

AN ANALYSIS OF MONEY SPENT BY CERTAIN BOARDING HOUSES  
PATRONIZED BY MEN AND WOMEN OF THE  
NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

APPROVED:

*Florence J. Scoulor*

Major Professor

*Harold Brunkholz*

Minor Professor

*Florence J. Scoulor*

Director of the Department of Home Economics

*L. A. Sharp*

Chairman of the Graduate Council

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NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

THESIS

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By

Edna Fenn, B. S.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The food consumed by college students has been of interest to a number of investigators. Because of the supposedly ideal conditions and the opportunity for close check on the students, colleges have been considered a good place to carry on such investigations. Dietary studies made in fraternity houses, boarding houses, dormitories, and cooperative houses have been reported.

In the home management house at Michigan State College the food is planned to meet three income levels: low, high, and medium.<sup>1</sup> In 1931 they averaged 26.7 cents per person per day. These daily menus included one pint milk per person, two servings of fruit, one salad, one vegetable besides potatoes, and some form of protein food at the two main meals.

The Boston Herald carried the statement in 1933 that a family of five could live on \$7.22 a week, 21 cents per person per day.<sup>2</sup> With this as a basis the home management

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<sup>1</sup>Irma H. Gross and Marian E. Moore, "Adequacy of Daily Menus at Low Cost in a Home Management House", J.H.E., XXIV (1932), 132-133.

<sup>2</sup>Alice B. Foote, "Home Management House Meals at 17 Cents a Day", J.H.E., XXV (1933), 479-480.

house at Nasson Institute planned menus and prepared them for a family of seven. Their meals cost \$8.22 a week, or 17 cents per person per day. The girls seemed satisfied with the meals with the exception that they missed their coffee.

In contrast to the home management house study at Nasson Institute, Pier and Shaw in their study of the menus from sorority and fraternity houses at the University of South Dakota in 1933 found the food allowance per person ranging from 29 cents to 62 cents.<sup>3</sup> However, of the eleven houses studied they found the following inadequacies:

9 or 81.8% deficient in raw fruits  
 5 or 45.4% deficient in cooked fruits  
 10 or 90.9% deficient in eggs  
 6 or 54.6% deficient in milk

When this study was made, eggs were selling at 18 to 22 cents a dozen, yet only one of the houses supplied the minimum allowance of three per person per week.

The Heller Committee of Research found that it cost more on an average to feed a man than it cost to feed both men and women.<sup>4</sup> The findings of Moser, 1934, are similar to these observations.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Virginia Pier and Mary Margaret Shaw, "A Study of One Week's Menus in Sorority and Fraternity Houses", J.H.E., XXV (1933), 485-486.

<sup>4</sup>Sybil Woodruff, "Food Selection of Professional Men's Families," J.H.E., XX (1930), 24-26.

<sup>5</sup>Ada Moser, "Standard Food Budgets Used By Social Agencies", J.H.E., XXVI (1934), 152-156.

TABLE 1  
AN ANALYSIS OF FOOD BUDGETS USED  
BY SOCIAL AGENCIES\*

Places	Men	Women
Milwaukee	\$2.00	\$1.86
New York	2.18	1.90
Boston	2.41	1.96
Washington D.C.	2.73	2.26
Washington State	2.37	1.85
Chicago	2.40	1.94
Cleveland	2.32	2.35
Cincinnati	2.98	2.48

Rose, as chairman of the national nutritional committee, made a study of safeguarding the nutrition of students in fraternity and sorority houses in 1937.<sup>6</sup> A score card was developed by which to judge the food served in the fraternity and sorority houses. They found that there was no apparent correlation between the cost of food and the adequacy of the diet as judged by the score card. The home economics staff in several of the institutions helped the individual food managers. A few of the institutions offered special courses to aid the managers of the student groups.

\*Adapted from Moser.

<sup>6</sup>Mary Swartz Rose, Chairman, "Safeguarding the Nutrition of Students in Fraternity and Sorority Houses", J.H.E., XXIX (1937), 450-454.



Some institutions had inspection of food service with the college dietitians furnishing samples of weekly menus.

Ohlson and others, Iowa State College, 1937, in a co-operative research study among colleges, found a marked discrepancy between the dietary practices of college women and dietary standards for them.<sup>7</sup> Physical examinations at this college have indicated that a large proportion of the students exhibit borderline secondary anemia. During the past forty years there has been a general trend toward: a decline in the use of cereals, the development of vegetable fats as a market food, an increase in the use of milk, eggs, and white sugar, and a distinct shift in the sources of fruits and vegetables, which may have affected the physical status.

