

Yet no man in Marion County was then rated as a millionaire, but the jails and poor-houses were practically empty. The great *per capita* of wealth was actually distributed among the people who earned it. They were sober, so they saved; they were healthy, so they worked. They were well schooled, so they worked to purpose and with direction and made money."

In Kansas, therefore, the prohibition experiment appears to have been eminently successful, but this was chiefly because it met with the general consent of the people. Presumably such of the inhabitants as were determined to drink alcohol and were prepared to take the risk of breaking the laws could still do so, but there is no information to show how large a proportion of the whole they formed. In all the prohibition States taken together the illicit consumption of alcoholic liquors appears to have been very considerable. It is astonishing to find that with the gradual extension in the area of the country under prohibition there was no appreciable decrease in the *per capita* consumption of alcoholic beverages. This is well shown by the following figures, which represent the averages for quinquennial periods.*

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Beer (Gallons).</i>	<i>Spirits (Gallons).</i>
1898-1902	16.1	1.25
1903-1907	18.7	1.47
1908-1912	20.0	1.41
1913-1917	19.0	1.43

* "Monthly Notes of Temp. Legis. Lg.," 1924, p. 28.