they take the child to the doctor, they were careless and a little unconcerned about it. Mrs. B said that they had never had the doctor, not



even for childbirth, neither had they ever been to the dentist in their whole life.

This family gave the general impression of ignorance. Mr. B reached the fourth grade in school, while Mrs. B got to the fifth. In addition to her shyness, Mrs. B gave the impression of being a little suspicious of the investigator's questions. There were questions that she definitely dodged, such as the income of her husband's oldest son who lived with them and worked in the mines. However, the husband gave this information quite freely. Mrs. B seemed embarrassed for the investigator to observe the family at lunch so she took her out on the porch while the rest ate, saying that she was not hungry. Their lunch consisted of a large bowl of snap beans, cornbread made with water, and milk.

This family lived in a four-room unpainted house, surrounded by a yard which was cluttered with all kinds of junk. (After this visit, the Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor told Mrs. B in no uncertain terms that she wanted to see the place cleaned up the next time she came by. To her amazement, the yard was clean and as neat as could be several days afterwards. All old boards, tin cans and trash had been removed.) The front porch, which was high off the ground, was boarded up for about three feet all around so that the baby would not fall off it. Since no entrance had been provided the investigator had to crawl over the board wall to get on the porch. There were no screens or screen doors on the house. The walls were papered; some of the floors were covered with linoleum. The rooms were separated by a cloth hanging between the door frames. On the walls of the three bed rooms, two of which were also used

as living rooms, hung the clothes (for there were no closets), pocket books, calendars, and various gadgets. Their furniture consisted of four beds, six chairs, an old three-piece living room suite, a cedar chest, a wooden bench, and a dresser. In the kitchen there was a table, cabinet, and an old stove. The water was carried from a spring, several hundred feet away from the house. There were no books, papers, or magazines in the home.

Mrs. B was a hard working woman, doing all of her house work and also working in the garden. She got up at 3:30 in the morning, built the fires, prepared breakfast, washed the dishes, straightened up her house (which included making beds), milked the cows, fed the chickens and then took her baby on her back and went into the field to work. She often tied the baby to the fence while she worked. She came to the house in time to get lunch and then worked at home in the afternoon. This summer she had not worked in the field as much as usual due to her pregnancy. Mrs. B usually did her laundry on Wednesday. Her only facilities were a wash board and tub. She carried the water for the washing which added to the drudgery. After washing, she put the children one by one in the wash water and cleaned them. (Mrs. B. said that she bathed the children three or four times a week but this statement was doubted since the children were dirty every time the investigator was there. The Home Management Supervisor had found the children dirty when she visited them. The children's clothes looked as though they had not been changed for weeks.) On Thursday she ironed on the kitchen table since she did not have an ironing board. Friday was house cleaning day. Mr. B handled the money and bought

the supplies for the family, including their clothes. Mrs. B did not plan her meals. She said that she just cooked what she had.

Mrs. B apparently accepted her lot as it was. When asked whether she enjoyed the various household duties, she said, "I guess so," with a blank expression. Although she said that she did not have too much work to do, she said she was tired most of the time. According to Mrs. B, her husband was kind to her, they did not quarrel, and her husband did not blame her when things went wrong.

Mr. and Mrs. B both seemed to be totally ignorant in handling their children. All day long, they hollered at them in a rough, unkind way, telling them to stop doing whatever they happened to be doing. The children had ceased paying any attention to the nagging.

As to the stability, the B family would not be classed high. The investigator questioned the reliability of their statements. They were not church members, neither did they go to church. In asking Mrs. B if she went to church she answered, "Yes," and later on she admitted that she never went. The Home Management Supervisor reported that the B family had run a large account at one store by telling the groceryman that the Farm Security Administration would pay it.

The clothing of the family was very inadequate in both quality and quantity. In Mrs. B's wardrobe there were two rayon and two cotton dresses. She had paid \$1.98 for her rayon dresses and 98 cents for the cotton. In addition, there were two slips at 50 cents each, one pair of shoes costing \$1.98 and one pair of hose purchased for 50 cents. She had no underclothes nor sleeping garments. Mr. B had two shirts costing \$1.00



each, two pairs of overalls for \$1.25 each, a short coat, a pair of shoes costing \$1.98 and a \$1.50 hat of recent purchase. He had no socks, underclothes, or sleeping garments. The baby girl's clothes consisted of six dresses at 50 cents each, four pairs of pants at 10 cents each, one gertrude at 10 cents, and a pair of shoes at 75 cents. The baby had no toys of any kind. Each boy had one cotton suit at \$1.00, two shirts at 50 cents, and two pairs of overalls at 50 cents each. The children had no sleeping garments. They slept in their clothes. Since there were no coats for cold weather, the investigator asked Mrs. B how they managed. The answer was, "We do without." Although Mrs. B expressed a desire for more clothes, she seemed not to be greatly concerned about the lack of them.

According to the Farm Security Administration Home Management and Farm Management Supervisors, this family was not very cooperative. Their account books were very poorly kept; they did not follow directions and were careless about doing the things they were requested to do. Since being a client of the Farm Security Administration, the family has shown some improvement. They purchased a pressure cooker through the Farm Security Administration. It has been reported since the investigator visited the family, that Mrs. B had done considerable canning. Also they had screened the house. The Farm Security Administration had insisted that they build a cellar and this they had agreed to do.

The B family's diet was the least adequate of the 25 families studied, being only 32 percent adequate for the summer and 12 percent adequate for the winter. The percent adequacy for the different food classes

for the summer diet were as follows: meat, 0%; fruit, 0%; green, leafy vegetables, 104%; other vegetables, 28%; and milk, 64%. The explanation for the green leafy vegetable rating being so high is that string beans were served every day for lunch. This family ate practically the same thing every day. For breakfast they had bread, butter and coffee. Four mornings gravy and bread were served. For lunch they had bread and beans. This was only varied by the addition of potatoes and milk twice each. For dinner they had bread and milk.

The winter diet was 11.8 percent adequate. The percent adequacy for the different food classes were: meat, 0%; fruit--citrus, 0%; non-citrus, 14%; green, leafy vegetables, 128%; other vegetables, 28%; and milk, 28%.

On the menu it was not designated as to whether the beans were string beans or dried beans. However, the investigator scored them as string beans since the Home Management Supervisor reported that they had canned a quantity of string beans. This accounts for the green leafy vegetable rating 128 percent adequate. The winter menu was the same as the summer one, having gravy, bread, and coffee for breakfast and beans and bread for almost every meal excepting a few times when potatoes were served.

The clothing inventory of family B consisted of:

Mrs. B

2 rayon dresses -- ready made -- \$1.98 -- 1 year old  
2 cotton dresses - ready made -- .98 -- 1 year old  
2 slips -- ready made ----- .50 -- 1 year old  
1 pair shoes ----- 1.98  
1 pair hose ----- .50

Mr. B

2 week-day shirts -- ready made- \$1.00 -- 2 years old  
2 pairs overalls -- ready made 1.25 -- 2 years old  
1 short coat  
1 pair shoes ----- 1.98 -- several months old  
1 hat ----- 1.50 -- several months old

Three-year-old boy

1 week-day cotton suit -ready made- \$1.00 -- 1 year old  
2 week-day shirts -- ready made -- .50 -- 2 years old  
2 pairs overalls -- ready made -- .50 -- 1 year

Six-year-old boy

1 cotton suit -- ready made -- \$1.00 -- 1 year old  
2 shirts -- ready made ----- .50 -- 1 year old  
2 pairs overalls -- ready made - .50 -- 1 year old



Four-year-old boy

1 cotton suit -- ready made ----- \$1.00 -- 2 months old  
2 shirts -- ready made ----- .50 -- 2 years old  
3 overalls -- ready made ----- .50 -- 1 year old

Baby

6 dresses -- ready made ----- .50 -- 1 year or less  
4 pairs pants -- ready made ----- .10 -- 1 year or less  
1 gertrude -- ready made ----- .10 -- 1 year or less  
1 pair shoes -- ready made ----- .75 -- 1 year or less

### THE "C" FAMILY

Mrs. C was a small featured woman with short, straight, blonde hair and blue eyes that were sincere and earnest. Though of a nervous temperament, she said she had always enjoyed good health. Her good health was probably due to the fact that she always took time to rest every day, no matter how busy she was. Mrs. C had never had a doctor for herself, except for child birth. She had an outward goiter which detracted from her appearance.

Mrs. C was a most interesting person. Life was not hum-drum to her, for she was one who saw a little beauty in the most common and ordinary things in her surroundings. She spoke of her community as being, "The garden spot of the world." Her interest in life, people, and things, was an inspiration to anyone. Keeping house, being a mother to seven lively youngsters, and wife to a "good husband" made her life worth living. She said that she enjoyed doing everything--that there was something about every job that she had to do which was interesting. Instead of worrying about the tremendous load she had, she seemed thankful that she was able to work. Mrs. C used to work in the field and loved the outdoors even more than working in the house.

Not only was Mrs. C interested in her own little brood, but she was well read and versed on world conditions. Last winter (1940-41) she listened to the war news three times a day and got satisfaction out of being able to discuss and argue world events with her father, who was a minister. Reading many books from the public library had increased her vocabulary to that of much more than the average person of her status.

As her parents lived only a small distance away from her home, her brothers and sisters who had to report on parallel books in school often brought them to her to read and to have her tell them the story.

Although Mrs. C was cheerful, there was, also, a serious side of life to her. This she seemed to face thoughtfully and soberly. One would say that she thought more deeply than most people, and, through this, and her broadmindedness, she had an unusually good understanding of, and insight into, human nature and its problems. Without mentioning the radiance on Mrs. C's face when she talked, one has missed the one most pronounced and noticable feature of her.

With her children, Mrs. C was a real mother, giving them guidance, rather than threats. She always spoke to them calmly and kindly, but in a firm way, which showed she meant what she said.

The C family seemed to have a most satisfying family life. Marrying at the age of 17 and being married for 17 years, Mrs. C said that she had always been glad that she had married when she did. She seemed to know what affection in the home meant. She said that she and her husband quarreled some but not often, and that when she was angry, her husband and children framed up on her, talking and joking about her being angry but did not let her know it. She was, however, conscious of it and purposely did the same way towards him when he was angry. For this reason, her angry spells did not last long. She also said, "I just think it is terrible for husbands and wives to be nagging and keeping a racket going all the time. I just could not stand that kind of a life." It was not strange then to find that Mr. and Mrs. C always gave each other gifts at



Christmas and on their birthdays.

More indications of a good family relationship was the comradeship between Mr. C and the little boys. Always having played with him a great deal, they dearly loved to work around him when he worked on the farm. The children, when small had been whipped, but as they grew older this was eliminated. Mrs. C. believed that if you whipped children at all, "It should be when they are very small and need to be taught to obey."

Mrs. C. seemed to have a religious life that was satisfying and meaningful to her. She enjoyed reading the Bible and said that she "believed in the old time way of praying." When asked what religion did for her she said, "It gives me an example to live by." The C family belonged to the Baptist Church, although Mrs. C could not arrange to go very often, on account of the baby.

The C family was composed of Mr. C, aged 41; Mrs. C, aged 34; three boys, aged 16, 14 and 6 years; and four girls, aged 11, 4, 2 and 4 months. Mrs. C went to school through the sixth grade. The oldest son was starting in high school and planned to finish. Mrs. C said she wanted all her children to finish high school and not only wished it but planned that they would. All the other children were still in school except those too young to attend.

Recently, Mr. C had gotten work in a glass factory, and so the boys were taking charge of the farm. Each child in this family had his own job to do and accepted the responsibility of seeing that it was done well.

The time of rising in the C family was four or five o'clock. Mr. C made the fires and prepared the breakfast, except for making the bread.

Mrs. C prepared the other meals, and she planned her meals from one day to the next. The oldest girl washed the dishes and helped her mother with other work about the house. Mrs. C did her general washing on Monday morning, with a wash board and tub, but she did laundry for the baby several times during the week. On Tuesday she did her ironing on a board. After ironing, she did the mending for the family. Friday was cleaning day, and all the floors were mopped, except that in the kitchen, which was mopped on Saturday. Mrs. C did other house work daily, such as making beds, caring for the milk, etc. She made pastry about three times a week. Mr. C bought the supplies and most of the furniture. He always talked it over with Mrs. C first, however, and did not buy what was not agreeable with her. All of the children helped with planting and making the garden, and the boys did the milking.

Mrs. C kept an account of all the money spent by the family. She had money to use as her own, which came from the chickens.

The C family enjoyed going to movies, riding, and listening to the radio. Mr. C played the banjo, harp, and organ which the family enjoyed very much.

The house that the C's lived in was a large, white, frame house with seven rooms: a kitchen, dining room, living room, and four bedrooms. While it was not equipped with electricity, they expected to have it soon. The C's also planned to have running water in the house soon. The house was screened well and had seven large closets. The rooms in the house were so large, there was not enough furniture to keep it from having a bare, empty appearance.

A long side porch led into the kitchen, where there was a large table, a range (behind which wood was stacked), a cupboard, and several chairs. The floor was covered with a linoleum rug.

Connecting the kitchen was a dining room in which there were a side-board for dishes, a dining room table, and several chairs. The walls were of plain board, and since there were no curtains over the windows, this room was bleak looking.

The living room was a long room containing a davenport, a sewing machine, a radio, and several chairs. The walls were papered with a dull paper, and several old family pictures of relatives hung on the walls. On the floor, also, was a large linoleum rug.

The bedrooms were a little more cozy. In the bedroom downstairs there were two beds and a dresser. This room was much smaller and was more attractive on this account.

Although the whole house had a vacant appearance, it was clean. The C's did not suffer from lack of clothing. Mrs. C felt that the family members usually looked neat. It is interesting to note also that they did not wear the same clothes to church which they wore on week days.

This family felt that the Farm Security Administration had helped them in many ways. The farm equipment which they purchased with the aid of the Farm Security Administration had helped them greatly in cultivating their crops. Also, the help received from the Farm Security Administration Home Supervisor had been of a definite benefit to them. Mrs. C had obtained a pressure cooker during the past summer from the Farm Security Administration and was canning more food than formerly. This guaranteed



a more adequate diet for her family during the coming winter.

Although the diet of the C family was not adequate it was better than most of the families studied. Their summer diet was 84.5 percent adequate. The adequacy of the different food classes were: meat and eggs, 86%; citrus fruit, 28%; non-citrus fruit, 143%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 243%; other vegetables, 114%; milk, 93%.

The winter diet was 85.6% adequate. It showed a deficiency, also, in meat, although not as great a deficiency as the summer diet in citrus fruit and milk products. The adequacy of the different food classes was: meat, 93%; citrus fruit, 35%; non-citrus fruit, 143%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 114%; other vegetables, 179%; and milk, 171%.

The winter diet was much higher in meat, eggs, and milk, which increased its adequacy over that of the summer.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that this family was most cooperative.

The clothing inventory of family C consisted of:

Mrs. C

3	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$2.98 - 1 year
6	cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
3	cotton dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	.75 - 1 year
1	winter coat -- ready made -----	7.00 - 4 years
1	spring coat -- ready made -----	10.00 - 2 years
3	pairs pajamas -- ready made -----	.49 - 1 year
4	slips -- ready made -----	.39
5	pairs pants -- ready made -----	.25
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	1.98
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98
2	pairs hose -----	.70
1	winter hat -----	.98 - 1 year
1	purse -----	1.00 - 2 years
4	aprons -- ready made -----	.25 - 1 year

Mr. C

1	Sunday suit -- ready made -----	15.00 - 1 year
2	pairs trousers --- ready made -----	1.25 - 1 year
6	Sunday shirts -- ready made -----	1.00
3	weekday shirts -- ready made -----	1.00
4	overalls -- ready made -----	1.75
1	Sunday overcoat	
5	pairs shorts -- ready made -----	.25
2	pairs shoes -- week day and Sunday -----	1.98

- 6 pairs socks
- 6 ties
- 1 hat
- 6 handkerchiefs

Sixteen-and fourteen-year-old boys have same number of clothes

1 suit -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$14.00 - 1 year
2 pairs trousers -- ready made	
2 pairs overalls -- ready made -----	1.79 - 1 year
1 overcoat -- ready made -----	2 years
2 sweaters -- ready made -----	2 years
2 pairs shorts -- ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
2 pairs socks -- ready made -----	.10 - 1 year

Eleven-year-old girl

2 dresses, silk -- Sunday--ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
10 cotton dresses -- ready made -----	.39 - 1 year
2 wool skirts -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
2 sweaters --- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 winter coat -----	4.00 - 2 years
1 rain coat --- ready made -----	3.00 - 3 years
2 pairs pajamas -- ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
3 slips -- ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
6 pairs pants -----	.15
1 pair shoes -----	1.98
4 pairs anklets -----	.10
2 tams -----	.79
1 purse -----	.50



Eleven-year-old girl (Continued)

1 pair gloves ----- .25  
6 handkerchiefs

Six-year-old girl

10 cotton dresses -- ready made ----- .39 - 1 year  
2 wool skirts -- ready made ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
2 sweaters -- ready made ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
1 winter coat -- ready made ----- 2.00 - 1 year  
2 pairs pajamas -- ready made ----- .50 - 1 year  
3 slips -- ready made ----- .50 - 2, 1-year  
1, 2-year  
5 pairs pants ----- .15 - 1 year  
2 pairs shoes ----- 1.98  
3 pairs anklets ----- .10  
1 beret ----- .50  
1 pair gloves ----- .25  
6 handkerchiefs

Four-year-old boy

3 suits -- ready made ----- .79 - 1 year  
2 pairs overalls -- ready made ----- 1.50 - 1 year  
1 overcoat -- ready made -----  
2 sweaters  
2 pairs shorts  
2 pairs socks ----- .10

### THE "D" FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. D had been married 34 years and had nine grown children. In the home with them lived one unmarried son, aged 17, and one married son, his wife and ten-months-old child.

Mrs. D was a small, thin woman who looked much older than her 54 years. The fact that she chewed tobacco did not detract from her neat appearance. Mrs. D and the other members of the D family appeared cleaner than the average Farm Security family studied; also the women's dresses fitted better, and the women seemed accustomed to wearing shoes. All members of the D family had completed the seventh grade in school.

Mrs. D said that she had too much work to do and was tired most of the time. She did not plan her work--the laundry, ironing, and mending were done once a week, as the time presented itself. Saturday was reserved for cleaning and mopping.

The D family retired on winter nights at 8:30 and in the summer at 9:00 o'clock. They got up in the mornings at 4:30. Mr. D built the fires for Mrs. D, who prepared breakfast. After breakfast, the married son and his wife washed the dishes. While Mrs. D worked outside feeding the chickens and sometimes milking the cows--the daughter-in-law made the beds. The daughter-in-law also did the laundry and ironing for the family and attended the baby. Mrs. D and the daughter-in-law prepared the other meals cooperatively and Mrs. D planted the garden, cared for the yard, canned, cared for the milk, made the cheese and butter, kept the household accounts and watered the flowers. It was everyone's job to weed the garden and feed the pigs. The children usually bought the furniture. Mr. D bought the household supplies, but Mrs. D said, "When-

ever they decide what to buy, I superintend it." (The investigator was surprised several times at the vocabulary of Mrs. D, who used words like interview, superintend, etc.) Mr. D and the boys often helped with the house work.

Mrs. D said that she enjoyed all of her house work except making butter, for which she lacked equipment. She took special pride in her flowers; also she made quilts and crocheted in her free time. She never took time during the day to rest nor did she go out except to visit her children. She said "being with my children is my greatest enjoyment."

The D family belonged to the Free Baptist Church. Their church attendance was limited due to the distance from the church building. Mrs. D said that she felt that 'it was an education to anyone to go to church, and that it broadened one's mind to hear another person's viewpoints.'

The D family appeared to be peaceful people, attending to their own business, and staying rather closely within their own circle. Although the family seemed to be a fairly stable one, several times members of the family had been arrested for being drunk.

Mrs. D, who liked to read the Christian Herald, Home Paper, Southern Planter and the Progressive Farmer, subscribed to the first two publications named. She also enjoyed listening to sermons and music on their radio. All members of the family played the guitar, rook and checkers together, enjoyed going to movies and parties.

Mrs. D felt that she and her husband did not quarrel very much. Her husband often blamed her when things went wrong, but he also said kind words to her.



Mrs. D had a small income from eggs and chickens; however, she had to ask her husband for additional money. She kept only a partial account of her spending.

Family D lived on a steep hill in a five-room unpainted, rented house. The house was composed of a kitchen, living room, dining room and two bed rooms. The water for the home was supplied by a concrete cistern. The house was screened, but the rough floors were bare and since there were no doors within, curtains separated the rooms. The papered walls looked faded and dirty.

The yard appeared very attractive, with a nice stand of grass and flowers along the fence.

The house was kept fairly clean, but the old furniture detracted from the general appearance. There were pictures of the family and pictures of movie stars and several calendars hanging in all of the rooms.

In each bed room there were--a well-made bed, a small dresser and several chairs.

The furniture in the living room was composed of a day bed, an old living room suite, a little table on which the radio sat, and a small fireplace with a mantle over it. On the table were several books, which appeared to be rather old.

In the kitchen were two stoves (a range and an oil stove), a table, a cabinet, and several chairs. The pans hung on the wall behind the stove.

The D family had made improvements since being on the Farm Security Administration program. In addition to some changes in the farm, they had

screened the doors and windows and were getting a pressure cooker for canning.

The family was, on the whole, undernourished.<sup>22</sup> While meat, fruit and milk were sufficient in the diet, vegetables were very low. Their winter diet was 71.5% adequate. Meat was 157% adequate; citrus fruit, 114%; non-citrus, 300%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 29%; other vegetables, 0%, and milk, 130%.

The Home Management Supervisor reported that this family had been very cooperative.

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22. This family failed to return the report on their summer diets.

