FEDERAL REGISTER

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Regulations

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture

PART 1—ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

There is hereby delegated to the Administrator, Office of Price Administration, the execution of the provisions of Executive Order No. 9280 (7 F.R. 10179) and Executive Order No. 9577 (10 F.R. 8087) to restrict the gallonage of ice cream produced by those manufacturers who may hereafter reduce the butterfat content of the ice cream produced by them in accordance with regulations derived from paragraph 1 H of Directive 114, Office of Economic Stabilization (11 F.R. 5954)

This delegation shall be effective as of issuance on June 18th, 1946.

[SEAL] CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10494; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:01 p. m.]

Chapter IV—Production and Marketing Administration (Crop Insurance)

PART 415—FLAX CROP INSURANCE

SUBPART—1947 REGULATIONS

The Federal Crop Insurance Program is part of the general program of the United States Department of Agriculture administered for the benefit of agriculture.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation by the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, these regulations are hereby published and prescribed to be in force and effect, with respect to the 1947 flax crop insurance program, until amended or superseded by regulations hereafter made.

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Book 2: Titles 10 through 14.

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AUTHORITY: § 415.101 to § 415.142, inclusive, issued under secs. 506 (e), 507 (c), 508, 509, and 516 (b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended; 52 Stat. 73, 52 Stat. 835, 58 Stat. 918; 7 U.S.C. 1506 (e), 1507 (c), 1508, 1509, 1516 (b).

MANNER OF OBTAINING INSURANCE

§ 415.101 *Availability of flax crop insurance.* (a) Flax crop insurance will be provided on the flax crop planted for harvest in 1947 in accordance with this subpart. Flax crop insurance against loss in yields will be offered only in States or counties where the Corporation determines that sufficient data are available to enable the Corporation to establish flax yields and premium rates. The coverage per acre of flax crop insurance shall not exceed 75 percent of the average yield of flax for the farm.

(b) Insurance will not be provided in any county unless written applications for insurance on crops authorized to be insured are filed, which, together with contracts in force, cover at least fifty farms, or one-third of the farms normally producing these crops, except that insurance may be provided for producers on farms situated in a local producing area bordering on a county with a crop insurance program.

§ 415.102 *Application for insurance.* Application for insurance, on a form entitled "Application for Flax Crop Insurance," may be made by any person to cover his interest as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant, in a flax crop. An application shall cover the applicant's interest in the flax crop on all insurance units considered for crop insurance purposes to be located in the county or, where applicable, on all insurance units in the local producing area, in which the applicant has an interest at the time of the seeding of the flax crop to be harvested in 1947: *Provided, however* That an application executed by any person as an individual shall not cover his interest as a partner in a crop produced by a partnership. Applications shall be submitted to the office of the county association on or before the applicable closing date shown in § 415.141.

§ 415.103 *Acceptance of applications by the Corporation.* (a) Upon acceptance of an application by a duly authorized representative of the Corporation, the insurance contract shall be in effect, provided such application is submitted in accordance with this subpart. The applicant's copy of the accepted application shall be mailed to him.

(b) The Corporation reserves the right to reject any application for insurance with respect to any one or more of the insurance units covered by the application, or to limit the insurance on the applicant's interest in any insurance unit covered by the application to any available coverage per acre lower than the one applied for.

(c) Insurance contracts covering farms situated in a local producing area shall be handled in the office of the county association of an adjoining county with a crop insurance program.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

§ 415.104 *Insurable and non-insurable farms.* Any farm or part thereof which is designated on the crop insurance listing sheet as "non-insurable," because of the insurance risk involved, shall not be considered in any manner whatsoever under the insurance contract, except as provided in § 415.116 (b) and § 415.136. The Corporation may determine that a farm or part thereof is non-insurable and so designate it on the listing sheet at any time before the applicable calendar closing date for the filing of applications for insurance. Any farm or part thereof not so designated is insurable.

§ 415.105 *Determination of insured acreage and interest.* (a) Promptly after seeding a flax crop the insured shall submit to the Corporation, on a form entitled "Flax Crop Insurance Acreage Report," a report over his signature of the acreage seeded to flax on each insurance unit in which he has an interest at the time of seeding and his interest at the time of seeding in the flax seeded for harvest as seed. This report submitted by the insured shall be considered final and not subject to change by the insured.

(b) The insured acreage with respect to each insurance unit shall be the acreage of flax seeded for harvest as seed as reported by the insured or as determined by the Corporation, whichever the Corporation shall elect; *Provided, however* That the Corporation reserves the right to limit the acreage to be insured: *Provided, further,* That insurance shall not attach with respect to any acreage seeded to flax which is destroyed or substantially destroyed and which can be reseeded before it is too late to reseed flax, as determined by the Corporation, and such acreage is not reseeded to flax.

(c) The insured interest with respect to each insurance unit shall be the insured's interest in the crop at the time of seeding as reported by the insured or the interest which the Corporation determines as the insured's actual interest at the time of seeding, whichever the Corporation shall elect: *Provided, however,* That for the purpose of determining loss, the insured interest shall not exceed the insured's actual interest at the time of loss.

§ 415.106 *Insurance period.* Insurance with respect to any insured acreage shall attach at the time the flax is seeded. Insurance shall cease with respect to any portion of the flax crop covered by the insurance contract upon threshing or removal from the insurance unit, but in no event shall the insurance remain in effect later than October 31, 1947, unless such time is extended in writing by the Corporation.

§ 415.107 *Insured production.* The insured production for each insurance unit under the contract shall be the number of bushels of flax determined by multiplying the insured acreage by the coverage per acre, and by the insured interest in the crop at the time of seeding. If different coverages per acre are applicable to parts of the insurance unit, the insured production shall be computed separately, using the applicable acreage for each coverage per acre, and the total of such computed amounts shall be the insured production for the insurance unit.

§ 415.108 *Causes of loss insured against.* The insurance contract shall cover loss in yield of flax due to unavoidable causes including drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, winter-kill, lightning, fire, excessive rain, snow, wildlife, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, plant disease, and such other unavoidable causes as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation: *Provided, however* That the Board of Directors may determine that for any county or area the insurance contract shall provide that loss in yield of flax due to any of the foregoing causes is not insured.

Where insurance is written on an irrigated basis, the insurance contract shall cover loss in yield due to failure of the water supply from natural causes that could not be prevented by the insured, lowering of the water level in pump wells adequate at the beginning of the growing season to the extent that either deepening the well or drilling a new well

would be necessary to obtain an adequate supply of water, failure of public power used for pumping or failure of an irrigation district or water company to deliver water where such failure is not within the control of the insured, or the collapse of casing in wells where such collapse could not have been foreseen and prevented by the insured.

§ 415.109 *Causes of loss not insured against.* The contract shall not cover damage to quality in any case, or loss in yield caused by:

(a) Neglect or malfeasance of the insured or of any person in his household or connected with the farm as tenant, or wage hand;

(b) Theft;

(c) Domestic animals or poultry;

(d) Poor farming practices, including but not limited to the use of defective or unadapted seed, overseeding or underseeding, failure properly to prepare the land for seeding and failure properly to seed, care for, or harvest and thresh the insured crop;

(e) Following different fertilizer or farming practices than those considered in establishing the average yield, or seeding on land of poorer average quality for the production of flax than the average quality of the land considered in establishing the average yield for the farm or part thereof;

(f) Failure to reseed the flax under circumstances where the Corporation determines it is practicable to reseed;

(g) Seeding flax under conditions of immediate hazard;

(h) Inability to obtain labor, seed, fertilizer, machinery, repairs or insect poisons;

(i) Breakdown of machinery or failure of equipment due to mechanical defects;

(j) Failure properly to apply irrigation water to flax in proportion to the amount of water available for all irrigated crops; or

(k) Failure to provide adequate casing or properly to adjust the pumping equipment in the event of a lowering of the water level in pump wells where such adjustments can be made without deepening the well.

PREMIUM FOR INSURANCE CONTRACT

§ 415.110 *Amount of premium.* The premium for each insurance unit under the contract shall be the number of bushels of flax determined by multiplying the insured acreage of flax for the insurance unit by the premium rate per acre and by the insured interest in the crop at the time of seeding. If more than one premium rate is applicable to the insurance unit, a premium shall be computed separately using the applicable acreage for each rate, and the total of the amounts so computed shall be the premium for the insurance unit. The premium for the insurance contract shall be the total of the premiums computed for the insured for all insurance units covered by the contract. The premium with respect to any insured acreage shall be regarded as earned when the flax crop on such acreage is seeded. The minimum premium payable by the insured with respect to any insurance contract shall be two bushels of flax.

§ 415.111 *Manner of payment of premium.* (a) By executing a form entitled "Application for Flax Crop Insurance" the applicant executes a premium note. This note represents a promise to pay to the Corporation, on or before the maturity date specified in § 415.142, the total premium for all insurance units covered by the insurance contract. Such note or unpaid portion thereof shall bear interest after maturity at the rate of one-half of one percent for each calendar month or fraction thereof, except that no interest shall be charged on any amount paid within two calendar months after maturity.

(b) Payment on any such note made before maturity may be made in flax or cash, or both. In connection with any such payment there shall be credited on the note the number of bushels of flax computed by dividing the payment made (the proceeds of the sale of flax if flax is paid) by the cash equivalent price per bushel for the date of payment. Later payments may be made only in cash. The cash equivalent of any premium or portion thereof which is not paid before maturity shall be established on the basis of the cash equivalent price in effect on the maturity date. Payments in cash shall be made by means of cash or by check, money order, or bank draft payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. All checks and drafts will be accepted subject to collection, and payments tendered shall not be regarded as paid unless collection is made. When a payment is made in flax, it shall be by means of a negotiable warehouse receipt or other instrument acceptable to the Corporation representing saleable flax.

(c) Any unpaid amount of any such note (either before or after the date of maturity) may be deducted from any indemnity payable under the contract by the Corporation, from the proceeds of any commodity loan to the insured, and from any payments made to the insured under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or any other act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Where any such deduction is made before the date of maturity, the cash equivalent of the deduction will be based on the cash equivalent price used in computing the indemnity payment or the cash equivalent price determined by the Corporation to be in effect on the day the county committee approves such loan or other payment, whichever is applicable. Such price shall also be used in determining the number of bushels of flax to be credited on the note.

LOSS

§ 415.112 *Notice of loss or damage of flax crop.* Unless otherwise provided by the Corporation, if a loss is probable, notice in writing shall be given to the Corporation at the office of the county association immediately after any material damage to the insured crop and before the crop is harvested, removed, or any other use is made of it. Any such notice shall be given in time to allow the Corporation to make appropriate inspection.

§ 415.113 *Released acreage.* Any insured acreage on which the flax crop has been destroyed or substantially destroyed may be released by the Corporation for planting a substitute crop or to be put to another use. The flax crop shall be deemed to have been substantially destroyed if the Corporation determines that it has been so badly damaged that farmers generally in the area where the farm is located and on whose farms similar damage occurred would not further care for the crop or harvest any portion thereof.

Before any acreage is released it shall be inspected and an appraisal made of the yield that would be realized if the crop on such acreage remained for harvest. Any such appraisal shall be subject to the minimum set forth in § 415.116 (a)

On any acreage where the flax has been partially destroyed but not released by the Corporation, proper measures shall be taken to protect the crop from further damage. There shall be no abandonment of any crop or portion thereof to the Corporation.

§ 415.114 *Time of loss.* Loss, if any, shall be deemed to have occurred at the end of the insurance period as set forth in § 415.106, unless the Corporation determines that the flax crop was destroyed or substantially destroyed earlier, in which event the loss shall be deemed to have occurred on the date so determined by the Corporation.

§ 415.115 *Proof of loss.* If a loss is claimed, the insured shall submit to the Corporation a form entitled "Statement in Proof of Loss" containing such information regarding the manner and extent of the loss as may be required by the Corporation. The statement in proof of loss shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the time of loss, unless the time for submitting the claim is extended in writing by the Corporation. It shall be a condition precedent to any liability under the insurance contract that the insured establish that any loss for which claim is made has been directly caused by one or more of the hazards insured against by the insurance contract during the term of the contract, and that the insured further establish that the loss has not arisen from or been caused by, either directly or indirectly, any of the hazards not insured against by the insurance contract. If a loss is claimed, any flax acreage which is not to be harvested shall be left intact until the Corporation makes an inspection.

§ 415.116 *Amount of loss.* (a) The amount of loss with respect to any insurance unit will be the amount of the insured production under the contract for such insurance unit, less the product of the insured interest and the total production for such unit: *Provided, however* That, if the seeded acreage on the insurance unit exceeds the insured acreage on such unit, as determined by the Corporation, the loss for which indemnity will be payable shall be computed by apportioning the production on the seeded acreage to determine the production applicable to the insured acreage: *Provided, further* That, if sep-

arate yields or rates are established for parts of the insurance unit or if the insured has different shares in parts of the flax on the insurance unit, such apportionment may, if the Corporation so elects, be made on the basis of the ratio of the premium computed for the insured acreage to the premium computed for the seeded acreage. Such total production shall include:

(1) Flax produced from any acreage of the flax crop which was threshed;

(2) The appraised production for any acreage of the flax crop which is released by the Corporation and seeded to a substitute crop, but not less than the product of (i) such acreage and (ii) fifty percent of the coverage per acre (rounded after each computation in accordance with § 415.140)

(3) The appraised production for any acreage of flax that is not harvested (except the acreage covered in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph), but not less than the product of (i) such acreage and (ii) twenty percent of the coverage per acre (rounded after each computation in accordance with § 415.140)

(4) The appraised production for any portion of the insured flax acreage that is planted to a substitute crop or put to another use without the consent of the Corporation, but not less than the product of (i) such acreage and (ii) the coverage per acre (rounded in accordance with § 415.140)

(5) The appraised number of bushels by which production on any acreage has been reduced solely because of any cause not insured against, but not less than the product of (i) such acreage and (ii) the coverage per acre (rounded in accordance with § 415.140) minus any quantity of flax harvested from such acreage; and

(6) The appraised number of bushels by which production on any acreage has been reduced because of any cause not insured against, where damage on such acreage has resulted from a cause insured against and a cause not insured against.

Any damage to the flax crop caused by the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses with the flax, or in the growing flax crop, shall be subject to an appraisal as a damage resulting from a cause not insured against. This appraisal shall be included under subparagraphs (5) or (6) of this paragraph, whichever is applicable.

(b) Where the insured fails to establish and maintain separate records, satisfactory to the Corporation, of acreage or production for the component parts of two or more insurance units or portions thereof, the insurance with respect to such units may be voided by the Corporation and the premium forfeited by the insured: *Provided, however* That, if all the component parts of the combination are insured, the total of the insured production for the component parts shall be considered as the insured production for the combination, and any loss for such combination shall be determined as outlined in paragraph (a) of this section. Where the insured fails to establish and maintain separate records, satisfactory to the Corporation, of acreage or production for non-insurable acreage and for one or more insurance units or portions thereof, any production from the non-insurable acreage which is commingled with the production from the insured acreage shall be considered to have been produced on the insured acreage, or the insurance with respect to such unit(s) under the contract may be voided by the Corporation and the premium forfeited by the insured.

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY

§ 415.117 *When indemnity payable.* The amount of loss for which the Corporation may be liable with respect to any insurance unit covered by the insurance contract shall be payable within 30 days after satisfactory proof of loss is approved by the Corporation. However, if payment of any indemnity is delayed for any reason beyond the time specified, the Corporation shall not be liable for interest or damages on account of such delay.

§ 415.118 *Indemnity payment.* (a) Any indemnity due under the insurance contract will be paid by the issuance of a certificate of indemnity which shall bear an expiration date. Settlement under such certificate will be made in cash or flax, as determined by the Corporation, in accordance with this subpart. Such certificate may also be used to obtain a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, if loans on certificates of indemnity are available.

(b) In case of a cash settlement under a certificate of indemnity, the cash equivalent of the indemnity shall be the number of bushels of flax specified in the certificate of indemnity multiplied by the cash equivalent price per bushel for the day the certificate of indemnity or other request of the insured for cash settlement or for determining the cash equivalent is received in the branch office of the Corporation, or the expiration date of the certificate, whichever occurs first. If the insured has not returned the certificate for cash settlement before the expiration date, the cash equivalent shall be established on the basis of the price in effect on the expiration date of the certificate and a check shall be issued in settlement of the indemnity claim, except where the certificate is used to secure a Commodity Credit Corporation loan. A cash settlement under a certificate of indemnity made more than 14 days after the issuance of the certificate shall be subject to a deduction for a reasonable charge for storage and handling and the schedule of such charges shall be shown on the certificate of indemnity.

(c) Any indemnity payable under an insurance contract shall be paid to, and settlement under the certificate of indemnity made with, the insured or such other person as may be entitled to the benefits of the insurance contract under the provisions of this subpart, notwithstanding any attachment, garnishment, receivership, trustee process, judgment, levy, equity or bankruptcy directed against the insured or such other person, or against any indemnity alleged to be due to such person; nor shall the Corporation or any officer, employee, or representative thereof be a proper party to any suit or action with reference to such indemnity or the proceeds thereof, nor be bound by any judgment, order, or decree rendered or entered therein. No officer, agent, or employee of the Corporation shall, because of any such process, order, or decree, pay or cause to be paid, to any person other than the insured or other person entitled to the benefits of the insurance contract, any indemnity payable, or any amount due in settlement of any certificate of indemnity in accordance with the provisions of the insurance contract. Nothing herein contained shall excuse any person entitled to the benefits of the insurance contract from full compliance with, or performance of, any lawful judgment, order, or decree with respect to the disposition of any sums paid thereunder as an indemnity.

(d) The Corporation shall provide for the posting annually in each county at the county courthouse of a list of indemnities paid for losses on farm in such county.

§ 415.119 *Adjustment in connection with indemnity payments.* Where an adjustment is made in the amount of an indemnity, settlement for such adjustment may be made on the basis of a cash equivalent price per bushel other than that used in making settlement under the certificate of indemnity originally issued.

§ 415.120 *Other insurance.* If the insured has or acquires any other insurance against substantially all the risks that are insured against by the Corporation under the insurance contract on the crop or portion thereof covered in whole or in part by such insurance contract, regardless of whether such other insurance is valid or collectible, the liability of the Corporation shall not be greater than its share would be if the amount of its obligations were divided equally between the Corporation and such other insurer. In any case where an indemnity is paid to the insured by another Government agency because of damage to the flax crop, the Corporation reserves the right to determine its liability under the insurance contract taking into consideration the amount paid by such other agency.

§ 415.121 *Subrogation.* The Corporation may require from the insured an assignment of all rights of recovery against any person(s) for loss or damage to the extent that payment therefor is made by the Corporation, and the insured shall execute all papers required and shall do everything that may be necessary to secure such rights.

§ 415.122 *Creditors.* An interest existing by virtue of a debt, lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, or any other process shall not be considered an interest in an insured crop within the meaning of these regulations in this subpart.

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY TO PERSONS OTHER THAN ORIGINAL INSURED

§ 415.123 *Indemnities subject to all provisions of insurance contract.* Indemnities payable to any person shall be subject to all provisions of the insurance contract, including the right of the Cor-

poration to deduct from any such indemnity the unpaid amount of the earned premium or any other obligation of the insured to the Corporation: *Provided, however* That in case of a transfer of an interest in an insured crop, such deduction to be made from an indemnity payable to the transferee shall not exceed the premium due on the insurance unit or units involved in the transfer, plus the unpaid amount of any other obligation of the transferee to the Corporation. Any indemnity payable to any person other than the original insured as a result of a transfer, or otherwise, shall be subject to any collateral assignment of the insurance contract by the original insured.

§ 415.124 *Collateral assignment of right under insurance contract.* The right to an indemnity under an insurance contract may be assigned by the original insured as collateral security for a loan or other obligation of such insured. Such assignment shall be made by the execution of a form entitled "Collateral Assignment," and, upon approval thereof by the Corporation, the interest of the assignee will be recognized if an indemnity is payable under the insurance contract, to the extent of the amount determined to be the unpaid balance of the amount (including interest and other charges) for which such assignment was made as collateral security. *Provided, however* That (a) payment of any indemnity will be subject to all conditions and provisions of the insurance contract and to any deductions authorized under § 415.123 and (b) payment of the indemnity may be made by check payable jointly to all persons entitled thereto and such payment shall constitute a complete discharge of the Corporation's obligation with respect to any loss under the insurance contract. The Corporation's approval of an assignment shall not create in the assignee any right other than that derived from the assignor. The Corporation shall in no case be bound to accept notice of any assignment of the insurance contract, and nothing contained in any assignment shall give any right against the Corporation to any person other than the insured, except to an assignee approved by the Corporation. Only one such assignment will be recognized, but if an assignment is released, a new assignment may be made.

§ 415.125 *Payment to transferee.* In the event of a transfer of all or a part of the insured interest in a flax crop before the beginning of harvest or the time of loss, whichever occurs first, the transferor shall immediately notify the Corporation thereof in writing at the office of the county association. The transferee under such a transfer shall be entitled to the benefits of the insurance contract with respect to the interest so transferred, subject to any assignment made by the original insured in accordance with § 415.124: *Provided, however* That an involuntary transfer of an insured interest in a flax crop solely because of the existence of a debt, lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, or other process shall not entitle any holder of any such interest to any benefits under the insurance contract: *Provided, further* That the Corporation shall not be liable for a greater amount of indemnity in connection with the insured crop than would have been paid if the transfer had not taken place. If as a result of any such transfer, diverse interests appear with respect to any insurance unit, the indemnity, if any, payable with respect to such unit may be paid jointly to all persons having the insured interest in the crop at the time harvest is commenced or the time of loss, whichever occurs first, or to one of such persons on behalf of all such persons, and payment in any such manner shall constitute a complete discharge of the Corporation's liability with respect to such unit under the insurance contract.

§ 415.126 *Death, incompetence, or disappearance of insured.* (a) If the insured dies, is judicially declared incompetent, or disappears, before the time of loss, and his insured interest in a flax crop is a part of his estate at such time, or if the insured dies, is judicially declared incompetent, or disappears, subsequent to such time, the indemnity, if any, shall be paid to the legal representative of his estate, if one is appointed or is duly qualified. If no such representative is or will be so qualified, the indemnity shall be paid to the person(s) beneficially entitled to share in the insured's interest in the crop or to any one or more of such persons on behalf of all such persons: *Provided, however* That if the indemnity represents a number of bushels of flax, the cash equivalent of which exceeds $500, the Corporation may withhold the payment of the indemnity until a legal representative of the insured's estate is duly qualified to receive such payment.

(b) If the insured dies, is judicially declared incompetent, or disappears before the time of loss, and his interest in the crop is not a part of his estate at such time, the indemnity, if any, shall be paid to the person(s) who succeeded to his interest in the crop in the manner provided for in § 415.125.

(c) If an applicant for insurance dies or is judicially declared incompetent less than 15 days before the applicable calendar closing date for the filing of applications but before any flax crop intended to be covered by insurance is seeded, whoever succeeds him on the farm with the right to seed the flax crop as his heir or heirs, administrator, executor, guardian, committee, or conservator shall be substituted for the original applicant upon filing with the office of the county association, within 15 days (unless such period is extended by the Corporation) after the date of such death or judicial declaration, or before the date of the beginning of seeding, whichever is earlier, a statement in writing in the form and manner prescribed by the Corporation, requesting such substitution and agreeing to assume the obligations of the original applicant arising out of such application. If no such statement is filed, as required by this paragraph, the original application shall be void.

(d) The insured shall be deemed to have disappeared within the meaning of this subpart if he fails to file with the county committee written notice of his new mailing address within 180 calendar days after any communication by or on behalf of the Corporation is returned undeliverable at the last known address of the insured.

§ 415.127 *Fiduciaries.* Any indemnity payable under an insurance contract, entered into in the name of a fiduciary who is no longer acting in such capacity at the time for the payment of indemnity, and settlement under the certificate of indemnity will be made to the succeeding fiduciary upon appropriate application and proof satisfactory to the Corporation of his incumbency. If there is no succeeding fiduciary, payment of the indemnity shall be made to, and settlement under the certificate of indemnity shall be made with, the persons beneficially entitled under this subpart to the insured interest in the crop, to the extent of their respective interests, upon proper application and proof of the facts: *Provided, however* That the settlement may be made with any one or more of the persons so entitled, and payment may be made to such person or persons in behalf of all the persons so entitled, whether or not the person to whom payment is made has been authorized by the other interested persons to receive such payment.

§ 415.128 *Determination of person to whom indemnity shall be paid.* In any case where the insured has transferred his interest in all or a portion of the flax crop on any insurance unit, or has ceased to act as a fiduciary, or has died, has been judicially declared incompetent or has disappeared, payment in accordance with the provisions of these regulations in this subpart will be made only after the facts have been established to the satisfaction of the Corporation. The determination of the Corporation as to the existence or non-existence of a circumstance in the event of which payment may be made and of the person(s) to whom such payment will be made shall be final and conclusive. Payment of any indemnity under this section shall constitute a complete discharge of the Corporation's obligation with respect to the loss for which such indemnity is paid and settled and shall be a bar to recovery by any other person.

REFUNDS OF EXCESS NOTE PAYMENTS

§ 415.129 *Refunds of excess note payments.* The Corporation shall not be required to make a refund of any excess payment made on a note until the acreage planted to flax on all insurance units covered by the insurance contract has been determined. If a refund is to be made of any excess payment received before maturity the cash equivalent of such refund shall be determined on the basis of the number of bushels of flax to be refunded and the cash equivalent price for the appropriate grade of such flax effective for the date such payment was submitted to the Corporation. If more than one payment is made on the note, the payments shall be applied in the order of submittal to the Corporation. In computing the amount of any refund, the payments shall be considered in their inverse order and each such payment or portion thereof shall be re-

garded as a separate payment in determining the cash equivalent of the refund. Refunds of excess payments received on or after the maturity of the note shall be refunded in the actual amount of money paid to the Corporation in excess of that determined to be necessary to pay such note.

There shall be no refund of an amount less than $1.00, with respect to payments made either before or after the maturity of the note, unless written request for such refund is received by the Corporation within one year after the date of the maturity of the note.

§ 415.130 *Assignment or transfer of claims for refunds not permitted.* No claim for a refund, or any part or share thereof, or any interest therein, shall be assignable or transferable, notwithstanding any assignment of the insurance contract or any transfer of interest in any flax crop covered by the insurance contract. Refund of any excess note payment will be made only to the person who made such payment, except as provided in § 415.131.

§ 415.131 *Refund in case of death, incompetence, or disappearance.* In any case where a person who is entitled to a refund of a payment has died, has been judically declared incompetent, or has disappeared, the provisions of § 415.126 with reference to the payment of indemnities in any such case shall be applicable with respect to the making of any such refund.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AVERAGE YIELDS AND PREMIUM RATES

§415.132 *Determination of farm average yields of flax per acre.* The Corporation shall establish average yields of flax for farms or parts of farms on the basis of the recorded or appraised yields for a representative period of years and shall, where necessary, adjust such yields so that the average yields for farms or parts of farms in the same area which are subject to the same conditions shall be fair and just.

§ 415.133 *Determination of premium rates.* The Corporation shall establish premium rates for all farms or parts of farms (except those which are designated on the crop insurance listing sheet as non-insurable) for which average yields are established and such rates shall be those deemed adequate to cover claims for flax crop losses and to provide a reasonable reserve against unforseen losses.

GENERAL

§ 415.134 *Meaning of terms.* For the purpose of the 1947 Flax Crop Insurance Program, the term:

(a) "Average yield" means the average yield of flax per acre established by the Corporation for each farm or part thereof as shown on the approved 1947 Crop Insurance listing sheet.

(b) "Cash equivalent price per bushel" means the net price per bushel of flax established by the Corporation for the area in which the insurance unit is located on the basis of the price of flax at the basic market designated by the Corporation for the area, with differentials, where applicable, for the location of the area in which the insurance unit is situated.

(c) "Corporation" means the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

(d) "County" means the area commonly designated as such, whether organized or not.

(e) "County association" means the County Agricultural Conservation Association in the county.

(f) "County committee" means the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for the county.

(g) "Coverage per acre" means the insured percentage (50 or 75 percent) of the average yield or a fixed number of bushels, whichever the contract provides for.

(h) "Crop insurance listing sheet" means the form prescribed by the Corporation for the purpose of maintaining a record of farms or parts thereof, average yields, premium rates, and any other related information with respect to such farms or parts thereof. The crop insurance listing sheet, when approved by the Corporation, shall be on file in the office of the county association and may be inspected by any producer whose farm is listed thereon.

(i) "Farm" means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also: (1) any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and (2) any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops: *Provided, however* That, for the purpose of determining the minimum participation for a crop insurance program in any county, the term "farm" means that acreage of land which constitutes an insurance unit, except that where a landlord and all of his tenants file applications for insurance and all of the landlord's flax acreage is worked by tenants, the number of farms to be counted shall be one less than the number of insurance units.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county if it is listed on the 1947 crop insurance listing sheet originally approved for such county. However, if a farm is not listed on the crop insurance listing sheet for a county before the applicable closing date for accepting applications in the county, the farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(j) "Flax crop" means all flax seeded for harvest as seed, but does not include (1) volunteer or self-seeded flax, (2) flax seeded with any other crop except perennial grasses or legumes other than vetch, and (3) flax seeded for purposes other than for harvest as seed.

(k) "Insurance contract" means the contract of insurance entered into between the applicant and the Corporation by virtue of the application for insurance and these regulations in this subpart and any amendments thereto.

(l) "Insurance unit" means all or that portion, as the case may be, of the farm (considered for the purpose of establishing the average yield(s) and premium rate(s)) in which the insured has an interest as a flax producer at the time of seeding, except that (1) any irrigable land on the farm to which irrigation water can be delivered from existing irrigation facilities and any contiguous small tracts shall constitute one insurance unit and the remainder shall constitute another insurance unit if so designated on the approved crop insurance listing sheet, (2) when separate yields and rates have been established for widely separated parts of a farm, such parts of the farm shall constitute separate insurance units: *Provided, however* That all or any part of such land which is designated on the crop insurance listing sheet as "non-insurable" shall not constitute an insurance unit or any part thereof and shall not be considered in any manner whatsoever under the insurance contract, except as provided in § 415.116 (b) and 415.136.

(m) "Local producing area" means any area approved by the Corporation for the purposes of § 415.101 (b).

(n) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(o) "Premium rate" means the premium rate per acre established by the Corporation for each farm or part thereof as shown on the approved crop insurance listing sheet.

(p) "State committee" means the State PMA Committee (formerly the State Agricultural Conservation Committee) for the State.

(q) "State Director" means the representative of the Corporation in the operation of the crop insurance program in the State.

(r) "Substitute crop" means any crop, except biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses, planted on released acreage before harvest of flax becomes general in the county as determined by the Corporation. Biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses seeded with the flax or with the growing flax crop shall not be considered a substitute crop.

(s) "Tenant" means a person who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the crop or proceeds therefrom), and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the crop or proceeds therefrom produced on such land.

§ 415.135 *Restriction on purchase and sale of flax by the Corporation.* The restriction on the purchase and sale of flax, as provided in section 508 (d) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, reads in part as follows:

Insofar as practicable, the Corporation shall purchase the agricultural commodity only at the rate and to a total amount equal to the payment of premiums in cash by

farmers or to replace promptly the agricultural commodity sold to prevent deterioration; and shall sell the agricultural commodity only to the extent necessary to cover payments of indemnities and to prevent deterioration: *Provided, however* That nothing in this section shall prevent prompt offset purchases and sales of the agricultural commodity for convenience in handling. Nothing in this section shall prevent the Corporation from accepting, for the payment of premiums, notes payable in the commodity insured, or the cash equivalent, upon such security as may be determined pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and from purchasing the quantity of the commodity represented by any of such notes not paid at maturity.

§ 415.136 *Records and access to farm.* For the purpose of enabling the Corporation to determine the loss, if any, that may have occurred under the insurance contract, the insured shall keep, or cause to be kept, for one year after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition, of all flax produced on each insurance unit covered by the insurance contract, and on non-insurable acreage on each farm in the county in which he has an interest. Such records shall be made available for examination by the Corporation, and as often as may reasonably be required, any person or persons designated by the Corporation shall have access to the farm.

§ 415.137 *Review of determinations of State and county committees.* Any determination by a State or county committee shall be subject to review and approval or revision by duly authorized representatives of the Corporation.

§ 415.138 *Applicant's warranties; voidance for fraud.* In applying for insurance the applicant warrants that the information, data, and representations submitted by him in connection with the insurance contract are true and correct, and are made by him, or by his authority, and shall be taken as his act. The insurance contract may be voided and the premium forfeited to the Corporation without the Corporation's waiving any right or remedy, including its right to collect the amount of the note executed by the insured, whether before or after maturity, if at any time the insured has concealed any material fact or made any false or fraudulent statements relating to the insurance contract, the subject thereof, or his interest in the flax crop covered thereby, or if the insured shall neglect to use all reasonable means to produce, care for or save the flax crop covered thereby, whether before or after damage has occurred, or if the insured fails to give any notice, or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract, including the note, at the time and in the manner prescribed.

§ 415.139 *Modification of insurance contract.* No notice to any county committee or representative of the Corporation or knowledge possessed by any such county committee or representative or by any other person shall be held to effect a waiver of or change in any part of the insurance contract or to estop the Corporation from asserting any right or power under such contract; nor shall the terms of such contract be waived or changed except as authorized in writing by a duly authorized officer or representative of the Corporation; nor shall any provision or condition of the insurance contract or any forfeiture be held to be waived by any delay or omission by the Corporation in exercising its rights and powers thereunder or by any requirement, act, or proceeding; on the part of the Corporation or of its representatives relating to appraisal or to any examination herein provided for.

§ 415.140 *Fractional units.* Fractions of yields per acre, coverages per acre, and premium rates shall be rounded to the nearest tenth of a bushel. Fractions of acres representing total acres of flax shall be rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre. Computations shall be carried to one digit beyond the digit that is to be rounded. If the extra digit computed is 1, 2, 3, or 4, the rounding shall be downward. If the extra digit computed is 6, 7, 8, or 9 the rounding shall be upward. If the extra digit computed is 5, the computation shall be carried to another digit. If the two extra digits are 50, the rounding shall be downward, and if the two extra digits are 51 or any higher figure, the rounding shall be upward.

§ 415.141 *Closing dates.* Closing dates for submission of applications to cover the 1947 flax crop shall be the earlier of: (a) The date of the beginning of seeding of the flax crop, or (b) September 28, 1946, for Texas; November 2, 1946 for Arizona and for Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Riverside, San Joaquin and Tulare Counties in California, February 15, 1947, for Oklahoma, March 15, 1947, for all other States and counties.

§ 415.142 *Maturity dates for payment of premium notes.* The maturity dates by States for the payment of premium notes shall be as follows: June 30, 1947, for Arizona, California, Oklahoma and Texas; July 31, 1947, for Iowa and Kansas; August 31, 1947, for all other States.

NOTE: The record keeping requirements of these regulations have been approved by, and subsequent reporting requirements will be subject to the approval of, the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Adopted by the Board of Directors on June 12, 1946.

[SEAL] E. D. BERKAW,
Secretary,
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Approved: June 18, 1946.

CLINTON P ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10493; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:01 p. m.]

[Amdt. 1]

PART 418—WHEAT CROP INSURANCE

INSURANCE CONTRACTS COVERING 1947, 1948 AND 1949 CROP YEARS

Section 418.57 of the Wheat Crop Insurance Regulations for Insurance Contracts Covering the 1947, 1948 and 1949 Crop Years (11 F.R. 5531, 5645) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 418.57 *Determination of insured acreage.* (a) Promptly after seeding a wheat crop the insured shall submit to the Corporation, on a form entitled "Wheat Crop Insurance Acreage Report", a report of the acreage seeded to wheat on each insurance unit in which he has an interest at the time of seeding and his interest at the time of seeding in the wheat seeded for harvest as grain. The insured acreage with respect to each insurance unit shall be either the acreage of wheat seeded for harvest as grain as reported by the insured or as determined by the Corporation, whichever the Corporation shall elect: *Provided, however* That the Corporation reserves the right to limit the acreage to be insured in any year: *Provided, further* That insurance shall not attach with respect to any acreage seeded to wheat which is destroyed or substantially destroyed and which can be reseeded before it is too late to reseed to wheat, as determined by the Corporation, and such acreage is not reseeded to wheat.

(b) If the insured seeds only a part of his wheat for harvest as grain in any year of the contract he shall submit to the county committee with his acreage report of wheat seeded, a designation of any acreage seeded for purposes other than harvest as grain. Upon receipt of this designation and with the approval of the Corporation, the acreage used in computing the premium and insured production will not include such acreage. However, the total production from any wheat threshed from such acreage shall be considered as wheat produced on the insured acreage in determining a loss under the contract.

Adopted by the Board of Directors on June 12, 1946.

[SEAL] E. D. BERKAW,
Secretary.
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Approved: June 18, 1946.

CLINTON P ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10532; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:08 a. m.]

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Bureau of Animal Industry

[B. A. I. Order 380]

PART 72—TEXAS (SPLENETIC) FEVER IN CATTLE

QUARANTINE AREAS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS AND PUERTO RICO

Pursuant to authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, as amended and extended (21 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 123-128) the regulations in Title 9, Chapter I, Subchapter C, Part 72, of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, (9 C.F.R. 1943 Supp., Part 72) are hereby further amended as follows:

1. Section 72.2 is amended to read:

§ 72.2 *Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in described territory in Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico; prohibiting interstate movement of cattle.* Notice is hereby given that the contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the States of Florida and Texas and in the Territory of Puerto Rico. Therefore, those portions of Florida and Texas and the Territory of Puerto Rico described in §§ 72.3, 72.4, and 72.5 are hereby quarantined, and the interstate movement of cattle therefrom shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of Parts 71 and 72 of this chapter. (Regs. 1 and 2, B. A. I. Order 309 as amended).

2. Section 72.3 is amended to read:

§ 72.3 *Area quarantined in Florida.* The following counties and portions of counties are quarantined: Glades, Highlands, and Okeechobee; that portion of Osceola County lying south of State Road No. 30; and that portion of Polk County lying east of State Road No. 8 running south from Frostproof to the Highlands County line, and south of State Road No. 30 running east from Frostproof to the Osceola County line.

3. Section 72.4 is amended to read:

§ 72.4 *Area quarantined in Puerto Rico.* The entire Territory is quarantined.

4. Section 72.5 is continued in force as follows:

§ 72.5 *Area quarantined in Texas.* The following portions of counties are quarantined:

(a) That part of Cameron County lying south of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Brownsville ship channel enters the Gulf of Mexico; following said ship channel in a southwesterly direction to Port Brownsville, approximately 18 miles; thence in the same direction along the Port Brownsville-Brownsville Road to where it crosses Ranchito Viejo Resaca, approximately 2 miles; thence in a northwesterly direction following the Ranchito Viejo Resaca to the Sam Houston Boulevard Road, approximately 25 miles; thence in a southwesterly direction along this road to the intersection of the Rangerville-San Benito Road, approximately 3 miles; thence in a northwesterly direction along this road to the intersection of the Rangerville-Harlingen Road, approximately 5¾ miles; thence in a southerly direction along this road to where it intersects the San Benito & Rio Grande Valley Railway Co. (Missouri Pacific Railroad), approximately 7/10 mile; following this railroad in a westerly direction to the Cameron-Hidalgo County line, approximately 7½ miles.

(b) That part of Hidalgo County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the San Benito & Rio Grande Valley Railway Co. (Missouri Pacific Railroad) intersects the Hidalgo-Cameron County line; thence in a westerly direction along this railroad to where it intersects the East McAllen Road, approximately 23 miles; thence north along this road to where it intersects the South Mission Road, approximately 3 miles; thence in a southwesterly direction along this road to where it intersects the Stewart Road, approximately 5½ miles; thence north along this road to where it intersects Road No. 3, approximately 1 mile; thence west along this road to where it intersects the South Mission Road, 1 mile; thence north along the South Mission Road to where it intersects the Goodwin Road, 2 miles; thence west along this road to where it intersects the Inspiration Road, approximately 1¾ miles; thence north along the Inspiration Road to where it intersects Highway No. 83, 1 mile; thence in a northwesterly direction along this highway to the Hidalgo-Starr County line, about 15¼ miles.

(c) That part of Kinney County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Kinney-Maverick County line intersects the Maverick County Water Control Improvement District Canal; thence in a northwesterly direction along said canal to a point where the Moody Ranch river fence intersects said canal, approximately 10 miles; thence along this river fence, which more or less follows the high watermark of the river to the Kinney-Val Verde County line.

(d) That part of Maverick County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point along the Webb-Maverick County line where the Laredo-Eagle Pass River road intersects the county line and following this road in a northwesterly direction to the northwest fence of the Cage-West Cattle Co. Ranch, approximately 15 miles; thence following the northwest fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects the L. L. Little Ranch fence, approximately 3 miles; thence following the latter fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Indio Cattle Co. fence, approximately 12 miles; thence following this fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass River Road, approximately ½ mile; thence following this road in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the north survey line of the Kifuri Overall Factory premises, approximately 16 miles; thence west along the north fence of these premises to where it intersects the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately ¾ mile; thence in a northerly direction along this railroad to the north city limits of Eagle Pass, Tex., approximately 2 miles; thence west along the north city limits to Highway No. 85, approximately ½ mile; thence following Highway No. 85 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water Control Improvement District Canal, approximately 11 miles; thence west along this canal to where it intersects the Quemado-Maverick County river fence, approximately ¼ mile; thence following this fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Ashbrook Ranch fence, approximately 11 miles; thence following the latter fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water Control Improvement District Canal, approximately 3 miles; thence following this canal in a northwesterly direction to the Maverick-Kinney County line, approximately 6 miles.

(e) That part of Starr County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point along the Hidalgo-Starr County line where Highway No. 83 intersects it; following this highway in a northwesterly direction to the Rio Grande Brick Factory property, approximately 10½ miles; thence west along the south fence of Will McMurray Ranch, approximately ¾ mile; thence north along Will McMurray Ranch fence to where it intersects Domingo Garza Ranch, approximately 10 miles; thence west along Domingo Garza Ranch fence to where it intersects Saginaw Ranch fence, approximately 3 miles; thence west along the Charco Blanco Road to where it intersects E. G. Gonzales fence, approximately 6 miles; thence north along this fence to Resendez Bros. fence, approximately 8 miles; thence west along this fence to where it intersects Garcena-Hebbronville Road, approximately 3 miles; thence south along this road to Las Ojas Filling Station, approximately 6 miles; thence west along Moreno Road to the west line of Porcion 73, approximately 5 miles; thence south along west fence of Porcion 73 to where Judge Garza's fence turns west, approximately 4 miles; thence west along this fence to where it intersects the Hebbronville-Roma Road, approximately 2 miles; thence south along this road to where it intersects Highway No. 83, approximately ½ mile; thence in a northwesterly direction along this highway to the northwest corner of H. P. Guerra pasture, approximately 3 miles; thence north along H. P. Guerra pasture fence to where it intersects M. Ramirez fence, approximately 4 miles; thence in a northwesterly direction along M. Ramirez, F. Hinajosa, and M. Canales fences to H. P. Guerra Sandia pasture fence, approximately 3 miles; thence in a southwesterly direction along this fence to Highway No. 83, approximately 6 miles; thence in a northwesterly direction along this highway to the Starr-Zapata County line, approximately 2½ miles.

(f) That part of Val Verde County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Val Verde-Kinney County line is intersected by the Moody Ranch river fence; following this fence in a northwesterly direction to a corner post on the east boundary line of the South Loop Public Road; thence along the boundary line of said road in a northerly direction to a point where the road intersects the south boundary line of Del Rio, Tex., approximately 1.4 miles; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary line of Del Rio, to the southwest corner of the city; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary line of Del Rio to the northwest corner of the city; thence in an easterly direction along the northern boundary line of Del Rio to a point where said boundary line intersects U. S. Highway No. 90; thence on this highway in a northwesterly direction to the Devils River bridge, approximately 12 miles; thence in a southerly direction along the Devils River to a point where it empties into the Rio Grande River.

(g) That part of Webb County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where Highway 83 intersects the Zapata-Webb County line; following this highway in a northwesterly direction to the La Pita Mangana Road, approximately 12 miles; thence east along this road to where it intersects the east fence of the Richter pasture, approximately ¾ mile; thence in a northeasterly direction along the Richter-Wormser-Clark fence to where it intersects the Laredo-Hebbronville Highway, approximately 4 miles; thence east along this highway to where it intersects the west fence of the A. M. Bruni Target Range pasture, approximately ½ mile; thence north along this fence to where it intersects the south line of the Rafeal Saenz Ranch, approximately 1¼ miles; thence east along this south fence to where it intersects the A. M. Bruni Ranch Colorado pasture west fence, approximately 2½ miles; thence north along this fence to where it intersects the L. R. Ortiz Ranch south fence, approximately 1½ miles; thence in a northwesterly direction along the latter fence to where it intersects the Rumsey Estate Ranch fence, approximately 3 miles; thence west along the south survey fence of the Rumsey Estate Ranch to the southwest corner of same, approximately

1 mile; thence in a northerly direction along the west fence of this ranch to the northwest corner of same, approximately 1 mile; thence in a northeasterly direction along the old San Antonio Road to where it intersects the L. R. Ortiz Ranch fence, approximately 1⅘ miles; thence in a southwesterly direction along the south fence of this ranch to the southwest corner of same, approximately 1⅕ miles; thence in a northeasterly direction along the west survey fence of this ranch to the south fence of the U. S. Target Range Farias pasture fence, approximately 1⅖ miles; thence in a southwesterly direction along this south fence to where it intersects the Laredo-San Antonio Highway, approximately 3 miles; thence in a northerly direction along this highway to where it intersects the south survey fence of the L. R. Ortiz Ranch, approximately 1⅗ miles; thence in a southwesterly direction along this survey fence to where it intersects the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Railroad, approximately 1⅗ miles; following this railroad in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass River Road, approximately 8 miles; thence following this road in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Webb-Maverick County line, approximately 59 miles.

(h) That part of Zapata County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where Highway No. 83 intersects Starr-Zapata County line; thence in a northwesterly direction along Highway No. 83 to the Zapata-Webb County line, approximately 57 miles.

This rule 1, revision 41, which for purposes of identification is designated as B. A. I. Order 380, shall become effective on June 20, 1946, and shall supersede rule 1, revision 40 (B. A. I. Order 377)

INTERPRETATION

The effect of this order is as follows:

In Florida: Glades, Highlands, and Okeechobee Counties and parts of Osceola and Polk Counties are quarantined.

In Puerto Rico: The Territory of Puerto Rico is quarantined.

In Texas: The existing quarantine is continued.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of June 1946.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10491; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:01 p. m.]

TITLE 10—ARMY WAR DEPARTMENT

Chapter VII—Personnel

PART 711—WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

DUTIES OF DIRECTOR

Amend paragraph (c) of § 711.4 to read as follows:

§ 711.4 *Duties of director* * * *

(c) Inspection of units, detachments, and individuals in the zone of interior and overseas. In the exercise of these responsibilities, the director is authorized to consult directly with the commanding generals concerned or their appropriate staff officers. (Act of 1 July 1943, Public Law 110, 78th Cong.) [W D. Cir. 136, 11 May 1946 as amended by Cir. 174, 13 June 1946]

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10530; Filed, June 19, 1946; 10:39 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. 5109]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

SIMON ACKERMAN MANUFACTURERS & TAILORS, INC., ET AL.

§ 3.6 (a) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Manufacturing nature:* § 3.6 (r) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Prices—Forced or sacrifice sales:* § 3.6 (r) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Prices—Usual as reduced, special, etc.*. § 3.6 (dd) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Special or limited offers:* § 3.6 (ee) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Terms and conditions:* § 3.72 (d) *Offering deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Forced sale and price concessions:* § 3.72 (n) *Offering deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Special offers, savings and discounts:* § 3.72 (n10) *Offering deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Terms and conditions.* In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution of clothing in commerce, representing directly or indirectly, (1) that respondents or any of them are discontinuing, retiring from, or going out of, the clothing business, unless the respondents referred to are in fact withdrawing from and severing all connection with such business; (2) that the prices at which respondents' merchandise is offered for sale and sold at retail are special or reduced prices, when such prices are in fact the usual and customary retail prices of such merchandise; or (3) that respondents are custom tailors, unless and until their garments are actually cut and made to the individual measurements of the purchasers thereof; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, Simon Ackerman Manufacturers & Tailors, Inc. et al., Docket 5109, May 15, 1946]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of May A. D. 1946.

In the Matter of Simon Ackerman Manufacturers & Tailors, Inc., a Corporation, Simon Ackerman, May Ackerman, Myron Ackerman; and Raymond Ackerman, Individually and as Officers and Directors of Simon Ackerman Manufacturers & Tailors, Inc., a Corporation

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the answer of the respondents, and a stipulation as to the facts entered into between counsel for respondents and Richard P Whiteley, Assistant Chief Counsel for the Commission, which provided, among other things, that without further evidence or other intervening procedure the Commission might issue and serve upon the respondents findings as to the facts and conclusion based thereon and an order disposing of the proceeding; and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and conclusion that the respondents have violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondents, Simon Ackerman Manufacturers & Tailors, Inc., a corporation (formerly doing business under the name Simon Ackerman Clothes, Inc.) and its officers, and Simon Ackerman, May Ackerman, Myron Ackerman and Raymond Ackerman, individually and as officers and directors of said corporation, and respondents' representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device in connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution of clothing in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from representing directly or indirectly:

(1) That respondents or any of them are discontinuing, retiring from, or going out of, the clothing business, unless the respondents referred to are in fact withdrawing from and severing all connection with such business.

(2) That the prices at which respondents' merchandise is offered for sale and sold at retail are special or reduced prices, when such prices are in fact the usual and customary retail prices of such merchandise.

(3) That respondents are custom tailors, unless and until their garments are actually cut and made to the individual measurements of the purchasers thereof.

It is further ordered, That the respondents shall within sixty (60) days from the date of service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10537; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:25 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5125]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

LEVENTHAL & HURWITZ, ET AL.

§ 3.66 (a7) *Misbranding or mislabeling—Composition—Wool Products Labeling Act:* § 3.66 (k) *Misbranding or mislabeling—Source or origin—Wool Products Labeling Act:* § 3.71 (a) *Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure—Composition—Wool Products Labeling Act:* § 3.71 (e7) *Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure—Source or origin—Wool Products Labeling Act.* Selling and

distributing in commerce women's coats and suits, or other "wool products" as defined in and subject to the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, which contain, purport to contain, or are represented as containing "wool" "reprocessed wool" or "reused wool" as those terms are defined in said act, and which products are misbranded in that they do not have affixed thereto a stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification showing in a clear and conspicuous manner: (a) The percentage of the total fiber weight of such wool products, exclusive of ornamentation not exceeding five percentum of said total fiber weight, of (1) wool, (2) reprocessed wool, (3) reused wool, (4) each fiber other than wool where said percentage by weight of such fiber is five percentum or more, and (5) the aggregate of all other fibers; (b) the maximum percentage of the total weight of such wool product of any nonfibrous loading, filling, or adulterating matter; (c) the name of the manufacturer of such wool product; or the manufacturer's registered identification number and the name of a seller of such wool product; or the name of one or more persons introducing such wool product into commerce, or engaged in the sale, transportation, or distribution thereof in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939; prohibited, subject to the provision, however, that nothing contained in the order shall be construed as limiting any applicable provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b; 54 Stat. 1128; 15 U.S.C. sec. 68) [Cease and desist order, Leventhal & Hurwitz, et al., Docket 5125, May 14, 1946]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of May A. D. 1946.

In the Matter of Edward Leventhal, and Jacob Hurwitz, Individually and as Copartners Trading and Doing Business as Leventhal & Hurwitz, and Harry Haber an Individual Trading and Doing Business as Haber & Company

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the answers of the respondents, evidence in support of and in opposition to the complaint, report of the trial examiner upon the evidence, and briefs in support of and in opposition to the complaint (oral argument not having been requested) and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that respondent Harry Haber has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939:

It is ordered, That respondent Harry Haber, individually and trading as Haber & Company, or trading under any other name, and his agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, do forthwith cease and desist from selling and distributing in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the aforesaid acts, women's coats and suits, or other "wool products" as defined in and subject to the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, which contain, purport to contain, or are represented as containing "wool" "reprocessed wool" or "reused wool" as those terms are defined in said act, and which products are misbranded in that they do not have affixed thereto a stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification showing in a clear and conspicuous manner:

(a) The percentage of the total fiber weight of such wool products, exclusive of ornamentation not exceeding five per centum of said total fiber weight, of (1) wool, (2) reprocessed wool, (3) reused wool, (4) each fiber other than wool where said percentage by weight of such fiber is five per centum or more, and (5) the aggregate of all other fibers.

(b) The maximum percentage of the total weight of such wool product of any nonfibrous loading, filling, or adulterating matter.

(c) The name of the manufacturer of such wool product; or the manufacturer's registered identification number and the name of a seller of such wool product; or the name of one or more persons introducing such wool product into commerce, or engaged in the sale, transportation, or distribution thereof in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Provided, That nothing contained in this order shall be construed as limiting any applicable provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

It is further ordered, That said respondent shall within 60 days after service upon him of this order file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which he has complied with this order.

It is further ordered, That the complaint in this proceeding be, and it hereby is, dismissed as to respondents Edward Leventhal and Jacob Hurwitz.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 46-10536; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:25 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5174]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

CONSUMERS HOME EQUIPMENT CO. ET AL.

§ 3.24 (b) *Coercing and intimidating—Customers or prospective customers—To purchase or support product or service—By withholding customer's property or rights:* § 3.41 *Delaying or withholding corrections, adjustments or returns:* § 3.51 *Enforcing dealings or payments wrongfully:* § 3.69 (c) *Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices—Comparative:* § 3.69 (c) *Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices—Usual as reduced or to be increased.* § 3.72 (m10) *Offering deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Sample, offer or order conformance:* § 3.72 (n) *Offering deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—Special offers, savings and discounts.* In connection with the offering for sale, and distribution of silverware, mattresses, blankets, radios, towels, and other articles of merchandise in commerce, (1) using any sales plan or method which involves the use or display of samples of merchandise of a kind or quality different from that which the respondents actually deliver; (2) representing, directly or by implication, that respondents are offering for sale merchandise of a kind or quality different from that which the respondents actually deliver; (3) representing, directly or by implication, that merchandise which is offered for sale at the usual and customary prices therefor is being sold at special or reduced prices; or in any other manner representing that a purchaser is receiving an advantage in price or other consideration not ordinarily available; (4) representing, directly or by implication, that respondents are making a special offer of a limited quantity of any particular merchandise when such offer is made available to purchasers generally and orders received are filled without limitation; (5) representing, directly or by implication, that the prices charged by respondents for their merchandise represent a savings from the usual and customary retail price when in fact such prices are equal to, or higher than, the usual or customary price charged for merchandise of like grade and quality by other retailers thereof; or, (6) coercing, or attempting to coerce, purchasers to accept merchandise of a kind or quality different from that ordered by refusing or delaying to make adjustment of complaints, or in any other manner; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, Consumers Home Equipment Company, et al., Docket 5174, May 10, 1946]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of May A. D. 1946.

In the Matter of Consumers Home Equipment Company, a Corporation, and Avery B. Chereton, Harry H. Chereton, H. H. Gordon, and E. Mallison, Individually and as Officers and Directors of Consumers Home Equipment Company, and Mrs. Hannah Chereton, Individually and as a Director of Consumers Home Equipment Company.

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, answer of the respondents, testimony and other evidence in support of the complaint and in opposition thereto taken before a trial examiner of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, report of the trial examiner upon the evidence and exceptions filed thereto, and briefs filed in support of the complaint and in opposition thereto; and the Com-

mission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that the respondents have violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondent Consumers Home Equipment Company, a corporation, and its officers, and the respondents Avery B. Chereton, Harry H. Chereton, H. H. Gordon, and E. Mallison, individuals, and their respective representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device in connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution of silverware, mattresses, blankets, radios, towels, and other articles of merchandise in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. The use of any sales plan or method which involves the use or display of samples of merchandise of a kind or quality different from that which the respondents actually deliver.

2. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondents are offering for sale merchandise of a kind or quality different from that which the respondents actually deliver.

3. Representing, directly or by implication, that merchandise which is offered for sale at the usual and customary prices therefor are being sold at special or reduced prices; or in any other manner representing that a purchaser is receiving an advantage in price or other consideration not ordinarily available.

4. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondents are making a special offer of a limited quantity of any particular merchandise when such offer is made available to purchasers generally and orders received are filled without limitation.

5. Representing, directly or by implication, that the prices charged by respondents for their merchandise represent a savings from the usual and customary retail price when in fact such prices are equal to, or higher than, the usual or customary price charged for merchandise of like grade and quality by other retailers thereof.

6. Coercing, or attempting to coerce, purchasers to accept merchandise of a kind or quality different from that ordered by refusing or delaying to make adjustment of complaints, or in any other manner.

It is further ordered, That the complaint herein be, and the same hereby is, dismissed as to the respondent Mrs. Hannah Chereton.

It is further ordered, That the respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 46-10538; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:25 a. m.]

TITLE 20—EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

Chapter II—Railroad Retirement Board

PART 214—ANNUITY BEGINNING DATE

CLARIFICATION OR CHANGE OF BEGINNING DATE

Pursuant to the general authority contained in section 10 of the act of June 24, 1937 (Sec. 10, 50 Stat. 314; 45 U.S.C. 228j) § 214.4 of the regulations of the Railroad Retirement Board under such act (4 F.R. 1477) is amended, effective June 11, 1946, by Board Order 46-238 dated June 11, 1946, as follows:

Paragraph (b) of § 214.4 is hereby repealed, and paragraph (c) is hereby relettered (b).

By authority of the Board.

Dated: June 17, 1946.

[SEAL] MARY B. LINKINS, *Secretary of the Board.*

[F. R. Doc. 46-10528; Filed, June 19, 1946; 9:28 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission.

[S. O. 534]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

MOVEMENT OF EMPTY BOX CARS; APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of June A. D. 1946.

It appearing, that the President of the United States has instructed the appropriate agencies of the Government to put into effect a number of emergency measures designed to help meet critically urgent needs for food in foreign countries to the greatest possible extent in the shortest possible time and has directed that "specific preference will be given to the rail movement of wheat, corn, meat and other essential foods in order promptly to export maximum quantities to the destinations where most needed"; that this Commission has issued Service Order No. 454 according preference for export wheat, corn, meat and other essential foods, and Service Order No. 531 according priority for grain from country elevators to terminal elevators; that the movement, supply and distribution of box cars is inadequate to meet the demands presented in all sections of the United States; the Commission is of opinion that an emergency requiring immediate action exists in all sections of the country; it is ordered, that:

(a) *Definitions.* (1) The term "common carrier" as used herein means a common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act.

(2) The term "car" as used herein means an empty box car.

(b) (1) *Designation.* Warren C. Kendall, Chairman, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C., is hereby designated and appointed as agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission and vested with authority to regulate the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange and interchange of cars to, from or between common carriers in the United States.

(2) *Outline of duties.* As agent, acting on instructions of the Director, Bureau of Service, he is hereby authorized and directed to order any common carrier, to (1) accept, (2) deliver, (3) transport, (4) distribute, or (5) accept, deliver, transport, and distribute cars for the purpose of providing cars at points in the United States where necessary.

(c) *Execution of Agent's orders.* Each common carrier, as it may be affected by Agent Kendall's orders, shall perform the service required therein without delay.

(d) *Application.* The provisions of this order shall apply to cars moving in intrastate and foreign commerce as well as interstate commerce.

(e) *Rules, regulations and practices suspended.* The operation of all rules, regulations, and practices insofar as they conflict with the provisions of this order, is hereby suspended.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., June 21, 1946.

(g) *Expiration date.* This order shall expire at 11:59 p. m., December 20, 1946, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission. (40 Stat. 101, sec. 402, 418; 41 Stat. 476, 485, secs. 4, 10; 54 Stat. 901, 912; 49 U.S.C. 1 (10)-(17) 15 (4))

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order and direction shall be served upon each State railroad regulatory body, and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W P BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F R. Doc. 46-10534; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:20 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter IX—Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Labor)

[Supp. 93, Amdt. 1]

PART 1110—SALARIES AND WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE STATE OF OREGON

WORKERS ENGAGED IN PICKING SWEET AND SOUR CHERRIES IN CERTAIN COUNTIES IN OREGON

Section 1110.16 is hereby amended by including within the area covered by this

Supplement 93 the County of Lane in the State of Oregon.

This Amendment 1 to Supplement 93 shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., Pacific standard time, June 18, 1946.

(56 Stat. 765 (1942) 50 U.S.C. 961 et seq. (Supp. IV) 57 Stat. 63 (1943) 50 U.S.C. 964 (Supp. IV) 58 Stat. 632 (1944) Pub. Law 108, 79th Cong., E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681; E.O. 9577, 10 F.R. 8087; E.O. 9620, 10 F.R. 12023; E.O. 9651, 10 F.R. 13487; E.O. 9697, 11 F.R. 1691; regulations of the Economic Stabilization Director, 8 F.R. 11960, 12139, 16702; 9 F.R. 6035, 14547; 10 F.R. 9478, 9628; 11 F.R. 2517; regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, 9 F.R. 655, 12117, 12611, 10 F.R. 7609, 9581, 9 F.R. 831, 12807, 14206; 10 F.R. 3177; 11 F.R. 5903)

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

[SEAL] WILSON R. BUIE,
Director Labor Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10492; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:01 p. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter IX—Civilian Production Administration

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this chapter unless otherwise noted at the end of documents affected, issued under sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236, 56 Stat. 177, 58 Stat. 827 and Pub. Law 270, 79th Cong.; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; E.O. 9599, 10 F.R. 10155; E.O. 9638, 10 F.R. 12591; CPA Reg. 1, Nov. 5, 1945, 10 F.R. 13714.

PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Conservation Order M-81, as Amended June 19, 1946]

CANS

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of materials entering into the manufacture of cans for defense, for private account and for export, and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

§ 3270.31 *Conservation Order M-81*—(a) *What this order does.* This order establishes the sequence of manufacture and delivery, and limits the use of cans made of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate. The order lists in Schedule I the only products which may be packed in tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate cans. Certain exceptions are stated in paragraphs (h) (i) (j), and (k)

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Can" means any unused container made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate, which is suitable for packing any product. The term includes any container which has a closure or fitting, made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate, but does not include a glass container having such a closure or fitting. The term does not include fluid milk shipping containers.

(2) "Tinplate" means steel sheets coated with tin (including primes and seconds) and includes (i) electrolytic tinplate in which the tin coating is applied by electrolytic deposition, and (ii) hot dipped tinplate in which the tin coatings are applied by immersion in molten tin. The term includes hot dipped tinplate waste-waste, but not electrolytic tinplate waste-waste or tinplate waste.

(3) "Terneplate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal (including primes and seconds) The term does not include terneplate waste-waste or terneplate waste. "Terne metal" means the lead-tin alloy used as the coating for terneplate but does not include lead recovered from secondary sources which contains not more than 2½ percent residual tin.

(4) "SCMT" means special coated manufacturers' terneplate.

(5) "Waste" means scrap tinplate and terneplate (including strips and circles) produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing cans and tinplate and terneplate strips produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing tinplate and terneplate. The term also includes tinplate and terneplate parts recovered from used cans.

(6) "Waste-waste" means hot dipped or electrolytic tin-coated steel sheets or steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes or seconds.

(7) "Blackplate" means steel sheets (other than tinplate or terneplate) 29 gauge or lighter. The term includes "blackplate rejects" chemically treated blackplate (CTB) electrolytic tinplate waste-waste, terneplate waste-waste, tinplate waste, and terneplate waste. The term does not include hot dipped tinplate waste-waste.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN MANUFACTURERS

(c) *General restrictions on sale, manufacture and delivery.* No person shall sell, manufacture or deliver any cans which he knows, or has reason to believe, will be accepted or used in violation of any provision of this order.

(d) *Manufacturing and delivery preferences for certain types of cans.* (1) Can manufacturers must disregard preference ratings (except AAA) in accepting and filling orders for cans.

(2) Every can manufacturer must regard each of his requirements contracts as an order calling for delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be requested under the contract, based on past experience under the same or similar contracts. (A "requirements contract" is a contract under which a purchaser of cans agrees to buy his entire requirements of cans from a certain can manufacturer for a stated period without specifying the delivery dates on which the cans will be required or the quantities which will be required.) So far as practicable every can manufacturer shall schedule his operations (including his ordering of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate) so as to permit delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be requested. Where he is unable to schedule all orders for cans for delivery at the time he anticipates will be requested, he should schedule his operations and select the orders to be placed in his production schedule according to the following preference:

(i) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter A in Column 2 of Schedule I, or cans for home canning made under paragraph (j).

