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FOOD ORDERS

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

540 BROAD STREET
NEWARK, N. J.

FOOD ORDERS

Compiled by
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Department of Relief Appropriations
(formerly Department of Direct Relief)

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FOREWORD

This study has taken shape because Municipal Directors of the Emergency Relief Administration in many municipalities have asked us to advise them how their local problems can best be solved.

It was, therefore, decided to ask representative communities throughout the State to contribute their ideas and to tell us something of their experiences. We would then have available a fund of usable information based upon actual facts from which we could render more intelligent service.

The Administration sent letters to over 300 of its directors, overseers of the poor and county welfare directors, private agency executives, and others requesting information on three points:

1. How do you regulate the choice of commodities which may be supplied on relief orders?
2. How do you regulate prices?
3. How do you select the merchants with whom you deal?

We also asked for copies of order blanks, instructions to merchants, and any other forms or memoranda used locally to aid in the ordering of relief commodities.

In addition, field workers in the social service department, the department of work resources and others have collected similar data which has been placed at our disposal.

The response to our inquiry has been gratifyingly wholehearted. Letters giving voluminous accounts of methods have been received from 106 relief agencies* in 104 municipalities. At least one response was received from every county in the State. To all who contributed to this study, the department of relief appropriations wishes to express its appreciation and thanks.

*The term "agency" when used in this bulletin denotes an organization, public or private, dispensing relief. Included among the agencies contributing to this report are local offices of the Emergency Relief Administration, Overseers of the Poor, County Welfare Boards and a limited number of private charitable organizations.

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ATLANTIC COUNTY

Buena Vista
Egg Harbor City
Linwood
Pleasantville

BERGEN COUNTY

Bergenfield
Cliffside Park
Englewood
Maywood
Teaneck

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Beverly
Bordentown
Hainesport
Medford
Mt. Holly
Palmyra

CAMDEN COUNTY

Audubon
Barrington
Camden
Merchantville
Pennsauken

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Lower Township
Wildwood Crest

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Millville

ESSEX COUNTY

Belleville
Bloomfield
Caldwell Borough
Caldwell Township
Cedar Grove
East Orange
Essex Fells
Glen Ridge
Livingston
Montclair
Newark

North Caldwell

Nutley
Orange
Roseland
Verona
West Caldwell
West Orange

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Harrison
Pitman
South Harrison
Woodbury Heights

HUDSON COUNTY

Bayonne
Guttenberg
Harrison
Jersey City
Kearny
North Bergen
Secaucus
Union City

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Alexandria
Bloomsbury
Clinton
Glen Gardner

MERCER COUNTY

Princeton
Trenton

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Dunellen
East Brunswick
Metuchen
New Brunswick
North Brunswick
Highland Park
Perth Amboy
Piscataway
Sayreville
South Brunswick
South Plainfield

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Belmar
Bradley Beach
Freehold
Neptune City
Rumson

MORRIS COUNTY

Madison
Montville
Pequanock
Rockaway
Roxbury
Wharton

OCEAN COUNTY

Jackson
Lakewood
Toms River

PASSAIC COUNTY

Paterson
Passaic
Prospect Park
Milford

SALEM COUNTY

Woodstown

SOMERSET COUNTY

Bernardsville
North Plainfield
Peapack-Gladstone
Somerville

SUSSEX COUNTY

Hardyston
Hopatcong
Newton

UNION COUNTY

Elizabeth
Fanwood
Hillside
Linden
Roselle
Union
Westfield

WARREN COUNTY

Phillipsburg

FOOD ORDERS

What Considerations Suggest Policies

What factors influence relief policies? What reasoning must underlie every policy that is socially sound?

All relief agencies, public and private, have two basic responsibilities. They must seek to care properly for the families requiring aid, not only supplying necessary material relief, but guarding against loss in morale. In addition, the agency has a responsibility to the community to see that its resources are conserved and that the health and wellbeing of families only indirectly affected by the economic breakdown are preserved.

The patterns which relief policies assume depend entirely upon the agency's interpretation of these responsibilities. The letters received in this study reveal that these two cardinal obligations have been recognized almost universally in New Jersey.

Methods should be the outward expression of policies. They are the means through which policies are executed. In the following pages the methods of controlling relief distribution found in New Jersey are described. A few very simple statistical tables are also included in order to tell facts about these methods which cannot be expressed readily in narrative form.

Two Ways of Distributing Relief

Food is supplied to dependent families in two ways. Orders for relief may be drawn upon merchants, or the agency may conduct its own store to which families receiving relief go for provisions. This system is generally known as the commissary system.

The Store Order System

Flexible and efficient, the store order system is used in almost all New Jersey communities. In regulating the store order system many different plans are followed, but it is possible to classify practices far more closely than we anticipated.

