

packers, which handle the bulk of pork going to market, under domestic hog-slaughtering quotas. These quota restrictions remained in effect until the end of September. Other Board regulations associated with the control of meat distribution—those providing for permit control of all slaughterers and for the stamping of all meats—were terminated concurrently with the lifting of ceiling prices on meats on Oct. 22, 1947.

*Butter.*—The rationing of butter, introduced in December, 1942, continued through the early part of 1947 at the rate of 6 ounces per week until June 9, when it was terminated. With the removal of rationing, butter consumption increased and in spite of greater production there were acute local shortages during the late winter and early spring of 1948.

*Cream.*—A number of controls affecting the supply and distribution of dairy products were withdrawn in April, concurrently with similar decontrol action by the Department of Agriculture. On Apr. 1, 1947, the Board terminated controls which had limited the butterfat content of fluid cream to 18 p.c. and had thus prohibited the sale of whipping cream, and had restricted the number of grades of cream that might be sold by distributors. Restrictions limiting monthly sales by cream distributors in about 80 important markets, on the basis of their sales in June, 1944, were also withdrawn.

*Cheese.*—At the beginning of April, 1947, with the approach of the heavy production season, restrictions on the distribution of cheddar cheese were withdrawn. Under these controls, imposed in October, 1946, the Administrator had directed the allocation of supplies as between the domestic and export markets. However, in August, 1947, when production was falling off very sharply the Dairy Products Board of the Department of Agriculture resumed the requisitioning of cheese for export to the United Kingdom until the end of November, 1947.

*Evaporated Milk.*—Restrictions on the sale of evaporated milk were removed on June 9, 1947, concurrently with the lifting of ceiling prices on this product. 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. Subsequently it had been possible to relax the regulations by removing controls in areas deficient in fresh milk and also by lifting all restrictions in the western provinces. In November, 1946, however, it had been necessary to extend the area of control and prior to its termination the priority system had been in effect in the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec, some parts of the Maritimes and many of the large cities and towns of Western Canada. In these areas sales of evaporated milk had been restricted by coupon to infants and invalids.

*Sugar.*—The sugar supply position improved rapidly during the year, culminating in the termination of rationing to consumers and industrial users on Nov. 3, 1947. Previous to this the ration had been liberalized both by increases in the amount of the sugar allowance itself and by the removal of various items from the list of rationed preserves, thus making more coupons available for the remaining sugar-preserve alternatives.

The rationing of maple syrup and maple sugar was discontinued in February, 1947, with the approach of a new maple products season. Improved supplies permitted the removal from the ration list of corn, cane and blended syrups in March followed by jams, jellies, marmalade and honey on June 9, 1947.