(ii) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter B in Column 2 of Schedule I.

(iii) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter C in Column 2 of Schedule I.

(3) A can manufacturer must not wait until he receives actual delivery orders under his requirements contracts before giving those contracts the preferential treatment described in paragraph (d) (2). Also he must not fill any orders for cans with lower preference designations if by doing so he will make himself unable to meet deliveries which he reasonably anticipates will be requested for cans with a higher preference.

(e) *Completion and sale of outdated cans.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this order, a can manufacturer must continue to sell, make and deliver cans for that product (subject to the preferences of paragraph (d)) in accordance with the former specifications and must not make any cans conforming to the new specifications as long as there is available to him tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate which was intended for use under the former specifications, and which was in process at the tin mill or in its inventory for his account, or in his own inventory on the date of the change.

(f) *Certificate for deliveries of cans.* No can manufacturer shall sell, make or deliver any cans unless he has received from the purchaser after March 1, 1946, a certificate signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7. This certificate shall be in substantially the following form and once filed by a purchaser with a supplier, covers all future deliveries from the supplier to that purchaser:

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-81 of the Civilian Production Administration, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the use of the cans by the undersigned, will be in compliance with that order.

The standard certificate described in Priorities Regulation 7 may not be used in place of this certificate. Any person who has given a certificate under this order before March 1, 1946, need not file a new certificate until March 14, 1946.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN USERS

(g) *General restrictions on use of cans.* No person may use a tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate can for any purpose other than for packing the products listed in Schedule I in accordance with the packing quota, size and material limitations set forth in that schedule. The only exceptions to this rule are set forth in paragraphs (h) through (k)

(h) *Exception for small users.* Any person whose total use of cans for packing in any calendar year requires less than 250 base boxes of tinplate and terneplate may use cans with the soldered parts made from 0.25 electrolytic tinplate for packing any product, except animal food (see paragraph (l)) If a Small User is packing a product listed in Schedule I of Order M-81, he may, if he prefers, use cans in accordance with can size and can material specifications listed for the respective products. Such small users are exempt from packing quotas for tinplate or terneplate cans.

(i) *Exception for persons without quotas.* Where a packing quota is established in Schedule I for a particular product, any person who did not pack that product during the base period stated may continue to pack it until March 14, 1946 without regard to the packing quota. If he wants to pack that product after that date, he must apply for a quota by filing a letter in duplicate with the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81. This letter should state what product or products he wants to pack and what facilities he has for this purpose. Civilian Production Administration will assign a quota to him on an equitable basis in view of the quotas of other packers in the industry.

(j) *Exception for products which are not to be sold.* Cans may be used to pack any product which is not to be sold in the same or different form, but this does not permit the use of cans contrary to the other provisions of the order for the purpose of advertising or promoting the sale of a product.

As explained in paragraph (d) a can manufacturer shall schedule requirements of cans produced for home canning under this paragraph in accordance with preference "A" Any other cans produced under this paragraph shall be scheduled in accordance with preference "C"

(k) *Exception for cans permitted before an amendment.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this order, any person may pack that product in any can which was permitted before the amendment if the can, or the tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate incorporated in it, was in his inventory, in the inventory of the can manufacturer, or in process or in inventory at a tin mill for the account of the can manufacturer on the date of the amendment. A packer must accept and use (within quota) any outdated cans for any product produced under paragraph (e) which the can manufacturer offers to him before using any cans for that product produced under the new specifications.

(l) *Prohibition against use of tinplate for cans for animal-food.* No person shall use cans with any part made of tinplate, tinplate waste-waste, or tinplate waste, for packing any food which is not intended and suitable for human consumption. The use of such cans for animal and pet food is not permitted.

MISCELLANEOUS

(m) *Appeals.* Appeals from this order shall be filed by addressing a letter in triplicate to the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81. The letter of appeal need not follow any particular form. It should state informally, but completely, the provisions appealed from, the precise relief desired, the reasons why denial of the appeal would result in undue and excessive hardship, and such other statistical and narrative information as may be pertinent.

(n) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81.

(o) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further delivery of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE I

Column 1. Listed products. Listed in this column are the only products, which may be packed in cans. Certain exceptions are stated in paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k).

Column 2. Sequence of manufacture and delivery. This column indicates the sequence which a can manufacturer must follow in the manufacture and delivery of cans permitted by this order. (see paragraph (d)).

Column 3. Packing quotas. (a) This column indicates the permitted packing quotas for the respective listed products. The quotas for the respective products are not interchangeable unless so noted. Where the word "unlimited" appears in the column opposite a particular product this means that a packer may use the specified cans in an unlimited quantity to pack that particular product. Where the permitted packing quota is specified with a percentage only, as for example, "100%" this means that the packer's packing quota for the calendar year 1946 is 100% of the quantity, by area of measurement of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate used by him for packing the particular product during 1941 or 1945, whichever was greater. Where the percentage is followed by a year, as, for example, "100% of 1944" this means that the packer's packing quota for 1946 is 100% of the quantity, by area of measurement of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate used by him for packing the particular product during the base year specified. Cans used for packing any product for U. S. Army or Navy use are exempt from the quota restrictions, and, in determining the packing quota for any product, all cans packed for these agencies during the base period specified shall be excluded.

(b) In addition to the general quota restrictions described above, from March 1 to September 30, 1946, no packer may use or accept delivery in any calendar month, or order for delivery in any calendar month, more cans for a product with a packing quota than 10% of his 1946 quota for that product. This monthly limit does not apply to any product marked with an asterisk (*) in column 3 of Schedule I, or to any person whose total use of cans in 1946 does not exceed one carload. Also it does not require any person to order or accept delivery of cans in less than carload lots.

(c) For products designated with the letter "B" in Column 2 the quota restrictions apply to all cans for that product (including any cans made wholly of blackplate); except that any packer may order, accept delivery of, and use cans made wholly of blackplate in addition to his quota if the cans were completely fabricated on March 1, 1946, or if the packer notifies the can manufacturer in writing that the additional blackplate cans are to be scheduled in accordance with preference "C"

(d) For products designated with the letter "C" in Column 2, the quota restrictions do not apply to cans made wholly of blackplate.

Column 4, Can sizes. This column indicates the permitted sizes of cans, except that any person may use for packing any listed product a can which is larger than the largest listed size for packing that product. Wherever the can size is specified by weight, the weight referred to shall be net weight of the contents of the can. Other can sizes are described in the terminology common to the industry such as "cylinder" "picnic" "oval" "drawn" "tall" "2" "10" "8Z" etc.

Columns 5 and 6. Can materials. These columns specify the materials permitted for the soldered and nonsoldered parts of the cans for each of the listed products. Any person may also use for packing a listed product blackplate cans or cans with a tin coating lighter than that specified for that product. Hot dipped tinplate waste-waste may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified. Wherever "CTB" (chemically treated blackplate) is specified for food products 0.50 electrolytic tinplate may be substituted where such cans are to be delivered to the Army or the Navy for overseas use; however, where in such cases the cans are to pack listed meat products, 1.25 tinplate may be substituted. Wherever SCMT is specified, 0.25 electrolytic tinplate may be used. When only a figure is given in Column 5 or Column 6, this means that tinplate may be used for the part, and the figure given indicates the maximum weight of tin coating per single base box. Menders arising in the production of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate, which have been hot dipped with a maximum tin coating of 1.25 pounds per base box, may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified in these columns. Menders arising in the production of 0.25 electrolytic tinplate which have been converted into SCMT may be used wherever 0.25 or heavier tinplate is specified in this order for nonfood cans. When a scored can is used to pack any of the meat products listed in this schedule, 1.25 tinplate may be used for the body of the can.

SCHEDULE I—Continued

NOTE: Items 18 and 61a amended June 19, 1946.

Product (1)	Sequence of manufacture and delivery (2)	Packing quota (3)	Can sizes (4)	Can materials: Soldered parts (5)	Can materials: Nonsoldered parts (6)
Fruit and Fruit Products					
1. Apples, including crab apples.	A	Unlimited	10	1.50	0.50
2. Apple butter	C	50%	10	1.50	1.50
3. Apple juice, enameled cans, plain bodies.	C	50%	2, 3 cyl., 10; 2, 3 cyl., 10	1.50	1.50
4. Apple sauce, including sauce from crabapples.	A	Unlimited	2,10	1.50	.50
5. Apricots	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	1.50
6. Bananas	C	50%	2,10	1.25	1.25
7. Berries	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.50	1.50
8. Cherries	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.50	1.50
9. Cherry juice	C	50%	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.50	1.50
10. Citrus concentrates	A	Unlimited	6Z, 1 picnic, 2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25
11. Citrus pulp and peel	A	Unlimited	5 gal	1.25	1.25
12. Cranberries	A	Unlimited	300	1.50	1.50
13. Currants	C	50%	2, 10	1.50	1.50
14. Dehydrated fruits, except prunes.	C	50%	2	.50	.50
15. Dehydrated prunes	C	50%	2	1.25	1.25
16. Figs	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	.50
17. Fruit cocktail	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	.50
18. Frozen fruits:					
a. Frozen fruits	A	Unlimited	30 lb	.50	.50
b. Frozen fruits	A	Unlimited	Any	Fibre	CTB
19. Fruits, mixed and for salad.	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	.50
20. Grape juice and grape pulp.	A	Unlimited	5 gal	1.50	1.50
21. Grapes	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.50	1.50
22. Grapefruit juice	A	Unlimited	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
23. Grapefruit, orange or mixed segments.	A	Unlimited	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
24. Jams, jellies, marmalades, and preserves.	C	50%	10	1.50	1.50
25. Lemon juice	B	100%	6Z, 8Z tall, 10	1.25	1.25
26. Lime juice	B	100%	6Z, 8Z tall, 2, 10.	1.25	1.25
27. Nectars	C	50%	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.50	.50
28. Olives	A	Unlimited	1 tall, 2½, 10	1.50	1.50
29. Orange juice	A	Unlimited	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
30. Orange-grapefruit juice	A	Unlimited	3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
31. Papayas and juice	C	50%	3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
32. Peaches	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	.50
33. Pears	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	.50
34. Pectin	A	Unlimited	5 gal	1.50	1.50
35. Pineapple	A	Unlimited	1 flat, 2, 2½, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25
36. Pineapple juice	A	Unlimited	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
37. Plums	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	1.50
38. Prunes, dried in syrup	C	50%	2	1.50	1.50
39. Prunes, fresh	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50	1.50
40. Prune juice	C	50%	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.50	1.50
41. Quinces	C	50%	10	1.50	.50
Vegetables and Vegetable Products					
42. Artichokes	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
43. Asparagus	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.25	1.25
44. Beans, dried:					
a. with tomato sauce (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only).	A	Unlimited	300	1.25	CTB
b. with tomato sauce (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use).	B	100%	300	1.50	CTB
c. without tomato sauce	B	100%	300	.50	CTB
45. Beans; green or wax	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
45a. Beans, fresh shelled	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	.50	CTB
46. Bean and bamboo sprouts.	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
47. Beets	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25	1.25
48. Broccoli	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
49. Brussels sprouts	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
50. Carrots	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
51. Carrot juice	C	50%	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	.50
52. Cabbage	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
53. Cauliflower	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
54. Celery	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
55. Celery juice	C	50%	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	.50
56. Chard	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
57. Chili sauce	C	50% *	2, 2½, 10	1.25	1.25
58. Chow-chow	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.50	1.50
59. Corn	A	Unlimited	2, 2 vac. 10	.50	.50
60. Dehydrated vegetables:					
a. dehydrated onions and garlic.	A	100%	Any	.50	CTB
b. all other (including dehydrated soups).	A	50% *	Any	.50	CTB
61a. Frozen vegetables	A	Unlimited	30 lb	.50	.50
Vegetables and Vegetable Products—Con.					
61b. Frozen vegetables	A	Unlimited	Any	CTB	Fibre
62. Green leafy vegetables	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25	0.50
63. Hominy	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	.50	CTB
64. Lentils	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
65. Mixed vegetables, fresh	B	100%	2, 2 vac. 2½, 10.	1.25	.50
66. Mushrooms	A	100%	2Z, 4Z, 8Z	1.25	.50
67. Okra	B	100%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
68. Onions	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
69. Peas, green	A	Unlimited	2, 2 vac. 10	.50	.50
70. Peas & carrots	B	100%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	.50
71. Pickles	C	50%	10	1.50	1.50
72. Pimientos and peppers	A	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.25	.50
73. Potatoes, sweet	B	100%	2½, 3 vac.	1.25	.50
74. Pumpkin and squash	B	100%	2½, 10	1.25	.50
75. Rhubarb	C	50%	2, 2½, 10	1.50	1.50
76. Sauerkraut	B	100%	2½, 10	1.50	1.50
77. Sauerkraut juice	C	50%	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.50	1.50
78. Soups:					
a. Seasonal soups from fresh vegetables, asparagus, pea, spinach, tomato and mushroom.	A	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.25	.50
b. All other soups	B	100%	1 picnic	1.25	.50
79. Succotash	B	100%	2, 2½, 10	.50	CTB
80. Tomatoes	A	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25	1.25
81. Tomatoes and okra	B	100%	2, 2½, 10	1.25	1.25
82. Tomato catsup	A	Unlimited	2½, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	1.25
83. Tomato juice	A	Unlimited	2, 3 cyl. 10	1.25	.50
84. Tomato juice with other vegetable juices.	A	Unlimited	2, 3 cyl., 10	1.25	1.25
85. Tomato paste	A	Unlimited	6Z	1.25	1.25
86. Tomato pulp and puree	A	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.25	1.25
87. Tomato sauce, including spaghetti sauce.	A	Unlimited	8Z short, 1 picnic.	1.25	1.25
88. Turnips	C	50%	2, 2½ 10	1.25	.50
Fish and shellfish (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)					
89. Clams	A	Unlimited	½ flat, 211 x 204, 1 picnic.	.50	.50
90. Codfish cakes	C	50%	10 oz	.50	.50
91. Crabmeat	A	Unlimited	½ flat, 1 picnic.	.50	.50
92. Crawfish	C	50%	1 picnic	.50	.50
93. Eels	C	50%	300	.50	.50
94. Finnan haddie	C	50%	300	.50	.50
95. Fish flakes	A	Unlimited	300, 2	.50	.50
96. Fish, ground	B	100%	300	.50	.50
97. Fish livers and fish liver oils.	A	Unlimited	5 gal	1.25	1.25
98. Fish roe	A	Unlimited	300, ½ oval	.50	.50
99. Herring, Atlantic Sea including sardines.	A	Unlimited	¼ drawn, ¾ drawn, ¾ three piece, 300.		
Round cans				.50	.50
Oblong cans				1.25	.50
Oval cans				(¾ body) 1.25	1.25
100. Herring, Pacific Sea	A	Unlimited	1 tall	.50	.50
101. Herring, river, including alewives.	A	Unlimited	300, 2	.50	.50
102. Lobsters	C	50%	1 picnic	.50	.50
103. Mackerel	A	Unlimited	300	.50	.50
104. Menhaden	A	Unlimited	300	.50	.50
105. Mullet	A	Unlimited	300	.50	.50
106. Mussels	A	Unlimited	1 picnic, 2, 10	.50	.50
107. Oysters	A	Unlimited	1 picnic, 1 tall, 2	.50	.50
108. Pilchards, including sardines.	A	Unlimited	8Z short, ½ oblong, 300, 1 oval.		
Round cans				.50	.50
Oblong cans			(body)	1.50	1.25
Oval cans				1.25	1.25
109. Salmon	A	Unlimited	½ flat, 1 flat, 1 tall.	1.25	.50
110. Shad	A	Unlimited	300	.50	.50
111. Shrimp	A	Unlimited	1 picnic, 5 (302 x 410).	.50	.50
112. Shrimp, fresh cooked Alaska refrigerated.	A	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.25	.50
113. Squid	A	Unlimited	300	.50	.50
114. Tuna	A	Unlimited	½ tuna, 1 tuna, 4 lb. tuna.	.50	.50
115. Turtle	A	Unlimited	300	.50	.50
Dairy Products					
116a. Butter, preserved (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only).	A	Unlimited	1 lb	.50	.50
116b. Butter and margarines.	B	100%	1 lb	.50	.50
117. Cream, frozen	A	Unlimited	50 lb	1.25	1.25

SCHEDULE I—Continued

Product (1)	Sequence of manufacture and delivery (2)	Packing quota (3)	Can sizes (4)	Can materials: Soldered parts (5)	Can materials: Nonsoldered parts (6)
Dairy Products—Con.					
118. Ice cream and ice cream mix (wet).	C	50%	1 qt	0.50	0.50
119. Liquid modifications of milk.	A	Unlimited	6 oz	.75	.75
120. Milk, condensed	A	Unlimited	14 oz	.75	.75
121. Milk, evaporated	A	Unlimited	6 oz	0.75	0.75
			14½ oz	1.25	1.25
122. Milk, goat	A	Unlimited	14½ oz	1.25	1.25
123. Milk (skimmed) dry or powdered.	B	100%	50 lb	.50	.50
124. Milk (whole) dry or powdered	A	Unlimited	1 lb., 2½ lb., 5 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb.	.50	CTB
Meat and meat products (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)					
125. Meat products as follows:					
a. Bacon	C	50%	24 oz	.50	CTB
			14 lb	1.25	1.25
b. Beef, veal and mutton or pork (corned, roast or boiled).	A	Unlimited			
Cans with all seams soldered.			Any	1.25	1.25
Cans with only side seam soldered.			Any	.50	CTB
c. Brains	(1)	100%	10½ oz	.50	CTB
d. Chili con carne:					
1. Without beans	A	100%	16 oz	.50	.50
2. With beans	B	100%	16 oz	.50	.50
e. Corned beef hash	B	100%	16 oz	.50	CTB
f. Hamburger with or without onions.	C	50%	12 oz	.50	.50
g. Hams, whole	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
h. Luncheon meats	A	Unlimited	12 oz	.50	CTB
i. Meat and gravy including goulash.	C	50%	12 oz	.50	.50
j. Meat loaf	B	100%	7 oz	.50	CTB
k. Meat spreads	A	Unlimited	3 oz	.50	CTB
l. Pickled pigs feet	C	50%	2	1.50	1.50
m. Pork and soya links	C	50%	16 oz	.50	CTB
n. Potted meats	A	Unlimited	3¼ oz	.50	CTB
o. Sausage, bulk	B	100%	24 oz	.50	CTB
p. Sausage in casings:					
1. Vienna sausage	A	100%	4 oz., 8 oz., 9 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., 24 oz., 5, 10.	.50	CTB
2. Frankfurters, pork sausage.	B	100%		.50	CTB
3. Sausage in oil, lard or rendered pork fat.	B	100%		.50	CTB
q. Scrapple	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
r. Stews	C	50%	16 oz	.50	.50
s. Tamales	C	50%	300	.50	.50
t. Tongue	A	Unlimited	6 oz	.50	CTB
u. Tripe	C	50%	24 oz	1.25	1.25
Poultry and Poultry Products (Processed and in Hermetically Sealed Cans)					
126. Chicken and veal with noodles.	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
127. Chicken a la king	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
128. Enchiladas	C	50%	300	.50	.50
129. Turkey or chicken	B	100%	6 oz	.50	CTB
130. Poultry spreads	C	50%	6 oz	.50	CTB
Miscellaneous Food Products					
131. Baby foods—chopped and pureed.	A	Unlimited	202BF (202x214)	1.50	1.50
Liquid milk formula	A	Unlimited	14½ oz	1.25	1.25
Soybean milk, liquid	A	Unlimited	300	1.25	.50
Dry or powdered milk formula.	A	Unlimited	1 lb	.50	CTB
132. Bakery Products containing more than 12% moisture.	C	50%	Any	.50	.50
133. Beer, packed for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	12 oz	.50	.50
134. Cereal, for export only	B	100%	1 lb	.50	CTB
135. Chop suey	C	50%	2	1.25	.50
136. Chow mein	C	50%	2	1.25	.50
137. Coconut, shredded	C	50%	1 picnic	.50	CTB
138. Eggs, frozen	A	Unlimited	30 lb	.50	.50
139. Extracts and flavorings, liquid.	C	50%	Any	1.25	1.25
140. Honey	A	Unlimited	2½	1.25	1.25
141. Lima bean loaf	C	50%	300	.50	CTB
142. Lobster Newburg	C	50%	300	.50	.50
143. Macaroni with cheese or tomato sauce.	C	50%	300	1.25	.50
Miscellaneous Food Products—Con.					
144. Nuts, salted, for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	4 oz	.25	CTB
145. Oils liquid edible	B	100%	5 gal	1.25	1.25
			1 pt, 1 qt., 1 gal.	.50	.50
146. Pastes and condiments	C	50%	Any	1.25	.50
147a. Peanut butter and other nut butters (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	25 lb	.50	CTB
147b. Peanut butter and other nut butters (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use).	C	50%	25 lb	.50	CTB
148. Ravioli	C	50%	300	1.25	.50
149. Soda fountain fruit and other acid syrups.	C	50%	10	1.25	1.25
150. Spaghetti in sauce	C	50%	300	1.25	.50
151. Special dietary foods	B	100%	2, 2½, 10	.50	CTB
152. Syrups, cane, maple, molasses, corn, sorghum, and other non-acid syrups.	A	Unlimited	2½	1.25	1.25
153. Syrup, chocolate	B	100%	1 lb	.50	.50
154. Syrup, malt	C	50%	404 x 504	.50	.50
155. Yeast	C	50%	Any	.50	.50
156. Any other food products for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.	A	Unlimited	Any	Any	Any
157. All other food products	C	Unlimited	Any	[2] CTB	[2] CTB
Nonfood Products					
157a. Abrasives and valve grinding compounds.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
158. Alcohol, pharmaceutical and chemically pure.	A	Unlimited	Any	1.25	1.25
159. Antifreeze	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
160. Aniline	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
161. Auto supplies only as follows:					
a. Radiator antirust compounds, liquid.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
b. Carbon removers	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
c. Radiator stop-leak	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
162. Bee feeder cans for use in shipping bees.	B	100%	Any	.50	CTB
163. Benzol, toluene, naphtha, xylene.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
164. Blood plasma	A	Unlimited	Any	.50	CTB
164a. Boiler sealing compound.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
164b. Buffing compounds	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
165. Carbon disulfide	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
165a. Caulking compound	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
166. Cements, only as follows:					
a. Neoprene base rubber cement.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
b. Other synthetic rubbers, natural rubber, linoleum, latex types.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
167. Chemicals (dry) only as follows:					
a. Phenols	B	100%	Any	1.50	1.50
b. Ammonium salts	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
c. Chloropicrin	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
d. Bromoacetone	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
e. Monochloroacetone	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
f. Acrolein	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
g. Cyanide salts	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
h. Hypochlorite powders	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
168. Chemicals (liquid) only as follows:					
a. Alcohols, aldehyde and halogenated hydrocarbon.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
b. Sodium silicate	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
169. Cleaners only as follows:					
a. Wallpaper	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
b. Window spray	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
c. Radiator liquid	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
d. Cleaning fluids	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
170. Chloroform and ether	A	Unlimited	Any	1.25	1.25
171. Creosote and wood preservatives.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
172. Deodorizers	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
173. Disinfectants and germicides.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
174. Dyes (food)	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
175. Fire extinguisher fluid or powders.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
175a. Gasket assembling compounds.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
176. Glues and adhesives	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT

[1] 1.25 tinplate may be used for soldered parts, but to the extent he used 1.25 tinplate for these cans the packer must charge his quota with double the area of 1.25 tinplate used.
[2] See paragraph (1) for animal and pet food.

SCHEDULE I—Continued

Product (1)	Sequence of manufacture and delivery (2)	Packing quota (3)	Can sizes (4)	Can materials: Soldered parts (5)	Can materials: Nonsoldered parts (6)
Nonfood Products—Con.					
177. Glycerine	A	Unlimited	Any	1.50	1.50
178. Grain fumigant, liquid	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
178a. Graphite, with liquid content.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
178b. Greases, lubricating	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
179. Hydraulic brake fluid	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
180. Ink, spirit aniline and rotogravure.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
181. Inks, printing, duplicating and lithographing.	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
182. Insecticides and fungicides (liquid).	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
183. Lubricating oils including motor oil.	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
184. Lye	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
185. Nicotine sulphate	B	100%	Any	1.50	1.50
186. Oils, essential; distilled or cold pressed.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
187. Oils, transformer	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
188. Ointments and salves	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
189. Paints:	B	[2] 100%			
a. aluminum paint	B	Products are interchangeable.	Any	SCMT	CTB
b. copper bottom or anti-fouling.	B		Any	1.25	1.25
c. lacquers and lacquer thinners.	B		Any	SCMT	SCMT
d. paste water paints, including resin emulsion.	B		Any	SCMT	SCMT
e. Pigmented oil paints	B		Any	SCMT	CTB
f. Varnishes, oil stains, shingle stain.	B		Any	SCMT	CTB
190. Plastic wood	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
Nonfood Products—Con.					
191. Phosphorus	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
192. Polishes and waxes	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
193. Potassium permanganate, reagent grade.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
194. Putty	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
195. Roof cements	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
196. Rust preventative	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
197. Shellac	B	100%	Any	(4)	(4)
198. Soap, liquid	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
198a. Soap, paste	B	100%	Any	0.25	0.25
199. Sodium and potassium metals.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
200. Sodium peroxide	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
200a. Soldering paste	B	100%	Any	SCMT	CTB
201. Stamp pads	B	100%	Any		(4)
202. Toilet bowl and drain cleansers.	B	100%	Any	CTB	CTB
203. Turpentine	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
204. Varnish and paint removers.	B	100%	Any	.50	.50
204a. Welding Fluxes	B	100%	Any	SCMT	SCMT
205. Worm killer, sheep and cattle dip, sheep and horse drench, roost paint, poultry remedies and other liquid disinfectants.	B	100%	Any	1.25	1.25
206. Any nonfood product for U. S. Army or Navy use only.	A	Unlimited	Any	Any	Any
207. Any other nonfood product.	C	50%	Any	SCMT	CTB

[2] See paragraph (1) for animal and pet food.
[3] A packer who used fibre body cans to pack paint in the base period may include the area of fibre used by him for that purpose in computing his use of tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate in the base period.
[4] 8-lb. terneplate.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10540; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:36 a. m.]

PART 3290—TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND LEATHER

[Conservation Order M-47, as Amended June 19, 1946]

BURLAP AND OTHER JUTE GOODS

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of burlap for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 3290.256 *Conservation Order M-47*—(a) *What this order does.* This order contains restrictions on the sale, purchase and use of burlap produced in India. The order states the quantities of burlap which may be obtained for the manufacture of bags and for other purposes. It does not restrict the purchase or receipts of burlap by importers, and Order M-63 no longer controls such purchases or receipts, but this order requires that importers of burlap and other jute goods file reports. Other orders and regulations of the Civilian Production Administration contain provisions affecting burlap, in particular M-221 which restricts the manufacture and use of new burlap bags.

(b) *Kind of burlap covered by this order.* The restrictions of this order apply only to burlap cloth produced in India, plain woven of single yarns of jute, 32 inches or more wide and weighing more than 6 and not more than 16 ounces a yard of cloth 40 inches wide, but not including brattice cloth, linoleum cloth, damaged burlap which is not suitable for the purposes for which it was intended or processed items made from burlap cloth. Whenever the word "burlap" is used in this order, it means only this kind of cloth. This order places no restrictions on buying, selling or using processed items made from burlap cloth.

(c) *Buying and selling burlap.* No person shall buy or sell burlap unless the purchase order bears the certificate specified in paragraph (i).

(d) *Disposition of stockpiled burlap.* The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may sell burlap only to fill orders from bag manufacturers as provided in paragraph (e) except that the Civilian Production Administration may from time to time allocate the supply of stockpiled burlap and specifically direct the quantities, time and manner in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make deliveries. The Civilian Production Administration may also direct or prohibit particular uses of burlap.

(e) *Burlap for the manufacture of bags*—(1) *Purchases of burlap other than stockpiled burlap.* Bag manufacturers may buy any quantity of burlap for use in making bags from persons other than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its authorized representatives on orders bearing the certificate specified in paragraph (i).

(2) *Purchase of stockpiled burlap by holders of burlap allocation certificates or other CPA burlap authorizations.* A bag manufacturer may buy burlap from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be used in the manufacture of bags in accordance with the following rules:

(i) If he received a sequence 17 burlap allocation certificate, he may buy for delivery in the period April through July 31, 1946 up to 37½% of the quantity specified in his sequence 17 certificate, or one carload, whichever is greater.

(ii) If he received a sequence 18 burlap allocation certificate, but no sequence 17 certificate, he may buy for delivery in the period April 1 through July 31, 1946 up to 37½% of the quantity specified in his sequence 18 certificate, or one carload, whichever is greater.

(iii) If he received a specific authorization from CPA for delivery in the first quarter of 1946, he may buy for delivery in the period April 1 through July 31, 1946 up to 37½% of the quantity specified in his authorization, or one carload, whichever is greater.

(3) *Bag manufacturers without certificates or other CPA burlap authorizations.* A manufacturer who did not receive a burlap allocation certificate or who has not received a CPA authorization under this order, may apply to the Civilian Production Administration for authorization to purchase from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation burlap for making bags for delivery in the pe-

riod April 1, through July 31, 1946. The application may be filed by letter stating the amount of burlap desired and should include a statement of the facilities available for the manufacture of textile bags, under the provisions of Order M-221. Authorizations will be granted on an equitable basis in view of the allocations given to other manufacturers.

(4) [Deleted Mar. 26, 1946.]

(5) [Deleted. Mar. 26, 1946.]

(f) *Burlap for purposes other than the manufacture of bags*—(1) *Former users.* Any person, including a bag manufacturer, wanting burlap to use for a purpose other than to make bags (including a manufacturer of processed items other than bags which he will sell to others) may buy for delivery in any calendar month up to one-fortieth of the total quantity of burlap in bales used by him for all manufacturing purposes other than bag-making, in 1939 and 1940 or 5 bales whichever is greater.

(2) *New users.* Any person, including a bag manufacturer, wanting burlap to use for manufacturing purposes other than bag-making, but who did not use burlap for non-bag-making purposes in both 1939 and 1940, may buy not more than 5 bales of burlap a month for such purposes; if he wants to buy more than 5 bales of burlap a month, he may apply for an authorization by sending a letter to the Civilian Production Administration, Textile Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.. M-47. The letter should state the amount of burlap needed, the purpose for which it will be used, and the number of yards of burlap that the applicant is equipped to use in a month. Authorizations will be granted on an equitable basis in view of the allocations given to other manufacturers.

(3) *Acceptance of carload deliveries.* If a person is authorized under this paragraph (f) to buy in one month half a carload of burlap or more, but less than a full carload, he may buy a full carload, if his inventory before the delivery does not exceed a 30-day supply at his current or scheduled method and rate of operation.

(4) [Deleted Mar. 26, 1946.]

(g) *Dealers*—(1) *Purchases to fill orders already received.* Any person may buy burlap to fill orders already placed with him for bag making and other manufacturing purposes and bearing the certificate specified in paragraph (i) in addition to the quantities which he may buy under paragraphs (e) and (f).

(2) *Purchases of burlap to be held for resale.* Any person may buy burlap to be held for resale for bag making and other manufacturing purposes if the purchaser places on his purchase order the certificate specified in paragraph (i) Burlap may be bought under this paragraph in addition to the quantities which may be bought under paragraphs (e) and (f) However, no person may take delivery of burlap to be held for resale which will cause his inventory of burlap for resale to exceed 5 bales.

(3) [Deleted Mar. 26, 1946.]

(h) *Frozen burlap.* A person holding intact bales of burlap on December 11, 1945, which were not acquired under a burlap allocation certificate or an order bearing a preference rating may not sell or use the burlap except as permitted below.

(1) He may sell it to fill purchase orders bearing the certificate specified in paragraph (i) below.

(2) He may use it only in the quantity and for a purpose for which he is authorized to buy burlap under this order. If he does so, he must reduce the amount he may buy for delivery in any period by the amount of frozen burlap he uses in that period.

(i) *Certificate.* (1) Any person who places a purchase order for burlap must place on the purchase order the following certificate, signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7:

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies that he is familiar with Conservation Order M-47 as amended and that the burlap covered by this purchase order is being acquired in accordance with paragraph ( ) ( ) of Order M-47 and that the burlap so acquired will be used as provided in that paragraph.

Name of purchaser

By ----------
(Duly authorized officer)

The purchaser should insert after the word "paragraph" in the certificate the identifying letter and number of the paragraph under which he is authorized to buy the burlap he is ordering. The standard certificate set forth in Priorities Regulation 7 may not be used instead of this certificate.

(2) A person who has placed the certificate given above on a purchase order must not use the burlap received under the purchase order except for the purpose indicated in the paragraph stated.

(j) *Inventory restrictions.* No person may accept delivery of burlap if his inventory of burlap is, or will be, more than a practicable minimum working inventory reasonably necessary to meet his own deliveries on the basis of his current or scheduled method and rate of operation.

(k) *Reports.* (1) Any person importing any type of jute goods from India other than surplus sand-bags or sheets shall report monthly on Form CPA-4388, beginning with February 1946.

(2) The reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(l) *Saving clause.* Quotas, certificates, directions, allocations and authorizations issued under this order before any amendment of it remain in effect after the amendment unless specifically revoked or amended.

(m) *Appeals.* An appeal from the provisions of this order may be made by sending a letter in triplicate to the Civilian Production Administration, Textile Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.. M-47, referring to the specific provisions from which relief is requested and stating fully the reasons for the appeal.

(n) *Applicability of regulations.* This order and all transactions affected by it are subject to all applicable regulations of the Civilian Production Administration.

(o) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order should be addressed to the Civilian Production Administration, Textile Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-47.

(p) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control, and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION.
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10539; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:36 a. m.]

Chapter XI—Office of Price Administration

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[SO 126,[1] Amdt. 41]

EXEMPTION AND SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF CONSUMER GOODS FROM PRICE CONTROL

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Supplementary Order No. 126 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 9 (C) is added to read as follows:

(C) The following articles of apparel:

(1) Official Girl Scout uniforms and uniform parts (except footwear) including uniforms, caps and hats, berets, ank lets, collars, ties, kerchiefs, and suits.

(2) Official Boy Scout uniforms and uniform parts (except footwear) including cloth hats, shirts, long trousers, knickers, outer shorts, stockings, handkerchiefs and belts.

2. Section 10 (j) is added to read as follows:

(j) The following articles manufactured from cotton fabric:

(1) Tents, and

(2) Waterproofed tarpaulins (4 ft. x 6 ft. and larger) hemmed on at least two sides and containing grommets.

3. Section 10 (k) is added to read as follows:

(k) (1) Woven decorative fabrics, both pile and flat, sold to industrial users for use in connection with the manufacture or repair of railroad cars, buses and airplanes; and

(2) Decorative fabrics woven 100% or paper, glass, or plastics (except cellulose acetate and nylon)

4. Section 10 (l) is added to read as follows:

[1] 10 F.R. 10200, 11348, 11512, 12919, 13110, 13071, 13776, 14396, 14634, 14735, 14899, 15340; 11 F.R. 712, 881, 1774, 2375, 2375, 2375, 2989, 3541, 3596, 3793, 4583, 4861, 5223, 5353, 5497, 5781, 5864.

(l) Pile fabrics produced by an electro-coating process.

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10566; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[FPR 1,[1] Supp. 19 (§ 1351.485)]

PACKED FRUITS, BERRIES AND VEGETABLES OF THE 1946 AND LATER PACKS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this supplement has been issued and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

ARTICLE I—EXPLANATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

Sec.
1. Explanation of the supplement.
2. Applicability of Food Products Regulation No. 1.
3. Definitions.

ARTICLE II—PRICING PROVISIONS

4. Explanation of pricing methods for processors.
5. Maximum prices for sales by processors—Pricing Method No. 1.
6. Maximum prices for sales by processors—Pricing Method No. 2.
7. Maximum prices for secondary processors and repackers.
8. Maximum prices for sales by processors of prior years' packs of listed products that have been sold to them by government procurement agencies.
9. Label and labor allowances.
10. Provisions of Article II of Food Products Regulation No. 1 applicable to this supplement.

ARTICLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

11. Grades and invoices.
12. Reports which processors must file.
13. Individual adjustment of processors' maximum prices.
14. Provisions of Article III of Food Products Regulation No. 1 applicable to this supplement.

ARTICLE IV—PRICING APPENDICES

15. Appendices for packed vegetables priced under Pricing Method No. 1.
16. Appendices for packed fruits priced under Pricing Method No. 1.

AUTHORITY: § 1351-485 issued under 56 Stat. 23,765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; Pub. Law 108, 79th Cong., E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681; E.O. 9589, 10 F.R. 10155; E.O. 9651, 10 F.R. 13487; E.O. 9697, 11 F.R. 1691.

ARTICLE I—EXPLANATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

SECTION 1. *Explanation of the supplement*—(a) *What products are covered by this supplement.* In general this supplement establishes maximum prices for the 1946 and later packs of the canned fruits, berries and vegetables listed at the beginning of section 5 and 6 respectively, and others that may be added from time to time. It also covers other closely related packed food products. However, this supplement does not apply to any listed product that is packed and sold as "baby food" as "junior food" or as "soup" Generally, it covers the same products covered by Supplement 13 to Food Products Regulation No. 1.[2]

The general pricing provisions of this supplement for processors consist of two principal methods, respectively called "Pricing Method No. 1" (see section 5) and "Pricing Method No. 2" (see section 6) The products covered by each method are listed at the beginning of the applicable section.

The provisions of this supplement apply to products packed during the year 1946 and after. If the major portion of the pack of any product is packed during 1946 the product shall be considered to be of the 1946 pack.

In addition the supplement provides maximum prices for resales of earlier years' packs which have been purchased from the government (see section 8).

(b) *What sales are covered by this supplement.* This supplement applies to sales by all persons except wholesalers and retailers. However, the following sales and deliveries are not subject to the maximum prices or other requirements of this supplement or any other maximum price regulation:

(1) Sales and deliveries of products covered by this supplement by a processor in any calendar year in which his total volume of sales of the products does not exceed 1,500 quarts (or an equivalent amount in other container sizes).

(2) Sales and deliveries by a processor of any vegetable or mixture of vegetables that is processed only by such operations as chopping, shredding or grating and packaging in containers for sale as a salad or salad mix.

(c) *Where this supplement applies.* This supplement applies in the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(d) *What this supplement supersedes.* This supplement supersedes the provisions of all other maximum price regulations as to the commodities and sellers covered.

However, all maximum prices authorized or approved by orders issued under section 10 (c) and 10 (d) of Supplement 7 and all prices automatically authorized or approved upon the expiration of the 30-day period specified in those provisions which were continued in effect as to the 1945 pack under the provisions of Supplement 13, and all maximum prices authorized by orders issued under section 10 (c) of Supplement 13 and all prices automatically authorized upon the expiration of the 30-day period specified in that provision, shall remain in effect as maximum prices for the 1946 and later packs under this supplement, unless changed by the Office of Price Administration by order or by this supplement.

(e) *When this supplement is effective.* This supplement becomes effective June 24, 1946. For a product that is included later, the supplement becomes applicable on the date when the product is included.

SEC. 2. *Applicability of Food Products Regulation No. 1.* Important: Not all of the provisions affecting the maximum prices of the listed packed food products are stated in this supplement. Those which are not specifically set forth here are stated in Food Products Regulation No. 1[3] and they are just as much a part of this supplement as if they were printed here. The "Explanation of the Regulation" is also a part of this supplement.

The particular sections of Food Products Regulation No. 1 which are applicable to this supplement are listed in appropriate places in the following sections (in each case, the section number set forth in parentheses is the appropriate section number of Food Products Regulation No. 1) When any applicable section of the regulation is amended, the amendment also is applicable to this supplement.

SEC. 3. *Definitions.* (a) When used in this supplement the term:

"Packed" means processed and enclosed in any container, whether or not hermetically sealed. However, the term does not include freezing, drying or dehydrating, nor does it refer to any of the packed products known as preserves.

"Fruit" means any specified fruit, mixture of specified fruits, or other specified fruit product. When a fruit is specified, its puree is included.

"Berry" means any specified berry, mixture of specified berries, or other specified berry product. When a berry is specified, its puree is included.

"Vegetable" means any specified vegetable, mixture of specified vegetables, or other specified vegetable products. When a vegetable is specified, its puree is included.

"Secondary processor" means a processor who purchases the kind of processed product being priced in bulk, barrels or other large containers and further processes and repacks it in containers other than the original container in which the commodity was shipped to him.

"Grower-processor" means a processor who grows all of the material he uses in making the product being priced. The term includes a grower-owned cooperative.

"Price range" means the range of prices named in the applicable appendix within which all gross maximum prices for processors of the item specified must fall.

"F. O. B. shipping point" means f. o. b. factory in cases where the processor sold the item being priced on an f. o. b. factory basis during the applicable base period. It means f. o. b. branch warehouse in cases where he sold it from branch warehouses during that period.

"Area" as used with reference to the products under Pricing Method No. 1, means the area in which the processor's factory is located, as shown in the applicable appendix.

"1941 pack" means that pack of the product the major portion of which was processed and packed during the calendar year 1941.

"Beginning of the 1941 pack" means the first day on which the processor began his 1941 pack of the particular product, as distinct from his pack of the particular item of the product, on the

[1] 9 F.R. 6711; 10 F.R. 11298, 12446; 11 F.R. 480.

[2] 11 F.R. 1935, 3864.

[3] 9 F.R. 6711; 10 F.R. 11293; 11 F.R. 480.

one hand, or his pack of the principal raw material used in the product, on the other. However, as to some of the products covered by section 5, the applicable appendices establish the beginning of the 1941 pack in each case as the day on which the processor first began his pack of the specified variety.

"Item" means a kind, variety, grade, brand, style of pack, sieve size, count, size and container type and size of a product. However, different subgrades of the same grade shall not constitute separate items.

"Grade" means the established grade as commercially understood (for example, in the case of canned peas, "standard" "extra-standard" or "fancy")

"Basic wage rate" means the single rate or established range of rates applicable to a given job classification for straight time, day operation as included in the basic wage rate schedule covering all job classifications in a factory.

"Mid-point of the range of rates" means the simple arithmetic average of the highest and lowest wage rates in effect for a given job classification for straight time, day operation as included in the basic wage rate schedule covering all job classifications in a factory.

(b) When used in this supplement, the container names listed below refer to containers of the dimensions or overflow capacity indicated.

METAL CONTAINERS

Name of container:	*Dimensions*
6 oz.—6 Z	202 x 308
8 oz.—8 Z short	211 x 300
No. 55	211 x 300
8 Z tall	211 x 304
No. 1 picnic	211 x 400
No. 211 cyl	211 x 414
No. 300	300 x 407
No. 300 cyl	300 x 509
No. 1 tall	301 x 411
No. 303	303 x 406
No. 303 cyl	303 x 509
No. 95 vacuum	307 x 400
No. 2 vacuum	307 x 306
No. 2	307 x 409
No. 2 cyl	307 x 510 or 307 x 512
No. 2½	401 x 411
No. 3 vacuum	404 x 307
No. 3 cyl	404 x 700
No. 10	603 x 700
No. 1 square	300 x 308 x 308
No. 2½ square	300 x 308 x 604

GLASS CONTAINERS

Size:	*Overflow capacity (oz.)*
No. 303	17
No. 2½	28.375
No. 10	105.6

(c) The definitions of the following terms, set forth in the designated sections of Food Products Regulation No. 1, are applicable to this supplement:

"Person" (sec. 1.1 of FPR 1).
"Processor" (sec. 1.2 of FPR 1).
"Distributor" (sec. 1.3 of FPR 1).
"Repacker" (sec. 1.4 of FPR 1).
"Primary distributor" (sec. 1.5 of FPR 1).
"Wholesaler" and "retailer" (sec. 1.6 of FPR 1).
"Ultimate consumer" (sec. 1.7 of FPR 1).
"Container type" (sec. 1.9 of FPR 1).
"Sale" (sec. 1.10 of FPR 1).
"Price" (sec. 1.11 of FPR 1).
"Net delivered cost" (sec. 1.12 of FPR 1).
"Records" (sec. 1.14 of FPR 1).

ARTICLE II—PRICING PROVISIONS

SEC. 4. *Explanation of pricing methods for processors*—(a) *Changes made by the supplement.* In general this supplement maintains the basic pricing methods of Pricing Method No. 1 and Pricing Method No. 2 as established by Supplement 13, subject to several modifications. In many cases processors' maximum prices figured under this supplement will be the same as their maximum prices under Supplement 13. The principal provisions added by this supplement which will result in different processors' maximum prices are the provisions for figuring maximum prices on the basis of actual prices paid for raw materials in 1946 (where not in excess of designated prices) and the provisions that set forth the circumstances under which processors adjust their maximum prices for approved increases in basic wage rates. In addition, miscellaneous changes of the following types will result in different processors' maximum prices: (1) In the case of fruits and certain vegetable products the provisions which are made for the reflection in processors' maximum prices of increased sugar costs; (2) miscellaneous changes in particular appendices, such as changes in permitted increases and price ranges for certain items in particular areas, and changes of can-size or grade differentials.

Under both Pricing Method No. 1 and Pricing Method No. 2, processors are directed to adjust for approved increases in basic wage rates. Factors are named for figuring the adjustment for each one cent increase per hour in approved basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944. The adjustments are figured on an individual processor basis and may be taken at any time during the packing season that the increase is actually incurred, providing 50% or more of the pack of the particular product is processed after the increase has been put into effect. In the case of Pricing Method No. 1, the adjustment factors are dollars-and-cents figures; in the case of Pricing Method No. 2; they are percentage figures.

(b) *Pricing Method No. 1.* Under Pricing Method No. 1, as set forth in section 5, the processor in most cases figures his maximum price by taking his weighted average selling price for the item being priced during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of the product (or other base period named in the applicable appendix) and adding a specified permitted increase. The resulting figure is the processor's "gross maximum price" (that is, the maximum price before subtraction of any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product) *Provided,* That it falls within the price range fixed for the item in the appendix. If it is higher than the highest price named in the price range, the processor's gross maximum price is the highest price named in the price range. Likewise, if it is lower than the lowest price named in the price range, the processor's gross maximum price is the lowest price named in the price range. As to many of the unsubsidized products, the processor then subtracts from his gross maximum price for the item the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the raw material price reflected in the applicable price range. Methods for converting the price paid for raw material to units of the finished product are set forth in the appendices applicable to the products for which this adjustment is required.

In the case of fruits the processor then adds the factor named in the applicable appendix covering increases incurred in the cost of sugar.

In cases where there have been approved increases in basic wage rates, since January 1, 1944 the last step in figuring the maximum price is to add the amount of the labor adjustment which is figured in the manner specified in the applicable appendix.

If the processor sold the particular product during the base period, but only in a grade, style, or container type or size that is different from the one being priced, or for which no price range is provided, he figures his maximum price by the same general pricing method, supplemented by the use of conversion factors (for different container types and sizes, different styles, and different grades)

If the processor was not in business during 1941 or if he made no sales during the base period of goods produced in a particular factory, he takes as his gross maximum price for the item being priced the specific dollars-and-cents price named in the applicable appendix. (However, if he is subject to section 14 (g) covering transfers of business or stock in trade, he uses the base price of his transferor and figures a maximum price in the same manner as his transferor would have figured it.) In cases where a specific dollars-and-cents price is not provided for the item, he figures his gross maximum price by applying the appropriate conversion factors to the specific dollars-and-cents price named for the nearest container size of the product. As to many of the unsubsidized products, the processor then subtracts from his gross maximum price for the item the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the raw material price reflected in the applicable dollars-and-cents price. In the case of fruits the processor adds the factor named in the applicable appendix covering increases incurred in the cost of sugar. If he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate, he also adds as the last step in figuring his maximum price the amount of the labor adjustment as figured in the manner specified in the applicable appendix.

For any item of a product on which a direct subsidy is payable, the processor figures his maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies by subtracting from his maximum price otherwise determined the amount of the subsidy, payable per unit of the finished product, as set forth in the applicable appendix.

For sales to government procurement agencies, the processor figures his maximum price by taking 96% of his maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, after it has been increased, in the case

of subsidized commodities, by the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(c) *Pricing Method No. 2.* Under Pricing Method No. 2, as set forth in section 6, the processor figures his maximum price by (1) taking his 1945 maximum prices for sales of the item to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, as required to be figured under the pricing provisions of section 6 (a) of Supplement 13, (2) subtracting from this figure the total amount of any labor adjustments made under section 6 (a) (4) of Supplement 13, (3) subtracting from this figure his 1945 raw material cost; (4) adding his 1946 raw material cost, (5) figuring the adjustment for fruit packed in syrup, the density of which does not correspond to the grade of the fruit, (6) adding the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruits, fruit juices and nectars, cranberries, cranberry juice and nectar and tomato catsup and chili sauce, and (7) making the appropriate labor adjustment. The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price for sales of the item to purchasers other than government procurement agencies. This general provision does not apply to the pricing of any item for which a maximum price was authorized or approved under section 10 (c) or 10 (d) of Supplement 7 or authorized under section 10 (c) of Supplement 13.

The processor who packed the item in 1945 but who did not establish a maximum price for it under Supplement 13 is required to determine what his maximum price would have been under that supplement and shall use it as a base from which to figure his maximum price under this supplement.

The maximum price in each case for sales to government procurement agencies is figured at 96 percent of the maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, after it has been increased, in the case of subsidized commodities, by the difference between the Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 resale price and the Department of Agriculture's 1946 designated average price for the applicable area.

Section 6 also has special provisions for pricing items in certain metal containers, for converting from tin to glass, for figuring raw material costs in certain cases and for adjusting maximum prices for certain items for which dollars-and-cents prices are named.

SEC. 5. *Maximum prices for sales by processors; Pricing Method No. 1.* The products covered by Pricing Method No. 1 are listed below, together with references to the applicable appendices containing special pricing provisions for these products. Other products will be added from time to time.

NOTE: Although this section contains certain pricing provisions relating to clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington), apricots (California), and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington), none of these products is covered by this supplement until a pricing appendix is added for the product.

Products	Appendix	Section
Asparagus	A	15
Peas (except blackeye, crowder, cream and field)	B[4]	15
Tomatoes (except Italian pear shaped), but not including puree.	C	15
Tomato juice	D	15
Corn	E	15

The processor shall figure a maximum price for each factory at which he processes the item being priced. (However, he may then elect to combine prices as provided in section 10 (e). When used in this section, the phrase "sold during the base period" or words of similar import, refers to sales of goods produced in a particular factory.

(a) *Maximum prices for sales by processors to purchasers other than government procurement agencies of products sold during the base period.* For products sold in any form during the base period, the processor figures his maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies under this paragraph (a) under the particular subparagraph listed below which is applicable to the item being priced:

To price items sold during the base period and for which price ranges are provided, see subparagraph (1) below.

To price items sold during the base period but for which price ranges are not provided, see subparagraph (2) below.

To price items not sold during the base period but for which price ranges are provided, see subparagraph (3) below.

To price items not sold during the base period and for which price ranges are not provided, see subparagraph (4) below.

The processor who performs the wholesale function with respect to the item being priced (that is, by warehousing and selling it in less-than-carload quantities, from a branch warehouse owned or controlled by him, to retailers or to commercial, industrial or institutional users) shall, in each case, figure his maximum price for sales in this manner under the general pricing methods of this paragraph (a). However, in determining his base price, he shall include only sales made in this manner in the base period. Furthermore, in each case before applying the limitations of the price range, he shall adjust the applicable price range by adding to the top and bottom prices the freight, if any, incurred from factory to branch warehouse and multiplying each of the resulting figures by the markup named in Maximum Price Regulation No. 421[4] for cash-and-carry wholesalers or for service wholesalers, depending on whether delivery is made in the particular sale to the buyer's place of business.

The processor who qualifies as a retailer under Maximum Price Regulation No. 422[5] or 423[6] shall not use the pricing methods of this section, but he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price under section 10 (c)

(1) *To price items sold during the base period for which price ranges are provided.* For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, of an item which he sold during the base period and for which a price range is provided, as follows. He shall:

(i) *Determine the base price.* First, the processor shall figure his weighted average price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for the item being priced during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of the product or other base period named in the appendix covering the particular product. (This weighted average price will be called the "base price"). "Weighted average price" means the total gross sales dollars charged for the item during the base period divided by the number of dozens of containers or other units of that item sold. All sales contracts made in the regular course of business during the base period shall be included, regardless of the year of pack or of the date of delivery. Sales contracts made at times other than during the base period shall not be included, even though delivery was made during the base period. However, the following sales contracts shall be excluded, even when made during the base period: Sales to the armed forces of the United States; sales by a processor to his employees, to growers who supplied the raw material, or to other processors of the product unless at least 33⅓ percent of his 1941 pack of the product was sold to other processors, all regardless of brand; sales of damaged goods or of goods packed for experimental purposes; and sales to retailers or institutional users in quantities of less than 25 cases (basis No. 2 cans for vegetables and basis No. 2½ cans for fruit) unless at least 10% of the processor's 1940 or 1941 pack of the product was sold in such lesser quantities.

The processor shall figure a separate weighted average price for each item, except as otherwise provided in a particular appendix, and except that a single weighted average price shall be figured for items which differ only in brand name. (Subgrades shall also be ignored.) In figuring weighted average prices during the base period, the processor may, if he wishes, figure a single weighted average for any group of factories located in the same pricing area. For this purpose, the processor shall include all sales contracts (as described above) made during the first 60 days

[4] 10 F.R. 1496, 5037, 5369, 7251, 11302, 12848, 12992, 13073; 11 F.R. 713, 842, 1467.

[5] 10 F.R. 1505, 2024, 2297, 3814, 5370, 5577, 6235, 6514, 7251, 8015, 8656, 9272, 9263, 9430, 11303, 12264, 12265, 12810, 12992, 13073, 13593, 14146, 14447, 15466; 11 F.R. 348, 842, 842, 996, 1297, 1468, 2449, 2594.

[6] 10 F.R. 1523, 2025, 2298, 3814, 5370, 5578, 6235, 6514, 8015, 8656, 9272, 9263, 9431, 11303, 12265, 12810, 12992, 13074, 13594 14147 14447, 15466; 11 F.R. 349, 842, 996, 1468, 1593, 2449.

after the beginning of the 1941 pack of the product, or other applicable base period, at each factory included in the group.

(ii) *Add the permitted increase.* Next, the processor shall add to the base price the permitted increase named for the item in the applicable appendix. The resulting figure is the processor's "gross maximum price" per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies; *Provided,* That it falls within the applicable price range. However, if it is higher than the highest price named in the price range, the processor's gross maximum price is the highest price named in the price range. Likewise, if it is lower than the lowest price named in the price range, the processor's gross maximum price is the lowest price named in the price range.

(iii) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in price range.* Next, as to any product for which such adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product.

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington) apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on the basis of the weighted price actually paid for each grade or district classification, not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification)

Example: The designated fruit prices for the 1945 crop of light sweet cherries announced by the Department of Agriculture for Oregon and Washington last year were $217.00 per ton for Grade 1, and $157.00 per ton for Grade 2. The A Canning Company whose factory is located in Oregon, based on not less than the first 75% of its purchases, bought 90% Grade 1 and 10% Grade 2 cherries. A paid an average price of $227.00 per ton for No. 1 cherries and $140.00 per ton for No. 2 cherries. However since the $227.00 per ton price is in excess of the designated price of $217.00 per ton for Grade 1 cherries, he is required to use the designated price in figuring his "weighted average price actually paid" Using a price of $217.00 per ton for 90% of his purchases and $140.00 per ton for 10% of his purchases he figures a weighted average price actually paid of $209.30 per ton. Using the same weighting factors (90% and 10%) he figures an average designated price of $211.00 per ton. The weighted average price actually paid is then subtracted from this figure ($211.00 minus $209.30 equals $1.70). The resulting figure ($1.70) is the difference which must be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix.

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (iii) as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(iv) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar converted to units of the finished product in the manner provided in the applicable appendix. A processor shall not be deemed to have incurred an increase in the cost of sugar until such time as he elects to make the payment to Commodity Credit Corporation in the manner provided in subdivision (*a*) below, or at such time as his inventory of sugar obtained as an industrial user under Third Revised Ration Order 3 [6a] issued by Office of Price Administration, and of finished items of any packed fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup, and chili sauce made from such sugar purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, at all factories, is less than 50,000 pounds of sugar or its equivalent in sugar and finished items.

(*a*) *Election to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any processor who on June 19, 1946 has an inventory of sugar at all factories in excess of 50,000 pounds which was purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, and who elects to figure an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, at the time he first figures his maximum price under this supplement, shall make a statement to this effect and shall make payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount computed as follows. He shall:

(*i*) Determine the total number of pounds of sugar used by him at all factories in processing all commodities packed during the 1945 packing season (or the calendar year 1945 for any nonseasonal food items packed by him)

(*ii*) Determine the total number of pounds of sugar used by him at all factories in processing any of the following commodities packed by him during the 1945 packing season: all packed fruits, fruit juices and fruit nectars covered by Supplement 13, cranberries, cranberry juice and cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce.

[6a] 11 F.R. 134, 177, 532, 1298, 1469, 1212, 1784, 2276, 2512, 2824, 3153, 3365, 5166.

(*iii*) Divide the figure determined under (*ii*) by the figure determined under (*i*)

(*iv*) Multiply the number of pounds of sugar in excess of 50,000 pounds purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, which he had on hand at all factories on June 19, 1946, by the percentage figure resulting from the calculation in (*iii*) above.

(*v*) Multiply the resulting figure by one-half cent per pound. The resulting figure is the amount which is payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(*b*) *Filing of statement.* Each processor of any of the fruit items covered by this section shall file a statement with the Wholesale-Retail and Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., on or before July 15, 1946 setting forth the following information:

(*i*) The total number of pounds of sugar purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, which he had on hand at all factories on June 19, 1946.

(*ii*) A statement indicating whether or not he elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation in the manner provided in subdivision (*a*) above, and if he elects to make payment a statement showing his calculation of the amount to be paid, determined in the manner provided in subdivision (*a*) (Only one statement should be filed covering all products covered by this supplement and but one payment should be made to Commodity Credit Corporation)

The processor who elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation shall make payment on or before July 15, 1946 by check or money order payable to Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., and shall submit with such payment a copy of the above statement. In the event of failure to make such payment the increase incurred in the cost of sugar used in packing any fruit item covered by this section shall be figured in the manner provided in subdivision (*c*) below.

(*c*) Figuring the increased cost for sugar by processors who have *an inventory in excess of 50,000 pounds and who do not elect to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any processor who on June 19, 1946 had an inventory of sugar at all factories purchased, or contracted for, at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, in excess of 50,000 pounds and who does not elect to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation in the manner provided in subdivision (*a*) above, shall figure an increase for cost of sugar used in any fruit item covered by this section only at such time as he reduces his inventory of sugar at all factories purchased at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946 to 50,000 pounds or less, and sells and delivers all of that portion of all items of any packed fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce in excess of the number of units that could be processed from 50,000 pounds of sugar which was processed from sugar purchased or

contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946. When the processor meets the conditions for figuring an increase in the cost of sugar after he has established a maximum price for the item in accordance with section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

(v) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(vi) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697,[7] under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations[8] issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944; and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight-time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight-time basis, if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his pay roll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d)).

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

Illustrations of how maximum prices are figured under subparagraph (1) for items sold during the base period and for which price ranges are provided. The permitted increase provided in Table 3 of Appendix C (section 15) for processors whose factories are located in Area 3 for fancy No. 2½ cans of tomatoes is $0.47. The range of prices in Table 3 for fancy tomatoes packed in No. 2½ cans in this area is $1.82 as the lower limit of the range and $1.92 as the upper limit.

Example 1: The X Canning Company, whose factory is located in Minnesota, has figured a weighted average price during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of $1.50 per dozen for fancy tomatoes packed in No. 2½ cans. To this figure the company adds $0.47, the permitted increase named in Appendix C ($1.50 plus $0.47 equals $1.97). Since this resulting figure of $1.97 is higher than the upper limit of the price range $1.92, the X Canning Company's gross maximum price is $1.92 per dozen. From this figure the company subtracts $0.24, the amount of the direct subsidy ($1.92 minus 0.24 equals $1.68). Subsequent to January 1, 1944 and prior to completion of 50% or more of its tomato pack, the company has incurred an approved increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor of $0.10 per hour. By reference to Table 9 in Appendix C, the company figures the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate by multiplying the factor named in Table 9 by 10, the number of unit increases of one cent each incurred (0.0094 times 10 equals $0.094 and then adds this figure to its price ($1.68 plus $0.094 equals $1.774). X's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies is $1.77. (Sub-division (iii) is not applicable in this case.)

Example 2: The Y Canning Company whose factory is also located in Minnesota has figured a weighted average price during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of $1.32 per dozen for fancy tomatoes packed in No. 2½ cans. To this figure the company adds the permitted increase of $0.47 ($1.32 plus $0.47 equals $1.79). Since the resulting figure of $1.79 is lower than the lowest price named in the price range, the Y Canning Company's gross maximum price is $1.82 per dozen. From the figure the company substracts $0.24, the amount of the direct subsidy ($1.82 minus $0.24 equals $1.58). Prior to completion of 50% of its current tomato pack Y has incurred an approved increase in basic wage rate of $0.05 per hour. The company figures the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate by multiplying the factor named in Table 9 of Appendix C, by 5 the number of unit increases of one cent each incurred ($0.0094 times 5 equals $0.047) and then adds this figure to its price ($1.58 plus $0.047 equals $1.627). Y's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies is $1.63 per dozen. (Subdivision (iii) is not applicable in this case.)

Example 3: The Z Canning Company whose factory is located in Minnesota has figured a weighted average price during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of $1.37 per dozen for No. 2½ cans of fancy tomatoes. To this figure the company adds $0.47 ($1.37 plus $0.47 equals $1.84). Since the resulting figure of $1.84 falls within the range of prices named for fancy tomatoes packed in No. 2½ cans in this area, the Z Canning Company's gross maximum price is $1.84 per dozen. From the figure $1.84 the company subtracts $0.24, the amount of the subsidy, and the resulting figure $1.60 is its maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies. The company has not incurred an increase in basic wage rates and subsidivision (vi) is accordingly not involved. (Subdivision (iii) is not applicable in this case.)

(2) *To price items sold during the base period but for which price ranges are not provided.* As a general rule, in figuring maximum prices under subparagraph (2) (3) or (4) steps are to be taken separately in the following order (in many cases not all of the steps are necessary) Any variation from this order will be explained in the applicable appendix.

(1) Construct base price (converting for container type and size).

(2) Add the appropriate permitted increase.

(3) Convert separately for variety, style, sieve size, syrup differential, and grade.

(4) Apply limitations of price range.

(5) Convert for syrup differential except in case of No. 303 glass containers.

(6) Convert for container type and size to get gross maximum price.

(7) Convert for syrup differential in case of No. 303 glass containers.

(8) Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in price range.

(9) Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruits.

(10) Subtract subsidy.

(11) Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.

When pricing substandard grade of any item under subparagraph (2) or (4) the conversion for grade ordinarily made under step 3, above, must be taken immediately following step 4 and before step 6, since no price ranges are provided for substandard grade.

In all cases conversions from metal containers to glass containers must be made in 1946 prices and not in base period prices, for the reason that permitted increases and price ranges are based on cost increases and base period price data for metal containers only. In each case of conversion from metal to glass, the processor must first construct a maximum price for the item when packed in metal and then add the appropriate conversion factor named in the applicable appendix for converting from tin to glass, even though he packed the item in glass during the base period.

For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, of an item which he sold during the base period, but for which a price range is not provided, as follows.

He shall:

(i) *Construct a base price.* First, the processor shall figure his weighted average price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for the item being priced in the manner provided in paragraph (a) (1) (i) above. He shall then convert this weighted average price (for container type and size, and in the case of fruits for syrup differential, in the order named), to a base price for the item (identical except for container size, and syrup density in the case of fruits) with an established price range, that is nearest in container size to the item being priced, by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix.

(ii) *Add the permitted increase.* Next, the processor shall add to the constructed base price the permitted increase named in the applicable appendix for the item selected, and apply the limitations of the applicable price range.

(iii) *Convert to a gross maximum price for the item being priced.* Next, the processor shall convert the price so figured (for syrup differential in the case of fruits, and for container type and size, in the order named except in the case of No. 303 glass containers) to a gross maximum price for the item being priced by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix. For No. 303 glass containers the conversion for con-

[7] 11 F.R. 1691.