A study of food consumed by families during enforced periods of economic limitations was made by Stiebeling, 1937, of the United States Bureau of Home Economics.<sup>8</sup> The results indicate that the per capita volume of food disappearing into consumptive channels in this country has been fairly constant during the last decade, although there is a wide variation in the quantity and kinds of foods consumed by family groups. In part, these variations reflect physical needs; in part, acquired food habits; and in part, economic

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<sup>7</sup>Margaret A. Ohlson, Mable P. Nelson, and Pearl P. Swanson, "Cooperative Research Among Colleges", J.H.E., XXIX (1937), 108-113.

<sup>8</sup>Hazel K. Stiebeling, "Food Consumption of Urban and Village Families at Different Levels of Food Expenditure", J.H.E., XXIX (1937), 6-10.

adjustments. It was observed that in addition to increases in quantity there is, with increasing expenditure for foods, a tendency to purchase more expensive forms of foods. Her chart gives the estimate of yearly per capita consumption of the principal foods by non-farm families.

A report of food service in college residence halls by Williamson in 1938 indicates that one difficulty in obtaining a true picture of the number consuming the food is in not knowing how many meals are eaten out or missed due to oversleeping.<sup>9</sup> The author concludes that the inventory method of dietary study cannot be absolutely accurate.

A questionnaire was sent to 110 men and 66 women doing lighthousekeeping in the Plateville, Wisconsin Teachers College by Haan, 1939.<sup>10</sup> From the information received she found that 58% of the men and 26% of the women had milk, although many of the meals were nutritionally inadequate. Haan concluded that more milk, fruit, vegetables, and whole grain cereals should be included in the daily diet; and, that in economically planned diets such as these, meat should occupy a less prominent position and milk a more prominent one.

The purpose of this study was to determine the food habits of students in college boarding houses by means of the inventory method of dietary study.

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<sup>9</sup>Lillian Williamson, "Food Service in College Residence Halls", J.H.E., XXX (1938), 633-634.

<sup>10</sup>Irene Haan, "Food Problems of Students Who Do Light-Housekeeping", J.H.E., XXI (1939), 100-101.

## CHAPTER II

### COST OF MEALS SERVED IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOARDING HOUSES IN THE NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

In order to obtain the necessary information, a list of the boarding houses was secured from both the Dean of Women and the Dean of Men of the North Texas State Teachers College. A letter<sup>1</sup> was sent to twenty-four women's houses and to thirty-one men's houses. Fourteen houses, nine women's and five men's, responded favorably, and the author visited each house manager to explain the study in detail and answer any questions. Fourteen houses cooperated in the study, but only thirteen were used because a portion of the data of one women's house was lost. It has been a practice of the dormitory and the boarding houses on the campus of the college not to serve supper on Sunday night. The week includes twenty meals rather than twenty-one meals in this particular study.

Each boarding house manager was asked to keep a record of the number of people served each meal on a chart<sup>2</sup> provided for that purpose. Along with the keeping of the chart, the

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<sup>1</sup>A copy of the letter sent to the women's houses can be found in the appendix. A similar letter was sent to the men's boarding houses.

<sup>2</sup>A copy of the chart used by the house managers can be found in the appendix.

house managers kept all food costs for the days corresponding to the days on the meal chart.

At the end of the study period the food record and the chart showing the number of people served per day were collected from each house. These records were tabulated, averaged for the people served per day by each house and the total food dollars analyzed. The food dollar was divided into the following:

1. fruits and vegetables
2. milk, cheese, cream, and butter
3. meat, fish, eggs, and poultry
4. bread and cereals
5. sugar, lard, and food adjuncts<sup>3</sup>

The first division included fresh, dried, and canned fruits and vegetables. The second division included ice cream. The third division included bacon, internal organs, prepared meats, and fresh and canned fish. The fourth division included hominy, macaroni, spaghetti, crackers, and cooked and uncooked cereals. The fifth division included leavening agents, condiments, flavoring extracts, beverages, nuts, and jello.

It may be observed, Tables 2 and 3, that the record for the five men's houses ranged from fifteen consecutive

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<sup>3</sup>Henry C. Sherman, Chemistry of Foods and Nutrition, p. 527.

TABLE 2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED PER MEAL PER DAY  
IN EACH OF THE WOMEN'S BOARDING HOUSES

House	Days	Breakfast		Dinner		Supper		Total	
		Total	Average one day	Total	Average one day	Total	Average one day	Total	No. one day
1	28	318	11.357	504	18.000	377	13.464	1199	43
2	34	387	11.383	552	16.235	426	12.529	1365	40
3	62	6490	103.645	6918	111.581	6698	108.032	20106	323
4	84	1006	11.976	1100	13.095	905	10.774	3011	36
5	28	347	12.393	418	14.371	445	15.893	1210	43
6	28	1451	51.821	2041	72.893	1686	60.214	5178	185
7	56	1309	23.375	1840	32.857	1591	28.411	4740	85
8	57	648	11.368	620	10.877	602	10.561	1870	33
9	43	255	5.930	691	16.070	212	4.930	1158	27
Total	420	12211		14684		13942		39837	