Control of Commodities

Five methods were found for controlling the choice of commodities supplied to families. They were:

1. Fixed rations are established from which no deviation is allowed. No consideration is given to individual cases, except under abnormal circumstances.
2. The agency furnishes an order specifying an itemized list of food and other necessities based upon the agency's analysis of the individual needs.

3. The agency prepares a list of allowable commodities which is given to the merchants. The client is given an order which permits him to make reasonable selections among the commodities contained in the approved list.

4. The agency prepares a list of approved commodities which is printed upon the order form. The client may exercise choice among the items shown on the order.

5. No advance restrictions are made by the agency. The client is allowed to make his own selections. The agency uses its audit of itemized bills to determine whether closer supervision is needed in individual cases.

Table 1 indicates the number of agencies utilizing each of these methods.

TABLE 1
METHODS USED TO REGULATE CHOICE OF COMMODITIES BY
AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING TO STUDY

Method	Number
Total	97
1. Fixed Ration	11
2. Agency Selection for Individual Clients.....	22
3. Approved List supplied to merchants.....	33
4. Approved items noted on order form.....	12
5. Free choice by clients.....	19

Regulation of Prices

Relief Agencies throughout the State have given much thought to devising ways and means for securing maximum value for each relief dollar.

In most communities, however, little formal regulation of prices has been attempted. The agency has been content to pay a reasonable market price for the goods furnished to the clients. In other municipalities, arrangements have been made with certain merchants to provide goods at less than the retail price level. In another group of municipalities, agency representatives watch prices and direct clients to those stores having the lowest current prices. In a few municipalities, the merchants are told that they must meet or better the prices of the dominant chain stores.

Where positive regulation of prices has been attempted, some original procedures have developed. In Phillipsburg, for instance, there is a committee of three merchants. A list of standard items is supervised by this committee, prices are revised weekly and the list renewed to permit the substitution of seasonal merchandise.

In Elizabeth, a similar system is now in effect. A committee of five, consisting of three retail merchants, one chain store representative, and a wholesale grocer, meets every Friday to fix the prices for the coming week.

Smaller communities have also utilized this method. Prospect Park, in Passaic County, reports, "Some time ago we called together all the grocers in our community and they agreed to supply the food orders issued by the administration at cost to them, plus 10 per cent. On the first of each month, a committee of these grocers meet with a member of the Relief organization and fix the prices which then prevail for the coming month."

This system invokes the co-operation of the merchants and allows them to participate in making decisions which affect them both as merchants and as citizens.

The Selection of Stores

Like the regulation of commodity purchases, the systems used in selecting stores by New Jersey relief agencies lend themselves to formal classification, though within each major classification, there is in practice much variety. There are seven bases on which stores are chosen:

1. The agency may select merchants upon discretionary considerations determined by the agency.
2. The agency may base its selection of merchants upon price considerations.
3. The agency may pro-rate its relief business among all or a selected group of merchants.
4. The agency may select merchants because of location.
5. The agency may insist that the client continue to deal with merchants who have already extended credit.
6. The agency may compile a list of approved merchants from which the client is allowed to select the store he wishes to deal with.
7. The agency may allow the client to trade where he likes. The agency uses its audit of itemized bills to determine whether closer supervision is needed in individual cases.

Table 2 tells how many agencies in the reporting municipalities use each system for selecting merchants.

TABLE 2
METHODS USED TO REGULATE THE SELECTION OF MERCHANTS
BY AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING TO STUDY

Methods	Number
Total	97
1. Agencies' selection	17
2. Price consideration dominant.....	24
3. Pro-ration among merchants.....	9
4. Location	18
5. Clients' indebtedness and past custom.....	2
6. Clients choice from approved list.....	5
7. No selection by agency.....	22

It is quite obvious that a well-planned policy will not only take thought for the best interests of the merchants and the clients as individuals, but will attempt to link them together. We have, therefore, attempted in table 3, to find some clue to the manner in which methods of selecting merchants described above, dovetail into the methods of regulating the choice of allowable commodities.

Nothing significant was found when we attempted a direct comparison between the seven methods of choosing merchants and the five methods of regulating the selection of commodities. But by grouping the classifications in which the client is allowed no choice in selecting the merchants with whom he deals, and those in which the client does enjoy a considerable freedom in this respect, a definite trend is observed. Where little or no choice in the selection of commodities is allowed, the client is most likely to be permitted no voice in the selection of shops, but when the agency is liberal in allowing the client to choose his own relief commodities more freedom is given the client in deciding where he wishes to trade.