[8] 11 F.R. 2517.

tainer type and size shall be made before the conversion for syrup differential.

(iv) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in price range.* Next, as to any product for which such an adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product.

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington) apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on this basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification, not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification) (See example in paragraph (a) (1) (iii) above.)

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (iv) as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(v) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next, at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) above.

(vi) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(vii) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944; and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or midpoint of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight-time basis, if the single rate (or midpoint of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

Illustration of how maximum prices are figured under subparagraph (2) for items sold during the base period but for which price ranges are not provided.

Example 4. The B Canning Company, whose factory is located in New York sold fancy No. 3 sieve Sweet Peas in No. 303 cans during the base period. It is now pricing this item. Since Table 3 in Appendix B to Section 15 does not provide a permitted increase and price range for No. 303 cans, the company must convert its weighted average price for the No. 303 size cans of the product to a base price for the nearest container size for which a price range is provided, which in this case is the No. 2 cans. The company has figured a weighted average price during the base period for fancy No. 3 sieve Sweet Peas in No. 303 cans of $1.25. To convert this figure to a No. 2 size can, it multiplies it by 1.12, the conversion factor named in Table 5 of Appendix B ($1.25 times 1.15 equals $1.4375). To this figure the company adds $0.43, the permitted increase named in Table 3. ($1.4375 plus $0.43 equals $1.8675.) Since this figure is higher than the highest price named in the price range for No. 2 size cans of fancy No. 3 sieve Sweet Peas, the company uses $1.78, the highest price in the range, to continue its computations. It now converts the figure $1.78 to a gross maximum price for the No. 303 size can by multiplying it by .89, the conversion factor named in Table 5 for converting to a No. 303 size can ($1.78 times .89 equals $1.5842). From this gross maximum price the company subtracts the amount of the direct subsidy payable for this can size, which amount is figured by multiplying $0.20, the subsidy payable for No. 2 cans, by .89, the appropriate conversion factor named in Table 5. ($0.20 times .89 equals $0.178.) ($1.5842 less $0.178 equals $1.4062.) The company has not incurred an increase in basic wage rates and subdivision (vii) is accordingly not involved. The B Canning Company's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies for No. 303 cans of fancy No. 3 sieve Sweet Peas is $1.405 per dozen. (Subdivision (iv) is not applicable in this case.)

(3) *To price items not sold during the base period but for which price ranges are provided.* (See note at beginning of subparagraph (2).) For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other units, f. o. b. shipping point, of an item which he did not sell during the base period, but for which a price range is provided as follows. He shall:

(i) *Construct a base price.* First, the processor shall select from the items of the product which he sold in the base period that item nearest in container size to the item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix and figure its weighted average price in the manner provided in paragraph (a) (1) (i) above. He shall then convert this weighted average price, for container type and size, to a base price, for the container size being priced, by applying the appropriate conversion factor in the applicable appendix.

(ii) *Add the permitted increase.* Next, the processor shall add to the constructed base price the appropriate permitted increase named in the applicable appendix for the variety, style, and grade sold in the base period.

(iii) *Convert to a gross maximum price for the item being priced.* Next, the processor shall convert the price so figured (for variety, style, sieve size, syrup differential, and grade, in the order named) as may be necessary to arrive at a gross maximum price for the item being priced, by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix, and by applying to the resulting figure the limitations of the applicable price range.

(iv) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in price range.* Next, as to any product for which such an adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product.

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington) apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on the basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification, not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted

from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification) (See example in paragraph (a) (1) (iii) above.)

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (iv) as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(v) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next, at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) above.

(vi) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(vii) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944; and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight-time basis, if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h), he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

Illustration of how maximum prices are figured under subparagraph (3) for items not sold during the base period but for which price ranges are provided.

Example 5. The C Canning Company, whose factory is located in Michigan, is now pricing No. 2 size cans of fancy large seeded sweet peas, ungraded as to sieve size. During the base period 1941 this company sold the following items of peas:

No. 303 cans, fancy No. 3 sieve sweet peas.
No. 2 cans, fancy No. 4 sieve sweet peas.
No. 10 cans, standard ungraded Alaska peas.
No. 2 cans, extra standard ungraded sweet peas.
No. 2 cans, extra standard 4 sieve Alaska peas.

The C Company selects as the base period item the No. 2 can extra standard ungraded sweet peas because it is nearest in container size and in other respects (as specified in Appendix B to section 15), and figures its weighted average price as $1.05. To this base price the company adds the permitted increase named in Part 2, Table 3 of Appendix B to Section 15 for extra standard ungraded sweet peas. ($1.05 plus $0.34 equals $1.39.) The company then converts this figure for variety to a price for extra standard large seeded sweet peas by adding to it the difference between the specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices named in Part 2 and 3 of Table 4 for the two items $1.56 minus $1.46 equals $0.10; $1.39 plus $0.10 equals $1.49). The resulting figure is then converted for grade to a gross maximum price for item being priced by adding to it the grade difference between fancy and extra standard specified in Table 8 ($1.49 plus $0.26 equals $1.75) and by applying the limitations of the price range to the resulting figure. Since the resulting figure $1.75 is within the price range, it is the processor's gross maximum price. From this figure the company subtracts $0.20, the amount of the direct subsidy payable ($1.75 minus $0.20 equals $1.55). The company has not incurred an increase in basic wage rates and subdivision (vii) is accordingly not involved. The resulting figure $1.55 is the C Company's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies. (Subdivision (iv) is not applicable in this case.)

(4) *To price items not sold during the base period and for which price ranges are not provided.* (See note at beginning of subparagraph (2).)

Two different situations are involved when pricing under this subparagraph.

For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, of an item not sold during the base period, and for which a price range is not provided, as follows:

First situation. If during the base period the processor sold any of the items (of the same product) for which price ranges are provided, he shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, as follows.

He shall:

(i) *Construct a base price.* First, the processor shall select from the items of the product sold during the base period that item for which a price range is provided nearest in container size to the item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix and figure its weighted average price in the manner provided in paragraph (a) (1) (i) above.

(ii) *Add the permitted increase.* Next, the processor shall add to the constructed base price the permitted increase named in the applicable appendix for the variety, style, and grade sold in the base period.

(iii) *Convert to a gross maximum price for the item being priced.* Next, the processor shall convert the price so figured for the selected item (for variety, style, sieve size, and grade, in the order named) as may be necessary to arrive at a gross maximum price (except for container type and size, and syrup density in the case of fruits) for the item being priced, by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix, and by applying to the resulting figure the limitations of the applicable price range. The price so figured shall then be converted (for syrup differential in the case of fruits, and for container type and size, in the order named except in the case of No. 303 glass containers) to a gross maximum price for the item being priced by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix. For No. 303 glass containers the conversion for container type and size shall be made before the conversion for syrup differential.

(iv) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in price range.* Next, as to any product for which such an adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product.

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington), apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on the basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification, not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification). (See example in paragraph (a) (1) (iii) above.)

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (iv), as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(v) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next, at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing

any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) above.

(vi) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(vii) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization; or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944; and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or midpoint of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight-time basis, if the single rate (or midpoint of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

Second situation. If during the base period the processor did not sell any of the items (of the same product) for which price ranges are provided, he shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, as follows.

He shall:

(i) *Construct a base price.* First, the processor shall select from the items of the product sold in the base period that item nearest in container size to the item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix and figure its weighted average price in the manner provided in paragraph (a) (1) (i) above. He shall then convert this weighted average price, for container type and size, to a base price for the item nearest in container size for which a price range is provided, by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix.

(ii) *Add the permitted increase.* Next, the processor shall add to the constructed base price the appropriate permitted increase named in the applicable appendix for the variety, style, and grade sold in the base period.

(iii) *Convert to a gross maximum price for the item being priced.* Next, the processor shall convert the price so figured for the selected item (for variety, style, sieve size, and grade, in the order named) as may be necessary to arrive at a gross maximum price (except for container type and size, and syrup density in the case of fruits) for the item being priced, by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix, and by applying to the resulting figure the limitations of the applicable price range. The price so figured shall then be converted (for syrup differential in the case of fruits and for container type and size, in the order named except in the case of No. 303 glass containers) to a gross maximum price for the item being priced by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix. For No. 303 glass containers the conversion for container type and size shall be made before the conversion for syrup differential.

(iv) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in price range.* Next, as to any product for which such an adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product.

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington) apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on the basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification) (See example in paragraph (a) (1) (iii) above.)

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (iv) as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(v) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next, at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) above.

(vi) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit to the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(vii) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944, and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight-time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight-time basis, if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

Illustrations of how maximum prices are figured under subparagraph (4) for items not sold during the base period and for which price ranges are not provided.

FIRST SITUATION

Example 6. The E Canning Company, whose factory is located in Oregon is now pricing No. 1 (picnic) cans of standard 4 sieve sweet peas. During the base period 1941, this company sold peas of the following grades, and container types and sizes:

Fancy No. 4 sieve sweet peas packed in No. 2 cans.

Fancy No. 4 sieve sweet peas packed in No. 10 cans.

The E Company selects the No. 2 can because it is the nearest container size for which a price range is provided to the No. 1 (picnic) can being priced. It then figures the weighted average price for the No. 2 can as $1.05 per dozen. To this figure the company adds $0.36 the permitted increase named in Table 3, Appendix B, to section 15 ($1.05 plus $0.36 equals $1.41). The company then subtracts from this figure $0.26 the difference between fancy and standard grades of sweet peas named in Table 8 to Appendix B ($1.41 minus $0.26 equals $1.15), and applies to the resulting figure the limitations of the price range. Since this figure is lower than the lowest price named for standard 4 sieve sweet peas in No. 2 cans in Area 5, the company uses $1.16, the lowest price in the price range, to continue its computation. This figure is then converted to a gross maximum price for the No. 1 (picnic) can being priced by multiplying it by .66 the conversion factor named in Table 5, Appendix B, for converting from a No. 2 to a No. 1 (picnic) can ($1.16 times .66 equals $0.7656). From this figure ($0.7656) the company subtracts $0.1320, the amount of the subsidy. ($0.7656 minus $0.1320 equals $0.6336). The company has incurred an approved increase in basic wage rate of $0.10 per hour for unskilled female labor, subsequent to January 1, 1944 and before completion of 50% or more of its pack of peas. The company accordingly figures the adjustment for increase in basic wage rate by reference to Table 10. ($0.0026 times 10, the number of one cent unit increases incurred, equals $0.026; $0.026 times .66, the conversion factor for converting from a No. 2 can to a No. 1 (picnic) can, equals $0.0176). The company then adds this figure to $0.6336 and the resulting figure $0.6508 is its maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies for its No. 1 (picnic) cans of standard No. 4 sieve sweet peas. (Subdivision (iv) is not applicable in this case.)

SECOND SITUATION

Example 7. The D Canning Company whose factory is located in Oregon is now pricing 8-ounce cans of fancy No. 3 and 4 sieve sweet peas. During the base period the company sold peas of the following grades and container types and sizes:

Fancy No. 3 and 2 sieve sweet peas in No. 1 tall cans.

Standard No. 4 sieve sweet peas in No. 1 (picnic) cans.

The D company selects the No. 1 (picnic) can because it is nearest in container size to the 8-ounce can which is now being priced and figures its weighted average price as $0.57 per dozen. The company then converts this weighted average base price to a constructed base price for the No. 2 can by multiplying it by 1.52, the conversion factor named in Table 5, Appendix B to section 15, for converting from a No. 1 (picnic) can to a No. 2 can. ($0.57 times 1.52 equals $0.8664.) The company then adds $0.31, the permitted increase named in Table 3 for Area 5 ($0.8664 plus $0.31 equals $1.1764). To this figure the company adds $0.26, the difference between standard and fancy grades provided in Table 8 of Appendix B ($1.1764 plus $0.26 equals $1.4364). Since this figure ($1.4364) falls within the price range for fancy No. 4 sieve sweet peas in No. 2 cans, the company uses it to continue its computation. The company then converts this figure for the No. 2 size can to a gross maximum price for the 8-ounce can being priced by multiplying it by 0.56, the conversion factor named in Table 5 for converting a No. 2 can to an 8-ounce can ($1.4364 times 0.56 equals $0.8044). From this figure ($0.8044) the company subtracts $0.112, the subsidy payable for 8-ounce cans, and the resulting figure $0.6924 is its maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies since it has not incurred an increase in basic wage rate. (Subdivision (iv) is not applicable in this case.)

(b) *Products not sold during the base period.* For any product which was not sold in the base period, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit of the item, f. o. b. factory, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, in the following manner:

(1) *Grades, varieties, styles and container types and sizes for which specific dollars-and-cents prices are provided.* If the grade, variety, style and container type and size of the items being priced is one for which a specific dollars-and-cents price is provided, the processor shall in each case:

(i) *Ascertain the gross maximum price.* First, the processor shall take the specific dollars-and-cents price named for the item in the applicable appendix and use this figure as his gross maximum price, f. o. b. factory.

(ii) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in dollars-and-cents price.* Next, as to any product for which such an adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product.

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington) apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on the basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification, not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification). (See example in paragraph (a) (1) (iii) above.)

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (ii) as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(iii) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next, at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) above.

(iv) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(v) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944; and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight time basis, if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time) for the purpose of figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, he shall use the figure in the table below for the state in which his factory is located as the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944 for unskilled female labor.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR UNSKILLED FEMALE LABOR JANUARY 1, 1944

State:	*Wage rate*
Alabama	$0.40
Arizona	.40
Arkansas	.40
California	.70
Colorado	.52
Connecticut	.46
Delaware	.45
Florida	.40
Georgia	.40
Idaho	.51
Illinois	.54

WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR UNSKILLED FEMALE LABOR JANUARY 1, 1944—Continued

State:	*Wage rate*
Indiana	$0.47
Iowa	45
Kansas	40
Kentucky	40
Louisiana	40
Maine	.46
Maryland	43
Massachusetts	46
Michigan	48
Minnesota	48
Mississippi	40
Missouri	40
Montana	.45
Nebraska	.43
Nevada	.52
New Hampshire	46
New Jersey	.48
New Mexico	40
New York	47
North Carolina	40
North Dakota	43
Ohio	48
Oklahoma	40
Oregon	64
Pennsylvania	48
Rhode Island	46
South Carolina	40
South Dakota	43
Tennessee	40
Texas	.40
Utah	.52
Vermont	46
Virginia	40
Washington	65
West Virginia	40
Wisconsin	45
Wyoming	40

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

For the purpose of section 10 (b) this price shall be considered a "dollars-and-cents" maximum price for a processor who performs the wholesale function.

(2) *Grades, varieties, styles and container types and sizes for which specific dollars-and-cents prices are not provided.* If the grade, variety, style and container type and size of the item being priced is one for which a specific dollars-and-cents price is not provided, the processor shall in each case:

(i) *Ascertain the gross base price.* First, the processor shall take the specific dollars-and-cents price named in the applicable appendix for that container size (of the same product) which is nearest in size to the item being priced.

(ii) *Convert to a gross maximum price for the item being priced.* Next, the processor shall convert that figure (for style, syrup differential, grade and container type and size, in the order named except in the case of conversion for syrup differential for No. 303 glass containers) as may be necessary to arrive at a gross maximum price for the item being priced, by applying the conversion factors named in the applicable appendix. For No. 303 glass containers the conversion for container type and size shall be made before the conversion for syrup differential.

(iii) *Adjust for raw material purchased at average price lower than that reflected in dollars-and-cents price.* Next, as to any product for which such an adjustment is indicated in the applicable appendix, the processor shall subtract from his gross maximum price the difference obtained by subtracting the weighted average price he paid for the raw material in 1946 from the Department of Agriculture's designated price for that raw material. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the conversion factors set forth in the applicable appendix. However, no subtraction is required under this subparagraph unless the gross maximum price for the item is reduced by one percent or more. The weighted average price paid shall be figured on not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material (exclusive of acquisition and hauling charges) used by him in processing the product)

In the case of clingstone peaches produced in California, pears (California, Oregon and Washington) apricots (California) and light sweet cherries (California, Oregon and Washington) the processor shall figure the amount to be subtracted from his gross maximum price as follows. He shall figure a "weighted average price actually paid" on the basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification, not to exceed the price designated to be paid for that grade or district classification by the Department of Agriculture. The "weighted average price actually paid" shall then be subtracted from the average of the designated prices for those grades and district classifications figured by using the same weighting factors (i. e., the quantities he purchased of each grade and district classification) (See example in paragraph (a) (1) (iii) above.)

The grower-processor is not required to make the subtraction specified in this subdivision (iii) as to any product for which he grows all of the raw material used in processing the product.

(iv) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit items.* Next, at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit item, the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) above.

(v) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Next, as to any product for which a subsidy is payable, the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure the amount of the direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.

(vi) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor shall add to the resulting figure the appropriate labor increase factor, figured in the manner provided in the applicable appendix, if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, or any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944, and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or midpoint of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight time basis, if the single rate (or midpoint of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. When the processor meets the conditions for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time), for the purpose of figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, he shall use the figure in the table in paragraph (b) (1) (v) above, for the state in which his factory is located as the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944 for unskilled female labor.

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

For the purpose of section 10 (b) this price shall be considered a "dollars-and-cents" maximum price for a processor who performs the wholesale function.

(c) *Maximum prices figured on the basis of subgrades.* A processor who meets the conditions of this paragraph as to any item may, if he elects, figure maximum prices for the item on the basis of subgrades. "Subgrade" means a subdivision of a grade, determined in each case according to the regularly established way, during the base period, in which the particular processor reflected differences in quality (within that grade) in different selling prices for the item. Whether the processor had such a practice during the base period shall be determined from his invoices, and no processor who does not meet these conditions shall figure his maximum prices for the item on the basis of subgrades. If the particular processor's individual subgrade falls into more than one grade, as defined above, the individual subgrade shall be divided according to the commercial grades into which it falls.

The processor may make an election for one or more factories selected by him, *Provided,* That the maximum prices for the item at the selected factories are the same. However, any such election applies only to that part of the combined packs of those factories which he has not sold and delivered prior to the filing of the statement of his election. When he makes this election as to any item, the processor may sell it at whatever prices he pleases, subject to the following limitations:

(1) The maximum price for his entire pack of the item shall not be higher than his maximum price for the item figured without regard to subgrades multiplied by the number of units sold.

(2) No selling price for any subgrade of the item shall be higher than the top of the price range applicable to the item.

(3) The processor shall not sell on the basis of subgrades, at prices higher than his maximum price for the item figured without regard to subgrades, until he has filed with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., a statement of his election naming (i) each subgrade and the proportion of his pack of the item which he elects to sell under it, (ii) the highest price at which he elects to sell each subgrade, (iii) the actual or anticipated amount of his pack of the item, and (iv) his maximum price for the item figured without regard to subgrades. If he names an anticipated amount of pack, he shall file a supplementary statement showing his actual pack of the item, within 10 days after its completion.

(4) The number of units sold in the highest-priced subgrade shall not exceed the total number of units included in that subgrade in the seller's statement of election, and the maximum price for the entire subgrade shall be the price stated therein for that subgrade multiplied by the number of units sold. The number of units sold in the next highest-priced subgrade shall not exceed the total number of units included in that subgrade, in the seller's statement of election, plus the number of units, if any, included for the highest-priced subgrade which are sold at or below the price stated for the next highest-priced subgrade, and the maximum price for the entire subgrade, plus such additional units, if any, shall be the price stated for that subgrade multiplied by the number of units sold, plus such additional units, if any. The above rule shall apply to determine the total number of units which may be sold in any lower-priced subgrade and to determine the maximum price for any such subgrade.

SEC. 6. *Maximum prices for sales by processors; Pricing Method No. 2.* The products covered by Pricing Method No. 2 are listed below. (The "base period" applicable to each product is the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack except where otherwise specified.) Other products will be added from time to time.

NOTE: Although this section contains certain pricing provisions relating to packed fruits, these products are not covered by this supplement until the specific fruits are added to the products listed below.

Packed vegetables:

- Fordhook lima beans.
- Hominy.
- Rhubarb.
- Beans, fresh lima (other than Fordhook lima beans).
- Tomato cocktail, catsup, chili sauce, puree, paste and sauce.
- Italian pear shaped tomatoes.
- Mushrooms—Base period: October 10, 1941 to December 10, 1941.
- Peas, blackeye, crowder, cream, and field.
- Mixed vegetables containing vegetables not otherwise specified.
- Mixed vegetable juices containing vegetable juices not otherwise specified.

The processor who qualified as a retailer under Maximum Price Regulation No. 422 and 423 shall not use the pricing methods of this section but shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price under section 10 (c).

The processor shall figure a maximum price for each factory at which he processes the item being priced. (However, he may then elect to combine prices as provided in section 10 (e)).

(a) *General rule for pricing items where they or other items of the same product were sold during the base period and for which maximum prices were established under the provisions of section 6 (a) of Supplement 13.* In general, this paragraph applies to the pricing of items in those cases where the processor (including the grower-processor) sold some items of the product during the base period and for which he established maximum prices for the 1945 pack under the formula provisions of section 6 (a) of Supplement 13. It does not apply to items that were priced in 1945 or 1946 by individual authorization under section 10 (c) of Supplement 13, nor does it apply to items that were priced under section 6 (b) or 6 (e) of that supplement.

This section also applies to the pricing of items sold in 1945 but for which the processor did not establish maximum prices under Supplement 13 for the reason that he had sold his entire 1945 pack of the items at maximum prices figured under Supplement 7 prior to the effective date of the applicable pricing provision of Supplement 13.

For sales of an item to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, as follows. He shall:

(1) *Start with the 1945 maximum price.* The processor shall use as his starting point the maximum price for the item for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, as required to be figured under section 6 (a) of Supplement 13. The processor who sold the item in 1945 but who did not establish a maximum price for it under that section of Supplement 13 shall determine what his maximum price for the item would have been under that section and shall use that price as his starting point under this paragraph.

(2) *Subtract the amount of 1945 adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Next, the processor shall subtract the amount of any adjustment for approved increase in basic wage rate which he figured under section 6 (a) (4) of Supplement 13.

(3) *Subtract the 1945 raw material cost.* Next, the processor shall subtract the 1945 raw material cost per dozen containers or other unit as required to be figured under that supplement. The deduction shall include any hauling and transportation charges reflected in his maximum price for the 1945 pack.

(4) *Add the 1946 raw material cost.* Next, the processor shall add to the resulting figure his 1946 weighted average raw material cost, converted to units of the finished product by applying the simple average of his 1941 and 1943 case (unit) yields and by adjusting for grade yield according to his customary practice. (If he did not pack the product in 1943, he shall use the average of his 1941 and 1942 yields.) The 1946 raw material cost shall be figured on the basis of not less than the first 75% of his purchases of the raw material used by him in processing the product. However, the processor's weighted average raw material cost shall be figured on the basis of a weighted average raw material price no higher than the appropriate average price designated for payment to growers by the Department of Agriculture, as set forth below, except that for the quantities of any fruit actually purchased by grade or district classification announced by the Department of Agriculture, a weighted average raw material price for those purchases shall be included in the weighted average raw material cost, figured on the basis of the weighted average price actually paid for each grade or district classification but not in excess of the price named below for that grade or district classification.

VEGETABLES—1945

Raw material	Area	Price [1]
Fordhook lima beans	All States	1942 raw material cost as required to be figured under MPR 152 plus 20 percent of that cost.
Hominy	do	Do.
Rhubarb	do	Do.
Beans, fresh lima (other than Fordhook lima beans).	Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho (other than Southeastern).	$120 per ton.
	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, (Accomac and Northampton Counties), Utah, Wyoming and Southeastern Idaho (Franklin, Oneida, Bannock, and Bear Lake Counties).	$105 per ton.
	All other States and areas	$100 per ton.
Tomatoes for all tomato products under Pricing Method No. 2 and Italian pear-shaped tomatoes.	All States	Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 resale prices for the area in which the processor's customary receiving point is located.
Mushrooms	do	$1.70 per 3-lb. basket.
Peas, blackeye (in pods)	Maryland and Virginia	$60 per ton.
	All other States east of Mississippi River.	$55 per ton.
	All States west of the Mississippi River including all of Louisiana.	$65 per ton.
Peas, all other field (in pods)	Maryland and Virginia	$55 per ton.
	All other States east of Mississippi River.	$50 per ton.
	All other States west of Mississippi River including all of Louisiana.	$65 per ton.

See footnote at end of table.

VEGETABLES—1946—Continued

Raw material	Area	Price [1]
Raw materials for all mixed vegetables and mixed juices	All States	For raw vegetables listed above except tomatoes used in mixed vegetables, price specified in table for each vegetable; for tomatoes, green peas and sweet corn used in mixed vegetables Department of Agriculture's weighted average designated price for area in which processor's customary receiving point is located; for all other vegetables price actually paid

[1] The raw material prices named in the table above refer to designated prices delivered to the processor s customary receiving point, except in the case of blackeye peas and other field peas for which the prices include delivery to the factory. The actual current transportation charges incurred from his customary receiving point to his factory shall be added to the amount named at the customary receiving point. The location of the processor's customary receiving point is controlling in determining the applicable price in the table, and not the place where the raw material is grown or his factory located. However if the processor purchases raw material in an area other than that in which his customary receiving point is located, the applicable price in the table is the price for the area in which the raw material is grown, and he shall add to this amount the current transportation charges that would have been incurred from his customary receiving point to his factory.

"Delivered to the customary receiving point means delivered to the places where the processor received delivery of the raw material during 1941 or other year that includes the "base period" referred to at the beginning of this section. If the processor had no customary receiving point during that period, "delivered to the customary receiving point" means delivered to the nearest place where processors of the same raw material whose factories are located in the same producing area received delivery during that period

(5) *Figure the adjustment for fruit packed in syrup the density of which does not correspond to the grade of the fruit* Next the processor who is pricing a fruit item packed in syrup of which the density does not correspond to the grade of the fruit and for which he did not establish a maximum price under Supplement 13, shall figure the adjustment for change in packing medium under the provisions of subdivision (i) or (ii), below, whichever is applicable to the item being priced

(i) For an item of fruit listed in the table below that is packed in syrup of which the density does not correspond to the grade of the fruit the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure in subparagraph (4) above the appropriate amount named for the grade and add to the resulting figure the appropriate amount named for the grade (syrup) used in the item However if the change in the packing medium is from syrup to natural juice or water no amount may be added

[Dollars per dozen containers]

Fruit	Grade	No. 2 cans	No 2½ cans	No. 10 cans
Peaches freestone	Extra heavy (fancy) syrup 55 percent sugar when packed.	$0 18	$0 27	$0 99
	Heavy (choice) syrup 40 percent sugar when packed.	13	18	67
	Light (standard) syrup 25 percent sugar when packed.	07	11	39
	Slightly sweetened water (seconds) syrup 10 per cent sugar when packed.	03	04	15
Plums	Extra heavy (fancy) syrup 55 percent sugar when packed.	21	31	1 12
	Heavy (choice) syrup 40 percent sugar when packed.	14	21	76
	Light (standard) syrup 25 percent sugar when packed.	08	12	45
	Slightly sweetened water (seconds) syrup 10 per cent sugar when packed.	03	05	17
Fresh prunes	Extra heavy (fancy) syrup 40 percent sugar when packed.	16	23	86
	Heavy (choice) syrup 30 percent sugar when packed.	12	17	62
	Light (standard) syrup 20 percent sugar when packed.	08	11	41
	Slightly sweetened water (seconds) syrup 10 per cent sugar when packed.	04	05	18

[Dollars per dozen containers]

Fruit	Style of pack	Grade	No 2½ cans	No 10 cans
Apricots	Halves unpeeled	Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 25°–40° Brix.	$0 27	$0 99
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 21 –25 Brix	19	67
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16 – 21° Brix	11	39
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 16° Brix.	04	
	Whole unpeeled	Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 25°–40° Brix.	31	1 03
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 21 –25 Brix	22	70
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16 – 21° Brix	12	41
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut out density of less than 16° Brix.	04	
	Whole peeled	Extra heavy (fancy) cut out density of 25°–40° Brix.	27	96
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 21 25 Brix	19	65
		Light (standard) cut out density of 16 – 21° Brix.	11	38
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 16° Brix.	04	
All sweet cherries	Unpitted	Extra heavy (fancy) cut out density of 25°–35° Brix.	19	71
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 20 25° Brix.	14	51
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16 – 20° Brix.	09	33
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut out density of less than 16° Brix	04	

(ii) For all other fruit items covered by section 6 that are packed in syrup of which the density does not correspond to the grade of the fruit the processor shall subtract from the resulting figure in subparagraph (4), above the difference obtained by subtracting from his actual cost of sugar used in making syrup of a density corresponding to the grade of the fruit the actual cost of sugar used in making the syrup in which he is packing the item

(6) *Add the increased sugar cost incurred in packing fruit fruit juices and nectars cranberries cranberry juice and nectar tomato catsup and chili sauce* Next at such time as he has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any packed fruit fruit juice fruit nectar cranberry cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce item the processor shall add the increased cost of sugar converted to units of the finished product in the manner provided in subdivision (iv) below A processor shall not be deemed to have incurred an increase in the cost of sugar until such time as he elects to make the payment to Commodity Credit Corporation in the manner provided in subdivision (i) below or at such time as his inventory of sugar obtained as an industrial user under Third Revised Ration Order No 3 issued by the Office of Price Administration and of finished items of the packed products listed above made from sugar purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10 1946, at all factories is less than 50,000 pounds of sugar or its equivalent in sugar and finished items

(i) *Election to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any processor who on June 19, 1946 has an inventory of sugar at all factories in excess of 50 000 pounds which was purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10 1946 and who elects to figure an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing any fruit, fruit juice fruit nectar cranberry cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce item at the time he first figures his maximum price under this supplement shall make a statement to this effect and shall make payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount computed as follows. He shall:

(a) Determine the total number of pounds of sugar used by him at all factories in processing all commodities packed during the 1945 packing season

(or the calendar year 1945 for any nonseasonal food items packed by him)

(*b*) Determine the total number of pounds of sugar used by him at all factories in processing any of the following commodities packed by him during the 1945 packing season: all packed fruits, fruit juices and fruit nectars covered by Supplement 13, cranberries, cranberry juice and cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce.

(*c*) Divide the figure determined under (*b*) by the figure determined under (*a*)

(*d*) Multiply the number of pounds of sugar in excess of 50,000 pounds purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, which he had on hand at all factories on June 19, 1946, by the percentage figure resulting from the calculation in (*c*) above.

(*e*) Multiply the resulting figure by one-half cent per pound. The resulting figure is the amount which is payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(ii) *Filing of statement.* Each processor of any packed fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce item covered by this section shall file a statement with the Wholesale-Retail and Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., on or before July 15, 1946, setting forth the following information:

(*a*) The total number of pounds of sugar purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, which he had on hand at all factories on June 19, 1946.

(*b*) A statement indicating whether or not he elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation in the manner provided in subdivision (i) above and if he elects to make payment a statement showing his calculation of the amount to be paid, determined in the manner provided in subdivision (i). (Only one statement should be filed covering all products covered by this supplement and but one payment should be made to Commodity Credit Corporation.)

The processor who elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation, shall make payment on or before July, 1946, by check or money order payable to Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., and shall submit with such payment a copy of the above statement. In the event of failure to make such payment the increase incurred in the cost of sugar used in packing any fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce item covered by this section shall be figured in the manner provided in subdivision (iii) below.

(iii) *Figuring the increased cost for sugar by processors who have an inventory in excess of 50,000 pounds and who do not elect to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any processor who on June 19, 1946, had an inventory of sugar at all factories purchased, or contracted for, at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, in excess of 50,000 pounds and who does not elect to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation in the manner provided in subdivision (i), above, shall figure an increase for cost of sugar used in any packed fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce item only at such time as he reduces his inventory of sugar at all factories purchased at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946 to 50,000 pounds or less, and sells and delivers all of that portion of all items of such products in excess of the number of units that could be processed from 50,000 pounds of sugar which was processed from sugar purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946. The amount of the increase per unit of the finished product shall be determined in the manner provided in subdivision (iv) below.

(iv) *Amount of cost increase per unit of the finished product for one-half cent per pound increase in maximum price of sugar.* (*a*) The increase cost of sugar converted to units of the finished product to be added to the processor's price in figuring the adjustment under this subparagraph (6) is the appropriate amount named in the table below:

TABLE 1—ADJUSTMENT FOR INCREASES IN SUGAR COSTS

[Dollars per dozen containers for sugar cost increases of one-half cent]

Fruit	Style of pack	Grade	8-ounce cans	No. 303 and No. 1 tall glass or cans	No. 2 cans	No. 2½ glass or cans	No. 10 cans
Applesauce		All grades	$0.0023	$0.0037	$0.0070	$0.0102	$0.0373
Apricots	Halves, unpeeled	Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 25°-40° Brix	.0068	.0141	.0171	.0232	.0916
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 21°-25° Brix	.0046	.0096	.0118	.0171	.0622
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16°-21° Brix	.0027	.0056	.0069	.0100	.0365
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 16° Brix.	.0010	.0021	.0026	.0033	
	Whole, unpeeled	Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 25°-40° Brix	.0077	.0129	.0156	.0234	.0935
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 21°-25° Brix	.0052	.0088	.0133	.0193	.0649
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16°-21° Brix	.0031	.0063	.0078	.0113	.0381
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 16° Brix.	.0012	.0024	.0030	.0043	
	Whole, peeled	Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 25°-40° Brix	.0067	.0120	.0172	.0249	.0835
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 21°-25° Brix	.0049	.0095	.0117	.0169	.0601
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16°-21° Brix	.0027	.0055	.0063	.0059	.0353
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 16° Brix.	.0010	.0021	.0029	.0033	
Cherries, Dark and Light Sweet.	All styles	Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 25°-35° Brix	.0041	.0084	.0104	.0150	.0559
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 20°-25° Brix	.0029	.0060	.0075	.0108	.0402
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 16°-20° Brix	.0019	.0039	.0048	.0069	.0257
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 16° Brix.	.0009	.0018	.0023	.0033	
Fruit Cocktail		Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 22°-35° Brix	.0030	.0104	.0097	.0185	.0591
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 18°-22° Brix	.0026	.0074	.0071	.0132	.0423
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 14°-18° Brix	.0021	.0049	.0044	.0088	.0273
Peaches, Clingstone		Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 24°-35° Brix	.0039	.0122	.0150	.0218	.0809
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 19°-24° Brix	.0049	.0083	.0102	.0148	.0550
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 14°-19° Brix	.0023	.0049	.0060	.0087	.0323
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 14° Brix.	.0009	.0018	.0023	.0033	
Peaches, Freestone		Extra heavy (fancy) syrup 55 percent sugar when packed	.0064	.0132	.0163	.0236	.0869
		Heavy (choice) syrup 40 percent sugar when packed	.0043	.0090	.0111	.0160	.0590
		Light (standard) syrup 25 percent sugar when packed	.0025	.0053	.0065	.0094	.0346
		Slightly sweetened water (seconds) syrup 10 percent sugar when packed.	.0010	.0020	.0025	.0036	.0131
Pears, Bartlett		Extra heavy (fancy) cut-out density of 22°-35° Brix	.0053	.0109	.0135	.0195	.0709
		Heavy (choice) cut-out density of 18°-22° Brix	.0038	.0078	.0097	.0140	.0510
		Light (standard) cut-out density of 14°-18° Brix	.0024	.0050	.0061	.0089	.0325
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) cut-out density of less than 14° Brix	.0012	.0024	.0030	.0043	
Plums		Extra heavy (fancy) syrup 55 percent sugar when packed	.0073	.0151	.0186	.0269	.0991
		Heavy (light) syrup 40 percent sugar when packed	.0049	.0102	.0126	.0183	.0673
		Light (standard) syrup 25 percent sugar when packed	.0029	.0060	.0074	.0107	.0395
		Slightly sweetened water (seconds) syrup 10 percent sugar when packed	.0011	.0023	.0028	.0041	.0150
Prunes, fresh		Extra heavy (fancy) syrup 40 percent sugar when packed	.0056	.0115	.0142	.0206	.0757
		Heavy (choice) syrup 30 percent sugar when packed	.0041	.0084	.0103	.0149	.0548
		Light (standard) syrup 20 percent sugar when packed	.0026	.0055	.0067	.0097	.0355
		Slightly sweetened water (substandard) syrup 10 percent sugar when packed	.0012	.0025	.0026	.0044	.0150

TABLE 2—ADJUSTMENT FOR INCREASES IN SUGAR COST—ALL GRADES

[Dollars per dozen containers for sugar cost increases of one-half cent]

Product	8-ounce glass	10-ounce glass	12-ounce glass	14-ounce glass	No. 10 cans	1-gallon glass	5-gallon glass
Catsup	$0.006	$0.007	$0.009	$0.010	$0.080	$0.104	$0.496

Product	8-ounce glass	11-ounce glass	12-ounce glass	16-ounce glass	No. 10 cans	1-gallon glass
Chili sauce	$0.007	$0.009	$0.010	$0.013	$0.100	$0.121

(b) For all other packed fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice and cranberry nectar items the processor shall add his actual increased cost of sugar converted to cents per unit of the finished product for the sugar actually used by him but not to exceed one-half cent per pound for the sugar so used.

When the processor meets the conditions for figuring an increase in the cost of sugar after he has established a maximum price for the item in accordance with section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d).)

(7) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor whose factory is located in the state or area set forth in Table 1, below, shall figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate if he has incurred an increase in basic wage rate which is approved by the Wage Stabilization Board (or which is deemed approved under Executive Order 9697, under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization or under any official order issued pursuant thereto) if the increase becomes effective after January 1, 1944; and if 50% or more of his pack of the product is processed after the effective date of such approval of the wage rate increase. An increase in basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, has been increased since January 1, 1944; or if the processor had no unskilled female labor paid on a straight time basis, if the single rate (or mid-point of the range of rates) for that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees, paid on an hourly basis, on his payroll for the pay period during the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees, has been increased since January 1, 1944. To figure the amount of the adjustment he shall:

(i) *Determine the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944.* First, the processor shall figure the amount of the basic wage rate for unskilled female labor in effect on January 1, 1944, by taking the hourly rate (or mid-point of range of rates) in effect for that class of labor during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his pay roll and adding to this figure the amount of any increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor which he put into effect on or before January 1, 1944. If the processor during that period had no unskilled female employees who were paid on a straight time hourly basis, he shall substitute for unskilled female labor that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on an hourly basis during the period. The basic wage rate deemed to have been in effect on January 1, 1944, shall be the figure resulting from the above calculation, or 40 cents per hour, whichever is higher.

(ii) Next, the processor shall subtract the resulting figure from the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, in effect at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement, or if he has no unskilled female employees paid on this basis he shall use the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for that class of employees for which he has the largest number of employees paid on a straight time hourly basis on his pay roll at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement.

(iii) Next, the processor shall multiply the resulting figure by the appropriate labor increase factor set forth in Table 1, below.

(iv) Finally, the processor shall multiply the price resulting from the calculations in subparagraphs (1) through (6) above, by the factor obtained as a result of the multiplication in subdivision (iii) above, and add the result to the price obtained by the calculations in subparagraphs (1) through (6)

TABLE 1—ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR BASIC WAGE RATE INCREASES OF ONE CENT

Commodity	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4
All fruits	0.0033	0.0060	0.0032	0.0024
All vegetables	.0030	.0059	.0029	.0022

Area 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

Area 2: Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Area 3: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

Area 4: Oregon, Washington and California.

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time) for the purpose of figuring the adjustment for approved increase in basic wage rate under this paragraph (7) he shall use the figure in Table 2, below, for the state in which his factory is located as the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944, for unskilled female labor.

TABLE 2—WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR UNSKILLED FEMALE LABOR—JANUARY 1, 1944

State:	*Wage rate*
Alabama	$0.40
Arizona	40
Arkansas	40
California	70
Colorado	.52
Connecticut	46
Delaware	45
Florida	40
Georgia	40

TABLE 2—WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR UNSKILLED FEMALE LABOR JANUARY 1, 1944—Continued

State:	*Wage rate*
Idaho	$0.54
Illinois	.54
Indiana	47
Iowa	.45
Kansas	.40
Kentucky	.40
Louisiana	40
Maine	46
Maryland	.43
Massachusetts	46
Michigan	.48
Minnesota	.48
Mississippi	.40
Missouri	40
Montana	.45
Nebraska	.43
Nevada	.52
New Hampshire	.46
New Jersey	.48
New Mexico	.40
New York	.47
North Carolina	.40
North Dakota	43
Ohio	.48
Oklahoma	.40
Oregon	.64
Pennsylvania	.48
Rhode Island	.46
South Carolina	.40
South Dakota	.43
Tennessee	.40
Texas	.40
Utah	.52
Vermont	.46
Virginia	.40
Washington	65
West Virginia	.40
Wisconsin	.45
Wyoming	.40

When the processor meets the condition for an adjustment (or an additional adjustment) after he has established a maximum price for the item under section 14 (h) he may refigure his maximum price (notifying his customers as required by section 14 (d))

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

Illustrations of how adjustments for approved increases in basic wage rate are figured.

Example 1. The X Canning Company, whose factory is located in California, has figured a price prior to taking the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate of $1.52 per dozen for fancy tomato catsup 33% solids, packed in 14-ounce glass containers (the price resulting from the calculations in subparagraphs (1) through (6). During the 1943 packing season, X was paying his unskilled female employees $0.72 per hour. Prior to January 1, 1944, X put into effect $0.05 per hour increase for his unskilled female employees. X is now paying this class of employees a basic wage rate approved by the Wage Stabilization Board of $0.82 per hour. To figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, X determines that the basic wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor on January 1, 1944 was $0.77 per hour ($0.72 plus $0.05 equal $0.77). X then subtracts this figure from his current basic wage rate of $0.82 per hour ($0.82 minus $0.77 equals $0.05). X has incurred an increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor of $0.05 per hour, or 5 unit increases of $0.01 each. It accordingly multiplies the conversion factor in Table 1 of section 6 (a) (7) for vegetables in area 4 by 5 (5 times .0022 equals .0110). X then multiplies his price (prior to labor adjustment) of $1.52 by this factor ($1.52 times

.0110 equals $0.01672). The figure $0.01672 is added to $1.52 and the resulting figure (rounded to $1.54) is its maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies of fancy tomato catsup, 33% solids, packed in 14-ounce glass containers.

Example 2. The Y Canning Company, whose factory is located in New Jersey, is a new processor who was not in business during the 1943 packing season. It has never packed lima beans before but is now pricing No. 2 cans of fancy small (sieve 3) lima beans, and is accordingly required to use the dollar-and-cents price of $1.77 named in Part 1, of section 6 (f) as its price. Y is now paying unskilled female employees $0.55 per hour. (This wage rate is deemed approved under General Order 43, issued by the National Wage Stabilization Board on March 20, 1946 (11 F. R. 3024).) To determine whether it has had an increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor, Y refers to Table 2 in section 6 (a) (7) and finds that the weighted average wage rate for unskilled female labor in New Jersey in 1943 was $0.48 per hour. Y is now paying in excess of this amount and accordingly is deemed to have incurred an increase in basic wage rates. From its current basic wage rates of $0.55 per hour, Y subtracts $0.48, the figure named in Table 1 for New Jersey and the resulting figure, $0.07, is the amount of the increase in basic wage rates. Y then multiplies the adjustment figure in Table 1 of section 6 (a) (7) for vegetables in Area 1 by 7, the number of unit increase of $0.01 each incurred, (0.0030 times 7 equals 0.0210). Y then multiplies $1.77, the price from part 1, of section 6 (f), by this factor ($1.77 times .0210 equals .03717). Y then adds this figure to $1.77, ($1.77 plus .03717 equals $1.80717). Y's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies of No. 2 cans of fancy small lima beans is $1.81 per dozen.

(b) *Rule for pricing items in certain container types and sizes*—(1) *Metal containers; all products under Pricing Method No. 2.* If the processor cannot figure his maximum price under paragraph (a) for an item packed in one of the following metal container sizes, his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, shall be:

(i) For No. 303 cans, 85% of what his maximum price per unit, f. o. b. shipping point, is or would be under paragraph (a) for the item packed in No. 2 cans.

(ii) For No. 1 (picnic) cans, 70% of what his maximum price per unit, f. o. b. shipping point, is or would be under paragraph (a) for the item packed in No. 2 cans.

(iii) For 8-ounce cans, 55% of what his maximum price per unit, f. o. b. shipping point, is or would be under paragraph (a) for the item packed in No. 2 cans.

(2) *Metal containers; particular products.* If the processor cannot figure his maximum price under paragraph (a) for a product listed below when packed in a metal container size listed in Column B, his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies shall be his maximum price (or one that he can figure) for the product and can size listed in Column A multiplied by the appropriate conversion factor listed in Column B.

Column A: To convert from a can size in this column	Column B: To a can size at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor								
	6-oz.	No. 1 Picnic	No. 1 Tall	Pint	No. 2	No. 2½	Quart	No. 10	One 5-gallon can
Apples and applesauce:									
No. 2								4.83	
No. 10					0.21				
Peaches, freestone, east of Mississippi									
No. 2½								3.62	
No. 10						0.28			
West of Mississippi:									
No. 2½								3.29	
No. 10						.30			
Plums and fresh prunes:									
No. 2½								3.23	
No. 10						.31			
Figs:									
No. 10			0.18			.30			
No. 2½			.60					3.35	
1 Tall						1.66		5.51	
Grape juice:									
Pints							1.89		
Quarts				0.53					
Mixed vegetables:									
No. 2								4.82	
No. 10					.21				
Hominy, okra and tomatoes, rhubarb:									
No. 2						1.32		4.60	
No. 2½					.76			3.50	
No. 10					.22	.29			
Crowder peas, field peas, and blackeye peas:									
No. 2								4.80	
No. 10					.21				
Lima beans:									
No. 2								4.93	
No. 10					.20				
Tomato paste:									
No. 6-oz.								14.29	
No. 10	0.07								
Tomato puree:									
No. 1 picnic					1.69	2.33		7.09	
No. 2		0.79				1.41		4.55	
No. 2½		.42			.71			3.23	
No. 10		.13			.22	.31			0.48
One 5-gallon can								2.68	

(3) *Glass containers; all products under Pricing Method No. 2.* If the processor cannot figure his maximum price under paragraph (a) for an item packed in a glass container size listed below, his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, shall be 20 cents per dozen for packed fruits and berries, and 15 cents per dozen for packed vegetables, more than his maximum price is or would be under paragraph (a) for the item packed in the equivalent can size.

CONTAINER EQUIVALENTS

Name	Dimension	Overflow capacity	
		Metal	Glass
		Ounces	*Ounces*
No. 1 picnic	211x400	10.94	11½
No. 300	300x407	15.22	15½
No. 1 tall	301x411	16.70	17
No. 303	303x409	16.83	17
No. 2	307x409	20.55	22.75
N . 2½	401x411	29.70	28.375
No. 3 cyl	404x700	51.70	49

(c) *Basis for figuring raw material costs in certain cases*—(1) *Raw material costs for grower-processors.* The grower-processor when figuring a maximum price under paragraph (a) shall subtract and add the weighted average raw material costs of the same competitive processor he was required to use in figuring his raw material costs under Supplement 13. If that competitor does not pack the product in 1946 the grower-processor shall use the 1945 and 1946 weighted average raw material cost of his most closely competitive processor who purchases raw material for use in making the product.

The weighted average raw material costs shall be converted to units of the finished product by applying the simple average of his own 1941 and 1943 case (unit) yields and by adjusting for grade according to his customary practice. (If he did not pack the product in 1943, he shall use the simple average of his 1941 and 1942 yields.)

(2) *1946 raw material cost for mushrooms.* In figuring a maximum price under paragraph (a) a processor of mushrooms shall figure his 1946 weighted average cost of mushrooms on the basis of the total amount paid for mushrooms purchased and used in processing packed mushrooms during the first 15 days after the beginning of the 1946 fall pack.

(3) *Raw material costs for processors of maraschino and glace cherries who purchase brined cherries.* In figuring a maximum price under paragraph (a) a processor of maraschino or glace cherries who purchases brined cherries for use in processing those products shall subtract under subparagraph (3) his 1945 delivered cost for brined cherries as required to be figured under Supplement 13 and shall add under subparagraph (4) his 1946 weighted average delivered cost for the grade or grades of brined cherries used in the item, converted to units of the finished product by applying the simple average of his 1941 and 1943 case (unit) yields and by adjusting for grade of the finished proc-

uct according to his customary practice. The 1946 weighted average delivered cost for each grade of brined cherries shall be figured on the basis of not less than the first 75% of his purchases of that grade of brined cherries.

(d) *Rule for pricing items for which maximum prices were determined under section 6 (e) of Supplement 13 or for which maximum prices were authorized under section 10 (c) of that supplement or automatically authorized upon the expiration of the 30-day period specified in that provision.* In general this paragraph applies to the pricing of items for which maximum prices for the 1945 pack were determined under the provisions of section 6 (e) of Supplement 13 and to the pricing of items for which maximum prices were authorized by orders issued under section 10 (c) of Supplement 13 or automatically authorized upon the expiration of the 30-day period specified in that provision. However, it does not apply to the pricing of items, for which the maximum prices were obtained in this manner that are now priced by the dollars-and-cents prices provided in paragraph (f) below.

For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies and for sales to government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other units, f. o. b. factory, as follows: (Section 10 (j) does not apply to items priced under this paragraph.) He shall:

(1) *Start with the price determined under section 6 (e) or authorized under section 10 (c) of Supplement 13.* The processor shall use as his starting point the maximum price for the item for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies (or the maximum price for sales to government procurement agencies, as the case may be) as required to be determined under section 6 (e) of Supplement 13 or as authorized under section 10 (c) of that supplement (or as subsequently changed by order)

(2) *Subtract amount of 1945 adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Next, the processor shall subtract the amount of any adjustment for approved increase in basic wage rate which he figured under section 6 (a) (4) of Supplement 13.

(3) Next as to any fruit, fruit juice, fruit nectar, cranberry, cranberry juice, cranberry nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce item the processor who has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing the item and met the conditions for figuring the increase as set forth in paragraph (a) (6) above, shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in that paragraph.

(4) *Adjust for approved increases in basic wage rate.* Finally, the processor whose factory is located in the state or area set forth in Table 1 in paragraph (a) (7) above, and who meets the conditions set forth in that paragraph, shall figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate in the manner provided in that paragraph.

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies or for sales to government procurement agencies, as the case may be.

(e) *Maximum prices in certain cases*—(1) *Tomato catsup packed in No. 10 cans.* For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for any grade of tomato catsup packed in No. 10 cans shall be his maximum price per dozen 14-ounce bottles of the same grade (as figured under paragraph (a)) multiplied by 6.9 for factories located in Ohio and Indiana and by 6.5 for those located in all other states, or his maximum price for the item packed in No. 10 cans (as figured under paragraph (a)) whichever is higher.

(2) *Tomato puree of a specific gravity not sold during the base period.* For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen No. 10 cans, f. o. b. shipping point, for an item of tomato puree of a specific gravity not sold during the base period by adding to or subtracting from his maximum price for the item of tomato puree packed in No. 10 cans with a specific gravity nearest to that of the item being priced, as figured under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, a factor of $0.09 per thousandth of a point difference in specific gravity. Where the processor has maximum prices for items differing equally in specific gravity from the item being priced, he shall use the one with the lower specific gravity. The processor shall figure his maximum price for any container size of the new specific gravity other than No. 10 cans by converting the maximum price he has or would have for the new specific gravity in No. 10 cans to the can size being priced by the appropriate conversion factor set forth in paragraph (b) above.

(3) *Extra standard, ungraded as to sieve size, lima beans.* (At least 50% green) containing a higher percentage of green beans than during base period. For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the processor shall figure his maximum price per dozen No. 2 cans, f. o. b. shipping point, for an item of extra standard, ungraded as to sieve size, lima beans (at least 50% green) containing a higher percentage of green beans than during the base period by adding to his maximum price for the item of extra standard ungraded as to sieve size, lima beans (at least 50% green) as figured in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, 4 cents per dozen containers for each 10% of green lima beans that is added in excess of the percentage of green lima beans contained during the base period. The processor shall figure his maximum price for any container size other than No. 2 cans of extra standard, ungraded as to sieve size, lima beans containing a higher percentage of green beans than during the base period by converting the maximum price he has or would have for the new lima bean item in No. 2 cans to the can size being priced by the appropriate conversion factor set forth in paragraph (b), above.

(f) *Dollars-and-cents maximum prices for certain items for which maximum prices cannot otherwise be figured under this supplement.* If the processor cannot figure his maximum price, f. o. b. shipping point, under the foregoing rules of this section or under section 10 (a) for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies of any of the items listed below, his maximum price per dozen containers for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies (or for sales to government procurement agencies, as the case may be) shall be the price named in the table below, adjusted in the following manner where appropriate:

(1) If any item of the fruits listed in the table below is packed in syrup of which the density does not correspond to the grade of the fruit the processor shall first adjust the price in the manner provided in paragraph (a) (5) above.

(2) If as to any fruit and tomato catsup item the processor has incurred an increase in the cost of sugar used in processing the item and has met the conditions for figuring the increase as set forth in paragraph (a) (6) above, he shall add the increased cost of sugar figured in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in that paragraph.

(3) If the processor has incurred an increase in basic wage rate and met the conditions set forth in paragraph (2) above, he shall figure the adjustment for approved increase in basic wage rate in the manner provided in that paragraph.

PART 1—LIMA BEANS

[No. 2 cans]

Area	Fancy Midget 28/64 (sieve 1)		Fancy Tiny 30/64 (sieve 2)		Fancy Small 34/64 (sieve 3)		Fancy Medium 38/64 (sieve 4)		Extra Standard [1] Ungraded (at least [2] 50% green)		Standard Ungraded		White Ungraded	
	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government
I. Washington Oregon, California, southwest Idaho [3]	$2.20	$2.11	$2.10	$2.02	$1.86	$1.79	$1.73	$1.66	$1.35	$1.30	$1.25	$1.20	$1.15	$1.11
II. Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, New York Utah, Wyoming, Idaho (portion of State not included in Area 1)	2.15	2.07	2.05	1.97	1.79	1.72	1.61	1.55	1.30	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.06
III. All other States	2.12	2.04	2.01	1.93	1.77	1.70	1.64	1.58	1.26	1.21	1.16	1.11	1.06	1.02

[1] For all extra-standard lima beans graded as to sieve size subtract 15 cents from the fancy price of the required sieve size. This is a customary industry differential.

[2] Where percentage green is designated (i. e., 60 percent, 70 percent, or 80 percent) 4 cents for each 10 percent green is to be added to the prices listed in the extra-standard column.

[3] Southwest Idaho: Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Canyon, Boise, Elmore, Ada, Owyhee, Camas, Gooding, Lincoln, Jerome, Minidoka, Twin Falls, and Cassia Counties.

PART 2

Product	Area	Grade	6-oz. cans		No. 10 cans	
			Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government
Tomato paste	California	Fancy 26 percent solids.	$0.68	$0.71	$9.73	$10.49
			14-oz. glass			
Tomato catsup	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, northern Pennsylvania (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Forest, Erie, Crawford and Venango Counties) and New Jersey.	Fancy 33 percent solids.	$1.64	$1.66	10.66	10.79
	Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri.	do	1.40	1.45	9.66	10.00
	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada,	do	1.47	1.52	9.56	9.83
	California, Oregon, Washington.	do	1.49	1.51	9.68	9.82

PART 3—TOMATO PUREE

Area	Grade	No. 10 cans	
		Civilian	Government
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, northern Pennsylvania (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Forest, Erie, Crawford, and Venango Counties) New Jersey and Connecticut.	Fancy, 1.045 specific gravity	$5.49	$5.81
Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania (counties other than those named above) and Maryland.	do	5.49	5.81
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri.	do	4.94	5.34
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada.	do	4.89	5.37
California, Oregon, and Washington	do	5.10	5.40
All other States or areas	do	5.04	5.34

The above maximum prices are for Fancy Puree, 1.045 specific gravity. Prices for other specific gravities shall be computed by adding or subtracting a factor of $0.09 per thousandth of a point in specific gravity for No. 10 cans. For example, in California where the price for 1.045 gravity is $5.10 for civilian sales, the canner adds $0.45 to this price to make a price of $5.55 for 1.050 specific gravity or subtracts $0.45 from this price to make $4.65 for 1.040 specific gravity. When computing a maximum price for other specific gravities for other than No. 10 cans always compute the new specific gravity first, then convert to the desired can size.

PART 4—BLACKEYE PEAS AND OTHER FIELD PEAS

Product	Area	Grade	No. 2 cans		No. 10 cans	
			Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government
Blackeye peas (fresh shelled).	Maryland and Virginia	Fancy	$1.50	$1.44	$7.20	$6.91
		Standard	1.26	1.21	6.05	5.81
	All other States east of Mississippi River except Louisiana.	Fancy	1.46	1.40	7.01	6.73
		Standard	1.22	1.17	5.86	5.63
	All States west of Mississippi River including all of Louisiana.	Fancy	1.55	1.49	7.44	7.14
		Standard	1.35	1.30	6.48	6.22
Other field peas (fresh shelled) and field peas with snaps (fresh shelled).	Maryland and Virginia	Fancy	1.52	1.46	7.30	7.01
		Standard	1.32	1.27	6.34	6.09
	All other States east of Mississippi River except Louisiana.	Fancy	1.50	1.44	7.20	6.91
		Standard	1.30	1.25	6.24	5.99
	All States west of Mississippi including all of Louisiana.	Fancy	1.55	1.49	7.44	7.14
		Standard	1.35	1.30	6.48	6.22

PART 5—HOMINY

Area	Grade	No. 2 cans		No. 2½ cans		No. 10 cans	
		Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government	Civilian	Government
All States	Fancy	$0.87	$0.8352	$1.15	$1.1004	$4.00	$3.8400

Part 6—Peaches, Freestone
(Prices to be announced)

Part 7—Prunes, packed from fresh prunes
(Price to be announced)

Part 8—Apricots
(Price to be announced)

The resulting figure is the processor's maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies or for sales to government procurement agencies, as the case may be. (Maximum prices for other container sizes shall be figured by use of the appropriate conversion factor set forth in paragraph (b) above.) Section 10 (j) does not apply to items priced under this paragraph.)

(g) *Items for which maximum prices cannot otherwise be figured under this section.* If the processor cannot figure a maximum price f. o. b. shipping point, under the foregoing rules of this section or under section 10 (a) for sales of any item to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, he shall apply to the Wholesale-Retail and Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Food Price Division, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price in accordance with section 10 (c).

SEC. 7. *Maximum prices for secondary processors and repackers.* The secondary processor or repacker shall figure his maximum prices per dozen containers or other units f. o. b. shipping point, for those products which are purchased by him in bulk, barrels or other large containers and further processed or repacked in other containers, in each case by adding to or subtracting from his maximum price for the item being priced, as established under section 7 to Supplement 13, the difference between his customary supplier's maximum price under that regulation and his maximum price for the item, f. o. b. shipping point, is figured under this supplement, converted to units of the finished product on the basis of the same case (unit) yield as used by him in figuring his maximum price under section 7 to Supplement 13 and adjusted where necessary to include incoming freight.

SEC. 8. *Maximum prices for sales by processors of prior years' packers of listed products which have been sold to them by government agencies.* (a) The maximum price for sales by a processor, to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, of that portion of an item of any product listed in Section 5 or 6 which was packed prior to 1946 and which has been sold to the processor by a government agency, shall be that processor's maximum price, f. o. b. shipping point, as established under this supplement for the same item when packed in 1946. However, difference in brand shall be ignored.

(b) If he is a processor of the product but cannot figure his maximum price for the item purchased from a government agency under paragraph (a) because of a difference in variety, grade, style of pack, sieve size, size or container type and size, the processor shall figure his maximum price for the item by reference to the applicable conversion provisions

of this supplement provided for figuring such differentials.

SEC. 9. *Label and labor allowances.* (a) Label and labor allowances shall be made processors in the following circumstances and in the following amounts:

(1) When the processor sells any item covered by this supplement unlabeled or labeled with labels supplied by the purchasers, in containers no greater in content than a No. 10 can, the maximum price established under this supplement shall be reduced by: In metal containers $1.50 per thousand labels used and in glass containers $1.10 per thousand labels used (label allowances) The processor is, of course, free to make a greater allowance if he so desires.

(2) When any item covered by this supplement is sold unlabeled in containers no greater in content than a No. 10 can, the maximum price established under this supplement shall be reduced by one cent per case (labor allowance) in addition to the allowance provided in subparagraph (1) above. The processor is, of course, free to make a greater allowance if he so desires.

(b) In each sale to a purchaser other than a government procurement agency, where a processor makes an allowance for labels or labor under this section, he shall separately state the selling price and the amount and nature of the allowance on the invoice accompanying the sale.

SEC. 10. *Provisions of Article II of Food Products Regulation No. 1 applicable to this supplement.* The following provisions of Food Products Regulation No. 1 are applicable to this supplement:

(a) Maximum prices for products in new container types or sizes (sec. 2.2 of FPR 1) This section shall also apply to secondary processors.

(b) Adjustment of dollars-and-cents maximum prices for processors who perform the wholesale or retail function (sec. 2.3 of FPR 1) This section applies only to maximum prices determined under sections 5 (b) and 6 (f) of this supplement.

(c) Individual authorization of maximum prices (sec. 2.5 of FPR 1)

(d) When the seller must figure a delivered price (sec. 2.6 of FPR 1)

(e) Uniform prices where the processor or repacker has more than one factory (sec. 2.7 of FPR 1).

(f) Uniform delivered prices where the seller has customarily been selling on an f. o. b. shipping point basis (sec. 2.8 of FPR 1)

(g) Maximum prices for sales by primary distributors (sec. 2.9 of FPR 1) The maximum mark-up is 8%.

(h) Maximum prices for sales by distributors who are not primary distributors, wholesalers or retailers (sec. 2.10 of FPR 1)

(i) Payment of brokers (sec. 2.11 of FPR 1)

(j) Maximum prices for sales to government procurement agencies in certain cases (sec. 2.12 of FPR 1)

(k) Special packing expenses which may be reflected in maximum prices for sales to government procurement agencies (sec. 2.13 of FPR 1)

(l) Treatment of federal and state taxes (sec. 2.14 of FPR 1)

(m) Units of sale and fractions of a cent (sec. 2.15 of FPR 1)

(n) Maintenance of customary discounts and allowances (sec. 2.16 of FPR 1) This section shall not apply to the label and labor allowances required to be made by processors under section 9.

ARTICLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 11. *Grades and invoices.* This section applies to all sellers covered by this supplement.

(a) In each case, the seller shall furnish the purchaser, other than a government procurement agency, at or before the time of delivery, with an invoice describing the item sold and separately stating its grade and subgrade, if any. In addition he shall also show the syrup or packing medium of any fruits or berries sold.

(b) A seller other than the processor shall not be subject to any criminal penalty or civil enforcement action under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, in connection with the resale of any item for failure of the item to conform to the grade (and subgrade, if any) designated on the invoice, provided he can establish that he relied in good faith upon the grade designation on the invoice furnished him by his supplier.

(c) Nothing in this supplement shall be construed to change any of the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or any regulation issued under it.

SEC. 12. *Reports which processors must file.* (To be announced.)

SEC. 13. *Individual adjustment of processors' maximum prices*—(a) *For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies*—(1) *When adjustments may be made.* Either on his own motion or upon application in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, the Price Administrator may adjust a processor's maximum price for any item figured under section 5 (a) or section 6 (a) of this supplement (or figured under section 6 (b) or (e) or 10 (a) on the basis of a price figured under section 6 (a) for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, where it appears that:

(i) The maximum price is (a) below the mid-point of the price range applicable to the item, in the case of a product covered by section 5, or (b) below the median price at which sales of the item (regardless of brand) may be made to purchasers other than government procurement agencies by processors located in the general processing area, in the case of a product covered by section 6;

(ii) The processor would be entitled to a price increase under the standards set forth in subparagraph (2) below and

(iii) In the judgment of the Price Administrator, an increase in the processor's maximum price would be in furtherance of the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250, 9328, 9599, 9651 and 9697.

