and Trade Board on December 1, 1941, the board enlisted the assistance of the nation's homemakers and business women in controlling prices. Representatives of 18 women's national organizations were consulted, and they promised the support of their groups, comprising approximately 1,500,000 women.

Nomen's Regional Advisory Committees

Women's regional advisory committees soon wore set up as machinery to guard the price ceiling in each of the 13 administrative areas of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. There are 14 women's regional advisory committees (WRAC'S). Montreal has separate English and French sections. The committees represent organizations and groups.

The committees, comprising more than 10,000 liaison officers, are responsible for giving consumers a thorough understanding of Wartimo Prices and Trade Board regulations; co-operating with the regional prices and supply representatives of WPTB; channelling consumer opinion to the consumer branch of WPTE in Ottawa; organizing sub-committees and arranging for corresponding members.

There are 195 sub-committees in towns of 5,000 population or more. There are 180 centres with populations under 5,000 which have named their representatives, 186 corresponding members in all.

Each local women's group has liaison officers who keep their groups fully informed on WPTB regulations and obtain opinions of group mombers. There are 3,238 local women's organizations with liaison officers.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board set up a separate department, the consumer branch, to establish a liaison between the WRAC's and WPTB.

Organized because women in Canada were eager to give service voluntarily in controlling prices, the consumer branch is likely to have a lasting effect on the shopping and marketing habits of the nation.

Sutrition

Canada is depending primarily on the homemakers to attain a high nutrition standard. Rationing and difficulties of manufacturing and distribution do not lighten the task.

Aftor a diet survey made in 1941 by the Canadian Council on Nutrition, which cancluded many Canadians were being nourished improperly because of inadequate knowledge of food values, the government set up a nutrition service in the Department of Pensions and National Health to promote the

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