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF METHODS EMPLOYED BY AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING TO STUDY IN THE REGULATION OF COMMODITIES AND IN THE SELECTION OF MERCHANTS

Regulation of Commodities	Total	Selection of Merchants	
		By Agency	By Client
Total	97	70	27
1. Fixed Ration	11	9	2
2. Agency Selection for Client.....	22	21	1
3. Approved List to Merchants.....	33	23	10
4. Approved items on Order Form..	12	7	5
5. Free Choice by Clients.....	19	10	9

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS PLANS

When a fixed ration is established, an agency removes many administrative difficulties. The merchants know just what items they are allowed to furnish and the clients know just what they may receive. If the ration is well planned, health need not suffer. It is easy to regulate prices and to forecast expenditures. This system appeals to people newly engaged in relief work.

The lack of variety in foodstuffs becomes monotonous to the client and the complete removal of client participation in his own affairs is hurtful to morale and accelerates that feeling of permanent dependency which it is the duty of the Emergency Relief Administration to prevent.

In only two of the eleven municipalities using this method is the client allowed to name the store where his order is to be filled. In many of these municipalities the order is sent directly from the agency to the merchant so that the client has no share at all in the transaction.

Some agencies ordering for their clients fit the individual orders to the needs of the families receiving them. This system is often followed in normal times by family welfare societies to educate the families receiving relief in the wise choice of foods. Usually an agency representative and the client go over the food order together and the client is taught just what foods can be procured within the limits of a small budget so that when independence is restored, family resources may be better husbanded.

This has been the objective of the municipal director in New Brunswick who states, "Our thought is that we should use the emergency relief order as an educational project and endeavor to instruct the unemployed so that when employment is again given them, they will be able to spend their money to better advantage."

But unless the agency employs skilled case workers, this method is paternalistic and destructive of the clients' initiative. It is particularly dangerous in times like the present when many normally self-dependent families have been forced to seek public aid.

The Orange Bureau of Associated Charities, which has long advocated this plan, has decided to abandon it and ultimately expects to allow the client to choose both their own foodstuffs and their own merchants, subject to the agency's audit of itemized lists.

A similar method of handling food orders exists in small communities where the Overseer of the Poor buys a periodic supply of groceries for each family under his care. An example of this is found in Wildwood Crest, Cape May County, and the method may be described by quoting from the municipal director's letter, "I take our local

paper and pick out articles that I think best adaptable to the family and make out a list of groceries, take same to the store where prices are best, and have the order filled."

A plan which has enjoyed much favor in New Jersey is the one where the agency prepares a list of approved commodities which is distributed among the merchants. The clients are given orders for food-stuffs up to a stated value. So long as they choose items from the approved list, their food purchases are not questioned. This plan allows the client to maintain his normal buying habits to a certain degree, depending upon the amount of choice possible within the approved list, and the amount of freedom allowed in the selection of stores.

The effectiveness of this policy hinges upon the wisdom with which the lists of allowable commodities have been prepared. It does allow the client much freedom without endangering the supervisory power of the agency and the merchant is safeguarded since he has the agency's authority to furnish articles within the range of the list. However, some of the benefit derived from maintaining the clients' buying habit is lost when the agency directs the clients to specified stores.

A variant of this plan has been to have printed on the order form a list of the items from which the client may choose. Both the client and the merchant are given the same instructions as to what items are allowable, and the occasion for having prior contact with every merchant likely to fill orders, is avoided.

This system has been developed in Newark where a welfare department relief order may be taken to any merchant willing to extend credit to the city and able to supply the clients' wants. The client is allowed to select his own dealer. If he is dissatisfied, he may go elsewhere.

Elizabeth follows a method similar to that of Newark.

In most respects this system is particularly satisfactory. However, it sometimes complicates accounting since it is not possible to know to which stores money is due, and small merchants are often very slow in submitting bills, but this is at worst an administrative difficulty, more troublesome than important, and ought not to be given more than passing thought in appraising the value of the method.

To avoid this difficulty, Jersey City prints the choice of commodities on the order form, but designates the merchant to whom the client must go. Merchants are chosen after thorough investigation along the following lines: Ability to serve trade, amount and variety of merchandise on hand, comparison of prices with other retail stores, cleanliness and general appearance, length of time established and reputation for fair dealing. In assigning clients to stores, location of store is consid-

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as convenient as possible to those who are getting relief.

An increasing number of municipalities have decided that the most economical and most efficient system is to allow the clients to make their own selection, though some still designate the store.

The municipal director in Millville has written to say, "We allow the applicant considerable latitude and find in most cases that the applicants for relief are very wise in their choice of supplies."

Cliffside Park, in Bergen County, is another municipality using the plan.

