APPENDIX

Bakery goods stores—Caterers.—Bakery goods stores differ from bakeries in that they do not ordinarily produce the goods which they sell. In many instances the small bakeries who bake their own products but sell only at retail to neighborhood consumers have been included. Usually, however, producing bakeries are included in the Census of Manufactures.

Bottled waters and beverage dealers.—(See "Other food dealers.")

Box lunches.—(See "Lunch counters, etc.")

Candy and confectionery stores.—In this combined classification are two distinct kinds of stores. The first is the candy store or candy and nut store, confining its business primarily to the sale of boxed or bulk candies and nuts or to either of the two commodities, and the second is the confectionery store. The typical confectionery store also sells candy and nuts, as well as other types of confections and maintains a fountain, dispensing mixed drinks and ice cream. A present trend of confectionery stores is to add lunches and prepared foods, after the manner of the delicatessen store.

Cafeterias.—(See "Restaurants, cafeterias, etc.")

Caterers.—(See "Bakery goods stores—Caterers")

Cigar stores and cigar stands.—Included are three kinds of cigar stores and stands, cigar stores with fountain (and lunch), cigar stores without fountain, and cigar stands in pool rooms, bowling alleys, railway stations, and other public places. Cigar stores often sell books and magazines and novelty merchandise, cosmetics, and proprietary drug preparations in addition to their more usual merchandise. The cigar stand frequently sells soft drinks in addition to the sale of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and smokers' supplies. Packaged candies and an increasing variety of novelty merchandise are now sold in many cigar stores and stands.

Coffee, tea, spice dealers.—(See "Other food stores.")

Combination stores.—This term covers two different kinds of stores; first, the grocery store carrying fresh meats; and second, the meat market carrying a staple line of groceries. The first is the grocery store which has added fresh meats to its grocery stock. The second is the meat market which has added staple groceries to meet its customers' demands and to add to its sales volume. Both usually carry fruits and vegetables and bakery products. In some States they have become large distributors of cigarettes. Many are complete food markets.

Confectionery stores.—(See "Candy, etc.")

Country general stores.—(See "General stores," p. 92.)

Dairy products stores, egg and poultry dealers, including milk dealers.—Under this classification are three related kinds of business; first, the dairy products stores; second, egg and poultry stores; and third, milk dealers. The dairy products, including milk as well as eggs and poultry. Egg and poultry stores likewise handle dairy products, although they do not usually maintain a complete line. The distinguishing feature is that the majority of sales is of eggs and poultry. Milk dealers often handle other dairy products, particularly butter and cheese, and sometimes eggs. Some milk dealers recently have added orange juice and ice cream both on their delivery routes and in their stores.

Delicatessen stores.—These stores confine their sales principally to sales of cooked meats, prepared salads, cheese, and other prepared foods suitable for immediate table use. Often they also carry a limited stock of canned and bottled goods and groceries. Neighborhood delicatessen stores frequently carry a small stock of fresh fruits and vegetables and some candies, confections, cakes and other bakery products, as well as milk and other dairy products. Often they serve lunches, and sometimes develop a substantial restaurant business.

Department stores (with food departments).—These are departmentized general merchandise stores reporting sales of $100,000 or more of merchandise annually (exclusive of sales of food departments). They are usually of the full-service type, carrying men's, women's, and children's apparel, furnishings and accessories, dry goods, home furnishings, foods, and many other lines.

Egg and poultry dealers.—(See "Dairy products, etc.")

Farm products stores.—("See "Other food stores.")

Feed stores (with groceries).—(Classified with farmers' supply stores in all retail reports.) These stores are predominately feed stores but handle a limited line of staple groceries.

Fish markets.—(See "Meat markets, including sea foods.")

Fountain lunches.—(See "Lunch counters, etc.")

Fruit stores and vegetable markets.—These stores and stands are more frequent in public or municipal markets, although many stores confine themselves entirely to the sale of fruits and vegetables, especially in the larger cities. Fruits and vegetables out of season in the locality usually can be found in these stores. As in so many kinds of stores, other related and unrelated lines of merchandise often have been added until the store sometimes loses its former identity and becomes in fact a grocery or delicatessen store. As long as fruits and vegetables predominate, the store is included in this classification.