The clothing inventory of family D consisted of:

Mrs. D

1	wool dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$1.25	- 1 year
2	rayon dresses -- ready made -----	2.00	- 4, 5 years
3	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.75	- 1 year
2	voil dresses -- home made -----	.75	- 1, 2 years
1	winter coat -----	12.00	- 4 years
2	pairs pajamas or gowns-- ready made ----	1.00	- 6 months
5	slips -- 2 home made - 3 ready made ----	.50	- 2, one year 3, three years
5	pairs pants -- ready made -----		- 2, two years 3, one year
3	pairs shoes-- week day -----	1.98	- 2, one year 1, three years
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 1 year
2	pairs hose -----	.50	- 6 months
1	hat -- summer -----	1.25	- 3 months
1	pair gloves -----	.50	- 1 year
6	handkerchiefs-----	.50	- 6 months
3	aprons-- 1 home made -- 2 ready made-----	.25	- 1 week, 1 mo., 1 year

Mr. D

1	pair trousers -- ready made -----	2.00	- 1 year
3	shirts --- ready made -----	1.00	- 1 year
2	pairs overalls -- ready made -----	1.00	- 6 months
1	raincoat -- ready made -----	2.00	- 2 years
3	undershirts -- ready made -----	.25	- 1, 2 years
3	underwear --- ready made -----		- 1 year



Mr. D (Continued)

2 pairs shoes -----	\$2.50 - 6 mos., 1 year
2 pairs socks -----	.15
2 ties -----	.25 - 3 years
2 hats -----	1.00 - 2 years
3 handkerchiefs -----	.15

Twenty-four-year-old boy

1 suit -- Sunday -- ready made -----	- 6 months
2 pairs trousers -- week day -- ready made	2.00 - 2 years
2 shirts -- week day -----	1.00 - 1 month
2 shirts -- Sunday -----	1.00 - 3 months
2 pairs overalls -----	1.00 - 3 months
2 undershirts -----	.25 - 3 months
2 pairs shoes -----	2.50 - one, 1 mo. one, 4 or 5 mos.
6 ties -----	.25 - 1, 2, 3 years
3 pairs socks -----	.15
3 handkerchiefs -----	.15 - 1 year

Seventeen-year-old boy

3 shirts -- week day -- home made -----	.15 - 1 year
2 pairs overalls -- ready made -----	.50
1 pair shoes -----	2.50
2 pairs socks -----	.15

Baby

5 dresses -----	.15
4 diapers	
4 gertrudes	
1 sweater	
1 cap	
3 pairs socks	
1 pair shoes	

### THE "E" FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. E, who were 52 and 47 years old, respectively, had been married 30 years. They had six children, with three girls living at home. The oldest girl at home was married and had a little boy three years old. The other two girls were 16 and 12 years of age.

Mr. E finished the fourth grade in school, and Mrs. E had completed the seventh. All of the children had completed six or more grades, with the exception of the youngest girl who was in the fourth grade. Several of the children had wanted to go further in school but lack of transportation to the high school made it impossible.

When the investigator visited the family, the members were all clean and neat. Mrs. E was barefooted but put on shoes after the investigator arrived. In fact, she stayed in the kitchen for a while after the investigator arrived and cleaned herself up before coming out.

Mrs. E was a small, thin woman, who had a very friendly and happy disposition. She seemed to enjoy talking to the investigator. She really put her whole self into telling about her family.

According to Mrs. E, her life was one of hard work. She felt that she had too much to do, for she stayed tired most of the time. In spite of this, she preferred working in the house rather than outside the home. Part of her work was planned; the girls did the washing and ironing on Tuesday and Wednesday; the house was cleaned twice a week, on Thursday and Saturday, at which time all the rooms were mopped. Supplies were bought on Saturday if needed.

The family went to bed at 9:00 o'clock and got up at 4:30 or 5:00.



Mrs. E built the fire and prepared breakfast. After breakfast, the two girls washed the dishes and made beds while Mrs. E fed the chickens, milked the cows, and cared for the milk. Mr. E tended to the yard and weeded the garden in addition to the field work. The whole family planted the garden. Mr. and Mrs. E took turns feeding the pigs. Mrs. E bought the furniture and kept the accounts. She usually planned meals the day before and rested, read, or made quilts in her spare time. (Earlier she had stated that she worked all of the time.) She did not subscribe to any magazines but liked to read True Story. Mrs. E visited her neighbors about one Sunday a month and had callers about once every two weeks.

Mrs. E seemed to enjoy her home, although she said that her children worried her sometimes. Since she believed in reasoning with them, rather than using whipping as a form of punishment, she tried to be calm when they needed correcting. After stating that she did not believe in whipping, she confessed that she had given all of her children one whipping and after that had had no trouble with them. Mrs. E gave a long dissertation on 'not beating children' and 'how whipping got to be so common that children got used to it and it did no good.'

Mrs. and Mr. E did not quarrel very much in spite of differences of opinion. Mrs. E said that she would not live with a man who quarreled all of the time and, on the whole, she was satisfied with her marriage. The only time that she regretted marrying as early as she did was when she had trouble with her children. The E family observed holidays and birthdays by exchanging gifts and usually enjoyed activities together. There was little reading in the home since the family subscribed to no

magazines. Mrs. E enjoyed reading True Story whenever she could get a hold of the magazine.

The E family belonged to the Methodist church and attended services occasionally. Mrs. E said that she went to church, because it "helps out my feelings--it makes me feel better." According to Mrs. E, they had very little trouble with the people in the neighborhood. She emphasized this point by relating that only one of her boys had been arrested for drinking.

When inquiring of Mrs. E as to her wishes for her children, at first she said that she would like for her girls to have jobs, but later she remarked it would be better for them to be married and have someone to take care of them. She had wanted them to go to high school, but there was no way of transporting them to school.

Family E lived in a little three-room, unpainted house, with a porch extending around two sides. This house was almost in the road.

None of the rooms were papered, and there were no coverings on the rough, boarded floors. In the winter, the house was heated by a fireplace and the kitchen range. Although the house appeared clean, one detected an unpleasant odor from merely passing the front door.

The furniture for the house was very meager. In the kitchen there were a range, a cupboard, a table, and several chairs. In one room there were two beds and a sewing machine. The clothes hung around on the walls, since there were no closets. In the other bed room, there were two beds and a dresser. A hall separated the kitchen and one room from the other bed room. Due to the limited number of rooms the two girls

slept in the same room with Mr. and Mrs. E. The water for the house was supplied by a spring, which was a fourth of a mile from the house.

sup Family E's diet was very low, being only 52.3 percent adequate in the summer and 35.5 percent adequate in the winter. The percent adequacy for the various food groups in the summer were: meat and eggs, 36%; citrus fruit, 43%; non-citrus, 0%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 128%; other vegetables, 78%; and milk, 57%.

The winter diet was inadequate in all the food classes. It was 93% adequate in meat; 0% adequate in citrus fruit; 85% adequate in non-citrus fruit; 0% adequate in green, leafy and yellow vegetables; 21% for other vegetables; and 14% for milk.

Mrs. E said that they had been helped a great deal by the Farm Security Administration. Their crops were improved, and they had gotten a pressure cooker recently, which had helped in making the house work easier.

The Farm Security Administration Supervisor said that this family was only fairly cooperative, since they lacked the incentive to do things to improve their lot. For example, they failed to cooperate in the mattress project in spite of the fact that they were badly in need of mattresses. Since the materials were furnished, all that was required of the family to have new mattresses was the expending of several hours in making the mattresses under supervision. Mrs. E told the Farm Security Administration supervisor that they intended to make the mattresses but could not get around to it.



The clothing inventory for family E consisted of:

Mrs. E

3	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
1	cotton dress -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
2	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 3 years
	( wears daughter's coat when visiting)	
2	slips -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
2	pairs pants -- ready made -----	.25 - 1 year
1	pair shoes -----	1.98 - 5 months
2	pairs hose -----	.49 - 3 months
1	winter hat -----	1.00 - 1 year
1	purse -----	.25 - 3 years
1	handkerchief -----	.10 - 1 month

Nineteen-year-old girl

1	silk dress -- Sunday-- ready made -----	1.98 - 1 month
1	wool dress -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
5	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
3	cotton blouses -- home made -----	.50 - 4 months
1	winter coat -- ready made -----	4.98 - 1 year
3	slips -- 2 home made, 1 ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
1	brassier -- ready made -----	.25 - 2 months
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 month
2	pairs hose -----	.49 - 1 month
3	pair anklets -----	.15 - 1 month

Nineteen-year-old girl (Continued)

1 pair gloves -----	.50
1 handkerchief -----	.10

Sixteen-year-old girl

1 rayon dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 month
1 wool skirt -- ready made -----	1.00	- 1 year
5 cotton skirts -- home made -----	.50	- 1 year
3 wool sweaters -- home made -----	.50	- 4 months
1 winter coat -- ready made -----	4.98	- 1 year
3 slips -- 2 cotton home made, 1 ready made ---	.50	- 1 year
1 brassier -- ready made -----	.25	- 2 months
1 pair shoes -----	1.98	- 1 month
2 pairs hose -----	.49	- 1 month
3 pairs anklets -----	.15	- 1 month
1 pair gloves -----	.50	- 1 year
1 handkerchief-----	.10	- 1 year

Twelve-year-old

1 rayon dress -- ready made -----	1.00	- 1 year
5 cotton dresses -- home made -----	.40	- 1 year
1 wool skirt -----	1.00	- 1 year
1 wool sweater -----	.50	- 1 year
2 cotton blouses -- home made -----	.50	- 1 year
1 winter coat -----	1.98	- 1 year
2 slips --- home made -----	.25	- 1 year
2 pairs pants -- home made -----	.25	- 1 year
1 pair shoes -----	1.98	- 4 months
1 pair anklets-----	.15	- 6 months

Mr. E

2	pairs trousers -----	2.98 - 6 months
3	shirts -----	1.00 - 6 months
2	pairs overalls -----	1.00
2	pairs shorts -----	.50 - 1 year
2	pairs long underwear -----	.75 - 1 year
2	pairs shoes -----	1.98 - 3 months
2	pairs socks -----	.15
2	handkerchiefs -----	.15



### THE "F" FAMILY

Mrs. F was a tall, thin woman of 37 years with ruddy complexion and long light hair drawn tightly back to a knot on the back of her head. Her grey eyes were grave and serious and increased the earnestness of her manner. She was nervous and high strung and appeared not to be satisfied unless her house was immaculately clean and her work was well done. She was inclined to worry; in fact she had a nervous break down three years ago, from which she had not fully recovered. Mrs. F's artistic ability was shown in her beautiful flowers, unique quilts, and the tastefulness with which her home was arranged. She talked in a whining voice and complained a great deal about her health. She seemed to like to do the bossing for the family and dictated to and nagged her husband as well as her children.

Mr. F, 47 years of age, was a large, strongly built blond, who had a gentle, cultured manner and gave the appearance of being a capable business man. Although having gone only to the fourth grade in school, he appeared to be more suited to public life than most of the people interviewed. He ran a store, which probably accounted for his smoothness in meeting people and his refinement and hospitality. Both Mr. and Mrs. F seemed to be stable, honest people.

The two girls living at home, aged 17 and 9, respectively, were both plump and inclined to be overweight. (Mrs. F said that she canned plenty of food and then opened it just whenever any of the family wanted it, so the girls probably had plenty of food.) The oldest daughter finished the ninth grade, and the youngest was in the third grade. The girls did not have much responsibility in the home and seemed a bit lifeless and bored.

Mrs. F wanted her children to finish college, she said, but she was not making special plans for this education. She would like for the youngest girl to be a nurse, but the girl said she preferred teaching school. The oldest daughter, aged 21, is married and living away from home.

Family F lived in a three-room, unpainted house, which they owned. The flowers in the yard tended to take away the drabness of the house. One whole side was literally flaming with red geraniums. At least one hundred plants appeared in pots on benches of different heights. There were numerous other flowers in the yard and as many as a dozen bee hives stood on the bare ground.

The three rooms of the house were kept neat and clean, and although they were not expensively furnished, a great deal of good taste was shown in the use of color and arrangement of things in the room. In the living room were two beds, with light pink and green bedspreads to match the wall paper. The windows were attractively curtained with dainty pink tie-back curtains. All through the house the artistic nature of Mrs. F's was apparent. On one side of the room was a large fireplace, in which stood three beautiful large ferns. Hanging on the walls were several pretty calendars and large pictures of members of the family. There were also, in this room, a nice rocking chair and a radio, on a small table.

In the next room, which was used for a dining room and kitchen, were a dining-room table; a kitchen table, on which the meals were prepared; a range, behind which pots, pans, and skillets hung; a cupboard for the dishes; several chairs; and a cedar chest, which was full of beautiful pieced quilts. Mrs. F had all types of quilts and bedspreads, crocheted and pieced, of all different sizes and colors.

The other room was quite small and contained a bed, an organ, and a

wardrobe.

There were no closets in the house. Water for the house was supplied by a spring, which was about a fourth of a mile away.

Mrs. F said that she enjoyed her home, but that she would rather work outside. For awhile, after marriage, she worked in a rubber factory. She felt that she had too much work to do for she stayed tired most of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. F appeared to be energetic people, trying desperately hard to get ahead. They were not satisfied with a debt hanging over them, and both Mr. and Mrs. F said that they were anxious to pay back money only recently borrowed. They were very appreciative of the help they had gotten from the Farm Security Administration.

The store, which Mr. F owned, meant extra work for the family, but they took turns cheerfully in keeping it. They had several nice, fat hogs, a few cows, and a flock of 250 chickens, which they took great pride in showing. They also had a large garden and canned a great deal each year.

The F family went to bed at 8:30 and got up at 5 o'clock. Mr. F's sister who lived with them made the fires and prepared the breakfast. She probably did this because Mr. and Mrs. F slept at the store, and she slept at the house. After breakfast Mrs. F washed the dishes, and everyone made his own bed. Mrs. F tended the chickens, milked the cows, made the butter, and cared for the milk. She also did the laundry, sewing, and mending, whenever she had time.

Besides staying in the store much of the time, Mr. F fed the pigs, helped plant the garden, and worked on the farm. Mr. F's sister seemed



to do a great deal of the work, also. She prepared all the meals, took care of the yard, and raised many of the beautiful flowers. The girls did not have much responsibility in the home, but helped their father plant the garden and stayed in the store part of the time. They both seemed to lack an interest in things about them. (The investigator felt that the three adults did everything for the girls, removing all responsibility from them.)

Mr. and Mrs. F seemed to get along fairly well. Mrs. F said at times she had wished that she had not married as soon as she did, yet she was proud of her husband and felt that they got along quite well together. In earlier years her husband had been more inclined to blame her for things that went wrong than now. The F family usually observed birthdays and holidays. (Mrs. F had invited the Home Management Supervisor to a birthday dinner for her husband. She exhibited a great deal of cleverness in decorating the house and preparing the food.) From everything that Mrs. F said, one would conclude that the F family life was quite satisfactory.

Mr. F handled the finances of the family. The money from the chickens and eggs belonged to Mrs. F. When she needed additional money she asked her husband for it.

The F family did not belong to any church, nor did they attend services. Mrs. F said that 'they leaned toward the Iron-Side Baptist church, sometimes called Hard Sheel, but that they did not join the church, because they wanted to be free.' The family appeared to be stable. None of the members had ever been arrested and none of them used bad language. Mrs. F's nervousness was the only indication of instability observed in the home.

The clothing inventory of family F consisted of:

Mrs. F

4	rayon dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$1.98	- 1, 2, 3 years
8	cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made ----	1.00	- 1, 2, 3 years
1	wool skirt -- home made -----	1.19	- 5 years
1	rayon crepe dress -- home made -----	1.00	- 2 months
3	sweaters -- Sunday -----	2.98	- 3 years
2	cotton blouses -- home made -----	.50	- 1 year
1	silk blouse -- ready made -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	winter coat -- ready made -----	.25	- 12 years
2	pairs pajamas or gowns -- home made -----	.40	- 6 months
2	slips -- week day -- home made -----	.50	- 2 months
3	slips -- Sunday -- ready made -----	.50	- 2 years
3	pairs pants -----	.25	- 2 months
1	foundation garment -----	.75	- 3 years
2	brassiers -----	1.15	- 3 months
1	pair shoes -----	1.98	- 3 months
1	pair hose -----	.49	- 3 months
1	pair golashes -----	1.00	- 3 months
1	winter hat -----	1.19	- 1 year
1	hat -- bonnet -----	1.29	- 3 months
1	purse -----	.49	- 1 year
12	handkerchiefs -----	.05	
6	aprons-- home made -----	.25	

Mr. F

1 suit -- Sunday -----	\$13.95 - 3 months
1 pair trousers -----	1.00 - 3 months
2 shirts -- week day -- home made -----	1.00 - 3 months
3 shirts -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.00 - 3 months
2 pairs overalls -- ready made -----	1.25 - 3 months
1 overcoat -----	8.00 - 5 years
2 pairs shorts -----	.60 - 2 years
2 pairs long underwear -----	.89 - 3 months
1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	3.50 - 3 months
2 pairs socks -- Sunday-----	.25 - 3 months
1 pair overshoes -----	1.00 - 3 months
1 hat -----	1.98 - 3 months
6 handkerchiefs	

Seventeen-year-old girl

3 silk dresses-(Sunday -----ready made -----	2.00 - 3 months
5 cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
1 wool skirt -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98 - 1 year
1 wool sweater -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 silk blouse -- week day -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
2 silk blouses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 winter coat -- ready made -----	10.00 - 3 years
4 slips -- ready made -----	.50 & 1.00 - 3 months
2 pairs pants -- ready made -----	.25 - 3 months
2 brassiers -- ready made -----	.25 - 3 months



1 pair shoes -- week day -----	\$1.98 - 3 months
1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 3 months
2 pairs hose -----	.50
4 pairs anklets -----	.10
1 pair golashes -----	1.00 - 1 year
2 summer hats -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 beret -----	.50 - 1 year
1 purse -----	.50 - 1 year
1 pair gloves -----	.50 - 1 year
5 handkerchiefs -- home made -----	.05 - 1 year

Nine-year-old girl

1 silk dress -- home made -----	1.98 - 2 years
4 rayon dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 1, 2 years
5 cotton dresses -- home made -----	.40 - 3 months
2 cotton sweaters -----	.49 - 1 year
1 winter coat -----	2.98 - 2 years
1 pair pajamas -- home made -----	.25 - 1 year
2 slips -- home made -----	.25 - 1 year
2 pairs pants -- ready made -----	.25 - 3 months
2 pairs winter underwear -- ready made -----	.69 - 1 year
1 pair shoes -----	1.00 - 1 year
6 pairs anklets -----	.10
1 summer hat -----	.79 - 1 year
1 purse -----	.25 - 1 year
6 handkerchiefs -----	.10

### The "G" Family

The G family was composed of a father, aged sixty-one, two daughters; aged thirty-two and sixteen. Two little boys, aged seven and five, sons of the oldest daughter also lived in the home. The oldest daughter was evidently not married. The little boys called her "Mama" and called the old man "Grandfather." The investigator asked no questions, as the Supervisor felt that it was not wise to do so before first establishing confidence with the family. Thus, all questions regarding the parentage of the two little boys were evaded purposely by the investigator.

The oldest girl in this family took the place of the housewife. She was a thin, blond woman whose light blue eyes held a note of deceitfulness, and small mouth and peaked chin gave her a pious, peculiar appearance. She wore no shoes, and her dirty clothes hung loosely on her slim, lanky figure. She seemed quite intelligent and did finish the seventh grade in school. Her two little boys were pretty children and seemed to be smart. They both had beautiful brown eyes and round faces but ran around in little ragged overalls, playing with June bugs on strings. They were brimming over with ideas and quite lively, yet were sweet-natured and very well behaved. The mother said she wanted the boys to "amount to something", but did not know what she wanted them to be.

The old man was tall, lanky, wore a beard, and had an expressionless countenance. He was a man of very few words and seemed to have no force whatever in character and personality.

The youngest girl was a pretty, dark brunette with a little more sparkle than her older sister. Although she was quite moody at times,

she livened up when talking and could be charming if well-groomed.

When the investigator was in the home, this girl was barefooted, and her uncombed hair was fuzzed around her face. Her dress was dirty and hung loosely about her body.

The house work was carried on by both of the girls. They got up at five or six o'clock in the morning to get breakfast. The oldest daughter took the responsibility of getting the meals, while the youngest girl washed the dishes, milked the cows and helped with most of the other work. All helped to do the laundering on Tuesday, ironing on Wednesday, mending on Friday and Saturday, and house-cleaning on Friday. The house was mopped whenever it needed it, they said, but since they had neither mop nor broom, this statement was doubted.

The oldest girl liked to take care of the chickens. She was tired of the house work, which she did not enjoy. She was tired most of the time and felt that she had too much work to do.

This family lived far back in the mountain. To reach the house, one had to walk half a mile after leaving a small dirt road. It was really out of reach of everything and everybody, setting in the midst of tall weeds and grown-up brush.

The house was one of the most primitive. The walls were of plain wood; the floors were bare; there were no curtains over the windows; and the furniture was very meager.

A small rickety porch, cluttered up with all kinds of gadgets, including a bench on which sat a bucket of water and a wash pan led to a tiny kitchen. In the kitchen, were an old stove, a table, a neat home-



made cupboard and several chairs. Skillets and pans hung behind the stove, and other cooking utensils, such as egg beaters and potato mashers hung around the wall. A small shelf, over which hung a mirror, was covered with safety pins, hair ribbons, and nails.

The kitchen opened into the bed room, which was also used as a living room. There were two beds in this room, a large fireplace, a sewing machine, and a large trunk. Old clothes hung haphazardly on the walls. In between them could be seen advertisements and calendars. Several old rags lay across the trunk, on which three little kittens slept. There were no sheets on the beds. On the hearth of the fireplace was a tin can, which was used for toilet purposes, and which was left in the house from night to night.

A stairway led from this room to a bedroom upstairs.

The sleeping arrangements were poor. According to the little boys, four slept in one bed, one in another, and one in the bed upstairs. Since there were only five members in the household, the sixth person was undoubtedly from the outside. The investigator had not asked for this information and did not inquire further since the mother told the little boys to "shut up."

The mother made the little boys mind her and said that she whipped them sometimes, even though she did not believe in it. She spoke to the little boys in a kind way, using exceptionally good tact with them.

The G family belonged to the Presbyterian Church, but only the children and youngest girl attended. The older girl thought that people should go to church to, "make you try to live better."

None of the family had ever been arrested, and since their neighbors were some distance away, they had no trouble with them.

As to recreation, they visited about once a week. The oldest girl liked to read True Stories, and Mr. G enjoyed playing the banjo. Occasionally, they went to the movies.

All in all, this family had a very low standard of living. They seemed to be in a rut and were tired of living. They appeared to be more intelligent than the average and responded to encouragement and help. Although they had been on the Farm Security Administration program a short time they had gotten screens and screen doors for the house, and a pressure cooker which they were using to good advantage. This meant a more adequate diet for them in the winter. Also, they had come to the Farm Security Administration workshop and made several mattresses. The Home Supervisor said that they took suggestions well, and she felt that they had made definite improvements.

The family definitely was undernourished. Their summer diet was 70 percent adequate, and their winter diet was 49.8 percent. In the summer diet, meat, citrus fruit, and green leafy vegetables were inadequate. The adequacy of the food classes were as follows: Meat, 21%; citrus fruit, 14%; non-citrus fruit, 128%; green leafy and yellow vegetables, 85%; other vegetables, 100%; milk, 100%.