The Overseer of the Poor in Cliffside Park reports, "It is understood that the applicants should get wholesome food suitable to their racial tastes. We leave the selection of merchandise and merchants to the discretion of the applicant but require that storekeepers itemize all bills. When the orders for relief come back to us, we get a fair idea of the tastes and peculiarities of these people. It looks as though both (merchants and clients) have been satisfactorily treated."

In Westfield, the municipal director advises, "We do not actually regulate the choice of commodities which the applicant for relief may purchase, but make it known to them that their purchases must consist of wholesome necessities. *Our experience in examination of returned invoices shows not a single instance where our instructions were not obeyed.*"

Concern for the merchants with whom clients have had past dealings or to whom clients owe money, leads some few agencies to insist that clients continue to deal with merchants to whom money is owed. This is frequently a secondary consideration in many municipalities where agency discretion regulates the choice of merchants and where clients are allowed to select their own dealers.

Another aspect of this method deserves thought. It deters the evasion of old debts. A continued friendly relation with the creditor keeps alive the will to pay. While worry over debts is detrimental the client should retain a sense of moral responsibility for the rapid payment of his debts when he is again employed. On the other hand, merchants are too often tempted to clear off old debts by applying current food orders against them. This must be safeguarded.

THE COMMUNITY, THE CLIENT AND THE MERCHANT

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When commerce and industry are badly disorganized and credit needs all available support, relief agencies must not further disturb the economic equilibrium. It is important to the community that purchases made from relief funds adhere as closely as possible to the practices followed in normal times.

When large numbers of people become dependent upon public or private relief agencies for support, the effect upon trade is devastating. If trade is artificially diverted from normal channels, by the issuance of relief orders to selected merchants, in many instances the merchants with whom the clients are accustomed to deal are forced perilously close to bankruptcy, if they are not actually obliged to seek refuge in the courts. Such an event may mean virtual stoppage of neighborhood trade. This is particularly unfair since neighborhood merchants oftentimes very humanly have extended credit far in excess of prudent consideration. Hence, it is most desirable that those receiving aid be allowed to continue their accustomed ways of buying as freely as relief resources permit in order that there be a minimum of interference with the trade habits of the community as well as for the preservation of the clients' morale.

Therefore, allowing for local exigencies which demand special treatment, those policies which allow the client to exercise a wide range of selection, both of the kind of goods he may buy and the merchant with whom he may deal, in the long run will best serve our municipalities.

Chain Stores

In the letters which came to us, many diverse attitudes toward chain stores were expressed. Some communities excluded chain stores from their list of approved merchants. Others dealt exclusively with chain stores because of lower prices.

The headquarters office feels that this problem is not a major one. Its own viewpoint, already expressed, is that it is best to allow the client to select his own dealer. This automatically eliminates discrimination for or against chain stores.

Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the co-operation given the Emergency Relief Administration by the merchants of the State. Chain stores and independent merchants alike have given their time and money to see that relief costs have been kept down, that the families receive proper relief, and that both the State and municipality receive the maximum measure of service which they as individuals can render.

ALLOWABLE COMMODITIES

While the headquarters staff believe that best results are obtained when the client exercises his own initiative in meeting his needs, our limited funds may make some restrictions necessary.

Even where it is possible to allow a considerable degree of freedom to normal clients, the agency should be prepared to offer advice as to proper diet and to supervise directly the relief supplied to families not showing sound judgment when allowed to choose their own food.

As a rough guide to what constitutes a proper food allowance, the following table, culled from a circular of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics, may be of value. This table shows how each part of a dollar should be spent for foods to supply the essential elements of a balanced diet.

DIVIDE YOUR FOOD DOLLAR INTO FIVE PARTS

	Like this for a family with children	Like this for a family without children
Milk & Cheese.....	.25	.15
Vegetables & Fruit.....	.15-.20	.30-.25
Flour, Wheat, Corn Meal, Oats, Grits, Bread & Other Grain Foods.....	.15-.20	.15-.20
Butter, Lard, Other Fats, Sugar, Molasses20-.15	.20
Meat, Fish, Eggs.....	.15-.20	.20

Suggested lists of approved commodities that have been used in New Jersey cities are appended.

Racial Diets

The customs of various racial groups should be kept in mind when lists of allowable commodities are being prepared. Italians, Poles, Slavs and numerous other races should obtain the foods to which they are accustomed. It is economical for the agency to allow this privilege since people can always buy more wisely when they are buying familiar products.

The Emergency Relief Administration in one community where there is a large foreign population organized a committee on food lists with sub-committees for each important racial group. These committees were composed of members of each group. They aided in the selection of food commodities, supervised the merchants to see that foods of the right quality were given clients, and audited bills to prevent overcharge. As a result each racial group feels a share in the responsibility of the relief administration and there is an unusual degree of good will toward the Administration apparent among the foreign elements in this municipality.

