## Consuming Thoughts

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Did you know that food costs can take up a large part of the family budget?

While food is a necessity, often steps can be taken to decrease the food budget without sacrificing taste and nutrition.

To plan low-cost meals follow these steps: Evaluate family food choices. Do you rely on convenience foods, often eat meals away from home, or frequently choose gourmet or specialty foods? Each of these habits can inflate the money spent on food.

Foods prepared from scratch are cheaper than their convenience counterparts.(Notable exceptions are orange juice and pancake and cake mixes.)

When you choose a convenience food, you are paying for the food, the labor of the person preparing it, and packaging. How many convenience foods could you replace with made-fromscratch versions?

Similar to convenience foods, the price of foods eaten away from home contains hidden labor and 'atmosphere" costs. If family members frequently choose meals at restaurants, cafeterias, or fast food places, you may want to reconsider these habits.

While gourmet and specialty foods can add excitement and va-
riety to your meals, they can also add dollars to the check-out-tape. Plain food may have to be the backbone of your menus for a while.

Watch the meat portions. Meat, fish and poultry are often the most expensive items on the dinner plate. Many Americans eat larger portions of these foods than is recommended. A total of 5 to 7 ounces of meat, poultry and fish per day provides all the protein needed by an adult. Growing teenagers need a little Growing teenagers need a

Your dinner plate should be filled with more vegetables and starch foods (rice, noodles, pasta) than meat. Here are some portion sizes to help you estimate your protein intake. $1 \mathrm{egg}=1$ ounce; $1 / 4$ cup tuna $=1$ ounce; 2 tablespoons peanut butter = 1 ounce;, 1 slice prepackaged luncheon meat = 1 ounce; and a piece of meat, poultry or fish the size of a deck of cards = 3 ounces.
Plan your meals. By planning meals you can take advantage of grocery specials on meat, better utilize the food in your cupboards, and reduce the stress of deciding what to prepare each day. Also plan one meal to eat leftovers. Any food that is thrown out because of spoilage wastes money.
f your family despises leftover egetables, place a jar or plastic container in the freezer to hold the leftover bits. When the con ainer is full you can make soup Buy in bulk and cut your Buy in bulk and cut your own. If you have a wholesale store nearby, or if your supermarke carries bulk foods, you can often save by buying large quantities.
Another potential savings lies in cutting your own meat and poultry. A top or bottom beef round can be purchased at many upermarkets and you can cut peat at home into roasts, steak and stew meat. A whole chicken can be divided into legs, breasts, etc.
Instructions for cutting meat can be obtained from your local Cooperative Extension Office.
Specific suggestions for lowercost foods:

- Meat, poultry and fish: Along with checking the price per pound, consider the amount of waste from bone and gristle. Also remember that although products such as hot dogs and cold cuts seem inexpensive, they contain large amounts of fat and sodium which may not be wise nutrition al choice.
- Grain products: Breakfast cereals that are sugar coated, have added raisins and nuts, or have different shapes and colors tend to be higher priced. Stick with plain cereals and add your own nuts and fruits.
"Hot" breakfast cereals are generally cheaper than "cold" varieties. Try oatmeal or other cooked cereals once or twice a week. Buy plain rice and noodles, and add your own sauce (or use a can of creamed soup, but be aware of the extra fat and sodium soups can bring to your meal).
Look for a day-old or thrift bread store. With today's food


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