In the winter diet the meat and eggs and green leafy vegetables were higher while citrus fruit, other vegetables, non-citrus fruit and milk were lower. The percent adequacy of the different food classes were as follows: Meat, 144%, citrus, 0%; non-citrus, 28%; green leafy and yellow vegetables, 143%; other vegetables, 71%, and milk, 0%.

The clothing inventory of family G consisted of:

Oldest girl - (Mrs. G not living)

4	cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made -----	1.49	- 1 year
2	cotton dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 year
1	winter coat-----	7.95	- 7 years
3	slips --- ready made -----	.50	- 1 year
1	pair shoes -----	1.98	- 6 months
1	pair hose -----	.50	- 6 months

Mr. G

1	suit -- Sunday -----	5.00	- 6 months
2	pairs overalls -----	1.00	- 2 years
1	overcoat -----	5.00	- 5 years
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	2.98	- 1 year
1	hat -----	1.00	- 3 years

Sixteen-year-old girl

3	rayon dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 year
4	cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made ---	1.00	- 1 year
1	winter coat -----	5.98	- 1 year
3	slips -- ready made -----	.50	- 1 year
1	pair shoes -----	1.98	- 1 year
3	pairs anklets -----	.15	- 1 year
1	summer hat -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	purse -----	.50	- 1 year
4	handkerchiefs-----	.05	



Little boys

1 pair trousers -- Sunday -----	.69 - 1 year
3 skirts -- week day -----	.39 - 1 year
1 skirt -- Sunday -----	.39
2 pairs overalls -----	.49

### The "H" Family

Family H, a real mountain family, was composed of Mr. H, age 44, Mrs. H, age 44; and five girls, ages 16, 14, 12, 10, and 8, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. H had been married 13 years. Mr. H was "agin" anyone who had money. "Dentists", he said, "are people who make your teeth worse, in order to get money for fixing them". One would judge that this family could have done better, but they seemed to be devoid of ambition and courage. This coupled with their poor farm land made their living very meager.

Mr. H was a tall, gawky-looking man. The day the investigator was there he appeared not to have had a shave for several days. He wore old overalls and had on overshoes instead of shoes. Once he called one of the boys to get him some tobacco, from which he took several leaves and chewed them down like a goat eating grass.

Mrs. H was a pale woman, who was still weak, from a recent sick spell, at which time she had low blood pressure and she had almost died. This was the first time that the family had ever had a doctor. (One wondered how a doctor ever climbed such a mountain and got back into a hole like this.)

The information obtained from this family was very difficult to get. Mr. H stayed in the house all the time, and Mrs. H seemed a bit afraid to talk very much while he was around. She always looked at him to see if what she had said met his approval. After he began to talk and seemed to be more friendly, she expressed herself more freely; yet, her face seemed to reveal all the time that it was no one else's business how she did her work.

The H family went to bed at 8:00 o'clock and got up at 4:00. Mrs. H rested after lunch each day but had no schedule whatsoever for doing her work. Mrs. H did most of the housework, although her oldest girl, who was 16 years of age, helped a little. Mrs. H did the laundry, ironing, sewing, cooking, and cleaning house. Mr. H made the fires, fed the pigs and worked on the farm. The children washed the dishes, fed the chickens, and helped their father in the garden. Mrs. H kept an account of how she spent money.

The family had no special time to have their meals. Mrs. H said she enjoyed her home and house work, but that she was tired most of the time. She had worked in a hosiery mill before she married, but said that she preferred house work. However, she added that she enjoyed working in the garden much more than in the house.

In her free time Mrs. H crocheted and made quilts. She also did fine needle work, which she sent to a sister to sell for her. Mrs. H did not visit very much, nor did people visit her, since it was so hard to climb the rocky steep hill. Whenever they did, it was on Sunday.

From merely observing this family, the investigator believed that it was patriarchally dominated. While Mr. H talked a great deal about people's living right and living by the Bible, the investigator believed he probably ruled his family and had them bending, maybe too much, to his wishes. This was also the opinion of the Home Management Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. H did not exchange cash or other gifts on their birthdays or at Christmas.

One interesting point to note was that when asked if they ever took



a vacation, Mrs. H said "No, except in the winter we don't work much at all".

This family was fairly stable. They needed supervision; however, their attitude "of knowing it all" made them less willing to take it. They knew more than they practiced. Although Mr. H was a little lazy, he had a sense of justice. For instance, one of his statements was: "It is right hard for a man to make a living on the farm who tries to live right and earn his money honestly". The H family belonged to the Methodist Church. In asking why they liked to go to church, Mrs. H replied, "It helps us to live better".

Educationally, they were fairly ambitious. They did want their children to finish high school, but had no special plans for the occupations they would like their children to follow. The only books they had in the home were the Bible, a dictionary, and some school books.

To visit the H family one had to walk a mile and a half from the road over hilly and rocky country, across creeks and up a mountainside. Down on a little level spot was a six-room, unpainted house, with a vine growing around the front porch. The yard surrounding the porch was fairly decent looking. The porch which extended across the entire front of the house boasted of a good swing and several chairs. Little shoes lay here and there, and several school books were scattered on the floor. A shelf-like board stretched across the front edge of the roof on the inside of the porch, and on it was an assortment of little gadgets. On the side of the porch next to the exterior hung several saws, two hammers, and an array of similar tools. Down underneath the shelf was a long row of potted plants and flowers.

Two rooms opened to the front porch. In one room there were two beds, a bureau, and a rocking chair. This room was very attractively papered and held on the walls several nice looking pictures spaced in an attractive order. Wrinkled curtains hung at the window, and a small linoleum (3' x 5') rug lay on the rough floor.

In the next room were a sideboard, a dining room table, and several chairs.

In the kitchen were a cook stove behind which pans hung, a small table, a cupboard, and several chairs.

The other rooms were bed rooms in which there were two beds and several chairs.

Water for the home was supplied by a spring. The roof on the house was so poor that when it rained, water poured through the cracks.

The only magazine in the home was the Southern Planter.

The H family felt that they had gotten a great deal of help from the Farm Security Administration. Besides financial aid, Mrs. H said that she had learned a great deal about canning.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that Mr. H had some justification for his feeling of discouragement. There was not enough cropland to be a farm unit, and, for this reason, it was hard for them to make an adequate living. Now, since the Farm Security Administration had been encouraging them they had made a storage house, fixed the palings around the garden fence, made a good garden, and gotten a pressure cooker. This year they had bought more cans and had canned much more than usual. They had also

papered several rooms in the house. The Home Management Supervisor said that it had been difficult to gain the confidence of this family, but after they were won over, they had been most cooperative.

The diet of the family was not good. Their summer diet was 83 per cent adequate while the winter diet was 41.6 per cent adequate. The adequacy of the different food groups were as follows.

Summer:

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Citrus</u>	<u>Non</u>	<u>Green, Leafy, &amp; Yellow vegetables</u>	<u>Other Veg.</u>	<u>Milk</u>
14%	171%	85%	114%	114%	121%

The Winter menu was higher in meat and eggs, non citrus fruit, but lower in almost everything else. The per cent adequacy for each food group was:

Winter:

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Citrus</u>	<u>Non</u>	<u>Green, Leafy, &amp; Yellow vegetables</u>	<u>Other Veg.</u>	<u>Milk</u>
57%	0%	128%	14%	79%	0%



The clothing inventory of family H consisted of:

Mrs. H

5	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
1	winter coat -----	7.00 - 3 years
2	gowns -- home made -----	.25 - 2 years
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 year
2	pairs hose -- Sunday -----	.50
1	winter hat -----	1.00 - 2 years
1	spring hat -----	1.00 - 1 year
2	aprons -----	.15

Mr. H

1	pair trousers -- Sunday -----	2.00 - 1 year
2	shirts -- week day -----	1.00 - 1 year
1	shirt -- Sunday -----	1.00
2	pairs overalls -----	.75 - 1 year
1	overcoat	
1	sweater -----	1.98 - 2 years
2	pairs long underwear -----	
1	pair shoes -----	1.98 - 1 year
3	pairs socks -----	.15
1	hat	
1	handkerchief	

Sixteen-year-old girl

2 cotton dresses -- week day -- home made ---	.50 - 1 year
3 cotton dresses -- Sunday -----	.50 - 1 year
1 wool sweater -----	1.50 - 1 year
1 winter coat -----	7.00 - 3 years
1 pair shoes -----	1.98 - 1 year
3 pairs anklets -----	.15 - 1 year

Boys have about same number of clothes

1 Sunday suit -- cotton -----	1.50
3 shirts -----	.50
2 overalls -----	.75
1 overcoat	
1 pair shoes	
1 cap	

### The "I" Family

Family I lived upon a hill in a cozy little, white, five-room house. The large, green lawn surrounding the house was mowed and made quite attractive by flowers planted around the edges. The house commanded a gorgeous view over-looking distant valleys and mountains.

The front porch to the house was beautified by many different kinds of flowers placed along the edges. Everything around the house was spotlessly clean.

The front porch led to an octagan-shaped hall which was used also as a bed room. The floor was covered with linoleum, and the bed was well-made with appropriate bedspread.

On both sides of this hall there were bed rooms. The room to the right was also used as a living room. This floor, like all the floors in the house, was covered with a clean linoleum. In this room there were a bed, a dresser, a sewing machine, a victrola, a radio, a chest and several chairs. The curtains looked fresh and neat. On the wall there were several framed pictures of Mr. and Mrs. I, several calanders, a certificate of Mrs. I's training at a beauty school, and a guitar.

In the room across this hall were a beautiful antique four-poster bed, a bureau, a radio, a mounted calf (with two heads), and several chairs.

In the dining room were an antique cupboard, a small, but beautiful antique drop-leaf table, and a dining table. Mrs. I appreciated ~~this~~ ~~this~~ antique furniture; especially since it had belonged to her ancestors.

Next to the dining room was a kitchen, which was as immaculate as any of the other rooms. In this room there were a range, a well-built



cabinet, a small table, a stone churn, and several chairs. The house was screened, and devoid of flies.

The water for the house was supplied by a spring.

As the investigator drew up early one morning, Mrs. I was coming from the garden. She made a few apologies for not being dressed better, yet she was clean and had on shoes.

Mrs. I was 26 years of age. She was about 5' 4" and was somewhat fleshy, with a big frame. Her complexion was ruddy and her light brown hair was arranged in a becoming style. Mrs. I had the appearance of a capable person with much stableness of character. (The Home Management Supervisor said she was very tactful and ambitious.)

After finishing high school, Mrs. I had a great desire to be a nurse and was accepted at a hospital in Richmond where, for some reason, she did not go. Instead, she took a beauty course and worked in a beauty parlor for some time. At 22 she met Mr. I, of the same age, who claimed he had known her all her life. He said he used to watch her when she was a little girl and came to the mill, which belonged to her father, but she did not recall ever having seen him when a child. They were married several months after she had met him and had been married for four years

During this time Mrs. I had had three operations and Mr. I had suffered from rheumatism.

Living with Mr. and Mrs. I were her brother, age 17, and occasionally her sister, who was a school teacher.

(The investigator was of the opinion that Mrs. I married below her social level. Her husband had only a seventh grade education. Also,

her relatives in a near-by city were some of the most prominent people of that city.)

Mrs. I seemed to be very happy with her marriage and quite proud of her husband who was industrious and good to her. They always exchanged gifts on their respective birthdays, and Mr. I often helped Mrs. I in the kitchen.

Mrs. I was a member of the Baptist church, which she attended regularly. She taught a Sunday School class and was formerly president of the Woman's Missionary Union. At this time, she was secretary of this organization. Mr. I did not belong to the church.

Mrs. I said she had good neighbors, and had never had trouble with people in her community.

They owed very little money, and that was to the Farm Security Administration, and a doctor.

Another fact that indicated their higher plane of living was the fact that they had at least 35 books besides the Bible and school books. There was, also, a set of Encyclopedias in the house. Mrs. I liked to read magazines but had little time to read books other than the Bible and her Sunday School lesson.

Mrs. I was an excellent housekeeper, who seemed to enjoy her work. She said she was tired most of the time, but did not think she had too much to do in spite of the fact that she did not have time to rest during the day. She went to bed at 8 or 9 o'clock and got up at 5:30. Mrs. I tried to get her laundry and ironing done in the middle of the week and her cleaning on Saturday. She mopped the kitchen every day.

Mr. I made the fires, and he and Mrs. I prepared breakfast together.

Mrs. I prepared the rest of the meals, but Mr. I helped wash the dishes. The meals were always planned the day before they were to be served. Mr. I bought the furniture and supplies, milked the cows, and fed the pigs. Mr. and Mrs. I planted, weeded the garden, took care of the yard together. Mrs. I did the other household jobs, such as making cheese and butter, making bread and pastry, caring for the milk, canning and taking care of the chickens.

In her free time, Mrs. I enjoyed embroidering, knitting, reading, and writing to family members. Sometimes they went to the movies, listened to the radio or played the guitar. Mrs. I used to go to dances before she married, but has not gone since.

Mrs. I felt that the Farm Security Administration had helped them greatly. She felt that the financial help in buying a house, etc. had been most beneficial, and that their crops had improved. Her pressure cooker had made her work much easier.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that this family was very cooperative and were capable of getting ahead with a little help. They showed their appreciation by repaying their loan promptly.



The clothing inventory of family I consisted of:

Mrs. I

4	wool dresses -- Sunday -- ready made ---	\$4.50	- 4 to 6 years old
6	rayon dresses -- Sunday -- ready made --	5.00	- 2, 3, 4 years
4	cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made-	\$2 or \$3	- 2, 3 years
1	linen skirt -- ready made -----	2.00	- 2 years
1	rayon skirt -- ready made -----	2.00	- 1 year
4	wool sweaters -- ready made -----	2.00	- 1, 3 years
2	cotton blouses -- week day -- ready made-	1.00	- 1, 3 years
2	cotton blouses -- Sunday -- ready made --	2.98	- 1, 3 years
1	winter coat -- week day -----	9.98	- 1 year
2	winter coats -- Sunday -----	12.00	- 3, 4 years
3	pairs pajamas -----	.79	- 1, 2 years
3	slips -- week day -----	.69	- 1, 3 years
4	slips -- Sunday -----	1.00	- 1, 3 years
3	pairs pants -- week day -----	.25	- 1, 3 years
5	pairs pants -- Sunday -----	.39	- 1, 3 years
1	foundation garment -----	1.00	- 3 years
2	brassiers -- Sunday -----	.69	- 1, 3 years
2	brassiers -- week day -----	.25	- 1, 3 years
2	pairs shoes -- week day -----	3.98	- 1, 3 years
2	pairs shoes -- Sunday -----	3.98	- 1, 2 years
1	pair hose -----	.79	- 1 month
5	pairs anklets		
1	pair golashes -----	1.98	- 1 year

Mrs. I (Continued)

1	summer hat -----	- 2 years
3	purses ----- \$2.98 & 1.00	- 1, 2 years
2	pairs gloves ----- 1.00 & 1.98	- 1, 6 months
24	handkerchiefs	

Mr. I

2	suits -- Sunday -----	20.00 - 1, 6 years
2	pairs trousers -- week day -----	2.00 - 1, 3 years
3	pairs trousers -- Sunday -----	5.00 - 1, 3 years
3	shirts -- week day -----	1.00 - 1, 3 years
4	shirts -- Sunday -----	1.25 - 2 years
1	sweater -- Sunday -----	2.98 - 1 year
2	pairs shorts -- week day -----	.69 - 3 years
3	pairs shorts -- Sunday -----	.69 - 1 year
2	undershirts -- week day -----	.25 - 3 years
3	undershirts -- Sunday -----	.25 - 1 year
2	pairs long underwear -----	1.00 - 2 years
1	pair -- week day -shoes -----	5.00 - 2, 3 months
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	4.00 - 2, 3 months
5	pairs socks -- week day -----	.15 - 2 years
2	pairs socks -- Sunday -----	.15 - 1 year
7	ties -----	.50-.75 - 1, 3 years
2	hats -- week day -----	2.00 - 1 year
2	hats -- Sunday -----	3.00 - 6 months
3	handkerchiefs -- week day -----	.15
6	handkerchiefs -- Sunday -----	.15

### THE "J" FAMILY

Mrs. J was a young woman only 25 years of age and had been married for five years to a lazy, old man of 45. Mrs. J had a sweet beautiful face with light blue eyes, light hair, and a rudy complexion. When visited, she was clean; but her dress was torn and she was barefooted. She was stoutly built, looked strong, and seemed to be kind-hearted, and lovable, with plenty of intelligence and capabilities. When the investigator arrived, her face was flushed, and she seemed tired but still eager to work. She was friendly and hospitable, but was plainly restless with having visitors, when she had so much to do. She was free and open in talking with the investigator.

Mrs. J had two pretty little children, a girl three years and a boy four years of age, whom she loved intensely.

Mrs. J went to bed at 11:00 o'clock and got up at 3:30. In an uncomplaining way, she said she ached all over in the morning when she first got up, and then added that she felt that she had too much work to do. She said she always felt that she would like to do work outside of the home if she could get a job, though she enjoyed her work at home. Mrs. J went about her work with a great deal of enthusiasm and managed to do some sewing and canning besides caring for the children, feeding the chickens and pigs, milking the cows, and planting and weeding the garden and flowers. Mr. J helped in the house only when his wife was sick. Mrs. J had no special time to do most of her work and things were done when she could find time for them. She made her beds whenever she could, and sometimes they did not get made. She said she tried to get canning and main jobs done first, and then she did the other ones.



Although Mrs. J had no special plan for her meals, she tried not to have the same thing two days in succession.

The J family lived in a four-room unpainted house several miles off the main road. The house was surrounded by a hard-packed dirt yard, in which some tall weeds had grown. Among the weeds were some beautiful, unique, wine colored zenias.

Inside, the house was a "tumbled-down mess," although it was not filthy with dirt. Shoes lay around on the floor; the bed had not been made and clothes were scattered on the chairs and floor. While the investigator was talking, a big bug crawled up her arm, evidently from the chair. Mrs. J seemed to be self-conscious about not having the time to make her surroundings look better.

The rooms were meagerly furnished. In the first room were several chairs, a bed, and a dresser. On the walls, were calendars and clothes. In the room across the hall, which was separated by a cloth hanging in the doorway, there were practically the same things.

In the kitchen there were several chairs, a cabinet, and a stove, behind which the pans hung. The room next to this was small and almost vacant, for it contained only a few chairs and a well-built cupboard, which Mr. J had made.

Screens were at the doors and windows, and the walls were ceiled. The floors were covered with linoleum, which Mrs. J had bought with money she had saved from her tobacco patch.

The water arrangement showed planning, for it consisted of a bucket on a pulley which reached several hundred feet to a spring below.

Mrs. J attended the Baptist Church where she was a member. She reported having good neighbors who would stop their work any time to help her if necessary.

Mrs. J enjoyed reading and subscribed to Grit and also to a newspaper.

In regard to the financial management of the house, Mrs. J said that she did not have to ask her husband for money, as she had a tobacco patch of her own from which she received the earning. At the time, she was saving her money in order to get a sewing machine and maybe a pressure cooker.

The diet of this family was the best of the group. Their summer diet was 92.8 percent adequate, and the winter diet was 86.8 percent adequate. The adequacy of the different food classes were as follows:

<u>Summer</u>					
Meat and eggs	Citrus fruit	Non-citrus fruit	Green, leafy and yellow vegetables	Other vegetables	Milk
86%	71%	143%	285%	107%	135%
<u>Winter</u>					
121%	71%	274%	71%	86%	93%

Mrs. J said that she had been helped a great deal by canning helps from the Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor. The screens and screen doors had been put on the house since they had been on the Farm Security Administration program. The Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor stated that the family took suggestions well, and always appeared glad to see the Home Management Supervisor come.

The clothing inventory of family J consisted of:

Mrs. J

1	silk dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$1.98	- 2 years
1	rayon dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.39	- 2 years
4	cotton dresses -- week day -----	.45	- 1 year
2	cotton dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	.98	- 1 year
1	cotton skirt -- week day -- ready made -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	cotton blouse -- week day -- home made -----	.50	- 6 months
2	silk blouses -- Sunday -- home made -----	.50	- 6 months
1	winter coat -----	7.98	- 2 years
2	pairs pajamas -- week day -- home made -----	.25	
3	slips -- week day -- home made -----	.25	
2	slips -- Sunday -- ready made -----	.59	
3	pairs pants -----	.25	- 5 months
1	girdle -- ready made -----	1.00	- 2 months
2	brassiers -- ready made -----	.25	- 5 months
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	1.98	- 1 year
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 1 year
2	pairs hose -----	.49 & .59	- 2 months
1	winter hat -- Sunday -----	1.50	- 1 year
1	pair gloves -----	1.50	- 1 year
3	aprons -- home made -----	.15	- 1 year



Mr. J

1	suit -- ready made -----	\$12.00 - 4 years
3	shirts -- week day -----	1.25 - one, 1 year two, 2 years
3	shirts -- Sunday -----	1.25 - 1, 3 years
3	pairs overalls -----	.79 - 1,3 years
2	undershirts -----	.50 - 1 year
2	pairs long underwear -----	.79 - 1 year
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	2.98 - 1 year
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	2.98 - 1 year
3	pairs socks -- week day -----	.15
2	pairs socks -- Sunday -----	.15
4	ties -----	.25 - 3 years
1	hat -----	1.00 - 2 years

Little Girl

1	silk dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	.98 - 1 year
7	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.15 - 1 year
1	cotton sweater -- ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
1	winter coat -- Sunday -- home made -----	2.00 - 1 year
1	winter coat -- week day -- home made ---	2.00 - 2 years
1	pair pajamas -- home made -----	.15 - 1 year
4	pairs pants -- home made -----	.10 - 1 year
1	pair shoes -- ready made -----	.98 - 1 year
2	pairs anklets -- ready made -----	.10 - 1 year
1	winter hat -----	.25 - 1 year
1	spring hat -----	.25 - 1 year
12	handkerchiefs -----	.05 - 1 year

Little Boy

3	cotton suits -- ready made -----	\$1.00 - 1 year
2	pairs overalls -- ready made -----	.59 - 1 year
1	overcoat -- home made -----	2.00 - 1 year
1	sweater -- ready made -----	.50 - 1 year
1	jacket -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
2	pairs long underwear -----	.48 - 1 year
1	pair shoes -- ready made -----	.98 - 1 year
2	pairs socks -- ready made -----	.10 - 1 year
1	cap	

### The "K" Family

The K family was unique. Both Mr. and Mrs. K had been married before, and they had had seven children each by their first marriages. Of these, three of Mr. K's children lived with them and one of Mrs. K's. They had three year old twins of the second marriage. Mr. K was 53 years of age and Mrs. K was 40. After Mr. K had finished the little country school of his day, he took an accounting course of which he was justly proud. He bragged a great deal about his having more sense than most people and talked about some people as being "ignorant" folk. He said that he always had wanted his children to go on in school, and learn enough to get somewhere, and not to be so ignorant as many people were. Mrs. K had gone as far as the fourth grade.

