

spirits and in the criminal statistics of certain European countries :—

and
criminal
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countries.

COUNTRY.	Number of houses licensed to sell spirits.	Number of persons to each house.	Average annual consumption.	Proportion per head.	Number of persons tried for crime and misdemeanors.	Proportion per 100,000 of population.
			Galls.	Qts.		
Germany	¶	63,798,500	6 89	* 356,357	760
England and Wales	181,297	160	19,930,000	2 19	695,445	2,429
Austria	112,572	266		3 08	* 549,041	2,399
Belgium	136,000	43	11,318,100	7 74	168,230	7,980
Denmark	10,105	194		16 00	18,212	970
Finland	1,655	1,574	2,022,000	3 11	+ 1,968	85
France	395,703	90		3 40	668,537	1,749
Hungary	¶	48,130,720	12 30	282,078	1,803
Italy	167,472	175	32,447,100	4 40		1,501
Norway	** 907	** 225		2 48	* 2,803	143
Netherlands	26,921	149		8 10	16,689	416
Russia	181,979	206		8 80	¶	¶
Sweden	** 997	** 771		7 06	55,311	1,177
Switzerland	19,789	131	2,865,105	3 95	++ 2,560	88

¶ No returns available. * Persons convicted only. || Figures not given. † Convicted for drunkenness only. ** Towns only. ++ Number in prison only.

While the above table may serve to give, as stated, a general idea of the alcoholic consumption in the countries named, and also of the criminal statistics of the same, it must be clearly understood that no arguments or deductions respecting the connection between them can be safely based on the figures, for, as stated by M. Yvernès, economic and social conditions varying in different countries, and the statistics of each country, though possibly accurate in themselves, being prepared on different bases, make it almost impossible to obtain statistical data which would be absolutely comparable.

702. The business transacted by the Patent Office in 1889 was larger than in any previous year, the receipts for fees showing an increase of \$12,650 over 1888, and of \$76,106 over 1868. There was an increase of 532 in the number of applications and of 554 in the number of patents granted.

The Patent
Office.