

By this method, it was found that the typical menus for the four seasons of the year were as follows:

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
<i>January 15</i>		
Coffee Bread Butter Milk Bacon Rolled Oats	Bread Butter Coffee Potatoes Pot Roast Beans Pie	Bread Butter Potatoes Coffee Round Steak Onions Pudding
<i>April 15</i>		
Coffee Bread Butter Milk Eggs Potatoes	Bread Butter Coffee Potatoes Round Steak Cabbage Pie	Bread Butter Potatoes Coffee Ham Peas Bananas—Cake
<i>July 15</i>		
Coffee Bread Butter Milk Eggs Potatoes	Bread Butter Coffee Potatoes Round Steak Cabbage Pie	Bread Butter Potatoes Coffee Pork Chops Onions Rice Pudding
<i>October 15</i>		
Coffee Bread Butter Milk Eggs Rolled Oats	Bread Butter Coffee Potatoes Pot Roast Beans Pie	Bread Butter Potatoes Coffee Round Steak Corn Cakes

Quantities

On the questionnaire space was allowed in which to show the quantity consumed of each article for each meal. In many cases the quantity was not given us by the workers, possibly because of their never having considered food consumption from this angle. To get around this difficulty, the amount of each article of food consumed each day by the typical family was carefully computed and estimated from such data as were given by the employees in the questionnaires, from consultation with house-wives, from reference to standard cook books, and from the table above cited.

Prices

Prices of each article of food for the four seasons of the years 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1919 were obtained from grocery stores and meat markets located in parts of towns where the investigation showed our employees lived.

From these prices an average price for each article of food was determined for the four seasons of the

years considered and these average prices were used in our computation.

While it was found that from 7 to 25 per cent could be saved by marketing at the "cash and carry" type of stores down town rather than at stores where charge accounts are kept and regular delivery systems maintained, the prices at the "cash and carry" stores were, however, not considered in our computations, for investigation proved that the larger number of workers have accounts, subject to weekly settlement, at various stores; and the number patronizing "cash and carry" stores could not be taken as indicative of true conditions. Why it is that people prefer to lose the amount they might save in this way is a peculiar thing. Perhaps it is because of the personal inconvenience involved in the "cash and carry" plan.

Using the articles of food, quantities and prices as above obtained, the daily food cost of our average family for the four seasons of each year, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1919, were computed. Summary results are shown in Table 1, as follows:

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF FOOD COSTS

Date	1913	1915	1917	1918	1919
(A) Jan. 15	\$1.3145	\$1.6601	\$2.0975	\$2.7181	\$2.9133
(B) Apr. 15	1.8206	2.0712	2.9698	3.0989	3.4877
(C) July 15	1.5666	1.6997	2.4244	2.653	
(D) Oct. 15	1.7208	1.9790	2.7083	3.091	
(E) Average	1.6056	1.8525	2.55	2.8902	3.2005
(F)*Average cost per day for (300 days)	1.9534	2.2538	3.1025	3.5164	3.8939
Percent increase over 1913	0	15.4%	58.3%	80%	99.3%

*F = $\frac{E \times 365}{300}$

Inasmuch as there are only 300 working days in a year, the cost must be computed on a basis of 300 days, i.e., a workman must earn sufficient in 300 days to support himself and family for the 365 days.

2. CLOTHING

The data showing the articles of clothing and quantities for each member of the family for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 were compiled in detail, to determine the articles of clothing and quantities used by our average family.

Each article and the quantity used by each person for the three years was entered and the total quantities divided by the number of cases considered to find the average consumption per family for each year.

All articles included in the questionnaire were considered in the final clothing schedule with the exception of those articles reported in a very limited number of instances.

The following tables represent the articles and quantities used annually by each member of our average family of five:

MAN		
Article	Qty.	Article
Suit	1.6	Hats (Straw)
Shoes	3.2	Overcoat (3 yrs.)
Underwear (Hvy. Wool) (Light)	2.3	Overalls
Handkerchiefs	12.6	Caps
Socks	13.3	Neckties
Shirts (Dress)	2.7	Collars
Shirts (Work)	4.	Gloves
Hats (Soft)	1.	Work Pants
		Night Shirts
		Rubbers

WOMAN		
Article	Qty.	Article
Suit	1.6	Handkerchiefs
House dress	3.8	Corsets
Hats	2.	Corset Covers
Shoes	3.	Petticoats
Underwear (Heavy) (Light)	2.5	Gloves
Stockings	2.5	Aprons
Shirt Waists	8.6	Coat (3 yrs.)
	3.6	Night Gowns

BOY 15 YRS.		
Article	Qty.	Article
Suit (long pts.)	1.	Pajamas
Overcoat (2 yrs.)	1.	Linen Collars
Shoes	3.	Neckties
Stockings	12.	Sweater
White Shirts	2.	Underwear
Flannel Shirts	3.	Hats
		Cap

BOY 9 YRS.		
Article	Qty.	Article
Suit	2.	Underwaist
Overcoat (2 yrs.)	1.	Hats
Shoes	6.	Rubbers
Flannel Waist	3.	Stockings
Sweater	1.	Underwear (Hvy.)
Gingham Waist	6.	Night Shirts

GIRL 7 YRS.		
Article	Qty.	Article
Coat	2.	Skirt
Hats	2.	Dresses
Stockings	12.	Underwear
Shoes	4.	Hair Ribbons (per yd.)
Rubbers	3.	Underwaists
Pants	6.	

TABLE 3: AVERAGE QUANTITIES USED

Year	Coal for heating	Gas for cooking	Electricity for lighting
1913	35.5 bu. per mo.	2850 cu. ft. per mo.	24.6 K. W. H. per mo.
1915	36. " " "	2851 " " "	24.6 " " "
1917	36.5 " " "	2750 " " "	24.4 " " "
1918	37.5 " " "	2746 " " "	25.2 " " "
1919	37.5 " " "	2737 " " "	25.6 " " "
Average	36.6 bu. per mo. (25 bu. per ton)	2787 cu. ft.	24.9 K. W. H.
Average	17.6 tons per year	33000 cu. ft.	29.9 K. W. H.

Prices were obtained from three of the leading merchants in Peoria for the years 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1919 on the above articles of clothing, care being exercised to see that prices were quoted on styles and grades that usually are purchased by workmen's families, and that prices on the same or equivalent grades of articles were quoted throughout all the years.

In computing the cost, the average of the prices quoted on each article by the three merchants was taken as the correct figure to use. The summary of the computation is indicated in Table 2, as follows:

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF CLOTHING COSTS

ANNUAL COSTS					
	1913	1915	1917	1918	1919
Man	\$ 87.35	\$ 96.72	\$119.86	\$151.52	\$160.75
Woman	124.43	136.77	165.77	210.61	239.51
Boy (Age 15)	48.50	54.06	69.80	90.75	97.90
Boy (Age 9)	48.85	53.55	68.08	94.30	103.90
Girl (Age 7)	52.35	57.35	71.66	90.26	98.79
Total	361.48	398.45	495.17	637.44	700.85
Per day*	1.205	1.328	1.65	2.125	2.336

*in year of 300 working days

3. FUEL & LIGHT

The data were tabulated to determine the cost of fuel and light for each of the years considered.

The amount of fuel and light used as specified in each questionnaire was tabulated, and a monthly average determined showing consumption of coal, gas and electricity.

The returned questionnaires clearly showed that the greater percentage of families used:

- (1) Coal for heating;
- (2) Gas for cooking;
- (3) Electricity for lighting;

and our compilation was made on this basis.

The result of our compilation is summarized in the following Table 3: