

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

After having investigated such occupations and industries as munition plants, railway shops, factories, wholesale houses, departmental stores, civil and municipal services, office buildings and banks, which were enumerated at the beginning of this study, the following report is set forth:

In the first place in 1914, there were 6,635 men and 18 women employed in the plants which subsequently manufactured munitions. The women were day labourers and sack cleaners in Plants 7 and 8.

During the period of the war all the plants except No. 3 employed women to a greater or less extent. The maximum number employed was in 1917 when there were 9,931 men and 5,460 women.

Previous to August, 1914, there were 7,428 men and 5 women in railway shops. In the offices there were 78 men and 2 women.

Between August, 1914, and November, 1918, there was a great change among the workers of the shops. In 1918 there were 7,677 men and 280 women. The clerical staff also passed through a transition period and by 1918 there were 59 male and 26 female clerks.

There was very little change in the activities of the employees in factories generally. (1) A few notable exceptions were the Rubber Goods Factory, Paint Factory No. 2, and the Furniture and Upholstering Factory where about 50 women actually carried on work formerly done by men. (2) In such industries as enjoyed a favorable market the number of male and female employees greatly increased during the war period.

In the factory where Electrical Appliances are made 700 men and 700 women were employed to produce war materials. By 1919 there were only 400 women and 800 men.