TABLE 3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED PER MEAL PER DAY  
IN EACH OF THE MEN'S BOARDING HOUSES

House	Days	Breakfast		Dinner		Supper		Total	
		Total	Average one day	Total	Average one day	Total	Average one day	Total	No. one day
1 M*	32	389	12.188	545	13.656	466	14.523	1400	40
2 M*	70	824	11.771	1586	22.657	1243	17.757	3653	52
3 M*	35	473	13.514	501	14.314	478	13.657	1452	41
4 M*	15	300	20.000	450	30.000	375	25.000	1125	75
5 M*	35	263	7.514	291	8.314	293	8.371	847	24
Total	187	2249		3373		2855		8945	

\* Men's boarding houses.

days to seventy consecutive days per house, while the record for the women's houses ranged from twenty-four to eighty-four consecutive days per house. Williamson found that the students' eating out and missing breakfast was a source of error in the inventory method of dietary study; consequently, this present study was so planned that a record was kept of the number served each meal.<sup>4</sup> In this way the inadequacies were found because a closer check was kept. If a person missed a meal for any reason he was not counted. The costs were estimated with this fact in mind. The food costs were divided by the number actually served each meal--not the number regularly expected. The total number served each day in the women's houses varied from 27 to 323 persons per day. However, there were only two of the nine which fed more than 100 students, and four of the houses served about 40 students per day. Where more than 100 people were served per day, it represents the roomers from two or more houses. Four of the boarding houses fed more at the noon meal than at the other two. It is a campus custom of some of the boarding houses to take boarders for one or two meals only. In these cases the noon meal is in greatest demand and the night meal is second in demand.

As a contrast, the men's houses represented smaller groups, the range being only from 24 to 75 served per day.

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<sup>4</sup>Williamson, op. cit., XXX, p. 633-634

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION IN DOLLARS AND PER CENT OF THE TOTAL MONEY  
EXPENDED FOR EACH OF THE FIVE FOOD DIVISIONS  
IN THE WOMEN'S BOARDING HOUSES

Houses	I Fruits and vegetables		II Milk, butter cream, and cheese		III Meat, poultry, fish and eggs		IV Bread and cereals		V Food adjuncts	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
1	\$ 41.06	31.785	\$ 10.91	8.524	\$ 42.63	33.000	\$ 11.64	9.010	\$ 22.94	17.758
2	31.32	27.850	14.27	12.689	28.89	25.689	12.75	11.337	25.23	22.435
3	147.07	19.565	200.13	26.623	258.02	34.324	73.48	9.775	73.01	9.713
4	97.08	35.358	40.29	14.634	86.22	31.317	17.24	6.258	34.48	12.488
6	134.95	32.620	29.12	7.060	137.36	33.302	39.21	9.504	71.83	17.415
7	88.28	27.249	62.01	19.140	90.76	28.015	29.12	8.989	53.84	16.618
8	39.28	27.924	20.99	14.920	43.03	30.589	12.65	8.993	24.12	17.573
9	36.37	38.485	14.37	15.202	19.86	21.009	10.28	10.825	13.65	14.439



TABLE 5  
 DISTRIBUTION IN DOLLARS AND PER CENT OF THE TOTAL MONEY  
 EXPENDED FOR EACH OF THE FIVE FOOD DIVISIONS  
 IN THE MEN'S BOARDING HOUSES

Houses	I Fruits and vegetables		II Milk, butter cream and cheese		III Meat, poultry, fish and eggs		IV Bread and cereals		V Food adjuncts	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
1 M*	\$39.20	38.534	\$38.64	28.126	\$ 24.55	17.870	\$11.74	8.546	\$23.25	16.931
2 M*	126.92	28.974	40.02	9.136	173.30	39.562	18.83	4.399	78.98	18.023
3 M*	19.74	20.778	13.92	14.653	30.92	32.547	12.86	13.547	17.56	18.421
4 M*	27.12	24.119	27.58	24.530	38.65	34.374	8.56	67.611	10.53	9.365
5 M*	14.44	23.264	10.43	16.804	18.04	29.064	862	13.889	10.54	16.981

\* Men's boarding houses.

Like the women's houses there was a tendency to serve outsiders at both the noon and night meals.

The tabulation of the food expenditure into Sherman's five divisions presupposes a fifth of the food dollar will be spent for each group of foods.<sup>5</sup> A study of Tables 4 and 5 shows the analysis of the data obtained from each of the eight women's houses for which there was complete information; and for the five men's houses.