When the American Red Cross furnishes flour to a community, it has been the general practice to remove flour from the list of approved commodities while it is available through the Red Cross, or to indicate on relief orders when flour is not allowable. In many communities, flour has been distributed directly through the Emergency Relief Administration, in others, the Emergency Relief Administration issues an order on the Red Cross storeroom as though this organization were a merchant dealing in flour. The exact method has depended on agreements arrived at locally between the Red Cross and the several relief agencies including the Emergency Relief Administration.

Phillipsburg has handled the Red Cross flour in an unusual fashion. One of the commercial bakeries in the community stores the flour for the Emergency Relief Administration. Orders for bread are placed by the Emergency Relief Administration with this bakery at a cost of two cents per loaf. Suitable measures have been taken to account for the proper use of all flour and for the proper distribution of the bread made from it.

Other Contributions of Goods

Any contributions of foodstuffs made to the Emergency Relief Administration can be handled in simple fashion by noting that the items contributed are temporarily removed from the approved list, or a special memo forbidding merchants to supply the items can be made on each order.

In a few municipalities, merchants have made special effort to induce their regular customers to buy quantities of staple merchandise beyond their needs to be placed at the disposal of the relief agency. The value of goods collected in this manner may be deducted by the merchants from bills submitted to the Emergency Relief Administration. Another practice has been to send contributions of this kind to a central store against which the Emergency Relief Administration may issue relief orders on the same basis as those drawn regularly on merchants.

Special Diets

Because of illness or infirmity or other special cause, it is frequently necessary to supply unusual items to families under care of relief agencies. Local policies must be sufficiently flexible to allow of this. Comment from two municipal directors on this subject is quoted below:

From Bordentown:

"In exceptional cases where infants, invalids, aged or sick persons are involved, and it becomes necessary to supplement the selection of food, the Overseer makes a special arrangement for the exceptional commodities he desires to furnish."

"In cases where special diets are required, in families known to us, we consult with the physician in the case and arrange to supply the items he suggests. A special order is given to merchant to depart from our standard orders in such cases."

Many other communities make special provision for foods and other articles not generally allowable when health problems make it inadvisable to confine clients to the choice of food otherwise available.

Milk

Fluid milk is an important part of the diet of children. Fluid milk is generally provided by direct order to dairy companies, but supplementary quantities of evaporated milk and other milk products may be purchased on store order.

When there are no facilities for keeping fresh milk, it may be wise to substitute evaporated milk even though there be children. This is a matter to be decided upon as individual cases arise.

Order Forms

With the other material sent in from the municipalities, there were a great many order forms. Several of these forms embodied novel features which may be useful elsewhere than in the municipalities now using them, but in order to conserve space, none are reproduced here.

Instead we have laid out a suggested standard form which meets the varied requirements of all our municipalities, and contains most of the refinements which we found in the specimens sent to us.

Please furnish to.....
Name Address Case Number
at a cost not exceeding.....dollars (\$.....)

1. This order must be signed by the Overseer of the Poor, or an authorized representative.
2. Dealer must list in detail on back of order the merchandise furnished and certify to their delivery by signing in the space indicated. Recipient's signature acknowledging receipt is also required.
- (b) 3. Order must be presented for payment within five days after close of month of issue in a form acceptable to issuing municipality.
- (c) 4. This order is good at any store within municipal limits.

- (a) If agency wishes to designate the store, this line should be included.
- (b) The wording of this clause is to be adapted to local usage.
- (c) If agency allows the client to select his own dealer, this line should be included.
- (d) If it is desirable to order specific commodities, the agency can write in the items to be furnished under the proper headings. If the agency desires to list its allowable items in the back of the order, they can be printed under the proper headings.

[illegible]

THE COMMISSARY SYSTEM

Only nine of the municipalities reporting to us are conducting commissaries and only five of them place their entire reliance upon these establishments. In the other four, certain staple articles are supplied by the municipality through its commissary, while fresh vegetables, meats, etc., are obtained by the clients from merchants. While from field visits and other first-hand information, we know of a considerable number of other commissaries, we believe that the proportion of commissaries is just about that indicated among the reporting municipalities; that is, the commissary method is used in less than one municipality in ten.

