

railways, and in docks, of which the first and second had from the beginning of the war no unusual surplus of labour, and the latter were immediately busy with military work during the short time that foreign trade was stagnant.

In addition to this main inquiry an even more detailed investigation was made for London as early as August 21, which is specially valuable because it included commercial firms and wholesale and retail dealers as well as industry, and it was made during the period of the first moratorium and before there had been time for readjustment. The London figures are given on p. 11.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Industrial occupations, not including transport or direct Government work.

Per 1,000 Males or 1,000 Females employed in July 1914.¹

	<i>Employed.</i>				<i>No longer employed.</i>	<i>Known to have joined the forces.</i>
	<i>Over- time.</i>	<i>Normal time.</i>	<i>Short time.</i>	<i>All.</i>		
<i>Males.</i>						
September	36	602	260	898	102	88
October	52	668	173	893	107	106
December	130	656	108	894	106	133
<i>Females.</i>						
September	21	535	360	916	84	—
October	59	619	260	938	62	—
December	108	669	191	968	32	—

¹ The table should be read as follows: In the United Kingdom for 1000 males employed in July, 898 were still employed in September (of whom 36 were on overtime, 260 on short time, and 602 on normal time); the remaining 102 were no longer employed, but 88 of these were known to have joined the forces.

When the number in the last column is greater than in the last but one, fresh men must have been taken on in employment.