(2) *Amount of adjustment.* The maximum price, as adjusted under this section, shall in no event be higher than the mid-point of the price range applicable to the item, in the case of a product covered by section 5, or the medium price at which sales of the item (regardless of brand) may be made to purchasers other than government procurement agencies by processors located in the general processing area, in the case of a product covered by section 6. Subject to this limitation and the limitation of subparagraph (1) (iii) above, the adjusted maximum price shall not exceed the following amount (less the amount of any direct subsidy payment, payable per unit of the finished product, the amount of which has previously been announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation or other agency responsible for the administration of the subsidy and which is applicable to the particular goods)

(i) Processing costs for the item if the processor's percentage of net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables, during the most recent fiscal year, was 6 percent or higher; or

(ii) Total costs for the item, if the processor's percentage of net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables, during the most recent fiscal year, was less than 6 percent but no lower than 3 percent; or

(iii) Total costs for the item plus a profit equal to 3% of the adjusted maximum price, if the processor's percentage of net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables during the most recent fiscal year, was lower than 3 percent.

(b) *For sales to government procurement agencies*—(1) *When adjustments may be made.* Either on his own motion or upon application in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, the Price Administrator may adjust a processor's maximum price for sales to government procurement agencies of any item figured under section 5 (a) or section 6 (a) of this supplement (or figured under section 6 (b) (d) or (e) or 10 (a) on the basis of a price figured under section 6 (a) after application of the provisions of section 10 (j), when the processor has entered into or proposes to enter into a government contract or subcontract thereunder, where it appears that:

(i) The maximum prices is (a) below the mid-point of the price range applicable to the item (after application of the provisions of section 10 (j) in the case of a product covered by section 5, or below the median prices at which sales of the item (regardless of brand) may be made to government procurement agencies by processors located in the general processing area, in the case of a product covered by section 6;

(ii) The processor would be entitled to a price increase under the standards

[7] 9 F.R. 10476, 13715; 10 F.R. 11295.

set forth in subparagraph (2) below; and

(iii) In the judgment of the Price Administrator, an increase in the Processor's maximum price would be in furtherance of the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250, 9336, 9599, 9651 and 9697.

(2) *Amount of adjustment.* The maximum price, as adjusted under this section, shall in no event be higher than the mid-point of the price range applicable to the item (after application of the provisions of section 10 (j)) in the case of a product coverd by section 5, or the median price at which sales of the item (regardless of brand) may be made to government procurement agencies by processors located in the general processing area, in the case of a product covered by section 6. Subject to this limitation and the limitation of subparagraph (1) (iii) above, the adjusted maximum price shall not exceed the following amount:

(i) Processing costs for the item if the processor's percentage of net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables, during the most recent fiscal year, was 6 percent or higher; or

(ii) Total costs for the item if the processor's percentage of net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables, during the most recent fiscal year, was less than 6 percent but no lower than 3 percent; or

(iii) Total costs for the item plus a profit equal to 3 percent of the adjusted maximum price, if the processor's percentage of net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables, during the most recent fiscal year, was lower than 3 percent.

(3) *Contracts pending disposition of application for adjustment.* Upon the filing of an application for adjustment under this paragraph (b) or within 30 days prior thereto, and until final disposition of the application, contracts may be entered into or proposed and bids submitted at the price or prices requested in the application, and deliveries may be made under such contracts, except that the processor may not receive and the buyer may not pay the amount by which the price exceeds the maximum price unless and until an order granting a higher price has been issued. The processor shall include in any sale, contract to sell, or offer to sell at the price requested in an application the following:

(i) His maximum price for sales of the item to government procurement agencies.

(ii) A statement that the quoted price is subject to approval of the Office of Price Administration.

(iii) A statement that an appropriate application has been filed, or will be filed within 30 days, with the Office of Price Administration.

Any government agency may appear as an interested party in the case of any such application.

(c) *Time, form and place of filing application.* No application for adjustment shall be filed before the processor has completed at least 75% of his current pack of the product. Applications shall be filed with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., in duplicate on Office of Price Administration Form No. 6039-2526, and shall contain the information specified in that form. Copies may be obtained from any field office of the Office of Price Administration or from the Wholesale-Retail and Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. The Office of Price Administration may request the processor to file any additional cost data based upon operating experience. If the applicant does not submit all additional information that may have been requested within 30 days after the request is mailed, his application shall be considered withdrawn and the docket closed. The docket will not be reopened upon later receipt of this information, and further consideration by the Office of Price Administration will not be given unless the application is refiled.

(d) *Determination of limitations on adjustment in certain cases*—(1) *Items covered by section 5 for which price ranges are not named.* In the case of a product covered by section 5, if no price range is named for the particular item, for the purpose of making adjustments the Price Administrator may determine a corresponding price range for that item by application of the appropriate conversion factors to the price range named for the nearest container type and size.

(2) *Items covered by section 6 which are not basic items.* In the case of a product covered by section 6, if the particular item (regardless of brand), is not the "basic item" of that product, for the purpose of making adjustments the Price Administrator may determine the applicable median price at which sales of the item (regardless of brand) may be made to the appropriate class of purchasers by processors located in the general processing area, by customary differential from the reported maximum prices for the basic item of the same product sold by processors in the same or nearest general processing area.

"Basic item" of any product means the item (regardless of brand) for which the greatest number of maximum prices have been reported.

(e) *Determination of adjustments for grower-processors and cooperative processors.* For the purposes of this section, "net operating profits (before income and excess profits taxes) to net sales of packed fruits, berries and vegetables" for a grower-processor or cooperative processor means the amount by which net sales of these products exceeded total costs computed on the basis of the raw material costs, for the crop year represented by its most recent fiscal year, which he was required to use in figuring his maximum prices under Supplement 13 to Food Products Regulation No. 1.

However, if the cooperative processor by agreement with its patrons accounts to such patrons for the amount received for a particular product (or products) through a "product pool" the term means the amount by which net sales of that product (or products) exceeded total costs computed on the basis of raw material costs figured in the manner described above.

In determining adjustments under this section, "processing costs for the item" or "total costs for the item" shall be computed in each case on the basis of the raw material cost which the grower-processor or cooperative processor is required under this supplement to include in the maximum price for the item.

(f) *Definitions.* When used in this section:

(1) "Net sales" means total sales less return sales of finished product.

(2) "Processing costs for the item" means current:

(i) Actual cost per unit on all ingredients (other than raw agricultural commodities) and of packaging materials, for which maximum prices have been established, figured at no more than the current maximum prices applying to the class of purchasers to which the processor belongs, or, if no maximum prices have been established, figured at no more than their current market prices;

(ii) Actual cost per unit of all raw agricultural ingredients, included in the Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase and resale program, figured at no more than the Commodity Credit Corporation's resale prices for the area in which the processor's customary receiving point is located, in the case of adjustments under paragraph (a) above, and figured at no more than the Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase prices for the area in which the processor's customary receiving point is located, in the case of adjustments, under paragraph (b) above.

(iii) Actual cost per unit of all other raw agricultural ingredients, for which maximum prices have been established, figured at no more than the current maximum prices applying to the class of purchasers to which the processor belongs;

(iv) Actual cost per unit of all other raw agricultural ingredients, for which no maximum prices have been established but for which the Department of Agriculture has announced prices recommended for payment to growers or support prices, figured at no more than these prices, or, if no recommended or support prices have been announced, figured at no more than their current market prices;

(v) Direct labor costs per unit, figured at no more than lawful current rates;

(vi) Transportation costs per unit by the usual mode of transportation, from the processor's customary supplier to his factory with respect to any cost used in (i) above, and from his customary receiving point to his factory with respect to any cost used in (ii) (iii) or (iv) above, if that cost is not a delivered cost and if these charges are customarily incurred; and

(vii) Other costs of processing per unit, such as indirect labor, (figured at no more than lawful current rates) depreciation, factory rental, insurance, machinery repairs, and other cost factors generally pertaining to processing

operations but not including general administrative and selling expenses.

(3) "Total costs for the item" means processing costs plus current general administrative and selling expenses per unit.

(4) "Median price" means the middle price of a series of prices arranged in order of size, or, if the series consists of an even number of prices, the simple arithmetic average of the two middle prices.

(5) "Government contract" means any contract with the United States or any agency thereof or with the Government or any agency thereof of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States under the terms of the act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act To Promote the Defense of the United States."

(6) "Subcontract" means any purchase order or agreement to make or furnish any commodity needed for the performance of another Government contract or subcontract thereunder.

(g) *Effect of prior adjustments.* In determining adjustments under this section, changes in prices resulting from the granting of prior adjustments to other processors under this section shall, so far as practicable, be disregarded.

(h) *Relationship with Revised Supplementary Order No. 9.* No application for adjustment filed after June 24, 1946 under Revised Supplementary Order No. 9 with respect to maximum prices of processors for sales to government procurement agencies of commodities covered by this supplement will be granted.

SEC. 14. *Provisions of Article III of Food Products Regulation No. 1 applicable to this supplement.* The following provisions of Food Products Regulation No. 1 are applicable to this supplement:

(a) Restrictions on sales to primary distributors (sec. 3.1 of FPR 1)

(b) Storage (sec. 3.3 of FPR 1)

(c) Export sales (sec. 3.4 of FPR 1)

(d) Notification of new maximum price (sec. 3.5 of FPR 1) However, for the purpose of this section only, different subgrades of the same grade shall constitute separate items. The establishment for the first time of maximum prices or a pricing method for an item in this supplement does not require notification.

(e) Records which must be kept (sec. 3.6 of FPR 1)

(f) Sales slips and receipts (sec. 3.8 of FPR 1)

(g) Transfer of business or stock in trade. (sec. 3.9 of FPR 1)

(h) How a figured maximum price is established and how an established maximum price may be changed (sec. 3.10 of FPR 1)

(i) Adjustable pricing (sec. 3.11 of FPR 1)

(j) Compliance with the applicable supplement (sec. 3.12 of FPR 1)

(k) Applications for adjustment by sellers who have been found to have violated the Robinson-Patman Act (sec. 3.14 of FPR 1)

(l) Petitions for amendment (sec. 3.16 of FPR 1)

[8] 8 F.R. 6175.

ARTICLE IV—PRICING APPENDICES

SEC. 15. *Appendices for packed vegetables priced under Pricing Method No. 1.*

APPENDIX A—ASPARAGUS

Explanation of how maximum prices for packed asparagus are figured—(a) *Pricing method where only substandard grade was sold during base period.* If the processor sold only substandard grade of the product during the base period he shall establish his maximum prices under section 5 (b).

(b) *Selection of base period item.* In figuring a maximum price for an item under the provisions of subparagraph (3) or (4) of section 5 (a), the processor shall select a base period item nearest in container size to item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix. After the nearest container size of packed asparagus sold in the base period has been determined, the processor from that classification shall:

1. Select items of the same variety if available. If there are no such items, select any other variety.

2. From the selected classification: Select items of the same style and size if available. If there are no such items select as follows:

(i) When pricing whole spears, if any smaller size of whole spears is available, select items of the nearest such smaller size; if no smaller size is available, select items of the nearest larger size of whole spears; if none of these items is available, select items of any blend of spears containing the size of whole spears being priced, if none of these items is available, select any other blends of spears; if none of these items is available, select, in the order named, cut spears, soup cuts, center cuts and salad points.

(ii) When pricing blended spears, select items of any blend containing one of the sizes of spears in the blend being priced, if no such item is available, select items of the blend containing the nearest size of spears smaller than the smallest in the blend being priced; if no such blend is available, select items of the blend containing the nearest size of spears larger than the largest in the blend being priced; if no such item is available, select items of the smallest size of whole spears available, if none of these items is available, select, in the order named, cut spears, soup cuts, center cuts, and salad points.

(iii) When pricing cut spears, select items of the smallest size of whole spears available; if no items of whole spears is available, select items of the blend of smallest spears available; if none of these items is available, select, in order named, soup cuts, center cuts, and salad points.

(iv) When pricing center cuts, select items of soup cuts; if no items of soup cuts is available, select items of cut spears; if none of these items is available, select, in order named, items of the smallest size of whole spears available, blend of smallest spears available.

(v) When pricing soup cuts, select items of cuts spears; if no items of cut spears is available, select items of center cuts; if none of these items is available, select, in order named, items of smallest size of whole spears available, blend of smallest spears available.

(vi) When pricing salad points, select items of the largest size of whole spears available; if no items of whole spears is available, select items of the blend of largest spears available; if none of these items is available, select, in order named, cut spears, soup cuts, and center cuts.

3. From the selected classification, select an item of the same grade if available. If there is no item of the same grade select any other grade except substandard. In no case shall substandard grade be used as the base period item.

(c) *Conversions from one variety to another variety and from one style of pack or size to another style of pack or size of the same variety.* In each case of conversion from one variety to another variety or from one style of pack or size to another style of pack or size of the same variety, the processor shall figure the conversion by taking the difference between the specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices named in Table 4 for the two items and either adding it to or subtracting it from the constructed base price, as the situation requires. Whether the differential to be added or subtracted depends on whether the dollars-and-cents price named in Table 4 for the item being priced is higher or lower than that named for the item from which the conversion is being made. For example, the X Canning Company, whose factory is located in Area 1, during the base period sold fancy all green whole spears of the following sizes: colossal, large and medium, packed in No. 2 cans, but made no sales of blended spears. It is now pricing a blend of fancy, mammoth, large and medium spears packed in No. 2 cans. To figure the conversion for style of pack the company takes the difference between the dollars-and-cents price named in Part 1 of Table 4 for fancy, medium spears in No. 2 cans (the properly selected base period item) and the dollars-and-cents price named in that table for fancy, mammoth, large and medium blended spears. ($3.60 minus $3.41 equals $0.19.) Since the company is pricing an item with a higher dollars-and-cents price than that for the item from which the conversion is made, the $0.19 differential is added to its constructed base price in making the conversion for style of pack.

Adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate. When the processor meets the conditions set forth in section 5, he shall figure the adjustment for approval increases in basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944. This adjustment is figured by reference to Table 7 which sets forth the amounts that each one cent increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor represents as a cost increase for each style of pack of asparagus packed in No. 2 or No. 10 cans. The amount of the adjustment for each one cent increase for other container sizes is figured by multiplying the appropriate figure in Table 7 by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5. To figure the amount of the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate the processor shall:

(1) *Determine the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944.* First, the processor shall figure the amount of basic wage rate for unskilled female labor in effect on January 1, 1944 by taking the hourly rate (or midpoint of range of rates) in effect for that class of labor during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his payroll and adding to this figure the amount of any increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor which he put into effect on or before January 1, 1944. If the processor during that period had no unskilled female employees who were paid on a straight time hourly basis, he shall substitute for unskilled female labor that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on an hourly basis during the period. The basic wage rate deemed to have been in effect on January 1, 1944, shall be the figure resulting from the above calculation, or 40 cents per hour, whichever is higher.

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time), he shall use the figure in the table in section 5 (b) (1) (v) for the state in which his factory is located as his starting point in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under this paragraph.

(2) Next the processor shall subtract the resulting figure from the hourly basic wage rate (or mid point of range of rates) for unskilled female labor paid on a straight time basis in effect at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement or if he has no unskilled female employees paid on this basis he shall use the hourly basic wage rate (or mid point of range of rates) for that class of employees for which he has the largest number of employees paid on a straight time hourly basis on his pay roll at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement

(3) Finally the processor shall multiply the resulting figure by the amount set forth in Table 7 (or the amount figured by reference to Table 5 for other container sizes) for his area for the variety style and container size of asparagus being priced The resulting figure is the amount which is added to his price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

Example The X Canning Company whose factory is located in Washington during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which it had the largest number of employees on its payroll was paying unskilled female employees $0 60 per hour Prior to January 1 1944 X put into effect a $0 05 per hour increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor The company is now packing asparagus and has in effect an approved basic wage rate for unskilled female labor of $0.70 per hour The company is pricing No 2 cans of fancy mammoth asparagus spears. To figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, X determines that the basic wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor on January 1, 1944 was $0.65 per hour. It then subtracts this figure from the current approved basic wage rate in effect at the time of figuring its price under this supplement ($0 70 minus $0 65 equals $0 05) The company has incurred an increase of $0 05 per hour, or 5 unit increases of one cent each It accordingly multiplies the figure in Table 7 for mammoth asparagus spears in No 2 cans in Area 2 by 5 the number of unit increases incurred ($0.0079 times 5 equals $0 0395) The resulting figure $0 0395 is the amount which is added to its price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5

TABLE 1—AREAS

1 California
2 Washington and Oregon
3 Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana
4 New Jersey Delaware and Maryland
5 All other states

TABLE 2—BASE PERIOD PRICES (ALL AREAS)

Weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED ASPARAGUS WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

PART 1—AREA 1

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans			No 2½ cans			No 10 cans		
		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
			Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole Spears:									
1	Colossal	$0 85	$3.78 $3 84	$3.58 $3.64						
2	Mammoth	80	3.69- 3.79	3.49- 3.59						
3	Large	75	3 59- 3.69	3 39- 3.49						
4	Medium	65	3.37- 3.43	3.17 3.25						
5	Small	55	3.18 3.20	2.98 3.06						
	Blended Spears:									
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	80	3.69- 3.79	3 49- 3 59						
7	Mammoth/Large	78	3.64 3 74	3 44 3 54						
8	Mam./Large/Med	73	3 55- 3 64	3 35- 3 44						
9	Large/Medium,	70	3 48 3 57	3 28 3 37						
10	Large/Medium/Small	65	3 37 3 45	3 17- 3 25						
11	Medium/Small,	60	3 28 3 35	3 08 3 15						
12	Cut Spears	54	3 00 3 08	2 80 2 88				$2 70	$15 32-$15 72	$14 32 $14 72
13	Center Cuts	10		1 28 1 33				04		6 20- 6 60
14	Soup Cuts	48	.. ..	2 74 2 82				2 22	.. ..	12 97- 13 33
15	Salad Points	88	4 16 4 24	3 96- 4 04				4 00	19 20- 19 60	18 20- 18 60

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED ASPARAGUS WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD—Continued

PART 1—AREA 1—continued

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans			No. 2½ cans			No 10 cans		
		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
			Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
Other than all green:	Whole Spears:									
16	Colossal	$0 50	$2 94 3 02	$2 74- 2.82						
17	Mammoth	50	2 94 3 02	2.74 2 82						
18	Large	50	2 94 3 02	2 74 2 82						
19	Medium	50	2 91- 2 99	2 71 2 79						
20	Small	50	2.74- 2 82	2 54 2 62						
	Blended Spears:									
21	Mammoth/Large	50	2 94 3 02	2 74 2.82						
22	Mammoth/Large/Medium,	50	2 93- 3 01	2.73 2 81						
23	Large/Medium.	50	2 93- 3 01	2.73- 2 81						
24	Medium/Small.	50	2 83- 2.91	2.63- 2.71						
25	Cut Spears	50	2.52 2.59	2 32 2.39				$2.50	$12.57 12.91	$11 57- 11 91
26	Center Cuts	15		95- 99	.. ..	.. ..		74		4 65- 4 79
27	Soup Cuts	45	.. ..	2.10- 2.16	$0 61		$2.83-$2.91	2.10	.. ..	9 71- 9 97
28	Salad Points	78	3 95- 4 07	3 75- 3.87				3 60	18.35- 18.85	17 35- 17 85

PART 2—AREA 2

Item No. and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans			No 10 cans		
		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
			Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole Spears:						
1	Colossal	$1 00	$3 51 $3 61	$3.31 $3.41			
2	Mammoth	98	3.48 3.58	3.28 3.38			
3	Large	96	3 43 3.53	3 23 3 33			
4	Medium	94	3 39 3.38	3.10 3.18			
5	Small	92	2.99 3.07	2.79 2.87			
	Blended Spears:						
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large.	97	3 47- 3.57	3.27- 3.37			
7	Mammoth/Large	96	3.45- 3.55	3 25- 3.35			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	95	3 39- 3 49	3.19- 3.29			
9	Large/Medium	94	3 36 3.45	3 16 3 25			
10	Large/Medium/Small	93	3.29 3 37	3 09 3.17			
11	Medium/Small	92	3.14 3.22	2.94 3.02	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12	Cut Spears.	87	3.02- 3.08	2.82 2.88	$4 35	$14 54 $14 84	$13.54 $13 84
13	Center Cuts	47		1 44 1.48	2.18		6.53- 6.72
14	Soup Cuts	60		2.09- 2.15	2.84		10.14- 10.42

PART 3—AREA 3

Item No. and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans			No 10 cans		
		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
			Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole Spears:						
1	Colossal	$1 00	$3 96-$4 10	$3 76 $3 90			
2	Mammoth	98	3 74 3 88	3 54 3 68			
3	Large	92	3 50 3 66	3.30 3 40			
4	Medium	88	3 36 3 46	3 16- 3.26			
5	Small	84	3 20- 3 28	3 00 3 08			
	Blended Spears:						
6	Colossal Mammoth/Large	95	3 73 3 87	3 53 3 67			
7	Mammoth/Large	93	3 64 3 76	3 44-3 56			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	91	3 54 3 66	3 34 3 46			
9	Large/Medium	89	3 45- 3 55	3 25 3 35			
10	Large/Medium/Small	87	3 35 3 45	3 15 3 25			
11	Medium/Small	85	3 27- 3 36	3 07 3 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12	Cut Spears.	87	2.80- 2.86	2.60-2 66	$4 35	$14 18 $14 16	$13 18 $13 46
13	Center Cuts	55		2.12-2.18	2.40		9 76 10 04

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED ASPARAGUS WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD—Continued

PART 4—AREA 4

Item No. and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans			No 10 cans		
		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
			Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole Spears:						
1	Colossal	$1 14	$3 67-$3 81	$3 47-$3 61			
2	Mammoth	1 10	3 62- 3 76	3 42- 3 56			
3	Large	1 06	3 50- 3 60	3 30- 3 40			
4	Medium	1 02	3 38 3 48	3 18- 3 28			
5	Small	98	3 27- 3 35	3 07- 3 15			
	Blended Spears:						
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	1 10	3 62- 3 76	3 42- 3 56			
7	Mammoth/Large	1 08	3 56- 3 68	3 36- 3 48			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	1 06	3 50- 3 62	3 30- 3 42			
9	Large/Medium	1 04	3 44- 3 54	3 24- 3 34			
10	Large/Medium/Small	1 02	3 38- 3 48	3 18- 3 28			
11	Medium/Small	1 00	3 32- 3 42	3 12- 3 22			
12	Cut Spears	1 03	2 01- 2 07	2 71- 2 77	$5 15	$14 51 $14 78	$13 51 $13 78
13	Center Cuts	62		1 72- 1 78	2 81		7 74- 8 02

PART 5—AREA 5

Item No. and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans			No 10 cans		
		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
			Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole Spears:						
1	Colossal	$0 89	$3 85-$3 99	$3 65-$3 79			
2	Mammoth	85	3 63- 3 77	3 43 3 57			
3	Large	81	3 45- 3 55	3 25- 3 35			
4	Medium	77	3 25- 3 35	3 05- 3 15			
5	Small	73	3 09- 3 17	2 89- 2 97			
	Blended Spears:						
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	85	3 63- 3 77	3 43- 3 57			
7	Mammoth/Large	83	3 54- 3 66	3 34 3 46			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	81	3 44 3 56	3 24 3 36			
9	Large/Medium	79	3 35- 3 45	3 15- 3 25			
10	Large/Medium/Small	77	3 25- 3 35	3 05- 3 15			
11	Medium/Small	75	3 17- 3 26	2 97- 3 06			
12	Cut Spears	78	2 71- 2 77	2 31- 2 57	$3 90	$13 73-$14 01	$12 73 $13 01
13	Center Cuts	50		2 07- 2.13	2 26		9 53-9 81

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS AND CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED ASPARAGUS DURING THE BASE PERIOD

PART 1—AREA 1

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans		No. 2½ cans Standard	No 10 cans	
		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole spears:					
1	Colossal	$3 81	$3 61			
2	Mammoth	3 74	3 51			
3	Large	3 64	3 44			
4	Medium	3 41	3.21			
5	Small	3 22	3 02			
	Blended spears:					
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	3 74	3 54			
7	Mammoth/Large	3 69	3.49			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	3 60	3.40			
9	Large/Medium	3 53	3.33			
10	Large/Medium/Small	3.41	3.21			
11	Medium/Small	3.32	3 12			
12	Cut spears	3 04	2.84		$15 52	$14 52
13	Center cuts		1.29			6.40
14	Soup cuts		2.78			13.15
15	Salad points	4.20	4.00		19 40	18 40
Other than all green:	Whole spears:					
16	Colossal	2.98	2.78			
17	Mammoth	2.98	2.78			
18	Large	2.98	2.78			
19	Medium	2.95	2.75			
20	Small	2.78	2.58			

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS AND CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED ASPARAGUS DURING THE BASE PERIOD—Continued

PART 1—AREA 1—continued

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans		No. 2½ cans Standard	No 10 cans	
		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
Other than all green—Continued	Blended spears:					
21	Mammoth/Large	$2 98	$2 78			
22	Mammoth/Large/Medium	2.97	2 77			
23	Large/Medium	2 97	2 77			
24	Medium/Small	2 87	2 67			
25	Cut spears	2 56	2 36		$12 74	$11 74
26	Center cuts		97			4 72
27	Soup cuts		2 13	$2 87		9 84
28	Salad points	4 01	3 81		18 60	17.60

PART 2—AREA 2

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans		No. 2½ cans Standard	No 10 cans	
		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole spears:					
1	Colossal	$3 56	$3 36			
2	Mammoth	3 53	3 33			
3	Large	3 48	3 28			
4	Medium	3 34	3 14			
5	Small	3 03	2 83			
	Blended spears:					
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	3 52	3 32			
7	Mammoth/Large	3 50	3 30			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	3 44	3 24			
9	Large/Medium	3 41	3 21			
10	Large/Medium/Small	3 33	3 13			
11	Medium/Small	2 18	2 98			
12	Cut spears	3 05	2 85		$14 69	$13 69
13	Center cuts		1 46			6 63
14	Soup cuts		2 12			10 28

PART 3—AREA 3

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans		No. 2½ cans Standard	No 10 cans	
		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole spears:					
1	Colossal	$4 03	$3 83			
2	Mammoth	3 81	3 61			
3	Large	3 61	3 41			
4	Medium	3 41	3 21			
5	Small	3 24	3 04			
	Blended spears:					
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	3 80	3 60			
7	Mammoth/Large	3 70	3 50			
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	3 60	3 40			
9	Large/Medium	3 50	3 30			
10	Large/Medium/Small	3 40	3 20			
11	Medium/Small	3 32	3 12			
12	Cut spears	2 83	2 63		$14.32	$13 32
13	Center cuts					9 90

PART 4—AREA 4

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans		No 10 cans	
		Fancy	Standard	Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole spears:				
1	Colossal	$3 74	$3.54		
2	Mammoth	3 69	3 49		
3	Large	3 55	3 35		
4	Medium	3 43	3:23		
5	Small	3 31	3 11		
	Blended spears:				
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	3 69	3.49		
7	Mammoth/Large	3.62	3.42		
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	3.56	3.36		
9	Large/Medium	3.49	3 29		
10	Large/Medium/Small	3.43	3.23		
11	Medium/Small	3.37	3.17		
12	Cut spears	2.94	2.74	$14.63	$13.63
13	Center cuts		1.75		7 88

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS AND CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSERS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED ASPARAGUS DURING THE BASE PERIOD—Continued

PART 5—AREA 5

Item No and variety	Style and size	No 2 cans		No 10 cans	
		Fancy	Standard	Fancy	Standard
All green:	Whole spears:				
1	Colossal	$3 92	$3 72		
2	Mammoth	3 70	3 50		
3	Large	3 50	3 30		
4	Medium	3 30	3 10		
5	Small	3 13	2 93		
	Blended spears:				
6	Colossal/Mammoth/Large	3 70	3 50		
7	Mammoth/Large	3 60	3 40		
8	Mammoth/Large/Medium	3 50	3 30		
9	Large/Medium	3 40	3 20		
10	Large/Medium/Small	3 30	3 10		
11	Medium/Small	3 22	3 02		
12	Cut spears	2.74	2 54	$13 87	$12 87
13	Center cuts		2 10		9 07

TABLE 5—CONVERSION FACTORS METAL CONTAINERS

PART 1—AREA 1

[All green variety]

To convert from a can size in this column—	To a can size listed at the head of a column below multiply by the appropriate conversion factor—					
	8-oz	No. 1 picnic	No. 1 tall	No 2	No. 1 square	No 10
Whole spears:						
No 1 picnic				1 55	2.02	
No 1 tall				1 32	1 71	
No 2		0 64	0 70		1 30	
No. 1 square		49	53	77		
Cut spears and soup cuts:						
8-ounce				2.23		10 31
No 1 picnic				1 59		7.36
No 2.	0 45	63				5 00
No 10	10	14		20		
Center cuts:						
No 2.						4 05
No 10				20		

[Other than all green variety]

To convert from a can size in this column—	To a can size listed at the head of a column below multiply by the appropriate conversion factor—							
	8-oz	No. 1 picnic	No. 1 tall	No 2	No. 2½ square	No. 1 square	No. 2½ regular	No 10
Whole spears:								
8-ounce				2.84				
No 1 picnic				1 40				
No 1 tall				1 36				
No 2	0 55	0 67	0 73		1 21	1 25	1 38	
No 2½ square				83				
No 1 square				80				
No. 2½ regular				73				
Cut spears and soup cuts:								
8-ounce				2 23				10 31
No 1 picnic				1 59				7 36
No 2.	45	63						5.00
No 10	10	14		20				
Center cuts:								
No 2.								4 05
No. 10				20				

PART 2—AREAS 2, 3, 4, AND 5

[All green variety]

To convert from a can size in this column—	To a can size listed at the head of a column below multiply by the appropriate conversion factor—					
	8 oz	No 1 picnic	No 300	No 1 tall	No 2	No 10
Whole spears						
No 1 picnic					1 60	
No 300					1 27	
No 1 tall					1 18	
No. 2		0 62	0 78	0 84		
Cut spears and soup cuts:						
8-ounce					2 15	10 20
No 1 picnic					1 61	7 63
No 300					1 28	
No 2.	0 16	62				4 74
No 10	10	13			21	
Center cuts:						
No 300					1 28	5 80
No 2.			78			5 00
No 10			17		20	

TABLE 6—GRADE DIFFERENTIALS

[Differences between successive grades (Per dozen containers) All areas, all green and natural varieties, all styles]

	No 2 cans	No 10 cans
Fancy and standard	$0 20	$1 00
Standard and substandard	10	50

TABLE 7—ADJUSTMENT FOR BASIC WAGE RATE INCREASE ALL GRADES

[Dollars per dozen containers for wage increases of one cent]

Variety and style	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Area 5	
	No. 2 can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 10 can
All green:										
Whole Spears:										
Colossal	$0 0056		$0.0072		$0 0112		$0 0084		$0 0113	
Mammoth	0058		0070		0123		0093		0125	
Large	0090		0070		0123		0093		0125	
Medium	0096		0087		0135		0102		0137	
Small	0101		0087		0135		0102		0137	
Blended Spears:										
Col/Mam/Large	0058		0070		0123		0093		0125	
Mam/Large	0059		0070		0123		0093		0125	
Mam/Large/Medium	0090		0070		0123		0093		0125	
Large/Medium	0093		0083		0129		0098		0131	
Large/Medium/Small	0096		0087		0135		0102		0137	
Medium/Small	0099		0087		0135		0102		0137	
Cut Spears	0058	$0 0304	0052	$0 0198	0096	$0.0368	0073	$0 0233	0098	$0 0312
Center Cuts	0024	0078		0104		0301		0228		0306
Soup Cuts	0076	0294		0157		0244		0184		0247
Salad Points	0123	0550								
Other than all green:										
Whole Spears:										
Colossal	0065									
Mammoth	0066									
Large	0070									
Medium	0072									
Small	0079									
Blended Spears:										
Mam/Large	0068									
Mam/Large/Medium	0070									
Large/Medium	0071									
Medium/Small	0074									
Cut Spears	0053	0237								
Center Cuts	0020	0066								
Soup Cuts [1]	0051	0229								
Salad Points	0089	0396								

[1] Area 1—other than all green, Soup Cuts, No. 2½ cans 0 0066 To figure amount of adjustment for other container sizes multiply by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5

APPENDIX B—PEAS (EXCEPT BLACKEYE, CROWDER, CREAM AND FIELD)

Explanation of how maximum prices for packed peas are figured—(a) Pricing method where only substandard grade was sold during base period. If the processor sold only substandard grade of the product during the base period he shall establish his maximum price under section 5 (b).

(b) *Selection of base period item.* In figuring a maximum price under the provisions of subparagraph (3) or (4) of section 5 (a) the processor shall select a base period item nearest in container size to item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix. After the nearest container size of packed peas sold in the base period has been determined, the processor from that classification shall:

(1) Select items of the same variety, if available. If there are no such items, select as follows: to price Alaska peas, select items of sweet peas before selecting large seeded sweets; to price sweet peas, select items of Alaska peas before selecting large seeded sweets; to price large seeded sweet peas, select items of sweet peas before selecting Alaska peas.

(2) From the selected classification:

(i) When pricing any single sieve size or blend of two sieve sizes select items of the same sieve size, if available. (For blends of two sieve sizes, consider only larger sieve size in blend.) If there are no such items, select as follows: if any larger sieve sizes are available, select items of the nearest such larger sieve size; if no larger sieve sizes are available, select items of the nearest smaller sieve size; if none of these items is available, select items ungraded as to sieve size, otherwise select items of any blend of more than two sieve sizes.

(ii) When pricing blends of more than two sieve sizes, select items of same blend if available. If there are no such items, select as follows: if any other blends of more than two sieve sizes are available, select items of any blend of more than two sieve sizes; if no such blends are available, select items of the largest sieve size in the blend; if no such items are available, select items of of the nearest sieve size to the largest sieve size declared in the blend; if no single sieve size is available, select items of ungraded as to sieve size.

(iii) When pricing peas ungraded as to sieve size, select items ungraded as to sieve size, if available. If there are no such items, select items of the largest sieve size available. If no single sieve size is available, select items of any blend of more than two sieve sizes.

(3) From the selected classification, select an item of the same grade, if available. If there is no such item, select as follows: to price fancy grade, select extra standard before standard; to price extra standard grade, select standard before fancy; to price standard grade, select extra standard before fancy; to price substandard grade, select standard before extra standard and extra standard before fancy. In no case shall substandard grade be used as the base period item.

(c) *Conversions from one variety to another variety and from or to a particular sieve size to or from a blend of more than two sieve sizes of the same variety.* In each case of conversion from one variety, grade and sieve size of peas to the same grade and sieve size of another variety, and in each case of conversion from or to a particular sieve size (including ungraded) to or from a blend of more than two sieve sizes of the same variety, the processor shall figure the conversion by taking the difference between the specified dollars-and-cents maximum prices named in Table 4 for the two items and either adding it to or subtracting it from the constructed base price as the situation requires. For this purpose large seeded sweets shall be considered a separate variety. Whether the differential is to be added or subtracted depends on whether the dollars-and-cents price named in Table 4 for the item being priced is higher or lower than that named for the item from or to which the conversion is being made. Where more than one conversion is required each must be figured separately and in the order specified in section 5 (a). Thus, if conversions for both variety and sieve size are involved, each must be figured separately. For example, X Canning Company whose factory is located in Area 1 sold Fancy Alaska peas, No. 3 sieve size, in No. 2 cans during the base period, but made no sales of sweet peas during that period. It is now pricing Fancy sweet peas, No. 3 sieve size, in No. 2 cans. To figure the conversion for variety the company takes the difference between the dollars-and-cents price named for the Alaska pea item in Part 1 of Table 4 and the dollars-and-cents price named in Part 2 of Table 4 for the sweet pea item ($1.68 minus $1.61 equals $0.07). Since the company is pricing an item with a higher dollars-and-cents price than that named for the item from which conversion is being made the $0.07 differential is added to its constructed base price of $1.58 in making the conversion for variety ($1.58 plus $0.07 equals $1.65). However, if X Canning Company were pricing Fancy sweet peas, No. 4 sieve size, in No. 2 cans, after figuring the conversion for variety as shown above it would figure the conversion for sieve size by multiplying the price for Fancy No. 3 sieve size sweet peas in No. 2 cans by the sieve size conversion factor named in Part 2 of Table 7 for converting from 3 sieve size to 4 sieve size ($1.65 times .95 equals $1.5675).

(d) *Figuring base period prices for two or more sieve sizes of peas that fall in same price range.* The processor shall figure a separate weighted average price for each item sold in the base period except that where the items differ in sieve size only and only one price range is provided, a single weighted average base period price shall be figured for all such items. For example, the X Canning Company, whose factory is located in Area 1, during the base period sold Fancy No. 2 cans of No. 5 sieve size sweet peas, and Fancy No. 6 sieve size sweet peas. Since both these sieves sizes of sweet peas are included in a single price range the X Canning Company figures a single weighted average price for both items.

(e) *Meaning of "ungraded" as used in this appendix and certain pricing provisions where sieve size is a factor.* The word "ungraded," when used in connection with peas, refers to the sieve size and means that the peas have been packed pod-run (that is without sieve size separation other than that which results from grading for quality by specific gravity) except that in the case of large seeded sweet peas, sieve sizes, 1, 2, and 6 and larger, or any of them, may have been removed.

In the case of large seeded sweet peas those sieve sizes which have been removed shall take the applicable prices for sweet peas other than large seeded sweets. (For example, if No. 6 sieve size or larger peas have been removed and packed separately, they shall take the applicable price for 5 and up sieve sizes of sweets, other than large seeded sweets.)

(f) *Adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate.* When the processor meets the conditions set forth in section 5, he shall figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944. This adjustment is figured by reference to Table 10 which sets forth the amounts that each one cent increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor represents as a cost increase for peas packed in No. 2 or No. 10 cans. The amount of the adjustment for each one cent increase for other container sizes is figured by multiplying the appropriate figure in Table 10 by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5. To figure the amount of the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate the processor shall:

(1) *Determine the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944.* First, the processor shall figure the amount of the basic wage rate for unskilled female labor in effect on January 1, 1944 by taking the hourly rate (or midpoint of range of rates) in effect for that class of labor during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his payroll and adding to this figure the amount of any increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor which he put into effect on or before January 1, 1944. If the processor during that period had no unskilled female employees who were paid on a straight time hourly basis, he shall substitute for unskilled female labor that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on an hourly basis during the period. The basic wage rate deemed to have been in effect on January 1, 1944, shall be the figure resulting from the above calculation, or 40 cents per hour, whichever is higher.

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time), he shall use the figure in the table in section 5 (b) (1) (v) for the state in which his factory is located as his starting point in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under this paragraph.

(2) Next, the processor shall subtract the resulting figure from the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis in effect at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement, or if he has no unskilled female employees paid on this basis he shall use the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for that class of employees for which he has the largest number of employees paid on a straight time hourly basis on his payroll at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement.

(3) Finally, the processor shall multiply the resulting figure by the amount set forth in Table 10 (or the amount figured by reference to Table 5 for other container types and sizes) for his area for the container type and size of peas being priced. The resulting figure is the amount which is added to his price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

Example. The Z Canning Company, whose factory is located in Wisconsin, during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which it had the largest number of employees on its payroll was paying unskilled female employees $0.45 per hour. Prior to January 1, 1944 Z put into effect a $0.05 per hour increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor. The company is now packing peas and has in effect an approved basic wage rate for unskilled female labor of $0.55 per hour. The company is pricing No. 2 cans of fancy No. 3 and 4 sieve sweet peas. To figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, Z determines that the basic wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor on January 1, 1944 was $0.50 per hour. It then subtracts this figure from the current approved basic wage rate in effect at the time of figuring its price under this supplement. ($0.55 minus $0.50 equals $0.05.) The company has incurred an increase of $0.05 per hour, of 5 unit increases or one cent each. It accordingly multiplies the figure in Table 10 for No. 2 cans of peas in Area 3 by 5 the number of unit increases incurred ($.0034 times 5 equals $0.0170). The resulting figure $0.0170 is the amount which is added to its price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

(g) *Special pricing provisions applicable to Blair Process peas.* The maximum price for Blair Process peas of a variety, grade and sieve size (including blends and ungraded) packed in No. 303 cans shall be thirteen cents

per dozen, and in No. 2 cans shall be fifteen cents per dozen, more than the maximum price for No. 2 cans of the same variety, grade and sieze size (including blends and ungraded) of peas which have not been subjected to the Blair Process.

"Blair Process peas" means packed peas which are subjected to the processing operation known as the "Blair Process," under license from the owner of the U. S. patent thereon, in which substantially the natural color of the peas is retained.

TABLE 1—AREAS

1. Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

2. Indiana, Illinois, Ohio.

3. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin.

4. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho (except those counties included in Area 5), Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming.

5. California, Idaho (Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Lewis and Idaho counties), Oregon, Washington (except those counties included in Area 6).

6. Washington (Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom, King, Pierce, Lewis, Skamania, Cowlitz, Clark, Wahkaikum, Pacific, Thurston, Grays Harbor, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan counties).

TABLE 2—BASE PERIOD PRICES

(ALL AREAS)

For Alaska Peas—Weighted average selling price for first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of Alaska peas.

For all sweet peas—Weighted average selling price for first 60 days after beginning of the 1941 pack of any sweet peas.

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED PEAS WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

PART 1—ALASKA PEAS

Item No.	Area	Sieve Size	No. 2 cans						No. 10 cans					
			Fancy		Ex. Standard		Standard		Fancy		Ex. Standard		Standard	
			Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
1	1	No. 1	$0.40	$1.79-$2.05	$0.38	$1.63-$1.77	$0.36	$1.60-$1.68	$2.03	$9.09-$10.41	$1.93	$8.28-$8.99	$1.83	$8.13-$8.53
2		No. 2	.40	1.62- 1.88	.38	1.51- 1.65	.36	1.48- 1.56	2.03	8.22- 9.55	1.93	7.67- 8.38	1.83	7.52- 7.92
3		No. 3	.40	1.48- 1.74	.38	1.35- 1.49	.36	1.33- 1.41	2.03	7.52- 8.84	1.93	6.86- 7.57	1.83	6.76- 7.16
4		No. 4 and up	.40	1.38- 1.64	.38	1.25- 1.39	.36	1.23- 1.31	2.03	7.01- 8.33	1.93	6.35- 7.06	1.83	6.25- 6.66
5		Ungraded	.40	1.38- 1.64	.38	1.25- 1.39	.36	1.23- 1.31	2.03	7.01- 8.33	1.93	6.35- 7.06	1.83	6.25- 6.65
6	2	No. 1	.45	2.00- 2.10	.43	1.70- 1.84	.41	1.54- 1.66	2.29	10.16- 10.67	2.18	8.64- 9.35	2.08	7.82- 8.43
7		No. 2	.45	1.83- 1.93	.43	1.55- 1.69	.41	1.41- 1.53	2.29	9.20- 9.80	2.18	7.87- 8.53	2.08	7.16- 7.77
8		No. 3	.45	1.66- 1.76	.43	1.41- 1.55	.41	1.28- 1.49	2.29	8.43- 8.94	2.18	7.16- 7.87	2.08	6.50- 7.11
9		No. 4 and up	.45	1.54- 1.64	.43	1.30- 1.44	.41	1.18- 1.30	2.29	7.82- 8.33	2.18	6.60- 7.32	2.08	5.99- 6.60
10		Ungraded	.45	1.54- 1.64	.43	1.30- 1.44	.41	1.18- 1.30	2.29	7.82- 8.33	2.18	6.60- 7.32	2.08	5.99- 6.60
11	3	No. 1	.36	1.80- 2.00	.33	1.57- 1.71	.31	1.41- 1.53	1.83	9.14- 10.16	1.68	7.98- 8.69	1.57	7-16- 7.77
12		No. 2	.36	1.66- 1.86	.33	1.45- 1.59	.31	1.30- 1.42	1.83	8.43- 9.45	1.68	7.37- 8.08	1.57	6.60- 7.21
13		No. 3	.36	1.46- 1.68	.33	1.29- 1.43	.31	1.16- 1.28	1.83	7.62- 8.53	1.68	6.55- 7.26	1.57	5.89- 6.50
14		No. 4 and up	.36	1.35- 1.55	.33	1.18- 1.32	.31	1.07- 1.19	1.83	6.86- 7.87	1.68	5.99- 6.71	1.57	5.44- 6.04
15		Ungraded	.36	1.35- 1.55	.33	1.18- 1.32	.31	1.07- 1.19	1.83	6.86- 7.87	1.68	5.99- 6.71	1.57	5.44- 6.04
16	4	No. 1	.39	1.80- 1.92	.35	1.56- 1.66	.33	1.40- 1.48	1.98	9.14- 9.75	1.78	7.92- 8.43	1.63	7.11- 7.52
17		No. 2	.39	1.66- 1.78	.35	1.45- 1.55	.33	1.29- 1.37	1.98	8.43- 9.04	1.78	7.37- 7.87	1.63	6.55- 6.96
18		No. 3	.39	1.46- 1.58	.35	1.28- 1.38	.33	1.16- 1.24	1.98	7.42- 8.03	1.78	6.50- 7.01	1.63	5.89- 6.20
19		No. 4 and up	.39	1.36- 1.48	.35	1.18- 1.28	.33	1.07- 1.15	1.98	6.91- 7.52	1.78	5.99- 6.50	1.63	5.44- 5.84
20		Ungraded	.39	1.36- 1.48	.35	1.18- 1.28	.33	1.07- 1.15	1.98	6.91- 7.52	1.78	5.99- 6.50	1.63	5.44- 5.84
21	5	No. 1	.36	1.79- 1.99	.34	1.55- 1.71	.32	1.44- 1.58	1.83	9.09- 10.11	1.73	7.87- 8.69	1.63	7.32- 8.03
22		No. 2	.36	1.65- 1.85	.34	1.43- 1.59	.32	1.34- 1.48	1.83	8.38- 9.40	1.73	7.26- 8.03	1.63	6.81- 7.52
23		No. 3	.36	1.46- 1.66	.34	1.27- 1.43	.32	1.19- 1.33	1.83	7.42- 8.43	1.73	6.45- 7.26	1.63	6.04- 6.76
24		No. 4 and up	.36	1.34- 1.54	.34	1.16- 1.32	.32	1.10- 1.24	1.83	6.81- 7.82	1.73	5.89- 6.71	1.63	5.59- 6.30
25		Ungraded	.36	1.34- 1.54	.34	1.16- 1.32	.32	1.10- 1.24	1.83	6.81- 7.82	1.73	5.89- 6.71	1.63	5.59- 6.30
26	6	No. 1	.41	1.84- 2.04	.39	1.60- 1.76	.37	1.49- 1.63	2.08	9.34- 10.36	1.98	8.12- 8.94	1.88	7.56- 8.28
27		No. 2	.41	1.70- 1.90	.39	1.48- 1.64	.37	1.39- 1.53	2.08	8.63- 9.65	1.98	7.51- 8.33	1.88	7.05- 7.77
28		No. 3	.41	1.51- 1.71	.39	1.32- 1.48	.37	1.24- 1.38	2.08	7.66- 8.63	1.98	6.70- 7.52	1.88	6.30- 7.02
29		No. 4 and up	.41	1.39- 1.59	.39	1.21- 1.37	.37	1.15- 1.29	2.08	7.05- 8.07	1.98	6.14- 6.96	1.88	5.83- 6.55
30		Ungraded	.41	1.39- 1.59	.39	1.21- 1.37	.37	1.15- 1.29	2.08	7.05- 8.07	1.98	6.14- 6.96	1.88	5.83- 6.55

PART 2—SWEET PEAS

Item No.	Area	Sieve Size	No. 2 cans						No. 10 cans					
			Fancy		Ex. Standard		Standard		Fancy		Ex. Standard		Standard	
			Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
1	1	No. 1	$0.43	$1.79-$1.99	$0.41	$1.68-$1.84	$0.38	$1.59-$1.73	$2.18	$9.09-$10.11	$2.08	$8.53-$9.35	$1.93	$8.08-$8.70
2		No. 2	.43	1.76- 1.96	.41	1.65- 1.81	.38	1.57- 1.71	2.18	8.94- 9.96	2.08	8.33- 9.19	1.93	7.98- 8.60
3		No. 3	.43	1.58- 1.78	.41	1.48- 1.64	.38	1.41- 1.55	2.18	8.03- 9.04	2.08	7.52- 8.33	1.93	7.16- 7.87
4		No. 4	.43	1.50- 1.70	.41	1.41- 1.57	.38	1.34- 1.48	2.18	7.62- 8.64	2.08	7.16- 7.98	1.93	6.81- 7.52
5		No. 5 and up	.43	1.44- 1.64	.41	1.35- 1.51	.38	1.28- 1.42	2.18	7.32- 8.38	2.08	6.86- 7.67	1.93	6.50- 7.21
6		Ungraded	.43	1.53- 1.73	.41	1.34- 1.50	.38	1.27- 1.41	2.18	7.77- 8.79	2.08	6.81- 7.62	1.93	6.45- 7.16
7	2	No. 1	.36	1.71- 1.91	.34	1.60- 1.76	.32	1.53- 1.53	1.83	8.69- 9.70	1.73	8.13- 8.94	1.62	7.00- 7.77
8		No. 2	.36	1.68- 1.88	.34	1.57- 1.73	.32	1.35- 1.50	1.83	8.53- 9.55	1.73	7.98- 8.79	1.62	6.91- 7.62
9		No. 3	.36	1.52- 1.72	.34	1.42- 1.58	.32	1.23- 1.37	1.83	7.72- 8.74	1.73	7.21- 8.03	1.62	6.25- 6.96
10		No. 4	.36	1.44- 1.64	.34	1.35- 1.51	.32	1.17- 1.31	1.83	7.32- 8.33	1.73	6.86- 7.67	1.62	5.94- 6.65
11		No. 5 and up	.36	1.38- 1.58	.34	1.29- 1.45	.32	1.12- 1.26	1.83	7.01- 8.03	1.73	6.55- 7.37	1.62	5.69- 6.40
12		Ungraded	.36	1.47- 1.67	.34	1.38- 1.54	.32	1.20- 1.34	1.83	7.47- 8.48	1.73	7.01- 7.82	1.62	6.10- 6.81
13	3	No. 1	.36	1.71- 1.91	.34	1.60- 1.76	.32	1.39- 1.53	1.83	8.69- 9.70	1.73	8.13- 8.94	1.62	7.00- 7.77
14		No. 2	.36	1.68- 1.88	.34	1.57- 1.73	.32	1.37- 1.50	1.83	8.53- 9.55	1.73	7.98- 8.79	1.62	6.91- 7.62
15		No. 3	.36	1.52- 1.72	.34	1.42- 1.58	.32	1.23- 1.37	1.83	7.72- 8.74	1.73	7.21- 8.03	1.62	6.25- 6.96
16		No. 4	.36	1.44- 1.64	.34	1.35- 1.51	.32	1.17- 1.31	1.83	7.32- 8.33	1.73	6.86- 7.67	1.62	5.94- 6.65
17		No. 5 and up	.36	1.38- 1.58	.34	1.29- 1.45	.32	1.12- 1.26	1.83	7.01- 8.03	1.73	6.55- 7.37	1.62	5.69- 6.40
18		Ungraded	.36	1.47- 1.67	.34	1.38- 1.54	.32	1.20- 1.34	1.83	7.47- 8.48	1.73	7.01- 7.82	1.62	6.10- 6.81
19	4	No. 1	.35	1.67- 1.79	.31	1.54- 1.66	.29	1.32- 1.44	1.78	8.48- 9.09	1.57	7.82- 8.43	1.47	6.71- 7.32
20		No. 2	.35	1.64- 1.76	.31	1.52- 1.64	.29	1.29- 1.41	1.78	8.33- 8.94	1.57	7.72- 8.33	1.47	6.55- 7.16
21		No. 3	.35	1.46- 1.58	.31	1.36- 1.48	.29	1.17- 1.29	1.78	7.42- 8.03	1.57	6.91- 7.52	1.47	5.94- 6.55
22		No. 4	.35	1.41- 1.53	.31	1.30- 1.42	.29	1.11- 1.23	1.78	7.16- 7.77	1.57	6.60- 7.21	1.47	5.64- 6.25
23		No. 5 and up	.35	1.37- 1.49	.31	1.24- 1.36	.29	1.06- 1.18	1.78	6.96- 7.57	1.57	6.30- 6.91	1.47	5.38- 5.99
24		Ungraded	.35	1.47- 1.59	.31	1.36- 1.48	.29	1.16- 1.28	1.78	7.47- 8.08	1.57	6.91- 7.52	1.47	5.89- 6.50
25	5	No. 1	.36	1.66- 1.86	.33	1.54- 1.70	.31	1.38- 1.52	1.83	8.43- 9.45	1.68	7.82- 8.64	1.57	7.01- 7.72
26		No.	.36	1.63- 1.83	.33	1.51- 1.67	.31	1.35- 1.50	1.83	8.23- 9.20	1.68	7.67- 8.48	1.57	6.91- 7.62
27		No. 3	.36	1.46- 1.66	.33	1.36- 1.52	.31	1.22- 1.36	1.83	7.42- 8.43	1.68	6.91- 7.72	1.57	6.20- 6.91
28		No. 4	.36	1.39- 1.59	.33	1.29- 1.45	.31	1.16- 1.30	1.83	7.06- 8.08	1.68	6.55- 7.37	1.57	5.89- 6.60
29		No. 5 and up	.36	1.33- 1.53	.33	1.24- 1.40	.31	1.11- 1.25	1.83	6.76- 7.77	1.68	6.30- 7.11	1.57	5.64- 6.35
30		Ungraded	.36	1.42- 1.62	.33	1.33- 1.49	.31	1.19- 1.33	1.83	7.21- 8.23	1.68	6.76- 7.57	1.57	6.04- 6.75
31	6	No. 1	.41	1.71- 1.91	.38	1.59- 1.75	.36	1.43- 1.57	2.08	8.68- 9.70	1.93	8.07- 8.89	1.83	7.25- 7.98
32		No. 2	.41	1.68- 1.88	.38	1.56- 1.72	.36	1.41- 1.55	2.08	8.53- 9.55	1.93	7.92- 8.74	1.83	7.16- 7.88
33		No. 3	.41	1.51- 1.71	.38	1.41- 1.57	.36	1.27- 1.41	2.08	7.67- 8.69	1.93	7.16- 7.98	1.83	6.45- 7.17
34		No. 4	.41	1.44- 1.64	.38	1.34- 1.50	.36	1.21- 1.35	2.08	7.31- 8.33	1.93	6.80- 7.62	1.83	6.15- 6.87
35		No. 5 and up	.41	1.38- 1.58	.38	1.29- 1.45	.36	1.16- 1.30	2.08	7.01- 8.03	1.93	6.55- 7.37	1.83	5.89- 6.61
36		Ungraded	.41	1.47- 1.67	.38	1.38- 1.54	.36	1.21- 1.33	2.08	7.46- 8.48	1.93	7.00- 7.82	1.83	6.30- 7.02

PART 3—LARGE SEEDED SWEETS (SUCH AS PRINCE OF WALES, LAXTONS AND PROFUSIONS)

1	1	Ungraded	$0.50	$1.73-$1.93	$0.46	$1.48-$1.64	$0.42	$1.35-$1.49	$2.54	$8.79-$9.80	$2.34	$7.52-$8.33	$2.13	$6.86-$7.57
2	2	Ungraded	.50	1.66- 1.98	.46	1.48- 1.64	.42	1.30- 1.44	2.54	8.43-10.06	2.34	7.52- 8.33	2.13	6.60- 7.32
3	3	Ungraded	.50	1.66- 1.98	.46	1.48- 1.64	.42	1.30- 1.44	2.54	8.43-10.06	2.34	7.52- 8.33	2.13	6.60- 7.32
4	4	Ungraded	.50	1.53- 1.85	.46	1.47- 1.63	.42	1.24- 1.38	2.54	7.77- 9.40	2.34	7.47- 8.28	2.13	6.30- 7.01
5	5	Ungraded	.50	1.53- 1.85	.46	1.47- 1.63	.42	1.24- 1.38	2.54	7.77- 9.40	2.34	7.47- 8.28	2.13	6.30- 7.01
6	6	Ungraded	.55	1.58- 1.90	.51	1.52- 1.68	.47	1.29- 1.43	2.79	8.03- 9.65	2.59	7.72- 8.53	2.39	6.55- 7.26

PART 4—BLENDS OF SIEVE SIZES

1. Blends of more than two sieve sizes.

Item No.	Area	Sieve Size	No. 2 cans						No. 10 cans					
			Fancy		Extra Standard		Standard		Fancy		Extra Standard		Standard	
			Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
1	Alaska	1	$0.40	$1.49-$1.75	$0.38	$1.37-$1.51	$0.36	$1.33-$1.43	$2.03	$7.57-$8.89	$1.93	$6.93-$7.67	$1.83	$6.86-$7.26
2		2	.45	1.67- 1.77	.43	1.42- 1.56	.41	1.29- 1.41	2.20	8.48- 8.99	2.18	7.21- 7.92	2.03	6.55- 7.16
3		3	.38	1.50- 1.70	.33	1.31- 1.45	.31	1.16- 1.30	1.83	7.62- 8.64	1.68	6.65- 7.37	1.57	6.89- 6.60
4		4	.39	1.49- 1.61	.35	1.30- 1.40	.33	1.17- 1.25	1.98	7.57- 8.18	1.78	6.60- 7.11	1.68	5.94- 6.35
5		5	.36	1.48- 1.68	.34	1.29- 1.45	.32	1.21- 1.35	1.83	7.52- 8.53	1.73	6.55- 7.37	1.63	6.15- 6.80
6		6	.41	1.53- 1.73	.39	1.34- 1.50	.37	1.26- 1.40	2.08	7.77- 8.79	1.98	6.80- 7.62	1.88	6.41- 7.11
7	Sweet	1	.43	1.57- 1.77	.41	1.48- 1.62	.38	1.40- 1.54	2.18	7.98- 8.98	2.08	7.52- 8.23	1.93	7.11- 7.82
8		2	.36	1.50- 1.70	.34	1.41- 1.57	.32	1.22- 1.36	1.83	7.62- 8.64	1.73	7.16- 7.98	1.62	6.20- 6.91
9		3	.36	1.50- 1.70	.34	1.41- 1.57	.32	1.22- 1.36	1.83	7.62- 8.64	1.73	7.16- 7.98	1.62	6.20- 6.91
10		4	.35	1.50- 1.62	.31	1.39- 1.51	.29	1.19- 1.31	1.78	7.62- 8.23	1.57	7.06- 7.67	1.47	6.04- 6.65
11		5	.36	1.45- 1.65	.33	1.35- 1.51	.31	1.21- 1.35	1.83	7.37- 8.38	1.68	6.86- 7.67	1.57	6.15- 6.80
12		6	.41	1.50- 1.70	.38	1.40- 1.56	.36	1.26- 1.40	2.08	7.62- 8.64	1.93	7.10- 7.92	1.83	6.41- 7.11

However, the maximum price for a blend of three or more sieve sizes of sweet peas containing number six sieve size peas or larger, for any grade, shall be: In No. 2 cans, eleven cents per dozen, and in No. 10 cans, fifty-six cents per dozen, lower than the maximum price for blends of more than two sieve sizes of sweet peas not containing number six sieve size peas or larger of the same grade packed in the same container type and size.

"Blend of three or more sieve sizes" of a variety and grade of peas means a combination of three or more sieve sizes, which contains not more than 5 per cent by volume of peas which are larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend, and not more than 1 per cent by volume of peas which are two or more sieve sizes larger than the largest sieve size declared in blend. No portion of the sieve sizes declared in the blend except the largest, shall have been removed from the pod-run thereof, except as a result of grading for quality by specific gravity.

In blends of three or more sieve sizes of sweet peas not containing number six sieve size peas or larger, and in all combinations of Alaska peas containing more than the specified percentage by volume of sieve sizes larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend, the maximum price shall be the same as the maximum price for the sieve size next larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend of the same variety and grade, packed in the same container type and size.

2. *Blends of two sieve sizes.* The maximum price for a blend of two sieve sizes of a variety and grade of peas shall be the same as the maximum price for the larger sieve size in the blend of the same variety and grade, packed in the same container type and size. No portion of the sieve size declared in the blend shall have been removed from the pod-run thereof except as a result of grading for quality by specific gravity.

"Blend of two sieve sizes" of a variety and grade of peas means a combination of two sieve sizes, which contains not more than 10 per cent by volume of peas which are larger than the larger sieve size declared in the blend, and not more than 2 per cent by volume of peas which are two or more sieve sizes larger than the larger sieve size declared in the blend.

If the combination contains more than the specified percentage by volume of sieve sizes larger than the larger sieve size declared in the blend, the maximum price shall be the same as the maximum price for the sieve size next larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend of the same variety and grade, packed in the same container type and size.

