

PROHIBITION IN FINLAND.

A detailed study of the effects of prohibition in Finland was published by K. D. J. Salonen in 1921. It is in the Finnish language, but fortunately a very full abstract of the book has been made by Dr. R. Hercod,\* with numerous tables of statistical information. From this abstract we learn that though the prohibition law did not come into force till July 1, 1919, prohibition was applied in reality from the beginning of the war. The effects produced in many ways closely resemble those described above for the United States. At first they were very striking, but prohibition soon brought in its train the familiar increase of smuggling and illicit distillation, with its accompanying reflection in the frequency of arrests for drunkenness. The first table shows that in 1918 these arrests fell to about a tenth their pre-war number, but in 1920 they had increased again to over half that number.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Arrests for Drunkenness.</i>	<i>Alcohol Consumed per Head (Authorised).</i>	<i>Illicit Distilleries Discovered.</i>	<i>Contraband Alcohol Confiscated.</i>
		<i>Litres.</i>		<i>Litres.</i>
1913 ..	44,241	1.41	311 (1911-13)	3,808
1914 ..	27,538	1.19	431	6,918
1915 ..	8,848	0.45	573	4,531
1916 ..	8,816	0.26	615	419
1917 ..	6,373	0.16	702	159
1918 ..	4,650	0.08	?	209
1919 ..	9,762	0.07	over 1,200	11,502
1920 ..	23,333	0.15	2,999	87,262

This rapid rise was due almost entirely to the increase in smuggled and illicitly distilled liquor, for the

\* "Internat. Rev. Alc.," 1922, pp. 105 and 168.