None of the eight women's houses spent less than 20 per cent for division one, while four of them spent more than 31 per cent. The largest per cent of the total food expenditure for fruit and vegetables was 38 per cent. Only three houses exceeded the 20 per cent for the second division, while some were as low as 7 and 8 per cent for milk, butter, cream, and cheese. A careful study of the individual expenditures of divisions two and five, the latter including butter substitutes such as oleomargarine, indicates that some of the low per cents of division two are due to the almost universal use of oleomargarine. The distribution of the money spent for food adjuncts was as high as that for division two, the range being from 9 to 22 per cent. All of the women's boarding houses spent an excess of 20 per cent of their food dollar for division three, the minimum being 21 per cent and the maximum, 34 per cent. This corroborates the findings of Haan and reaffirms the need for a greater

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<sup>5</sup>Sherman, op. cit., p. 527.

expenditure of money for milk and milk products than has been the practice in the past.<sup>6</sup> None of the women's boarding houses spent a fifth of the food expenditure for bread and cereals, the minimum being 6 per cent and the maximum 11 per cent. These per cents are much lower than those usually observed on low income levels.

In contrast to the women's houses the money expended for fruits and vegetables by the men's houses was less; however, the range was narrower, being from 21 to 29 per cent. No house spent 30 per cent, whereas four of the women's houses exceeded 30 per cent. As a whole, the money expended for milk and milk products by the managers of the men's houses was greater than the amount spent by the managers of the women's houses. The range of the men's houses was 9 to 28 per cent. Only one of the women's houses (no. 3) came near the maximum for the men's houses. In addition to the higher range of expenditure for division two, 9 to 28 per cent, the men also received smaller proportion of their foods from group five, the adjuncts, the range being 9 to 18 per cent. While one of the eight women's houses exceeded the 20 per cent, none of the men's houses reported that much. Two of the five men's houses reported no money spent for oleomargarine and one only 36 cents, while only one of the women's houses reported none. Contrary to what might have

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<sup>6</sup>Haan, op. cit., 100-101.

TABLE 6

COST OF MEALS SERVED PER PERSON PER DAY  
IN EACH BOARDING HOUSE STUDIED

House	Days	Total Cost	Cost per Day	Total no. Served per Day	Cost per Person per Meal	Cost per Person per Day
1	28	\$129.18	\$ 4.61	43	\$.107	\$.321
2	34	112.46	3.31	40	.082	.246
3	62	751.71	12.12	323	.037	.111
4	84	275.31	3.27	36	.090	.270
6	28	412.47	14.72	185	.079	.237
7	56	323.97	5.79	85	.068	.204
8	57	140.67	2.76	33	.083	.249
9	43	94.53	2.20	27	.082	.246
					Average	.235
1 M*	32	137.38	4.29	40	.107	.321
2 M*	70	438.05	6.26	52	.120	.360
3 M*	35	95.00	2.78	41	.068	.204
4 M*	15	112.44	7.49	75	.099	.297
5 M*	35	62.07	1.77	24	.073	.219
					Average	.280

\* Men's boarding houses.

been expected, the expenditure for bread and cereals is only slightly different from what was found to be true in the women's houses, the range being from 4 to 14 per cent. The general belief that men eat more bread and cereals than women does not seem to be confirmed by these five houses.

The cost range per day per person for women's houses was from 11 to 32 cents, Table 6, the average being 24 cents, with approximately 50 per cent of the eight houses spending 25 cents per day per person for food. The minimum expenditure for men's houses was 20 cents with a maximum of 36 cents and an average of 28 cents. This indicates that in the present study more money is spent for food per day on each man boarder than is spent on each woman boarder. In the men's houses reporting 20 and 22 cents per day per person, the managers bought food for 41 and 24 persons per day respectively. In the women's houses there is one spending 20 cents a day per person, and that manager is buying food for 85 persons a day. Buying in large quantities makes it possible to feed on a higher nutritional level than for the same price with less people to serve. To illustrate this, the women's house (no. 7) feeding 85 people per day expended only 9 per cent of the food dollar for bread and cereals, whereas the men's houses (no. 3 and 5) feeding 41 and 24 persons per day expended 13 per cent and 14 per cent for bread and cereals. In Stiebeling's Plan I, the restricted diet for emergency

level, 20 per cent is the amount allowed for bread and cereal.<sup>7</sup> This provides energy at a low cost.

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of California in 1930 made an analysis of the nutritive value and the cost of the dietaries of twelve families of professional men.<sup>8</sup> They found that the dietaries were consistently adequate in protein and minerals and contained generous amounts of vitamin-rich foods. The median daily cost per person was 65 cents. The median cost per adult male was 74 cents with a range of \$0.56 to \$1.15. Eight of the twelve diets fell within a cost range of 67 to 84 cents per man. In contrast to the Heller Committee study the range in this particular study is 20 to 36 cents per day per man.

Twenty-seven thousand Detroit families under the direction of welfare agencies were studied in 1932.<sup>9</sup> At that time the cost for an adequate weekly diet for a family of five was \$5.71. The minimum nutritional requirements were met at this cost level. The individual foods comprising the week's dietary were such that the welfare organization found it ad-

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<sup>7</sup>Hazel K. Stiebeling and Medora M. Wood, "Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost," United States Dept. Agri. Cir. 296, 1933.