New Jersey's experience does not alter the impression gained from observations elsewhere, that the commissary system is unsound. It is rapidly being abandoned in the State because it is cumbersome and costly. This last comment is made in full recognition of the fact that the chief argument usually advanced in favor of the commissary system is its low cost. However, figures recently compiled in this office show that the net cost of food in commissary towns is but three per cent. less than in store order municipalities and this three per cent. is more than offset by the added personnel necessary to operate the commissary, by spoilage, waste, and interest on capital funds. It is almost impossible to provide adequate supplies of fresh meats and fresh vegetables without expensive equipment nowhere found in New Jersey. This plus the fact that the commissary system is destructive of the clients' initiative and hurtful to trade in the community, has caused seven towns where the commissary system has been in vogue to change to the store order system. Furthermore, the labor and effort required to establish and operate a commissary scarcely commend this method as an emergency measure.

CONCLUSION

To conclude this account of New Jersey relief practices, may we repeat that not without labor have they come into being. The worth of the Emergency Relief Administration has been its ability to enlist the enthusiasm and intelligence of unselfish citizens to share its responsibilities. Citizens in every community have worked without stint to devise the plan best suited to local needs. These men and women cannot be praised too highly. They all deserve our gratitude and appreciation.

GOODS WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED ON ORDERS ISSUED BY THE
TOWN POOR DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX

Lists of Allowable Commodities

Bloomfield

Elizabeth

Montclair

New Brunswick-Highland Park

Paterson

GROCERIES

Eggs (Crate)	Onions
Sugar (Loose)	Turnips
Butter (Tub)	Other cheap vegetables
Coffee (1st and 2nd cheapest grades)	Dried Beans (Loose)
Tea (cheapest grades) ¼ lb. pkgs.	Dried Peas (Loose)
Cocoa	Dried Lima Beans (Loose)
Milk	Lard (Tub)
Rice (Loose)	Cheese
Soap	Bacon
Cleanser, etc.	Cottage Ham
Canned Peas	California Hams
Canned Corn	Bread
Canned Tomatoes	Yeast
Canned Pork and Beans	Baking Powder
Canned Spaghetti	Baking Soda
Canned Sauerkraut	Flour
Canned Corned Beef	Ketchup (Cheap)
Canned Spinach	Salt-Pepper
Canned Fruits—not over 19c. large can	Macaroni-Noodles, etc.
Canned Salmon	Matches
Canned California Sardines	Prunes (Loose)
Canned Tuna Fish—Light Meat	Peanut Butter
Canned Soups	Olive Oil (Cheap)
Canned Tomato Paste	Corn Starch
Cereal	Karo Syrup
Potatoes	B-O Molasses
Apples	Inexpensive Jams and Jellies

MEATS

Beef stew	Shoulder Lamb Chops
Lamb Stew	Bacon
Pork Chops (Shoulder)	Chuck Roast
Fresh Ham	Soup Meat
Pork Butts	Shoulder Lamb Roast
Bologna	Beef Kidney
Spare Ribs	Sausage

CITY OF ELIZABETH

NO OTHER ARTICLES BUT THOSE LISTED BELOW ALLOWED ON
CITY FOOD ORDERS

GROCERIES

Applesauce No. 2	
Baking Powder	6 oz. 1 can limit
Baking Soda	8 oz. 1 box limit
Beans, Lima	lb.
Beans, Pea	lb.
Beans, Marrow	lb.
Beans, Kidney	lb.
Beans, Black-eye	lb.
Bread, White	
Bread, Corn	lb.
Butter	2 lb. limit
Cheese, Daisy	lb.
Cleanser	1 can limit
Cocoa	jar
Codfish, Shredded	
Coffee	lb.
Cooking Oil	½ gal. limit
Eggs, Fresh	2 doz. limit
Kerosene	gal.
Lard, Bulk	lb.
Macaroni, Bulk	lb.
Matches	1 box limit
Milk, Condensed	
Milk, Evaporated	(tall)
Molasses, Small	
Peanut Butter	lb.
Peas, Dry Split	lb.
Powder, Washing	(lg.) 1 box limit
Prunes, 50-60	lb.
Rice, Bulk	lb.
Salt	2 lb. 1 bag limit
Soap, Toilet	2 bar limit
Soap, Laundry	3 bar limit
Starch, Laundry	1 box limit
Starch, Corn	1 box limit
Sugar	lb. 5 lb. limit
Syrup	can
Spaghetti, Bulk	
Tea, Bulk	lb.
Toilet Tissue	1 roll limit
Vinegar	1 bot. limit
Yeast Cake	2 cake limit
CANNED GOODS	
Beans, Baked No. 1	
Beans, Lima No. 2	can
Beans, String	can
Corn	
Corned Beef	