Mr. K was a little, dried-up, old fellow, with several days growth of beard. He laughed, grinned, and chewed tobacco. He seemed to take pride in trying to be witty, but impressed the investigator as being vulgar. While part of his wit was good, some of it seemed silly.

In discussing an inventory of his clothes, Mr. K enjoyed telling the investigator that he didn't have but one necktie, and that he really didn't need it. He said he guessed he hadn't used it since he courted his last wife. He said that he used it when he went courting his first wife and didn't get it out again until he courted his last one. Then he laughed loudly. Mrs. K thought that it was quite clever, too.

Mrs. K shared Mr. K's fun. She seemed to be of the same type except that she did not appear to be quite so lazy. Like her husband she was quite fond of chewing tobacco and was adept in expectorating. She was a little, squatty



woman with brown complexion, and long hair pulled straight back. Her teeth near the gums were black and detracted from her appearance. Her disorderly dress and foolish way of laughing did not give her a particularly pleasing personality, yet she was cheerful. They both seemed to be fond of the twins.

Mrs. K liked out-door work much better than housework and, Mr. K's daughter, 21 years of age, did most of the house work. She took care of her two little brothers, and helped care for the twins. She had gone to the ninth grade in school. She had been married and had had a child. Both her husband and child were dead. The girl had worked in a beauty shop and later had had an N. Y. A. job. She mentioned several things that she had learned while on these jobs which had helped her very much.

This girl did the laundry on Wednesday and ironed on Thursday. She cleaned the house twice a week, mopping all of the floors.

Mr. and Mrs. K prepared breakfast together. The girl prepared the supper and washed the dishes. Mrs. K raised the flowers and planted the garden. Mr. and Mrs. K together bought the supplies, and they also milked the cows and fed the pigs. It was Mr. K's job to buy the furniture. The little boys chopped the wood and brought it in, fed the chickens, pumped the water, dried the dishes, and helped with the other house work.

The Supervisor considered Mr. K. lazy. He depended too much on the grown children to do the work.

Mrs. K said that she liked house work, but liked to work in the field better. Every day Mrs. K rested about an hour. She went to the movies occasionally. In her free time she crocheted, pieced quilts, and did

embroidery.

The K family went to church. Part of them belonged to the Methodist church and part to the Baptist.

Mr. and Mrs. K seemed to get along perfectly. Mrs. K did not give Mr. K gifts on special occasions but Mr. K gave her gifts at Christmas.

Mrs. K said that she felt that they had received a great deal of help from the Farm Security Administration; that they had been given many ideas and aids in raising the garden and advice about planting different vegetables, etc.

Family K lived in a four-room unpainted house which they owned. The rooms were all papered, and the floors were covered with linoleum rugs. Water was supplied by a pump. In the winter the house was heated by a fireplace. There were no clothes closets in the house. There were three bedrooms and a kitchen. The furniture in these rooms looked fairly nice, and the house gave the appearance of having had some thought in care and furnishings, especially in the kitchen. In the first bedroom, which was also used as a living room, there were several chairs, a blue iron bed with a pink bed spread on it, a chest, a radio, a fireplace with a mantel. On a little shelf on the wall sat a beautiful "old-timey" clock. Large pictures of relatives hung on the wall. The next room contained a bed, dresser, and several chairs. The room had a cozy appearance. The kitchen was especially attractive and everything looked clean and orderly. A long table behind which stood a long bench, was in the center side of the long room. This gave a balanced appearance. Also at one end of the room was the dish cupboard and nearer the table was the range. The dish pan and other pans hung on the side of the wall near the stove. The walls and floors in all

the rooms were clean.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that this family was very cooperative in following out suggestions. Furthermore, they were improving their conditions. Screens had been put over the windows since they had been on the Farm Security Administration program, and more interest had been taken in canning and gardening. They had come to the Farm Security Administration workshop and made two mattresses when they were given the opportunity to do so.

The summer diet of K family was 85.6 per cent adequate while the winter diet was only 59 per cent adequate. The per cent adequacy of the different food classes were as follows:

Summer:

<u>Meat &amp; eggs</u>	<u>Citrus fruit</u>	<u>Non</u>	<u>Green, leafy, and yellow vegetables</u>	<u>Other Veg.</u>	<u>Milk</u>
64%	142%	143%	185%	186%	50%

Winter:

93%	0%	86%	29%	71%	79%
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### The "L" Family

Mrs. L was a woman thirty-eight years of age but appeared to be nearer fifty-eight. She was a typical mountaineer with all the trimmings, large, red faced, blue eyed, and long light hair drawn back and tied up in a knot. Usually Mrs. L could be seen sitting on the tiny porch of her two-room house, barefooted, and spitting tobacco juice. This seemed to be her greatest enjoyment in life. She seemed contented, and indifferent to the outside world. Since her daughter did the house work, she considered that she was entitled to sit. Her face gave a very dull appearance. She was slow in movement and speech and crude in her personal habits. Mrs. L could not read or write.

Mrs. L had had seven children, four of whom were living. Three, a girl, twenty years of age, and two boys, age seventeen and fourteen, lived at home. The girl had finished the sixth grade, and the two boys had gone only as far as the second grade in school.

Mrs. L said, "I have too much work to do, and I'm tired most of the time". The investigator questioned the truthfulness of this statement since the Supervisor reported that Mrs. L had been sitting on the porch at every one of her visits. Family L arose at 4:00 o'clock. The girl did most of the work in the house. She prepared all the meals, did the laundry on Friday, ironed on Saturday, "scrubbed" the kitchen on Saturday, did the sewing that was done, and milked the cow. Mrs. L said that the men built the fires and bought the furniture. (After making this statement she laughed saying that they never had bought any furniture.) The men usually made the garden. Mrs. L washed the dishes, took care of the chickens, weeded the garden, cared for the milk, and made the butter.

Mrs. L said they got along very well together except that they all blamed each other when "things went wrong". Although, she and her husband did not quarrel very much, she sometimes wished that she hadn't married as soon as she did.

Mrs. L and the girl belonged to the Holiness Church. The rest of the family did not belong to any church. None of the family had been arrested, except Mr. L. Mrs. L did not tell what the reason for his arrest had been, and the investigator did not think it wise to press her for an answer.

The living conditions of the family were especially bad. The large flower beds on each sides of the house indicated that there was some desire for beauty even though Mrs. L appeared to be lacking in ambition. The two small rooms were over crowded with furniture. This may explain why Mrs. L. sat on the front porch; where she could watch the brook flow by and see the clean glass jars turned upside down on the spiked wooden fence. The old house was a mere shack. Old hats and coats hung on the porch wall, old shoes were scattered over the floor, and an old wooden bed (not put together) perched against the porch wall.

In the first room there were three beds. The whole family slept in this room, and it was so crowded that there was scarcely enough room to pass through. There was a fireplace at one end.

The kitchen contained an old-looking black range, a table on which dishes were stacked with a cloth covering them, a small table next to the stove, a wash pan in the window, four small buckets, a skillet, and other little pans and gadgets hanging on the wall. The kitchen was papered with newspapers and catalogues.

Everything around the house had a dirty appearance although things seemed to be in their place. There were no screens and only one screen door. Water had to be carried from a spring some distance away.

The clothing for this family was poor. Mrs. L said that they all needed clothes very badly and that she sometimes felt ashamed of her clothing. She said Mr. L never complained and that she guessed that he dressed about as well as most of his friends. The oldest boy and girl seemed to be more conscious of their need for clothes.

Mrs. L said they had been helped a great deal by the Farm Security Administration loan and that the last supervisor had helped them by giving them ideas about the garden. This family certainly was in need of help. One wondered whether an adequate diet might not have given Mrs. L more energy.

The winter diet of this family was 58.3% adequate. The adequacy for the different food groups were as follows: meat 14.3% adequate; citrus fruit 0%; non-citrus 100%; green, leafy, and yellow vegetables 100%; other vegetables 0%; milk 50%.



The clothing inventory of family L consisted of:

Mrs. L

2	wool dresses -- week day -- ready made --	\$2.00	- 5 or 6 years
4	cotton dresses --week day - home made --	.50	- one 2 years one 3 years
2	slips -- ready made -----	.25	- 1 year
1	pair of shoes -----	1.69	
2	pairs hose -----	.40	
2	aprons -- home made -----	.25	- 1 year

Mr. L

2	shirts -- week day -----	.50	- 1 year
1	shirt -- Sunday -----	1.40	- 1 year
3	pairs overalls		
1	pair shoes -----	2.00	- 1 year
1	hat -----	.50	

Oldest boy

2	shirts -- week day -----	.50	- 1 year
1	shirt -- Sunday -----	.50	- 1 year
6	overalls -----	.75	- 1 to 4 years
2	long underwear -----	1.79	- 1 year
1	pair shoes -----	1.98	- 1 year
1	hat -----	.50	- 1 year

Other Boy

4 pairs trousers -- week day -----	\$1.00 - 1 year
2 shirts -----	.50 - 1 year
4 pairs overalls -----	.90 - 1 to 3 years
2 pairs undershirts	
2 pairs long underwear -----	.75- 1 year
1 pair shoes -- week day -----	1.98 - 1 year
1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 year
1 pair socks-----	1 year
1 hat -----	.50 - 1 year
3 handkerchiefs	

Girl

3 silk dresses -- week day -----	1.98 - 1 year
4 cotton dresses -- week day, <sup>2</sup> home made--- 2 ready made-	.60 - 1 year
1 winter coat -----	- 1 year
1 spring coat -----	5.00 - 1 year
2 cotton sweaters -----	1.00 - 2 years
3 slips -- ready made -----	.35 - 1 year
4 pairs pants -----	.25 - 1 year
2 pairs shoes -- Sunday -----	1.50 - 1 month
4 pairs anklets	
1 pair golashes -----	.79 - 2 years
1 winter hat -----	1.00 - 1 year
8 - 10 handkerchiefs	
4 aprons -----	.25 - 1 year

### THE "O" FAMILY

Mrs. O was a large, heavy-set woman with blue eyes and short blonde hair. She was of the jolly type who did very little complaining and had much determination to make the best of her situation. She was a hard-working woman. Mrs. O went out into the fields with the men and helped to make the crops, using a horse and plow. After working in the fields she came home and worked in the garden and a tobacco patch which belonged to her. She often repaired the house, built steps, etc. Mrs. O was of a happy and sociable disposition and enjoyed having company. She also knew how to make her guests feel welcome. When the investigator, with the Home Management Supervisor, arrived she came down from her porch to meet them and helped to open the gate. She called the Home Management Supervisor "honey" all the way up to the house, saying how glad she was that she had come. Before arriving at this house, the Home Management Supervisor had said to the investigator, "Now you will just love Mrs. O. She's such a big hearted soul--works so hard. She's so appreciative of every little thing I do for her. She's just different from most of the women I work with. She really understands and is always in a good humor. I just love my visits with her."

Mrs. O had a highly developed sense of humor. She teased a great deal and joked. This evidently was how she kept on top of her troubles, for she did have an exceptionally bright outlook on life. Mrs. O was very devoted to her children and eager to improve their living standards. She was not satisfied with their living conditions but rather than becoming morbid over it, she worked the harder to improve them. She



took the investigator into the house and showed her several pieces of materials that she had gotten for \$6.00 the day before. She said she was going to make them into shirts, dresses, etc. for the family. This money she had gotten from grubbing and selling roots. Mrs. O was proud of the material and just as excited about the new clothes the children would have as were the children themselves.

Mrs. O was 32 years of age. She married at the age of 14 years to a boy 23 years of age. Mrs. O reached the seventh grade in school while her husband went only to the fifth. There were five children in the O family. The oldest girl was 17 years of age, the next girl was 14, the twin boys were seven, and the baby girl was three years old. All the little O children were a happy lot and were well behaved. They met strangers with a certain poise and graciousness that one would not expect from people of their standing. The oldest girl was beautiful, her complexion and features resembling somewhat those of a mulatto. She possessed a great deal of charm and was quite talented. She regretted that she had only reached the fifth grade but said the children teased her so much at school that she could stand it no longer and so she stopped. She seemed to be very socially inclined and did not hesitate in the least in talking to the investigator. She appeared to be quite popular with the boys in the community from all she and the other sister said. She was quite musically inclined and played the guitar and tap danced.

The other little girl was quite the opposite in physical characteristics. She had bright blue eyes, light hair and very light complexion. The others in the family said she 'read, read, read all the time.'

She loved school and planned to be a school teacher. She was in the seventh grade, and the rest of the family seemed very proud of her interest in school and in reading.

The little boys were intelligent in appearance. They were both in the first grade.

The children's clothes were fairly clean. The little girl's face was dirty, but as soon as the investigator arrived Mrs. O had one of the children take her in and wash her face.

The O family were very cooperative, and the children took the responsibility of their home duties well. The oldest girl took the place of the mother with the house work since Mrs. O had to work in the field. Their home management schedule worked something like this: Six o'clock was the rising time for the whole family. Mrs. O built the fires, and she and the oldest girl prepared breakfast. After breakfast the other little girl washed the dishes, and the boys fed the chickens and pigs. Mrs. O milked the cows and made the beds. Usually, Mrs. O went to the field and worked, but sometimes she and the oldest girl worked in the garden. The oldest girl prepared the lunch and washed the dishes. In the evenings, Mrs. O prepared the supper, and both the girls washed these dishes. Friday was wash day for Mrs. O. The oldest girl did the ironing on Saturday and cleaned and mopped the house twice a week. Mrs. O made butter every other day. She sewed and mended for the family but had no special time for this. She and the oldest girl did the canning. The little girl kept the household account.

In her free time Mrs. O said she "fixed the house, made quilts and

rested." She enjoyed reading and subscribed to the Household magazine.

Mrs. O had a tobacco patch of her own from which she obtained her money. She said she disliked very much asking her husband for money.

Mr. and Mrs. O seemed to get along very well. They exchanged gifts at Christmas and on their birthdays.

The O family were members of the Methodist Church which they attended regularly. Mrs. O said she went to church to learn how to live better, and, also, she felt that it was educational.

The O family lived back in a little hollow. The house was built on the side of the hill on tall props. There were three rooms in the house proper, and a kitchen which was not connected to the rest of the house. All the rooms were extremely small.

In the first bed room there were two beds, a radio, and fireplace. There were no carpets or rugs on the floor and no curtains at the windows. A great number of magazine pictures and calendars hung on the walls.

In the kitchen there was an old range, a table and a cupboard. The kitchen was small and crowded.

There were no screens over the windows and no screen doors to the house. Neither were there any closets. The wall paper hung loosely on the walls. Family O did not have a toilet.

The house stood on the side of the hill. A long porch extended the full length of the rooms with high steps leading up to it.

The O's were renters and had not been living here quite a year. They planned to build another house in the near future.



Mrs. O said that the Farm Security Administration had helped her very much in organizing and planning her work, as well as in planting a garden.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that this family was very cooperative and took suggestions well. (Since this visit to the family the Home Management Supervisor reported that this family had paid back all the money they had borrowed.)

The diet of the family was quite inadequate. The percent adequacy of their summer diet was 63 percent while the winter diet was 54.6 percent adequate.

The percent adequacy of the different food classes were as follows:

<u>Summer</u>					
<u>Meat</u>	Citrus fruit	Non-citrus fruit	Green, leafy and yellow vegetables	Other vegetables	Milk
64%	57%	14%	171%	107%	43%
<u>Winter</u>					
12%	43%	71%	57%	71%	28%

The clothing of family O consisted of:

Mrs. O

5 wool dresses -- week day -- ready made ---	\$1.00	-- 2 years
1 silk dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	-- 1 year
3 cotton dresses -- ready made -----	1.00	--1 year
1 winter coat -- ready made -----	10.98	-- 1 year
3 slips -- ready made -----	1.00	--1 year
3 pairs pants -- ready made -----	.25	-- 1 year
2 pairs shoes -- Sunday & week day -----	1.98	-- 1 year
2 pairs hose -----	.50	
6 handkerchiefs -- ready made -----	.05	-- 4 years
5 aprons -- home made -----	.10	-- 1 year

Mr. O

1 suit -- Sunday -- ready made -----	18.00	- 1 year
2 pairs trousers -- Sunday -----	2.00	- 1 year
5 shirts -- 3 week day -- 2 Sunday -----	1.00	- 1 year
4 pairs overalls -----	1.25	- 1 year
3 pairs shorts -----	.25	- 1 year
2 undershirts -----	.75	- 1 year
2 pairs long underwear -----	.79	- 1 year
1 pair shoes -----	2.98	- 1 year
3 handkerchiefs -----	.25	- 1 year
1 hat -- Sunday -----	1.25	- 1 year

Seventeen-year-old girl

5 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made ----- 2.35 - 2 years  
4 cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made -- 1.98  
3 wool skirts -- ready made ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
2 wool sweaters -- ready made ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
1 winter coat -- ready made ----- 2.98 - 1 year  
6 slips -- ready made ----- .79 ~~1.50~~ - 1 year  
3 pairs pants -- ready made ----- .25 - 1 year  
3 pairs shoes -- 2 Sunday -- 1 week day ----- 1.98 - 1 year  
2 pairs hose ----- .79 - 1 year  
6 handkerchiefs ----- 2 for .05

Fourteen-year-old girl

6 wool dresses -- week day -- ready made----- 1.00 - 1 year  
2 Sunday dresses -- ready made ----- 1.98 - 1 year  
2 wool skirts -- week day -- ready made ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
1 wool twin sweater -- ready made ----- 1.98  
1 cotton sweater -- home made ----- .40  
1 winter coat -- ready made ----- 5.00  
4 slips -- 2 home made -- 2 ready made ----- .50 - 1 year  
2 pairs shoes -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday ----- 1.98 - 1 year  
6 pairs anklets ----- .15 - 1 year  
1 pair gloves ----- .50 - 1 year  
6 handkerchiefs -- home made -----



Nine- and seven- year-old boys

1 suit -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$3.00 - 1 year
4 shirts -- 2 home made, 2 Sunday -----	.79 - 1 year
4 pairs overalls -----	.79 - 1 year
1 sweater -- ready made -----	.79 - 1 year
2 pairs shorts -- ready made -----	.25 - 1 year
2 undershirts -- ready made -----	.25
2 pairs long underwear -- ready made -----	.50
1 pair shoes -----	1.98
2 pair socks -----	.15
1 tie -----	.15
2 handkerchiefs -----	.05

Three-year-old girl

6 dresses -- 5 home made -- 1 ready made --	.50 - 1 year
5 pairs pants -- ready made -----	.15 - 1 year
4 gertrudes -- ready made -----	.25
2 sweaters -- ready made -----	.50
1 coat ----- ready made -----	1.50
2 pairs socks -----	.15
1 pair shoes -----	1.00

### The "P" Family

Mrs. P was about 5 ft. 2½ in. tall with grey eyes, dark hair and dark complexion. She had a sweet expression and was very sympathetic and understanding. She was a very intelligent and industrious woman and was most tactful with her little children. She was the type of mother who gave all she possibly could to her children. On Sunday morning she worked hard trying to get them ready for Sunday School. She said when she finally got them all ready she just didn't have time to dress herself to go. (She did go once a month for church service.) When asked whether her children were kind to her she said, "Oh, yes, this morning when I was out in the garden I fell down and the little boys helped me up and were so uneasy about me. Then while we were still out there they wanted to try to see if they could carry me in so if I did ever get really hurt they could carry me. So I let them carry me and they did all the way to the house." The little boys listened to this and seemed very pleased. Although Mrs. P was a very busy mother she seemed to take time to know her children. She seemed very proud of her oldest girl who was fourteen years of age and showed us many things that she had embroidered.

Mr. and Mrs. P have been married 13 years. Mr. P was forty-seven years old, and Mrs. P. was 34. Mrs. P went to the sixth grade in school and Mr. P to about the fifth. There were five children in the P family - two girls, ages 14 and 8; and three boys, ages 13, 11, and 5.

Mrs. P did her house work when she could get to it. She did most of her work herself - the washing (with a machine now), ironing, sewing, cleaning the house, preparing the meals, buying the supplies, making butter,

careing for the milk and canning. The children helped her about the house, washing the dishes, chopping and getting in the wood, sweeping, making beds, etc. In the summer Mrs. P built the fires and Mr. P built them in the winter. Mr. P planted the garden, but Mrs. P worked it at times. The whole family was responsible for milking the cows and weeding the garden. Both Mr. and Mrs. P fed the pigs, and Mrs. P and the oldest girl fed the chickens. Mrs. P planned her meals the day before serving them.

It was interesting to note the way the children bathed. Mrs. P said, "Twice a week I got a big wash tub full of water and put one in after the other". The children looked fairly clean and their clothes, except for the little girl's, were clean.

Mrs. P seemed to enjoy her work but felt she had to work too hard. She said she would rather do house work than any other kind.

Mrs. P. did not like to ask her husband for money so she "stretched" that which she got from selling chickens and eggs as far as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. P quarrelled occasionally, and it was not uncommon for Mr. P to blame her when things went wrong. They did not exchange gifts at Christmas or birthdays.

The P family belonged to the Baptist Church and attended it regularly. Their oldest girl was away at Vacation Bible School when the investigator was visiting the home. Mrs. P felt that it was good that she could attend this school. In regard to what the church did for them, Mrs. P said, "it helps us to do better."

Mrs. P said she wanted her children to finish high school and college if possible. She planned for them to put themselves through college with the aid of a scholarship that her church gave. Some of Mrs. P's family



had finished college in this way. The P family had 25 or 30 books in their home; some were old Law books which Mrs. P's relatives had had. Mrs. P enjoyed reading, and the family subscribed to the Progressive Farmer and a newspaper. This family lived in a six-room unpainted house which belonged to Mrs. P's aunt and was to be willed to them at her death. This house had screened windows and doors. The walls were papered, and there were linoleum rugs over the floors. There were also closets for the clothes. The water was obtained from a spring which was next to the river, and when the river was high the water from it went into the spring.

Assone left the front porch, he entered a hall. On one side of the hall was a bed room. This room had just been papered and looked very nice. Mrs. P was quite proud of it as she had done the papering herself and planned to do the other rooms. In this first room there were two beds, nicely made, fire place, sewing machine, a small table, and chairs. The room looked neat and clean.

On the other side of the hall was the aunt's room, which the investigator did not see.

The kitchen was clean and tidy and contained a range, cabinet, a cupboard and a table.

The hall was untidy with old coats and hats hanging along the side of the walls.

