

or be manufactured illicitly. In neither instance is it possible to make more than the roughest estimates, and the figures quoted are usually matters of opinion, such an opinion being strongly biased in one direction or the other. In one instance, however, the evidence recorded is based on a good deal of exact information. The Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, Mrs. Willebrandt, is in charge of all the prohibition matters in the Attorney-General's office, and she has prepared a map showing the degree of non-enforcement of the prohibition law in each State.* According to her, the country is still 38 per cent. wet, on an average, but whereas the States of Kansas, Idaho, and Utah are only 5 per cent. wet, others such as Georgia (coast), Louisiana (South), and New York (South), are 90 to 95 per cent. wet. The map reproduced in Fig. 1 is shaded in proportion to the degree of wetness, and it affords convincing evidence that the amount of smuggled liquor depends chiefly on the contiguity of a State to the coast or to the Canadian border. The relative degree of wetness indicated by this map may be accepted as substantially correct at the date (1924) at which it was issued, but the absolute figures recorded are very doubtful.

Further evidence is afforded by a Memorandum† from Sir Auckland Geddes, formerly the British Ambassador at Washington, in which he records statistics based on information supplied by (a) the Anti-Saloon League, (b) the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, and (c) the Federal Prohibition authorities. In the opinion of (a) and (c),

* Cf. J. O'Donnell, *Collier's Weekly*, January 26, 1924.

† Cmd. 1915. London, 1923.