Peas

Salmon, Pink	
Sauerkraut No. 2½ can	
Soups—Except Tomato	
Spinach No. 2½ can	
Tomatoes No. 2½ can	
Tomatoes No. 2 can	
Tomato Paste	
Soup, Tomato	
CAKES	
Assorted Cookies	1 lb. limit
Soda Crackers	pkg. 3 box limit
MEATS—Sell not more than 15% of order.	
Stew Meat	lb.
Lamb, Stew	lb.
Beef, Chuck	lb.
Bacon	lb.
Bologna	lb.
Butts	lb.
Frankfurters	lb.
Salt Pork	lb.
Corned Beef	lb.
Breast of Lamb	lb.
Beef Heart	lb.
Fish, Fresh	lb.
Beef Liver	lb.
Soup Meat	lb.
Fat Back	lb.
CEREALS	
Corn Flakes	
Corn Meal, Bulk	lb.
Farina, 14 oz.	
Hominy Grits	lb.
Oatmeal, pkg.	
Bran, small pkg.	

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—

15% of order excluding potatoes			
Apples	3 lb. limit	lb.	
Bananas	1 doz. limit		
Beets			
Cabbage		lb.	
Carrots			
Kale		lb.	
Onions		lb.	
Oranges	216 S	1 doz. limit	
Potatoes		lb.	
Spinach		lb.	
Turnips		lb.	

TOWN OF MONTCLAIR

ENGLISH

Canned Milk	
Canned Vegetables, No. 2 and	
Canned Fruit, No. 2½ (Not over 15c.)	
Bread	
Cereals, for cooking	
Cereals, Ready to serve	
Rice—loose	
Spaghetti—loose	
Potatoes—10 or 15 lbs.	
Fresh Vegetables	
beans	peas
beets	spinach
broccoli	tomatoes
cabbage	garlic
carrots	onions
cauliflower	S. potatoes
lettuce	W. potatoes
turnips	
Dried Vegetables	
pea beans	lentils
split peas	lima beans
black-eyed beans	
Fresh Fruits	
Apples	
Bananas	
Oranges	
Prunes	
Eggs—cheapest grade	
Butter—tub	
Lard	
Wesson or Mazola Oil (1 qt.)	
Sugar—Granulated, bulk only	
Coffee (1 lb. only) cheapest	
Tea (¼ lb. only) cheapest	
Baking Powder—½ lb. tin	
Bag Salt	
Pepper	
Spices	
Soaps—Washing	
Toilet	
Scouring powder	
Toilet paper	
Bacon	
Vinegar—1 qt.	

ITALIAN

Latte (canned)	
Verdura (canned) No. 2 and	
Frutti (canned) No. 2½—non piu di 15c.	
Pane	
Cereali per cucinare	
Cereali, pronto per servire	
Riso (sciolti)	
Spichetti (sciolti)	
Patate—10 o 15 lb.	
Verdura freschi	
fagioli	piselli
bietola	spinace
broccoli	pomodoro
capocce	agle
carote	cipolle
cavolo-fiore	patate—dolce
inzalata	patate—bianche
rapa	
Verdura secche	
fagioli—piccoli	lenticchia
piselli—rotti	fagioli (Americano)
Frutti—freschi	
melo	
banana	
portogallo	
Prume	
Ove—i piu mercate	
Burro—in tobbo	
Lardo	
Wesson or Mazola oil (un cu)	
Zucchero (prendere 5 lb. o di piu)	
Caffe—i piu mercati (solo 1 lb.)	
Tea—i piu mercati (solo ¼ lb.)	
Baking powder	
Sale (saca)	
Pepe	
Spezierie	
Sapone—di lavare i panni	
Sapone—di bagno	
Babbitt's	
Toilet paper	
Bacon	
Aceto (un cu)	

Cornstarch (1 lb.)
 Dried Codfish
 Noodles
 Store Cheese
 Peanut Butter—1 lb.
 Gelatin
 Starch—lb.
 Salmon—not over 10c.
 Fish
 All meats (not over 20c. per lb.)
 No bottled milk
 Note: All can and package goods must
 be of the cheapest grades.

Amido Cornstarch (1 lb.)
 Bacala
 Pasta
 Formagio Americano
 Peanut Butter—1 lb.
 Gelatin
 Amido per panni—1 lb.
 Salmone—non piu di 10c. per lb.
 Pesce Fresco
 Ogni qualita di carne—non piu di 20c. per lb.
 Senza latte fresco
 Nota: Le qualita del cibo devono essere ben
 mercato.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND HIGHLAND PARK

STARCH

Lbs. Macaroni
 Lbs. Spaghetti
 Oatmeal, Package
 Wheatena, Pkg.
 Farina, Pkg.
 Pkg. Yellow Corn
 Meal
 Pkg. Hominy Grits
 Lbs. Potatoes
 Lbs. Dried Pea Beans
 Roman Beans
 Lbs. Split Peas
 Lentils
 Lbs. Flour—White
 Lbs. Wholewheat
 Loaves Bread—White, 18 oz.
 Loaves Whole Wheat, 1¼ lb.
 Loaves Rye—20 oz.
 Lbs. Rice
 Pkg. Corn Starch

