

(b) **HOSTESS HOUSES.**—Another of the National Service efforts has been the very popular one of planning "Hostess Houses" close to or within some of the military training camps in Canada, so that men in khaki might be able to meet their women relations and friends in comfort and under right auspices. Eight had been or were in running order before the Armistice changed the face of affairs: Camp Borden, Petawawa, London, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Beamsville, Long Branch, Leaside, Toronto University. The rush of visitors, men and women, to some of them taxed the powers of the hostesses, but the expressions of thanks from relations, officers and men amply repaid the hard labour often involved.

(c) **WOMEN ON THE LAND.**—Two years ago the Ontario Government set itself to meet the great need for conservation of the crops by placing hundreds of women on the land during the fruit season, especially in the Niagara district. The Trades and Labour Bureau turned to the Dominion Council to ask for its co-operation in supervising the housing of these workers and it was gladly accorded. For two seasons now the Y.W.C.A. camps have been well known features in Ontario. At the close of this season there had been thirty-eight camps opened, some running from May till October, and through them 1,200 girls had this year been housed. The constant supervision of those camps alone, with the National Service motor had meant driving 8,000 miles. Financially, the work cannot carry itself with the low cost of board which the workers are able to pay, but that the expenditure of money and time is well worth while, none can doubt.

British Columbia this year also turned to the Y.W.C.A. for help. The work entrusted to us was in some ways more extensive, for as there are no Government Labour Exchanges there, the whole task of recruiting labour, making contracts with the farmers, locating the workers, and supervising their housing, lay with us. After a very successful season we look back with satisfaction at the able work of the National Secretary in charge who had been instrumental in placing 1,980 women on the land.

In both Provinces, the experience gained by these girls both on farms and in canning factories, is very varied; it is opening the eyes of some to the economic and other questions involved, and many a University Student goes back to her academic work with a knowledge no longer theoretical but intensely practical of the reason for trade unions, and the necessity for certain types of