<sup>8</sup>Woodruff, op. cit. XXII, 24-26.

<sup>9</sup>Dorothy Tyler, "Detroit Demonstrates What the Welfare Food Dollar Will Do", J.H.E., XXIV (1932), 607-609.

visible to demonstrate their use in daily recipes and menus so that the field workers could give adequate instructions regarding the use of the food by the families under their direction. This is an average of 16 cents per person per day. Only one house of the thirteen in this study was as low as the cost for the Detroit families.

The one very low cost in this study was a woman's house serving 323 persons a day for a cost of 11 cents per person. Buying in quantities sufficient to feed over 100 each meal means that this manager bought in quantities larger than that of the other food managers; consequently, she could give the boarders the same food at a lower cost. It is interesting to note that only 10 per cent was spent for bread and cereals, which is approximately the same (1 per cent difference) as that expended by house 7, yet the latter feeds only 85 persons per day.

At a still lower price than this the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1931 fed 10,000 people at a total cost, including all overhead, of 6 cents a day.<sup>10</sup> This amount represents less than 2 cents a meal and less than 40 cents a week for three meals a day. Since the city purchases in wholesale and pays for it in cash daily, the six cents per day per capita would be considerably higher if the foods were purchased in the open market. The smaller the per capita food

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<sup>10</sup>Gove Hambidge, "Meals at Six Cents a Day", Ladies Home Journal, October, 1932, p. 21.

expenditures the greater the need for careful selection. Since most of the food managers of the present study are untrained, they cannot provide an adequate diet at this low level. This study shows that 11 cents per day per person is the lowest acceptable level.



## CHAPTER III

### SUMMARY

1. A study was made of the food habits of college students.
2. Nine women's and five men's boarding houses contributed data over a period of 15 to 84 consecutive days regarding food purchases and the number served.
3. The individual houses reported from 24 to 323 students fed daily.
4. In no case was the food expenditure for fruits and vegetables less than 20 per cent, the range being 21 to 38 per cent.
5. The money spent for milk and milk products was greater for the men's houses than for the women's; five of the eight women's houses exceeded the 20 per cent mark while two of the five men's houses exceeded it.
6. The portion of the food dollar spent for meat, fish, eggs, and poultry on the whole was high, the range being 18 to 40 per cent.
7. None of the houses spent a fifth of the food expenditure for bread and cereals, the range being 4 to 14 per cent.
8. The large amount of money spent by women's houses for oleomargarine tended to increase the proportion of the food dollar spent for adjuncts. Two of the men's houses reported no money spent for oleomargarine.

9. The cost range per day per person for the entire study was 11 to 36 cents.
10. The average cost of feeding a man student was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents more per day than that of feeding a woman student.

## APPENDIX

### LETTER SENT TO WOMEN'S BOARDING HOUSES

The Home Economics Department of North Texas State Teachers College is interested in studying the food habits of college students. To do this, and have the results mean any thing at all requires the cooperation of the people who aid in feeding them.

The purpose of this study is not to criticize adversely the food served the college students since we know that you feed them what they like or will eat for the price they are willing to pay; but, to determine what their likes or habits are, since we usually eat what we are accustomed to having at home.

The help we need could be obtained from the record of your monthly food bills (groceries, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, etc.) together with a record of the number of people served each meal. We will gladly furnish a chart which will make it easy to record the number served each meal. The slips from the grocery, if itemized, would require no extra work except to see that each one was saved, not destroyed.

We do not wish anyone to feel that she must aid in this project, but we would appreciate having as large a number of contributors as possible so that the results will be representative of the entire student body.

All of this material will be confidential; only Miss Acker and I will know from whom the data came. Each house will be given a number by us so that the graduate students who compile the data will know it only by number.

If you are willing to contribute to this piece of research we will be glad to meet with you after your meeting on Friday of this week, at which time, we will be glad to answer your questions and to give you the necessary forms.

Anticipating your help, I am

Sincerely yours,

Florence I Scoular, Ph.D.  
Director of Home Economics

FIS:mc

## CHART PROVIDED EACH FOOD MANAGER

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE SERVED EACH DAY

Day	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Sun.						
Mon.						
Tues.						
Wed.						
Thur.						
Fri.						
Sat.						
Sun.						
Mon.						
Tues.						
Wed.						
Thur.						
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Thur.						
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Sat.						

