

the international allocation of feed grains for food are to be effective they must be combined with control of the retention and disposal of the rationed and allocated commodities, whether imported or home-produced;

(d) That each country should encourage by publicity the salvage of unavoidable waste products such as swill and should institute or maintain a system of collection and sterilization of such products and their distribution to live-stock producers;

(e) That each country should encourage the production of feed crops on land not suited to bread grains or other essential food crops;

(f) That each country should at such times and in such forms as may be requested by IEFEC supply to it information in regard to the feeding of grain to live-stock and the extent to which and the methods by which such country is carrying out the above recommendations, or information as to why a particular recommendation is inapplicable to its case, and finally should report to IEFEC as early as possible what additional quantity of grain it can arrange to make available for human consumption in 1946-47 as a result of implementing the recommendations listed above; and

(g) That FAO assemble and make available to member Governments technical information in its possession in regard to possible economies in the feeding of live-stock.

(7) FATS

The grave shortage of fats of both animal and vegetable origin in prospect for 1946-47 could, it was suggested, be lessened by diverting quantities from industrial uses and improving the technique of extraction processes.

It was recommended—

That Governments make arrangements to divert as much oil and fat as is feasible from the production of toilet soap, paint, varnish, and other non-food products to the production of foodstuffs and that they report to the IEFEC on the economies thus programmed.

(8) DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Committee felt that, in view of its recommendation on the substantial decrease in the use of grain for feedstuffs, little increase in the total supplies of milk could be expected in 1946-47. The United Kingdom representative suggested a reduction in the amount of whole milk fed to calves. The representative of UNRRA indicated that skim-milk cheese would be acceptable in any quantity, and an increase in production of dried skim-milk was also discussed.

It was recommended—

(a) That dairy cows should have prior claims on any available supplies of feeding-stuffs and that emphasis should be placed on the production of milk for sale for general human consumption.

(b) That Governments develop programmes to obtain a substantial diversion of skim-milk from animal feeding to human consumption in various forms.

(c) That FAO should make a study of the question of increasing the production of skim-milk products, and the marketing problems involved, in both their short-term and long-term aspects.