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS-AND-CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED PEAS DURING THE BASE PERIOD

PART 1—ALASKA PEAS

Item No.	Area	Sieve Size	No. 2 cans			No. 10 cans		
			Fancy	Extra Standard	Standard	Fancy	Extra Standard	Standard
1	1	No. 1	$1.92	$1.70	$1.64	$9.75	$8.64	$8.33
2		No. 2	1.75	1.58	1.52	8.89	8.03	7.72
3		No. 3	1.61	1.42	1.37	8.18	7.21	6.96
4		No. 4 and up	1.51	1.32	1.27	7.67	6.70	6.45
5		Ungraded	1.51	1.32	1.27	7.67	6.70	6.45
6	2	No. 1	2.05	1.77	1.60	10.41	8.99	8.13
7		No. 2	1.88	1.62	1.47	9.55	8.23	7.47
8		No. 3	1.71	1.48	1.34	8.69	7.52	6.81
9		No. 4 and up	1.59	1.37	1.24	8.08	6.96	6.30
10		Ungraded	1.59	1.37	1.24	8.08	6.96	6.30
11	3	No. 1	1.90	1.64	1.47	9.65	8.33	7.47
12		No. 2	1.76	1.52	1.36	8.94	7.72	6.91
13		No. 3	1.58	1.36	1.22	8.03	6.91	6.20
14		No. 4 and up	1.45	1.25	1.13	7.37	6.35	5.74
15		Ungraded	1.45	1.25	1.13	7.37	6.35	5.74
16	4	No. 1	1.86	1.61	1.44	9.45	8.18	7.32
17		No. 2	1.72	1.50	1.33	8.74	7.62	6.76
18		No. 3	1.52	1.33	1.20	7.72	6.76	6.10
19		No. 4 and up	1.42	1.23	1.11	7.21	6.25	5.64
20		Ungraded	1.42	1.23	1.11	7.21	6.25	5.64
21	5	No. 1	1.89	1.63	1.51	9.60	8.28	7.67
22		No. 2	1.75	1.51	1.41	8.89	7.67	7.16
23		No. 3	1.56	1.35	1.26	7.92	6.86	6.40
24		No. 4 and up	1.44	1.24	1.17	7.32	6.30	5.94
25		Ungraded	1.44	1.24	1.17	7.32	6.30	5.94
26	6	No. 1	1.94	1.68	1.56	9.85	8.53	7.92
27		No. 2	1.80	1.56	1.46	9.14	7.92	7.41
28		No. 3	1.61	1.40	1.31	8.17	7.11	6.66
29		No. 4 and up	1.49	1.29	1.22	7.56	6.55	6.10
30		Ungraded	1.49	1.29	1.22	7.56	6.55	6.10

PART 2—SWEET PEAS

1	1	No. 1	$1.89	$1.76	$1.66	$9.60	$8.94	$8.43
2		No. 2	1.86	1.73	1.64	9.45	8.79	8.33
3		No. 3	1.68	1.56	1.48	8.53	7.92	7.52
4		No. 4	1.60	1.49	1.41	8.13	7.57	7.16
5		No. 5 and up	1.54	1.43	1.35	7.82	7.26	6.86
6		Ungraded	1.63	1.42	1.34	8.28	7.21	6.81
7	2	No. 1	1.81	1.68	1.46	9.19	8.53	7.43
8		No. 2	1.78	1.65	1.43	9.04	8.38	7.26
9		No. 3	1.62	1.50	1.30	8.23	7.62	6.60
10		No. 4	1.54	1.43	1.24	7.82	7.26	6.30
11		No. 5 and up	1.48	1.37	1.19	7.52	6.96	6.04
12		Ungraded	1.57	1.46	1.27	7.98	7.42	6.45
13	3	No. 1	1.81	1.68	1.46	9.19	8.53	7.42
14		No. 2	1.78	1.65	1.43	9.04	8.38	7.26
15		No. 3	1.62	1.50	1.30	8.23	7.62	6.60
16		No. 4	1.54	1.43	1.21	7.82	7.26	6.30
17		No. 5 and up	1.48	1.37	1.19	7.52	6.96	6.04
18		Ungraded	1.57	1.46	1.27	7.98	7.42	6.45
19	4	No. 1	1.73	1.60	1.38	8.79	8.13	7.01
20		No. 2	1.70	1.58	1.35	8.64	8.03	6.86
21		No. 3	1.52	1.42	1.23	7.72	7.21	6.25
22		No. 4	1.47	1.36	1.17	7.47	6.91	5.94
23		No. 5 and up	1.43	1.30	1.12	7.26	6.60	5.69
24		Ungraded	1.53	1.42	1.22	7.77	7.21	6.20
25	5	No. 1	1.76	1.62	1.45	8.94	8.23	7.37
26		No. 2	1.73	1.59	1.43	8.79	8.08	7.29
27		No. 3	1.56	1.44	1.29	7.92	7.32	6.55
28		No. 4	1.49	1.37	1.23	7.57	6.96	6.25
29		No. 5 and up	1.43	1.32	1.18	7.26	6.70	5.99
30		Ungraded	1.52	1.41	1.26	7.72	7.16	6.40
31	6	No. 1	1.81	1.67	1.50	9.19	8.48	7.62
32		No. 2	1.78	1.64	1.48	9.04	8.33	7.52
33		No. 3	1.61	1.49	1.34	8.18	7.57	6.81
34		No. 4	1.54	1.42	1.28	7.82	7.21	6.51
35		No. 5 and up	1.48	1.37	1.23	7.52	6.96	6.25
36		Ungraded	1.57	1.46	1.31	7.97	7.41	6.66

PART 3—LARGE SEEDED SWEET PEAS (SUCH AS PRINCE OF WALES, LAXTONS AND PROFUSIONS)

Item No	Area	Sieve size	No 2 cans			No 10 cans		
			Fancy	Extra Standard	Standard	Fancy	Extra Standard	Standard
1	1	Ungraded	$1 83	$1 56	$1 42	$9 30	$7 92	$7 21
2	2	Ungraded	1 82	1 56	1 37	9 24	7 92	6 96
3	3	Ungraded	1 82	1 56	1 37	9 21	7 92	6 96
4	4	Ungraded	1 69	1 55	1 31	8 58	7 87	6 65
5	5	Ungraded	1 69	1 55	1 31	8 58	7 87	6 65
6	6	Ungraded	1 74	1 60	1 36	8 84	8 12	6 90

PART 4—BLENDS OF SIEVE SIZES

1 Blends of more than two sieve sizes

1	1	Alaska	$1 02	$1 44	$1 38	$8.23	$7 30	$7 06
2	2		1 72	1 49	1 35	8 74	7.57	6 85
3	3		1 60	1 38	1 23	8 13	7 01	6 24
4	4		1 55	1 35	1 21	7 87	6 86	6 14
5	5		1 58	1 37	1 28	8 02	6.90	6 50
6	6		1 63	1 42	1 33	8 28	7.21	6 76
7	1	Sweet	1 67	1 55	1 47	8 48	7 88	7 46
8	2		1 60	1 49	1 29	8 13	7 57	6 55
9	3		1 60	1 49	1 29	8 13	7.57	6.55
10	4		1 56	1 45	1 25	7.92	7 36	6.34
11	5		1 55	1 43	1 28	7 87	7.26	6.50
12	6		1 60	1 48	1 33	8.13	7 51	6.76

However, the maximum price for a blend of three or more sieve sizes of sweet peas containing number six sieve size peas or larger, for any grade, shall be: In No. 2 cans, eleven cents per dozen, and in No 10 cans fifty six cents per dozen lower than the maximum price for blends of more than two sieve sizes of sweet peas not containing number six sieve size peas or larger of the same grade packed in the same container type and size

'Blend of three or more sieve sizes' of a variety and grade of peas means a combination of three or more sieve sizes, which contains not more than 5 per cent by volume of peas which are larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend, and not more than 1 per cent by volume of peas which are two or more sieve sizes larger than the largest sieve size declared in blend No portion of the sieve sizes declared in the blend except the largest, shall have been removed from the pod run thereof except as a result of grading for quality by specific gravity

In blends of three or more sieve sizes of sweet peas not containing number six sieve size peas or larger, and in all combinations of Alaska peas containing more than the specified percentage by volume of sieve sizes larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend, the maximum price shall be the same as the maximum price for the sieve sizes next larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend of the same variety and grade packed in the same container type and size

2 *Blends of two sieve sizes* The maximum price for a blend of two sieve sizes of a variety and grade of peas shall be the same as the maximum price for the larger sieve size in the blend of the same variety and grade packed in the same container type and size. No portion of the sieve size declared in the blend shall have been removed from the pod run thereof except as a result of grading for quality by specific gravity

"Blend of two sieve sizes' of a variety and grade of peas means a combination of two sieve sizes which contains not more than 10 percent by volume of peas which are larger than the larger sieve size declared in the blend and not more than 2 per cent by volume of peas which are two or more sieve sizes larger than the larger sieve size declared in the blend

If the combination contains more than the specified percentage by volume of sieve sizes larger than the larger sieve size declared in the blend the maximum price shall be the same as the maximum price for the sieve size next larger than the largest sieve size declared in the blend of the same variety and grade packed in the same container type and size

TABLE 5—CONVERSION FACTORS—METAL CONTAINERS

ALL PEAS

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor					
	8 oz	1 picnic	1 tall	303	2	10
8 oz					1 79	
1 picnic					1 52	
1 tall					1 43	
303					1 12	
2	0 50	0 66	0 70	0 89		5 08
10	11	13	14	18	20	

The maximum price for a variety sieve size (including blends) and grade of peas packed in 12 ounce vacuum cans, shall be 10 cents per dozen less than the maximum price for the same variety sieve size and grade packed in No. 2 cans

TABLE 6—CONVERSIONS FROM TIN TO GLASS

ALL PEAS

[Dollars per dozen containers]

If you can figure a price for a can size in this column	To get a price for the glass container size at the head of a column below, add the indicated amount
	No 303
No 303	$0 15

TABLE 7—SIEVE SIZE CONVERSION FACTORS

PART 1—ALASKA PEAS

To convert from a sieve size in this column	To a sieve size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor				
	1 sieve	2 sieve	3 sieve	4 sieve and up	Ungraded
1 sieve		0 93	0 83	0 78	0 78
2 sieve	1 08		90	84	84
3 sieve	1 20	1 11		93	93
4 sieve and up	1 29	1 19	1 08		
Ungraded	1 29	1 19	1 08		

PART 2—SWEET PEAS

To convert from a sieve size in this column	To a sieve size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor					
	1 sieve	2 sieve	3 sieve	4 sieve	5 sieve and up	Ungraded
1 sieve		0 98	0 89	0 85	0 81	0 87
2 sieve	1 02		91	86	83	88
3 sieve	1 12	1 10		95	92	97
4 sieve	1 18	1 16	1 05		96	1 02
5 sieve and up	1 23	1 21	1 09	1 04		1 06
Ungraded	1 15	1 13	1 03	98	94	

TABLE 8—GRADE DIFFERENTIALS

PART 1—ALASKA PEAS

[Differences between successive grades (per dozen containers)]

Item No	Area	Sieve Size	No 2 cans			No 10 cans		
			Fancy and Ex Std	Ex. Std and Standard	Standard and Sub Std	Fancy and Ex Std	Ex. Std and Standard	Standard and Sub-Std.
1	1	No 1	$0.22	$0 06	$0.10	$1 12	$0.30	$0.51
2		No 2	17	06	10	86	30	51
3		No 3	19	05	10	96	25	51
4		No. 4 and up	19	05	10	96	25	51
5		Ungraded	19	05	10	96	25	51
6	2	No 1	23	17	10	1 42	86	51
7		No 2	23	15	10	1 32	76	51
8		No 3	23	14	10	1 17	71	51
9		No. 4 and up	22	13	10	1 12	66	51
10		Ungraded	22	13	10	1 12	66	51
11	3	No 1	26	17	10	1 32	86	51
12		No 2	24	16	10	1 22	81	51
13		No 3	22	14	10	1 12	71	51
14		No. 4 and up	20	12	10	1 02	61	51
15		Ungraded	20	12	10	1 02	61	51

TABLE 8—GRADE DIFFERENTIALS—Continued

PART 1—ALASKA PEAS—continued

[Differences between successive grades (per dozen containers)]

Item No.	Area	Sieve Size	No. 2 cans			No. 10 cans		
			Fancy and Ex. Std.	Ex. Std. and Standard	Standard and Sub-Std.	Fancy and Ex. Std.	Ex. Std. and Standard	Standard and Sub-Std.
16	4	No. 1	$0.25	$0.17	$0.10	$1.27	$0.86	$0.51
17		No. 2	.22	.17	.10	1.12	.86	.51
18		No. 3	.19	.13	.10	.96	.66	.51
19		No. 4 and up	.19	.12	.10	.96	.61	.51
20		Ungraded	.19	.12	.10	.96	.61	.51
21	5	No. 1	.26	.12	.10	1.32	.61	.51
22		No. 2	.24	.10	.10	1.22	.51	.51
23		No. 3	.21	.09	.10	1.07	.46	.51
24		No. 4 and up	.20	.07	.10	1.02	.36	.51
25		Ungraded	.20	.07	.10	1.02	.36	.51
26	6	No. 1	.26	.12	.10	1.32	.61	.51
27		No. 2	.24	.10	.10	1.22	.51	.51
28		No. 3	.21	.09	.10	1.06	.45	.51
29		No. 4 and up	.20	.07	.10	1.01	.36	.51
30		Ungraded	.20	.07	.10	1.01	.36	.51

PART 2—SWEET PEAS

1	1	No. 1	$0.13	$0.10	$0.10	$0.66	$0.51	$0.51
2		No. 2	.13	.09	.10	.66	.46	.51
3		No. 3	.12	.08	.10	.61	.41	.51
4		No. 4	.11	.08	.10	.56	.41	.51
5		No. 5 and up	.11	.08	.10	.56	.41	.51
6		Ungraded	.11	.08	.10	.56	.41	.51
7	2	No. 1	.13	.22	.10	.66	1.12	.51
8		No. 2	.13	.22	.10	.66	1.12	.51
9		No. 3	.12	.20	.10	.61	1.02	.51
10		No. 4	.11	.19	.10	.56	.96	.51
11		No. 5 and up	.11	.18	.10	.56	.91	.51
12		Ungraded	.11	.19	.10	.56	.96	.51
13	3	No. 1	.13	.22	.10	.66	1.12	.51
14		No. 2	.13	.22	.10	.66	1.12	.51
15		No. 3	.12	.20	.10	.61	1.02	.51
16		No. 4	.11	.19	.10	.56	.96	.51
17		No. 5 and up	.11	.18	.10	.56	.91	.51
18		Ungraded	.11	.19	.10	.56	.96	.51
19	4	No. 1	.13	.22	.10	.66	1.12	.51
20		No. 2	.12	.23	.10	.61	1.17	.51
21		No. 3	.10	.19	.10	.51	.96	.51
22		No. 4	.11	.19	.10	.56	.96	.51
23		No. 5 and up	.13	.18	.10	.66	.91	.51
24		Ungraded	.11	.20	.10	.56	1.02	.51
25	5	No. 1	.14	.17	.10	.71	.86	.51
26		No. 2	.14	.16	.10	.71	.81	.51
27		No. 3	.12	.15	.10	.61	.76	.51
28		No. 4	.12	.14	.10	.61	.71	.51
29		No. 5 and up	.11	.14	.10	.56	.71	.51
30		Ungraded	.11	.15	.10	.56	.76	.51
31	6	No. 1	.14	.17	.10	.71	.86	.51
32		No. 2	.14	.16	.10	.71	.81	.51
33		No. 3	.12	.15	.10	.61	.76	.51
34		No. 4	.12	.14	.10	.61	.70	.51
35		No. 5 and up	.11	.14	.10	.56	.71	.51
36		Ungraded	.11	.15	.10	.56	.75	.51

PART 3—LARGE SEEDED SWEETS

(Such as Prince of Wales, Laxtons and Profusions)

1	1	Ungraded	$0.27	$0.14	$0.10	$1.37	$0.71	$0.51
2	2	Ungraded	.26	.19	.10	1.32	.96	.51
3	3	Ungraded	.26	.19	.10	1.32	.96	.51
4	4	Ungraded	.14	.24	.10	.71	1.22	.51
5	5	Ungraded	.14	.24	.10	.71	1.22	.51
6	6	Ungraded	.14	.24	.10	.72	1.22	.51

PART 4—BLENDS OF SIEVE SIZES

1. Blends of more than two sieve sizes.

[Differences between successive grades (per dozen containers)]

1	1	Alaska	$0.18	$0.06	$0.10	$0.93	$0.24	$0.51
2	2		.23	.14	.10	1.17	.72	.51
3	3		.22	.15	.10	1.12	.77	.51
4	4		.20	.14	.10	1.01	.72	.51
5	5		.21	.09	.10	1.06	.46	.51
6	6		.21	.09	.10	1.07	.45	.51
7	1	Sweet	.12	.08	.10	.60	.42	.51
8	2		.11	.20	.10	.56	1.02	.51
9	3		.11	.20	.10	.56	1.02	.51
10	4		.11	.20	.10	.56	1.02	.51
11	5		.12	.15	.10	.61	.76	.51
12	6		.12	.15	.10	.62	.45	.51

2. The grade differential for a blend of two sieve sizes of a variety of peas shall be the same as the grade differential or the larger sieve size in the blend.

TABLE 9—DIRECT SUBSIDY PAYABLE PER DOZEN CONTAINERS

(All areas, varieties, sieve sizes, and grades)

Amount of subsidy to be subtracted from gross maximum price per dozen containers in making sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

No. 2 and No. 95 vacuum cans	No. 10 cans
$0.20	$1.02

To figure amount of subsidy for other container sizes, multiply the amount named above for No. 2 and No. 95 vacuum cans by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5.

TABLE 10—ADJUSTMENT FOR BASIC WAGE RATE INCREASES ALL GRADES, VARIETIES AND SIEVE SIZES

[Dollars per dozen container for wage increases for one cent]

Area	No. 2 cans	No. 10 cans
1A	$0.0067	$0.0293
1B	.0039	.0172
2	.0035	.0155
3	.0034	.0150
4	.0033	.0143
5	.0026	.0113
6	.0026	.0113

1A—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island.

1B—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

To figure amount of adjustment for other container sizes multiply by appropriate conversion factor in Table 5 for metal container; for No. 303 glass multiply by conversion factor for No. 303 cans.

APPENDIX C—TOMATOES (EXCEPT ITALIAN PEAR SHAPED TOMATOES)

Explanation of how maximum prices are figured—(a) *Pricing method where only substandard grade was sold during base period.* If the processor sold only substandard grade of packed tomatoes during the base period he shall establish his maximum price under section 5 (b).

(b) *Selection of a base period item.* In figuring a maximum price for an item under the provisions of subparagraph (3) or (4) of section 5 (a) the processor shall select a base period item nearest in container size to item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix. After the nearest container size of packed tomatoes sold in the base period has been determined, the processor from that classification shall:

Select an item of the same grade, if available. If there is no such item, select as follows: to price fancy grade, select extra standard before standard; to price extra standard grade, select standard before fancy; to price standard grade select extra standard before fancy; to price substandard grade, select standard before extra standard and extra standard before fancy. In no case shall substandard grade be used as a base period item.

(c) *Adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate.* When the processor meets the conditions set forth in section 5, he shall figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944. This adjustment is figured by reference to table 9 which sets forth the amounts that each one cent increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor represents as a cost increase for each grade of tomatoes packed in No. 2, No. 2½ and No. 10 cans. The amount of the adjustment for each one cent increase for other container sizes is figured by multiplying the appropriate figure in table 9 by the appropriate conversion factor in table 5, except for No. 2½ glass containers for which the amount of the adjustment is the same as for No. 2½ cans. To figure the amount of the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate the processor shall:

(1) *Determine the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944.* First, the processor shall figure the amount of the basic wage rate for unskilled female labor in effect on January 1, 1944 by taking the hourly rate (or mid-point of range of rates) in effect for that class of labor during the pay period of 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his payroll and adding to this figure the amount of any increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor which he put into effect on or before January 1, 1944. If the processor during that period had no unskilled female employees who were paid on a straight time hourly basis, he shall substitute for unskilled female labor that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on an hourly basis during the period. The basic wage rate deemed to have been in effect on January 1, 1944, shall be the figure resulting from the above calculation, or 40 cents per hour, whichever is higher.

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time), he shall use the figure in the table in section 5 (b) (1) (v) for the state in which his factory is located as his starting point in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under this paragraph.

(2) Next, the processor shall subtract the resulting figure from the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, in effect at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement, or if he has no unskilled female employees paid on this basis he shall use the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for that class of employees for which he has the largest number of employees paid on a straight time hourly basis on his payroll at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement.

(3) Finally, the processor shall multiply the resulting figure by the amount set forth in Table 9 (or the amount figured by reference to Table 5 for other container sizes) for his area for the grade and container type and size of tomatoes being priced. The resulting figure is the amount which is added to his price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

Example. The A Canning Company, whose factory is located in Maryland, during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which it had the largest number of employees on its payroll was paying unskilled female employees $0.40 per hour. Prior to January 1, 1944, A put into effect a $0.07 per hour increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor. The company is now packing tomatoes and has in effect an approved basic wage rate for unskilled female labor of $0.55 per hour. The company is pricing No. 2 cans of fancy tomatoes. To figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, A determines that the basic wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor on January 1, 1944 was $0.47 per hour. It then subtracts this figure from the current approved basic wage rate in effect at the time of figuring its price under this suplement ($0.55 minus $0.47 equals $0.08). The company has incurred an increase of $0.08 per hour, or 8 unit increases of one cent each. It accordingly multiplies the figure in Table 9 for No. 2 cans of fancy tomatoes in Area 2 by the number of unit increases incurred ($0.0057 times 8 equals $0.0456). The resulting figure, $0.0456 is the amount which is added to A's price in figuring the adjustment for approved increase in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

TABLE 1—AREAS

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Northern Pennsylvania (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Forest, Erie, Crawford and Venango Counties) and New Jersey.

2. Maryland, Delaware and Southern Pennsylvania (all of the State of Pennsylvania not included in Area 1).

3. Virginia.

4. West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, Oklahoma (Washington, Howata, Craig, Ottawa, Pulsa, Rogers, Mayes, Delaware, Wagoner, Cherokee, Adair, Okmulgee, Muskogee, Sequoyah, McIntosh, Haskell and LaFlore counties), Arkansas, (Benton, Carroll, Boone, Baxter, Washington, Madison, Newton, Searcy, Stone, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Van Buren, Sebastian, Logan, Conway, Marion, Scott and Yell counties).

5. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma (except those counties included in Area 4), Texas and Arkansas (except those counties included in Area 4).

6. Montana, Idaho (except those counties included in Area 7), Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

7. Oregon, Washington, Idaho (Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Lewis, Adams, Valley, Elmore, Washington, Idaho, Boise, Payette, Gem, Jerome, Minidoka, Twin Falls, Cassia, Canyon, Ada, Owyhee, Camas, Gooding and Lincoln Counties) and California.

TABLE 2—BASE PERIOD PRICES

All areas: Weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack.

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED TOMATOES WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Area and grade	No. 2 cans		No. 2½ cans		No. 10 cans	
	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
Area 1:						
Fancy Whole	$0.49	$1.66-$1.76	$0.67	$2.13-$2.35	$2.30	$6.91-$7.61
Fancy	.48	1.58- 1.68	.65	2.02- 2.24	2.25	6.53- 7.23
Extra Standard	.44	1.31- 1.41	.60	1.72- 1.94	2.06	6.01- 6.51
Standard	.42	1.18- 1.28	.57	1.51- 1.73	1.97	5.20- 5.84
Area 2:						
Fancy Whole	.39	1.47- 1.69	.53	1.97- 2.17	1.83	6.57- 7.25
Fancy	.38	1.39- 1.51	.51	1.86- 2.06	1.78	6.19- 6.87
Extra Standard	.33	1.23- 1.37	.49	1.63- 1.80	1.69	5.60- 6.28
Standard	.35	1.11- 1.19	.47	1.54- 1.66	1.64	5.11- 5.79
Area 3:						
Fancy Whole	.36	1.39- 1.57	.49	1.93- 2.03	1.69	5.93- 6.63
Fancy	.35	1.31- 1.49	.47	1.82- 1.92	1.60	5.55- 6.25
Extra Standard	.33	1.18- 1.32	.45	1.63- 1.73	1.55	5.10- 5.80
Standard	.32	1.10- 1.16	.43	1.50- 1.58	1.50	4.63- 5.33
Area 4:						
Fancy Whole	.43	1.46- 1.64	.58	1.93- 2.15	2.02	6.46- 7.14
Fancy	.42	1.38- 1.56	.57	1.82- 2.04	1.97	6.08- 6.76
Extra Standard	.40	1.25- 1.39	.54	1.68- 1.86	1.88	5.67- 6.35
Standard	.39	1.17- 1.23	.53	1.58- 1.68	1.83	5.29- 5.97
Area 5:						
Fancy Whole	.38	1.42- 1.54	.52	1.89- 1.99	1.78	6.17- 6.87
Fancy	.37	1.34- 1.46	.50	1.78- 1.88	1.74	5.79- 6.49
Extra Standard	.35	1.21- 1.29	.47	1.64- 1.72	1.64	5.34- 6.04
Standard	.34	1.07- 1.15	.45	1.46- 1.54	1.60	4.85- 5.55
Area 6:						
Fancy Whole	.44	1.50- 1.62	.54	1.89- 1.99	1.78	6.37- 6.77
Fancy	.43	1.42- 1.54	.53	1.78- 1.88	1.74	5.99- 6.39
Extra Standard	.41	1.29- 1.37	.50	1.60- 1.70	1.66	5.53- 5.94
Standard	.40	1.23- 1.31	.49	1.54- 1.64	1.62	5.22- 5.72
Area 7:						
Fancy Whole	.49	1.70- 1.82	.60	2.14- 2.28	1.98	6.87- 7.31
Fancy	.47	1.62- 1.74	.58	2.03- 2.17	1.90	6.43- 6.93
Extra Standard	.43	1.48- 1.60	.53	1.81- 1.95	1.74	5.94- 6.60
Standard	.39	1.31- 1.37	.48	1.58- 1.66	1.58	5.12- 5.52

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS-AND-CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED TOMATOES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Area and grade	No. 2 cans	No. 2½ cans	No. 10 cans
Area 1:			
Fancy Whole	$1.71	$2.24	$7.26
Fancy	1.63	2.13	6.88
Extra Standard	1.36	1.83	6.26
Standard	1.23	1.62	5.52
Area 2:			
Fancy Whole	1.53	2.07	6.91
Fancy	1.45	1.96	6.53
Extra Standard	1.30	1.74	5.94
Standard	1.15	1.60	5.45
Area 3:			
Fancy Whole	1.48	1.98	6.28
Fancy	1.40	1.87	5.90
Extra Standard	1.25	1.69	5.45
Standard	1.13	1.54	4.98
Area 4:			
Fancy Whole	1.55	2.04	6.80
Fancy	1.47	1.93	6.42
Extra Standard	1.32	1.77	6.01

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS-AND-CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED TOMATOES DURING THE BASE PERIOD—Continued

Area and grade	No. 2 cans	No. 2½ cans	No. 10 cans
Area 4—Continued.			
Standard	$1.20	$1.63	$5.63
Area 5:			
Fancy Whole	1.43	1.94	6.52
Fancy	1.40	1.83	6.14
Extra Standard	1.25	1.68	5.69
Standard	1.11	1.50	5.20
Area 6:			
Fancy Whole	1.56	1.94	6.57
Fancy	1.48	1.83	6.19
Extra Standard	1.33	1.65	5.76
Standard	1.27	1.59	5.47
Area 7:			
Fancy Whole	1.76	2.21	7.09
Fancy	1.68	2.10	6.71
Extra Standard	1.54	1.88	6.27
Standard	1.34	1.62	5.32

TABLE 5—CONVERSION FACTORS—METAL CONTAINERS

PART 1—AREAS 1-5, INCLUSIVE

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor			
	No. 1 picnic	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10
No. 1 picnic		1.56	2.12	7.33
No. 2	0.64		1.36	4.70
No. 2½	.47	.74		3.48
No. 10	.14	.21	.29	

PART 2—AREAS 6 AND 7

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor				
	No. 1 tall	No. 303	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10
No. 1 tall			1.20	1.49	4.87
No. 303			1.18	1.46	4.77
No. 2	0.83	0.85		1.24	4.05
No. 2½	.67	.69	.81		3.27
No. 10	.21	.21	.25	.31	

TABLE 6—CONVERSION FROM TIN TO GLASS

[Dollars per dozen containers]

If you can figure a price for a can size in this column	To get a price for a glass container size in this column
No. 2½ can	2½ glass—add $0.15 per dozen.
No. 2 can	303 glass—add $0.02 per dozen.

TABLE 7—GRADE DIFFERENTIALS

[Differences between successive grades (per dozen containers)]

Area	No. 2 cans	No. 2½ cans	No. 10 cans
Area 1:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	$0.08	$0.11	$0.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.27	.30	.62
Extra Standard and Standard	.13	.21	.74
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 2:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.22	.59
Extra Standard and Standard	.15	.14	.49
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 3:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.18	.45
Extra Standard and Standard	.12	.15	.47
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 4:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.16	.41
Extra Standard and Standard	.12	.14	.38
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 5:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.15	.45
Extra Standard and Standard	.14	.18	.49
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 6:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.18	.43
Extra Standard and Standard	.06	.06	.29
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 7:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.14	.22	.44
Extra Standard and Standard	.20	.26	.95
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50

TABLE 8—DIRECT SUBSIDY PAYABLE PER DOZEN CONTAINERS

[All areas and grades]

Container size	Amount of subsidy to be subtracted from gross maximum price per dozen containers in making sales to purchasers other than government-procurement agencies: Amount to be subtracted
No. 1—Picnic	$0.12
No. 1—Tall	.15
No. 303	.15
No. 2 and No. 95 vacuum	.18
No. 2½	.21
No. 10	.81

TABLE 9—ADJUSTMENT FOR BASIC WAGE RATE INCREASE

[Dollars per dozen containers for wage increases of one cent]

Area	No. 2 cans			No. 2½ cans			No. 10 cans		
	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard
1	$0.0096	$0.0082	$0.0082	$0.0123	$0.0105	$0.0105	$0.0395	$0.0337	$0.0337
2	.0057	.0049	.0049	.0073	.0063	.0063	.0235	.0201	.0201
3	.0074	.0062	.0062	.0094	.0080	.0080	.0301	.0257	.0257
4	.0085	.0072	.0072	.0109	.0093	.0093	.0350	.0298	.0298
5	.0096	.0081	.0081	.0122	.0104	.0104	.0392	.0334	.0334
6	.0060	.0051	.0051	.0077	.0065	.0065	.0246	.0210	.0210
7	.0048	.0041	.0041	.0061	.0052	.0052	.0196	.0168	.0168

To figure amount of adjustment for other container sizes, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5 for metal containers; for No. 303 glass multiply by conversion factor for No. 303 cans; for No. 2½ glass use amount named for No. 2½ cans.

APPENDIX D—TOMATO JUICE

Explanation of how maximum prices are figured—(a) *Pricing method where only substandard grade was sold during base period.* If the processor sold only substandard grade of packed tomato juice during the base period he shall establish his maximum price under section 5 (b).

(b) *Selection of a base period item.* In figuring a maximum price for an item under the provisions of subparagraph (3) or (4) of section 5 (a) the processor shall select a base period item nearest in container size to item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix. After the nearest container size of packed tomato juice sold in the base period has been determined, the processor from that classification shall select an item of the same grade, if available. If there is no such item, select any other grade available except that in no case shall substandard grade be used as the base period item.

(c) *Adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate.* When the processor meets the conditions set forth in section 5, he shall figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944. This adjustment is figured by reference to Table 9 which sets forth the amounts that each one cent increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor represents as a cost increase for each grade of tomato juice packed in No. 2, No. 3 cylinders and No. 10 cans. The amount of the adjustment for each one cent increase for other container sizes is figured by multiplying the appropriate figure in Table 9 by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5 for metal containers and by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 6 for glass containers. To figure the amount of the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate the processor shall:

(1) *Determine the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944.* First, the processor shall figure the amount of the basic wage rate for unskilled female labor in effect on January 1, 1944 by taking the hourly rate (or mid-point of range of rates) in effect for that class of labor during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his payroll and adding to this figure the amount of any increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor which he put into effect on or before January 1, 1944. If the processor during that period had no unskilled female employees who were paid on a straight time hourly basis, he shall substitute for unskilled female labor that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on an hourly basis during the period. The basic wage rate deemed to have been in effect on January 1, 1944, shall be the figure resulting from the above calculation, or 40 cents per hour, whichever is higher.

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time), he shall use the figure in the table in section 5 (b) (1) (v) for the state in which his factory is located as his starting point in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under this paragraph.

(2) Next, the processor shall subtract the resulting figure from the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, in effect at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement, or if he has no unskilled female employees paid on this basis he shall use the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for that class of employees for which he has the largest number of employees paid on a straight time hourly basis on his payroll at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement.

(3) Finally, the processor shall multiply the resulting figure by the amount set forth in Table 9 (or the amount figured by reference to Table 5 or Table 6 for other container sizes) for his area for the grade and container type and size of tomato juice being priced. The resulting figure is the amount which is added to his price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

Example. The X Canning Company, whose factory is located in Indiana, during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which it had the largest number of employees on its payroll was paying unskilled female employees $0.40 per hour. Prior to January 1, 1944 X put into effect a $0.05 per hour increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor. The company is now packing tomato juice and has in effect an approved basic wage rate for unskilled female labor of $0.52 per hour. The company is pricing No. 2 cans of fancy tomato juice. To figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, X determines that the basic wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor on January 1, 1944 was $0.45 per hour. It then subtracts this figure from the current approved basic wage rate in effect at the time of figuring its price under this supplement ($0.52 minus $0.45 equals $0.07). The company has incurred an increase of $0.07 per hour, or 7 unit increases of one cent each. It accordingly multiplies the figure in Table 9 for fancy tomato juice in No. 2 cans in Area 3 by 7 the number of unit increases incurred ($0.0023 times 7 equals $0.0161). The resulting figure $0.0161 is the amount which is added to its price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

TABLE 1—AREAS

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Northern Pennsylvania (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Forest, Erie, Crawford and Venango Counties) and New Jersey.
2. Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania (counties other than those in Area 1).
3. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri.
4. Montana, Idaho (except those counties included in Area 5), Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.
5. California, Idaho (Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Lewis, Adams, Valley, Elmore, Washington, Idaho, Boise, Payette, Gem, Jerome, Minidoka, Twin Falls, Cassia, Canyon, Ada, Owyhee, Camas, Gooding and Lincoln Counties), Oregon and Washington.
6. All other states or areas.

TABLE 2—BASE PERIOD PRICES

All areas: Weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack.

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED TOMATO JUICE WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Area	No. 2 cans			No. 3 cylinder or 46-ounce cans			No. 10 cans		
	Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges		Permitted increase	Price ranges	
		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard		Fancy	Standard
1	$0.18	$0.94-$1.06	$0.84-$0.96	$0.42	$2.06-$2.32	$1.81-$2.07	$0.88	$4.02-$4.40	$3.52-$3.90
2	.15	.93- 1.03	.83- .93	.36	2.03- 2.25	1.78- 2.00	.79	4.06- 4.48	3.56- 3.98
3	.23	.98- 1.10	.88- 1.00	.51	2.08- 2.26	1.83- 2.01	1.06	4.16- 4.58	3.60- 4.08
4	.20	.95- 1.03	.85- .93	.50	2.08- 2.26	1.83- 2.01	1.05	4.05- 4.27	3.55- 3.77
5	.20	.96- 1.06	.86- .96	.51	2.09- 2.35	1.84- 2.10	.96	4.12- 4.46	3.62- 3.96
6	.20	.96- 1.06	.86- .96	.47	2.07- 2.31	1.82- 2.06	.96	4.10- 4.48	3.60- 3.98

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLAR-AND-CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR WHO MADE NO SALES OF PACKED TOMATO JUICE DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Area	No. 2 cans		No. 3 cylinder or 46-ounce cans		No. 10 cans	
	Fancy	Standard	Fancy	Standard	Fancy	Standard
1	$1.00	$0.90	$2.19	$1.94	$4.21	$3.71
2	.98	.88	2.14	1.89	4.27	3.77
3	1.04	.94	2.17	1.92	4.37	3.87
4	.99	.89	2.17	1.92	4.16	3.66
5	1.01	.91	2.22	1.97	4.29	3.79
6	1.01	.91	2.19	1.94	4.29	3.79

TABLE 5—CONVERSION FACTORS—METAL CONTAINERS

ALL AREAS

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor								
	No. 1 picnic	No. 211 cyl.	No. 300	No. 1 tall	No. 2	No. 303 cyl.	No. 2 cyl.	No. 3 cyl.	No. 10
No. 1 picnic					1.59				
No. 211 cyl					1.38				
No. 300					1.32				
No. 1 tall					1.24				
No. 2	.63	.72	.76	.81		1.08	1.18	2.17	4.21
No. 303 cyl					.93				
No. 2 cyl					.85				
No. 3 cyl					.46				1.95
No. 10					.24			.51	

TABLE 6—CONVERSION FROM TIN TO GLASS

ALL AREAS

If you can figure a price for a can size in this column	To get a price for a glass container in this column, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor.			
	6-oz.	16-oz.	26-oz.	32-oz.
No. 2	0.56	1.12	1.67	2.02
No. 3 cylinder	.26	.52	.77	.93

TABLE 7—GRADE DIFFERENTIALS

	Differences between grades (per dozen)		
	No. 2	No. 3 cyl.	No. 10
Fancy and standard	$0.10	$0.25	$0.50

TABLES 8—DIRECT SUBSIDY PAYABLE PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR TOMATO JUICE, ALL AREAS AND GRADES

Name	Dimensions	Amount of subsidy to be subtracted per dozen containers in making sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies
No designation	211 x 200	$0.01
6z jiffy	202 x 308	.02
8z short or #33	211 x 300	.02
8z tall	211 x 304	.03
No. 1 flat	307 x 203	.03
No designation	208 x 400	.03
No. 1 picnic or Eastern Oyster (E. O.).	211 x 400	.03
No. 211 cylinder or 12 oz	211 x 414	.04
No. 1 short	301 x 400	.04
No. 1½	401 x 207.5	.04
No. 2 vacuum	307 x 306	.04
No. 300	300 x 407	.04
No. 1 tall or 16 oz	301 x 411	.05
No. 303	303 x 406	.05
No. 95	307 x 400	.05
No. 2	307 x 409	.06
No. 303 cylinder	303 x 509	.06
No. 3 vacuum	404 x 307	.07
No. 2 NT	307 x 506	.07
Jumbo	307 x 510	.08
No. 2 cylinder	307 x 512	.08
No. 2 tall	307 x 604	.08
No. 2½	401 x 411	.09
No. 3	404 x 414	.10
No. 3 cylinder or 46 oz	404 x 700	.15
No. 3 tall	404 x 708	.16
No. 5	502 x 510	.17
No. 10	603 x 700	.32
No. 12	603 x 812	.40

To determine the rate of subsidy payable per dozen on container types and sizes not specified above multiply $.0029 by the total capacity of the container in avoirdupois ounces of water at 68° Fahrenheit.

TABLE 9—ADJUSTMENT FOR BASIC WAGE RATE INCREASE

[Dollars per dozen containers for wage increases of one cent]

Area	No. 2 cans		No. 3 cyl. cans		No. 10 cans	
	Fancy	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Standard and substandard
1	$0.0029	$0.0024	$0.0063	$0.0052	$0.0123	$0.0102
2	.0035	.0029	.0076	.0063	.0149	.0124
3	.0023	.0020	.0050	.0042	.0099	.0083
4	.0023	.0019	.0048	.0040	.0095	.0079
5	.0014	.0012	.0031	.0026	.0061	.0051
6	.0028	.0023	.0059	.0049	.0116	.0097

To figure amount of adjustment for other container sizes multiply by appropriate conversion factor in Table 5 for metal containers and in Table 6 for glass containers.

APPENDIX E—CORN

Explanation of how maximum prices for packed corn are figured—(a) *What this appendix covers.* This appendix covers the pricing of packed corn. However, the tables in the appendix apply only to the pricing of sweet corn and if any field corn or mixtures of field and sweet corn are packed by the processor he must apply for an individual authorization of a maximum price in accordance with section 10 (c). If the processor sold only substandard grade of the packed sweet corn during the base period he shall establish his maximum prices under section 5 (b)

(b) *Selection of base period item.* In figuring a maximum price under the provisions of subparagraph (3) or (4) of section 5 (a) the processor shall select a base period item nearest in container size to item being priced and nearest in such other respects as may be specified in the applicable appendix. After the nearest container size of packed corn sold in the base period has been determined, the processor from that classification shall:

1. Select items of the same variety, if available. If there are no such items, select as follows: to price golden, select items of white other than Evergreen and narrow grain before selecting Evergreen and narrow grain; to price white other than Evergreen and narrow grain, select items of golden before selecting Evergreen and narrow grain; to price Evergreen and narrow grain, select items of white other than Evergreen and narrow grain before selecting golden.

2. From the selected classification, select items of the same style of pack, if available. If there is no such item, select any other style of pack.

3. From the selected classification, select an item of the same grade if available. If there is no such item, select as follows: to price fancy grade, select extra standard before standard; to price extra standard grade, select standard before fancy; to price standard grade, select extra standard before fancy; to price substandard select standard before extra standard, and extra standard before fancy. In no case shall substandard grade be used as a base period item.

(c) *Conversion from one variety and style of pack to another variety and style of pack and conversion from one style of pack to another style of pack of the same variety.* In each case of conversion from one variety and style of pack to another variety and style of pack, or from one style of pack to another style of pack of the same variety, the processor shall figure the conversion by taking the difference between the specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices named in Table 4 for the two items and adding to or subtracting it from the constructed base price, as the situation requires. Whether the differential is to be added or subtracted depends on whether the dollars-and-cents price named in Table 4 for the item being priced is higher or lower than that for the item from which the conversion is being made.

Example: the A Canning Company whose factory is located in Area 4 sold extra standard Evergreen cream style corn in No. 2 cans during the base period. It is now pricing extra standard Golden Whole Grain Corn in No. 2 cans. To figure the conversion for variety and style of pack the company takes the difference between the dollars-and-cents price named for the Evergreen cream style corn item in Table 4 and the dollars-and-cents price named for the Golden Whole Grain Corn item ($1.29 minus $1.11 equals $0.18). Since the whole grain corn dollars-and-cents prices are higher than those for cream style corn the $0.18 differential is added to its constructed base price in making the conversion for variety and style of pack.

(d) *Figuring maximum prices for whole grain corn.* Although but one price range is provided in each area for each can size of all varieties of whole grain corn, the processor shall figure separate maximum prices for each variety of whole grain corn.

(e) *Adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate.* When the processor meets the conditions set forth in section 5, he shall figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944. This adjustment is figured by reference to Part 1 or Part 2 of Table 9 which set forth the amounts that each one cent increase in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor represents as a cost increase for cream style corn packed in No. 2 or No. 10 cans and for whole kernel corn packed in No. 2, No. 10 or No. 2 vacuum cans. The amount of the adjustment for each one cent increase for other container sizes is figured by multiplying the appropriate figure in Part 1 or Part 2 of Table 9 by the appropriate conversion factor in Table 5. To figure the amount of the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate the processor shall:

(1) *Determine the basic wage rate in effect on January 1, 1944.* First, the processor shall figure the amount of the basic wage rate for unskilled female labor in effect on January 1, 1944, by taking the hourly rate (or mid-point of range of rates) in effect for that class of labor during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his pay roll and adding to this figure the amount of any increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor which he put into effect on or before January 1, 1944. If the processor during that period had no unskilled female employees who were paid on a straight time hourly basis, he shall substitute for unskilled female labor that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on an hourly basis during the period. The basic wage rate deemed to have been in effect on January 1, 1944, shall be the figure resulting from the above calculation, or 40 cents per hour, whichever is higher.

If the processor was not in business during the 1943 packing season but started operations after January 1, 1944 (and is not a transferee within the meaning of section 14 (g) of a processor who was in business at that time), he shall use the figure in the table in section 5 (b) (1) (v) for the state in which his factory is located as his starting point in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under this paragraph.

(2) Next, the processor shall subtract the resulting figure from the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point of range of rates) for unskilled female labor, paid on a straight time basis, in effect at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement, or if he has no unskilled female employees paid on this basis he shall use the hourly basic wage rate (or mid-point range of rates) for that class of employees for which he has the largest number of employees paid on a straight time hourly basis on his payroll at the time he figures his maximum price under this supplement.

(3) Finally, the processor shall multiply the resulting figure by the amount set forth in Part 1 or Part 2 of Table 9 (or the amount figured by reference to Table 5 for other container types and sizes) for his area for the variety, style and container type and size of corn being priced. The resulting figure is the amount which is added to his price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

Example. The Y Canning Company, whose factory is located in Illinois, during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which it had the largest number of employees on its payroll was paying unskilled female employees $0.50 per hour. Prior to January 1, 1944, Y put into effect a $0.05 per hour increase in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor. The company is now packing corn and has in effect an approved basic wage rate for unskilled female labor of $0.60 per hour. The company is pricing No. 2 cans of fancy cream style corn. To figure the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate, Y determines that the basic wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor on January 1, 1944, was $0.55 per hour. It then subtracts this figure from the current approved basic wage rate in effect at the time of figuring its price under this supplement ($0.60 minus $0.55 equals $0.05). The company has incurred an increase of $0.05 per hour on 5 unit increases of one cent each. It accordingly multiplies the figure in Part 2 of Table 9 for fancy cream style corn in No. 2 cans in Area 4 by 5 the number of unit increases incurred ($0.0045 times 5 equals $0.0225). The resulting figure $0.0225 is the amount which is added to its price in figuring the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate under the applicable provision of section 5.

TABLE 1—AREAS

1. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

2. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia.

3. Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

4. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska.

5. Idaho—following counties (Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho, Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Canyon, Boise, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee, Camas, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, and Cassia), Utah—following counties (Box Elder, Cache, Weber, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, and Utah), Oregon and Washington.

6. All other States and counties in Idaho and Utah not included in Area 5.

TABLE 2—BASE PERIOD PRICES

(ALL AREAS)

All Golden Corn: Weighted average selling price for first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of any style of pack of Golden Sweet Corn.

All White Corn: Weighted average selling price for first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack of any style of pack of White Sweet Corn.

TABLE 3—PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED SWEET CORN WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Item No	Area	Variety	Style	No 2 cans						No 10 cans						No 2 vacuum cans					
				Fancy		Extra standard		Standard		Fancy		Extra standard		Standard		Fancy		Extra standard		Standard	
				Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
1	1	Golden	Cream	$0 30	$1 32-$1 42	$0 27	$1 21 $1 31	$0 24	$1 13 $1 21	$1 55	$6 81 $7.33	$1 30	$6 24 $6 76	$1 24	$5 83 $6 24						
2	1	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	32	1 32- 1 42	29	1 21 1 31	26	1 13- 1 21	1 65	6 81- 7 33	1 50	6 24 6 76	1 34	5 83- 6 24						
3	1	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	32	1 22- 1 32	.29	1 16- 1 26	26	1 08- 1 16	1 65	6 30- 6 81	1 50	5 99 6 50	1 34	5 57- 5 99	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --
4	1	All Varieties	Whole grain	33	1 41- 1 47	.30	1 34- 1 40	27	1 26- 1 32	1 68	7 18 7 48	1 53	6 82- 7 13	1 37	6 41- 6 72	$0 31	$1 33 $1 38	$0 28	$1 26-$1 32	$0 25	$1 18-$1.24
5	2	Golden	Cream	32	1 28- 1 44	29	1 16- 1 28	27	1 09 1 21	1 65	6 60- 7 42	1 50	5 98- 6 60	1 39	5 62- 6 24						
6	2	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	Cream	34	1 28- 1 44	31	1 16- 1 28	29	1 09- 1 21	1 75	6 60- 7 42	1 60	5 98- 6 60	1 50	5 62- 6 24						
7	2	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	34	1 18- 1 34	31	1 11- 1 23	29	1 04- 1 16	1 75	6 09 6 91	1 60	5 73 6 35	1 50	5 37- 5 99	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --
8	2	All Varieties	Whole grain	38	1 40- 1 54	35	1 31- 1 41	33	1 24- 1 34	1 93	7 13 7 83	1 78	6 67- 7 17	1 68	6 30- 6 82	35	1 30 1 44	33	1 22- 1 32	31	1 15- 1 25
9	3	Golden	Cream	27	1 24 1 34	24	1 12- 1 22	21	1 02- 1 12	1 39	6 30 6 91	1 24	5 78- 6 30	1 08	5 26- 5 78						
10	3	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	Cream	29	1 24- 1 34	26	1 12- 1 22	23	1 02- 1 12	1 50	6 30 6 91	1 34	5 78 6 30	1 19	5 26- 5 78						
11	3	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	29	1 14- 1 24	26	1 07- 1 17	23	97- 1 07	1 50	5 68 6 40	1 34	5 52- 6 04	1 19	5 00- 5 52	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --
12	3	All Varieties	Whole grain	31	1 33- 1 43	29	1 20- 1 30	26	1 12- 1 22	1 58	6 77- 7 27	1 48	6 11- 6 61	1 32	5 70 6 20	29	1 31 1 41	27	1 16 1 26	24	1 11- 1 21
13	4	Golden	Cream	32	1 23 1 35	28	1 12- 1 20	25	1 04 1 12	1 65	6 35- 6 97	1 44	5 77- 6 19	1 29	5 37- 5 77						
14	4	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	34	1 23- 1 35	30	1 12- 1 20	27	1 04 1 12	1 75	6 35- 6 97	1 55	5 77- 6 19	1 39	5 37- 5 77						
15	4	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	34	1 13 1 25	30	1 07- 1 15	27	99 1 07	1 75	5 83 6 45	1 55	5 52- 5 93	1 39	5 10 5 52	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --
16	4	All Varieties	Whole grain	39	1 37- 1 49	35	1 25- 1 33	32	1 10 1 27	1 99	6 96- 7 68	1 78	6 36- 6.76	1 63	6 06- 6 46	36	1 35- 1 47	33	1 22- 1 30	30	1 16- 1 24
17	5	Golden	Cream	36	1 43- 1 57	33	1 34 1 44	30	1 25- 1 35	1 90	7.38- 8.10	1 70	6 91- 7 43	1 55	6 45- 6.97						
18	5	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	38	1.43 1 57	35	1 34- 1 44	32	1 25- 1.35	1 96	7 38- 8.10	1.81	6 91- 7 43	1 65	6.45 6.97						
19	5	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	38	1 33 1 47	35	1 29 1 39	32	1 20- 1 30	1.96	6.86- 7 58	1 81	6 66- 7 17	1 65	6 19 6 71	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --
20	5	All Varieties	Whole grain	45	1 57- 1 67	42	1 51- 1 61	39	1 46- 1 56	2.29	7 99 8 49	2.14	7 69 8 19	1 99	7 43 7 93	42	1 48- 1 58	39	1 27- 1 37	36	1 21- 1 31
21	6	Golden	Cream	27	1 24 1 34	24	1 12- 1 22	21	1 02 1 12	1 39	6.30 6 91	1 24	5 78 6.30	1 08	5 26- 5 78						
22	6	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	Cream	29	1 24 1 34	26	1 12- 1 22	23	1 02- 1 12	1 50	6.30 6.91	1 34	5 78- 6 30	1 19	5 26- 5 78						
23	6	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	29	1 14 1 24	26	1 07- 1 17	23	97- 1 07	1 50	5.58- 6 40	1 34	5.52- 6.04	1 19	5.00 5.52	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --	-- --	-- -- -- --
24	6	All Varieties	Whole grain	31	1 33 1 43	29	1 20- 1 30	26	1 12- 1 22	1.58	6.77- 7.27	1 48	6.11- 6.61	1 32	5.70- 6 20	29	1 31 1 41	27	1 16 1 26	24	1 11- 1 21

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC DOLLARS AND CENTS MAXIMUM PRICES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS WHO WERE NOT IN BUSINESS DURING 1941 OR MADE NO SALES OF PACKED SWEET CORN DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Item No.	Area	Variety	Style	No 2 cans			No 10 cans			No 2 vacuum cans		
				Fancy	Extra standard	Standard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard
1	1	Golden	Cream	$1 37	$1 26	$1 17	$7 07	$6 50	$6 04			
2	1	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	do	1 37	1 26	1 17	7 07	6 50	6 04			
3	1	Evergreen and Narrow grain.	do	1 27	1 21	1 12	6 55	6 24	5 78			
4	1	All varieties	Whole grain	1 44	1 37	1 29	7 33	6 97	6 56	$1 35	$1 29	$1 21
5	2	Golden	Cream	1 36	1 22	1 15	7 01	6 29	5 93			
6	2	White, other than Evergreen and narrow grain.	do	1 36	1 22	1 15	7 01	6 29	5 93			
7	2	Evergreen and Narrow grain	do	1 26	1 17	1 10	6 50	6 04	5 68	-- --	-- --	-- --
8	2	All varieties	Whole grain	1 47	1 36	1 29	7 48	6 92	6 56	1 37	1 27	1 20
9	3	Golden	Cream	1 29	1 17	1 07	6 65	6 04	5 52			
10	3	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	do	1 29	1 17	1 07	6 65	6 04	5 52			
11	3	Evergreen and Narrow grain	do	1 19	1 12	1 02	6 14	5 78	5 26	-- --	-- --	-- --
12	3	All varieties	Whole grain	1 38	1 25	1 17	7 02	6 36	5 95	1 36	1 24	1 16
13	4	Golden	Cream	1 29	1 16	1 08	6 66	5 98	5 57			
14	4	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	do	1 29	1 16	1 08	6 66	5 98	5 57			
15	4	Evergreen and Narrow grain	do	1 19	1 11	1 03	6 14	5 73	5 31	-- --	-- --	-- --
16	4	All varieties	Whole grain	1 43	1 29	1 23	7 27	6 56	6 26	1 41	1 26	1 20
17	5	Golden	Cream	1 50	1 39	1 30	7 74	7 17	6 71			
18	5	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	do	1 50	1 39	1 30	7 74	7 17	6 71			
19	5	Evergreen and Narrow grain	do	1 40	1 34	1 25	7 22	6 92	6 45	-- --	-- --	-- --
20	5	All varieties	Whole grain	1 62	1 56	1 51	8 21	7 94	7 68	1 53	1 32	1 26
21	6	Golden	Cream	1 29	1 17	1 07	6 65	6 04	5 52			
22	6	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	do	1 29	1 17	1 07	6 65	6 04	5 52			
23	6	Evergreen and Narrow grain	do	1 19	1 12	1 02	6 14	5 78	5 26	-- --	-- --	-- --
24	6	All varieties	Whole grain	1 38	1 25	1 17	7 02	6 36	5 95	1 36	1 24	1 16

TABLE 5—CONVERSION FACTORS—METAL CONTAINERS

PART 1—ALL CREAM SWEET CORN

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below multiply by the appropriate conversion factor				
	8-oz	1 picnic	No 303	No 2	No 10
8 oz				1 69	8 72
1 picnic				1.43	7 38
No 303	-- --	-- --	-- --	1:12	5 78
No 2	0 59	0 70	0 89	--	5 16
No 10	11	14	17	19	

PART 2—ALL WHOLE KERNEL CORN

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below multiply by the appropriate conversion factor					
	8-oz	1 picnic	No 303	No. 2 vacuum	No 2	No 10
8 oz	--		--	-- --	1 82	9.26
No 1 picnic		-------	--------		1.47	7 48
No 303	--	-- -- --		----	1.15	5 85
12-oz. vacuum		---- ----	-- --	-- -- --	1.06	5.40
No 2	0 55	0.68	0.87	0.94	------	5.09
No 10	11	13	17	18	20	------

TABLE 6—CONVERSIONS FROM TIN TO GLASS (DOLLARS PER DOZEN CONTAINERS)

ALL SWEET CORN

If you can figure a price for a can size in this column—	To get a price for the glass container size at the head of a column below, add the indicated amount
	No 303
No 303	$0 15

TABLE 7—GRADE DIFFERENTIALS

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE GRADES (PER DOZEN CONTAINERS)

Item No.	Area	Variety	Style	No 2 cans			No 10 cans			No 2 vacuum cans		
				Fancy and extra standard	Extra standard and standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy and extra standard	Extra standard and standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy and extra standard	Extra standard and standard	Standard and substandard
1	1	Golden	Cream	$0 11	$0 09	$0 10	$0 57	$0 46	$0 50			
2	1	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain.	Cream	11	09	10	57	46	50			
3	1	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	06	09	10	31	46	50	-- --	-- --	-- --
4	1	All varieties	Whole grain	07	08	10	36	41	50	$0 06	$0 08	$0 10
5	2	Golden	Cream	14	07	10	72	36	50			
6	2	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	14	07	10	72	36	50			
7	2	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	09	07	10	46	36	50	--	--	--
8	2	All varieties	Whole grain	11	07	10	56	36	50	10	07	10
9	3	Golden	Cream	12	10	10	61	52	50			
10	3	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	12	10	10	61	52	50			
11	3	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	07	10	10	36	52	50	--	--	--
12	3	All varieties	Whole grain	13	08	10	66	41	50	12	08	10
13	4	Golden	Cream	13	08	10	68	41	50			
14	4	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	13	08	10	68	41	50			
15	4	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	08	08	10	41	42	50	--	--	--
16	4	All varieties	Whole grain	14	06	10	71	30	50	15	06	10
17	5	Golden	Cream	11	09	10	57	46	50			
18	5	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	11	09	10	57	46	50			
19	5	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	06	09	10	30	47	50	--	--	--
20	5	All varieties	Whole grain	06	05	10	30	26	50	21	06	10
21	6	Golden	Cream	12	10	10	61	52	50			
22	6	White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	12	10	10	61	52	50			
23	6	Evergreen and Narrow grain	Cream	07	10	10	36	52	50	--	--	--
24	6	All varieties	Whole grain	13	08	10	66	41	50	12	08	10

TABLE 8—DIRECT SUBSIDY PAYABLE PER DOZEN CONTAINERS

ALL AREAS VARIETIES STYLES AND GRADES

[Amount of subsidy to be subtracted from gross maximum price per dozen containers in making sales to purchasers other than Government procurement agencies]

8-oz. cans	1 picnic cans	No. 303 cans	No. 2 vacuum cans	No. 2 and No. 95 vacuum cans	No. 95 vacuum cans	No. 10 cans
$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.06	$0.08	$0.08	$0.42

TABLE 9—ADJUSTMENT FOR BASIC WAGE RATE INCREASE

PART 1—ALL WHOLE KERNEL CORN

[Dollars per dozen containers for wage increases of one cent]

Area	No. 2 cans			No. 10 cans			No. 2 vacuum cans		
	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard
1	$0.0045	$0.0041	$0.0038	$0.0204	$0.0187	$0.0170	$0.0042	$0.0038	$0.0035
2	.0059	.0054	.0049	.0265	.0243	.0220	.0055	.0050	.0045
3	.0045	.0042	.0038	.0205	.0188	.0171	.0042	.0039	.0035
4	.0046	.0042	.0038	.0209	.0191	.0174	.0043	.0039	.0035
5	.0034	.0031	.0028	.0153	.0140	.0127	.0031	.0029	.0026
6	.0046	.0042	.0038	.0207	.0190	.0172	.0043	.0039	.0035

PART 2—ALL CREAM STYLE CORN

Area	No. 2 cans			No. 10 cans		
	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard	Fancy	Extra standard	Standard and substandard
1	$0.0041	$0.0038	$0.0034	$0.0187	$0.0171	$0.0155
2	.0053	.0048	.0044	.0239	.0219	.0199
3	.0043	.0040	.0036	.0196	.0180	.0164
4	.0045	.0042	.0038	.0205	.0188	.0171
5	.0034	.0031	.0028	.0153	.0140	.0127
6	.0043	.0040	.0036	.0196	.0180	.0163

To figure amount of adjustment for other container sizes, multiply by appropriate conversion factor in Table 5 for metal containers; for No. 303 glass multiply by conversion factor named for No. 303 cans.

SEC. 16. *Appendices for packed fruits priced under Pricing Method No. 1.* (Prices to be announced.)

Effective date. This supplement shall become effective June 24, 1946.

NOTE: All record-keeping and reporting requirements of this supplement have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

Approved: June 6, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10541; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:40 a. m.]

PART 1389—APPAREL

[MPR 157,[1] Amdt. 21]

SALES AND FABRICATION OF TEXTILES, APPAREL AND RELATED ARTICLES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 157 is amended in the following respect:

Appendix A, *Modification of Maximum Prices for Certain Commodities and Transactions,* is revoked and a new Appendix A, *Adjustment of Maximum Prices for Certain Knitted Articles,* is substituted therefor, to read as follows:

APPENDIX A—ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CERTAIN KNITTED ARTICLES

(a) *What this appendix does.* This appendix provides a method for adjustment of manufacturers' ceiling prices established under § 1378.3 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation 157 for certain knitted commodities.

(b) *What commodities are covered.* This appendix applies only to the following knitted commodities:

(1) Men's knitted underwear made exclusively of either cotton or wool or made exclusively of a combination of cotton and wool.

(2) Men's knitted hosiery made exclusively of either cotton or wool or more exclusively of a combination of cotton and wool.

(c) *What sales are covered.* This appendix applies only to a manufacturer's sale to a war procurement agency of a commodity described in (b) above which is the same as a commodity which the manufacturer delivered in the period between April 1, 1941 and March 31, 1942, both inclusive.

(d) *Adjustment of maximum prices.* In the case of any sale described in (c) above, the seller determines his adjusted ceiling price as follows:

Step 1. Find the highest net price established for the same commodity under Section 1378.3 (a).

Step 2. Determine the type of yarn ("type of yarn" is defined in paragraph (g) below) and the weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn consumed in the commodity being priced ("weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn consumed" is defined in paragraph (g) below).

Step 3. Multiply the weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn used, as found in Step 2, by the cost increase (in dollars and cents) listed in column 2 of Appendix B of Revised Supplementary Order 154 for the appropriate type of yarn.

Step 4. Determine the amount (in dollars and cents) by which the cost of direct labor (at legal wage rates as defined in paragraph (g) below) on the commodity has increased since January 1, 1942.[3] "Direct labor" includes only operations performed directly on the commodity and necessary to make it into a finished product. It does not include supervisory or administrative labor or other overhead. This increase in direct labor cost may be found as follows:

(a) Where labor is paid on a "piecework" basis, subtract the piece rate paid by the seller in January 1942[3] for each direct labor operation on the commodity from the current legal piece rate for such operation. The sum of the amounts so found for all operations on the commodity being priced is the increase in piece rate direct labor on the commodity.

(b) Where labor is paid on a "time" basis (hourly, daily, weekly or monthly rate), find the length of time consumed in performance of each direct labor operation on the commodity and subtract the amount paid by the seller in January 1942[3] for such period of time from the current legal wage paid for the same period of time. The sum of the amounts found for all operations on the commodity being priced is the increase in time rate direct labor on the commodity.

Step 5. Add the amounts found in Step 3 and Step 4 to the price found in Step 1. This total is the adjusted net maximum price of the commodity.

(e) *Reports.* No person may deliver any commodity at an adjusted maximum price established under this Appendix until he has either received written approval of his adjusted maximum price from the Office of Price Administration or until the twentieth day after he has mailed to the Apparel Price Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C., the report required by this paragraph and all additional information which may be requested by the Office of Price Administration, whichever date is earlier. Under this paragraph the seller must file two copies of a report signed by an owner, officer or principal and containing the following information:

(1) Date of report.

(2) Seller's name and business address.

(3) A list of the commodities whose maximum prices he wishes to adjust under this order, showing each style of each commodity separately.

(4) A description of each commodity listed in (3), including each type of yarn, the weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn consumed in each style, and the finished weight of the commodity.

(5) A description, including each type of yarn, the weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn consumed, the finished weight of the commodity, and an identification (by style number, if possible) to the seller's commodity for which the maximum price was established under § 1378.3 (a) which was the same as each style listed in (3).

(6) The highest net price established for the commodity under § 1378.3 (a). If this price has been adjusted under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of that section show the amount of each such adjustment separately.

(7) The amount (in dollars and cents) by which the cost of direct labor (at legal wage rates) on each style listed in (3) has increased between January 1, 1942 (or such later date as might be required under footnote 3 to paragraph (d) above) and the date of the report.

(8) The amount of yarn cost increase permitted by this order for each style listed in (3) (amount shown in Column 2 of Appendix B of Revised Supplementary Order 154 for the appropriate type of yarn multiplied by the number of pounds of yarn listed for the style in (3)).

(9) Adjusted net maximum price under this order of each style listed in (3) (the price shown in (6) plus amount shown in (7) plus amount shown in (8)).

(f) A list of all legal wage increases made by the seller to his employees between January 1, 1942 and the date of the report, and, as to each such increase, the date such increase went into effect and the authority under which it was made (e. g., Order of National or Regional War Labor Board or

(f) *Approval or modification of reported adjusted maximum prices*—(1) *Approval.* The adjusted maximum prices reported under this Appendix may be expressly approved in writing by the Office of Price Administration, or, if no order disapproving or modi-

[1] 9 F.R. 11059; 10 F.R. 776, 1910, 6307, 8979.

[2] 11 F.R. 5066.

[3] However, if the maximum price established for the commodity under § 1378.3 (a) has been adjusted pursuant to subparagraph (2) thereof, to reflect increases in wage rates to a date later than January 1, 1942, the increase in direct labor cost is to be measured from that date rather than January 1, 1942. Wage Stabilization, etc.).

fying such adjusted prices has been issued within 20 days after the mailing of the report required by (e) above, and all additional information which may be requested by the Office of Price Administration, adjusted maximum prices reported are deemed to have been approved until issuance of an order disapproving or modifying them.

(2) *Modification or disapproval.* The Office of Price Administration may, at any time, disapprove or modify the adjusted maximum prices reported under (e) above if the adjustment has not been properly made in accordance with the provisions of this Appendix.

(g) *Definitions*—(1) *"The same commodity"* For purposes of this Appendix a commodity currently being sold is considered "the same" as a base period commodity only if it is identical with the base period commodity in all respects except that it may differ from the base period commodity to the following extent:

(i) The current commodity may have a finished weight of not less than 97% of the finished weight of the base period commodity.

(ii) The current commodity may be made with a substantially equal number of courses and needles per inch and with trimmings of substantially equal quality and serviceability to the base period commodity.

(iii) The current commodity may be of cotton yarn which varies from that of the base period commodity by not more than 2 counts (plus or minus). For example, a current commodity made of 26 count carded cotton yarn may be considered the same as a base period commodity made of 24 or 28 count carded cotton yarn. Note, however, that the amount of permitted yarn cost increases must be based on the actual count of yarn used in the current commodity. However, with respect to hosiery covered by this order, the yarn count of the current commodity may exceed that of the base period commodity by 4 counts or be less than that of the base period by 2 counts.

(2) *"Type of yarn."* For the purposes of this Appendix yarns are classified as follows:

(i) As to the fiber of which it is made (such as cotton or wool);

(ii) As to whether it is combed or carded;

(iii) As to count of yarn, such as 26's, 30's, etc.,

(iv) As to whether singles or plied.

Where a commodity is knitted of yarn which is a blend of one or more different fibers, or of a combination yarn (that is yarns of different fibers plied together) each fiber is treated separately for the purpose of calculating the permitted yarn cost increase as described in (3) below.

(3) *"Weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn consumed."* For purposes of this appendix the "weight in pounds of the cotton content of the yarn consumed" in a commodity is the number of pounds of cotton yarn required to knit the average size of the commodity, that is, the gross knitting weight. In calculating the yarn cost increase permitted for a commodity made of a blended yarn or of more than one type of yarn, the number of pounds of each type of cotton yarn consumed in the commodity must be multiplied separately by the increase factor listed for that type of yarn in Appendix B of Revised Supplementary Order 154.

(4) *"Legal wage rates."* For purposes of this appendix "legal wage rates" are wage rates put into effect before September 16, 1942, or, if put into effect after that date, authorized by express order of the National or Regional War Labor Boards, or the Wage Stabilization Board, or permissible under any general order or directive issued by one of such boards, or wage rates deemed "approved" under Executive Order 9697, issued February 14, 1946.