## BASIC DATA USED IN THIS STUDY (TABLES 7-16, INCLUSIVE)

TABLE 7  
DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
IN WOMEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Apples	\$ 1.90	\$	\$ 62.40	\$ 2.15	\$13.66	\$ 6.45	\$ 4.30	\$ 2.15	
Apricots	.22			.76		1.45	.40	.40	
Avocada				.10					
Bananas	.83	1.16	.25	4.31	4.97	3.30	1.08	.91	
Berries			2.38	2.30	8.06	1.60	2.90	.65	
Cherries	.65			1.94	1.30	.50	.75	.30	
Cocktail	.40			2.20		1.09	1.48	.60	
Coconut				.39	.81	.35	.52		
Dates	1.09			.15					
Grapefruit	1.32	.25	5.80	5.38	2.93	3.25	3.04	.31	
Lemons	.95			.95	2.06	4.73	.81	.48	
Oranges	.44	.60	12.23	1.56	6.78	3.70	1.99	2.36	
Peaches	1.16	.49		1.55	4.05	2.73	3.12	2.03	
Pears	.91			1.89		.65	.35		

TABLE 7--Continued

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Pineapple	\$ 2.75	\$	\$ .80	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.17	\$ 4.65	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.09	
Prunes	1.04	.25		1.75	.79	1.00	.15		
Raisins		.31		.44				.76	
Strawberries	.25			5.46	.90	1.04	1.00		
Total	\$12.91	\$ 3.06	\$ 83.86	\$38.98	\$51.66	\$36.14	\$22.72	\$13.04	
Asparagus				1.40	.30			.64	
Beans	6.32	.90	16.63	7.12	7.66	4.40	1.44	3.67	
Beets	.20		.38	1.32	.33	3.40		.10	
Cabbage	.50	.90	.20	1.21	4.84	1.55	.14	.70	
Carrots	.49	.99	3.75	1.65	2.38	2.85	.63	1.90	
Cauliflower		.29		1.06			.44		
Celery	.10	.98	.12	2.53	1.57	.92	.35	.38	
Corn	1.43	1.00		3.30	.60	2.10		1.18	
Cucumbers	.15		.45	1.01	.49				

TABLE 7--Continued

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Eggplant	\$ .42		\$ 1.05	\$ .10	\$ .36	\$ .75	\$	\$ .50	
Greens	.45		1.05	.59	1.43	1.30	.17	.25	
Krout	.20	1.25	.50	.45	.29		.25		
Lettuce	1.10	.50	.70	4.08	10.20	3.45	1.22	1.09	
Okra					.85				
Onions	.20	.75	1.05	.56	.50	1.90		.50	
Peas	2.99	5.20		4.30	10.12	4.60	1.95	2.42	
Peppers	.79	.15	1.27	.50	1.23	1.00	.07	.10	
Potatoes	4.48	8.30	17.20	11.10	20.65	9.95	2.64	6.65	
Potato chips	3.10		1.80	.70		.90			
Radishes	.60		.35	1.83	.75	1.15	.66	.30	
Rootabaga				.10		.50			
Spinach		.63	.51	1.13	.88	1.55	.30		
Squash		.30			.97	2.30	.28	.35	
Tomatoes	4.75	4.50	16.05	11.38	16.07	6.17	6.00	2.00	

TABLE 7--Continued

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Turnips	.75	.75	1.20			1.05		.60	
Total	\$28.10	\$28.26	\$ 63.21	\$57.72	\$82.48	\$51.70	\$16.54	\$23.33	
Grand total	41.06	\$31.32	\$147.07	\$97.08	\$134.95	\$88.29	\$39.28	\$36.37	



TABLE 8  
DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
IN MEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses				
	1 M	2 M	3 M	4 M	5 M
Apples	\$ .31	\$ 6.03	\$ .60	\$ .58	\$ .62
Apricots	1.65	.75	.59	.65	
Bananas	2.95	2.76	1.49	.36	.48
Berries		11.37	.25		
Cocktail					.45
Coconut	.22		.38	.18	.10
Dates		1.00			
Grapefruit		1.32	.70	1.25	1.93
Lemons	1.34	2.53	.35	.25	.13
Oranges		1.45			.35
Peaches	1.10	5.80	2.70	2.95	.30
Pears		1.55			
Pineapple	.63	1.86		1.50	
Prunes		.25	.20	.25	.30
Raisins		.70			.40
Strawberries	.30				
Total	\$ 8.50	\$ 37.37	\$ 7.26	7.97	5.06
Asparagus		2.05	.40		
Beans	5.40	14.68	2.75	.35	2.38
Beets	.93	.88			
Cabbage	.98	3.63	.42	.27	.20

TABLE 8--Continued

Food Articles	Houses				
	1 M	2 M	3 M	4 M	5 M
Carrots	\$ .99	\$ 4.69	\$ .50	\$	\$ .25
Cauliflower		.73	.15		
Celery		2.16			
Corn	.50	7.55	1.05	1.50	1.20
Cucumbers	.05	.33			
Greens		2.90		.50	.10
Krout	.45	1.05	.40		.20
Lettuce	1.68	3.00	.66	.94	1.32
Okra		.82	.30		
Onions	.20	1.39	.10	.55	
Peas	3.08	10.56	1.50	2.25	.80
Peppers		.20	.45		
Potatoes	7.89	21.62	1.40	6.00	1.21
Potato chips		.30	.30		
Radishes	5.85		.25		
Spinach	.70	1.00	1.10		.30
Squash	1.73	.50			
Tomatoes	1.44	7.80	.15	6.79	1.42
Turnips	.56	.48	.10		
Total	\$ 30.70	\$ 89.55	\$12.48	\$ 19.15	\$ 9.38
Grand total	\$ 39.20	\$126.92	\$19.74	\$ 27.12	\$14.44

