

number was not obtainable. The remaining 40% were experienced clerks from other occupations.

Fourthly, regarding the number of French Canadian women employed in the different industries it was found that in 1917, the percentage was 52% in munition plants. In railway shops they numbered 41%. The French Canadian women as clerical workers in Railway Shops equalled 7%. Statistics regarding their number in factories, departmental stores and so forth were not accessible. Considering the banks as a whole the number of French Canadian women was 20%, but in some banks their percentage was 100%, while in others it was 0%.

Fifthly, as has been pointed out before the numbers of married women in industry varies with the occupation. At munition work they numbered 22%, and in railway shops 75% of the women. In the offices of the railway shops, however, none of the women were married. No information was received from factories or departmental stores regarding this question. In the banks the proportion of married women was very small, being only about 3%. Speaking generally married women are found among the manual rather than the clerical workers in industry.

In order to give the ^{Digest}~~Consensus~~ of Opinions regarding the capacity of women workers, manual and mental, as compared with men, the writer proposes to deal with each question, and the answers in turn.

After considering the replies to Question 1, How do women as mental workers compare with men in quickness to learn? The answer would be: Women are as quick to learn as men. They excell in routine work, but lack ambition or physique to strive for executive positions.

The majority of men questioned, answered that women were as reliable as men, to Question 2. They proceeded to say that they were not as valuable because they did not remain as long as men in the service of a company.