

supply and found work for some furniture workers. These statements by no means exhaust the list.

There is little doubt that the total amount of productive work being done in the country is more than would have been accomplished by the whole of the women and girls and boys and the depleted number of men in a normal winter; there is, in other words, enough work for all. But it would be a mistake to suppose that every individual can find employment. The older men in the luxury trades, other skilled men whom the general rearrangement of industry has displaced, women workers in lace, in earthenware, in linen, and (so far) in cotton, high-class dressmakers, and many other smaller groups, have lost a great deal of their ordinary work and cannot readily turn to other work. The reasons why so little actual distress is found in most districts are that in very many households there are two or more workers, and if one is unoccupied the others may be busy, and in a vast number of cases the payments to soldiers' dependants ease the situation.

It is difficult to find out how much transference of labour from one occupation to another there has been. Certainly the change has not been accomplished simply by the enlistment of those who have lost work, for on the one hand enlistment from many industries (e. g. mining, linen, jute, brewing) accounts for more than the contraction of employment so that new hands have had to be found, while on the other hand, a low rate of enlistment (e. g. among cotton weavers, quarrymen) has coincided with considerable unemployment. Each busy industry has no doubt called on its own reserve of labour, unskilled labour has moved to where it was wanted; partly skilled men have been put to more skilled work; some of the great army of machine tenders have adapted