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

NOTE: All record keeping and reporting requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10550; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

[RMPR 373, Amdt. 92 (§ 1418.151)]

MEAT IN HAWAII

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 18 (h) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 373 is amended in the following respects:

1. Table A is amended to read as follows:

TABLE A—MAINLAND BEEF AT RETAIL [1]

	Choice or Grade AA	Good or Grade A	Commercial or Grade B	Utility or Grade C
	Per lb.	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Steaks:				
Porterhouse, T-bone or club	$0.65	$0.63	$0.59	$0.50
Rib, 7" cut	.52	.48	.46	.40
Rib, 10" cut	.48	.45	.43	.37
Sirloin or pin bone	.65	.63	.56	.48
Sirloin tip or butt (boneless)	.60	.55	.52	.48
Round (bone in) (full cut)	.57	.53	.50	.47
Round (boneless) top or bottom	.60	.55	.52	.48
Shoulder (round bone or blade)	.42	.40	.39	.37
Flank	.42	.40	.38	.36
Roasts:				
Tip or butt (boneless)	.56	.53	.48	.48
Rib standing 10" cut (chine bone in)	.48	.46	.43	.37
Rib standing 7" cut (chine bone in)	.52	.49	.46	.40
Rump (trimmed) (knuckle out)	.40	.39	.37	.34
Rump (boneless) (fresh or cured)	.58	.56	.51	.46
Chuck—pot roast (all cuts)	.40	.38	.37	.35
Chuck or shoulder (boneless)	.49	.47	.45	.42
Heel of round (boneless)	.40	.40	.38	.37
Stews and other cuts:				
Short ribs	.30	.30	.25	.25
Plate (bone in) fresh or cured	.27	.27	.23	.23
Plate (boneless) fresh or cured	.39	.39	.35	.35
Brisket (bone in) fresh or cured	.30	.30	.25	.25
Brisket (boneless) fresh or cured	.45	.45	.40	.40
Plank	.28	.28	.25	.25
Neck (bone in)	.34	.34	.30	.30
Neck (boneless)	.40	.40	.36	.36
Meaty skin or shank (bone in)	.20	.20	.16	.16
Knuckle bones (trimmed)	.05	.05	.05	.05
Suet	.05	.05	.05	.05
Ground beef or hamburger	.36	.36	.36	.36
Variety meats:				
Brains	.26	------	------	------
Hearts	.30	------	------	------
Kidneys	.28	------	------	------
Liver A (unblemished)	.50	------	------	------
Liver B (blemished)	.45	------	------	------
Sweetbreads	.45	------	------	------
Tails	.28	------	------	------
Tongues	.45	------	------	------
Tripe (cooked)	.28	------	------	------
Tripe (fresh)	.15	------	------	------
Smoked tongues	.53	------	------	------

[1] The retailer must not sell any ground meat unless it is ground beef, ground veal or ground lamb as defined in paragraph (e) of this section, and he must not sell such ground meat at prices higher than those listed above. If a customer buys any retail cut of meat and wants it ground, the retailer may grind that cut of meat for the customer, but no additional charge may be made to the customer for grinding it.

2. Table B is amended to read as follows:

TABLE B—MAINLAND VEAL AT RETAIL [1]

	Choice or Grade AA	Good or Grade A	Commercial or Grade B	Utility or Grade C
	Per lb.	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Steaks and chops:				
Loin chops (small) (without kidney)	$0.67	$0.58	$0.67	$0.55
Loin chops (large)	.67	.60	.59	.57
Rib chops	.60	.53	.53	.51
Shoulder chops (blade or arm)	.43	.40	.39	.37
Leg steaks (cutlets)	.70	.70	.65	.65
Sirloin steaks or chops	.60	.60	.55	.55
Roasts:				
Leg (whole)	.45	.40	.37	.37
Leg (shank half)	.45	.40	.37	.37
Rump or sirloin (bone in)	.50	.50	.49	.47
Rump or sirloin (boneless)	.65	.65	.62	.62
Chuck or shoulder (square cut)	.43	.40	.39	.37
Shoulder (boneless)	.50	.48	.46	.44
Loin (short cut)	.65	.60	.67	.55
Rib	.60	.55	.62	.52
Stews and other cuts:				
Breast	.22	.22	.19	.19
Neck (bone in)	.22	.22	.19	.19
Shank (hind or fore) (knee removed)	.22	.22	.19	.19
Trimmings	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ground veal or patties	.35	.35	.35	.35
Fabricated veal cuts:				
Shoulders (boned, rolled, and tied)	.53	.52	.49	.45
Legs (boned, rolled, and tied)	.60	.57	.52	.47
Legs (oven prepared)	.56	.53	.50	.44
Breast (boneless)	.35	.35	.35	.35
Variety Meats:				
Brains	.28	------	------	------
Hearts	.30	------	------	------
Kidneys	.37	------	------	------
Liver (type A)	.85	------	------	------
Liver (type B)	.80	------	------	------
Sweetbreads	.63	------	------	------
Tongues	.40	------	------	------
Tails	.27	------	------	------

[1] The retailer must not sell any ground meat unless it is ground beef, ground veal or ground lamb as defined in paragraph (e) of this section, and he must not sell such ground meat at prices higher than those listed above. If a customer buys any retail cut of meat and wants it ground, the retailer may grind that cut of meat for the customer, but no additional charge may be made to the customer for grinding it.

3. Table C is amended to read as follows:

TABLE C—MAINLAND PORK AT RETAIL [1]

	Cents per lb.
Steaks and chops:	
Leg steaks (center cut)	$0.51
Shoulder steaks (bone in)	.45
Shoulder steaks (boneless)	.50
Boston butts sliced (bone in)	.47
Boston butts sliced (boneless)	.50
Pork chops (semi-boneless)	53
Pork chops (boneless)	.58
Pork chops (center cuts) (bone in)	50
Pork chops (end cuts—rib or loin)	41
Roasts:	
Leg (regular) (bone in) (whole or half)	43
Leg (skinned) (bone in) (shank or butt end)	.47
Shoulder (bone in) (shank off)	.45
Shoulder (boneless)	.50
Pork loin (semi-boneless)	.53
Pork loin (boneless)	.58
Pork loin (whole, half or end cuts)	.41
Pork loin (center cuts) (bone in)	.50
Boston butts (bone in)	.47
Picnics (shank or whole)	42
Picnics (shankless) (whole or half)	45
Miscellaneous pork cuts:	
Spare ribs (fresh or cured)	.38
Pork shanks or hocks (pickled)	.30
Pork shanks or hocks (fresh)	.26
Pork backbones	19
Pork neck bones	.20
Pigs feet (pickled)	.25
Pigs feet (fresh)	.20
Pork tails	.25
Pork bellies (fresh or cured)	.34

TABLE C—MAINLAND PORK AT RETAIL[1]—Con.

Miscellaneous pork cuts—Con.	*Cents per lb.*
Tenderloin	$0.60
Sausage (bulk) (type 2)	40
Fat back (fresh or cured)	.25
Variety meats:	
Brains	.27
Hearts	.29
Kidneys	.27
Livers	.32
Tongues	.37

[1] Ceiling prices for sales of mainland smoked or ready-to-eat meat item are fixed in Table H.

4. Table D is amended to read as follows:

TABLE D—MAINLAND LAMB AT RETAIL[1]

	Choice or Grade AA	Good or Grade A	Commercial or Grade B	Utility or Grade C
	Per lb.	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Chops:				
Loin chops (large)	$0.52	$0.50	$0.49	$0.45
Loin chops (small)	.65	.63	.60	.53
Leg or sirloin chops	.55	.52	.48	.45
Shoulder (blade or arm chops)	.52	.52	.48	.45
Rib chops	.55	.52	.48	.45
Roasts:				
Leg	.56	.55	.53	.50
Sirloin (bone in)	.52	.50	.49	.45
Rib	.55	.52	48	.45
Yoke or triangle (bone in)	.30	.27	.25	.19
Yoke or triangle (boneless)	.43	.42	.38	.32
Chuck or shoulder (square cut) (bone in)	.48	.47	42	.35
Stews and other cuts:				
Breast and flank	.19	.19	.17	.17
Neck (bone in)	.19	.19	.17	.17
Shanks	.19	.19	.17	.17
Ground lamb or mutton or patties	.35	.35	.35	.35
Variety meats:				
Brains	.27	------	------	------
Hearts	.31	------	------	------
Kidneys (fat removed)	.35	------	------	------
Livers	.42	------	------	------
Sweetbreads	.47	------	------	------
Tongues	.35	------	------	------

[1] The retailer must not sell any ground meat unless it is ground beef, ground veal or ground lamb as defined in paragraph (e) of this section, and he must not sell such ground meat at prices higher than those listed above. If a customer buys any retail cut of meat and wants it ground, the retailer may grind that cut of meat for the customer, but no additional charge may be made to the customer for grinding it.

5. Table E is amended to read as follows:

TABLE E—MAINLAND MUTTON AT RETAIL

	Grade S or Good	Grade M or Commercial	Grade R or Utility
Chops:	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Loin chops (large)	$0.29	$0.28	$0.27
Loin chops (small)	.35	.32	.30
Leg or sirloin chops	.33	.30	.28
Shoulder (blade or arm)	.25	.25	.22
Rib	.33	.30	.28
Roasts:			
Leg	.29	.28	.27
Sirloin (bone in)	.29	.28	.27
Rib	.33	.30	.28
Yoke or triangle (bone in)	.19	.18	.17
Yoke or triangle (boneless)	.28	.27	.26
Chuck or shoulder (square cut) (bone in)	.25	.25	.22
Stews and other cuts:			
Breast and flank	.15	.15	.15
Neck (bone in)	.15	.15	.15
Shanks	.15	.15	.15
Ground lamb or mutton or patties	.35	.35	.35
Variety meats:			
Brains	.25	--------	--------
Hearts	.30	--------	--------
Kidneys (fat removed)	.30	--------	--------
Livers	.42	--------	--------
Sweetbreads	.45	--------	--------
Tongues	.35	--------	--------

6. Table H is amended to read as follows:

TABLE H—MAINLAND SMOKED OR READY-TO-EAT MEATS AT RETAIL

Ham:	*Cents per lb.*
Regular (whole or half) (shank or butt end) (bone in)	$0.48
Skinned (whole or half) (shank or butt end) (bone in)	.51
Center slices (skinned)	71
Ready-to-eat (regular) (whole or half) (shank or butt end) (bone in)	.51
Ready-to-eat (skinned) (whole or half) (shank or butt end) (bone in)	.54
Ham hocks (less than 4 lbs.)	.31
Virginia ham (whole, half or part)	.66
Cooked or boiled ham (sliced)	.88
Cooked or boiled ham (whole, half, or by the piece)	78
Ready-to-eat (center slices) (skinned)	76
Picnics:	
Whole or half (bone in)	47
Ready-to-eat (bone in)	.55
Boston butts (bone in)	.50
Boston butts (boneless)	.64
Canadian style bacon:	
Whole, half or part	76
Sliced	78
Bacon:	
Grade A (whole, half or part)	49
Grade B (whole, half or part)	47
Grade A (sliced, rind on)	49
Grade B (sliced, rind on)	.47
Grade A (packaged or store sliced, de-rinded)	.57
Grade B (packaged or store sliced, de-rinded)	.54
Grade C (packaged or store sliced, de-rinded)	.50
Miscellaneous: All other ready-to-eat or delicatessen meat items: Typical items are: All meat loaves, bologna, liver sausage, fresh, smoked and cooked sausage, frankfurters, salami, spiced luncheon meats, etc.	(1)

[1] If your "net cost" of the item being priced is under 40¢ per lb. add 12¢ per lb. to the "net cost" If your "net cost" of such item is 40¢ per lb. or more, add 15¢ per lb. to your "net cost" "Net cost" is the amount you paid your supplier after deducting all discounts and allowances.

This amendment shall become effective as of May 13, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10452; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:39 a. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[SO 129, Amdt. 29]

EXEMPTION AND SUSPENSION FROM PRICE CONTROL OF MACHINES, PARTS, INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A statement of the consideration involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Supplementary Order 129 is amended in the following respect:

Section 10 (a) is amended by adding the following items:

Railroad ballast, defined as sand, gravel, crushed stone, and crushed slag sold to railroads for use solely for the purpose of supporting and stabilizing railroad beds and tracks, but not when purchased for resale in any form. Sales to railroads include sales to public and private railroads, street railways, interurban lines, and privately owned industrial plant railroad facilities.

Dead-burned dolomite for basic open-hearth dressing, and dead-burned magnesite for furnace use.

Raw dolomite for refractory uses, for flux-stone in blast furnaces, for glass stone, and for other similar furnace uses.

Fluxing limestone, for blast furnaces and open-hearth plants and for use in smelting of copper, gold, lead, and zinc, and for other similar metallurgical uses; and limestone for use as glass stone.

Lime silica and moulded amosite high temperature insulating materials.

85% Magnesia and diatomaceous silica insulating materials

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10567; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[SO 132,[1] Amdt. 38]

POTATOES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

In section 2 (a) (1) the termination date for the item "White flesh table stock potatoes (domestic and imported) except certified and War Approved seed potatoes as defined in Maximum Price Regulation 492" is amended to read June 27, 1946.

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved: June 11, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10568; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[SO 132,[1] Amdt. 39]

GRAPES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 2 (a) (1) is amended by adding an item to read as follows:

[1] 10 F.R. 14954, 15170; 11 F.R. 296, 297, 881, 1102, 1467, 2378, 2640, 2989, 2927, 3247, 3396, 4021, 4090, 4861, 5066, 5353, 5598, 5599, 5539, 5650.

	From—	Termination date
Grapes, table and juice, domestic and imported, but not including Concord grapes sold for processing.	June 20, 1946.	Indefinite.

This amendment shall become effective at 12:01 a. m. June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

Approved: June 17, 1946.

CHARLES T. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations accompanying this amendment, I hereby approve the indefinite suspension from price control of domestic and imported table and juice grapes except Concord grapes sold for processing.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,
Director Office of Economic Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc 46-10569; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

PART 1347—PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS FOR PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

[MPR 30,[1] Amdt. 17]

WASTEPAPER

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 30 is amended in the following respects:

In § 1347.14 Appendix A (a) (1) footnote 25 is amended to read as follows:

25. "No. 1 groundwood fly leaf shavings" consist of the trim of magazines, catalogs and similar printed matter, not limited with respect to groundwood and may contain the bleed of cover and insert stock. The highest quality shall be free of solid color printing, coated stock or beater dyed papers. Lower qualities may contain solid color printing and coated stock in any quantity but shall not contain beater dyed papers in excess of 1%.

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10545; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:40 a. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[SO 163,[2] Amdt. 1]

PERMITTED INCREASES IN PRICES OF FLUID MILK

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Supplementary Order No. 163 is amended by adding a new paragraph (b) to section 6 to read as follows:

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) above, any seller of "fluid milk" in the Federal Milk Marketing Areas listed in Table A below may increase his maximum prices for such "fluid milk" above those existing on May 30, 1946, by the amounts specified in Table A below. The amount specified in Table A shall apply to quart containers. Proportionate increases may be made in the maximum prices for other size containers.

TABLE A

Column I Federal milk marketing areas	Column II Permitted increases per quart in maximum prices of "whole milk"	Column III Permitted increases per quart for "fluid milk" products
	Cent	*Cent*
Chicago, Ill	½	¼
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	½
Clinton, Iowa	½	¼
Dubuque, Iowa	½	¼
Duluth-Superior, Minn	1	½
Fort Wayne, Ind	½	¼
Kansas City, Mo	½	¼
LaPorte, Ind	½	¼
Louisville, Ky	1	½
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	½	¼
New Orleans, La	½	¼
Omaha, Nebr	½	¼
St. Joseph, Ind	½	¼
St. Louis, Mo	½	¼
Sioux City, Iowa	½	¼
Sub-Chicago, Ill	½	¼
Toledo, Ohio	½	¼
Quad-Cities	½	¼
Tri-State, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio	½	¼
Wichita, Kans	½	¼

[3] The increases permitted in Columns II and III of Table A opposite the areas entitled Cincinnati and New Orleans shall be deleted at 12:01 a. m. of the day when the amendments now being prepared by the United States Agriculture Department, changing the minimum producers' prices for Class I milk as defined in the applicable Marketing Order become effective. The increases permitted in Columns II and III of Table A opposite all marketing areas other than Cincinnati and New Orleans shall terminate at 12:01 a. m. of the day when the Marketing Administrator of each such marketing area computes and announces the minimum producers' price for Class I milk as defined in the applicable marketing order for the period ending June 30, 1946.

This amendment shall become effective June 18, 1946. It shall remain in effect until August 1, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

Approved: June 17, 1946.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10501; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:30 p. m.]

PART 1315—RUBBER AND PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS OF WHICH RUBBER IS A COMPONENT

[RMPR 143, Amdt. 11]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR NEW RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 143 is amended in the following respects:

1. In section 3 (b) (3) (iii), the phrase "6.4 percent" is substituted for the phrase "5 percent" where the latter appears.

2. In section 5 (b) (7) the phrase "55 percent" is substituted for the phrase "sixty percent" where the latter appears.

3. Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix I are amended to read as follows:

APPENDIX I—TABLES FOR DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE FOR PASSENGER CAR AND MOTORCYCLE TIRES SOLD BY MANUFACTURERS AND BRAND OWNERS UNDER SECTION 3

TABLE 1—PASSENGER CAR TIRES

Size[1]	4-ply tire[2] discount base	Maximum wholesale increase	6-ply tire[3] discount base	Maximum wholesale increase
4.00-15	$7.80	$0.50		
4.25/4.50-12	9.10	.60		
4.40/4.50/4.75/5.00-21[4]	11.04	.71	$13.49	$0.86
4.50/4.75/5.00-20[4]	12.25	.80	14.50	.95
4.75/5.00-19	11.05	.70	14.15	.90
5.00-15	10.70	.70		
5.00-16	10.80	.70		
5.00-17	11.70	.75		
5.25-21	15.55	1.00	19.40	1.25
5.25/5.50-17	13.55	.85	16.90	1.10
5.25/5.50-18	12.35	.80	15.40	.99
5.25/5.50-19	15.65	1.00	18.80	1.20
5.25/5.50-20	16.75	1.05	20.45	1.30
5.50-15	12.48	.82	15.60	1.00
5.50-16	13.15	.85	16.45	1.05
6.00-15	14.40	.90	18.00	1.15
6.00-16	14.75	.95	18.45	1.20
6.00/6.25-16	14.75	.95	18.45	1.20
6.00/6.50-17	16.00	1.00	20.48	1.31
6.00/6.50-18	17.25	1.10	21.60	1.40
6.00/6.50-19	17.68	1.12	21.05	1.35
6.00/6.50-20	18.00	1.15	21.97	1.43
6.25-16	16.60	1.05	20.85	1.35
6.25/6.50-16	17.90	1.15	22.45	1.45
6.50-15	17.50	1.10	21.90	1.40
6.50-16	17.90	1.15	22.45	1.45
7.00-15	19.80	1.25	24.75	1.60
7.00-16	20.30	1.30	25.40	1.65
7.00-17	21.91	1.41	27.30	1.75
7.00/7.50-19			28.60	1.85
7.50-15	24.85	1.60	31.00	2.00
7.50-16	25.75	1.65	32.25	2.05
7.50-17			37.15	2.40
8.25-16			37.25	2.40
30 x 3½	9.39	.61	10.50	.65
14" Jumbo			33.25	2.15
15" Jumbo			36.65	2.35

[1] Tires with a single size marking must take discount base of that single size if listed. If not listed, they take the discount base of the combination size in which that single size appears.

[2] The discount base and maximum wholesale increase of a 5-ply tire shall be 115 percent of the discount base and maximum wholesale increase of a 4-ply tire of the same size.

[3] The discount base and maximum wholesale increase of a 7-ply tire shall be 107 percent of the discount base and maximum wholesale increase of a 6-ply tire of the same size.

[4] Any combination size not specifically listed but included in this combination size shall take the discount base shown for this combination.

TABLE 2—MOTORCYCLE TIRES

Size	2-ply tire discount base	Maximum wholesale increase	4-ply tire discount base	Maximum wholesale increase
3.30-18	$8.09	$0.51	$8.48	$0.53
3.50-18			8.88	.57
3.85-18	9.17	.58	9.61	.59
3.85-20			10.38	.67
4.00-18	9.40	.60	9.85	.65
4.00-19	9.58	.62	10.15	.65
4.50-18	10.15	.65	10.80	.70
4.50-19	10.53	.67	11.04	.71
5.00-16	11.40	.75	11.95	.75

4. Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix II are amended to read as follows:

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[1] 7 F.R. 9732; 8 F.R. 3845, 6109, 7199, 7350, 7821, 13049, 17483; 9 F.R. 6107, 8056, 11108; 10 F.R. 1787, 4103, 4492, 73358, 12809; 11 F.R. 532.

[2] 11 F.R. 6079.

APPENDIX II—MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES FOR SYNTHETIC PASSENGER CAR AND MOTORCYCLE TIRES SOLD BY PERSONS OTHER THAN BRAND OWNERS UNDER SECTION 4

TABLE 1—SYNTHETIC RUBBER PASSENGER-CAR TIRES

Size [1]	4-ply tire price [2]	6-ply tire price [3]
4.00-15	$5.96	
4.25/4.50-12	6.97	
4.40/4.50/4.75/5.00-21 [4]	8.44	$10.30
4.50/4.75/5.00-20 [4]	9.38	11.10
4.75/5.00-19	8.44	10.81
5.00-15	8.19	
5.00-16	8.26	
5.00-17	8.94	
5.25-21	11.89	14.83
5.25/5.50-17	10.34	12.93
5.25/5.50-18	9.45	11.81
5.25/5.50-19	11.96	14.36
5.25/5.50-20	12.78	15.62
5.50-15	9.56	11.92
5.50-16	10.06	12.57
6.00-15	10.98	13.75
6.00-16	11.28	14.12
6.00/6.25-16	11.28	14.12
6.00/6.50-17	12.20	15.66
6.00/6.50-18	13.18	16.52
6.00/6.50-19	13.50	16.09
6.00/6.50-20	13.75	16.81
6.25-16	12.67	15.95
6.25/6.50-16	13.68	17.17
6.50-15	13.35	16.73
6.50-16	13.68	17.17
7.00-15	15.11	18.93
7.00-16	15.51	19.43
7.00-17	16.77	20.86
7.00/7.50-19		21.87
7.50-15	19.00	23.70
7.50-16	19.68	24.63
7.50-17		28.41
8.25-16		28.48
30 x 3½	7.18	8.00
14" Jumbo		25.43
15" Jumbo		28.01

[1] Tires with a single size marking must take the maximum price of that single size if listed. If not listed, they take the maximum price of the combination size in which that single size appears.

[2] Maximum price of a 5-ply tire shall be 115% of the maximum price of a 4-ply tire of the same size.

[3] Maximum price of a 7-ply tire shall be 107% of the maximum price of a 6-ply tire of the same size.

Any combination size not specifically listed but included in this combination size shall take the maximum price shown for this combination.

TABLE 2—SYNTHETIC RUBBER MOTORCYCLE TIRES

Size	2-ply tire price	4-ply tire price
3.30-18	$6.17	$6.46
3.50-18		6.79
3.85-18	7.00	7.32
3.85-20		7.94
4.00-18	7.18	7.55
4.00-19	7.33	7.76
4.50-18	7.76	8.26
4.50-19	8.04	8.44
5.00-16	8.73	9.12

This amendment shall become effective June 18, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10496; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:31 p. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[Order 24 under 18 (c), Amdt. 2]

TOBACCO STICKS

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith Order No. 24 under § 1499.18(c) as amended, of the General Maximum Price Regulation is amended as follows:

Paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Maximum price for sales by manufacturers.* The maximum price for sales of tobacco sticks by manufacturers in the following sizes shall be as set forth below. These prices are f. o. b. mill.

Size:	*Per 1,000 pieces*
1" x 1"—52" or 54"	$20.00
¾" x 1"—52" or 54"	15.00

This amendment shall become effective June 24, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10542; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[RMPR 539,[1] Amdt. 3]

CUSTOM MILLING AND KILN-DRYING OF WESTERN SOFTWOODS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 539 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 10 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 10. *Computing prices on the most economical basis.* Except where the specific pricing provisions in the tables or in the footnotes to the tables require otherwise, prices on combination milling such as ripping and resawing must be computed on the method of producing the end product which will result in the use of the fewest number of lines, regardless of how the custom milling actually produces such end product.

2. In section 13, Table 1, the column headed 1 x 12 is amended to read: 1 x 12" and wider.

In Table 2, the column headed 2 x 12 is amended to read: 2x12" and wider.

3. In section 13 the General Notes are amended to read as follows:

1 (a) Ripping and resawing are to be considered as separate operations. For the purpose of clarifying these operations, resawing is described as sawing the stock through its widest dimension, and ripping as sawing the stock through its narrowest dimension. A first line is a rip or resaw through any given quantity of lumber producing double the number of pieces, the resulting footage of which is equal to the footage prior to the operation.

An additional line is identical with the first line except that it is second or subsequent rip or resaw through all or part of the footage resulting from the first or preceding line operation, as the case may be. First line operations on square pieces are defined as resaw lines.

(b) Charges for either resawing or ripping are to be based on the original size and the original footage of the stock being ripped or resawn.

(c) No charge may be made for ripping or resawing any stock thicker than 4" or wider than 12" except stock 2" thick and thinner in random width shipments.

(d) Not more than four lines of ripping or resawing or of any combination of ripping and resawing may be charged to the purchaser of lumber being custom-milled to 6/4" thickness or thinner, or to any combination of thicknesses containing lumber of 6/4" thickness or thinner and not more than three lines of ripping or resawing or of any combination of ripping and resawing may be charged for in remanufacturing to thicker than 6/4". all such charges shall be in accordance with the provisions covering such services as set forth in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 except that a custom mill may apply to the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C., for an exception to this limitation on services to be performed for the following:

(i) Purchasers requiring custom milling services on lumber held in stock by a Government Agency on or before June 24, 1946.

(ii) Purchasers of lumber requiring precision resawing to a thickness of ⅞" or thinner.

Excess lines of ripping or resawing (or trimming or any other work) may be charged to the producing mill, if mutually and satisfactorily arranged, provided that such charges may not be passed on to the customer and provided further that when stock thicker than 4" or wider than 12" is resawn or ripped for the account of a producing mill, such material must be regraded after such initial ripping or resawing and billed by the producing mill to the customer at the price of the size and grade produced by such initial milling done for the producing mill, but in no case may the size be larger than 4 x 12" This regrading must be performed at the expense of the producing mill by a grader who has been approved by the W. C. L. A. or the P. L. I. B., or by a grader employed by any grading agency approved by the Portland, Oregon, Office of the Office of Price Administration. The custom mill must satisfy itself that all of the provisions of this paragraph have been complied with before any charges for custom milling of such lumber may be passed on to the purchaser. The intent of this note is to discourage uneconomic custom milling operations, and to minimize the amount of degrade that the purchaser must absorb in reducing large sizes to smaller sizes.

Example (1). In resawing 6x6" to 1x6" the correct procedure would be as follows: The first line resaw produces one piece 4x6" and one piece 2x6" or two pieces 3x6" each. The charge for this first line resaw may be collected only from the producing mill, since the original thickness exceeded 4" The product resulting from the first line operation which reduces the thickness to 4" or thinner must then be regraded and sold by the producing mill at the price of the end product, both as to size and grade, resulting from the initial resawing operation. The cost of any subsequent operation performed on the lumber at the buyer's request, as well as any degrade resulting therefrom, shall be for the buyer's account.

Example (2). Resawing 12 x 12" to 4 x 12". The first line resaw produces one piece 4 x 12" and one piece 8 x 12" An additional line resaw on the 8 x 12" results in a total of three pieces of 4 x 12" The 4 x 12" pieces must then be regraded and sold by the producing mill at the price of the end product, both as to size and grade, resulting from the initial resawing operation. All milling and regrading expense up to this point must be borne by the producing mill. Since the lumber has now been reduced to not over 4" in thickness, is not over 12" in width and is regraded, any further operations performed on the lumber by the custom mill at the request of the buyer, as well as any degrade resulting from such further operation shall be for the buyer's account.

Example (3). Reducing 8 x 20" to 4 x 12" and 4 x 8". The first line resaw produces two pieces 4 x 20" The first line rip on 4 x 20" produces one piece 4 x 12" and one piece 4 x 8" The stock must then be regraded and sold by the producing mill at the price of the end product, both as to grade and size (in this instance two-fifths 4 x 8" and

[1] 10 F.R. 3224, 8617, 14147.

three-fifths 4 x 12"), resulting from these initial resawing and ripping operations. All milling, degrade and regrading expense up to this point must be borne by the producing mill.

As in the examples above, the costs of any further refinement of the lumber at the buyer's request as well as any degrade resulting therefrom, shall be for the buyer's account.

2. Where surfacing is done following resawing and/or ripping, surfacing charges shall be based on size or sizes of stock resulting from the resawing and/or ripping operation. Where stock thinner than 1" is surfaced, resawn, or ripped, charges may be computed on surface measure. Where the first line of resawing reduces thickness of the remaining piece to less than 1" additional lines, where required, may be figured on surface measure, instead of original size as provided in note I.

3. Fractional and odd thicknesses. For 6/4" and thinner, use price of 1" and compute footage on actual rough measure. For thicker than 6/4" and less than 8/4", use 2" prices and compute footage on actual rough measure. For odd or fractional thicknesses thicker than 2" use price of next thinner listed size and compute footage on actual rough measure.

4. Where stock is of fractional or odd widths not specified in table, use price of next listed width, either wider or narrower, whichever is lower. Compute on actual board measure.

5. Where stock is kiln dried prior to being milled a handling charge of $2.00 per M'BM may be added for handling between drying kiln and mill. When resawing and/or ripping is required before kiln drying in addition to other milling, a handling charge of $3.00 per M'BM instead of $2.00 per M'BM may be added. In either instance, when the above handling charges are made, the handling charge provided in the milling tables may not be used.

6. If customer does not furnish a reasonably accurate inbound piece tally, the custom mill may charge him an additional 50¢ per M'BM for tallying.

7. Where 50% or more of the lumber in any car is to be custom milled or kiln dried and the balance of the lumber in such car is required to be handled from car to car without processing, a flat handling charge of $3.00 per M'BM may be made on such balance.

8. Random width prices may be used only on random width shipments containing at least 4 widths when such widths fall under 2 or more specified width price brackets in tables. Shipments containing mixed widths, if piece tallied and segregated in the car, are not random widths. Subject to above conditions, the use of random width prices or specific width prices is optional with Custom mill.

9. When lumber is loaded on open cars and the buyer requires packaging in sling lots or otherwise, whereby the load is divided into individual parcels for the purpose of facilitating mechanical unloading, a charge of $6.50 per car in addition to the open car handling charge may be made. This charge shall include material and labor used in packaging.

This amendment shall become effective June 24, 1946.

NOTE: All reporting and record keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10554; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[MPR 539-B,[1] Amdt. 3]

CUSTOM MILLING AND KILN DRYING OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS IN SOUTHERN AREA

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 539-B is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3 (a) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *What services are covered.* (a) This regulation covers "custom milling and kiln drying services" on all woods other than Western softwoods when performed in the States of Kentucky (except in Jefferson County), West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

This amendment shall become effective June 24, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10555; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[Rev. SR. 11, Amdt. 87]

PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 1499.46 of Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 11 is amended in the following respect:

A new subparagraph (163) is added to paragraph (b) to read as follows:

(163) Repair, rental and maintenance of public street lighting equipment, and services incidental thereto.

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10543; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:45 a. m.]

PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 329,[1] Amdt. 22]

PURCHASES OF MILK FROM PRODUCERS FOR RESALE AS FLUID MILK

A statement of considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

[1] 10 F. R. 3227, 5045, 8618.

Section 1351.402 (b) (1) is amended by adding a new subdivision (i) to read as follows:

(i) *Provided, however* That the maximum prices which purchasers may pay producers for "milk" purchased for resale in the Federal Milk Marketing Areas listed in Table A below shall be the prices established pursuant to subparagraph 1, above, or the minimum producers' price established pursuant to an applicable order, agreement or license issued under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 as amended, in effect on May 30, 1946, plus the amount per hundred weight listed in Table A below, whichever is higher.

TABLE A[2]

Column I Producers serving these federal marketing areas:	Column II *Amount to be added to minimum producers' price in effect on May 30, 1946, for "Milk"*
Chicago, Ill	$0.22
Cincinnati, Ohio	.40
Clinton, Iowa	.26
Dubuque, Iowa	.26
Duluth-Superior, Minn	.50
Fort Wayne, Ind	.23
Kansas City, Mo	.26
LaPorte, Ind	.24
Louisville, Ky	.48
New Orleans, La	.15
Omaha, Nebr	.26
St. Joseph, Ind	.24
St. Louis, Mo	.23
Sioux City, Iowa	.26
Sub-Chicago, Ill	.22
Toledo, Ohio	.20
Quad Cities	.26
Tri-State. West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio	.26
Wichita, Kans	.26
Minneapolis-St. Paul	.30

[2] The increases permitted in Column II of Table A opposite the area entitled Cincinnati and New Orleans shall be deleted at 12:01 a. m. of the day when the amendments now being prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, changing the minimum producers' prices for Class I milk as defined in the applicable Marketing Order become effective. The increases permitted in Column II of Table A opposite all marketing areas other than Cincinnati and New Orleans shall terminate at 10:01 a. m. of the day when the marketing administration of each such marketing area computes and announces the minimum producers' price for Class I milk as defined in the applicable Marketing order for the period ending June 30, 1946.

This amendment shall become effective June 18, 1946. It shall remain in effect until August 1, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

Approved: June 17, 1946.

CHARLES F BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10497; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:30 p. m.]

[1] 8 F.R. 2038, 2874, 3252, 3621, 4726, 5933, 5907, 6737, 8063, 9884, 10731, 13721, 15704, 16296; 9 F.R. 611, 2007, 7852, 9677.

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[SR 14-H, Amdt. 12]

MODIFICATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION SERVICES BY MOTOR VEHICLE

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 19 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 19. *Transportation services performed by motor vehicle between Los Angeles and Los Angeles Harbor.* Carriers other than common carriers in California furnishing a transportation service between places in the Los Angeles Commercial Zone on the one hand and places in the Los Angeles Harbor Commercial Zone on the other hand which are subject to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte No. MC 24, *California Motor Carrier Rates,* 41 MCC 19, may charge as the maximum price for such service either (a) the minimum rate established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in said order, or (b) the maximum price established by the General Maximum Price Regulation or any Supplementary Regulation or Order issued by the Office of Price Administration.

This amendment shall become effective June 24, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10544; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

PART 1315—RUBBER AND PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS OF WHICH RUBBER IS A COMPONENT

[RMPR 528, Amdt. 7]

TIRES AND TUBES, RECAPPING AND REPAIRING, AND CERTAIN REPAIR MATERIALS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 528 is amended in the following respects:

1. Table A-I of section 16 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE A-I—MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR NEW SYNTHETIC RUBBER PASSENGER CAR TIRES AND TUBES

Tire [1] and tube [2] size	4-ply tire price [3]	6-ply tire price [4]	Tube price
4.00-15	$8.50		$2.70
4.25/4.50-12	9.70		2.60
4.40/4.50/4.75/5.00-21 [5]	11.75	$14.35	2.80
4.50/4.75/5.00-20 [5]	13.05	15.45	2.80
4.75/5.00-19	11.75	15.05	2.95
5.00-15	11.40		2.65
5.00-16	11.50		2.70
5.00-17	12.45		2.75
5.25-21	16.55	20.05	3.05
5.25/5.50-17	14.40	18.00	3.30
5.25/5.50-18	13.15	16.45	2.75
5.25/5.50-19	16.65	20.00	3.50
5.25/5.50-20	17.80	21.75	3.90
5.50-15	13.30	16.60	3.00
5.50-16	14.00	17.50	3.05
5.50/6.00-18		F. B.	3.30
6.00-15	15.30	19.15	3.60
6.00-16	15.70	19.65	3.65
6.00/6.25-16	15.70	19.65	3.65
6.00/6.50-17	17.00	21.80	3.30
6.00/6.50-18	18.35	23.00	3.30
6.00/6.50-19	18.80	22.40	3.50
6.00/6.50-20	19.15	23.40	3.90
6.25-16	17.65	22.20	3.65
6.25/6.50-16	19.05	23.00	4.20
6.50-15	18.00	23.20	4.25
6.50-16	19.05	23.00	4.20

See footnotes at end of table.

Tire [1] and tube [2] size	4-ply tire price [3]	6-ply tire price [4]	Tube price
7.00-15	$21.05	$26.35	$4.30
7.00-16	21.60	27.05	4.40
7.00-17	23.35	29.05	4.40
7.00/7.50-19		30.45	4.55
7.50-15	26.45	33.00	5.00
7.50-16	27.40	34.30	5.20
7.50-17		39.55	4.40
8.25-16		39.65	6.75
29 x 3½	10.00	11.15	2.00
14" Jumbo		35.40	5.25
15" Jumbo		39.00	5.70

[1] Tires with a single size marking must take the price of that single size if listed. If not listed, they take the ceiling price of the combination size in which that single size appears. Tires with a combination size marking that is not listed, must be priced by application to the Office of Price Administration under section 16, paragraph (d).

[2] The maximum price of a combination size tube shall be the same as the maximum price of that size in the combination which has the highest maximum price as an individual size.

[3] The maximum price of a 5-ply tire shall be 115% of the maximum price of a 4-ply tire of the same size.

[4] The maximum price of a 7-ply tire shall be 107% of the maximum price of a 6-ply tire of the same size.

[5] Any combination size not specifically listed, but included in this combination size shall take the maximum prices shown for this combination.

2. Table A-II of section 16 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE A-II—MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR NEW SYNTHETIC RUBBER MOTORCYCLE TIRES AND TUBES

Tire and tube size [1]	2-ply tire price	4-ply tire price	Tube price
3.00-18	$8.00	$9.00	$1.85
3.50-18		9.45	1.85
3.85-18	9.75	10.20	2.20
3.85-20		11.05	2.20
4.00-18	10.00	10.50	2.20
4.00-19	10.20	10.80	2.20
4.50-18	10.80	11.50	2.20
4.50-19	11.20	11.75	2.20
5.00-16	12.15	12.70	2.30

[1] The maximum price of a combination size tube shall be the same as the maximum price of that size in the combination which has the highest maximum price as an individual size.

3. Table A-IV of section 16 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE A-IV—MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR NEW TRUCK AND BUS, AND MUD AND SNOW TRUCK TIRES AND TUBES

Tire and tube size [1]	Ply	Truck and bus tire price		Mud and snow tire price		Tube price
		Cotton	Rayon	Cotton	Rayon	
5.25/5.50-17	6	$18.70	$19.65			$3.30
6.00-16	6	20.95	22.00	$22.00	$23.10	3.65
6.00-17	6	23.25	24.40			3.80
6.00-20	6	24.00	25.20	25.20	26.45	4.15
6.00-20/30 x 5	8	27.70	29.10	29.05	30.50	4.15
6.50-16	6	24.20	25.40	25.45	26.70	4.20
6.50-17	6	26.40	27.70			3.80
6.50-18	6	28.00	29.40			4.80
6.50-20	6	28.00	29.40	29.40	30.85	5.10
6.50-20/32 x 6	8	35.30	37.05	37.00	38.85	5.10
7.00-15 (15" Special)	6	27.45	28.80	28.80	30.25	4.50
7.00-15 (15" Special)	8	30.40	31.90	31.90	33.50	4.50
7.00-16	6	29.00	30.45	30.50	32.05	4.65
7.00-16	8	31.90	33.50	33.50	35.20	4.65
7.00-17	6	32.95	34.60	34.55	36.30	4.75
7.00-17	8	35.55	37.35	37.30	39.15	4.75
7.00-18	8	35.80	37.60			5.00
7.00-20	8	36.40	38.20	38.25	40.15	6.30
7.00-20/32 x 6	10	47.50	49.90	49.80	52.30	6.30
7.00-20/32 x 6	12	54.90	57.65	58.10	61.00	6.30
7.00-24	8			47.30	49.65	6.80
7.00-24/36 x 6	10	55.10	57.85			6.80
7.50-15	6	34.00	35.70			6.75
7.50-15	8	37.30	39.15			6.75
7.50-15	10	55.35	58.10			6.75
7.50-16	4			26.50	27.85	6.95
7.50-16	6	36.25	38.05	38.00	39.90	6.95
7.50-16	8	39.90	41.90	41.90	44.00	6.95
7.50-17	8	43.30	45.45	45.45	47.70	4.75
7.50-18	8	46.25	48.55	48.70	51.15	8.45
7.50-18/32 x 7	10	62.10	65.20			8.45
7.50-20	8	$47.60	$50.00	$50.00	$52.50	$8.90
7.50-20/34 x 7	10	63.40	66.55	66.45	69.75	8.90
7.50-20	12	72.85	76.50			8.90
7.50-24	8	53.60	56.30	56.25	59.05	9.00
7.50-24/38 x 7	10	71.10	74.65			9.60
7.50-24	12	80.15	84.15			9.60
8.25-15	10	68.50	71.95			9.85
8.25-15	12	79.00	82.95			9.85
8.25-15	14	90.85	95.40			9.85
8.25-18	10	65.75	69.05	69.20	72.65	10.00
8.25-18	12	75.60	79.40			10.00
8.25-20	10	67.65	71.05	70.95	74.50	10.25
8.25-20	12	77.90	81.80	81.60	85.70	10.25
8.25-22	10	72.40	76.00			10.90
8.25-22	12	83.25	87.40			10.90
8.25-24	10	76.40	80.20	80.05	84.05	11.65
9.00-13	6	34.75	36.50	36.55	38.40	5.90
9.00-15	10	73.25	76.90			11.30
9.00-15	12	85.85	90.15			11.30
9.00-16	8			68.40	71.80	11.45
9.00-16	10			78.65	82.60	11.45
9.00-18	10	78.10	82.00	81.90	86.00	11.55
9.00-18	12	89.80	94.20			11.55
9.00-20	10	80.75	84.80	84.70	88.95	11.75
9.00-20/36x8	12	94.50	99.25	99.10	104.05	11.75
9.00-20/36x8	14	103.95	109.15			11.75
9.00-22	10	84.75	89.00			12.25
9.00-22	12	97.45	102.30			12.25
9.00-24	10	88.15	92.55	92.40	97.00	12.85
9.00-24/40x8	12	101.00	106.05	105.85	111.15	12.85
9.00-24/40x8	14	111.30	116.85			12.85
10.00-15	10	94.05	98.75			11.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-IV—continued

Tire and tube size [1]	Ply	Truck and bus tire price		Mud and snow tire price		Tube price
		Cotton	Rayon	Cotton	Rayon	
10.00-15	12	$96.90	$101.75			$11.90
10.00-15	14	102.75	107.90			11.90
10.00-18	10	84.80	89.05	$88.90	$93.35	12.25
10.00-18	12	99.65	104.65	104.60	109.85	12.25
10.00-18	14	117.10	122.95			12.25
10.00-20	10	87.10	91.45			12.60
10.00-20	12	102.35	107.45	107.50	112.90	12.60
10.00-20/38x9	14	123.20	129.35	129.10	135.55	12.60
10.00-22	12	107.85	113.25	113.25	118.90	12.95
10.00-22	14	129.05	135.50			12.95
10.00-24	12	110.85	116.40	116.35	122.15	13.40
10.00-24/42x9	14	133.30	139.95			13.40
10.50-16	12	100.50	105.55	105.55	110.85	12.40
10.50-18	10			100.20	105.20	
11.00-18	8			93.40	98.05	13.70
11.00-18	10	106.00	111.30	111.45	117.00	13.70
11.00-19	14	143.20	150.35			14.35
11.00-20	12	120.50	126.55	126.50	132.85	14.95
11.00-20	14	145.30	152.55	152.05	159.65	14.95
11.00-22	12	127.50	133.90	133.90	140.60	16.05
11.00-22	14	148.95	156.40			16.05
11.00-24	12	132.50	139.15	138.55	145.50	17.80
11.00-24	14	152.55	160.20	159.50	167.50	17.80
12.00-18	14	$150.25	$157.75			
12.00-20	10			$119.80	$125.80	$20.00
12.00-20	12			142.85	150.00	20.00
12.00-20	14	158.15	166.05	165.85	174.15	20.00
12.00-20/40 x 10	16	183.25	192.40	190.75	200.30	20.00
12.00-20	20	221.55	232.65	230.40	241.90	20.00
12.00-22	14	164.15	172.35			21.60
12.00-24	14	169.30	177.75	177.30	186.15	22.30
12.00-24/44 x 10	16	196.75	206.60	200.05	210.35	22.30
13.00-20	16	219.00	229.95			26.50
13.00-24	16	239.25	251.20	251.20	263.75	29.60
14.00-20	12			186.60	195.95	30.80
14.00-20	16	241.40	253.45	253.45	266.10	30.80
14.00-20	18	265.55	278.85	278.65	292.60	30.80
14.00-20	20	292.10	306.70	306.40	321.70	30.80
14.00-24	16	256.15	268.95	273.95	287.65	35.05
14.00-24	18	281.60	295.70	295.70	310.70	35.05
14.00-24	20	309.75	325.25	324.28	340.40	35.05
16.00-32						75.00
21.00-28						131.00
24.00-28						137.00
30.00-32						312.00

[1] The maximum price of a combination size tube shall be the same as the maximum price of that size in the combination which has the highest maximum price as an individual size.

This amendment shall become effective June 18, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10498; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:31 p. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[MPR 539-C,[1] Amdt. 3]

CUSTOM MILLING AND KILN DRYING OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS IN MIDWEST AND GREAT LAKES STATES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 539-C is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3 (a) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. What services are covered:—(a) This regulation covers "custom milling and kiln drying services" when performed in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

2. Section 10 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 10. *Computing prices on the most economical basis.* Except where the specific pricing provisions in the tables or in the footnotes to the tables require otherwise, prices on combination milling such as ripping and resawing must be computed on the method of producing the end product which will result in the use of the fewest number of lines, regardless of how the custom milling actually produces such end product.

[1] 10 F.R. 3229, 5045, 8619.

3. In section 13, Table 1, the column headed 1 x 12 is amended to read: 1 x 12" and wider.

In Table 2, the column headed 2 x 12 is amended to read: 2 x 12" and wider.

4. In section 13 the heading "General Notes" following the Tables is amended to read: General Notes—(*covering all woods other than Western Softwoods*)

5. In section 13 a new set of general notes covering Western Softwoods only is added after General Note 9, to read as follows:

GENERAL NOTES—(COVERING WESTERN SOFTWOODS ONLY)

"Western softwood lumber" under this regulation means any lumber which on sales by the sawmill is subject to RMPR 26 (Douglas Fir and Other West Coast Lumber), RMPR 94 (Western Pine and Associated Species of Lumber), MPR 253 (Redwood Lumber), RMPR 290 (Sitka Spruce Lumber), or RMPR 402 (Western Red Cedar Lumber).

1 (a) Ripping and resawing are to be considered as separate operations. For the purpose of clarifying these operations, resawing is described as sawing the stock through its widest dimensions, and ripping as sawing the stock through its narrowest dimension. A first line is a rip or resaw through any given quantity of lumber producing double the number of pieces, the resulting footage of which is equal to the footage prior to the operation.

An additional line is identical with the first line except that it is the second or subsequent rip or resaw through all or part of the footage resulting from the first or preceding line operation, as the case may be. First line operations on square pieces are defined as resaw lines.

(b) Charges for either resawing or ripping are to be based on the original size and the original footage of the stock being ripped or resawn.

(c) No charge may be made for ripping or resawing any stock thicker than 4" or wider than 12" except stock 2" thick and thinner in random width shipments.

(d) Not more than four lines of ripping or resawing or of any combination of ripping and resawing may be charged to the purchaser of lumber being custom-milled to 6/4" thickness or thinner, or to any combination of thickness containing lumber of 6/4" thickness or thinner and not more than three lines of ripping or resawing or of any combination of ripping and resawing may be charged for in remanufacturing to thicker than 6/4"; all such charges shall be in accordance with the provisions covering such services as set forth in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 except that a custom mill may apply to the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C., for an exception to this limitation on services to be performed for the following:

(i) Purchasers requiring custom milling services on lumber held in stock by a Government agency on or before June 24, 1946.

(ii) Purchasers of lumber requiring precision resawing to a thickness of 3/8" or thinner.

Excess lines of ripping or resawing (or trimming or any other work) may be charged to the producing mill, if mutually and satisfactorily arranged, provided that such charges may not be passed on to the customer and provided further that when stock thicker than 4" or wider than 12" is resawn or ripped for the account of a producing mill, such material must be regraded after such initial ripping or resawing and billed by the producing mill to the customer at the price of the size and grade produced by such initial milling done for the producing mill, but in no case may the size be larger than 4 x 12" This regrading must be performed at the expense of the producing mill by a grader who has been approved by the W. C. L. A. or the P. L. I. B., or by a grader employed by any grading agency approved by the Portland, Oregon office of the Office of Price Administration. The custom mill must satisfy itself that all of the provisions of this paragraph have been complied with before any charges for custom milling of such lumber may be passed on to the purchaser. The intent of this note is to discourage uneconomic custom milling operations and to minimize the amount of degrade that the purchaser must absorb in reducing large sizes to smaller sizes.

Example (1). In resawing 6 x 6" to 1 x 6" the correct procedure would be as follows: The first line resaw produces one piece 4 x 6" and one piece 2 x 6" or two pieces 3 x 6" each. The charge for this first line resaw may be collected only from the producing mill, since the original thickness exceeded 4" The product resulting from the first line operation which reduces the thickness to 4"

or thinner must then be regraded and sold by the producing mill at the price of the end product, both as to size and grade, resulting from the initial resawing operation. The cost of any subsequent operation performed on the lumber at the buyer's request, as well as any degrade resulting therefrom, shall be for the buyer's account.

Example (2). Resawing 12x12" to 4x12". The first line resaw produces one piece 4x12" and one piece 8x12" An additional line resaw on the 8x12" results in a total of three pieces of 4x12" The 4x12" pieces must then be regraded and sold by the producing mill at the price of the end product, both as to size and grade, resulting from the initial resawing operation. All milling and regrading expense up to this point must be borne by the producing mill. Since the lumber has now been reduced to not over 4" in thickness, is not over 12" in width and is regraded, any further operations performed on the lumber by the custom mill at the request of the buyer, as well as any degrade resulting from such further operation shall be for the buyer's account.

Example (3). Reducing 8x20" to 4x12" and 4x8". The first line resaw produces two pieces 4x20" The first line rip on 4x20" produces one piece 4x12" and one piece 4x8" The stock must then be regraded and sold by the producing mill at the price of the end product, both as to grade and size (in this instance two-fifths 4x8" and three-fifths 4x12"), resulting from these initial resawing and ripping operations. All milling, degrade and regrading expense up to this point must be borne by the producing mill.

As in the examples above, the costs of any further refinement of the lumber at the buyer's request as well as any degrade resulting therefrom, shall be for the buyer's account.

Lumber actually on hand in distribution yards in the area covered by Maximum Price Regulation 539 C, or actually in transit from producing mills on June 24, 1946, may for a period of 20 days on and after such date be excepted from the terms of this note and General Note 1 (c) above, provided a list of such lumber to be so manufactured is filed with the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C., within ten (10) days of June 24, 1946.

2. Where surfacing is done following resawing and/or ripping, surfacing charges shall be based on size or sizes of stock resulting from the resawing and/or ripping operation. Where stock thinner than 1" is surfaced, resawn, or ripped, charges may be computed on surface measure. Where the first line of resawing reduces thickness of the remaining piece to less than 1" additional lines, where required, may be figured on surface measure, instead of original size as provided in note 1.

3. Fractional and odd thicknesses. For 6/4" and thinner, use price of 1" and compute footage on actual rough measure. For thicker than 6/4" and less than 8/4" use 2" prices and compute footage on actual rough measure. For odd or fractional thicknesses thicker than 2" use price of next thinner listed size and compute footage on actual rough measure.

4. Where stock is of fractional or odd widths not specified in table, use price of next listed width, either wider or narrower, whichever is lower. Compute on actual board measure.

5. Where stock is kiln dried prior to being milled, a handling charge of $2.00 per M'BM may be added for handling between drying kiln and mill. When resawing and/or ripping is required before kiln drying in addition to other milling, a handling charge of $3.00 per M'BM instead of $2.00 per M'BM may be added. In either instance, when the above handling charges are made, the handling charge provided in the milling tables may not be used.

6. If customer does not furnish a reasonably accurate inbound piece tally, the custom mill may charge him an additional 50¢ per M'BM for tallying.

7. Where 50% or more of the lumber in any car is to be custom milled or kiln dried and the balance of the lumber in such car is required to be handled from car to car without processing, a flat handling charge of $3.00 per M'BM may be made on such balance.

8. Random width prices may be used only on random width shipments containing at least 4 widths when such widths fall under 2 or more specified width price brackets in tables. Shipments containing mixed widths, if piece tallied and segregated in the car, are not random widths. Subject to above conditions, the use of random width prices or specific width prices is optional with custom mill.

9. When lumber is loaded on open cars and the buyer requires packaging in sling lots or otherwise, whereby the load is divided into individual parcels for the purpose of facilitating mechanical unloading, a charge of $6.50 per car in addition to the open car handling charge may be made. This charge shall include material and labor used in packaging.

This amendment shall become effective June 24, 1946.

NOTE: All reporting and record keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10556; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:45 a. m.]

Chapter XVIII—Office of Economic Stabilization

[Dir. 123]

PART 4003—SUPPORT PRICES: SUBSIDIES

ADJUSTMENTS IN PREMIUM PRICE PLAN FOR COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC

The purpose of this directive is intended further to carry out the policy announced in press release OES—34, dated Thursday March 28, 1946, to modify the Premium Price Plan for Copper, Lead and Zinc, in the light of the increased costs that will be incurred by mine operators in making wage adjustments under the Government's wage-price policy.

Because of the critically short supply of lead and the expectation that current wage increases will render nonprofitable a substantial production of marginal lead ores, an increase in the present "B" lead premiums is authorized where necessary. For similar reasons with respect to copper, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to pay the larger mines in the country premiums in the Special Copper Class where necessary.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942 (7 F.R. 7871) Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F.R. 4681) Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F.R. 13487) Executive Order 9697 of February 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 1929) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed:

1. Upon application by a mine operator and recommendation of the Quota Committee for the Premium Price Plan for Copper, Lead and Zinc, to specify with respect to any "B" lead quota, premium payments for each pound of lead of over-quota production within a range between 14¾ cents and the sum of the ceiling price of lead and the amount of the "A" lead premium. Any "B" lead quota as to which the premium is not specified in cents and tenths of a cent shall remain payable at 12 cents minus the sum of the ceiling price and the amount of the "A" lead premium, unless and until otherwise specified by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

2. Upon application by a mine operator and recommendation of the Quota Committee for the Premium Price Plan for Copper, Lead and Zinc, to pay to major copper mines, heretofor defined as mines which produced more than 2,000 tons of copper in 1942, premiums not exceeding the difference between 22 cents per pound and the ceiling price for copper.

Issued and effective this 18th day of June 1946.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10502; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:33 p. m.]

[Dir. 109, Amdt. 1]

PART 4004—PRICE STABILIZATION: MAXIMUM PRICES

1946 CANNED VEGETABLES

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 30, 1942 (7 F.R. 7871), Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F.R. 4681) Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F.R. 10155), Executive Order 9651 of October 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 13487) Executive Order 9697 of February 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 1691), and Executive Order 9699 of February 21, 1946 (11 F.R. 1929), *It is hereby ordered:*

Directive 109 (11 F.R. 5315) is amended in the following respects:

Paragraph 2 (a) is amended as follows:

(a) Eligible sales to purchasers other than Government procurement agencies consummated from February 2, 1946, through June 30, 1946, or such later date as the Department of Agriculture may specify, of canned green peas, green pea soup, and sweet corn produced during the period February 2 through June 30, 1946, and eligible sales to purchasers other than Government procurement agencies consummated from March 1, 1946, through June 30, 1946, or such later date as the Department of Agriculture may specify, of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, tomato catsup, tomato paste, tomato puree, tomato sauces, tomato cocktail, tomato juice contained in canned mixed vegetable juices, and tomato soup produced during the period March 1, 1946, through June 30, 1946. Eligible

sales shall include sales by canners for shipment to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (U. S.) but shall not include sales to any other territory or possession of the United States or to any foreign country.

Section 3 of Schedule A is amended by deletion of the reference to footnote 3 in relation to southeastern Idaho.

Schedule A is amended by the addition of a new footnote, No. 14, which reads as follows:

Southeastern Idaho. The counties in Idaho other than those listed in northern and southwestern Idaho.

Issued and effective this 17th day of June 1946.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10529; Filed, June 19, 1946; 10:38 a. m.]

Chapter XXIII—War Assets Administration

[Reg. 14,[1] Order 1]

PART 8314—DISPOSAL TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS AND DISCOUNTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS OR INSTRUMENTALITIES

DISPOSAL OF UNIT LIBRARIES

The Armed Services and other owning agencies have in their possession a number of collections of books and related library equipment which were established for the use of members of the Services, defense workers, and others at camps, posts, recreation centers and other locations. These books and materials were selected for their general informational, educational, recreational, technical, or specialized nature, and represent a wide variety of subjects.

The War Assets Administrator deems that these collections are of far greater value if they are declared and disposed of as units, rather than after breaking them up into their individual types of property. The Federal Security Agency has recommended that these collections be made available at nominal prices to educational institutions and instrumentalities in the areas where there is a relative lack of present library facilities.

In view of these considerations, the War Assets Administrator finds that the benefit which will accrue to the United States from the use of such collections by such institutions and instrumentalities justifies disposal to such institutions and instrumentalities at a nominal price approximately sufficient to cover the costs of care, handling and disposition and further finds that such a nominal price should be 5% of the fair value.

Pursuant to the authority of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 1611) Public Law 181, 79th Congress, 1st Session (59 Stat. 533) Executive Order 9689 (11 F.R. 1265) and Public Law 375, 79th Congress, Second Session, it is hereby ordered, that:

1. *Definitions.* A "unit library" means a collection of books and related library equipment including charging desks, catalogue cards, book mending materials, library tables, library chairs, bulletin boards, charging trays, book trucks, movable shelving, periodical racks and similar materials and equipment. Unassorted surplus textbooks and educational pamphlets, instructional, technical, reference or specialized publications, and related library equipment which are not assembled as part of a library, shall not be treated as unit libraries unless practicable to do so or unless otherwise specifically directed by the War Assets Administration.

2. Owning agencies shall process all declarations of each unit library together and shall not dispose of any line items contained in any such declarations under their authority to dispose of small lots under Part 8309. Wherever possible, a unit library shall be stored and maintained together.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 8314.9, War Assets Administration as a disposal agency, after offering the unit libraries to priority claimants in accordance with the provisions of Part 8302,[2] is hereby authorized to sell such libraries to educational institutions and instrumentalities as defined in § 8314.1, at a price equivalent to 5% of the fair value thereof, f. o. b. location.

4. All such libraries remaining unsold after the orders of priority claimants have been filled shall be reserved for exclusive disposal to educational institutions and instrumentalities in accordance with the provisions of this order for a period of six (6) months after the date of offering to priority claimants.

5. In disposing of unit libraries, War Assets Administration as a disposal agency shall make offerings on a broad basis and shall dispose of them to educational institutions and instrumentalities whose orders have been approved by the Federal Security Agency or its designee and in accordance with the directions of the Federal Security Agency as to the proper allocation of such libraries within the United States and each State.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

E. B. GREGORY,
Administrator

JUNE 17, 1946.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10535; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:30 a. m.]

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[1] SPA Reg. 14 (10 F.R. 14028; 11 F.R. 2714, 4096).

[2] SPA Reg. 9 (10 F.R. 12961, 14966; 11 F.R. 3691).

[3] Reg. 2 (11 F.R. 5125, 6237, 6545).

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Wage and Hour Division.

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice of issuance of special certificates for the employment of learners under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Notice is hereby given that special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rate applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms hereinafter mentioned under section 14 of the act, Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (August 16, 1940, 5 F.R. 2862, and as amended June 25, 1942, 7 F.R. 4725) and the determinations, orders and/or regulations hereinafter mentioned. The names and addresses of the firms to which certificates were issued, industry products, number of learners, and effective and expiration dates of the certificates are as follows:

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear Rainwear Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry, Learner Regulations, July 20, 1942 (7 F.R. 4724) as amended by Administrative Order March 13, 1943 (8 F.R. 3079) and Administrative Order June 7, 1943 (8 F.R. 7890)

Hamilton Carhartt Overall Company, Irvine, Kentucky: Pants, overalls, coveralls, work shirts; ten (10) percent (T), effective June 11, 1946, expiring June 10, 1947.

Hosiery Learner Regulations, September 4, 1940 (5 F.R. 3530) as amended by Administrative Order March 13, 1943 (8 F.R. 3079)

Elizabeth City Hosiery Mills, Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Seamless hosiery; twenty (20) learners (EX) effective June 24, 1946, expiring December 23, 1946.

Glove Findings and Determination of February 20, 1940, as amended by Administrative Order September 20, 1940 (5 F.R. 3748) and as further amended by Administrative Order, March 13, 1943 (8 F.R. 3079)

Morris Manufacturing Company, Newbern, Tennessee; Work gloves; five (5) learners (T) effective June 14, 1946, expiring June 13, 1947.

Newton Glove Manufacturing Company, Newton, North Carolina; ten (10) percent (EX) Work gloves; effective June 15, 1946, expiring December 14, 1946.

Independent Telephone Learner Regulations, July 17, 1944 (9 F.R. 7125)

Central Iowa Telephone Company, Traer, Iowa; (T) effective June 12, 1946, expiring June 11, 1947.

Regulations, Part 522—Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners:

Peoples State Bank, Baytown, Texas; five (5) learners as Junior Bank Officers; for a learning period of 240 hours at 35 cents an hour: effective June 12, 1946, expiring August 12, 1946.

The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of the applicable determinations, orders and/or regulations cited above. These certificates have been issued upon the employers' representations that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available for employment and that they are actually in need of learners at subminimum rates in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment. The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates.

Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of regulations, Part 522.

Signed at New York, New York, this 14th day of June 1946.

PAULINE C. GILBERT,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10474; Filed, June 18, 1946; 1:26 p. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

[Docket Nos. 2216, 2277]

UNITED AIR LINES, INC., DETROIT-NEW YORK, DETROIT-ALLENTOWN NONSTOPS

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the applications of United Air Lines, Inc., for authority to inaugurate nonstop services between Detroit, Mich., and New York, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., and Allentown, Pa., under § 238.3 of the Economic Regulations of the Board.

Notice is hereby given that the above-entitled matter is assigned to be heard on June 25, 1946, 10:00 a. m. (eastern standard time) in Room 1508, Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., before Examiner James S. Keith.

Dated at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1946.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRED. A. TOOMBS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10531; Filed, June 19, 1946; 10:41 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

[Docket No. G-644]

CONSOLIDATED GAS UTILITIES CORP.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JUNE 18, 1946

Upon consideration of application filed June 18, 1945, by Consolidated Gas Utilities Corporation ("Applicant") a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and authorized to do business in the States of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas with its principal place of business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, requesting:

(i) A certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of facilities consisting of a 14-inch O. D. gas pipe line approximately 3.05 miles in length to replace a 12¾-inch O. D. transmission pipe line in that portion of Applicant's interstate pipe line system beginning at or near the discharge of Applicant's Hunnewell compressor in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 16, Township 35 South, Range 1 East, and extending thence in a Northwesterly direction across Sections 16, 9 and 4 to a point near the Northwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of Section 4, all in Township 35 South, Range 1 East, Sumner County, Kansas;

(ii) Permission and approval to abandon and discontinue service by means of the portion of its facilities consisting of the 12¾-inch O. D. transmission pipe line as above described;

The Commission orders that:

(a) A public hearing be held commencing on the 26th day of June, 1946, at 10:00 a. m. in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented in the above-entitled matter;

(b) Interested State commissions may participate in the hearing as provided in § 67.4 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the Natural Gas Act.

(c) In accordance with § 57.10 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the act, the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, proceed by order to dispose of this application upon consideration of the evidence contained in and filed with the application and such additional evidence as the Commission may require to be filed for its consideration, all of which, together with the application, it is contemplated, will be incorporated in and will, in the absence of participation by any intervening parties, constitute substantially the record of hearing to be held on the date fixed by this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10571; Filed, June 19, 1946; 12:05 p. m.]

[Docket No. G-647]

MOUNTAIN FUEL SUPPLY CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JUNE 18, 1946.

