

containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. of alcohol, 15 minutes before beginning to set type. The amount of type set in four successive periods of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour was determined, and it was found that the maximal difference from that observed on normal days came in the second $\frac{1}{4}$ hour after taking the alcohol, though some effect continued to the end. The men believed that they were doing better and quicker work on the alcohol days than on the normal days, but only on one day did one compositor slightly exceed the normal, and the average amount of work done by all the compositors was 9 per cent. less than on normal days. The number of errors made was not influenced by the alcohol.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON UNSKILLED WORK.

Type-setting is skilled work done at a high rate of speed, so it does not follow that alcohol will exert an equally adverse influence on less skilled work or work performed at a slower rate. The correctness of this conclusion is borne out by Dr. W. C. Sullivan's observations on munition workers.* Twenty subjects were experimented on—namely, four men engaged on heavy work in drop forge shops, two men doing other fairly heavy manual work, nine men engaged in boring shells, and five girls engaged in copper-band turning. The dose of alcohol for the men amounted to from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for the girls. It was called a "tonic," and it was given each day for a week as a flavoured mixture which disguised the alcohol, and during a second week a similar flavoured mixture, but without the alcohol, was substituted. In a third week

* W. C. Sullivan, *Brit. Journ. Inebriety*, 1918, p. 1.