

authorised sale of spirits for medical use was very little greater in 1920 than in 1918.

The numbers of arrests for drunkenness recorded in the Table are not complete, as they fall considerably below the estimates given in the following Table, which we owe to Koller.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Arrests.</i>	<i>Relative Number.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Arrests.</i>	<i>Relative Number.</i>
1911 ..	46,391	84	1918 ..	5,474	10
1912 ..	52,760	96	1919 ..	11,475	21
1913 ..	54,943	100	1920 ..	27,236	50
1914 ..	33,729	61	1921 ..	33,964	62
1915 ..	10,220	19	1922 ..	34,900	64
1916 ..	10,179	18	1923 ..	46,748	85
1917 ..	9,261	17	1924 ..	52,801	96

Taking the 1913 arrests as 100, we see that in 1924 they had almost reached this pre-war figure, but as the population has increased meanwhile, the corrected figure would be slightly smaller than that recorded. The confiscations of alcoholic liquors by the Customs authorities have likewise continued to increase rapidly, as is indicated in the following Table,† which records the volume in litres:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Pure Alcohol.</i>	<i>Spirits.</i>	<i>Liqueurs.</i>	<i>Wine.</i>
1913	1,553	5,303	113	42
1920	98,582	9,499	579	1,609
1921	59,932	10,924	792	2,249
1922	153,101	65,988	2,601	3,766
1923	488,766	10,032	981	4,023
1924	511,902	4,696	824	3,659

* "Internat. Rev. Alc.," 1926, p. 153.

† *Ibid.*, 1927, p. 173.