There was a long back porch on which were many potted flowers. The yard was relatively neat.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that this family was a very cooperative one and that they are definitely being helped by the Farm

Security Program. They made the mattresses when the mattress making was underway. Mrs. P reported that they had been helped a great deal in canning and gardening.

The clothing inventory of family P consisted of:

Mrs. P

4	silk dresses -- week day -- ready made -----	\$1.98	- 1 year
6	cotton dresses -- 3 home made -- 3 ready made---	.98	- 1 year
1	Sunday dress-- gift -----		- 2 years
2	cotton skirts -- 1 home made - 1 ready made---	.40	- 1 year
1	winter coat-----	.10	- 5 years
2	spring coats -----	5.00	- 6, 7 years
3	gowns -----	.49	- 3 years
5	slips -- 3 week day -- 2 Sunday-----	.98	- 1, 2 years
3	pairs pants -----	.25	- 1 year
3	brassiers -----	.25	- 1, 2 years
4	pairs shoes -- 2 Sunday -- 2 week day - 3 gift &	3.00	- 2 years
3	pairs hose -- 2 week day -- 1 Sunday ----,	.50 & .69	
1	winter hat -----	.98	- 1 year old
1	summer hat -----	.98	- 1 year
1	purse -----	.50	- 3 years
3	aprons-----		
6	handkerchiefs		

Mr. P

1	suit -- Sunday -- ready made -----	15.00	- 1 year
2	pairs trousers -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 year
2	shirts -- week day -----	1.98	- 1 year
2	shirts -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 1 year



2	sweaters --- week day -----	\$2.50 - 1 year
2	pairs shorts	
2	undershirts	
3	pairs long underwear	
2	pairs shoes -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday-----	1.98
3	ties -----	.25 - 1 year
2	hats -----	1.00 - 2 years

Fourteen-year-old girl

2	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98 - 1 year
1	rayon dress -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 2 years
5	cotton dresses -- Sunday -----	1.00 - 1, 2 years
2	wool skirts -- home made -----	.59 - 1 year
1	cotton skirt -- home made -----	
2	linen skirts -----	.50 - 2 years
2	wool sweaters -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 year
1	cotton blouse -- week day -- home made -----	.59 - 1 year
3	cotton blouses -- Sunday -- home made -----	.59 - 1 year
1	silk blouse -----	.59 - 1 year
1	winter coat -- week day -- made over -----	1.98 - 1 year
1	winter coat -- Sunday -----	4.98 - 1 year
1	spring coat -----	1.98 - 1 year
1	pair pajamas -----	.59 - 1 year
4	slips -----	.35
5	pairs pants -----	.25
1	snow suit -----	1.98
1	pair slacks -- gift -----	

1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	\$1.98 - 1 year
1 pair shoes -- week day -----	1.00 - 1 year
6 pairs anklets	
1 winter hat -----	.79 - 1 year
2 purses -----	.10
2 pairs gloves -----	.50
6 handkerchiefs -- gift	
1 apron	

Eight-year-old girl

2 silk dresses -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 year
1 rayon dress -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 2 years
3 cotton dresses -- week day -----	1.00 -1, 2 yrs.
1 wool sweater -----	1.98 - 1 year
1 winter coat -----	3.98 - 1 year
4 slips -- home made -----	.25 - 1 year
1 pair shoes -----	1.95
4 pairs anklets	
1 winter hat -----	1.00
1 pair gloves -----	.50 - 1 year

Nine-year-old girl

2 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	.80 - 1 mo.
1 rayon dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	- 3 years
8 cotton dresses -----	1, 3 yrs.
2 wool skirts -- home made -----	.50

1	linen skirt -- home made -----	.50	
3	wool sweaters -- Sunday -----	.60	- 1 year
1	cotton sweater -- Sunday -----	.25	- 1 year
4	silk blouses -- home made -----	.25	- one, 1 year three, 1 mo.
1	winter coat -----	2.98	
2	pairs pajamas -- ready made -----	.25	- 1 month
2	slips -- week day -- home made -----	.25	- 2 months
4	pairs pants -----	.15	- 1 year two, 1 month
2	pairs shoes -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday	-1.98 & 1.26	- 2 months
4	pairs anklets -----	.10	- 2 months
1	pair golashes -----	.69	- 1 year
1	summer hat -----	.49	
1	pair gloves		
6	handkerchiefs		
2	aprons -----	.15	- 1 year

Thirteen-year-old & eleven-year-old boys

2	pairs trousers -- Sunday -----	2.50	- 1 year
3	pairs overalls -- week day -----	.79	- 1 year
1	sweater -- week day -----	2.98	
2	shirts -----	.79	
2	shorts		
2	undershirts		
2	long underwear		
1	pair shoes -----	1.49	

(oldest boy has two pairs of shoes)



3 pairs socks

1 tie

1 cap -- Sunday ----- 1.00

### THE "M" FAMILY

Mrs. M was a small woman, weighing probably one hundred pounds. Her sharp eyes sparkled when she talked, and she had a pleasant smile. Although she was 50 years of age, she appeared to be 15 years younger. She was jolly and very humorous much of the time, having this peculiar type of mountain humor which is subtle. (According to the Home Management Supervisor, she was a very sensitive person and was usually on the defensive. The Home Management Supervisor said of her, "She is a good worker and a nice housekeeper. She does not let any grass grow under her feet. She loves to make pretty things and has beautiful flowers during the summer months.") Although Mrs. M did chew tobacco, she was an attractive woman, appeared intelligent, and was a nice conversationalist. She seemed to have an artistic nature which was displayed in her home.

Mrs. M's husband was 53 years of age. He was tall and blonde with a very intelligent countenance. He enjoyed reading so much that he borrowed all the magazines he could from the neighbors when they had finished with them. Mrs. M said that he read too much. He enjoyed reading, especially ancient history books and had a good many in the home.

Mrs. M had two girls, one 22 years of age, and the other nine. The oldest girl had finished high school and was going to take a beauty course the following winter. She took her place nicely in the home. Mrs. M said, "She is the most particular thing about the house, she is just after Mr. M all the time to keep things clean and in their place."

The youngest girl was in the fourth grade and was very much interested in school and in reading.

This family lived on a much higher plane than most of the Farm Security families. They seemed extremely happy together, as though every member was wanted and had his place to fill. One detected a very close tie of affection in the home which was partially due, one would think, to the democratic atmosphere. The M parents had never whipped their children. Mr. M said, "And I don't scold them either. They always do as we tell them." The children seemed to feel free to express themselves and to accept responsibility around the home. Mr. and Mrs. M both seemed perfectly happy and satisfied with each other. They gave each other gifts on their birthdays and at Christmas.

The M's arose at five o'clock. Mrs. M said she sometimes felt she had too much to do, but usually she was not tired. The older girl relieved her of much of the work. The daughter usually did the laundry, ironing, and mopping and cleaning of the house. She did the laundry on Wednesday, ironed on Thursday, and cleaned the house on Saturday. She mopped the kitchen every day and was particular that the house stayed clean. Other jobs that the girl did were washing the dishes, making beds, keeping the household account and helping with the canning.

Mrs. M prepared all the meals, bought the supplies for the family, cared for the garden and flowers, fed the chickens, made butter three times a week, milked the cows and took care of the yard. She planned her meals the day before she served them.

Mrs. M had money of her own from selling butter and eggs that she used to buy things she needed. Mr. and Mrs. M planned together the



financial affairs of the family. They consulted each other when buying household supplies.

When asked about church membership, Mrs. M said, "No, we don't belong to any earthly church. I once belonged to the Methodist Church but had my name taken off of the church roll." Mr. M had never been a church member; however, they do go to church. When asked why they went to church, they said "to worship."

The M's had company almost every day. Occasionally Mr. and Mrs. M went to the movies. They also had a radio in their home which they listened to a great deal. In her free time, Mrs. M liked to make quilts and take care of the flowers. The M family were very sociable people and seemed to enjoy talking to the investigator.

Family M had a nice looking little home. They had a lovely lawn which was kept mowed and clean. Flowers were planted in the yard; also the front porch was lined with flowers growing in pots. Vines grew on poles along the porch and this kept the porch cool and shady.

The house was painted white, and the windows and doors were screened. All the rooms were papered, and there were linoleum rugs on the floors. The house did not have closets.

In the living room there was a nice living room suite, a radio, and a dresser. On the dresser was a large picture of Mr. and Mrs. M, and on the walls were several mottoes such as, "Are you saved?" "Trust in the Lord," etc. Light pink curtains hung over the windows.

There were six rooms in this house, three of which were bed rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. M felt they had been helped a great deal by the Farm Security Administration in a financial way and also in the home. They were glad to have had the opportunity to make furnishings, and the help with canning had been valuable. The Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor found this family very cooperative.

The diet of this family was 77.5 percent adequate in the summer and seventy percent adequate in the winter. The adequacy of the various food classes were as follows:

<u>Summer</u> meat & eggs	Citrus fruit	Non-citrus fruit	Green, leafy and yellow vegetables	Other vegetables	Milk
79%	157%	0%	143%	93%	100%
<u>Winter</u>					
121%	0%	43%	157%	164%	79%

The clothing inventory for M family consisted of:

Mrs. M

2	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$3.00	- 1 year
1	linen dress -- Sunday -- home made -----	.50	- 3 years
1	cotton shirt -- Sunday -----	.50	- 1 year
3	cotton dresses -- week day -- home made ----	.50	- 1 month
1	pair pajamas -- ready made -----	.25	- 1 month
3	slips -- ready made -----	.69	- 1 year
3	pairs pants -----	.25	- 1 year
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	2.00	- 1 month
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	.49	- 1 month
2	pairs hose -----	.49	- 1 month
1	winter hat -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	summer hat -----	1.00	- new
1	purse -----	.90	- 3 years
2	pairs gloves -- gift		
6	handkerchiefs		
4	aprons		

Mr. M

1	suit -- Sunday -----	6.50	- 3 years
2	shirts -- week day -----	1.00	- 2, 6 mos.
2	shirts -- Sunday -----	2.00	- 6 months
3	pairs overalls -----	.70	- 6 months
2	pairs shorts -----	.15	- 1 month
2	pairs long underwear -----	.98	
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	3.00	- 2 years



1 pair shoes -- Sunday ----- 3.00 - 1 year  
3 pairs socks  
1 hat ----- 2.00 - 8 months  
4 handkerchiefs

Twenty-two-year-old girl

2 wool dresses -- Sunday - 1 home made 3.00 - 1 years  
1 ready made  
3 silk dresses -- Sunday - 1 home made 3.00, - 1, 2 years  
2 ready made  
1 rayon dress -- Sunday - ready made 3.00 - 1 year  
4 cotton dresses -- week day- 1 homemade 2.00 - 1 mo., 1 year  
3 ready made  
3 wool dresses -- Sunday -- 2 ready made 1.98 - 1 year  
1 home made  
1 cotton skirt -- week day -- ready made - .50  
1 linen skirt -- week day -- ready made - .50 - 1 month  
2 wool sweaters -- Sunday ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
1 cotton blouse -- week day  
1 silk blouse -- week day  
4 slips ----- 1.00 - 2 years  
5 pairs pants ----- .25  
1 girdle -- Sunday ----- 1.00 - 3 years  
4 brassiers -- week day ----- .25 - 2 mos., two, 1 year  
1 pair shoes -- week day ----- 2.00 - 1 month  
2 pairs shoes -- Sunday ----- 1.98 - 1 year, 1 month  
3 pairs hose -- Sunday  
4 pairs anklets  
1 winter hat ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
1 summer hat -- Sunday ----- 1.00 - 1 month

1	purse -----	.50 - 1 month
12	handkerchiefs -----	
3	aprons --- home made -----	.10 - 1 month.

THE "N" FAMILY

Mrs. N was a tall, stooped woman with long stringy hair and a pale anemic complexion. She went barefooted and chewed tobacco as she worked. Although Mrs. N was only 44 years of age, she looked much older. While she was extremely nervous, she was extremely slow in her manner. She said she had always worked hard. She was very much of the motherly type of a woman and was always patient with the children. She let the older children go places rather than go herself. Mrs. N was a little slow to accept strangers, but when she finally did she was very free and talkative with them. The Home Management Supervisor said in regard to her, "She gives the impression of not grasping the meaning of things at times, but really does more than she appears to. Though she may be a little dull, she is very cooperative, takes suggestions well and tries to improve the family's conditions. At our suggestion, screens were put on the house and a pressure cooker was bought." Mrs. N had five grades of schooling. She was not very tidy in her dress nor did she keep the children clean.

Mrs. N had been married 17 years. She had eight children, two of whom were married and away from home. None of the children had gone beyond the fifth grade in school. The 17- and 15-year-old boys were in the third grade, the 12-year-old in the second, and the seven-year-old in the first. Mrs. N said that it was so difficult for her boys to learn anything.

While Mrs. N was a hard worker she did not work out in the field with the men as many of the mountain women did. Since her girls were married she did most of her house work. The N family usually arose at 5 o'clock.



The men worked awhile before breakfast and then came to the house at seven o'clock for this meal. They had no special time for the other meals. Mrs. N just called the family when she had the meal ready. Mrs. N did not plan any of her work. She cooked whatever she had on hand. She did her laundry and ironing whenever it suited. Mrs. N was not the tidiest of housekeepers. Even though she made the beds, they did not look clean. She was sweeping the house the morning the investigator arrived and from the amount of trash she had swept out in the hall, one would have thought it hadn't been swept for at least a week.

Mrs. N made bread at every meal since she did not know how to make light bread. When the Home Management Supervisor told her she would bring yeast and show her how to make light bread, she seemed quite pleased. She said she had always wanted to know how to make it because she felt that it would save time, but she had been afraid to try it alone.

The little girl washed the dishes. Mrs. N fed the chickens, tended to the milk, made butter, canned, and did the rest of her house work. The boys and Mr. N fed the pigs, planned the garden, milked the cows, cared for the yard and did the work on the farm. Mrs. N felt that she had too much work to do but did not seem to mind a great deal.

Mrs. N said that she did not have time to rest during the day. Neither did she have much free time. When she did have extra time, she enjoyed piecing quilts and reading. She subscribed to the Household magazine, the Progressive Farmer, and Southern Planter. Mrs. N's friends visited her about once a week, but she said she never returned the calls. She said, "I am just so far back in a hole that I can't get

out."

The N family lived miles back in the mountains, and the home could be reached only by walking several miles off the road through a forest. Down in a small valley between two slopes on the mountain was the little three-room unpainted house. Mrs. N expressed it correctly when she said it was "so far back in a hole." It was really no wonder the radio was kept running at "full blast."

The house was in a V shape. It was surrounded by a small yard with a little grass growing in spots and flower beds along the fence. The house was equipped with screens over the windows and screen doors. There were no closets in the house. However, the walls were all papered.

Little V-shaped steps were an entrance to both the kitchen and the bed room. The bed room was papered with blue wall paper. On one side of the wall, a large landscape picture hung, while a large picture of one of the children hung on the other. Also, several calendars were on the wall, and over the door there was a large gun. On the opposite side of the room from the door was a fireplace. A mantel was over the fireplace and on it sat a large clock. On each side of the room was a wooden bed, one of which was a beautiful four-poster bed. On the beds were deep pink spreads, and white curtains covered the windows. There was also a sewing machine and a wardrobe in this room.

Across the hall was another bed room, with a curtain hanging in the doorway in the place of a door. In this room there were two beds, and a little table on which a flower vase stood. On the shelf below them were shoes, a victrola, and a large box. On the wall in this room hung

a picture three or four feet in length.

In the kitchen there was a long table around which were four home-made stools made by Mr. N. There was also a stand, a range, cupboard, and a cabinet which he had made. Half of the floor in this room was covered with linoleum.

The day the investigator was in the home it was only fairly clean. The dish clothes especially did not look clean.

Mr. and Mrs. N seemed to get along fine. She said they never argued and 'had never had a big quarrel' since they had been married. Mrs. N said she was glad she had married when she did. She said she thought people should get married when they were young so they could raise their children while they themselves were still young. She went on to say that older parents didn't have as much patience with children. In her conversation along this particular line, Mrs. N showed a surprising amount of insight as to how children should be dealt with, and her ideas about the handling of children were better than one would expect.

The N family did not belong to the church, neither did they attend service.

Mrs. N said they had been helped a great deal by the Farm Security Administration. They had built screen doors and screens since they had been on the program. They had also bought a pressure cooker which had lessened Mrs. N's work.

In talking to Mrs. N about her clothing, she said they needed more clothes, but no one but their neighbors ever saw them so it really didn't make much difference.



The N's diet was 88 percent adequate in the summer and 69 percent adequate in the winter. The percent <sup>of</sup> adequacy for the different food classes was as follows:

<u>Summer</u>					
Meat & eggs	Citrus fruit	Non-citrus fruit	Green, leafy and yellow vegetables	Other vegetables	Milk
29%	157%	200%	157%	150%	143%
<u>Winter</u>					
150%	14%	157%	71%	134%	57%

The clothing inventory of family N consisted of:

Mrs. N

1	silk dress (Sunday) ready made -----	\$2.98	- 2 years old
4	cotton dresses -- 3 home made, 1 ready made	.50	- 1 year old
1	silk blouse -- week-day -----	1.98	- 1 year old
1	winter coat -----	7.00	- 3 years old
1	pair shoes -----	3.00	- 1 year old
3	pairs hose -----	.50	- 1 year old
1	summer hat -----	.98	- 1 year old
6	handkerchiefs-----	2 for .05	- 1 year old
1	apron-----	.15	- 1 year old

Mr. N

1	pair trousers -- week day -- home made--	1.98	- 1 year old
1	pair trousers -- Sunday -- ready made --	2.00	- 1 year old
2	shirts -- week day -----	1.98	- 3 years old
1	shirt -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 2 years old
2	pairs overalls-----	.79	-
1	overcoat-----	5.00	
1	pair shoes -- week day-----	1.98	
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98	
2	pairs socks		
1	cap		
3	handkerchiefs		

Twenty-year-old boy

Eighteen-year-old boy

3	pairs trousers -- ready made -----	\$4.00	- 1 year old
2	shirts -- week day -----	1.00	-
3	shirts -- Sunday -----	1.00	
1	sweater -- Sunday -----	1.00	
2	pairs shorts -----	.15	
2	undershirts -----	1.25	
2	pairs long underwear -----	1.75	
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98	
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	1.98	
2	pairs socks -----	.15	
1	cap		
3	handkerchiefs		

Fifeteen-year-old boy

3	pairs trousers -- week day ---ready made-	2.00	
1	pair trousers - Sunday - ready made -	2.00	
2	shirts -- week day -----	.48	
1	shirt -- Sunday -----	.48	
1	sweater -----	1.00	
1	pair shoes -- week day -----	1.98	
1	pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98	
3	pairs socks		
1	hat		
2	handkerchiefs		



Twelve-year-old boy

3 pair trousers -- Sunday -----	\$2.00
2 shirts -- week day -----	1.00
2 shirts -- Sunday -----	.48
1 sweater -----	1.00
2 pairs shorts -----	.15
2 undershirts -----	.25
2 pairs long underwear -----	.89
2 pairs shoes --1 every day, 1 Sunday ----	1.98
2 pairs socks	
1 cap	
3 handkerchiefs	

Nine-year-old girl

1 wool dress -- Sunday -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year old
4 cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50 - 1 year
1 wool skirt -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 wool sweater -- ready made -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 winter coat -- ready made -----	2.00 - 2 years
4 pairs pants -- home made -----	.10 - 1 year
1 pair shoes -- week day -----	1.98 - 3 years
1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 year
3 pairs anklets -----	.10 - 1 year
6 handkerchiefs -----	.10 - 1 year
1 apron -- home made -----	.10

### THE "Q" FAMILY

Mrs. Q was the dainty feminine type, talkative enough to be poised, and reserved enough to be sweet. In conversation and facial expression she made the impression of having intelligence equal to that of a more highly trained person. Although Mrs. Q was 30 years of age she appeared to be much younger. In her dress she was tidy and her clothes seemed to have been selected with care and they fitted her perfectly. Mrs. Q was of an affectionate nature and was charming, yet might have been temperamental and quick to take offence. Possessing so much charm and beauty, one wondered why she ever left a young husband to marry a man 50 years old. Mr. Q had been a bachelor when she married him a year ago. The five-year-old child in the home was Mr. Q's child, according to Mrs. Q. The little boy called Mr. Q "Papa," but he called Mrs. Q "The woman." The investigator knew that there was more to this case than she had been told because the little boy, while talking to her alone, pointed to a house a fourth a mile away and said, "You see that house over there? The woman that I love lives in that house." He had a black eye which he said resulted from a fight he had had with "the woman," (Meaning Mrs. Q) the day before. The little boy, who was a blond with deep-set eyes, had a cruel expression. He was quite different from the children in the other families studied. He seemed to be bold and obstinate, determined to have his own way. When he took the investigator to a little shack to see the kittens, they shrank back from him. He took a hammer and hit the wall beside them in order to frighten them. Much of the time that Mrs. Q was talking to the investigator, he interrupted, contradicting her. The investigator felt sorry for him because

he was a rather companionable child and seemed to need something very badly in his life--probably affection and attention.

The house in which the Q's lived was an unpainted, three-room affair. It was over a hundred years old and was in a very dilapidated condition. The front porch sagged, and there were no screens or screen doors. The condition was emphasized by the worn-out chairs and swing on the front porch. The floor and steps of the porch were partially worn out and sunk when stepped on. The yard was cluttered with all kinds of old junk and surrounded by a rickety old fence. There were tall weeds which looked as though they had not been cut for months.

Inside, the house was clean and orderly though poorly furnished with old worn-out pieces. The floors were bare, the walls were of plain board, and were unpainted, except the kitchen wall which was painted a light green. There were no closets in the house.

In the front room there were two beds, and a dresser which was overloaded with all kinds of small objects. The mantel was crowded with bric-a-brac such as bottles, papers, and other articles which looked as though they might have been collected over a long period of time. There were no curtains at the windows and no pictures on the walls.

The kitchen contained a large table, a range, and a cupboard. The walls were very dirty.

There was another room upstairs which the investigator did not see. Mrs. Q said that there were three beds in it.

Everything in the house and around it gave the impression of having been vacant for a long period of time previous to this occupancy.



Family Q went to bed at 9 o'clock and arose at 5:00. Mrs. Q did practically all of the house work. She did her laundry, ironing, cleaning and mopping twice each week. Her clothes and house were clean. Besides her house work, she helped plant the garden, fed the pigs and chickens and milked the cows. Mrs. Q did not plan her meals. She was beginning to keep an account book on the day the investigator was in the home. Mrs. Q rested during the day occasionally, but said she was tired most of the time. She enjoyed house work but would rather have had a job outside the home.