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR MILK, BUTTER, CREAM, AND CHEESE  
IN WOMEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Butter	\$	\$	\$ 40.43	\$11.75	\$ 4.10	\$24.00	\$	\$	
Cheese	2.00	2.03		5.99	2.62	4.40	3.14	.61	
Cream	.15		10.90	.18					
Milk	8.76	12.24	148.80	23.37	22.40	33.61	17.85	13.76	
Total	\$10.91	\$14.27	\$200.13	\$40.29	\$29.12	\$62.01	\$20.99	\$14.37	

TABLE 10  
 DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR MILK, BUTTER, CREAM  
 AND CHEESE IN MEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses				
	1	2	3	4	5
Butter	\$10.75	\$ 5.82	\$ 4.80	\$ 12.00	
Cheese	1.52	3.70	1.62	.58	.62
Cream	.25	1.00			
Milk	26.12	29.50	7.50	15.00	9.81
Total	\$38.64	\$40.02	\$13.92	\$27.38	\$10.43

TABLE 11  
 DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, AND EGGS  
 IN WOMEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Bacon	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.46	\$ 7.01	\$ 16.49	\$ 28.26	\$	\$ 4.11	\$ 1.03	
Beef			4.38	2.94	1.08		.22		
Bologna		.30	2.80	.65	2.08		3.88		
Cutlets			39.50	2.98	6.00	14.00	6.52		
Eggs	5.25	4.95	12.00	7.25	21.45	14.18	8.75	2.10	
Fish	1.45			4.52	4.30	7.75	2.65	1.54	
Gelatin				1.43				12.00	
Ground meat	2.83	.15	23.65	6.20	9.83	2.40	2.90		
Ham	1.30		20.60	10.43	23.65	13.34	4.37	4.43	
Liver			2.53	.80	12.58	5.70	.35	.10	
Lunch meat	1.68		8.73				.33		
Mince meat					.50	.25			
Pork chops				6.30	5.30	2.50	.78		
Poultry		7.55	7.34	11.59	4.15		6.72		

TABLE 11--Continued

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Potted Meat	\$ .56	\$ 4.00	\$ 11.11	\$ 6.60	\$ 1.20	\$ .25	\$ .10	\$ 1.10	
Roast					10.55	12.45	1.00		
Sausage			1.88	1.60			.58		
Soup and chill meat		2.00	1.76		.60	2.40	.30		
Steak		1.60	5.35	4.58	2.83	10.18	1.67	2.02	
Stew meat	1.54		15.45		1.65		.60		
Weiners	.65	.20	8.51	1.88	1.35	.60	.30	.20	
General	25.23	5.68	85.42			.88	.78	7.22	
Total	\$42.63	\$28.89	\$258.02	\$86.22	\$137.36	\$90.76	\$43.03	\$19.86	

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR MEAT, POULTRY  
FISH, AND EGGS IN MEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses				
	1 M*	2 M*	3 M*	4 M*	5 M*
Bacon	\$ 1.95	\$ 20.40	\$ 3.84	\$	\$ 1.01
Beef		2.00			
Bologna		.35	.75		.18
Cutlets		7.35			1.85
Eggs	4.90	25.18	4.42	7.20	3.25
Fish		5.41	.45	.65	.52
Ground meat	5.25	8.26	3.60		5.01
Ham		14.36			
Lunch meat	3.39		.60		
Mince meat			2.35		
Pork chops		16.88		.80	2.77
Poultry		13.00	1.80		
Potted meat			.36		
Roast		39.18	4.10		.60
Sausage		7.15			
Soup and chil meat	12.00	.30			
Steak	7.50	7.78	5.50		
Stew meat			.75		
Weiners	1.44	.80	2.40		2.00
General		4.90		30.00	.85
Total	\$24.55	\$173.30	\$30.92	\$38.65	\$18.04

\* Men's boarding houses.