FRESH FRUIT

Lbs. Apples
 Doz. Bananas

DRIED FRUIT

Lbs. Prunes
 Lbs. Raisins

FAT

Lbs. Lard
 Lbs. Butter, Roll
 Lbs. Peanut Butter
 Qts. Cooking Oil

SUGAR

Lbs. Sugar
 Cans Molasses No. 1½

CANNED VEGETABLES

Cans Tomatoes No. 2½
 Cans Corn No. 2
 Cans Beets No. 3
 Cans Spinach No. 3
 Cans Sauerkraut No. 2½

FRESH VEGETABLES

Lbs. Kale
 Lbs. Spinach
 Lbs. Cabbage
 Lbs. Turnips
 Lbs. Carrots (loose)
 Lbs. Onions

SOUP VEGETABLES

Lbs. String Beans
 Lbs. Tomatoes
 Lbs. Beets

PROTEINS

Lbs. Cheese, American
 Cans Salmon (pink) No. 1
 Pkg. Gelatine
 Can Evap. Milk, 14 oz.
 Salt Fish, each
 Doz. Eggs

MISC.

Bak. Pwd.
 Davis 12 oz.
 Yeast—Com-
 pressed Cake
 Yeast—Dry Cake
 Soap, yellow
 Soap, white, Fairy
 Salt, 2 lb. bag
 Pepper
 Toilet Paper
 Matches
 Cocoa, ½ lb. can
 Hershey's
 Scouring Cleanser
 Coffee
 Vinegar
 Tea
 Cod Liver Oil

MEAT

Soup, Plate plus Bone
 Stew.
 Other meats according to
 what is available at low
 prices.

Sugar—5 lbs. limit
 Bread—20 oz. loaf
 Cremel Dessert
 Catsup—10 oz.
 Corned Beef
 Corn Starch
 Cookies—1 lb. limit
 Extract
 Graham Crackers—lb. pkg.
 Jelly—8 oz.
 Jello—3 for 25c.
 Matches
 Mustard Prep.
 Mustard, Dry
 Onions
 Potatoes—No. 1 5 lbs.
 Preserves—1 lb. Pure
 Peanut Butter—lg.—1 lb.
 Prunes—No. 40-50
 Raisins
 Stove Polish
 Vinegar—lg.—24 oz.
 Karo Syrup
 Brillo
 Baking Soda—Cow Brand—½ lb.
 Rice
 Split Peas
 Green Peas
 Lima Beans
 Mara Fat Beans, N. Y.
 Pea Beans
 Lentils
 Fairy Soap
 Satin Gloss Soap
 P. & G. Soap
 Cleanser
 Laundry Blue
 Lava Soap
 Octagon Soap
 Life Buoy Soap
 Kirkman's Soap
 Ivory Soap Med.
 Soap Powder
 Washing Soda
 All Starches
 Super Suds
 Sanso Sm.
 Selox
 Rinso—Lg.

Chipso—Lg.
 Cornmeal
 Puffed Wheat
 Farina
 Puffed Rice
 Cream of Wheat—lg.
 Cream of Wheat—sm.
 Hominy Grits
 Tea Rusk or Zwiebach
 Shredded Wheat
 Wheatena
 Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour
 Flour—loose—per lb.
 Flour—24½ lb.—Mother's Best
 Davis Baking Powder—sm.
 Davis Baking Powder—lg.
 Campbell Soups—tomato
 Campbell Soups—all others
 Campbell Pork and Beans
 Franco Am. Spaghetti
 Tomatoes, Am.—sm. No. 2 3 for
 Tomatoes, Am.—lg. No. 3
 Peas—Standard No. 2 can
 Corn
 String Beans
 Sauerkraut—lg. No. 3 can
 Spinach—lg. No. 3 can
 No. 2 Beets
 Evaporated Milk
 Star Condensed—2 for
 Eagle Milk
 Tall Pink Salmon—Alaska
 Sardines in Olive Oil—3 for 25c.
 Sardines in Tom. Sauce
 Coffee
 Tea—Loose Mix
 Cocoa—½ lb.
 Orange Pekoe Tea
 Butter
 Eggs—Fresh, Grade A.
 Cheese Loaf
 Lard
 Mazola—Pint
 Fresh Milk
 Salt
 Oranges—Sunkist, No. 216 size, 9 for
 Smoked Tenderloins
 Spices
 Uneddas
 Crisco—lb.