The investigator could not find out much about the relationships of this family, though Mrs. Q seemed happily married and did have a happy countenance. <sup>23</sup>

The Q's went to church on Sunday but did not belong to the church. The explanation Mrs. Q gave for going was "To learn to do better."

Mrs. Q had not been visited by the present Home Management Supervisor, and she could not find out much about the improvements made. Mrs. Q said she had received canning guides through the mail from the Home Management Supervisor that had helped her a great deal.

The summer diet for the family was 76 percent adequate. The non-citrus fruit and milk were not sufficient; however, the other food classes were high. They were as follows: meat and eggs, 157%; citrus fruit, 157%; non-citrus fruit, 57%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 228%; other vegetables, 121%, and milk, 0%.

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23. Since this was the first time the Farm Security Home Management Supervisor had visited Mrs. Q, she felt that it was inadvisable to press her for very much personal information.

The clothing inventory for family Q consisted of:

Mrs. Q

1	silk dress -- week day -- ready made -----	\$2.98	- 1 year
2	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 year
1	rayon dress -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 year
4	cotton dress -----ready made -----	69¢ & 1.00	- 1 year
2	dresses -- one, week day -- one Sunday -----	1.00	- 2 years
2	wool skirts -- Sunday -----	1.69 & 1.98	- 3 years
2	wool sweaters -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 2 years
2	wool blouses -- Sunday -----	1.00	- 2 years
1	winter coat -- Sunday -----	15.00	- 1 year
1	spring coat ----ready made - -----	3.98	- 2 years
3	gowns -----	.59	- 1 year
3	brassiers -----	.25	- 1 year
3	pairs shoes -- one weekday -- 2 Sunday -----	1.98	- 1 year
3	pairs hose -- Sunday -----	.59	- 1 year
1	winter hat -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	spring hat -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	purse -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	handkerchief -----	.15	
3	aprons-----	.39	
1	pair gloves -----	.69	- 1 year
1	beret -----	.59	

Mr. Q

2 suits -- Sunday -----	\$12.98	- 1 year
2 pairs trousers -----	2.98	- 2 years
7 shirts -- 4 week day -- 3 Sunday -----	1.50	- 1, 2 years
5 overalls -----	1.29	- 1, 2, 3 years
2 overcoats -- 1 week day-- 1 Sunday -----	10.98	- 2, 3 years
2 sweaters -----	2.98	
1 raincoat -----	4.98	
4 pairs shorts -----	.69	- 1 year
3 pairs long underwear -----	1.50	
3 pairs shoes -- 2 week day -- 1 Sunday -----	2.98, 1.98	
7 pairs socks -- 4 week day -- 3 Sunday -----	.10	
1 pair golashes -----	1.69	
3 ties -		
3 hats -- 2 week day -- 1 Sunday -----	1.00	
12 handkerchiefs		

Five-year-old boy

5 suits -- 3 week day -- 2 Sunday -----	.50	- 1 year
3 shirts -- ready made -----	.39	- 1 year
4 pairs overalls -----	.69	- 1 year
1 overcoat -- Sunday -----	3.98	- 2 years
2 sweaters -- week day -----	1.00	- 1 year
1 sweater -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 2 years
3 pairs shorts -----	.39	- 1 year



2	pairs pajamas -----	.49 - 1 year
2	pairs shoes -----	1.50 - 1 year
3	pairs socks -----	.10 - 1 year
1	pair golashes -----	. 89 - 1 year
1	hat -----	.50 - 1 year

### THE "R" FAMILY

Mrs. R was dark complexioned with brown eyes and short, straight, stringy hair. Her turned-down mouth portrayed a nervous tick. Mrs. R said she was very nervous and that the condition had developed since her marriage. She was 28 years old and appeared young, but worn. She chewed tobacco frequently and dipped snuff occasionally. Her house was orderly, but she seemed careless with her dress. For example, her slip hung two inches below her dress, and she seemed to be unaware of it.

There were two things that seemed of interest to her--the condition of her house and her landlady. She said, "Law, honey, this old house is the dirtiest thing I ever saw. The walls are just terrible. I just can't hardly stand them. I would have washed them in the winter but it was so cold, and then I wasn't hardly able since I was expecting the baby. Now I have so much work I just can't hardly get to it. Law, honey, I just can't hardly stand it." Then she commented in regard to the lady who owned the land; "Law, honey, she's just the meanest thing. She just don't care nothing about whether we have anything or not, just so she does. She won't even put screens on the house, and if we would, she wouldn't let us move them when we left. Law, honey, she's mean." Then again, "Law, honey, when I moved in this house you should have seen it. It was the dirtiest thing. The floors hadn't been swept--manure in the yard, Law, honey, you ought to have seen it. I cleaned my house up good when I left it."

Mrs. R appeared to be a capable housekeeper. For example, she had screened the bed for the baby. She said, "I just can't stand to see flies

run all over little babies that can't help themselves. Law, honey, it's dangerous."

She bathed both of her children twice a day.

Mr. R was a long, lanky, man with dark hair and eyes. He was 25 years of age and had gone as far as the sixth grade in school. He seemed "sour on the world." He blamed his land-owner for conditions and said she tried to get all out of him that she could. The little boy in this family was three years old and appeared to be slow and dull. The little girl was four months old.

Mrs. R said that she did not enjoy doing her house work very much because the house was in such a bad condition. She had no place to keep her milk since the water had to be carried from her land-owner's place. Her milk soured in the summer very quickly.

Family R went to bed at nine or ten o'clock and arose at five. Mrs. R did all the work in the house. Mr. R did not help with any of it, but he worked hard during the day. Mrs. R could not do the laundry regularly, but she tried to get it done on Wednesday, and the ironing on Thursday. She cleaned house on Thursday or Friday. She did not have a mop so she used a broom for mopping. Daily, Mrs. R built fires, prepared breakfast, dressed the boy, washed dishes, made the beds, fed the baby, bathed the children, did house work, prepared lunch, washed dishes, and any other work such as ironing or cleaning or canning. She usually planted the garden and raised vegetables, but this year Mr. R did it since Mrs. R was pregnant. Mrs. R fed the chickens and Mr. R fed the pigs, and milked the cows. Mrs. R did not like to cook but said she enjoyed all her other



house work. She did not plan her meals. Although she did not feel that she had too much work to do, she said that she was tired most of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. R quarreled occasionally, but she said, "We don't use many ill words." Mr. R did scold Mrs. R a great deal, but she didn't seem to be afraid of him. They gave each other gifts at Christmas and on their birthdays. Mr. and Mrs. R seemed to be stern with the little boy. She said that 'she beat on him but it didn't do a bit of good, so she started talking to him instead of beating him.\*

Mrs. R had money from selling chickens and eggs, with which to buy the things that she needed.

Reading was of no interest to her, although sometimes she read a "True Story." In her free time, she rested. The R family seldom visited their neighbors, but they visited friends about once a week. On Sunday, Mr. R went to the Baptist church of which he was a member. Mrs. R was not a member of any church and did not attend the service.

Family R were tenants of a three-room unpainted house on a good road. There were no flowers or grass in the yard.

There was a long porch on the house and all three rooms opened onto it. No rugs or carpets covered the floors. The walls were made of plain boards, and looked as if they had been painted a light green at one time. There were no screens or screen doors.

In the bed room there were two beds covered with pink bed spreads, a fire place over which was a mantel with many little objects stacked on it, a refrigerator which was not being used as such, a baby bed, and a trunk. White curtains hung at the windows. This room looked orderly and

clean. There were no pictures on the walls.

In the kitchen there was a range, a large table, a home-made cabinet, and a cupboard. The kitchen was very clean and everything was in its place. The pans were put away in the cabinet.

The other room was used as a storage room. Everything was kept in this room from clothes and canned goods to old discarded articles. There were closets in the bed room where the clothes could be hung, yet they were hanging in this room.

Mr. and Mrs. R felt that the land-owner did not deal fairly with them. Both of them had something to say about the owner and owners in general. They felt there was just no chance at all for renters, they were treated so badly by the owners. In spite of his dislike for owners, Mr. R preferred to remain on the farm "because in the winter you don't have to do anything much if you don't want to, while in the factory you had to work all of the time."

The diets of this family were poor.<sup>24</sup> Their summer diet was only 60.6% adequate. The percent adequacy in the different food classes were as follows: meat and eggs, 135%; citrus fruit, 57%; non-citrus, 0%; green, leafy and yellow vegetables, 43%; other vegetables, 71%; and milk, 93%;

Mrs. R appreciated the help that they had received from the Farm Security Administration, especially on canning and gardening.

The Home Management Supervisor felt that this family cooperated well with the Farm Security Administration program. They had received a

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24. This family failed to return the report on the winter diet.

pressure cooker which was taken to them the same day the investigator was in the home. It was hoped that the cooker would help greatly in providing a better diet for the family and also in making the work lighter for Mrs. R.

The Home Management Supervisor reported that these people did try to improve their living conditions, but they had very little with which to work.



The clothing inventory for family R consisted of:

Mrs. R

2 wool dresses -- week day -- ready made -----	2.98 - 2 years
2 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98 - 2 years
3 cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made -----	1.25 - 1 year
2 wool skirts -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98 - 1 year
2 wool sweaters -----	1.98 - 1 year
2 cotton blouses -- Sunday -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 winter coat -----	12.98 - 3 years
1 spring coat -----	8.00 - 3 years
4 gowns -----	.89 - 1 year
4 slips -----	.79 - 1 year
4 pairs pants -----	.25 - 1 year
3 brassiers -----	.25 - 1 year
2 pairs shoes -- 1 week day-- 1 Sunday -----	2.50 - 1 year
2 pairs hose -- Sunday -----	.50 - 1 year
1 winter hat -----	1.00 - 1 year
1 purse -----	1.00 - 3 years
1 pair gloves -----	.59 - 2 years
16 handkerchiefs	
3 aprons -----	.29

Mr. R

1 suit -- Sunday -----	15.00 - 4 years
2 pairs trousers -- Sunday -----	1.98 - 1 year
5 shirts -- 2 week day -- 3 Sunday -----	- 1 year

Mr. R (Continued)

2 pairs overalls -----	- 1 year
1 jacket ----- 3.00	- 1 year
2 pairs shorts -----	- 1 year
2 undershirts -----	- 1 year
2 pairs pajamas -----	- 1 year
2 pairs shoes ----- 2.98	- 1 year
4 pairs socks	
4 ties	
2 hats -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday -----	1.50
6 handkerchiefs	

Three -year-old boy

8 or 10 suits -- 4 home made - 5 ready made - .49 & .25	- 1 year
2 overcoats ----- 2.98 & 1.00	- 1 year
1 sleeper -- home made	
1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	1.00
3 pairs socks -- Sunday -----	.10
1 cap -----	.25

Baby

7 dresses -- 3 home made -- 4 ready made --	.25
1½ dozen diapers	
4 gertrudes -----	.15
1 sweater -----	.49
4 jackets -----	.25

### THE "S" FAMILY

In the S household there were a mother, father, and a daughter 20 years old. Three married daughters lived away from home. Mr. S was 57 years of age and Mrs. S was 55. They had been married 38 years. Both Mr. and Mrs. S had gone as far as the third grade in school.

Mrs. S was a tall, slim woman with long, straight hair. She had a very pale complexion, her cheeks were sunken, and she looked sickly. She was a serious woman, and somewhat reserved and silent in the presence of strangers. Mr. S was a slow man, very friendly, and had a cheerful disposition. The daughter had gone as far as the seventh grade and resembled her mother in her actions.

Mrs. S took her work as a matter of course and did not seem to like, or dislike, it. She, however, did not enjoy cooking and preferred to work outside. She and the girl did all the house work, the daughter doing most of it. They washed on Tuesday, ironed on Wednesday and cleaned and mopped the house on Saturday. Mrs. S washed the dishes most of the time, kept the household accounts, and raised the flowers. Mrs. S and the daughter prepared the meals, made the beds, and did the canning. Mrs. S did plan her meals the day before they were to be served. She cared for the milk, churned, and fed the chickens. Mr. S built the fires and bought the supplies. The daughter helped him to milk the cows. The entire family planted and worked the garden. The S family went to bed at 7:30 and arose at 5:00 o'clock.

This family visited friends about once every two weeks, and they had lots of company on Sunday. In her free time, Mrs. S liked to piece quilts,



sew, and mend clothes. She enjoyed reading Farm magazine to which they subscribed.

Mrs. S had an income from butter, eggs, and chickens. She said she used this as she liked.

Mr. and Mrs. S seemed to get along well together. Mrs. S said, "We don't have any quarrels to amount to anything." They gave each other gifts on their birthdays and at Christmas. Mrs. S worried about her married children. One of them had married a man who had children by a previous marriage, and she wasn't getting along with them. The other daughter was living with another family and had found it to be unsatisfactory.

The S's appeared to be honest, stable people. The fact that none of them had ever been in court gave them some status. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. In reply to a question about church attendance, Mrs S said, "Well, I think people ought to go, don't you?" She seemed a bit timid about expressing herself so the investigator did not press her for a better answer.

Mr. S planned to build a new house several years ago, but Mrs. S became ill and the doctor's bill which amounted to almost \$1000 put him in debt for a period of time. He planned to build as soon as he was out of debt.

The S's said they have been helped a great deal by the Farm Security Administration Supervisor. They had received advice about canning and gardening and were proud of the mattresses that the Supervisor helped them make.

Family S lived in a three-room, unpainted house. The house had

both the windows and doors screened, and the water was supplied by a pump. The yard around the home was not well kept. However, there were six lovely wild cigar trees planted in two rows. There were flowers planted around the yard, but the grass and weeds had taken the yard.

The house was rather tumbled in appearance--the beds were not made, and things were thrown around. Since the women were making sauer kraut on the day the investigator was there and had left the cleaning in order to get this done, this was no doubt an unfair picture of Mrs. S's housekeeping.

The furnishings of the home were fairly typical. In one bed room there was a bed, a radio, a sewing machine and a fire place over which there was a mantel with many articles on it. The walls were papered with brown paper which was loose in places, while the rough floors were bare. Magazine pictures hung on the walls. In the other room there was a bed which had not been made and a dresser. Clothes were hung on the walls.

The kitchen was extremely small. It contained a stove, a table, and a cupboard. The pans were hung behind the range.

The diet of this family was more nearly adequate than the average. The winter diet was 66.6% adequate. The adequacy of foods was as follows: citrus fruit, 70%; non-citrus, 86%; milk, 57%; meat, 80% green, leafy vegetables, 43%; and other vegetables, 64%.

The Farm Security Administration Home Supervisor felt that this family was very cooperative.

The clothing inventory of family S consisted of:

Mrs. S

1	silk dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$1.98	- 2 years
4	cotton dresses -- home made -----	.50	- 1 year
1	winter coat -----	5.00	- 2 years
2	pairs pants ----- home made --	.25	- 1 year
2	gowns ----- ready made -----	.79	- 3 years
3	slips -- ready made -----	.49	- 1 year
2	pairs shoes -----	1.95	- 1 year
2	pairs hose -----	.25	
1	pair golashes -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	winter hat -----	1.25	- 1 year
6	handkerchiefs -----		
5	aprons -----	.15	- 1, 2 years

Mr. S

1	suit -- Sunday -----	5.00	- 1 year
1	pair trousers -- Sunday -----	1.98	- 2 years
4	shirts -- 2 week day -- 2 Sunday -----	.79	- 1 year
2	pairs overalls -----	1.25	- 1 year
1	jacket -- week day -----	1.00	- 1 year
2	pairs long underwear -----	.79	- 1 year
2	pairs shoes -----	1.98 & 2.98	- 6 months
1	pair golashes -----	1.25	- 1 year
4	handkerchiefs -----	.10	
2	ties -----	.25	- 1, 2 years



Twenty-year-old girl

4	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$2.00	- 1, 2 years
3	cotton dresses -- 1 week day -- 2 home made	1.00	- 1 year
2	organdy dresses -- Sunday -----	1.95	- 1 year
1	wool suit -- Sunday -- ready made -----	3.98	- 1 year
2	wool skirts-- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98 & 2.95	- 1 year
1	wool sweater -- ready made -----	1.48	- 1 year
2	silk blouses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.00	- 1 year
1	winter coat -- Sunday -----	3.98	- 1 year
3	slips -- ready made -----	.49	- 1 year
3	pairs pants -----	.50	- 1 year
3	brassiers -----	.25	- 1 year
2	pairs shoes -----	1.98	- 1 year
2	pairs hose -----	.49	
3	pairs anklets		
1	pair golashes -----	1.00	- 1 year
2	purses -----	.50	- 1 year
1	pair gloves -- gift -----		- 1 year
6	handkerchiefs		
2	aprons		

Baby (Continued)

1 cap -----	.49
1 pair socks -----	.38
1 pair shoes -----	.39
1 pair rubber pants	
2 wool blankets -----	.79 & .59
2 cotton blankets -----	.39

### The "T" Family

Mrs. T was 36 years old. She was a tall, heavy woman with long, light hair drawn back tightly on her head. In her face one read character and stability. Her serious mindedness was made more pronounced by her grave solemn eyes and serious tone of her voice. All of her conversation was carried on in an earnest way. In general appearance, one might call her "the good neighbor type." She gave the impression of being good natured and generous. She went about her work in a willing manner and seemed to master it easily. Her determination to rise above her present economic condition was combined with good health and a willingness to work. Although Mrs. T had gone only as far as the fifth grade in school she seemed intelligent. She was friendly, sociable, and agreeable company.

Mrs. T's family were respectable, honest, and stable. The most outstanding feature of their family was their sincerity in their religion. They belonged to the Primitive Baptist Church where Mr. T was the Superintendent. During the summer revival which usually lasted for three weeks Mr. and Mrs. T attended every night. In reply to the question of why Mrs. T went to church she said, "the Lord called me."

Mr. T was 44 years old. He too was large in stature and of exactly the same type as his wife, both physically and in personal characteristics. However, he was jollier and teased and laughed more than his wife. Mr. T was a World War veteran and suffered from congested lungs due to his having been gassed during the war. He had been to many hospitals, but his condition did not seem to be improved. At the present his health was very bad. Mrs. T said, "He has great big purple spots on his body that never



go away." Though intelligent and capable, Mr. T's education consisted of only three grades in school.

The T's had one child, a girl of 12 years. (Two other children died at birth.) She was in the sixth grade in school. She was very fond of reading and enjoyed going to school. Her parents planned to send her to high school and let her work her way through college if she wanted to do so. They were looking forward to her being a bookkeeper, since she had an aptitude for it. She was doing a very good job of keeping the account book for the family.

Mrs. T was a good manager of her work. She did all of her work except a few little jobs that the girl did, such as washing the dishes. The laundering was done on Monday and a good thorough cleaning and mopping was done on Tuesday and Saturday. While Mrs. T prepared breakfast, Mr. T milked the cows and cared for the milk. Feeding the chickens and pigs and planting the garden was done by both Mr. and Mrs. T. Mrs. T sometimes rested during the day, read, or made quilts. She said she enjoyed reading farm papers and the Bible. Mrs. T visited her neighbors only about once a month but visited her mother almost every day.

Mrs. T said that although she enjoyed her housework, she felt that she had too much work to do. She said that she was tired most of the time and that sometimes she was so tired that she could not sleep at night. Mrs. T worked in a restaurant before she married. She said that she liked that work much better than housework, and would like to have that kind of work now if it were possible for her to have a job.

Mrs. T's house was dishelved looking the day the investigator was in the home. Mrs. T excused the appearance of the house, because she had gone to her mother's early in the morning to help make kraut. The house, however, was not dirty. The house was not painted, had only three rooms, and was elevated from the ground by posts. This gave it an unbalanced appearance. The yard was hard packed earth, and there were no flowers or grass in the yard. Chicken coops were scattered about. Some distance from the house was a new barn which was better building than the house.

The water for the house was supplied by a pump which cost the T's \$200. and of which they are very proud. The house was provided with good screens and screen doors. Curtains over the windows were neat and gave the rooms a cozy appearance.

Mrs. T said she regreted having married as soon as she did. In spite of this she did not indicate any trouble with her husband. The investigator believed that her discontent was with the poor living conditions rather than her husband.

Mrs. T did not have any special problems with her little girl. She said that she had never had to punish her.

Mrs. T had money of her own with which to buy the things that she needed. She sold butter, chickens, and, sometimes, a calf. Mrs. T said that the account book was too much bother for her, because she had so much work to do, and so the little girl kept it.

Mrs. T felt that the F. S. A. Home Mgn. Supervisor had helped them a great deal. It had meant so much to them to get the house repaired and

the other improvements which the F. S. A. had made possible for them. The mattresses which they had made under the F. S. A. supervision were needed. She named over other helps such as garden planning and planting. She seemed especially fond of the F. S. A. Home Supervisor and told the investigator, "I just liked her so much from the first time she visited me."

The Home Superintendent felt that this family had cooperated well with her and the program. The home management was greatly improved. Equipment that they needed such as mattresses, a well, and bed clothes had been obtained. They had also had help in their garden planning which meant better food for the family. Of her own accord Mrs. T asked the Supervisor about food for children and if she had any suggestions on foods for lunches for her little girl.

The diet of the T family was 82 per cent adequate in the summer. There were no green leafy or yellow vegetables in their diet. Meat and eggs were 93 per cent adequate. However, all the other classes were very high. Citrus fruit was 114, non citrus fruit 243, other vegetables other than green, leafy, and yellow 193 percent, and milk 107 percent.



