monthly basis. Hence, any processor has the advantage of averaging occasional mixed loads with the good or average loads taken in the same 30-day interval. As the required case pack allows appreciable leeway, there is seldom any difficulty in meeting the requirements over a monthly period.

In the second place the processor has the privilege, when a load of anchovies is received containing excessive quantities of other species, of separating the latter in the presence of a representative of the Department of Fish and Game, and either weighing the two portions separately or estimating the extent of admixture. When this is done, separate fish receipts are made for each portion and the case pack is computed on the weight of anchovies only. There is, therefore, in this contingency, no legitimate excuse for failure to make the required case pack.

When, however, a load of anchovies is mixed, with respect to size of fish, the above provision does not apply. If a processor chooses to accept such loads of fish, he must make the required case pack upon the entire load. Hence it is of interest to know what minimum poundage of utilizable anchovies a load must contain in order to meet the required case pack.

Using the fill of containers listed in Table 5, it would require for each container size the following poundage of raw fish in the can to make the required pack. These amounts correspond to the listed poundage of whole sound anchovies. These figures, in turn, will show the percentage of each ton of anchovies that must be suitable for canning. Table 6 summarizes the results.

TABLE 6

The Amount of Edible Meat Needed per Ton to Meet the Required Case Packs, and the Corresponding Poundage and Percent of Whole Sound Anchovies

Container	Required pounds in can, per ton	Equivalent in whole sound anchovies	Percent of fish received
6 oz. round	800	1,613	80.7
8 oz. buffet	853	1,720	86.0
9 oz. oblong	780	1,573	78.7
1 lb. oval	905	1,825	91.3

TABLE 6

The Amount of Edible Meat Needed per Ton to Meet the Required Case Packs, and the Corresponding Poundage and Percent of Whole Sound Anchovies

This table shows that the requirements allow from 8.7 to 21.3 percent nonutilizable fish per ton of whole fish received. It shows also that the allowances are not uniform.

What tolerance should be permitted is entirely arbitrary. It should, however, be equitable, and it should be governed by the intent of the regulations. As the sole intent of this regulation is to prevent primary reduction of whole anchovies, the requirements should be high enough to accomplish that purpose, but low enough to permit the development of a legitimate canning industry without excessive legal deterrents. High, attainable requirements will stimulate greater utilization and plant efficiency, whereas low requirements tend to foster reduction. Inasmuch as the present regulations have accomplished their purpose the writer would recommend no change at this time.

In particular, the fills of containers are most conflicting and a potential source of nullifying any regulatory measures. If there is no standard or uniform fill of container, then it becomes impractical to set a logical