

What is true in steel and iron industries is true also in the textile industries. In 1880 Germany imported from the United States 452,287 bales of raw cotton; in 1892, 1,544,841 bales; in 1895, 2,310,284 bales, manufacturing it into every class of cotton goods to export into the markets of the world, which not so long ago were almost entirely in the control of Great Britain, and that this expansion is not confined to any special lines, but is made up of all kinds of manufactured goods is proven by the figures for 1898. The value of the imports rose from \$1,159,060,000 in 1897 to \$1,296,148,000 in 1898; the exports from \$901,547,000 in 1897, to \$962,380,000 in 1898.

Do we realize in this land how rapid German expansion has been? I fear not. Sometimes I fear that, having measured ourselves by ourselves, we have concluded we are the greatest people on earth, and are not looking for any evidence to dispel the delusion. I will give a few statistics of the growth of German cities, from 1875 to 1895, that will furnish food for thought.

	1875.	1895.	Increase per cent.
Berlin.....	830,000	1,680,000	102
Hamburg.....	240,000	630,000	162
Munich.....	170,000	410,000	140
Leipzig.....	110,000	400,000	263
Fifty-six other Cities.	3,320,000	6,060,000	80
	4,670,000	9,180,000	96
	1875.	1895.	Increase per cent.

In the same time the rural population increased from.....38,060,000 to 43,070,000 or 13

The working power of the Empire has grown 80 per cent., or about four times as fast as population. At the present the working power is equal to 900 foot-tons daily per inhabitant, as compared with 600 foot-tons in 1875, so that two men can now do as much work as three could do twenty years ago.

In textile manufactures the weight of fibre consumed has been more than doubled in twenty years. Germany consumes annually 30,000 tons more fibre than France, while as to Britain, the consumption is as 3 to 7, and nearly all the fibre is imported. In cotton she has distanced all continental countries, and has at present 4,700,000 spindles employed. Production in the textile industries increased 110 per cent. between 1875 and 1895. As a producer of steel in the same period, the annual output rose from 35,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons.

In the manufacture of hardware she stands compared with Great Britain as 3 to 4. The increase of wealth is the natural result of this marvellous development of industry, which can be ascribed in a great measure to the advanced system of instruction among all classes of the people, and in every state and kingdom composing the Empire.