Upon consideration of the application filed June 29, 1945, by Mountain Fuel Supply Company ("Applicant") a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Utah, with its principal place of business at 36 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, for authority to construct and operate facilities in T. 11 and 12 N., R. 97 W., 6th-p. m. at the Powder Wash gas and oil field in northwest Colorado, to-wit: facilities to dehydrate and cool 15,000 Mcf of natural gas per day, two 50 kw. gas engine driven electric generating units and one 300 hp. gas engine driven gas compressor unit and accessories;

The Commission orders that:

(a) A public hearing be held commencing on the 26th day of June, 1946, at 10:00 a. m. in the hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented in the above-entitled proceeding;

(b) Interested state commissions may participate as provided in § 67.4 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the Natural Gas Act;

(c) In accordance with § 57.10 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the act, the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, proceed by order to dispose of this application upon consideration of the evidence contained in and filed with the application and such additional evidence as the Commission may require to be filed for its consideration, all of which, together with the application, it is contemplated, will be incorporated in and will, in the absence of participation by any intervening parties, constitute substantially the record of hearing to be held on the date fixed by this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10570; Filed, June 19, 1946; 12:06 p. m.]

[Docket No. G-650]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JUNE 18, 1946.

Upon consideration of the application filed on July 13, 1945, the supplemental application filed on November 19, 1945, and the second supplemental application filed on May 13, 1946, by the El Paso Natural Gas Company ("Applicant") for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, to authorize the construction and operation of the following facilities:

(1) A 1,000-H. P. compressor unit at its Jal No. 2 Residue Gas Compressor Station, located four miles northeast of Jal, Lea County, New Mexico, increasing the installed capacity at said station from 7,800 H. P. to 8,800 H. P. and taking an additional 7,400 Mcf per day of residue gas from Applicant's gasoline absorption plant there located, also necessary equipment for cooling jacket water and for extension to engine room, pipe connections and accessories; and 8⅝ inch transmission line, 18.09 miles in length, beginning at a point approximately six-tenths of a mile northwest of Applicant's Morenci Compressor Station in Greenlee County, Arizona, and extending in a northwesterly direction to a point in Graham County, Arizona, replacing Applicant's 6⅝-inch transmission line between the aforementioned points; a 6⅝-inch loop line, 18.09 miles in length, in Graham County, beginning at a point approximately 18.69 miles northwest of the aforesaid Morenci compressor station and extending in a northwesterly direction parallel to its present 6⅝-inch line; a four-inch transmission line, 1,500 feet in length, in Gila County, Arizona, beginning at a point on Applicant's 6⅝-inch line near Miami, Arizona, and extending in a northwesterly direction to a point of connection with facilities of International Smelting and Refining Company at Inspiration, Arizona;

(2) One tap and a 500-B Positive Meter and Regulator, to be located on Applicant's 10¾-inch main pipe line between Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona, ap-

proximately one mile south of the Town of Eloy in Pinal County, Arizona;

(3) Approximately 9,800 feet of 2⅞-inch natural gas pipe line extending northwestward from a point on its existing six-inch line near Superior, Arizona;

The Commission orders that:

(a) A public hearing be held commencing on the 26th day of June 1946, at 10:00 a. m. (e. s. t.) in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented in this proceeding;

(b) Interested State commissions may participate in this hearing, as provided in § 67.4 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the Natural Gas Act;

(c) In accordance with § 57.10 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the act, the Commission may after a noncontested hearing, proceed by order to dispose of this application upon consideration of the evidence contained in and filed with the application and such additional evidence as the Commission may require to be filed for its consideration, all of which, together with the application, it is contemplated, will be incorporated in and will, in the absence of participation by any intervening parties, constitute substantially the record of hearing to be held on the date fixed by this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F R. Doc. 46-10572; Filed, June 19, 1946; 12:06 p. m.]

[Docket No. G-734]

PENN-YORK NATURAL GAS CORP.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JUNE 18, 1946.

Upon consideration of the application filed on May 31, 1946, by Penn-York Natural Gas Corporation (Applicant) for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, to authorize the construction and operation of the following described facilities:

(1) One additional 8" pipeline stream bed crossing at Cattaraugus Creek, parallel to, connected with and approximately one hundred (100) feet distant from Applicant's presently existing 8" pipeline which crosses Cattaraugus Creek at a point on the Erie and Cattaraugus County line and which 8" pipeline extends from Applicant's Arcade Station in Wyoming County, New York, to its Sheridan Station in Chautauqua County, New York, the Cattaraugus Creek crossing being located approximately twenty five (25) miles west of said Arcade Station. The length of the proposed new pipeline crossing will be approximately one thousand (1,000) feet, and the two pipeline crossings will be joined with appropriate headers and valves to permit operation of either singly.

(2) Applicant also proposes to construct one steel building, 40' x 80' to be used as a garage, warehouse and workshop, and to be located in the Town of Arcade, Wyoming County, New York. Applicant submits that this proposed building will be located at a central point on the company's pipeline system and will provide centralized, more efficient and less costly operation of its system.

The Commission orders that:

(a) A public hearing be held commencing on June 28, 1946, at 10:00 a. m. (e. s. t.) in the Hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., respecting the matters involved and the issues presented in this proceeding: *Provided, however* That if no protest or petition to intervene has been filed or allowed prior to the date hereinbefore fixed for hearing, or if a protest or petition to intervene, in the judgment of the Commission, raises no issue of substance, the Commission may dispose of the application without contested hearing, by order upon the application and evidence filed or available to the Commission and such additional evidence as the Commission may require to be filed for its consideration.

(b) Interested State commissions may participate in this hearing as provided in § 67.4 of the provisional rules of practice and regulations under the Natural Gas Act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 46-10573; Filed, June 19, 1946; 12:04 p. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

[S. O. 533]

UNLOADING OF COAL AT SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of June A. D. 1946.

It appearing, that numerous cars containing bituminous coal at South Amboy, New Jersey, on The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been on hand for an unreasonable length of time and that the delay in unloading said cars is impeding their use; in the opinion of the Commission an emergency exists requiring immediate action. It is ordered, that:

Coal at South Amboy, New Jersey, be unloaded. (a) The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its agents or employees, shall unload forthwith the following cars, loaded with bituminous coal, now on hand at South Amboy, New Jersey, consigned to the Foreston Coal Company.

PRR	743650	PRR	194618
PRR	191165	PRR	156809
PRR	677289	PRR	742663
PRR	174662	PRR	177091
PRR	192199	PRR	744676
PRR	196937	PRR	188355
PRR	150120		

(b) *Notice and expiration.* Said carrier shall notify V C. Clinger, Director, Bureau of Service, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., when it has completed the unloading required by paragraph (a) hereof, and such notice shall specify when, where, and by whom such unloading was performed. Upon receipt of that notice this order shall expire. (40 Stat. 101, sec. 402; 41 Stat. 476, sec. 4; 54 Stat. 901, 911, 49 U.S.C. 1 (10)-(17), 15 (2))

It is further ordered that this order shall become effective immediately that a copy of this order and direction shall be served upon The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as Agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W P BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F R. Doc. 46-10533; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:20 a. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[Rev. Order 125 Under 3 (e)]

DECTO PRODUCTS CO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and pursuant to § 1499.3 (e) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, *It is ordered.*

Order No. 125 under § 1499.3 (e) of the General Maximum Price Regulation as amended is revised and amended to read as follows:

(a) Maximum delivered prices for sales of "Scratch-Fix", a furniture scratch eradicator, in a kit containing 4 wax pencils, manufactured by Decto Products Company, 76 North Street, Salem, Massachusetts, are established as follows:

On sales to (per kit)—		
Jobbers	Dealers	Consumers
$0.30	$0.40	$0.60

(b) No extra charge may be made for containers.

(c) With or prior to the first delivery of the aforesaid commodity to dealers, the manufacturers shall furnish such dealers with a written notice containing the schedule of maximum prices set out in paragraph (a) above and a statement that they have been established by the Office of Price Administration.

(d) Prior to making any delivery of such commodity after the effective date of this order, the manufacturers shall

mark or cause to be marked thereon the following legend:

Maximum retail price..... 60 cents

This revised order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10431; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

[Rev. SO 119, Order 260]

GOLDSMITH METAL LATH CO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 260 Under Revised Supplementary Order No. 119. Docket No. 6123-SO 119-100. Goldsmith Metal Lath Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to section 13 of Revised Supplementary Order No. 119, it is ordered:

(a) *Maximum prices for the Goldsmith Metal Lath Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.* (1) The above manufacturer may determine his maximum prices for his line of metal roof deck and accessories; metal base; plastoform; no-tilt channel clips; and Shurebond products as follows: permanent flow forms, ends and bottoms, sleeper clips, Z supports, metal bucks, hanger inserts, hanger inserts junior type, clips, furring inserts with spacers and furring wires by increasing by 2.1 percent his prices on these items in effect on October 1, 1941 to each class of purchaser.

(2) Since the provisions of this order are not intended to reduce properly established maximum prices, the manufacturer may continue to use as his maximum prices to each class of purchaser his properly established prices in effect under Maximum Price Regulation No. 591 in the event that such prices exceed the prices in effect to each class of purchaser on October 1, 1941 plus the increase provided for in (1) above.

(3) The maximum prices set forth above shall be subject to discounts and allowances including transportation allowances and price differentials which are at least as favorable as those the manufacturer extended or rendered or would have extended or rendered to each class of purchaser on commodities in the same general category during March 1942.

(b) *Resellers' maximum prices.* All resellers of the commodities covered by this order (but not manufacturers who purchase such items for use in the manufacture of other products) may add to their presently established maximum prices the actual dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the adjustment granted the manufacturer by this order.

(c) *Notification to all purchasers.* The manufacturer shall send the following notice to every purchaser of the commodities covered by this order at or before the time of the first invoice after the adjustment granted this order is put into effect:

Order No. 260 under Revised Supplementary Order No. 119 authorizes a 2.1 percent increase in October 1, 1941, net prices for sales of metal roof deck and accessories; metal base; plastoform; no-tilt channel clips; and Shurebond products as follows: permanent flow forms, ends and bottoms, sleeper clips, Z supports, metal bucks, hanger inserts, hanger inserts junior type, clips, furring inserts with spacers and furring wires manufactured by this company.

Resellers (but not manufacturers who purchase such items for use in the manufacture of other products) may add to their existing maximum prices the actual dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the adjustment granted by Order No. 260.

(d) All prayers for relief not granted herein are denied.

(e) This order may be amended or revoked by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10470; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

[MPR 599, Amdt. 2 to Order 1]

SALES OF SPECIAL BRAND RADIOS BY MAIL ORDER HOUSES

APPROVAL OF CEILING PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to Section 21 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 599, *It is ordered,* That Order No. 1 under Section 21 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 599 be amended to read as follows:

(a) Regardless of the provisions of Section 21 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 599, each mail order house shall determine the retail ceiling price of each "special brand" radio which it sells to a consumer as the total of the following, adjusted upward to the nearest five cents:

(1) The manufacturer's f. o. b. factory ceiling price for the sale of the radio to the mail order house determined under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 599 as in effect at the time that the manufacturer delivers the radio to the mail order house.

(2) The applicable one of the following:

(i) 42% of that ceiling price when it is less than $14.05, or

(ii) 50% of that ceiling price when it is more than $14.04 but less than $38.24, or

(iii) 56% of that ceiling price when it is more than $38.23.

(3) The amount of the Federal Excise Tax.

The retail ceiling price properly established at the time the manufacturer delivers a radio to the mail order house, shall be the retail ceiling price for a sale of that radio to a consumer regardless of subsequent changes in the provisions of this paragraph.

(b) Ceiling prices calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions are for retail sales in Zone I. The retail ceiling price for a sale of a "special brand radio" by a "mail order house" in Zone II is the retail ceiling price in Zone I, increased by 5% and adjusted to the nearest five cents.

A retail sale of a "special brand" radio by a "mail order house" is made in Zone II if it is made by a mail order house which is located in Zone II.

(c) Retail ceiling prices determined in accordance with the provisions of this order are subject to each seller's customary terms, delivery charges and other price differentials on mail order sales of radios.

This order shall become effective on the 24th day of June 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10565; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:55 a. m.]

[SO 133, Order 54]

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to Supplementary Order No. 133; it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, 635 St. Paul Street, Rochester, New York, may increase its maximum prices established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 (exclusive of all permitted adjustments) by 34.6% in the case of lenses, and 6.5% in the case of optical frames for all sales to wholesalers.

(b) *Adjusted maximum prices of purchasers for resale.* Adjusted maximum prices of resellers of an article which the manufacturer sells at adjusted ceiling prices permitted by this order shall be determined by the manufacturer by increasing the prices set forth in the manufacturer's published price list in effect immediately prior to the date of this order for resellers' sales to each class of purchaser, under the terms and conditions of sales stated therein, by the dollar-and-cents amount of the increase in the manufacturer's ceiling price to wholesalers authorized by paragraph (a) of this order.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Maximum prices adjusted by this order are otherwise subject to each seller's terms, discounts, allowances, and other price differentials, in effect during March 1942, or which have been properly established under the applicable OPA Regulation.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to the first invoice to a purchaser for resale showing a maximum price adjusted in accordance with the terms of this order, each seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the prices computed in accordance with paragraph (b) above for the purchaser's sales of the articles covered by this order. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) *Resellers' margins.* Resellers' maximum prices adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this order are subject to further adjustments which may result from any general change in resellers' margins which may be effected by the Office of Price Administration to obtain absorption by resellers of any industry-

wide increase in manufacturers' maximum prices. The provisions of Supplementary Order No. 153 shall not apply to resale prices of articles covered by this order.

(f) *Reports.* The manufacturer shall file the report described in section 5 of Supplementary Order No. 133 with the Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(g) *Definitions.* The term resellers and wholesalers used in this order refers to the classes of persons making sales at wholesale or on a prescription basis as designated in the manufacturer's published price list in effect prior to the effective date of this order regardless of whether they further fabricate the articles covered by this order.

(h) *Revocation or amendment.* This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective on the 19th day of June 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10471; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

[RMPR 86, Order No. 63]

EMPIRE IRONER, INC.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to sections 9 and 14 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 86, *It is ordered.*

(a) This order establishes ceiling prices for sales of the Model M 46 ironing machine manufactured by the Empire Ironer, Incorporated, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceiling prices established include the "additional OPA industry adjustment" and are not, therefore, subject to any further increase under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 86.

(1) The manufacturer's ceiling price for sales of the Model M 46 ironing machine to distributors is as follows:

	Ceiling price for sales to distributors
Model M 46	$17.95

This price is f. o. b. factory.

(2) Distributors' ceiling prices for sales of the Model M 46 ironing machine to dealers are as follows:

	Ceiling price for sales to dealers
Model M 46	$21.35

This price is subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect on sales of similar articles.

(3) Dealers' ceiling prices for sales of the Model M 46 ironing machine to ultimate consumers are as follows:

	Ceiling price for sales to ultimate consumers
Model M 46	$32.75

This price includes delivery. In all other respects, it is subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect on sales of similar articles.

(b) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each distributor, the manufacturer shall notify him of the ceiling prices established by this order for resales by the distributor. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(c) All of the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 86 continue to apply to all sales and deliveries of machines covered by this order, except to the extent that those provisions are modified by this order.

(d) Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions set forth in the various sections of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 86 shall apply to the terms used herein.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective on the 19th day of June 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10433; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 5042]

RECORD ACCESSORIES CORP.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered.*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Record Accessories Corporation, 314 West 52nd Street, New York, N. Y.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Model No.	Brand name	Description	Ceiling price to—		
			Distributor	Dealer	Consumer
101	Record accessories	Acoustic table phono, spring wound motor, manual, nickle finish tone arm & reproducer, ½" clear pine flecked cabinet, 11" x 11" x 4½"	$7.56	$9.44	$10.50

Ceiling price to the consumer includes the Federal excise tax. Terms are 2% 10 days, net 30 days, f. o. b. factory.

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated May 6, 1946.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement:

OPA Retail Ceiling Price—$16.50
Do Not Detach

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 19th day of June 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10438; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2183]

SAN PEDRO CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered,* That:

(a) Herman Rechlin, d/b/a San Pedro Cigar Co., 589 W 30th St., San Pedro, Calif. (hereinafter called "manufacturer"), and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Mi Tula	Straight	50	$72	9
	Queens	50	105	14

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10439; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2184]

CARDIFF CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Cardiff Cigar Co. Main Street, Cardiff, Md. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Daily Habit	Babies	50	$18	6

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10440; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 5 Under Order 7]

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to Order No. 7 under § 1499.159e of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, it is ordered:

(a) *Purpose of this order.* This order specifies a price increase factor by which the National Sewing Machine Company, Belvidere, Illinois may increase its ceiling prices for sales to persons other than ultimate consumers of the domestic sewing machines which it manufactures. It also specifies how wholesalers and retailers who resell these machines shall determine their ceiling prices for such sales.

(b) *Manufacturer's ceiling prices.* The National Sewing Machine Company shall increase its ceiling prices now in effect for sales of the domestic sewing machines it manufactures to persons other than consumers by 18.3%.

(c) *Ceiling prices of purchasers for resale at wholesale.* A purchaser for resale at wholesale of any domestic sewing machines manufactured by the National Sewing Machine Company shall determine his ceiling prices for resales to purchasers for resale by applying to his f. o. b. factory invoice cost for each machine (not to exceed the manufacturer's ceiling price to him as adjusted under this order) a markup factor of 1.28. The resulting ceiling price for sales by purchasers for resale at wholesale is f. o. b. Belvidere, Illinois.

(d) *Ceiling prices for sales to consumers*—(1) *Standard brands or private brands which differ from standard brands only by the brand designation.* The ceiling prices for all sales to consumers in each zone of the domestic sewing machines manufactured by the National Sewing Machine Company and sold under the manufacturer's brand name are as follows:

Model	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
ELECTRIC MODELS			
Automatic			
1404 Walnut	$117.30	$119.30	$120.80
1408 Walnut	98.35	100.35	101.85
1419 Walnut	118.85	120.85	122.35
1431 Mahogany	93.35	95.35	96.85
1433 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1434 Walnut	107.90	109.90	111.40
1435 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1436 Walnut	92.30	94.30	95.80
1437 Walnut	102.50	104.50	106.00
1465 Walnut	121.40	123.40	124.90
1466 Mahogany	121.40	123.40	124.90
1467 Walnut	123.95	125.95	127.45
1467 Mahogany	123.95	125.95	127.45
1473 Walnut	97.40	99.40	100.90
1477 Walnut	95.40	97.40	98.90
1486 Walnut	97.40	99.40	100.90
1488 Walnut	97.30	99.30	100.80
1489 Walnut	99.15	101.15	102.65
1492 Walnut	97.40	99.40	100.90
1500 Maple	92.30	94.30	95.80
1502 Walnut	98.95	100.95	102.45
1503 Walnut	98.95	100.95	102.45
1504 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1507 Walnut	132.10	135.10	137.10
1510 Walnut	108.55	110.55	112.05
1515 Walnut	132.10	135.10	137.10
1516 Walnut	138.20	141.20	143.20
1516 Mahogany	143.30	146.30	148.30
1519 Walnut	147.40	150.40	152.40
1520 Walnut	112.20	114.20	115.70
1528 Walnut	135.65	138.65	140.65
1704 Walnut	90.25	92.25	93.75
1710 Walnut	110.55	112.55	114.05
1740 Walnut	92.70	94.70	96.20
1742 Walnut	106.40	108.40	109.90
1742 Mahogany	104.45	106.45	107.95
1743 Walnut	97.40	99.40	100.90
1747 Walnut	97.30	99.30	100.80
1748 Walnut	92.70	94.70	96.20
1751 Walnut	101.90	103.90	105.40
1753 Mahogany	95.35	97.35	98.85
1754 Mahogany	97.40	99.40	100.90
1755 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1763 Walnut	97.40	99.40	100.90
1764 Walnut	97.40	99.40	100.90
1769 Walnut	102.50	104.50	106.00
1770 Walnut	102.50	104.50	106.00
1935 Walnut	109.65	111.65	113.15
6038 Portable	86.70	87.70	88.70
1510 Maple	110.55	112.55	114.05
Model C Tu o Spool			
1404 Walnut	115.25	117.25	118.75
1408 Walnut	96.30	98.30	99.80
1419 Walnut	116.80	118.80	120.30
1431 Mahogany	91.30	93.30	94.80
1433 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1434 Walnut	105.90	107.90	109.40
1435 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1436 Walnut	90.25	92.25	93.75
1437 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1465 Walnut	119.35	121.35	122.85
1466 Mahogany	119.35	121.35	122.85
1467 Walnut	121.90	123.90	125.40
1467 Mahogany	121.90	123.90	125.40
1473 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1477 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1486 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1488 Walnut	95.25	97.25	98.75
1489 Walnut	97.10	99.10	100.60
1492 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1500 Maple	90.25	92.25	93.75
1502 Walnut	96.90	98.90	100.40
1503 Walnut	96.90	98.90	100.40
1504 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1507 Walnut	130.05	133.05	135.05
1510 Walnut	106.50	108.50	110.00
1510 Maple	108.55	110.55	112.05
1515 Walnut	130.05	133.05	135.05
1516 Walnut	136.15	139.15	141.15
1516 Mahogany	141.25	144.25	146.25
1519 Walnut	145.35	148.35	150.35
1520 Walnut	110.15	112.15	113.65
1528 Walnut	133.60	136.60	138.60
1704 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1710 Walnut	108.55	110.55	112.05
1740 Walnut	90.70	92.70	94.20
1742 Walnut	104.35	106.35	107.85
1742 Mahogany	102.40	104.40	105.90
1743 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1747 Walnut	95.25	97.25	98.75
1748 Walnut	90.70	92.70	94.20
1751 Walnut	99.85	101.85	103.35
1753 Mahogany	93.35	95.35	96.85
1754 Mahogany	95.35	97.35	98.85
1755 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1763 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1764 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1769 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1770 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1935 Walnut	107.60	109.60	111.10
1746 Walnut	75.90	76.90	77.90

Model	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
ELECTRIC MODELS—con.			
R40			
1404 Walnut	$115.25	$117.25	$118.75
1408 Walnut	96.30	98.30	99.80
1419 Walnut	116.80	118.80	120.30
1431 Mahogany	91.30	93.30	94.80
1433 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1434 Walnut	105.90	107.90	109.40
1435 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1436 Walnut	90.25	92.25	93.75
1437 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1445 Walnut	119.35	121.35	122.85
1466 Mahogany	119.35	121.35	122.85
1467 Walnut	121.90	123.90	125.40
1467 Mahogany	121.90	123.90	125.40
1473 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1477 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1486 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1488 Walnut	95.25	97.25	98.75
1489 Walnut	97.10	99.10	100.60
1492 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1500 Maple	90.25	92.25	93.75
1502 Walnut	96.90	98.90	100.40
1503 Walnut	96.90	98.90	100.40
1504 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1507 Walnut	130.05	133.05	135.05
1510 Walnut	106.50	108.50	110.00
1510 Maple	108.55	110.55	112.05
1515 Walnut	130.05	133.05	135.05
1516 Walnut	136.15	139.15	141.15
1516 Mahogany	142.30	145.30	147.30
1519 Walnut	145.35	148.35	150.35
1520 Walnut	110.15	112.15	113.65
1528 Walnut	133.60	136.60	138.60
1704 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1710 Walnut	108.55	110.55	112.05
1735 Walnut	75.90	76.90	77.90
1740 Walnut	90.70	92.70	94.20
1742 Walnut	104.35	106.35	107.85
1742 Mahogany	102.40	104.40	105.90
1743 Walnut	95.75	97.75	99.25
1747 Walnut	95.25	97.75	98.75
1748 Walnut	90.70	92.70	94.20
1751 Walnut	99.85	101.85	103.35
1753 Mahogany	93.35	95.35	96.85
1754 Mahogany	95.35	97.35	98.85
1755 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1763 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1764 Walnut	95.35	97.35	98.85
1769 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1770 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1935 Walnut	107.60	109.60	111.10
1110 Walnut	75.90	76.90	77.90
1131 Walnut	77.95	78.95	79.95
1421 Walnut	84.05	86.05	87.55
R-32			
1404 Walnut	$113.20	$115.20	$116.70
1408 Walnut	94.25	96.25	97.75
1419 Walnut	114.75	116.75	118.25
1431 Mahogany	89.25	91.25	92.75
1433 Walnut	89.25	91.25	92.75
1434 Walnut	103.85	105.85	107.35
1435 Walnut	89.25	91.25	92.75
1436 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1437 Walnut	98.45	100.45	101.95
1465 Walnut	117.30	119.30	120.80
1466 Mahogany	117.30	119.30	120.80
1467 Walnut	119.85	121.85	123.35
1467 Mahogany	119.85	121.85	123.35
1473 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1477 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1486 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1488 Walnut	93.25	95.25	96.75
1489 Walnut	95.05	97.05	98.55
1492 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1500 Maple	88.25	90.25	91.75
1502 Walnut	94.85	96.85	98.35
1503 Walnut	94.85	96.85	98.35
1504 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1507 Walnut	128.00	131.00	133.00
1510 Walnut	104.45	106.45	107.95
1510 Maple	106.50	108.50	110.00
1515 Walnut	128.00	131.00	133.00
1516 Walnut	134.15	137.35	139.15
1516 Mahogany	139.25	142.25	144.25
1519 Walnut	143.30	146.30	148.30
1520 Walnut	106.10	108.10	109.60
1528 Walnut	131.60	134.60	136.60
1704 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1710 Walnut	106.50	108.50	110.00
1735 Walnut	73.85	74.85	75.85
1740 Walnut	88.65	90.65	92.15
1748 Walnut	88.65	90.65	92.15
1742 Walnut	102.30	104.30	105.80
1742 Mahogany	100.35	102.35	103.85
1743 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1747 Walnut	93.25	95.25	96.75
1751 Walnut	97.80	99.80	101.30
1753 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1754 Mahogany	93.35	95.35	96.85
1755 Walnut	89.25	91.25	92.75
1763 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1764 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85

Model	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
ELECTRIC MODELS—con.			
R-32—Continued			
1769 Walnut	$98.45	$100.45	$101.95
1770 Walnut	98.45	100.45	101.95
1935 Walnut	105.55	107.55	109.05
1110 Walnut	73.85	74.85	75.85
1131 Walnut	75.90	76.90	77.90
R. B.			
1404 Walnut	108.10	110.10	111.60
1408 Walnut	89.15	91.15	92.65
1419 Walnut	109.65	111.65	113.15
1431 Mahogany	84.15	86.15	87.65
1433 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1434 Walnut	98.75	100.75	102.25
1435 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1436 Walnut	83.15	85.15	86.65
1437 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1465 Walnut	112.20	114.20	115.70
1466 Mahogany	112.20	114.20	115.70
1467 Walnut	114.75	116.75	118.25
1467 Mahogany	114.75	116.75	118.25
1473 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1477 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1486 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1488 Walnut	88.15	90.15	91.65
1489 Walnut	89.95	91.95	93.45
1492 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1500 Maple	83.15	85.15	86.65
1502 Walnut	89.75	91.75	93.25
1503 Walnut	89.75	91.75	93.25
1504 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1507 Walnut	122.90	125.90	127.90
1510 Walnut	99.35	101.35	102.85
1510 Maple	101.40	103.40	104.90
1515 Walnut	122.90	125.90	127.90
1516 Walnut	129.05	132.05	134.05
1516 Mahogany	134.15	137.15	139.15
1519 Walnut	138.20	141.20	143.20
1520 Walnut	103.00	105.00	106.50
1527 Walnut	107.50	109.50	111.00
1528 Walnut	126.50	129.50	131.50
1704 Walnut	81.10	83.10	84.60
1710 Walnut	101.40	103.40	104.90
1735 Walnut	68.75	69.75	70.75
1740 Walnut	83.55	85.55	87.05
1742 Walnut	97.20	99.20	100.70
1742 Mahogany	95.25	97.25	98.75
1743 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1747 Walnut	86.10	88.10	89.60
1748 Walnut	83.55	85.55	87.05
1751 Walnut	92.70	94.70	96.20
1753 Mahogany	86.20	88.20	89.70
1754 Mahogany	88.25	90.25	91.75
1755 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1765 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1764 Walnut	88.25	90.25	91.75
1769 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1770 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1935 Walnut	100.45	102.45	103.95
1110 Walnut	68.75	69.75	70.75
1131 Walnut	68.75	69.75	70.75
1421 Walnut	77.95	79.95	81.45
Rotary C			
1404 Walnut	106.10	108.10	109.60
1408 Walnut	87.10	89.10	90.60
1419 Walnut	107.60	109.60	111.10
1431 Mahogany	82.10	84.10	85.60
1433 Walnut	82.10	84.10	85.60
1434 Walnut	96.70	98.70	99.20
1435 Walnut	82.10	84.10	85.60
1436 Walnut	81.10	83.10	84.60
1437 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1465 Walnut	110.15	112.15	113.65
1466 Mahogany	110.15	112.15	113.65
1467 Walnut	112.70	114.70	116.20
1467 Mahogany	112.70	114.70	116.20
1473 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1477 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1488 Walnut	86.10	88.10	89.60
1489 Walnut	87.90	89.90	91.40
1492 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1486 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1500 Maple	81.10	83.10	84.60
1502 Walnut	87.70	89.70	91.20
1503 Walnut	87.70	89.70	91.20
1504 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1507 Walnut	120.85	123.85	125.85
1510 Walnut	97.30	99.30	100.80
1510 Maple	99.35	101.35	102.85
1515 Walnut	120.85	123.85	125.85
1516 Walnut	127.00	130.00	132.00
1516 Mahogany	132.10	135.10	137.10
1519 Walnut	136.15	139.15	141.15
1520 Walnut	101.00	103.00	104.50
1527 Walnut	105.45	107.45	108.95
1528 Walnut	124.45	127.45	129.45
1704 Walnut	79.05	81.05	82.55
1710 Walnut	99.35	101.35	102.85
1735 Walnut	66.70	67.70	68.70
1740 Walnut	81.50	83.50	85.00
1742 Walnut	95.15	97.15	98.65
1742 Mahogany	93.25	95.25	96.75

Model	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
ELECTRIC MODELS—CON.			
Rotary C—Continued			
1743 Walnut	$86.20	$88.20	$89.70
1747 Walnut	84.05	86.05	87.55
1748 Walnut	81.50	83.50	85.00
1751 Walnut	90.70	92.70	94.20
1753 Mahogany	84.15	86.15	87.65
1754 Mahogany	86.20	88.20	89.70
1755 Walnut	82.10	84.10	85.60
1763 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1764 Walnut	86.20	88.20	89.70
1769 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1770 Walnut	91.30	93.30	94.80
1935 Walnut	98.45	100.45	101.95
RAKL			
1421 Walnut	72.85	74.85	76.35
1425 Walnut	72.85	74.85	76.35
1768 Walnut	71.80	73.80	75.30
Reversew B			
1404 Walnut	104.05	106.05	107.55
1408 Walnut	85.05	87.05	88.55
1419 Walnut	105.55	107.55	109.05
1431 Mahogany	80.05	82.05	83.55
1433 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1434 Walnut	94.65	96.65	98.15
1435 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1436 Walnut	79.05	81.05	82.55
1437 Walnut	89.25	91.25	92.75
1465 Walnut	108.10	110.10	111.60
1466 Mahogany	108.10	110.10	111.60
1467 Walnut	110.65	112.65	114.15
1467 Mahogany	110.65	112.65	114.15
1473 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1477 Walnut	82.10	84.10	85.60
1486 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1488 Walnut	84.05	86.05	87.55
1489 Walnut	85.90	87.90	89.40
1492 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1500 Maple	79.05	81.05	82.55
1502 Walnut	85.70	87.70	89.20
1503 Walnut	85.70	87.70	89.20
1504 Walnut	82.10	84.10	85.60
1507 Walnut	118.85	121.85	123.85
1510 Walnut	95.25	97.25	98.75
1510 Maple	97.30	99.30	100.80
1515 Walnut	118.85	121.85	123.85
1516 Walnut	124.95	127.95	129.95
1516 Mahogany	130.05	133.05	135.05
1519 Walnut	134.15	137.15	139.15
1520 Walnut	98.95	100.95	102.45
1527 Walnut	103.45	105.45	106.95
1528 Walnut	122.40	125.40	127.40
1704 Walnut	77.00	79.00	80.50
1710 Walnut	97.30	99.30	100.80
1735 Walnut	64.65	65.65	66.65
1740 Walnut	79.45	81.45	82.95
1742 Walnut	93.15	95.15	96.65
1742 Mahogany	91.20	93.20	94.70
1743 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1747 Walnut	82.00	84.00	85.50
1748 Walnut	79.45	81.45	82.95
1751 Walnut	88.65	90.65	92.15
1753 Mahogany	82.10	84.10	85.60
1754 Mahogany	84.15	86.15	87.65
1755 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1763 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1764 Walnut	84.15	86.15	87.65
1769 Walnut	89.25	91.25	92.75
1770 Walnut	89.25	91.25	92.75
1935 Walnut	96.40	98.40	99.90
B. I. E. B.			
1404 Walnut	99.95	101.95	103.45
1408 Walnut	81.00	83.00	84.50
1419 Walnut	101.50	103.50	105.00
1431 Mahogany	76.00	78.00	79.50
1433 Walnut	76.00	78.00	79.50
1434 Walnut	90.60	92.60	94.10
1435 Walnut	76.00	78.00	79.50
1436 Walnut	74.95	76.95	78.45
1437 Walnut	85.15	87.15	88.65
1465 Walnut	104.05	106.05	107.55
1466 Mahogany	104.05	106.05	107.55
1467 Walnut	106.60	108.60	110.10
1467 Mahogany	106.60	108.60	110.10
1473 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1477 Walnut	78.05	80.05	81.55
1486 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1488 Walnut	79.95	81.95	83.45
1489 Walnut	81.80	83.80	85.30
1492 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1500 Maple	74.95	76.95	78.45
1502 Walnut	81.60	83.60	85.10
1503 Walnut	81.60	83.60	85.10
1504 Walnut	78.05	80.05	81.55
1507 Walnut	114.75	117.75	119.75
1515 Walnut	114.75	117.75	119.75
1519 Walnut	130.05	133.05	135.05
1520 Walnut	94.85	96.85	98.35
1527 Walnut	99.35	101.35	102.85

Model	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
ELECTRIC MODELS—CON.			
B. I. E. B.—Continued			
1528 Walnut	$118.30	$121.30	$123.30
1510 Walnut	91.20	93.20	94.70
1510 Maple	93.25	95.25	96.75
1516 Walnut	120.85	123.85	125.85
1516 Mahogany	125.95	128.95	130.95
1704 Walnut	72.95	74.95	76.45
1710 Walnut	93.25	95.25	96.75
1735 Walnut	60.60	61.60	62.60
1740 Walnut	75.40	77.40	78.90
1742 Walnut	89.05	91.05	92.55
1742 Mahogany	87.10	89.10	90.60
1743 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1747 Walnut	77.95	79.95	81.45
1748 Walnut	75.40	77.40	78.90
1751 Walnut	84.55	86.55	88.05
1753 Mahogany	78.05	80.05	81.55
1754 Mahogany	80.05	82.05	83.55
1755 Walnut	76.00	78.00	79.50
1763 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1764 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1769 Walnut	85.15	87.15	88.65
1770 Walnut	85.15	87.15	88.65
1935 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.8
B. V C.			
1404 Walnut	98.45	100.45	101.95
1408 Walnut	79.45	81.45	82.95
1419 Walnut	99.95	101.95	103.45
1431 Mahogany	74.45	76.45	77.95
1433 Walnut	74.45	76.45	77.95
1434 Walnut	89.05	91.05	92.55
1435 Walnut	74.45	76.45	77.95
1436 Walnut	73.45	75.45	76.95
1437 Walnut	83.65	85.65	87.15
1465 Walnut	102.50	104.50	106.00
1466 Mahogany	102.50	104.50	106.00
1467 Walnut	105.05	107.05	108.55
1467 Mahogany	105.05	107.05	108.55
1473 Walnut	78.55	80.55	82.05
1477 Walnut	76.50	78.50	80.00
1486 Walnut	78.55	80.55	82.05
1488 Walnut	78.45	80.55	82.05
1489 Walnut	80.25	82.25	83.75
1492 Walnut	78.55	80.55	82.05
1500 Maple	73.45	75.45	76.95
1502 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1503 Walnut	80.05	82.05	83.55
1504 Walnut	76.50	78.50	80.00
1507 Walnut	113.20	116.20	118.20
1510 Walnut	89.65	91.65	93.15
1510 Maple	91.70	93.70	95.20
1515 Walnut	113.20	116.20	118.20
1516 Walnut	119.35	122.35	124.35
1516 Mahogany	124.45	127.45	129.45
1519 Walnut	128.50	131.50	133.50
1520 Walnut	93.35	95.35	96.85
1527 Walnut	97.80	99.80	101.30
1528 Walnut	116.80	119.80	121.80
1704 Walnut	71.40	73.40	74.90
1710 Walnut	91.70	93.70	95.20
1735 Walnut	59.05	60.05	61.05
1740 Walnut	73.85	75.85	77.35
1742 Walnut	87.50	89.50	91.00
1742 Mahogany	85.60	87.60	89.10
1743 Walnut	78.55	80.55	82.05
1747 Walnut	76.40	78.40	79.90
1748 Walnut	73.85	75.85	77.35
1751 Walnut	83.05	85.05	86.55
1753 Mahogany	76.50	78.50	80.00
1754 Mahogany	78.55	80.55	82.05
1755 Walnut	74.45	76.45	77.95
1763 Walnut	78.55	80.55	82.05
1764 Walnut	78.55	80.55	82.05
1769 Walnut	83.65	85.65	87.15
1770 Walnut	83.65	85.65	87.15
1935 Walnut	90.80	92.80	94.30
Rex			
672 Walnut	75.60	77.60	79.10
1502 Walnut	82.60	84.60	86.10
1120 Walnut	61.60	62.60	63.60
1126 Walnut	59.55	60.55	61.55
1503 Walnut	82.60	84.60	86.10
1744 Walnut	76.60	78.60	80.10
1487 Walnut	77.10	79.10	80.60
1130 Walnut	68.85	69.85	70.85
1132 Walnut	68.85	69.85	70.85
E. B. T.			
1423 Walnut	61.60	63.60	65.10
1424 Walnut	61.60	63.60	65.10
1744 Walnut	65.40	67.40	68.90
1768 Walnut	60.60	62.60	64.15
1120 Walnut	57.55	58.55	59.50
1122M or 1124W Portable	55.50	56.50	57.50
1125 Walnut	52.45	53.45	54.45
E. B. D.			
1744 Walnut	61.30	63.30	64.80
1121 Walnut	46.40	47.40	48.40

Model	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
ELECTRIC MODELS—CON.			
Regal			
1423 Walnut	$57.55	$59.55	$61.05
1424 Walnut	57.55	59.55	61.05
1768 Walnut	56.50	58.50	60.00
1090C Walnut	44.35	45.35	46.35
1091C Walnut	45.30	46.30	47.30
S10			
1092 Walnut	46.40	47.40	48.40
1093 Walnut	52.45	53.45	54.45
TREADLE MODELS			
Automatic			
144 Oak	79.05	81.06	82.55
Two speed			
800 Walnut	88.45	91.45	93.45
714 Walnut	81.50	83.50	85.00
720 Oak	76.50	78.50	80.00
730 Oak	76.50	78.50	80.00
733 Oak	66.40	68.40	69.90
717 Walnut	80.50	82.50	84.00
R. A.			
800 Walnut	85.35	88.35	90.35
714 Walnut	78.45	80.45	81.95
713 Walnut	61.50	63.50	65.00
12A Walnut	60.70	62.70	64.20
12 Walnut	58.15	60.15	61.65
12A Oak	59.25	61.25	62.75
12 Oak	56.70	58.70	60.20
803 Walnut	93.15	96.15	98.15
806 Walnut	84.25	87.25	89.25
717 Walnut	77.40	79.40	80.90
720 Oak	73.45	75.45	76.95
730 Oak	73.45	75.45	76.95
733 Oak	63.35	65.35	66.85
661 Walnut	70.90	72.90	74.40
663 Walnut	73.55	75.55	77.05
19 Walnut	60.20	62.10	63.60
22A Walnut	65.90	67.90	69.40
Rev. A			
800 Walnut	81.30	84.30	86.30
714 Walnut	74.35	76.35	77.85
713 Walnut	57.45	59.45	60.95
12A Walnut	56.60	58.60	60.10
12 Walnut	54.65	56.65	57.55
12A Oak	55.20	57.20	58.70
12 Oak	52.65	54.65	56.15
803 Walnut	89.05	92.05	94.05
806 Walnut	80.15	83.15	85.15
717 Walnut	73.35	75.35	76.85
720 Oak	69.35	71.35	72.85
730 Oak	69.35	71.35	72.85
733 Oak	59.25	61.25	62.75
661 Walnut	66.80	68.80	70.20
663 Walnut	69.45	71.45	72.95
19 Walnut	56.00	58.00	59.50
22A Walnut	61.80	63.80	65.30
A. I. E. B.			
714 Walnut	71.80	73.80	75.30
713 Walnut	54.60	56.90	58.40
12A Walnut	54.05	56.05	57.55
12 Walnut	51.50	53.50	55.00
12A Oak	52.65	54.65	56.15
12 Oak	50.10	52.10	53.60
717 Walnut	70.80	72.80	74.30
803 Walnut	84.95	87.95	89.95
806 Walnut	76.10	79.10	81.10
663 Walnut	65.40	67.40	68.90
19 Walnut	53.45	55.45	56.95
22A Walnut	57.75	59.75	61.25
A. V. C.			
714 Walnut	70.30	72.30	73.80
713 Walnut	53.35	55.35	56.85
12A Walnut	52.55	54.55	56.05
12 Walnut	50.00	52.00	53.50
12A Oak	51.10	53.10	54.60
12 Oak	48.55	50.55	52.05
663 Walnut	65.90	67.90	69.40
664 Walnut	61.60	63.60	65.10
717 Walnut	69.25	71.25	72.75
22A Walnut	56.20	58.20	59.70
19 Walnut	51.90	53.90	55.40
11 Oak	47.45	49.45	50.95
21 Walnut	55.70	57.70	59.20
F14 Oak	56.40	58.40	59.90
V. S.			
F14A Oak	57.45	59.45	60.95
F14 Oak	54.90	56.90	58.40
713 Walnut	51.80	53.80	55.30
12A Walnut	51.60	53.60	54.50

Model		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
TREADLE MODELS—continued				
V S.—Continued				
12	Walnut	$48.45	$50.45	$51.95
12A	Oak	49.55	51.55	53.05
12	Oak	47.00	49.00	50.50
19	Walnut	50.40	52.40	53.90
21	Walnut	54.15	56.15	57.65
661	Walnut	61.20	63.20	64.70
F14	Oak	54.90	56.90	58.40
HAND MACHINES				
R. A. H.				
1100	Walnut	56.10	57.10	58.10
E. B. H.				
1080	Walnut	36.70	37.70	38.70
1070	Walnut	30.10	31.10	32.10
1090	Iron Base	24.50	25.50	26.50
Improved Pareway				
1050	Walnut	35.30	36.30	37.30
1040	Walnut	28.65	29.65	30.65
1030	Iron Base	23.05	24.05	25.05
Pareway				
1020	Walnut	34.15	35.15	36.15
1010	Walnut	27.55	28.55	29.55
1000	Iron Base	21.95	22.95	23.95

Ceiling prices for sales of private brands which differ from machines sold under the manufacturer's brand only by the brand designation, are the same as those shown above for the same model.

For the purpose of this sub-paragraph Zones I, II and III consist of the following states:

Zone I. Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia.

Zone II. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island.

Zone III. Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Florida.

(2) *Sales by mail order houses of their private brands.* Prices may be established for sales by a mail order house of machines produced by the National Sewing Machine Company for sale under its private brand by orders issued under this section. Prices will be established by such orders in line with the level of retail ceiling prices established under this order.

(3) *Credit charges.* (i) Any person selling articles covered by this order to consumers, who, during the period of March 1942, collected a separately stated additional charge for the extension of credit on sales of such articles may collect a charge for the extension of credit under this order, not exceeding such charge during the period of March 1942, on a similar sale on similar terms to the same class of purchaser. Dealers who did not so state and collect an additional charge, may collect a charge for the extension of credit only on installment plan sales; and the charge shall not exceed the separately stated additional charge for the extension of credit on a similar sale on similar terms to the same class of purchaser during the period of March 1942, by the dealer's closest competitor who made a separately stated charge.

An installment-plan sale as used in the above paragraph means a sale where the unpaid balance is to be paid in installments over a period of either six weeks or more from the date of sale in the case of weekly installments, or eight weeks or more in the case of other than weekly installments.

(ii) All charges for the extension of credit shall be quoted and stated separately. Any charge which is not quoted and stated separately or which otherwise does not conform to this subsection, shall, for the purposes of this order be considered to be part of the price charged for the sewing machine sold.

(iii) No dealer may require as a condition of sale that the consumer must buy on credit.

(e) *Terms and conditions of sale.* Ceiling prices established under this order are subject to each seller's terms, discounts, allowances, and other price differentials no less favorable than those he had in effect for similar sales during the period of March 1942. If the seller made no such sales during the period of March 1942, his ceiling prices are subject to the terms, discounts, and allowances, no less favorable than those of his closest seller of the same class during the same period on sales of similar articles or which were thereafter properly established under applicable OPA regulations.

(f) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to a purchaser for resale showing a ceiling price established in accordance with the terms of this order, the seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the method of determining ceiling prices or the dollar-and-cent ceiling prices established by this order for the purchaser's resales.

(h) *Labelling.* On and after the effective date of this order, no person, except a mail order seller, may sell at retail any machine covered by this order unless there is attached to the machine an OPA Ceiling Price Tag containing the OPA retail ceiling price for sales of the sewing machine by the particular retail seller. This tag or label may not be removed until after the sewing machine has been delivered to the ultimate consumer.

(i) *Sales invoices.* Every person who on or after 1946, sells a sewing machine covered by this order shall furnish every purchaser with an invoice showing the date of sale, the name and address of both the buyer and seller, the model number of each sewing machine he sold, the price charged, the quantity of each model sold, the terms of sale, and the nature and amount of any additional charges. Every seller must keep a copy of every sales invoice available for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

(j) *Revocation and amendment.* This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(k) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on the 18th day of June 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10437; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2185]

MOUNT ROSE CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered,* That:

(a) Mount Rose Cigar Co. 1014 Mount Rose, York, Penna. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Daily Habit, Jr.	Queens	50	$48	6
Union Treaty	do	50	48	6
Daily Habit	do	50	75	10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10441; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2186]

JOSE E. REYES & CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Jose E. Reyes & Co., P O. Box 583, Quincy, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Mexican Commerce	Perfectos	50	$60	2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10442; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2187]

PASHIAN BROS.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Richard M. Pashian, d/b/a, Pashian Bros. 64 Plainfield St., Providence 9, R. I. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Harmon Hall	Harmon Hall	50	$72	9

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10443; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2188]

JACOBS CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Jacobs Cigar Co. Rear 43 Lancaster Ave., Red Lion, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
San Alto	Ben Ton	50	$56	7

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted; charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F R. Doc. 46-10444; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2189]

GARCIA-RICO CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Garcia-Rico Co., 411 Girod St., New Orleans, La. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
X Senator	Special	50	$60	2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F R. Doc. 46-10445; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2190]

CLEAD FILLMORE AND W WILSON FILLMORE

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Clead Fillmore & W Wilson Fillmore, R. D. #1, Windsor, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Cadillac Athletic Club.	Cadillac A. C.	50	$50	7

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which

maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10446; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2191]

FLEMING-HALL TOBACCO CO., INC.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Fleming-Hall Tobacco Co., Inc., 5247 Grandy Ave., Detroit 11, Mich. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
			Per M	*Cents*
Sano	Coronitas	50	$131.00	17
	Invincibles	50	161.50	21
Crusader	Perfectos	50	105.00	14

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10447; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 591, Order 626]

C. C. GALBRAITH AND SON, INC.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to section 9 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 591, *It is ordered:*

(a) The maximum net delivered prices, for sales by any person to consumers of the following wall recessed electric heater manufactured by C. C. Galbraith and Son, Inc., of 450 Sixth Ave., N. Y., N. Y., and as described in the application dated May 24, 1946 which is on file with the Mechanical Building Equipment Price Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C., shall be:

Model No.	*On sales to consumers (each)*
1 FW	$22.00
2 FW	24.00
3 FW	32.00
4 FW	40.00

(b) The maximum list price f. o. b. point of shipment for sales by any person of the following wall recessed electric heaters manufactured by C. C. Galbraith and Son, Inc. shall be:

Model No.	*Maximum list price (each)*
1 FW	$22.00
2 FW	24.00
3 FW	32.00
4 FW	40.00

The maximum list prices above shall be subject to the following functional discounts:

On sales to distributors or jobbers: 48 percent.

On sales to dealers or retailers: 35 percent in quantities of 6 or more.

On sales to dealers or retailers: 35 percent in quantities of less than 6.

(c) The maximum net prices established by this order shall be subject to discounts and allowances and the rendition of services which are at least as favorable as those which each seller extended or rendered or would have extended or rendered to purchasers of the same class on comparable sales of commodities in the same general category during March 1942.

(d) Each seller covered by this order, except on sales to consumers, shall notify each of his purchasers, in writing, at or before the issuance of the first invoice after the effective date of this order, of the maximum prices established by this order for each such seller as well as the maximum prices established for purchasers except dealers or retailers upon resale.

(e) C. C. Galbraith and Son, Inc. shall attach tags to the heaters, covered by this order, which shall contain the following:

OPA Maximum Retail Price—$_____

(f) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10460; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:46 a. m.]

[MPR 591, Order 627]

PRECISION PARTS CORP.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to section 9 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 591, *It is ordered:*

(a) The maximum net prices, f. o. b. point of shipment, for sales by any person to jobbers of the following brass closet floor flange manufactured by Precision Parts Corporation and as described in the application dated April 20, 1946 which is on file with the Mechanical Building Equipment Price Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C., shall be:

	Per unit
Brass Closet Floor Flange 4" (16 oz.)	$0.30

(b) The maximum net prices for sales by resellers shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 30 cents.
(2) Margin as determined under the General Maximum Price Regulation.
(3) 5 cents.

(c) The maximum net prices established by this order shall be subject to discounts and allowances and the rendition of services which are at least as favorable as those which each seller extended or rendered or would have extended or rendered to purchasers of the same class on comparable sales of commodities in the same general category during March 1942.

(e) Each seller covered by this order, except on sales to consumers, shall notify each of his purchasers, in writing, at or before the issuance of the first invoice after the effective date of this order, of the maximum prices established by this order for each such seller.

(f) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10461; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:46 a. m.]

[MPR 591, Order 628]

M. M. HEDGES MFG. CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to section 9 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 591, *It is ordered.*

(a) The maximum prices, excluding Federal Excise Tax, for sales by any person to consumers of the following table top electric water heaters manufactured by M. M. Hedges Manufacturing Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., and as described in its application dated February 12, 1946, shall be:

Model EL T-45, 45-gallon, table top electric water heater, double element, galvanized tank, insulated--- $165

(b) The maximum net price, f. o. b. point of shipment, excluding Federal Excise Tax, for sales by any person shall be the maximum prices specified in (a) above less the following discounts:

1. On sales to dealers in quantities less than 5 heaters, a discount of 33⅓ percent.
2. On sales to dealers in quantities of 5 or more heaters, a discount of 40 percent.
3. On sales to jobbers, a discount of 50 percent.

(c) The maximum prices established by this order are subject to such further cash discounts, transportation allowances and price differentials at least as favorable as those which each seller extended or rendered or would have extended or rendered during March 1942 on commodities in the same general category.

(d) The maximum prices on an installed basis of the commodities covered by this order shall be determined in accordance with Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 251.

(e) Each seller covered by this order, except on sales to consumers, shall notify each of his purchasers, in writing, at or before the issuance of the first invoice after the effective date of this order, of the maximum prices established by this order for each such seller as well as the maximum prices established for purchasers, except dealers, upon resale.

(f) M. M. Hedges Manufacturing Company shall attach to each waterheater covered by this order a tag containing the following:

OPA Maximum Retail Price not installed including actual Federal excise tax paid at source—$------
(Do Not Detach)

(g) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10462; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 592, Order 55]

SHEPFER & MOOMAW BROS.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 55 under section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592. Specified construction materials and refractories. Shepfer & Moomaw Brothers. Docket No. 6122-592.16-275.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and pursuant to section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592, *It is ordered.*

(a) The maximum net prices for sales by the Shepfer & Moomaw Brothers, Sugarcreek, Ohio, of brick and structural tile to its various classes of purchasers may be increased by an amount not in excess of $1.25 per thousand for standard size brick equivalents or by an amount not in excess of $0.50 per ton for structural hollow tile.

(b) If the Shepfer & Moomaw Brothers, Sugarcreek, Ohio, had an established differential in price during the month of March 1942 for nonstandard sizes of brick it may convert the adjustment granted herein for standard size brick on the basis of the conversion factors or formulae in use by it during March 1942 in establishing price differentials between standard size brick and the other sizes.

(c) Any person purchasing any of the products covered by this order produced by the Shepfer & Moomaw Brothers for the purpose of resale in the same form may increase his presently established prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation by adding the dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the increase permitted the manufacturer in (a) above. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, in any area where specific maximum prices are fixed by an area pricing order such specific maximum prices shall apply in that area.

(d) All requests of the application not granted herein are denied.

(e) This order may be amended or revoked by the Office of Price Administration at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10463; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 592, Order 56]

ALBION BRICK CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 56, under section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592. Specified construction materials and refractories. Albion Brick Company. Docket No. 6122-592.16-217.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and pursuant to section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592, *It is ordered.*

(a) The maximum net prices for sales by the Albion Brick Company, Albion, Ill., of brick and structural tile to its various classes of purchasers may be increased by an amount not in excess of $2 per thousand for standard size brick equivalents or by an amount not in excess of $0.80 per ton for structural hollow tile.

(b) If the Albion Brick Company Albion, Ill., had an established differential in price during the month of March 1942 for nonstandard sizes of brick it may convert the adjustment granted herein for standard size brick on the basis of the conversion factors or formulae in use by it during March 1942 in establishing price differentials between standard size brick and the other sizes.

(c) Any person purchasing any of the products covered by this order produced by the Albion Brick Co. for the purpose of resale in the same form may increase his presently established prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation by adding the dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the increase permitted the manufacturer in (a) above. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, in any area where specific maximum prices are fixed by an area pricing order such specific maximum prices shall apply in that area.

(d) All requests of the application not granted herein are denied.

(e) This order may be amended or revoked by the Office of Price Administration at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10464; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 592, Order 57]

MONONGAHELA CLAY PRODUCTS CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 57 under section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592. Specified construction materials and refractories. Monongahela Clay Products Company. Docket No. 6122-592.16-260.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and pursuant to section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592, *It is ordered:*

(a) The maximum net prices for sales by the Monongahela Clay Products Co., Monongahela, Pa., of brick and structural tile to its various classes of purchasers may be increased by an amount not in excess of $1.75 per thousand for standard size brick equivalents or by an amount not in excess of $0.70 per ton for structural hollow tile.

(b) If the Monongahela Clay Products Company had an established differential in price during the month of March 1942 for nonstandard sizes of brick it may convert the adjustment granted herein for standard size brick on the basis of the conversion factors or formulae in use by it during March 1942 in establishing price differentials between standard size brick and the other sizes.

(c) Any person purchasing any of the products covered by this order produced by the Monongahela Clay Products Company for the purpose of resale in the same form may increase his presently established prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation by adding the dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the increase permitted the manufacturer in (a) above. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, in any area where specific maximum prices are fixed by an area pricing order such specific maximum prices shall apply in that area.

(d) All requests of the application not granted herein are denied.

(e) This order may be amended or revoked by the Office of Price Administration at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10465; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 592, Order 58]

MCARTHUR BRICK CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 58 under Section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592. Specified construction materials and refractories. The McArthur Brick Company, Docket No. 6122-592.16-274.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and pursuant to section 16 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 592, *It is ordered:*

(a) The maximum net prices for sales by the McArthur Brick Company, McArthur, Ohio, of brick and structural tile to its various classes of purchasers may be increased by an amount not in excess of $1.00 per thousand for standard size brick equivalents or by an amount not in excess of $0.40 per ton for structural hollow tile.

(b) If the McArthur Brick Company, McArthur, Ohio, had an established differential in price during the month of March 1942 for non standard sizes of brick it may convert the adjustment granted herein for standard size brick on the basis of the conversion factors or formulae in use by it during March 1942 in establishing price differentials between standard size brick and the other sizes.

(c) Any person purchasing any of the products covered by this order produced by the McArthur Brick Company for the purpose of resale in the same form may increase his presently established prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation by adding the dollars-and-cents increase in cost resulting from the increase permitted the manufacturer in (a) above. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, in any area where specific maximum prices are fixed by an area pricing order such specific maximum prices shall apply in that area.

(d) All requests of the application not granted herein are denied.

(e) This order may be amended or revoked by the Office of Price Administration at any time.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10466; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:48 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 4 to Order 260]

DUOFOLD, INC.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 4 to Order 260. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-668.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order 260 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of Duofold, Inc., Mohawk, New York, is amended in the following respect:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by substituting the following headings:

Manufacturer's selling price per doz. except in *Pacific States	Retail ceiling price except in *Pacific States	Manufacturer's selling price per doz. in *Pacific States	Retail ceiling price in *Pacific States

in place of the former headings:

Manufacturer's selling price except in California, Washington, and Oregon, per doz.	Retail ceiling price except in California, Washington, and Oregon, per unit	California, Washington, and Oregon	
		Manufacturer's selling price, per doz.	Retail ceiling price, per unit

2. Paragraph (a) is further amended by adding the following footnote:

*Pacific States include only the following: California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

3. Paragraph (a) is amended to increase the retail ceiling prices established for the articles listed below:

"DUOFOLD" UNDERWEAR

Article	Manufacturer's ceiling price per doz. except in Pacific States		Retail ceiling price per unit except in Pacific States	
	Sizes	Sizes	Sizes	Sizes
DUOCRAFT				
Drawers:	34-46	48-50	34-46	48-50
Briefs	$4.85	$5.00	$0.60	$0.70
¾ leg	4.95	5.70	.65	.70
Longs	7.60	8.85	.95	1.10
¾ leg	6.60	7.60	.85	.95
Longs	9.95	11.45	1.25	1.45
Pullover shirt:	36-46	48-50	36-46	48-50
S. S	$3.85	$7.85	$0.85	$1.00
N. S	4.55	5.30	.60	.65
Pullover shirt	6.65	7.65	.85	.95
Pullover shirt	9.55	11.05	1.20	1.40
DU-ONS				
	34-46	48-50	34-46	48-50
Du-Ons Uns. Ath	$10.20	$11.70	$1.30	$1.50
Du-Ons Uns. Ath	15.45	17.45	1.95	2.20
	Manufacturer's selling price per doz. in Pacific States		Retail ceiling price per unit in Pacific States.	
Du-Ons Uns. Ath	$10.45	$11.95	$1.30	$1.50
Du-Ons Uns. Ath	15.70	17.70	2.00	2.25

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10499; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:31 p. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 1 to Order 303]

SELBY SHOE CO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

MPR No. 580, Amendment 1 to Order 303. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-702.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 303 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of The Selby Shoe Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, is amended in the following respect:

1. A new paragraph (h) is added to read as follows:

(h) Until July 1, 1946, the provisions of paragraph (d) are suspended insofar as The Selby Shoe Company is directed to preticket all women's shoes for which a retail price is established in this order. However, the provisions of paragraph (d) are and shall remain in full force and effect insofar as they apply to purchasers for resale, who may not offer or sell such women's shoes after June 30, 1946 unless they are ticketed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d).

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10500; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:32 p. m.]

[RMPR 136, Amdt. 1 to Order 605]

INDUSTRIAL POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 3 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 136, *It is ordered.*

Order No. 605 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation 136 is amended in the following respect:

In paragraph (c) strike out the figure "7.8%" and substitute therefor the figure "11.6%."

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10547; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

[MPR 151, Revocation of Order 1]

COTTON TEXTILE MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURE OF BAGS

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

An opinion accompanying this order has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Order 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 151 is hereby revoked.

This order shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10549; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

[RMPR 136, Amdt. 1 to Order 625]

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES AND EQUIPMENT

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 31 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 136, *It is ordered.*

Order No. 625 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation 136 is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) For the purposes of this order, the term "internal combustion engines" shall mean all engines under 3000 cubic inch piston displacement, and with a continuous duty horsepower rating under 400, at its recommended normal operating speed, including accessories and parts which are integral and functional parts of such internal combustion engines.

2. The following paragraph (h) is added:

(h) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this order, any seller of internal combustion engines may charge and collect the maximum prices for sales of internal combustion engines which he had in effect just prior to the issuance of this order.

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10548; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Amdt. 1 to Order 2]

WOOD RADIO CABINETS

ADJUSTMENT OF CEILING PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.159e of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, *It is ordered,* That Order No. 2 under § 1499.159e of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 be amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) of section 2 is amended by substituting the figure, "121%" for the figure, "118%" wherever the latter figure appears in that paragraph.

2. Paragraph (b) of section 2 is amended by substituting the figure "115%" for the figure "112%", wherever the latter figure appears in that paragraph.

3. At the end of section 2, a new section 2a is added to read as follows:

SEC. 2a. *Ceiling prices for certain radio cabinets whose ceiling prices were finally determined prior to June 19, 1946.* A manufacturer of any radio cabinet whose ceiling price had been "finally determined" under section 3, 4, or 6 of this order prior to June 19, 1946, may increase that ceiling price by 3 percent.

A ceiling price shall be deemed to have been "finally determined" prior to June 19, 1946, if that price has been established under section 3, 4, or 6 of this order by an order effective prior to June 19, 1946, or, if under section 3 of this order that price had been reported to the Office of Price Administration prior to June 19, 1946, and has not been disapproved, and there is no other reason specified in section 3 (b) of this order for treating the reported price as invalid for the purpose of establishing a manufacturer's ceiling price.

4. Section 3 (a) is amended by substituting the phrase, "section 2, 2a, 3, 4, or 6" for the phrase, "section 2 or 4" wherever the latter phrase appears in section 3a)

5. The definition of "comparable cabinet" set forth in paragraph (a) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

"Comparable" cabinet means the one which is of the same type as the cabinet being priced (for example, table model, console model, combination radio phonograph, etc.) and which is closest to it in unit direct cost. A radio cabinet whose ceiling price is determined under section 2 shall be deemed a comparable cabinet only if the manufacturer does not have a radio cabinet which meets the requirements of the first sentence of this definition whose ceiling price was determined under sections 2a, 3, 4 or 6.

6. A new section 6a is added to follow section 6 and to read as follows:

SEC. 6a. *Ceiling prices for sample radio cabinets.* Anything in this order to the contrary notwithstanding, if a radio manufacturer requests in writing a radio cabinet manufacturer for sample models of radio cabinets, the cabinet manufacturer may charge such a radio manufacturer a price not in excess of either (a) the price he would arrive at by the use of the formula he had in effect between July 1, 1941 and October 31, 1941, for determining his price for sample models of radio cabinets of his manufacture, or (b) three and a half times his estimate of the ceiling price that would be determined for such a radio cabinet under this order without regard to this section, whichever is lower. The ceiling prices determined under this section shall apply to no more than three sample radio cabinets of any one model sold to any one radio manufacturer. The ceiling prices so determined need not be reported to the Office of Price Administration.

7. A new paragraph (d) is added to section 7 to follow paragraph (c) and to read as follows:

(d) *Relation of this order to Supplementary Orders 116, 133, 148 or Revised Supplementary Order 119 or other supplementary orders.* Ceiling prices established by this order are subject to adjustment by orders issued under Supplementary Orders Nos. 116, 133, 148, Revised Supplementary Order 119, and such other supplementary orders issued heretofore as may be applicable. However, if any radio cabinet manufacturer has secured an individual adjustment order, which is effective prior to June 19, 1946, and which authorizes him to increase the ceiling prices established by this order, the ceiling prices established by this order for the purposes of such an individual adjustment order, shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the ceiling prices currently established by this order by 103 percent.

This amendment shall become effective on the 19th day of June 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10551; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:55 a. m.]

[RMPR 436, Amdt. 17 to Order 37]

CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND PETROLEUM GAS

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

An opinion accompanying this amendment issued simultaneously herewith has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Paragraph (a) of Order No. 37 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 436 is amended in the following respects:

1. The following pools with the designated increases are hereby added thereto:

Pool, County, and State:	*Amount of increase per 42-gallon barrel*
Friendsville, Wabash, Ill	0.35
Mt. Carmel, Wabash, Illinois, and Knox, Ind	.20
De Sota—Red River, De Sota—Red River Parish, La	0.30
Koopman, Jim Wells, Tex	.20

2. The increase for the Keensburg Consolidated Pool, Wabash County, Illinois, is revised in the indicated amount:

Pool, County, and State:	*Amount of increase per 42-gallon barrel*
Keensburg Consolidated, Wabash, Ill	0.25

3. The Zenia Pool, Clay County, Illinois, is redesignated Xenia Pool, Clay County, Illinois.

4. The Frankhouser Pool, Lyon and Greenwood Counties, Kansas, is redesignated the Fankhouser Pool, Lyon and Greenwood Counties, Kansas.