General merchandise stores (with foods).—These stores, for the purpose of this Census, are departmentized general stores with foods having annual sales of less than $100,000, as well as stores with annual volume of over $100,000, selling similar lines of merchandise but not known as department stores. These stores sell lines of merchandise similar to those handled by department stores with food departments, although the proportions may vary.

General stores (country general stores).—These stores are nearly always located in places of less than 10,000 population and correspond roughly to the classification known as general merchandise stores in the larger cities. These stores as a rule handle foods which constitute an important part of their sales. Under this heading there are three related kinds of stores. First, there is the general store carrying, in addition to groceries, a general line of other merchandise. Next, there is the grocery store carrying clothing and often a limited line of shoes. The third kind of store, falling under this general heading, is the grocery store selling dry goods and notions. These stores also may carry fresh meats and still retain the classification of country general stores. Quite common in the smaller towns and rural areas, they are found occasionally in the small cities and on the outskirts of the larger cities.

Grocery stores (with meats).—(See "Combination stores.")

Lunch counters, refreshment stands, fountain lunches, etc.—Five kinds of lunch services are included under this classification. First, there are the box lunch companies. Their product consists of a lunch of sandwiches, fruit and dessert, varied daily and sold ordinarily by street vendors or on regular delivery routes. These box lunches are sometimes sold at soft-drink and refreshment stands. Second, there is the refreshment stand, carrying a varied line of prepared foods as well as soft drinks. These stands are frequently found on the principal highways and adjacent to factories and office buildings, where lunches and drinks may be obtained and consumed quickly. Third, is the fountain-lunch, often operating in the downtown sections or in the vicinity of factories and office buildings. Salads, sandwiches, light lunches, and desserts are served as well as the usual variety of fountain drinks. The fountain-lunch often is an outgrowth of the drug store fountain. Fourth, is the lunch counter with variations such as the street "diner" and the hole-in-the-wall eating place. The modern sandwich shop is included in this classification. The last classification in this group is the soft-drink stand with its usual line of bottled drinks, candy, and limited stocks of sandwiches as well as packaged goods and candy. Seasonable fruits are often sold in soft-drink stands.

Lunch rooms.—(See "Restaurants, etc.")

Meats markets (with groceries).—(See "Combination stores.")

Meat markets (including sea foods).—Fresh and smoked meats and fish. These markets usually handle fish and for obvious reasons fish markets have been included in this dual classification. In the inland cities and towns, fish markets are rare, but in the seaboard cities there are a number of strictly fish and seafood markets although fish is also sold by most meat markets and combination stores in the seaboard cities and towns.

Milk dealers.—(See "Dairy products stores, etc.")

Refreshment stands.—(See "Lunch counters, etc.")

Restaurants, cafeterias, and lunch rooms.—These classifications, which include restaurants having full table service, cafeterias, and lunch rooms having limited table service in addition to counter service, are sometimes combined to avoid disclosure. However, they are shown separately in the larger cities and in State-wide compilations. The restaurant classification is used only when the eating place provides table service primarily or exclusively. If counter service is also

provided, as well as table service, it is classified as a lunch room. If there is counter service alone, it is classified a lunch counter. The cafeteria is characteristically self-service, although this kind of eating place often provides cafeteria service for breakfast and luncheon, with full table service for dinner. Similarly, many of the full-service restaurants are now providing breakfasts on the cafeteria or self-service plan. The lunch room is restricted in service, providing table service to a limited number of its patrons and depending upon counter service for a majority of its business. For the purpose of this census, automats are classified as cafeterias.

Soft-drink stands.—(See "Lunch counters, etc.")

Other food stores.—This classification includes stores and house-to-house distributors specializing in coffees, teas, and spices; stores handling products of the farm but which do not come within the classification of fruit and vegetable stores; stores handling special health foods; and retailers engaged predominately in the sales of bottled waters, either table or mineral, bottled gas, and bottled beverages.

O