

*Meat.*—The weekly meat ration, varying from one to three pounds depending upon the type of meat, remained unchanged, except for a minor change in November, 1947, when the number of tokens for canned sausages was reduced.

Hog slaughtering regulations, which were part of the machinery of meat rationing, were revised several times. In April, 1946, controls over hog slaughterings were tightened to check abuses by which some operators were obtaining hogs in excess of their quotas.

*Butter.*—Less butter was produced in 1946 than in the preceding year. The butter ration had been reduced from 7 ounces to 6 ounces per week in January, 1946, and then to 4 ounces in March. As the supply situation eased in the spring season, the rate was increased to 5½ ounces in the middle of May and further raised to 6 ounces in June.

Distribution irregularities, arising out of the tight supply position, necessitated some measure of control over the butter sales of Prairie wholesalers. A practice developed whereby Prairie wholesalers were buying up, in addition to their usual requirements, the stocks that would normally have been sold to wholesalers in other provinces. These wholesalers thus had to purchase their supplies at the wholesale price and had no margin left. To correct this situation, monthly sales of Prairie wholesalers to wholesalers in other provinces were limited to the amount sold these customers in the corresponding months of 1945.

*Cream.*—For several years, sales of cream have been subject to certain restrictions designed to conserve butterfat for the production of butter. Thus, the butterfat content of fluid cream was limited to 18 p.c. and the monthly sales of cream distributors in most of the important markets were limited on the basis of their sales in June, 1944. Control over fluid milk was returned to the provincial milk boards when the consumer milk subsidy was discontinued in June, 1946.

*Cheese.*—The production of cheddar cheese in 1946 was only about three-quarters of the output in 1945. Because of this and the requirements of the contract with the United Kingdom, supplies available to the domestic market were limited and steps had to be taken to secure fair distribution. In August, 1946, the Board took control of all stocks of cheese held by processors and dealers in excess of 75 p.c. of their holdings on Aug. 1, 1945, and required all persons holding more than 5,000 pounds of cheddar cheese to report such stocks. In October, a further and more extensive step was taken to check the diversion of cheese from normal trade channels. Wholesalers were prohibited from selling without permission any cheddar cheese manufactured in Ontario or Quebec after Oct. 12, 1946, and were required to hold such cheese for disposition under direction of the Administrator.

*Evaporated Milk.*—The declining production of evaporated milk made it necessary to extend in November, 1946, the distribution controls designed to assure supplies for essential requirements. Under the priority system as established in October, 1943, sales of evaporated milk in areas adequately supplied with fresh milk had been restricted to infants and invalids, while in "deficiency areas" these users received first priority. During the following two years, however, it had been possible to relax the regulations by removing controls in areas deficient in fresh