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR BREAD AND CEREALS  
IN WOMEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Bread	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.25	\$65.08	\$ 6.38	\$21.50	\$12.23	\$ 3.22	\$ 4.75	
Cooked cereal	11.11	1.43		2.05	3.09	2.35	2.42	.82	
Uncooked cereal	.25	.23		1.17	1.27	2.09	1.27		
Crackers	.61	.79		.24	1.38	1.20	1.34	.19	
Flour	1.90	2.80	8.40	4.50	8.20	5.30	3.79	3.06	
Hominy		.90		.53	.45	3.20		.20	
Macaroni		.15			.50	1.85	.19	.10	
Meal	1.10	.45		.19	.82	.90	.32	.76	
Rolls	.25			1.58					
Spaghetti	.58	.75		.60	2.00		.10	.40	
Total	\$11.64	\$12.75	\$73.48	\$17.24	\$39.21	\$29.12	\$12.65	\$10.28	



TABLE 14  
DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR BREAD AND CEREALS  
IN MEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses				
	1	2	3	4	5
Bread	\$ 3.79	\$ 7.43	\$ 8.50	\$5.55	\$ 3.72
Cooked cereal	2.68	3.30	1.76	.20	.97
Uncooked cereal		1.06	.40		.10
Crackers		.35	.30	.56	.10
Flour	3.39	1.04	.50	1.75	1.98
Hominy		1.38	.30		.30
Macaroni		.50	.20		.60
Meal	.18	.15	.50	.32	
Noodles		2.27			.10
Rolls		1.35			.33
Spaghetti	1.70		.40	.50	.10
Total	11.74	18.83	12.86	8.56	8.62

TABLE 15  
 DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR FOOD ADJUNCTS  
 IN WOMEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Baking powder	\$ 2.47	\$ 1.45	\$	\$ .58	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.55	\$ .44	\$ .19	
Cakes	.35			2.98	1.15	.35	.45	.45	
Candy	.42			2.16	1.67	3.25	.10	.10	
Catsup	.50	.90		.65	.53	1.78			
Chocolate	.10			.42		.19			
Coffee	.20			3.39	4.23	1.67	1.68	2.04	
Condiments			.70	.56	.84	1.45	.40		
Drinks				.25	1.10	.70	.45	.60	
Extract		.15	.75	.15	.60	.82	.10		
Honey		.60	.90			1.50			
Ice cream powder						1.00			
Jello	.76	.30	.75	1.65	2.47	.95	.68	.30	
Jelly and preserves	.37	5.35			6.62	6.00			

TABLE 15--Continued

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Marshmallows	\$ 1.00	\$	\$	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.21	\$	\$ .95	\$ .18	
Nuts	2.28				2.22		.28	.75	
Oleomargarine	4.30	5.00	26.65	4.45	2.75	1.10	3.26		
Olives	.50			.38	.10				
Peanut butter	.89	.25			.50	1.50			
Pickles		.25		1.35	1.61	2.70	1.34	1.00	
Pimientos	.40	.25		.58	1.70	.60	.10		
Relish	.50	1.50							
Salad dressing	1.27			4.48	9.12	4.73	1.08		
Salt	.36			.74	1.23	.60	.25	.40	
Shortening	1.29	2.25	17.60	2.35	10.51	11.24	4.30	2.50	
Soda				.08	.18	.25		.09	
Sugar	3.65	5.60	23.50	6.38	13.85	10.00	7.34	3.61	
Syrup		.79				2.00		.37	

TABLE 15--Continued

Food Articles	Houses								
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Tea	\$ .90	\$ .35	\$	\$ .85	\$ 1.34	\$ .65	\$ .49	\$ .10	
Vinegar	.30			.55	.49		.30	.60	
Yeast	.13	.24		.18	.46	.67	.73	.37	
Total	\$22.94	\$25.93	\$73.01	\$34.48	\$71.83	\$53.80	\$24.72	\$13.65	

TABLE 16  
 DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY SPENT FOR FOOD ADJUNCTS  
 IN MEN'S HOUSES

Food Articles	Houses				
	1 M	2 M	3 M	4 M	5 M
Baking powder	\$	\$ .95	\$ .25	\$	\$ .20
Cakes	.14	1.00	3.05	.90	.30
Candy		.10			
Catsup	1.43	1.77	.98		.24
Certo	.23				
Chocolate				.18	
Coffee	.63	4.71	2.25	1.27	
Condiments	.55	1.25	.30		.20
Drinks		.45			
Extract	.10	1.10			
Honey					.15
Jello	.36	1.20	.85	.25	.36
Jelly and preserves	.25	.16		2.36	
Marshmallows	.15	.30			
Nuts		.84			
Oleomargarine	2.50	8.29			.36
Peanut butter	1.85		.20	.56	.20
Pickles		.87	.25	.40	.10
Pimientos	.15	.25	.35	.36	
Relish		.80			
Salad dressing	1.17	2.55	1.50	.88	

TABLE 16--Continued

Food Articles	Houses				
	1 M	2 M	3 M	4 M	5 M
Salt	\$ .35	\$ .53	\$ .22	\$ .17	\$ .20
Shortening	1.94	29.60	2.65		2.80
Sugar	8.69	17.10	2.45	2.50	3.00
Syrup		.30	.80		1.88
Tea	1.25	2.18	1.21	.70	.55
Vinegar		.50	.25		
Yeast	1.51	2.18			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23.25</b>	<b>\$78.98</b>	<b>\$17.56</b>	<b>\$10.53</b>	<b>\$10.54</b>

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