

in amount owing to the general shortage, was consumed in moderate quantities spread evenly over the week.

Other evidence was obtained by comparing the frequency with which accidents were incurred by the night shift. These workers came on at 7.30 p.m., and if they took alcohol at all they were bound to consume it shortly before starting work, as they had no chance

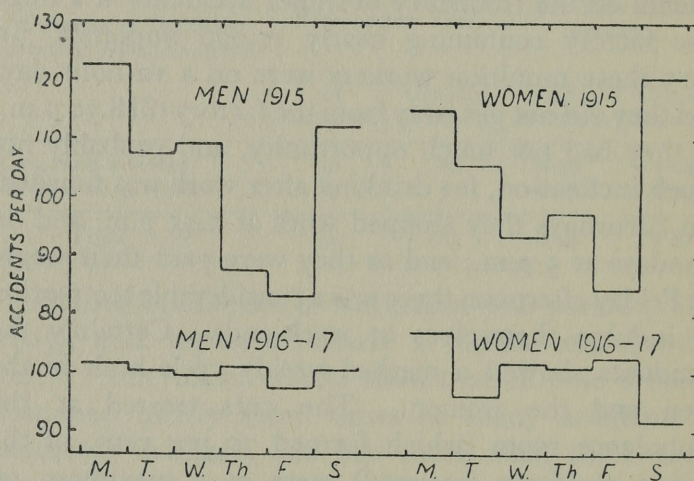


Fig. 24.—Daily variation in accidents during 12 hr and 10 hr day.

FIG. 24.—DAILY VARIATION IN ACCIDENTS DURING 12-HOUR AND 10-HOUR DAY.

of getting it during the course of the night, or next morning. Hence any alcohol effect, if it existed at all, would be most marked during the first spell of work, and least marked during the third or last spell. We saw in Chapter IV. that owing chiefly to increasing restrictions on the sale of alcohol during the war the convictions for drunkenness rapidly fell, and in the years 1916 and 1917 they were respectively 42 and