

event of its being necessary to curtail the usage of wheat and other grains at short notice the necessary machinery will be in existence and any reduction in consumption can be made immediately. In this connection countries should consider the advantages of bread rationing, the curtailment of flour issues at source, and other measures so that they can adopt methods of control specially suited to their own circumstances.

(5) *The Addition of Supplements to Wheat Flour*

The Committee RECOMMENDS—

(a) That wheat flour used in various forms for human consumption should be supplemented, to the extent of not less than 5 per cent., by other grain products, potato flour, fresh cooked potatoes, &c.; and

(b) That, should any country find it impracticable to add supplements to the extent proposed, the Governments concerned should explain the relevant circumstances to the IEFEC.

(6) *Live-stock Feeding*

The Committee recognizes—

(a) That so long as the present world shortage of grain continues it is essential that grain should be used in ways which supply the greatest proportionate energy value in the diet, and that this involves (i) the maximum possible diversion of grain from live-stock to direct human consumption; (ii) the maximum use for animals of pasture and fodder other than grains suitable for human consumption; (iii) in so far as grain is made available for animals, priority in supply for those animals which use grain to the best advantage; (iv) the avoidance of waste caused by inefficient feeding, particularly by underfeeding and overfeeding; and

(b) That when the shortage has been overcome the next step will be to secure the production of a greater variety of foodstuffs and more balanced farming and that short-term objects must be secured with the least possible prejudice to long-term policy and general economic rehabilitation, and that as soon as feed grains are again made available the allocation authority should give special attention to countries in which herds and stocks have been greatly depleted by war.

The Committee accordingly—

(a) RECOMMENDS that each country should take such measures as in its particular circumstances are best fitted to secure that during the crop year 1946-47 (i) bread grain is not fed to live-stock except where, owing to the special circumstances of a particular country, no food would be gained by enforcing such a prohibition; (ii) the maximum use is made of pasture, hay, straw, and other bulky fodder and waste products; (iii) dairy cows producing milk wholly for general human consumption, and draught animals, receive priority in any necessary feeding of coarse grains; (iv) second priority should be given to the maintenance of a nucleus of high-quality breeding-stock of all kinds; (v) the feeding of grain to other stock, especially pigs and poultry, be reduced to the minimum; (vi) adequate publicity be employed to encourage the adoption by producers of the policies referred to above;

(b) RECOMMENDS that special attention be given to securing that the 1946 harvest is not dissipated, in the early months after it has been reaped, by live-stock feeding, contrary to the recommendations in (a) above;