The clothing inventory of the T family consisted of:

Mrs. T

4	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made ----	\$2.98, 1.98	- 1, 2 years
6	cotton dresses -- week day -- 3 home made 3 ready made ----	1.98	-
1	cotton dress -- Sunday -----	1.98	
1	linen dress -- week day -- home made -----	.98	
1	lace -- Sunday -- home made -----	.50	
1	wool sweater -- ready made -----	1.98	- 2 years
1	winter coat -- ready made -----	6.98	- 1 year
1	spring coat -----	2.98	- 1 year
2	gowns -- home made -----	.50	
5	slips -- 2 home made, 3 ready made		
6	pairs pants -- 3, ready made, 3 homemade		
2	brassiers		
4	pairs shoes -- 2 week day, 2 Sunday --	1.98, 2.95, 2.50	- 1 year
4	pairs hose -----	.25, .39	
2	pairs anklets		
2	winter hats -- 1 week day , 1 Sunday -----	.98	- 1 year
1	summer hat -----	.98	
2	purse -----	.50	
1	pair gloves -- Sunday -----	.98	
6	handkerchiefs -----	2 for .05	
6	aprons -- 4 home made, 2 ready made -----		- 1 year

Mr. T

1 suit -- Sunday ----- \$16.50 - 2 years  
2 pairs trousers ----- 1.49 - 1 year  
6 shirts -- 3 week day, 3 Sunday ---- .98 & .50 - 1 year  
2 pairs overalls ----- 1.25 - 1 year  
1 overcoat ----- 3.00 - 1 year  
1 raincoat ----- 2.50 - 1 year  
2 pairs shorts ----- .50 - 1 year  
2 undershirts ----- .75 - 1 year  
2 pairs long underwear ----- 1.00 - 1 year  
1 pair shoes -- weekday ----- 1.79,- 1 year  
2 pairs shoes -- Sunday ----- 3.50 - 1 year  
6 pairs socks ----- .15 - 1 year  
2 pairs golashes ----- .98 & 1.25 - 2 years  
2 ties----- .25  
2 caps ----- .98 & 1.60 - 2 years

Twelve-year-old girl

1 wool dress -- Sunday -- ready made--- 3.98  
4 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made- 1.98 - 2, two years  
2, one year  
2 rayon dresses -- Sunday -- ready made-1.98 - 1 year  
10 cotton dresses -- week day-4 home made-.50-1.00  
5 cotton dresses -- Sunday ----- .50 -1.00  
1 wool shirt ----- 1.97 - 1 year  
2 wool sweaters ----- 1.00 - 1, 2 years  
1 winter coat ----- 3.98 - 1 year

2	spring coats -----	2.98 & 1.49	- 1, 2 years
2	pairs pajamas -- home made -----	.40	- 1 year
6	slips -- 3 home made -----	.39 & .50	
6	pairs pants -- 3 homemade -----	.15	
4	pairs shoes -- 2 week day, 2 Sunday--	1.29, 1.50, 1.98	- 1 year
4	pairs anklets -----	.10	- 1 year
6	berets		
2	purses -----		- 1, 2 years
1	pair gloves -----	.25	- 1 year
12	handkerchiefs		



### The "U" Family

Mrs. U was a small, slim woman with sharp, grey eyes and light straight hair drawn back tightly from her face. Her neatness in dress emphasized her chief characteristics of orderliness and industriousness. Mrs. U talked a good deal and scarcely gave the investigator a chance to talk. She looked elderly, although she was only 58 years of age. She had been married for 40 years. She had 5 living children. Although she had not gone to school, she seemed intelligent and clever in her way. Mrs. U worked quickly and continuously. She took pride in her work and seemed especially happy because they were getting along well. In spite of the dry spell they had a large garden. She said she had neglected the account book, but she intended to go back and put down all that they had sold this summer and how much money they had taken in. She said, "I would just give anything if I had kept that book now so I could show you how well we're doing."

Mrs. U was not only proud of her work and success in getting along but was also very proud of her family, especially of their musical ability. An organ stood in one corner of the living room and also several musical instruments. When the boy came in from work in the evening she asked him to play for the investigator, and she seemed very proud of him. She went to some trouble to explain to the investigator that each member of her family played some instrument. Her youngest boy did play well and had played on the radio, his tunes being of the "hill-billy" type, or of a religious nature.

Mrs. U's three girls were married and away from home. However, the

three boys, ages 37, 23, and 21 were staying at home and working in town. It was interesting to note that all of these children finished the seventh grade in school.

Since all of Mrs. U's girls were away from home, Mrs. U did most of the house work. She did not have a scheduled time to do her work but did it just as she had time, although she did plan her meals the day before they were to be served. Much of this was done at night when she was too tired to sleep. The boys and Mr. U often helped her with special jobs, such as canning. Mrs. U mopped the floors only about twice a month. She said she did not like to cook but liked to sew. She had 40 quilts which she had pieced and of which she was very proud. She was trying to make some for all of her children.

Mrs. U arose at 4 o'clock in the morning. She said that she was tired all the time and didn't have time to rest during the day. The whole family, including Mrs. U, planted the garden. While Mrs. U fed the chickens, the men of the house fed the pigs and milked the cows.

Mrs. U had money of her own to buy things which she needed, the money coming from the butter and eggs which she sold and from her children who had jobs in town and gave her money.

Mrs. U said there were times when she wished she had not married so soon, however, she and her husband "do not quarrel to amount to anything".

The U family did not go visiting but on Sundays usually they had several guests for dinner.

The U family belonged to the Baptist Church but since there was no Baptist church near they went to another church and were contributing

toward the construction of a new building for this church. Mrs. U seemed to be a very religious woman. In asking her what she got from going to church or why she went she said, "it helps us to live right". Mrs. U said, "We're glad to go to any church; it don't make any difference what kind it is---they are all striving for the same thing". She talked with broad mindedness about religion and had a tolerance for other beliefs.

The U family's diet was 86.8 percent adequate in the summer and 57 per cent adequate in the winter. The adequacy of the different food classes are as follows:

Summer:

Meat & eggs	Citrus fruit	Non-	Green, leafy & yellow Vegetables	Other Vegetables	Milk	Milk products
79%	85%	300%	185%	128%	57%	

Winter:

128%	57%	128%	0	157%	71%	
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The clothing inventory for family U consisted of:

Mrs. U

- 6 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made  
(1 gift, 4.98, 1.98, 1.59-- 1, 2, 3, 4 years old
- 7 cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made--- .49 , .98
- 2 wool skirts -- ready made -----1.50
- 1 linen skirt
- 2 wool sweaters -- week day --ready made---- gift - 1 year
- 1 wool sweater -- Sunday ----- gift
- 2 winter coats -- 1 week day, 1 Sunday -----5.98, 1600- 2, 4 years
- 4 slips -- 2 home made, 2 ready made
- 4 pairs pants-- 2 home made, 2 ready made
- 4 pairs shoes -- 2 week day, 2 Sunday ---- 1.98 - 1 year
- 2 pairs hose -- Sunday
- 3 winter hats -- Sunday ----- 1.29
- 2 summer hats -- Sunday
- 2 purses
- 1 pair gloves
- 6 handkerchiefs
- 6 aprons

Mr. U

- 1 suit -- Sunday--ready made ----- 5.00
- 1 pair trousers ----- 4.98
- 5 shirts -- 3 Sunday, 2 week day ----- 1.50, 1.90
- 7 pairs overalls
- 3 overcoats, week day, 2 Sunday ----- 10.00

Mr. U (Continued)

2	pairs shorts -----	.25
2	undershirts -----	.49
2	pairs long underwear -----	1.25
2	pairs shoes -----	2.98
4	pairs socks -----	.15
1	tie -- Sunday	
6	caps -- 3 week day, 3 Sunday	
4	handkerchiefs	

Boys

1	suit -- Sunday -----	21.98
2	pairs trousers -----	1.00
3	shirts -- week day -----	1.00
4	Sunday shirts -----	1.25
4	pairs overalls -----	1.25
2	overcoats -- 1 week day, 1 Sunday---	15.00
2	sweater -- 1 week day, 1 Sunday ----	1.00
2	pairs shorts -----	.25
2	undershirts -----	.49
3	pairs shoes -- 1 week day, 2 Sunday	

### The "V" Family

The mother of family V was not living and so the daughter, 21 years old, took the place of the mother in this family. There had been eleven children in the family; eight of whom were living. Of them, five were at home- two little boys, ages 7 and 14 - a little girl, age 10, an older boy, age 27, and the 21 year old girl. The father was 69 years old. This home, like any other home without a mother, seemed to be running on broken pegs. The girl did well, but she lacked the judgment and experience of an older person.

The children seemed to be bright and were all very industrious. Living so far from the school had made it impossible for them to go much further than the fifth grade. The girl, however, had finished the seventh grade. She would have been attractive if she had not been cross eyed. She was clean and her dresses were becoming and in good taste. She was shy, but sweet and pleasant.

Practically all of the housework was done by this girl. She did the laundering, ironing, cleaning, meal preparation, canning, and the other housework. She did not, however, have a special time to do these. She did not plan the meals nor did she keep an account book. The Home Management Supervisor had been helping her with the account book, and she seemed quite willing to try to do it. She had canned several hundred cans of vegetables and fruit during the summer and planned to preserve more before the summer was over. She was in the process of quilting while the investigator was there. Although she was doing a nice job of keeping house it seemed to be too much responsibility for her. She said she



hated housework; that she was "so tired of it she didn't know what to do." She hated to cook. The little boys helped her with little jobs, such as washing the dishes, carrying water, and carrying wood. They made the fires and fed the pigs. Mr. V tended the chickens, but she milked the cows and helped to plant and make the garden. If she wanted to, she could rest during the day. In spite of her load she said that she did not have too much work to do.

The house that the V family lived in had only three rooms. It was on a hill about one and one-half miles off the road. A path led to the house. The yard around the house was spotted with patches of grass. Weeds were growing around the spike fence. There were four or five boxes, 2' x 3' in which all kinds of flowers were growing. These boxes were placed around the yard near the fence.

The water for the house was supplied by two springs which were some distance from the house. In the winter the house was heated by stoves. There were no screens nor screen doors. Neither were there any rugs or carpets on the floors. The walls were of plain board and gave a bare appearance to the rooms. One was a little amused to find Christmas decorations up in July, which was the practise of many of these people.

There was a large porch extending across the entire back of the house, on which wood was stacked. On the walls, tubs and tools were hanging. Old boards and junk were crowded under the porch.

In the kitchen there was a cupboard, a table, and a range. There was no linoleum on the floor. Pots and pans hung on the wall and everything in the kitchen was orderly and clean.

In the bedroom were two beds, a sewing machine, an old davenport, and a dresser. Overhead a quilt hung on a quilting frame. Magazine pictures, clothes, a guitar, a pocketbook, and other little gadgets hung on the walls. Christmas wreaths hung in the windows and on the walls.

None of the V family belonged to the church, except the father. The others went to church once a month. The girl had been going to a revival every night. She said she enjoyed this very much since crowds of young people came back together at night. They laughed, talked, and sang on the way back. From what she said, one knew that she enjoyed this very much.

Although the oldest girl said that none of the family had ever been arrested, the investigator was not certain as to their honesty. For example, they had not delivered a quilt belonging to their neighbor which they had carried home from the Farm Security Administration workshop. The Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor had mentioned it to them but was unable to get much response.

The girl felt the need of the help of the Farm Security Administration Home Management Supervisor especially with housework, canning, and gardening. She also had learned how to make mattresses and had made several for the family under the Farm Security Administration supervision.

The summer diet for the V's was 78.5 percent adequate. The percent of adequacy for the different food groups were as following:

					Milk
Meat and eggs	Citrus fruit	Non Citrus	Green, leafy, & yellow Vegetables	Vegetables	
57%	28%	257%	114%	100%	86%

The clothing inventory for the V family consisted of:

Mr. V

5 shirts -- 3 week day -- 2 Sunday -----	\$ 1.00
3 pairs overalls -----	1.00
1 sweater -----	1.49
2 pairs shorts -----	.25
2 undershirts -----	.39
2 pairs long underwear -----	1.75
1 pair shoes -- week day -----	2.00
1 pair shoes -- Sunday -----	
3 pairs socks	
2 ties	
2 hats -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday	
4 handkerchiefs	

Twenty-one-year-old girl

4 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.69	
6 rayon dresses-- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- two, 2 years four, 1 year
6 cotton dresses -- week day -----	1.98	- 1 year
1 wool skirt -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	- 1 year
1 cotton blouse -- Sunday -----	1.00	- 1 year
1 rayon blouse -- Sunday -----	1.00	- 1 year
1 winter coat -----	12.00	- 1 year
1 summer coat -----	2.98	- 1 year
3 slips -- week day -----	.69 to 1.00	- 2 years



Twenty-one-year-old girl (continued)

4 pairs pants -----	.25 - 1 year
3 pairs shoes -- 2 week day - 1 Sunday ----	1.98
3 pairs anklets -----	.15
1 pair golashes -----	1.00
1 purse -- gift -----	- 1 year
4 aprons -----	.39 - 1 year

Older boys

1 suit -- Sunday -----	12.98
3 pairs trousers -- Sunday -----	2.00
4 shirts -- 2 week day -- 2 Sunday -----	1.00
3 pairs overalls -----	1.49
2 pairs shorts -----	.35
2 undershirts -----	.25
2 pairs long underwear -----	1.75
2 pairs shoes -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday --	2.98
3 pairs socks -----	1.98
12 ties	
2 caps -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday	
4 handkerchiefs	

Little boys

3 shirts -- 2 week day -- 1 Sunday -----	.79
2 pairs overalls -----	.89
1 sheep skin overcoat-----	

Little boys (continued)

1	sweater -----	\$1.25
2	pairs shorts -----	.25
2	undershirts -----	.25
1	pair shoes -----	1.49
3	pairs socks -----	.15
3	handkerchiefs	

Ten-year-old girl

6	cotton dresses -- 4 week day -- 2 Sunday -	1.98
1	wool sweater -- Sunday -----	1.00
1	winter coat -----	3.95
3	slips -----	.49
3	pairs pants -----	.15
1	pair shoes -----	1.49
3	pairs anklets -----	.15

### THE "W" FAMILY

Mrs. W was a large fair complexioned woman, congenial and friendly. Although she complained of not being very well, she gave the appearance of a healthy, robust person. As she had a good posture, her clothes looked well on her and she made a good appearance.

Her 18-year-old daughter was also very attractive in appearance although she was barefooted. Her clothes fitted her well, she had a sweet expression, and she appeared to be intelligent. She regretted that she had not had the opportunity to go to school longer and felt there was nothing for her at home. Of recent date, she had been attending a revival which she seemed to enjoy very much, because a group of young people walked back home together at night.

Mrs. W and the girl did the house work together. The daughter did the washing on Tuesday and the ironing on Wednesday. She made the bread (biscuits, corn bread and also light bread), mopped the kitchen once a week, made beds, washed dishes, helped with the household accounts, worked in the kitchen, garden and the flower garden, and helped with the food preparation. Mrs. W helped make the bread occasionally, prepared meals, sewed a little, cleaned house daily, kept household accounts, fed chickens, milked cows, cared for the milk, fed the pigs, and helped plant and keep the garden. She did not plan her meals. According to Mrs. W, Mr. W used to help with house work before they had any girls. Mr. and Mrs. W bought the household supplies together. The whole family helped with the garden.

The W family went to bed at 9:30 and arose at 6:00. Mrs. W said that in spite of being tired most of the time, she did not have too much work to do, and that she enjoyed her house work with the exception



of cooking. She did have time to rest during the day if she wanted to.

Mr. and Mrs. W did not get along well together. Mrs. W seemed dissatisfied and said that she felt sometimes that she would like to escape from home. When asked if her husband was kind to her she said, "I would rather not answer that question." Mr. and Mrs. W never went anywhere together, and Mrs. W felt that her husband did not respect her. Also he blamed her for everything.

Family W lived in a five-room unpainted house about two and one-half miles back in the mountains. The house was situated on a fairly level spot. There were several trees in the yard, but no grass, however, vines grew over the porch. The potted plants gave the porch a rather cheerful appearance.

There were five rooms in the house--a kitchen, dining room, and three bed rooms. There were no closets, screens, or screen doors. The interior walls were covered with a brown wall board; the floors were uncovered. The house was heated by a large fireplace in the front bed room. The water for the house was carried from a spring several hundred yards away from the house.

The front bed room contained a bed, a radio on a small table, and a trunk. There were white curtains at the windows, and the room was clean and orderly. The other bed rooms contained one bed (except in one room which had two beds), a dresser, and small table. There were curtains at the windows in all of the rooms. In the kitchen there was a cupboard, a range, a large table, and several chairs. Everything in the kitchen was orderly; even to the pans and skillets which hung behind the doors.

There were six members in this family: Mr. W, age 48; Mrs. W, age 45; and four children, two girls, ages 18 and 12, and two boys, ages 20 and 15. Mr. and Mrs. W had been married 26 years.

Mr. W finished the fifth grade, while Mrs. W had finished free school. The two oldest children went to the eighth grade; the 12-year-old girl was in the seventh grade and the 15-year-old boy was in the fifth grade. These children appeared intelligent, but their schooling was hampered by the difficulty in traveling back and forth to school.

In her free time, Mrs. W liked to crochet, piece quilts, and read. She enjoyed reading Grit and Farm magazines and subscribed to these. The girls went to the movies every now and then. One of them played the guitar which gave the family pleasure, as well as did the radio.

Mrs. W and one daughter belonged to the Baptist church. They said they liked to go "To hear the gospel and to be with people."

The diet of the W family was inadequate. Their winter diet was 60.6% adequate. For the different food classes the percent<sup>of</sup> adequacy was as follows: meat and eggs, 57%; citrus fruit, 114%; non-citrus, 100%; green, leafy vegetables, 14%; other vegetables, 64%, and milk, 43%. The family failed to return its summer diet record.

Mr. W (Continued)

5 shirts -- 3 week day -- 2 Sunday -----	\$1.50	- 1 year
3 pairs overalls -- week day -----	.89	
1 sweater -----	1.98	
1 overcoat -----	10.98	
2 pairs shorts		
2 undershirts		
2 pairs shoes -----	2.98	
3 pairs socks		
1 pair golashes		
2 ties		
2 hats -- 1 week day -- 1 Sunday		
6 handkerchiefs		

Eighteen-and twelve-year-old girls

1 wool dress -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	
2 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	1.98	
6 rayon dresses -- Sunday -- ready made ----	1.98	
1 wool skirt -- Sunday -----	1.00	
2 wool sweaters -----	1.00	
1 cotton blouse -----	1.00	
2 silk blouses -----	1.00	
1 winter coat -- Sunday -----		- 2 years
1 spring coat -- Sunday -----		- 1 year
3 pairs pajamas -----		- 1 year
2 slips -----	.69	



Eighteen- and twelve-year-old girls (continued)

3 or 4 pairs pants -----	.25
2 brassiers -----	.20
2 pairs shoes -----	1.98
3 pairs anklets -----	.15
1 pair golashes -----	1.49
1 winter hat -- Sunday -----	1.00
1 purse -----	.50
1 pair gloves -----	.49
6 handkerchiefs	
3 aprons	

Boys

2 pairs trousers -----	2.00
4 shirts -- 2 week day, 2 Sunday -----	1.00
3 overalls -----	1.25
2 sweaters -----	1.98
2 pairs shorts -----	.25
2 undershirts -----	.25
2 pairs shoes -----	2.50
4 pairs socks -----	.15
1 pair golashes -----	1.49
1 tie	
1 cap	
6 handkerchiefs	

The clothing inventory of the W family consisted of:

Mrs. W

3 silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----\$1.98 - 1 year  
6 cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made --- .95 - 1 year  
1 wool skirt -- Sunday -- ready made -----1 .98 - 1 year  
1 wool sweater -- Sunday ----- 1.98  
1 cotton blouse ----- 1.00  
1 silk blouse ----- 1.00  
1 winter coat ----- 6.98 - 1 year  
2 gowns-----  
3 slips  
4 pants  
1 foundation garment  
2 brassiers  
2 pairs shoes ----- 1.98 & 2.98 - 1 year  
2 pairs hose  
1 pair golashes  
1 winter hat -- Sunday  
1 summer hat -- Sunday  
1 purse  
6 handkerchiefs  
4 aprons

Mr. W.

1 suit -- Sunday -- ready made ----- 15.00 - 1 year  
1 pair trousers -- Sunday ----- 4.00 - 1 year

### The "X" FAMILY

Mrs. X was a medium sized plump woman with blue eyes and long, light, straight hair which was drawn severely to the back. Her eagerness to learn and accept responsibility for the care of her family, her alertness and appreciation of help, made a great appeal to the Farm Security Administration worker. Mrs. X was a young woman, 28 years of age, but had had a difficult life. She had been married 12 years, marrying when she was 16 years of age. She said that she was sorry that she married so young but did so because her parents were separated.

There were four children in the family--three boys, ages 10, 9, and 5, and a baby girl eight months old. Although Mrs. X was not a pessimistic person, she said 'she was tired of living a great deal of the time but she was also afraid of dying.'

She usually arose at four o'clock, worked hard all day long in the house and in the field. She did not go out with her husband because he did not like to visit. In talking further to Mrs. X, she explained that the reason she was afraid of dying was that she believed she should belong to the church. She was worried because she realized she was doing nothing about it.

Mrs. X was eager to learn new things that would help her family. She listened attentively to the suggestions of the Farm Security Administration Supervisor. She was desirous of all information and suggestions the Supervisor could give her. Mrs. X appeared to be intelligent and to have more insight and understanding than other women of her type have.



The baby, although eight months old, was unable to pull herself to a sitting position and appeared to be too weak to cry. The baby had had no supplement to the milk diet at this time and she was not fed regularly, as the mother nursed her when she came in from the fields.

Mrs. X asked the supervisor if the reason the nine-year-old boy didn't get along well in school and suffered from enuresis might be due to his father's teasing him. She recognized that the problem might be an emotional one. Mrs. X seemed worried because she had not had sufficient patience with her children's problems since the last baby had come. She asked the investigator what she might do about it.

Mrs. X liked to read and had read everything available. She said she enjoyed reading detective stories, True Story magazines and novels.

Mr. X was 45 years of age, had light hair, blue eyes, and a light complexion. He was high tempered, but essentially kind. He talked a great deal but did not appear as intelligent as Mrs. X. Mr. X seemed fond of his wife in spite of the fact that he spit on the floor anywhere in the house. Mr. X said that he wouldn't whip his children, and enjoyed their clambering over him.

The children were well mannered. The oldest boy, ten years of age, was in the fifth grade at school. The next boy, nine years old, was in the second grade, but did not get along so well in school and was nervous.

The first time the investigator was in the home, Mrs. X was bare-footed and dirty, as she had been working in the field. She said she did not have enough dresses to be clean at all times. This family was in dire need of more clothing.

The X family arose at four o'clock. Mr. X made the fires and helped to prepare breakfast. The little boys helped wash dishes, carry water, and care for the baby. The oldest boy had begun to help in the fields. Mr. X did most of the outside work, feeding the chickens and pigs, chopping the wood and milking the cows. Mrs. X did the laundry on Monday, or Tuesday, unless she had some special job to do, such as food preservation. Ironing was done the next day after the washing. Mrs. X did not sew because her sewing machine was broken. She cleaned the house daily, mopped the kitchen weekly, and mopped the other rooms once every three weeks. She churned every other day. Mrs. X did not plan her meals; she cooked the food she happened to have. She did not enjoy food preparation. She liked to preserve foods, because she liked to see things "being put up." Mrs. X said she could find no time during the day when she might rest.

This family did not go to church. On Sunday Mrs. X cooked dinner and cleaned the house in the morning, and rested in the afternoon. They had little recreation of any kind. Mrs. X loved music and had wanted to study music. The younger boy was also interested in music.

Mrs. X said that they got along well with the neighbors, but there was one woman in the neighborhood to whom "she didn't speak." Mr. X had been arrested only once and that was because he did not have a tag on the dog.