5. The Earlsboro Pool, Seminole County, Oklahoma, is redesignated the Earlsboro Pool, Seminole and Pottawatomie Counties, Texas.

6. The Glen Pool, Creek County, Oklahoma, is redesignated the Glenn Pool, Creek County, Oklahoma.

7. The Weleeka Pool, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, is redesignated the Weleetka Pool, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma.

8. The Edwards Pool, Crane County, Texas, with the designated increase of 25¢ per barrel, is hereby deleted.

9. The Southton Pool, Bexar County, Texas, is redesignated the Southton Pool, Bexar County, Texas.

This amendment shall be effective as of June 1, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10552; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

[RMPR 499, Amdt. 2 to Order 14]

GORDON ARTHUR SMITH, INC.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 14 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 499, it is ordered that Order No. 14 under RMPR 499 be amended in the following respect:

The following items and their maximum prices are added to the list of items and maximum prices in paragraph (b):

Description	Maximum price to retailers	Maximum retail price including Federal excise tax
F29/2B Recta—15 jewel, 10½ ligne, RGP/sb, waterproof, incabloc, strap	$24.50	$57.50
G29/2B Recta—17 jewel, 8¾ ligne, RGP/sb, waterproof, incabloc, strap	23.00	57.50
C503/2B Recta—17 jewel, 8¾ ligne, RGP/sb, waterproof, incabloc, strap	24.00	57.50
G33/OA, G34/OA, G21/OA, G23/OA, FA2/OA—17 jewel, 12 ligne, Recta all steel, waterproof, incabloc, strap	21.50	47.50
G32/OA Recta—17 jewel, 12 ligne, all steel, waterproof, incabloc, strap	24.50	57.50
C567 Recta—17 jewel, 8¾ ligne, all steel, waterproof, incabloc, strap	22.50	47.50
Ardath—17 jewel, 10½ ligne, esb, flat, incabloc, Glucydur Balance, radium dial, sweep second, plasto flex strap	20.50	45.00
Home—15 jewel, 8¾ ligne, esb, flat, radium dial, sweep second, waterproof, automatic, strap	24.50	57.50
Home—17 jewel, 10½ ligne, esb, flat, sweep second, radium dial, waterproof, strap	20.00	45.00
Cord—15 jewel, 10½ ligne, all steel, radium dial, sweep second, antimagnetic, strap	19.00	42.50
Alfa—17 jewel, 10½ ligne, flat, radium dial, waterproof, sweep second, Protexo strap	24.00	57.50
Fortis—17 jewel, 10½ ligne, all steel, sweep second, radium dial, strap	22.50	49.50
Ardath—17 jewels 11¼ ligne, all steel, waterproof, automatic, incabloc, antimagnetic, sweep second, radium dial, strap	24.50	57.50
Ardath—17 jewels, 8 x 9 ligne, all steel, waterproof, sweep second, strap	20.50	45.00
Ardath—17 jewel, 7¾ ligne, chrome steel back, waterproof, automatic, incabloc, antimagnetic, strap	23.50	63.00
Ardath—17 jewel 8¾ ligne, all steel, rectangular, strap	20.00	45.00
CHRONOGRAPHS		
17 jewel 13" and 14" ligne, chrome steel back, waterproof, incabloc, antimagnetic, 3 fish' buttons, strap	49.40	92.50
17 jewel, 15¾ and 14 ligne, chrome steel back, strap	27.00	65.00

The maximum prices to retailers are f. o. b. Omaha, Nebraska, and are net.

The maximum retail prices above are inclusive of the Federal excise tax, of 10% (20% in the case of watches selling at retail for more than $65.)

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10553; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 7 to Order 21]

ROBERT REIS & CO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, amendment 7 to order 21. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-683.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 21 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of Robert Reis & Co., 2 Park Avenue at 33d Street, New York, New York, is amended in the following respect:

1. A new paragraph (i) is added to read as follows:

(i) Until July 20, 1946, the provisions of paragraph (c) of this order are suspended insofar as Robert Reis & Co., is directed to preticket the following articles:

Article	Style No.	Manufacturer's selling price (per doz.)	Ceiling price at retail
Athletic shirt	42JS	$4.25	$0.55
Brief short	Model O	4.40	.55

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10557; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:42 a. m.]

[MPR 530, Amdt. 3 to Order 93]

S. BUCHSBAUM & CO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, amendment 3 to order 93. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-695.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 93 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of S. Buchsbaum & Co., 1737 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 16, Illinois, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the following:

MEN'S WATERPROOF JACKETS

Brand name	Manufacturer's selling price	Ceiling price at retail
Elastl-Glaze	$21.63 33.00	$27.75 [illegible]
LADIES' RAINCOATS		
Elastl-Glaze	$31.40	$41.95

2. Paragraph (c) is amended by adding thereto the following undesignated paragraph:

Upon issuance of any amendment to this order which either adds an article to those already listed in paragraph (a) or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the manufacturer or wholesaler, as to such articles, must comply with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. After 60 days from the effective date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless

it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60 day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 580. However, the pricing provisions of this order or of any subsequent amendment thereto shall apply as of the effective date of the order or applicable amendment.

3. Paragraph (d) is amended by adding the following sentence: "The seller shall also send the purchaser a copy of each amendment at the time of or before the first delivery (subsequent to the effective date of the amendment) of any article the sale of which is affected in any manner by the amendment."

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10558; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:49 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 3 to Order 144]

AMERICAN MAID CO., INC.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 3 to Order 144. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-681.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 144 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of American Maid Company, Inc., 847 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 7, Illinois, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the following articles having the brand name "American Maid":

Manufacturer's selling price (per dozen)	*Retail ceiling price (per unit)*
JERSEY PANTIES	
$7.00	$1.00
JERSEY GOWNS	
28.00	4.00
34.00	5.00
JERSEY SLIPS	
10.50	1.50
21.00	3.00

2. Paragraph (d) is amended by adding thereto the following undesignated paragraph:

Upon issuance of any amendment to this order which either adds an article to those already listed in paragraph (a) or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the manufacturer or wholesaler, as to such article, must comply with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. After 60 days from the effective date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60 day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this order. However, the pricing provisions of this order or of any subsequent amendment thereto shall apply as of the effective date of the order or applicable amendment.

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10559; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 5 to Order 208]

CLIMATIC RAINWEAR CO., INC.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 2 to Order 208. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-699.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order 208 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of Climatic Rainwear Co., Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the following:

MEN'S RAINCOATS

Manufacturer's selling price	*Retail ceiling price*
$7.50	$12.50

2. Paragraph (d) is amended by adding thereto the following undesignated paragraph:

Upon issuance of any amendment to this order which either adds an article to those already listed in paragraph (a) or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the manufacturer or wholesaler, as to such article, must comply with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. After 60 days from the effective date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this order. However, the pricing provisions of this order or of any subsequent amendment thereto shall apply as of the effective date of the order or applicable amendment.

3. Paragraph (e) is amended by adding thereto the following sentence: "The seller shall also send the purchaser a copy of each amendment at the time of or before the first delivery (subsequent to the effective date of the amendment) of any article the sale of which is affected in any manner by the amendment."

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10560; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 2 to Order 214]

MOHAWK CARPET MILLS, INC.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 2 to Order 214. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-701.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 214 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., Amsterdam, New York, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the following:

SEAMLESS CARPET

Brand name	Manufacturer's unadjusted selling price		Retail ceiling price			
			¾ yard (linear yard)		Broadloom (square yard)	
	¾ yard (linear yard)	Broadloom (square yard)	California, Oregon Washington	Except in California, Oregon and Washington	California, Oregon Washington	Except in California, Oregon and Washington
Nottingham	$4.59	$6.85	$8.80	$8.60	$12.20	$11.05

2. Paragraph (d) is amended by adding thereto the following undesignated paragraph:

Upon issuance of any amendment to this order which either adds an article to those already listed in paragraph (a) or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the manufacturer or wholesaler, as to such article, must comply with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the issuance of the amendment. After 60 days from the issuance date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this order. However, the pricing provisions of this order or of any subsequent amendment thereto shall apply as of the effective date of the order or applicable amendment.

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10561; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:44 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 1 to Order 292]

PETER PAN FOUNDATIONS, INC.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 1 to Order 292. Establish-

ing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; Docket No. 6063-580-13-694.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 292 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of Peter Pan Foundations, Inc., 116 East 27th Street, New York 16, New York, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the following:

BRASSIERE

Manufacturer's selling price (per dozen)	*Retail ceiling price (per unit)*
$21.00	$3.00

2. Paragraph (d) is amended by adding thereto the following undesignated paragraph:

Upon issuance of any amendment to this order which either adds an article to those already listed in paragraph (a) or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the manufacturer or wholesaler, as to such article, must comply with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. After 60 days from the effective date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60 day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this order. However, the pricing provisions of this order or of any subsequent amendment thereto shall apply as of the effective date of the order or applicable amendment.

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10562; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 1 to Order 297]

DEITCH BROS. LEATHER GOODS CORP.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 1 to Order 297. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles; (Docket No. 6063-580-13-676)

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order 297 issued under section 13 of Maximum Price Regulation 580 on application of Deitch Brothers Leather Goods Corporation, 36 East 31st Street, New York 16, New York, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the following:

WOMEN'S HANDBAGS

Manufacturer's selling price	*Retail ceiling price*
$2.00	$3.50
14.50	27.50
17.50	34.00
27.50	55.00
38.50	77.50

2. Paragraph (d) is amended by adding thereto the following undesignated paragraph:

Upon issuance of any amendment to this order which either adds an article to those already listed in paragraph (a) or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the manufacturer or wholesaler, as to such article, must comply with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the issuance of the amendment. After 60 days from the issuance date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is preticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60 day period, unless the article is so preticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this order. However, the pricing provisions of this order or of any subsequent amendment thereto shall apply as of the effective date of the order or applicable amendment.

This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1946.

Issued this 19th day June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10563; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:46 a. m.]

[MPR 592, Amdt. 47 to Order 1]

CRUDE GYPSUM

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

An opinion accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

A new section 7.13 (b) (3) is added to read as follows:

(3) Crude gypsum sold for use in the manufacture of chemicals and insecticides.

This amendment shall become effective June 24, 1946.

Issued this 19th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10564; Filed, June 19, 1946; 11:43 a. m.]

[Rev. SO 119, Amdt. 1 to Order 230]

CRANE CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and pursuant to Revised Supplementary Order No. 119; *It is ordered:*

Order No. 230 under Revised Supplementary Order No. 119 is amended in the following respects:

a. In paragraph (a) for the maximum list price of "$5.54*" for plate number 8-12 substitute "$5.55*"

b. In paragraph (b) for the maximum net price of "$5.20" for plate number 8-12 substitute "$5.55"

This amendment shall become effective June 19, 1946.

Issued this 18th day of June 1946.

PAUL A. PORTER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10463; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:41 a. m.]

Regional and District Office Orders.

[Region II Basic Order 1 Under Rev. Gen. Order 65]

LUMBER PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK REGION

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, Region II, by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, and by Revised General Order No. 65, it is hereby ordered:

(a) *What this order does.* This basic order puts into one document the provisions which will be common to all future orders establishing flat (dollars and cents) maximum prices for sales and deliveries of lumber products for which maximum prices are established under Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215, out of distribution yard stock by any lumber distribution yard located in any area or locality in Region II, such orders to be issued by the New York Regional Office, Region II, or by District Directors within Region II, pursuant to the authority contained in Revised General Order 65. The orders to be issued under this basic order are referred to herein, as adopting orders, and when issued, will expressly adopt the provisions of this basic order. The provisions of second revised Maximum Price Regulation 215, remain unaffected by this basic order, unless and until adopting orders are issued under this basic order. When such adopting orders are issued, the maximum prices fixed by such adopting orders will supersede the maximum prices or pricing methods previously fixed by Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215, as to the commodities covered by such adopting order on sales by yards located in the area covered by such adopting order. Except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of this order, all other provisions of Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215 applicable to the commodity or commodities covered by adopting orders shall apply to sales covered by such adopting orders.

(b) *Transactions covered by this order.* This order covers all sales and deliveries of lumber products for which maximum prices are established under Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215, out of distribution yard stock by any lumber distribution yard located in any area or locality in Region II.

(c) *Relationship of this order and all adopting orders under this basic order to Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215.* Adopting orders issued under this basic order, fixing maximum prices for sales of commodities named therein in areas described therein, shall supersede maximum prices or pricing method

previously established under Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215. All other provisions of Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215, shall continue to apply to sales covered by this order and by such adopting orders, except as provided in said orders.

(d) *Posting of maximum prices.* Every seller making sales or offering to make sales covered by any adopting order under this basic order, must obtain at least two copies of such adopting order, and of the appendices, schedules, or price tables contained therein or annexed thereto. One copy of such appendices, schedules or price tables, must be posted and maintained in a prominent place in the office of the distribution yard making the sale, so that it may easily be read by any purchaser, and one copy of such adopting order, including the appendices, schedules or price tables together with a copy of this basic order, shall be kept and made available in said office for inspection by any person.

(e) *Invoicing.* Every person making a sale covered by any adopting order, issued under this basic order, must provide the purchaser, whether he requests it or not, with an invoice, sales slip, or other evidence of sale, of which an exact copy shall be retained by the seller so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 remains in effect. Such invoice or sales slip shall contain at least the following:

1. Date of sale.
2. Name and address of seller.
3. Name and address of purchaser.
4. Complete description of items sold, including quantity, grade, length, size condition, special treatment, workings, or other features which may affect the price.
5. Charges for extras, workings or delivery listed separately.
6. The total price.

(f) *Maximum prices for lumber improperly invoiced.* Where an invoice or sales slip for a sale covered by any adopting order under this basic order, does not contain a sufficiently complete description to identify the exact nature, type, grade, length, size or condition of the commodity, or any special treatment, workings, or other feature affecting the price and thus determine the maximum prices fixed by such adopting order, the maximum price applicable to such sale shall be the lowest maximum price which can be computed under such adopting order in accordance with the incomplete description. In the absence of any description, the maximum price shall be the lowest maximum price fixed by the schedules or price tables of the adopting order.

(g) *Records.* Each seller making sales covered by any adopting order issued under this basic order shall keep, in addition to the copies of invoices, sales slips, or other evidences of sale as heretofore set forth, all records required by Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215, and make the same available for inspection by representatives of the Office of Price Administration so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, remains in effect.

(h) This basic order may be revised, amended, or modified at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

This order shall become effective immediately.

Issued this 14th day of June 1946.

JAMES L. MEADER,
Regional Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 46-10485; Filed, June 18, 1946; 1:40 p. m.]

[Region II Order G-4 Under MPR 592]

READY MIXED CONCRETE IN PITTSBURGH, PA., AREA

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator, Region II of the Office of Price Administration by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, by section 17 of MPR 592 as amended and by Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, *It is ordered,* That:

(a) On and after the effective date of this order, the maximum prices of ready mixed concrete produced and sold in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area, consisting of the City of Pittsburgh and the entire counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Westmoreland, all in the State of Pennsylvania, are fixed and adjusted as set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed, and made a part of this order.

(b) Every seller making sales covered by this order shall post a copy of Schedule A annexed to this order in each of his places of business in the territory covered by this order.

(c) On any sale of $26 or more of ready mixed concrete covered by this order, each seller, regardless of previous custom, must give the purchaser a sales slip showing the date, name and address of the seller, a description of each item sold, and the price received for each item, and must preserve a duplicate of such sales slip at his place of business and make the same available for inspection by representatives of the Office of Price Administration so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, remains in effect.

(d) Where a sales slip, required under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this order does not contain a sufficiently complete description to identify the type of mix and the nature of the aggregate and thus determine the maximum price under Schedule A of this order, the maximum price applicable to such sale shall be the maximum price of the lowest priced type of mix and aggregate listed in said schedule, to which the incomplete description could apply. In the absence of any description, the maximum price shall be the lowest price that can be computed under Schedule A.

(e) A copy of this order has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register where it is open to inspection by the public.

(f) This order may be revoked or amended at any time by the Regional Administrator or the Price Administrator.

(g) All prayers of the applications not granted herein are denied.

This order shall become effective immediately.

Issued this 12th day of June 1946.

JAMES L. MEADER,
Regional Administrator

SCHEDULE A

MORTAR MIXES

Cement sacks per cu. yd.	Vol. parts C. A.	Ceiling price delivered per cubic yard in quantities of 2 or more cubic yards in zones—								
		$1.85	$2.00	$2.15	$2.30	$2.45	$2.60	$2.75	$2.90	$3.20
17½	1-1	$20.35	$20.60	$20.85	$21.15	$21.40	$21.65	$21.90	$22.15	$22.70
12¼	1-1½	16.15	16.40	16.65	16.95	17.20	17.45	17.70	17.95	18.50
11¼	1-2	15.35	15.60	15.85	16.10	16.35	16.60	16.90	17.15	17.65
9¾	1-2½	14.40	14.65	14.90	15.15	15.45	15.70	15.95	16.20	16.75
9	1-3	13.50	13.75	14.05	14.30	14.55	14.80	15.05	15.35	15.85
8	1-3½	12.60	12.25	13.10	13.35	13.60	13.90	14.15	14.40	14.90
7¼	1-4	11.80	12.05	12.30	12.60	12.85	13.10	13.35	13.60	14.15

STANDARD CONCRETE MIXES

11¼	1-2	$15.35	$15.60	$15.85	$16.10	$16.35	$16.60	$16.90	$17.15	$17.65
9¾	1-2½	14.40	14.65	14.90	15.15	15.45	15.70	15.95	16.20	16.75
8¾-9	1-3	13.50	13.75	14.05	14.30	14.55	14.80	15.05	15.35	15.85
6¾-7¼	1-4, 4½	10.80	11.05	11.30	11.55	11.80	12.10	12.30	12.60	13.10
6¼-6½	1-4¾, 5¼	10.40	10.65	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.75
5¾-6	1-5½, 5¾	10.15	10.40	10.65	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.50
5¼-5½	1-6, 6½	9.90	10.15	10.40	10.65	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	12.20
4¾-5	1-6¾, 7¾	9.60	9.85	10.10	10.35	10.60	10.85	11.15	11.40	11.90
4-4½	1-8, 8¾	9.30	9.55	9.80	10.05	10.30	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.60
3-3¾	1-9, 12	9.00	9.25	9.55	9.80	10.05	10.30	10.55	10.80	11.35

SPECIFICATION CONCRETE MIXES

8	1-3½	$12.60	$12.85	$13.10	$13.35	$13.60	$13.90	$14.15	$14.40	$14.90
6¾-7¼	1-4, 4½	10.80	11.05	11.30	11.55	11.80	12.05	12.30	12.60	13.10
6¼-6½	1-4¾, 5	10.40	10.65	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.75
5¾-6	1-5, 5¾	10.15	10.40	10.65	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.50
5¼-5½	1-6, 6½	9.90	10.15	10.40	10.65	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	12.20
4¾-5	1-6¾, 7	9.60	9.85	10.10	10.35	10.60	10.85	11.15	11.40	11.90
3½-4½	1-8, 10½	9.30	9.55	9.80	10.05	10.30	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.60
3-3¾	1-11, 12	9.00	9.25	9.55	9.80	10.05	10.30	10.55	10.80	11.35

C, Cement; A, Aggregate, Natural Sand and Gravel.

Volume Parts shown for Mortar Mixes represent the proportion by volume of cement to fine aggregate or sand, for Standard Concrete Mixes and Specification Concrete Mixes the proportion of cement by volume is to the total parts of fine aggregate (sand) and coarse aggregate (gravel)

Where a range of cement sacks such as (5¾–6) and aggregate parts such as (1–5½, 5¾) is shown opposite a price in the first zone, either the cement or aggregate or both are adjustable within the ranges shown.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10482; Filed, June 18, 1946; 1:39 p. m.]

[Region II Order G-5 Under MPR 592]

SAND AND GRAVEL IN PITTSBURGH, PA., AREA

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator, Region II of the Office of Price Administration by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, by section 17 of MPR 592 as amended and by Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, *It is ordered*, That:

(a) On and after the effective date of this order, the maximum prices of sand and gravel produced and sold in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area consisting of the City of Pittsburgh and the entire counties of Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Beaver all in the State of Pennsylvania, are fixed and adjusted as set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed and made a part of this order. Said Schedule A also contains a description of the zones to which the prices set forth in Schedule A apply, and the discounts applicable to sales covered by this order.

(b) Every seller making sales covered by this order shall post a copy of Schedule A annexed to this order in each of his places of business in the territory covered by this order.

(c) On any sale of $25 or more of sand and gravel, covered by this order, each seller, regardless of previous custom, must give the purchaser a sales slip showing the date, name and address of the seller, a description of each item sold, and the price received for each item, and must preserve a duplicate of such sales slip at his place of business and make the same available for inspection by representatives of the Office of Price Administration so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, remains in effect.

(d) Where a sales slip required under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this order does not contain a sufficiently complete description to identify the type and nature of the commodity sold, and the zone in which it is delivered, and thus determine the maximum price under Schedule A of this order, the maximum price applicable to such sale shall be the lowest maximum price which can be computed under Schedule A of this order in accordance with the incomplete description. In the absence of any description, the maximum price shall be the lowest price that can be computed under Schedule A.

(e) A copy of this order has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register where it is open to inspection by the public.

(f) This order may be revoked or amended at any time by the Regional Administrator or the Price Administrator.

(g) All prayers of the applications not granted herein are denied.

This order shall become effective immediately.

Issued this 12th day of June 1946.

JAMES L. MEADER,
Regional Administrator.

SCHEDULE A

PART I—ADJUSTED MAXIMUM PRICES PER TON (2,000 POUNDS) NATURAL SAND AND GRAVEL DREDGED FROM THE BEDS OF THE ALLEGHENY AND OHIO RIVERS IN THE COUNTIES OF ARMSTRONG, WESTMORELAND, ALLEGHENY, AND BEAVER, PENNSYLVANIA

Buyer contractors

[Prices per ton (2,000 pounds)]

Location of service	Car lots		
	Sand	Gravel	Discount
Producer's plant	$1.25	$1.35	5 cents

Location of service	Truck lots		
	Sand	Gravel	Discount
Producer's plant	$1.65	$1.45	2 percent

Delivered to—	Truck lots		
	Sand	Gravel	Discount
			Percent
Zone 1.85	$2.00	$1.75	2
Zone 2.00	2.15	1.95	2
Zone 2.15	2.30	2.10	2
Zone 2.30	2.45	2.25	2
Zone 2.45	2.60	2.40	2
Zone 2.60	2.80	2.55	2
Zone 2.75	2.95	2.75	2
Zone 2.90	3.10	2.90	2
Zone 3.20	3.40	3.20	2

Dealers

	Barge lots		
Allegheny River: Pools 1-7.	$1.25	$1.00	5 cents.
Monongahela River:			
Pool 1	1.30	1.05	2 percent.
2	1.45	1.25	2 percent.
3	1.60	1.40	2 percent.
Ohio River:			
Pool 1	1.10	.90	2 percent.
2	.75	.75	10 cents.
3	.85	.85	10 cents.
4	.95	.95	10 cents.
5	1.05	1.05	10 cents.
Pittsburgh Pool	1.20	.95	2 percent.

	Truck lots		
Producers' Hoist	$1.75	$1.35	2 percent.

Producers' Exchange

	Barge lots		
Dredge:			
Buyer's barge	$0.75	$0.75	0 percent.
Seller's barge	.85	.85	0 percent.
Pittsburgh pool:			
Buyer's barge	.85	.85	0 percent.
Seller's barge	.95	.95	0 percent.

PART II—RIVER POOL DELIVERY ZONES

Pool Identification Nos.	Descriptive location of pools
Allegheny River pool:	
1	Between Lock No.: 2, Highland Park,[1] and Lock No. 3 at Acmetonia.
2	3 and Lock No. 4 at Natrona.
3	4 and Lock No. 5 at Freeport.
4	5 and Lock No. 6 at Nicholson Island.
5	6 and Lock No. 7 at Kittanning.
6	7 and Lock No. 8 at Mosgrove.
7	Beyond Lock No. 8 to any navigable unloading point.
Monongahela River pool:	
1	Between Lock No.: 2, Braddock and Lock No. 3 at West Elizabeth.
2	3 and Lock No. 4 at Charleroi.
3	4 and Lock No. 5 at Brownsville.
4	5 and Lock No. 6 at Rices Landing.
Ohio River pool:	
1	Between Emsworth Dam and Ohio-West Virginia State Line.
2	Between Ohio-West Virginia State Line and Lock No. 8, Newell, W. Va.
3	Between Lock No. 8 and Lock No. 9, New Cumberland, W. Va.
4	Between Lock No. 9 and Lock No. 10, Steubenville, Ohio.
5	Between Lock No. 10 and Lock No. 11, Below Brilliant, Ohio.
Pittsburgh pool	Between Emsworth Dam on the Ohio River, Lock No. 2 at Highland Park on the Allegheny River, and Lock No. 2 at Braddock on the Monongahela River.

[1] Pittsburgh.

A delivery at a lock or dam requiring leakage through the lock chamber is considered to be in the next river pool beyond the lock; one not requiring such leakage is considered as being in the pool immediately below the lock.

PART III—MARKETING ZONES

1.85 or Yellow Zone

Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh. (a) North Side Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the City-Bellevue Borough line intersects the right bank of the Ohio River, thence southeastwardly along the right bank of the Ohio River and northeastwardly along the right bank of the Allegheny River to the junction of the City line at the head of Herr's Island, including the latter, thence northwest to Ohio Street, southwest along Ohio Street to Vinial Street, northwest along Vinial Street to Spring Garden Avenue, thence west along Spring Garden and East North Avenues to Esplanade Street, north on Esplanade Street to Fountain Street, west on Fountain and Alpine Streets to Brighton Road, north on Brighton Road to Columbus Avenue, thence west to the Pennsylvania Railroad, northwest along said Railroad to the Junction of the City line and point of beginning.

(b) Lawrenceville, Point, Hazelwood Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the left bank of the Allegheny River, under the old Highland Park Bridge, thence west and southwest along the left bank of said River to the Point where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers converge, thence east and southeast along the right bank of the Monongahela River to a point opposite Saline Street at 4000 Second Avenue, thence northeast to Second Avenue, west along Second Avenue to Maurice Street, thence north to Beelan Street, east along Beelan Street, Daruard, and Colwell Streets to Fullerton Street, thence northwest along Fullerton crossing Bigelow Boulevard and the Pennsylvania Railroad to Liberty Avenue, northeast on Liberty Avenue to Howley Street, north on Howley Street to Carrol Street, east on Carrol Street to Edmond Street, north on said street to Penn Avenue, west on Penn Avenue to 45th Street, following the line of St. Mary's Cemetery to 47th Street, northwest on 47th Street to Butler Street, north and east on Butler Street to Hotho Avenue and the old Highland Park Bridge to point of beginning.

(c) West End, South Side Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the left bank of the Ohio River, under the Ohio connecting bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the West End section of the City, south and west along the left bank of the Ohio River and the left bank of the Monongahela River to the City line opposite Beck's Run, west along the City line to the Pennsylvania Railroad, north and west along the said Railroad and Josephine Street to a point opposite West End Bridge, thence west and south along Main Street, Neptune Street and Wabash Avenue to Banksville Road, back along Woodville Avenue to Warden Street, Hoblestown Road and Steuben Street to Carson Street, northwest along Carson Street to the overhead Ohio River connecting bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad and point of beginning.

Beaver County. Boroughs of Beaver, Bridgewater, Conway, Fallston, Freedom, Monaca, New Brighton, and Rochester.

2.00 or Red Zone

Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh. (a) North Side Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the Highwood Cemetery, west along said cemetery and Bollman Street and Riverview Park to the southwest corner of said Park, north to Whitla Street, west along Whitla Street to Woods Run Avenue, southwest along Woods Run Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, south and east along said railroad to Columbus Avenue, east along Columbus Avenue to Brighton Road, south on Brighton Road to Alpine Street, east along Alpine Street and Fountain Street to Esplanade Street, south on Esplanade Street to North Avenue, east on North Avenue to East Street, north on East Street to 3600 at Vindlay Street, back East Street to (Palasade) Charles Street, west on Charles Street to Palasade Lane, north on Palasade Lane to Highwood Cemetery, thence east and north along Highwood Cemetery to point of beginning.

(b) Hill, Oakland, and East Liberty Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the City Line and left bank of the Allegheny River, west along left bank of the Allegheny River to the old Highland Park Bridge, south to Butler Street, west and south on Butler Street to 47th Street, up 47th Street to St. Marjss Cemetery, along said Cemetery to Penn Avenue, to Edmond Street, south to Carrol Street, west to Howley Street, west and south along Liberty Avenue to a point opposite Fullerton Street, south and east on Fullerton to Colwell Street, east along North Deruard Street and Beelan Street to Maurice Avenue, south to Second Avenue, east and south to 4000 Second Avenue, north and east on Saline Street to Whitaker Street, north on Boundary Street along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Frew Avenue, east on Frew Avenue, Northumberland and Forbes Streets, to Dallas Avenue, north on Dallas Avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad, west on said railroad to 5th Avenue Extension and Washington Boulevard, north on Washington Boulevard, to Allegheny River Boulevard, thence east to City line and point of beginning.

Beaver County: Cities, Boroughs: All of the area within the City of Beaver Falls and the Boroughs of Patterson Heights and Vanport.

2.15 or Blue Zone

Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh. (a) North Side Section No. 1. All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the junction of Jacks Run Road and the Ohio River Boulevard, south and east along the Ohio River Boulevard to Woods Run Avenue, thence north and east along Woods Run Avenue to Whitla Street, east on Whitla Street to Riverview Park, thence south to Bollmar Street, east along Bollmar Street and Highwood Cemetery to northeast corner, south along the line of Highwood Cemetery to southeast corner, thence west to Palisade Lane, thence south to Charles Street, thence east on Charles Street to East Street, south on East Street and Perrysville Avenue to junction with City line beyond Perry View Street, thence westerly along City line to point of beginning.

(b) North Side Section No. 2: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the junction of Ohio Street and City line at the head of Herr's Island, north and west along City line, thence south and west along City line to Wickline Street to Spring Garden Avenue, south and west to High Street to Iten Street, to Vinial Street, south and east along Vinial Street to Ohio Street, thence north and east along Ohio Street to City line and point of beginning.

(c) Lincoln, Brushton, Honewood Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the junction of the City line with the Allegheny River Boulevard, west along the said boulevard to Washington Boulevard, south along Washington Boulevard to Pennsylvania Railroad, east along said railroad to Dallas Avenue, south along Dallas Avenue to Forbes Street, west on Forbes Street to Schenley Park to Northumberland Avenue, Frew Avenue, to northwest corner of Schenley Park, thence south along park to Boundary Street to Saline Avenue, west on Saline Avenue to right bank of Monongahela River, opposite 4000 Second Avenue, south and east along right bank of Monongahela River and along City line to point where City line crosses river into Hays, thence south along City line to point, then east to Lebanon Avenue, north to City line, north along City line to right bank of Monongahela River, east along river bank of Monongahela River to City line opposite McClure Avenue, thence north following City line to Brushton, east along City line to easterly point on Laketon Road, thence north along City line to point, thence west along City line to Stranchan Street, thence north along City line to Allegheny River Boulevard, and point of beginning.

(d) West End Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the City line where Chartiers Creek empties into the Ohio River, west along Chartiers Creek to Middletown Road, south and east along Middletown Road to Steuben Street, to Obey Street, to Magnus Street, Noblestown Road and McCartney Avenue, thence north along Kerr Street to Steuben Street, to Carson Street, thence north and west along Carson Street to Ohio Connecting Bridge of Pennsylvania Railroad, to Ohio River bank and north along Ohio River bank to City line and point of beginning.

(e) Duquesne Heights, South Side Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning in West End at Main Street and Carson, south and east along Independence Street, Wabash Avenue, Tropical Avenue, to Crane Avenue, east along Crane Avenue to Prospect Avenue and West Virginia Railroad to West Liberty Avenue, south on West Liberty Avenue to Stetson Street, east to Pioneer Avenue, north to Saw Mill Run Boulevard, south and east to Bonair Avenue to Beltzhoover Avenue, north on Beltzhoover Avenue to Bausman Street, east on Bausman Street to Mount Oliver Borough, north along Mount Oliver Borough and 18th Street to Josephine Street and Pennsylvania Railroad, west along said railroad and Carson Street to point of beginning.

(f) Mt. Oliver Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on Arlington Avenue to Mount Oliver Borough line, south along Mount Oliver Borough line to Wagner Street to Mountain Avenue, thence north on Mountain Avenue to Arlington Avenue and point of beginning.

(g) Borough, Township, and Village Section: All of the area within: The Boroughs of Aspinwall, Braddock, Coraopolis, Edgewood, Edgeworth, Etna, Homestead, Leetsdale, Millvale, Mt. Oliver, Oakmont, Osborne, Rankin, Sewickley, Sharpsburg, Swissvale, Verona, West Homestead, and Wilkinsburg; the Townships of Leet, the portion of Moon Township adjacent to Narrows Run Road Extension from Coraopolis Borough to Stoops Ferry Station, Neville, and the portion of Robinson north of Coraopolis Boulevard; the Villages of Beacon, Robinson Township; and Pleasant Valley, O'Hara Township.

Beaver County. All of the area within the Boroughs of Aliquippa, Ambridge, and Baden, the Townships of Center, Economy, Harmony, Pulaski, Rochester, and the Village of West Mayfield.

2.30 or Green Zone

Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh. (a) North Side Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the junction of the City line and Perrysville Avenue, south along Perrysville Avenue to East Street, south on East Street to east North Avenue, east to Spring Garden Avenue, along Spring Garden Avenue to City line at Wickline Avenue, thence follow the City line north, west, south, west, and north to Evergreen Road, thence west and south along City line to point of beginning.

(b) West End, Overbrook Section: All of the area bounded as follows: Beginning at junction of Chartiers Creek and City line at Middletown Road, along the City line, west, thence south in Chartiers Creek to Stanton Avenue, south and east to Noblestown Road, along Noblestown Road and City line, north and east to point of Salerna Street, southwest along City line to McGonigal Road, following the City line east and north, southeast border or Dormont, east along Dorchester Road and City line to Library Road, along City line to Pennsylvania Railroad and Carson Street, north and west along Pennsylvania Railroad to Josephine and 18th Streets, up 18th Street to Mount Oliver Borough, east on Arlington Avenue to Mountain Avenue, south on Mountain Avenue to the southerly border of Mount Oliver Borough, west along Mount Oliver Borough to point on Brownsville Road, north on Brownsville Road to Bausman Street, west on Bausman Street to Beltzhoover Avenue, south to Bonair, south to Abner Street, west on Abner and Bonair to Saw Mill Run Boulevard, north to Pioneer Avenue, south to Stetson Street, west to West Liberty Avenue, north to Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad, west along railroad to Crane Avenue, west along Crane Avenue to Tropical Avenue, north on Tropical Avenue to Prospect Street and West Virginia Railroad along Woodville Avenue to McCartney Street, to Noblestown Road to Obey Street, to Middletown Road, north to Chartiers Creek and City line to point of beginning.

(c) Lincoln Place Section: All of the area bounded on the north by Lebanon Avenue and Mooney Road, and bounded on the east, south, and west by the City line.

(d) Borough, Township, and Village Section: All of the area within: The Boroughs of Avalon, Bellevue, Ben Avon, Blawnox, Chalfont, Churchill, Crafton, East Pittsburgh, Greentree, Ingram, McKees Rocks, Munhall, North Braddock, Sewickley Heights, and Turtle Creek; the Townships of Braddock, Crescent, Moon Township except that portion included in Zone 2.15, Penn, that portion of Robinson between Coraopolis Boulevard and Beaver Grade Road, that portion of Ross lying east of the Borough of Bellevue and south of the Cornell Avenue Bridge together with Jacks Run Road, Sewickley, Sewickley Heights, that portion of Shaler south of a line extending between Susey Road and the high tension power line, Stowe and Wilkins; the Villages of Camp Grounds, Leet Township: Carnot, Moon, and Stoops Ferry, Moon Township; Parkview and Pleasant Valley in O'Hara Township; Bowerstown, Cabbage Hill, Cherry City, Millvale Acres, Reesville, and Turkeyville in Shaler Township.

Beaver County. All of the area within the Borough of South Heights; the townships of Daugherty, Hopewell, New Sewickley, and Sewickley; and the villages of Five Points and Sunset Hills.

2.45 Zone

Allegheny County, Boroughs, Townships, Villages. All of the area within the boroughs of Ben Avon Heights, Brentwood, Carnegie, Castle Shannon, Dormont, East McKeesport, Emsworth, Forest Hills, Fox Chapel, Glenfield, Pitcairn, Roslyn Farms, Thornburg, Wall, Whitaker, and Wilmerding; the townships of Aleppe, Kennedy, Kilbuck, Mt. Lebanon, North Versailles, O'Hara except the villages of Parkview and Pleasant Valley, Ohio, and Reserve; the villages of Homeville, Homestead Park, and New Homestead, Mifflin Townsnip; East Oakmont, Plum Township.

Beaver County, Boroughs, Townships, Villages. All of the area within the boroughs of Center, Industry, and Midland; the townships of Brighton, Chippewa, Moon, North Sewickley, Ohio, Potter, Racoon, and White; the villages of Eubuta, Ohioview, and Smiths Ferry.

2.60 or Orange Zone

Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh. (a) Brunes Island: All of the Island.

(b) Cities, Boroughs, Townships, Villages: All of the area within: The City of Duquesne: the boroughs of Breckenridge, Cheswick, Heidelboro, Springdale, Tarentum, Trafford, and West View; the townships of Baldwin, Collier, East Deer, Fawn, Franklin, Frasier, Harmar, Harrison, Indiana, Marshall, Mifflin except the villages of Homeville, Homestead Park, and New Homestead, Patton, Plum, Ross except that portion within the 2.30 Zone, Scott, Shaler except that portion within the 2.30 Zone, Springdale, and West Deer.

Beaver County, Boroughs, Townships, Villages. All of the area within the borough of Koppel, the townships of Big Beaver, Darlington, Greene, and Independence.

Westmoreland County. The boroughs of Arnold and New Kensington.

2.75 Zone

Allegheny County, Cities, Boroughs, Townships. The cities of Clairton and McKeesport; the boroughs of Bradford Woods, Bridgeville, Bravesburg, Elizabeth, Liberty, Port Vue, Versailles, and West Elizabeth; the townships of Bethel, Hampton, Jefferson, McCandless, Pine, Richland, Snowden, South Fayette, Upper St. Clair, and that portion of Versailles north of White Oak Level Road.

Beaver County, Townships. All of the area within the townships of Franklin, Hanover, and Marion.

3.20 Zone

Allegheny County, Boroughs, Townships, Villages. All of the area within the boroughs of Glassport, McDonald, and Oakdale; the townships of Elizabeth, Findlay, Forward, Lincoln, North Fayette, South Versailles, and that portion of Versailes south of the White Oak Level Road; the villages of Gayly and Moon Run in Robinson Township.

Beaver County, Townships. All of the area within the township of South Beaver.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10483; Filed, June 18, 1946; 1:39 p. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under Revised General Order 51 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register June 17, 1946.

Region V

Kansas City Orders 9-C and 11-O, covering poultry and eggs in the counties of Johnson and Wyandotte, Kansas; City of North Kansas City, Jackson and Buchanan counties, Missouri. Filed 9:48 a. m.

Kansas City Orders 10-C and 12-O, covering poultry and eggs in Green and Jasper counties, Missouri. Filed 9:48 a. m.

Little Rock Orders 27 and 6-W, Amendments 4 and 5, covering dry groceries in the State of Arkansas and the City of Texarkana, Texas. Filed 9:48 a. m. and 9:43 a. m.

Little Rock Order 28, Amendment 2, covering dry groceries in the State of Arkansas except the City of Texarkana, Arkansas. Filed 9:44 a. m.

New Orleans Order 3-F, Amendment 48, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson except Grand Isle, Louisiana. Filed 9:51 a. m.

New Orleans Order 5-F Amendments 37A and 39, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Bossier City, Monroe, Shreveport and West Monroe, Louisiana. Filed 9:51 a. m.

New Orleans Order 6-F, Amendment 38, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain Parishes of Louisiana except the cities of Bossier City, Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana. Filed 9:52 a. m.

New Orleans Order 7-F, Amendment 4, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain Parishes in Louisiana. Filed 9:52 a. m.

New Orleans Order 7-F, Amendment 6, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain Parishes in Louisiana. Filed 9:52 a. m.

New Orleans Order 8-F, Amendments 4 and 6, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain Parishes in Louisiana. Filed 9:52 a. m.

San Antonio Order 6-F, Amendment 46, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Bexar county, Texas. Filed 9:44 a. m.

San Antonio Order 8-F, Amendment 47, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Corpus Christi, Texas. Filed 9:44 a. m.

San Antonio Order 9-F, Amendment 35, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth and Presidio counties, Texas. Filed 9:44 a. m.

San Antonio Order 11-F, Amendment 4, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Texas. Filed 9:45 a. m.

San Antonio Order 12-F, Amendment 4, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Travis county, Texas. Filed 9:45 a. m.

San Antonio Order 13-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Texas. Filed 9:45 a. m.

San Antonio Orders 6-C and 3-O, covering poultry and eggs in Bexar county, Texas. Filed 9:39 a. m.

St. Louis Order 4-F, Amendment 47, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the city of St. Louis and county of St. Louis, Missouri. Filed 9:44 a. m.

Region VI

Green Bay Order 7-F Amendment 36, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Wisconsin. Filed 9:52 a. m.

Green Bay Order 8-F, Amendment 36, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Wisconsin. Filed 9:53 a. m.

Green Bay Order 9-F, Amendment 36, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Florence, Forest and Marinette counties, Wisconsin. Filed 9:53 a. m.

Green Bay Order 12-F, Amendment 22, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Wisconsin. Filed 9:48 a. m.

Region VI

Green Bay Order 13-F, Amendment 7, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Wisconsin. Filed 9:48 a. m.

Green Bay Order 19, Amendment 2, covering dry groceries in certain areas in Wisconsin. Filed 9:48 a. m.

Green Bay Order 23, Amendment 2, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Wisconsin. Filed 9:49 a. m.

Chicago Order 14, Amendment 7, covering dry groceries in Cook, DuPage, Lake and McHenry counties, Illinois and Lake county, Indiana. Filed 9:49 a. m.

Chicago Order 6-W Amendment 7, covering dry groceries in Cook, DuPage, Lake and McHenry counties, Illinois and Lake county, Indiana. Filed 9:49 a. m.

Omaha Order 15-F Amendment 21, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Nebraska and the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Filed 9:40 a. m.

Omaha Order 16-F, Amendment 21, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Nebraska. Filed 9:40 a. m.

Omaha Order 17-F, Amendment 21, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Nebraska. Filed 9:40 a. m.

Region VII

Albuquerque Order 9-F, Amendment 26, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in The Gallup, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Bernalillo area. Filed 9:39 a. m.

Albuquerque Order 10-F, Amendment 27, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the New Mexico area. Filed 9:39 a. m.

Albuquerque Order 11-F, Amendment 28, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the New Mexico area. Filed 9:39 a. m.

Albuquerque Order 12-F, Amendment 28, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the New Mexico area. Filed 9:39 a. m.

Denver Order 82, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Denver area. Filed 9:40 a. m.

Denver Order 83, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Colorado Springs-Pueblo-Trinidad area. Filed 9:40 a. m.

Denver Order 84, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Grand Junction area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 85, Amendment 13, covering dry groceries in the Canon City-Lamar-Rocky Ford-Salida area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 86, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Craig-Leadville area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 87, Amendment 10, covering dry groceries in the Durango area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 88, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Boulder-Fort Collins-Fort Morgan-Greeley area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 89, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Burlington-Julesburg-Limon-Sterling area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 90, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Gunnison-Meeker-Silverton area. Filed 9:41 a. m.

Denver Order 91, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Delta-Montrose-Glenwood Springs area. Filed 9:42 a. m.

Denver Order 92, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries in the Alamosa-Creede-Monte Vista area. Filed 9:42 a. m.

Denver Order 93, Amendment 11, covering dry groceries sold by Group 4 stores in the Group 4 area No. 1. Filed 9:42 a. m.

Denver Order 94, Amendment 12, covering dry groceries sold by Group 4 stores in the Group 4 area No. 2. Filed 9:42 a. m.

Denver Order 12-W Amendment 15, covering dry groceries in the Denver area. Filed 9:43 a. m.

Denver Order 13-W Amendment 15, covering dry groceries in the Colorado Springs-Pueblo-Trinidad area. Filed 9:43 a. m.

Denver Order 14-W Amendment 15, covering dry groceries in the Grand Junction area. Filed 9:37 a. m.

Denver Order 15-W Amendment 13, covering dry groceries in the Durango area. Filed 9:38 a. m.

Region VIII

San Francisco Order 23-F, Amendment 21, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities, towns, and counties, in California. Filed 9:49 a. m.

San Francisco Order 26-F, Amendment 17, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in California. Filed 9:49 a. m.

San Francisco Order 27-F, Amendment 17, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in California. Filed 9:50 a. m.

San Francisco Order 20, Amendment 9, covering dry groceries in the city and county of San Francisco, counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin and San Mateo. Filed 9:50 a. m.

San Francisco Order 23, Amendment 7, covering dry groceries. Filed 9:50 a. m.

San Francisco Order 38, Amendment 6, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 9:50 a. m.

San Francisco Order 39, Amendment 4, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 9:51 a. m.

San Francisco Order 40, Amendment 4, covering dry groceries in certain counties in California. Filed 9:51 a. m.

San Francisco Order 41, Amendments 4 and 5, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 9:45 a. m.

San Francisco Order 42, Amendments 4 and 5, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 9:45 and 9:46 a. m.

San Francisco Order 43, Amendment 4, covering dry groceries in certain counties in California. Filed 9:46 a. m.

San Francisco Order 47, Amendment 4, covering dry groceries. Filed 9:46 a. m.

San Francisco Order 48, Amendments 5 and 6, covering dry groceries in certain counties in California. Filed 9:46 and 9:47 a. m.

San Francisco Order 49, Amendment 3, covering dry groceries in certain counties in California. Filed 9:47 a. m.

San Francisco Orders 14 and W-1, Amendments 17 and 20, covering dry groceries. Filed 9:47 and 9:50 a. m.

San Francisco Order 4-W, Amendment 3, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 9:47 a. m.

Spokane Order 1-O, Amendment 6, covering eggs in the Spokane area. Filed 9:47 a. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPA Office in the designated city.

ERVIN H. POLLACK,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10495; Filed, June 18, 1946; 4:30 p. m.]

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

[Vesting Order 6230]

GERHARD STUBBE AND GERTRUD STUBBE

In re: Real property, property insurance policy, claims, securities, household furniture and personal effects owned by Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, both also known as G. Stubbe.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Gernard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, both of whom are also known as G. Stubbe, whose last known addresses are Germany, are residents of Germany, and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Real property situated in the City of Houston, County of Harris, State of Texas, particularly described as Lot No. Twenty-six (26) in Block No. One (1) Southside Place, a Subdivision of the A. C. Reynolds Survey, in Harris, County, Texas, S. S. B. B., together with all hereditaments, fixtures, improvements and appurtenances thereto, and any and all claims for rents, refunds, benefits or other payments arising from the ownership of such property,

b. All rights, title and interest of Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, both of whom are also known as G. Stubbe, and each of them, in and to Fire and Extended Insurance Policy No. 45-6296, issued by the American Indemnity Company of Galveston, Texas, in the name of Alien Property Custodian, U. S. A., and Gerhard and Gertrud Stubbe (S. O. 181) as interest may appear, which policy insures the premises described in subparagraph 2-a hereof,

c. Three Empire Gas and Fuel Company 3½% Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, particularly described, respectively, as Bond Number D-1968, dated January 1, 1942 for $500, and Bonds Numbers C-6241 and C-6242, dated January 1, 1942, for $100 each, held by the First National Bank in Houston, Houston, Texas, in Safekeeping Account, Account Number 11159, for the account of G. Stubbe, including but not limited to those bonds registered in the names of Gerhard Stubbe and/or Gertrud Stubbe, both of whom are also known as G. Stubbe, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

d. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, both of whom are also known as G. Stubbe, by the First National in Houston, Houston, Texas, arising out of a bank account entitled Alien Property Custodian, Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, and any and all right to demand, enforce and collect the same,

e. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, both of whom are also known as G. Stubbe, by the First National Bank in Houston, Houston, Texas, arising out of a Special account, entitled Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and,

f. All those household furnishings and personal effects owned by Gerhard Stubbe and Gertrud Stubbe, both of whom are also known as G. Stubbe, located on the premises 6519 Edloe Street, Houston, Texas, including but not limited to the property particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And determining that to the extent that such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany),

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described in subparagraph 2-a hereof, subject to recorded liens, encumbrances and other rights of record held by or for persons who are not nationals of designated enemy countries, and hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described in subparagraph 2-b to 2-f, inclusive, hereof,

All such property so vested to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the

proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 30, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

EXHIBIT A

1 wardrobe trunk 22 x 22 x 40"
1 trunk, 19 x 20 x 40"
1 baby buggy
2 oak chairs, straight leg, without arms
1 camp stool
1 table, oak 48 x 30"
1 scooter
1 leather case for monocular field glasses
1 baby tub, enamel
1 kiddy car
1 high chair
1 play pen
1 baby bath stand
2 hose reels with hose (garden hose)
1 baby bed
2 beach chairs, wood
1 step ladder, 6'
1 hedge clipper, sickle, hand; 3 small garden tools
1 lawn mower, Eagle
1 radio, Atwater Kent, old style, table model
1 rake, hoe, shovel, fork, grass cutter
1 phonograph, portable "Electrola" with about 70 good records, mostly classic
1 bridge table, metal
1 cabinet, clothes, baby, wood, pale green
1 bed, junior size, with mattress
1 cabinet, wood, no doors, 3 shelves, 4 x 4 x 1'
1 Electrolux Vacuum Cleaner, with accessories
1 lute in case (musical instrument)
1 rug, solid brown, 7 x 9'
1 sofa, convertible divan
1 wall lamp
1 suitcase, lightweight type
Various toys
1 bedroom suite, consisting of: 1 dressing table, with vanity bench, 1 high boy (set of drawers), twin beds with springs and mattress, 1 night lamp and night table, 1 bedroom chair, 3 throw rugs
1 desk, writing, maple, 3 drawers, right hand center drawer; 21 x 30½ x 42"
1 studio lamp, table model
1 floor lamp
1 magazine cabinet, 1 drawer; 27½ x 16 x 13½"
1 radio, Philco, table model, long and short wave, abt 1935 model
1 smoking stand, metal, walnut finish
1 table, folding, sun room, round 28", maple
2 chairs, sun room, maple finish, straight leg with arms
1 green rug with padding, 6 x 9'
1 set of book cases consisting of: 1 base with drawer 11 x 34"; 1 top 11 x 34"; 1 drawer 11 x 34 x 16½"; 3 drawers 11 x 34 x 13½"
1 aneroid barometer, wall type "Achania"
1 aneroid barometer, wall type "Ruhnke"
1 humidity indicator and thermometer, wall type
1 gas stove, four radiants
18 pictures, wall, various sizes and description
1 camera, Nagel "Pupill" Leitz Elmer #101323 F 50 mm; 1:3.5 with filter, medium yellow
1 exposure meter, electric type, Gossen "Ombrux" F-9
1 stove, gas radiant
1 clock, mechanical, chimes
1 floor lamp, three way
1 table, end, barrel-like
2 easy chairs
1 sofa
1 book case, 4 shelves, veneer maple, 15 x 32 x 44"
1 chest of drawers—same size as above book case, 3 large, 3 small drawers and compartment
1 set of elephants (5) ebony with ivory tusks, 1 large and 4 small
4 pillows
2 throw rugs, hand made
1 rug, 8 x 10'
1 vase and other nicknacks
1 humidor, wood
1 dining room suite, maple, consisting of:
1 rug, blue, 8 x 9' with padding
5 chairs, straight
1 arm chair
1 buffet, 20 x 35 x 50"
1 tea serving set, silver (1 sugar and 2 creams)
1 tea serving set, china, silver plated (1 sugar and 1 cream)
1 salad set of 3 bowls, 10 service plates, china, glass, several pieces
1 water set, china yellow, pitcher and 6 glasses
11 tea glasses
6 water glasses, cut glass
12 wine glasses, green tint, cut glass
12 wine glasses, cut glass
4 wine glasses, cut glass
3 wine glasses, cut glass
3 jigger glasses
6 jigger glasses, red trim
12 vases, etc.
6 metal and ten wood beer (or wine) glass bases
3 goblets, pink
3 wine glasses, small, pink
5 cocktail glasses
22 pieces of silver (napkin rings, knives, forks, spoons)
6 large and 6 small knives, Sheffield
3 spoons, silver, baby
1 tong, silver
1 cake lifter and 3 forks, silver with special handles
1 set of dishes, 80 pieces china, consisting of table service
1 chest of silver, consisting of:
6 large and 5 small knives, 12 teaspoons
6 forks, large; five forks, small
12 salad forks, 6 serv. spoons
6 small coffee spoons
1 gravy ladle
1 cream ladle
1 glass vase
1 silver service platter
1 cake service platter (china and silver)
1 pudding dish, china, brown
5 water glasses in wire rack
1 flower pot, black, china
1 Mexican tray (Jicara)
1 throw rug, Mexican-Indian style (on buffet)
Standard amount of pots, pans, cooking utensils, including cups, saucers, knives, forks and spoons, etc.
1 stove, Bristol, Universal: 4 burners and oven
1 refrigerator, electric, Frigidaire, 5 cb. ft.
1 kitchen table, enamel top 25" x 40"
2 kitchen chairs
1 toaster, double type, "Sunbeam" brooms, mop, etc.
1 sprinkling can
1 sledge hammer
2 hammers and 2 saws
1 handbag, old and 1 army cot
1 wooden box with handles, containing 14 books
3 small wooden boxes, Mexican
1 slide rule, 8" in leather case
1 shaving kit in leather case
1 set of jigger glasses, metal, silver in leather case (4 pieces)
1 auto timing device for cameras
1 bottle of cologne water
1 compass (caliper) in case
1 Zeiss baby camera in leather box
1 filter, medium
1 tripod with extension legs, metal
1 Voigtlander camera "Bessa," lens #1013669, 1:3.5 in leather everready case
3 sets of cuff links, gold and enamel
1 tie clip, gold
2 collar pins
1 set of studs
1 monocular field glass Zeiss 8 x 40, #15521153 in leather pouch
1 fever thermometer, in metal case
1 watch, Hamilton, R. R. 21 jewels, gold case with gold watch chain
1 toilet kit in leather case
1 ring, gold, with pearl; in box
3 broaches, 1 gold snake, gold and jeweled
2 pendants, antique (1 cross and 1 oval shaped jeweled)
1 chain, antique, with picture of grandparents
1 watch container, antique, silver
1 comb, antique, jeweled
1 bracelet in gold and enamel (Portuguese)
1 bracelet, silver (Kunstgewerbe)
1 bracelet, Mexican silver
1 bracelet, celluloid, Chinese
2 broaches (1 needle in silver, one flower in silver, Mexican style)
3 necklaces 1 red and silver beads, 1 bar type chain with ivory discs, silver; 1 amber beads with silverballs
1 ring, gold with small pearls, diamond shape center
Various linen supplies, blankets, embroideries
469 books of various kinds and descriptions

[F. R. Doc. 46-10404; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:02 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6334]

CHARLES M. SCHURR

In re: Trust under the will of Charles M. Schurr, deceased. File D-28-9752; E. T. sec. 13664.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

That the property described as follows: Cash in the amount of $1267.02, is the property in the possession of the Alien Property Custodian;

That such property was held by Otto Müller and Louise Hoppe McClaughry, Trustees under the will of Charles M. Schurr, deceased, and is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, nationals of a designated enemy country, Germany, namely,

Nationals and Last Known Address

Michael Schurr, Germany.
Johanna Bodenhoefer, Germany.

And determining that to the extent that such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on May 23, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10405; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:02 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6372]

ELSIE CAMMEL FRIEDLE

In re: Estate of Elsie Cammel Friedle, deceased. File D-28-9983; E. T. sec. 14169.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

That the property described as follows: All right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of John Friedle, in and to the Estate of Elsie Cammel Friedle, deceased,

is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, a national of a designated enemy country, Germany, namely,

National and Last Known Address

John Friedle, Germany.

That such property is in the process of administration by Arthur Grunbaum, as Administrator of the Estate of Elsie Cammel-Friedle, acting under the judicial supervision of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for the County of King;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on May 29, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10406; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:02 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6472]

GERTRAUD HERAEUS

In re: Bank account owned by Gertraud Heraeus. File No. F-28-2335-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Gertraud Heraeus, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Gertraud Heraeus, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Gertraud Heraeus, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10407; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:02 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6473]

REINHARD HERAEUS

In re: Bank account owned by Reinhard Heraeus. File No. F-28-2336-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and

Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding;

1. That Reinhard Heraeus, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Reinhard Heraeus, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Dr. Reinhard Heraeus, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country·

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F R. Doc. 46-10408; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6474]

W. C. HERAEUS, G. M. B. H.

In re: Bank account owned by W C. Heraeus, G. m. b. H. File No. F-28-2337-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding;

1. That W. C. Heraeus, G. m. b. H., the last known address of which is Hanau, Germany, is a corporation, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to W. C. Heraeus, G. m. b. H., by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled W. C. Heraeus, G. m. b. H., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country·

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10409; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6475]

W. H. HERAEUS

In re: Bank account owned by W. H. Heraeus, also known as Wilhelm H. Heraeus. File No. F-28-19954-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That W. H. Heraeus, also known as Wilhelm H. Heraeus, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to W. H. Heraeus, also known as Wilhelm H. Heraeus, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Dr. W. H. Heraeus, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10410; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6476]

WILHELM HERAEUS

In re: Bank account owned by Wilhelm Heraeus. File No. F-28-2338-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Wilhelm Heraeus, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Wilhelm Heraeus, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Dr. Wilhelm Heraeus, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10411; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6477]

HERTHA JEEP

In re: Bank account owned by Hertha Jeep. File No. F-28-2545-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Hertha Jeep, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Hertha Jeep, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Hertha Jeep, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10412; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6478]

EMMA KRAEMER

In re: Bank account owned by Emma Kraemer. File No. F-28-2807-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Emma Kraemer, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Emma Kraemer, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Emma Kraemer, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same;

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10413; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6479]

DR. F. KUECH

In re: Bank account owned by Dr. F. Kuech. File No. F-28-2788-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Dr. F. Kuech, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Dr. F. Kuech, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Dr. F. Kuech, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10414; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:03 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6480]

ANNEMARIE NOLL

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Annemarie Noll, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Annemarie Noll, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Annemarie Noll, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10415; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:04 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6481]

RUDOLF NOLL

In re: Bank account owned by Rudolf Noll, also known as Rudolph Noll. File No. F-28-2413-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Rudolf Noll, also known as Rudolph Noll, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Rudolf Noll, also known as Rudolph Noll, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Dr. Rudolf Noll, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10416; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:04 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6482]

KATHINKA PLATZHOFF

In re: Bank account owned by Kathinka Platzhoff. File No. F-28-2439-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Kathinka Platzhoff, whose last known address is Hanau, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Kathinka Platzhoff, by National State Bank of Newark, N. J., 810 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a checking account, entitled Kathinka Platzhoff, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 6, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10417; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:04 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6483]

ELISE ANZINGER

In re: Bank account owned by Elise Anzinger, also known as Elsie Anzinger. File No. F-28-2035-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Elise Anzinger, also known as Elsie Anzinger, whose last known address is Pfroundorf u Rossenheim, Bavaria, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Elise Anzinger, also known as Elsie Anzinger, by Franklin Savings Bank, 656 Eighth Avenue, New York 18, New York, arising out of a savings account, Account Number 463286, entitled Elise Anzinger, or in the alternative, Elsie Anzinger, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any

claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 7, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10418; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:04 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6484]

WILLI BALSER

In re: Bank account owned by Willi Balser. File No. F-28-9174 E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Willi Balser, whose last known address is Pischofheim, near Maing, Hochheimer Street 4, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Willi Balser by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, 1 Powell Street, San Francisco, California, arising out of a Savings Account, Account Number 12046, entitled Willi Balser, maintained at the branch office of the aforesaid bank located at 350 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 7, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10419; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:04 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 6487]

DAN BISSINGER

In re: Bank account owned by Dan Bissinger. File No. F-28-9289-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Dan Bissinger, whose last known address is Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Samuel Bissinger, by The First National Bank of Portland, 5th, 6th and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon, arising out of a Savings Account, Account Number 17184, entitled Samuel Bissinger, Trustee for Dan Bissinger, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Dan Bissinger, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country. (Germany),

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 7, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10420; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:05 a. m.]

[Vesting Order P 59]

LUNAO TIMBER EXPORTATION CO.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the Alien Property Custodian, after investigation:

1. Having determined in Vesting Order Number P-32, dated May 7, 1946, that Santa Clara Lumber Co., Inc., is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan),

2. Finding that Gingu Mokuzai Kaisha, Ltd., a corporation organized under the laws of and having its principal place of business in Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan)

3. Finding that of the total of 700 shares, issued and outstanding, of the ₱100 par value capital stock of Lunao Timber Exportation Co., a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and a business enterprise within the United States, 210 shares (30%) registered in the names of Gingu Mokuzai Kaisha, Ltd., and/or Tagashi Yamaguchi, are owned by Gingu Mokuzai Kaisha, Ltd., and together with the 490

shares owned by Santa Clara Lumber Co., Inc., are evidence of control of Lunao Timber Exportation Co.,

and determining:

4. That Lunao Timber Exportation Co. is controlled by Santa Clara Lumber Co., Inc., and Gingu Mokuzai Kaisha, Ltd., or is acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Japan) or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan)

5. That to the extent that such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan)

and having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the 210 shares of ₱100 par value capital stock of Lunao Timber Exportation Co., more fully described in subparagraph 3 hereof, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States, and hereby undertakes the direction, management, supervision and control of said business enterprise and all property of any nature whatsoever situated in the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, or held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, said business enterprise, to the extent deemed necessary or advisable from time to time by the Alien Property Custodian.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to vary the extent of or terminate such direction, management, supervision or control, or return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" "designated enemy country" and "business enterprise within the United States" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on May 31, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10421; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:05 a. m.]

[Vesting Order P 51]

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

In re: Cashier's Check No. 26367, of the Philippine National Bank, Manila, P I., dated October 18, 1945, in the amount of ₱114,201.37.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That by command of Brigadier General B. G. Chynoweth, then regional commander of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East, herein referred to as USAFFE, certain individuals were appointed between December 24, 1941 and April, 1942, as Alien Property Custodian in the Province of Iloilo, Commonwealth of the Philippines, with instructions to take possession of all alien enemy owned property within the City and Province of Iloilo, to dispose of said property and to deposit the proceeds with the Philippine National Bank under a special account to be known as the "Alien Property Custodian".

2. That by authority of the USAFFE and in accordance with the instructions described in subparagraph 1 hereof, the aforesaid Alien Property Custodian took possession of property owned by persons found to be alien enemies, reduced said property to cash and deposited the proceeds thereof in the Philippine National Bank, Iloilo Branch, in a special account entitled "Alien Property Custodian," whereupon the Philippine National Bank, Manila, P I., has issued its Cashier's Check No. 26367, in the amount of ₱114,201.37, dated October 18, 1945, payable to the order of "Enemy Alien Property Custodian (a/c Iloilo Branch)" which check is now held by the Enemy Property Custodian, United States Army, Manila, P. I.,

3. That the owners of the property described in subparagraph 2 hereof, citizens or subjects of Germany or Japan (designated enemy countries) whose names and whereabouts are unknown and who are believed to be residents of Germany or Japan, or who, on or since the effective date of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of nationals of Germany or Japan (designated enemy countries), are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany or Japan)

4. That the property described as follows: The sum of ₱114,210.37, presently on deposit with the Philippine National Bank, Manila, P I., evidenced by Cashier's Check No. 26367, payable to "Enemy Alien Property Custodian (a/c Iloilo Branch)" dated October 18, 1945 in like amount and representing the sum of money heretofore deposited with said Bank in an account entitled "Alien Property Custodians" together with the right to possession of any and all evidence of the indebtedness represented by said Cashier's Check and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of designated enemy countries;

And determining that to the extent that such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of designated enemy countries;

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described in subparagraph 4 hereof, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on May 31, 1946.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 46-10422; Filed, June 18, 1946; 11:05 a. m.]