

to bear upon the frequenters of the public houses in order to induce them to drink. On the contrary, distractions are provided in order to turn their inclinations in other directions. They are offered comfortable seats where they can gossip, watch billiards, or listen to broadcasting, whilst stand-up bars, where a man feels that he must either drink or get out, are abolished as far as possible. The manager has no pecuniary interest in the sale of intoxicants, though he does have an interest in selling food and non-intoxicants.

It must be admitted that the Carlisle system is not likely to change to any great extent the drinking habits acquired by a man before the system came into operation; but it is to be hoped that the younger generation which has not acquired such habits will react more favourably. Meanwhile, what can be done to influence all drinkers, old as well as young, in the direction of increased sobriety? An answer to this question can be drawn to some extent from the results achieved by the Central Control Board during the great war. We saw that in consequence of the Board's regulations, and those of the Food Controller, convictions for drunkenness were reduced in 1918 to a sixth of their pre-war number. It is true that this reduction was due largely to the restriction of the alcoholic liquor consumed, the result of food shortage, but we saw that in 1915, when the consumption of liquor was almost at its pre-war figure, the convictions for drunkenness in men were only two-thirds their pre-war number. Their reduction was due chiefly to the hours of sale being subject to a scheme of *physiological regulation*. Whereas, before the war, the public