The X family lived in a four-room unpainted house which was on a dirt road, several miles from the main road. The house had screens and screen doors, but no closets. In the winter the house was heated by a fireplace and kitchen stove.

The yard surrounding the house looked orderly and there was a lawn.

The front porch was in good condition, and was furnished with a porch swing.

The front door opened between two bed rooms. In one there were two beds and a trunk. In the other there was a bed, a dresser, and a sewing machine. There were shades but no curtains at the windows except in the front bed room which was used for company. There were no rugs on the floors. The walls looked as if they had been papered and then painted over with a tan paint. There were a few pictures on the walls, but in general the rooms gave a bare appearance. In the room where Mr. and Mrs. X and the baby slept, the bed had not been made on either of the days on which the investigator called.

In the dining room there was a table, two cupboards, a victrola, a small side table, and a wash stand. The wall was painted bright baby blue. There were no curtains in this room, but it was orderly and clean.

In the kitchen there was a stove, a cabinet, and a table under which stood a five-gallon crock. Pans hung behind the stove. The walls were of plain boards and the windows were without curtains. Cans and rubbers hung on the wall. This room too was orderly and clean.

The kitchen opened onto a small back porch on which stood a bench with a wash pan and several buckets.

Mrs. X felt that they had been greatly helped by the Farm Security Administration Supervisor. The Supervisor 'had brought the children clothes from the welfare office; had given her so many ideas about foods that were good for you, and ideas about gardening and canning.' One could see that a home visit meant a great deal to Mrs. X. She asked



the Supervisor many questions on which she needed help. She would say, "Now, Miss K., I wanted to ask you about this, etc." Through the Farm Security Administration, she had received a pressure cooker which helped her a great deal with her canning. The help the Supervisor was trying to give them in order to arouse their interest in church might help to make life more pleasant; also, the help in feeding the family adequately was much needed.

The X family's diet was only 80.8% adequate in the summer and 71.3% adequate in the winter. The percent <sup>of</sup> adequacy for the different food classes was as follows:

<u>Summer</u>					
Meat	citrus fruit	non-citrus fruit	Green, leafy & yellow vegetables	Other vegetables	Milk
29%	171%	71%	85%	107%	100%
<u>Winter</u>					
100%	57%	71%	143%	100%	21%

The clothing inventory for family X consisted of:

Mrs. X

6 cotton dresses -- 4 week day - 2 Sunday ready made -----	1.00 - 2 years
1 part-wool skirt -- ready made -----	1.15
1 winter coat -----	4.98 - 3 years
2 gowns -----	.49
2 slips -----	.70
2 pairs pants -----	.25
1 pair shoes -----	1.98
2 aprons	

Mr. X

1 suit -- Sunday -----	15.00
1 pair trousers -- Sunday -----	4.00
2 shirts -----	.79
2 pairs overalls -----	1.50
2 pairs shoes -----	3.00
2 pairs socks	
1 hat	
2 handkerchiefs	

Ten-year-old boy

3 shirts-----	.50
2 pairs overalls -----	.59
2 pairs long underwear -----	1.98

Ten-year-old boy (Continued)

1 pair shoes -----	1.49
1 pair socks-----	.15
1 cap	
2 handkerchiefs	

Nine-year-old boy

1 pair trousers -----	.79
3 shirts -----	.50
2 pairs overalls -----	.69
2 pairs long underwear -----	
1 pair shoes -----	1.98
1 pair socks	
1 cap	
2 handkerchiefs	

Baby

4 dresses -- 1 home made -- 3 ready made----	.25 - 1 year
3 skirts -- ready made -----	.14
22 diapers -----	.10
5 sleeping garments -----	.25
2 caps -----	.25 - one, 5 years
1 pair socks -----	.12
1 pair shoes -----	.39
1 pair rubber pants -----	.15
1 cotton blanket -----	.95
2 small rubber sheets -----	.10



### THE "Y" FAMILY

Mrs. Y was a perky, fast-moving, thin little woman with an invigorating personality. She talked with earnestness and interest. She was energetic, doing her work with willingness and cheer. She seemed to have an optimistic outlook on life and a functional program for her family. She said, "No family has ever existed that is nearly as good as my family." She believed in them--bragged about them so cheerfully that one could not disappoint her by dissenting. Whether Mrs. Y was aware of her art in managing her family or not it achieved results. Not many minutes passed without Mrs. Y's getting on the subject of how wonderful her husband and family were. She had never had trouble with her children; they did anything she told them to do. "Why, I could even tell the oldest boy to come here and stand and let me whip him, and he would." "Why the people in the community and the school teacher even talk about how good my children are; they are good to me and their father, too. These children would give the last cent to us, and they are good to each other," so Mrs. Y said. According to Mrs. Y the oldest boy worked after school hours last year and bought practically all the clothes for the younger boy because he wanted to do it. The little girl was only six years old and could cook a meal and clean the house. Mrs. Y's fondness for her husband was shown in the fact that she did not enjoy going places unless he went with her.

At the time the investigator was in Mrs. Y's home, she had a broken arm. A woman in the neighborhood had struck at one of her children with a stick and she had jumped between them and had received the blow.

Mr. Y was able to set her arm because he was a certified First Aid worker.

Mr. Y was 48 years old, nine years older than his wife. He formerly worked in the coal mine. Mr. and Mrs. Y were anxious to have their children go on to school. The oldest boy, age 17, had four years of Agriculture and had become interested in continuing with his studies in this field. He may be able to do so since he is intelligent, had gotten along well in school and the Agriculture teacher was interested in his continuing his education. The parents did not have any plans for the other children. Mrs. Y did not approve of parent's deciding these problems for their children. The younger boy, age 12, was in the seventh grade and the little girl, only six years of age, had not started to school. She had tucked away in her own drawer of the dresser, two new dresses which she was saving for school. The whole family was interested in Jan's going to school, and she seemed enthusiastic about it. She was wide awake, alert, and industrious.

The Y family included an aged aunt, 84 years old, who was too feeble to do much but who had a welcome place in the family.

As to home management, there was a great deal of cooperation. The family arose at 4:00 o'clock. Mr. Y made the fires and always prepared the breakfast. The boys sometimes helped him, and Mrs. Y usually made the bread. Mrs. Y had a definite time to do her work. Laundering was done on Tuesday or Wednesday and ironing the next day. On Friday, the mending was done. A regular house cleaning was done on Saturday, including airing the mattresses, moving the beds out from the walls, and mopping. All floors were mopped, and the walls were cleaned. The

children helped with this work. Mrs. Y made butter and cheese three times a week. She had chickens which she cared for herself and which brought her a little money for personal use. It was Mrs. Y's job to feed the pigs and to help plant the garden. This had probably come down as a regular job for the housewife with these people, because one is certain the boys could and would have taken care of this routine if Mrs. Y had asked them to do so. The boys helped with food preservation and did other house work.

In her free time, Mrs. Y enjoyed crocheting and reading. She especially enjoyed reading Collier's magazine and Zane Grey's books. Since her eyes were giving her trouble, she had had to discontinue reading and doing close hand work. She enjoyed working outside the house, and this probably accounted for her helping plant the garden. Although she enjoyed working, she felt that she had too much work to do and was tired much of the time.

The Y family went to church occasionally but were not church members.

Living right on the side of the road and in a house with electricity and having water supplied by a well, the Y family had more conveniences than many of the other families. The house was a long, unpainted house of six rooms, surrounded by a small yard enclosed by a dilapidated fence. The yard was not very attractive but since a new fence was to be built soon, no work had been done on the yard to improve it. The steps leading to the yard were in poor condition. Canvas rather than screens was hung over the windows and this detracted from the appearance of the house. Vines grew on all sides of the front porch.



The inside of the house was very attractive as well as clean. The floors were covered with linoleum rugs and the papered walls were clean and colorful. Although there were no closets in the house, the clothes were kept in drawers and not on the walls as was the case with many of these families.

In one bed room were two beds. The parents and two boys slept in this room. The rather old-looking bed spreads covered the beds. On the walls were magazine and catalogue pictures which did not detract from the appearance of the room. The other bed room was furnished in practically the same way as this one with the addition of a radio.

The kitchen was small, being only large enough for a small table, a range, and a cupboard. In the dining room was a large table, a side board, and several small tables.

Mrs. Y said that she had been helped a great deal by the Farm Security Administration Home Supervisor--that she had "come along and told me so many different ways to fix foods and how to plant the garden." Mrs. Y had received a pressure cooker through the Farm Security Administration program. She had learned how to keep an account book which aided her in the management of the family income.

The diet of the Y family was inadequate. For the summer it was only 42.6% adequate and 65.5% adequate in the winter. The percent adequacy of the different food classes was:

<u>Summer:</u>	Citrus fruit	Non-citrus fruit	Green, leafy & yellow	Other vegetables	Milk
Meat & eggs					
14%	28%	0%	70%	43%	107%
<u>Winter:</u>					
86%	57%	43%	100%	107%	128%

The clothing inventory for family Y consisted of:

Mrs. Y

3	silk dresses -- Sunday -- ready made -----	\$1.98
3	cotton dresses -- week day -- ready made ---	1.00
2	winter coats	
3	slips -----	1.00
2	pairs pants -----	.25
1	pair shoes -----	1.98
1	pair hose -----	.49
1	purse -----	1.00 - 2 years
3	handkerchiefs	
7	aprons	

Seventeen-year-old boy

3	pair trousers -----	1.25 - 1 year
3	shirts -----	.80
2	pairs shorts -----	.25
2	undershirts -----	.25
2	pairs long underwear -----	.75
1	pair shoes -----	1.59
3	pairs socks -----	.15
2	ties	
1	hat -----	1.00
5	handkerchiefs	
1	lumber jacket	

Twelve-year-old boy

3	pairs trousers -- week day -----	1.25
3	shirts -- week day -----	.80
2	pairs shorts -----	.25
2	undershirts -----	.25
2	pairs long underwear -----	.75
1	pair shoes -----	1.75
3	pairs socks -----	.15
2	ties	
1	hat -----	1.00
5	handkerchiefs	

Six-year-old boy

3	silk dresses -- ready made -----	.50
4	cotton dresses -- home made	
2	winter coats -- ready made -- gift	
2	pairs pajamas -- home made	
5	slips -- home made	
8	pairs pants -- home made	
1	pair shoes -----	1.60
3	pairs anklets	
1	spring hat -- Sunday	
5	handkerchiefs	



### Summary and Conclusions

Since the Farm Security Administration is in its youth, little opportunity has existed for studying changes in the life of those families who are receiving help from its program. The investigations which have been made to date have been for the most part of an emergency nature to secure information quickly for program procedure. Since the Farm Security program entails considerable expenditure of public funds, it is imperative that more knowledge of Farm Security families be obtained.

The objectives of this study were: to present a picture of the home-management and living aspects of a selected group of Farm Security families picturing in detail their dietary and clothing practices.

This study was made on the families of twenty-five Farm Security clients, eighteen of which were owners and seven renters who had been on the program from one to five years. The income of these families with the exception of one would put them in the marginal group.

In these families, those things which determine the level of living; namely, food, clothing, and housing, were consistently inadequate throughout.

About half of the families lived in three-room houses, consisting of a kitchen and two bed rooms. Only six of the houses had living rooms while eight had dining rooms. These families usually used a bed room for a living room and ate their meals in the kitchen. The houses were inadequately heated, only ten homes having stoves for heating, and the remainder depending on one fireplace, usually located in a bed room. Twenty-one of the families had toilet facilities.

Fifteen had screens on the windows and few of the houses had coverings on the floors. Only one family had electricity.

The furniture of these homes was very limited. It usually consisted of a kitchen stove, a table, cupboard, about six straight-back chairs, three or four beds and a sewing machine. In addition, three-fifths of the families had radios. Storage facilities for canned goods were found in 19 of the 25 homes. The fact, however, that only one family had a washing machine, four had ironing boards, and eight had wash tubs shows the deficiency of ~~family~~ equipment. Refrigeration was completely lacking. The equipment for food preparation and service was meager in most of the homes. The one encouraging factor so far as equipment went was the presence of pressure cookers in 14 of the homes. Of course the pressure cookers had been purchased upon the insistence of the Farm Security Supervisor. Also, the fact that 19 homes had sewing machines made it possible for clothing to be constructed in the home. Not only was labor-saving equipment almost non-existent, but the household supplies were extremely meager. In view of the lack of labor-saving equipment, it is not surprising that 21 of the home makers reported being tired most of the time. Although the furniture and equipment were very meager, the homes, in most cases, were clean.

These women appeared to be carrying a heavy work load. In addition to the house work and care of the children, many of them went out into the fields and worked with the men. The partial or complete care of the garden as well as feeding the pigs and milking the cows were also the "woman's work." In practically all of the homes, water had to be

carried from a spring, usually some distance from the houses, which added to the drudgery of such duties as laundering and cleaning. The women, as a group, had a special day on which they did such household jobs as laundering and ironing. The fact that even nine of them planned their meals a day ahead of time is rather surprising when one considers the heavy load of work they did without needed equipment.

Not only were the families poorly equipped so far as the comforts of living go, but their diets were inadequate. Less than two-thirds of the amounts of all protective foods (excluding butter, cream, and whole-wheat cereals) recommended by nutrition standards were being supplied to these families by the foods they ate. The winter diets were 61 percent adequate while the summer ones were 73 percent adequate. As a group, the adequacy of the food classes for the summer were much higher than for the winter. Citrus fruits, green, leafy and yellow vegetables, and other vegetables and milk were very low in the winter. In the summer, meat and eggs and non-citrus fruits were far below the standard for adequacy.

What effect would this diet have upon these families? From such a diet one could expect these people to be suffering the most from a vitamin C deficiency, the effects of which might be sore gums, and sore joints. Their vitamin B<sub>1</sub> complex deficiency, caused by a lack of meat in the diet, might cause them to have intestinal disturbances, upset stomach and constipation. Their calcium deficiency might cause tiredness. In addition, muscular weakness might be expected to result from their lack of protein. Other symptoms that one might expect



from such a diet are tiredness, nervousness, and irritability.

The same inadequacy that appeared in the equipment and diets of the families is also detected in the clothing. With the poorly constructed houses in which the families lived, the adults did not have sufficient clothing for warmth while inside the house during the winter, to say nothing of protection for outside work. In fact, it is not overstating the point to say that a family cannot exist on a decent level of living with such a deficiency in clothing. The clothing was so limited in some of the families that one questioned the possibility of the members staying clean no matter how hard they tried.

Forty-one percent of the garments which could be made in the home were home made. While the clothing supply of these families would be considered very inadequate, the investigator did not observe that the families, as a whole, felt socially embarrassed by the clothes they wore. Practically all of them reported that they dressed as well as their friends.

Despite the fact that these women were without the necessities of life, and carried an extremely heavy load of work, they appeared to enjoy living and maintained a fairly happy outlook on life. It was evident that these women had given little thought to their lot in life. On the whole, they were playing the role expected of women of their class and had the facilities to which they had been accustomed. They appeared to have a satisfying family life, judged by their standards. The husband-wife relationship and parent-child relationship appeared to be congenial, on the whole. It was observed that many parents used a great deal of tact and understanding in handling the family members

considering their little opportunity for acquiring this art.

These families appeared to be fairly stable people, in spite of the fact that one-fourth of them reported one or more members having been arrested. The arrest usually resulted from drunkenness--to get drunk occasionally was not a disgrace for a man in this class of society. The fact that only 14 of the 25 women were church members did not indicate lack of stability. Membership in organized activities was not a part of their lives. The social interaction of these people was almost entirely that of informal contacts such as visiting neighbors on Sunday. Opportunities for contacts in organized groups were non-existent with the exception of church services. Many more of the women attended church services than belonged to the church. The families lived too far from the school to have conveniently attended activities there if such had been provided.

On the whole, these families were living "along" with not too much concern as to whether they had as much as did others in the world.

With this picture in mind, the question may be raised--has the contact with the Farm Security program helped these families? The investigator feels that there is evidence that these families have been helped through their contact with the Farm Security Administration program, and it can make an increasing contribution to them through continued contacts. Furthermore the contact with these families must be fairly continuous over a period of time for desired changes to be brought about. It must be kept in mind that all educative processes are of a slow, gradual growth, and it cannot be expected that people living on one standard of living can raise themselves to another overnight.

These families were lacking in most things considered essential for health and decency and for the good life. Their foods were lacking in many of the elements essential for good nutrition. This was due to the lack of knowledge as to what to eat, as well as to facilities for providing the right food throughout the year. Their clothing was not only inadequate from the aesthetic side, but from the standpoint of health and protection. Their houses provided inadequate protection and little, if any, privacy to say nothing of aesthetic satisfaction. The homes were practically devoid of labor-saving equipment, with the exception of sewing machines and pressure cookers. Their lack of contact with people who live differently made them satisfied with what they had. Their lack of medical care increased the physical hazards of improper feeding, clothing, and housing. No doubt, their inadequacies move in a vicious circle. The food was poor, which prevented the people from having the energy and life necessary to provide a decent living for the family. The poor equipment required more energy to do the job than if the equipment had been adequate.

In view of the interrelatedness of these problems, it is evident that all phases of these inadequacies must be attacked at the same time if desired improvement is to be made. This the Farm Security Administration is attempting to do. They are attacking the food problem by attempting to teach them what to eat, encouraging them to grow the food and providing equipment and money for producing it. Then they are teaching them how to can and are providing facilities for canning their surplus food to be used during the winter and spring when their gardens are not productive. In addition, the Farm Security Administration program is encouraging the families



to put aside part of their income for providing medical and dental care; however, they have not been too successful in this area. Doctors have been called only in case of life and death, and the change in this practice will be slow. In the same way, the Farm Security Administration is attempting to improve home conditions. The screening of the house on the part of the clients as well as building of privies is insisted upon by the Farm Security Administration. Storage space must be provided for their canned goods. The Farm Security Administration not only encourages but provides financial help for improving the houses of the clients. The willingness of these people to improve their lot was shown by the large number who took advantage of the mattress program supervised by the Farm Security Administration.

Education in financial planning and spending is a part of the program for the families are required to keep account of the expenditure and sales. Most of the families have been willing to cooperate with the financial plan. Keeping an account has been difficult in some families due to the low educational level of the adult and their inexperience in this field.

A less tangible but very important contribution of the Farm Security program to these underprivileged families has been the encouragement and personal interest they received from the home management supervisor. The investigator was very conscious of the security these homemakers had in the home management supervisor, which was on a personal rather than a business basis. Their feeling toward her expressed many of the same characteristics found in the relationship of the rural family with the family physician. They knew she was interested in their problems, and they did not seem to question her ability to aid them. As one man said, "If Miss --- said that, I know it's all right."

In evaluating a program designed to help the underprivileged part of the rural population, one must keep in mind that progress is slow, and changes take place gradually. Furthermore, many of the most worthwhile changes cannot be measured immediately in money value. Aiding this type of family includes, first, creating a desire to have more and to live differently; second, learning ways and means of improving their conditions; and, third, being provided with or helped to secure the facilities for permanently improving their conditions. This will require continuous teaching, demonstration and help, perhaps over a period of years to insure a permanent change in living conditions. Those who work with the underprivileged family should, no doubt, have the insight of Solomon and the patience of Job, plus a certain type of missionary spirit to be able to encourage and demand improvement in the living conditions of the underprivileged family, and at the same time, create in the family the desire to make the change.

In the county studied, it was felt by the investigator that the Home Management Supervisor had far too many clients to give the personal supervision needed. When these families are taken on the program, they should have close supervision for a period of time. This requires much time on the part of the supervisor. After this initial period much prodding and reminding, as well as encouragement, is needed to keep them moving in the new direction.

If more supervision could be provided at the beginning, it is likely that the length of time clients needed to stay on the program could be reduced. Occasionally, contacts after leaving the program should be provided to insure that the family does not revert to dependency. The policy

making socially dependent families independent and self-sufficient  
the field of family living as well as finances is, no doubt, the  
best investment toward national security obtainable in the nation.



Appendix

Table 12

Age and Schooling of Fathers and Mothers in the Twenty-Five Farm Security Families Studied

Class-Age:	No. of		Years of schooling of				Years of schooling of			
	Fathers	Mothers	Father				Mother			
			5 or less	6-7	more than 7	don't know or no information	5 or less	6-7	more than 7	don't know or no information
20 - 29	2	5		2			1	3	1	
30 - 39	1	9		1			2	4	3	
40 - 49	12	5	8	2	2		2	2		1
50 - 59	7	4	2	5			2	2		
60 - 69	2	1	1			1				
70 - 79	1	0				1				
Dead or no information		1					2			
Totals	25	25	11	10	2	2	9	11	4	1

Table 13

Number of Children in the Twenty-Five Farm Security Families Studied in Relation to Mother's age

Class-Age: of Mothers	Number of Children								
	Living					Not living			
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	1	2	3	
20 - 29	1	2	3						
30 - 39		2	2	3	1	1	1	1	
40 - 49			2	3	1	3	1	1	
50 - 59		1		1	1	1			
60 - 69									
70 - 79									
dead or no information			1		1			1	
Totals	1	5	8	7	4	5	2	3	

Table 14

Number of Rooms in Homes of Twenty-Five Farm Security Families Studied

Number in family	Number of families with this number	Number rooms in house					
		2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms
2			1				
3	2		1		1		
4	3		1	1		1	
5	3		2			1	
6	6	1	2	2	1		
7	4		1	1		2	
8	3		2	1			
9	1						1
10	3		2				1
Totals:	25	1	11	5	3	4	1



Table 15

Number of beds in Homes of Twenty-Five Parma Security Families Studied

Number persons: in house	Number beds in house				
	2	3	4	5	6
3		1	1	2	
4		2	1	1	
5		1			
6	1	3	2		1
7		1	1		1
8		1	1		1
9				1	
10			2		
Totals	1	9	8	4	3

Table 16

Tenure Status of the Twenty-Five Farm Security Families Studied

Age - Class of Fathers	Renter	Owner
20 - 29	1	1
30 - 39	1	
40 - 49	3	8
50 - 59	2	4
60 - 69		2
70 - 79		1
Dead or no information		2
	7	18

Table 17

Dental and Medical Care of the Twenty-Five Farm Security Families in Relation to Number of Years being on program

Families on F. S. A.	Do you have physician	Medical care before F.S.A. loan	Dental care now	Dental care before F.S.A. A. loan	Regular dental						
Yrs.	No.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	8	7	1	7	1	6	2	6	2	1	7
2	5	5		5		4	1	4	1		5
3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		3
4	5	3	2	3	2	1	4	1	4	1	4
5	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1		4
Total:	25	19	6	19	6	15	10	15	10	2	23