

ployed in the 'food and their products' and 'iron and steel and their products' combined."

The expert adds this significant comment: "The extent to which an industry gives employment and the amount which it pays in wages is a better test of its importance than the capital it requires, the cost of materials, the value of products, or even than the added value by the process of manufacture." The expert then gives figures to show that in woollen, worsted, cotton, and silk manufactures, taking into consideration only the production of cloth and yarn for further manufacture [that is, into clothing and other fabrics], the industry gives employment to twice as many as are engaged in producing iron and steel for further manufacture. Regarded alone from its direct effect on one branch of agriculture—sheep raising—the value attained by the woollen industry is prodigious, since out of 500,000,000 pounds of raw wool consumed annually in this branch the wool growers of the United States produce 330,000,000 pounds, of which practically every pound is consumed in United States woollen mills.

The greatest industrial achievements of Great Britain, France and Germany, not to name other nations, are in the textile trades.

**The Greatest Industry of the Greatest Nations.** The annual value of the textile mill products of Great Britain is \$1,000,000,000. These employ a capital of \$1,250,000,000; and the figures do

not include the further manufacture of these fabrics into clothing, etc. Of the total population of the British Isles (44,000,000) at least 5,000,000 are directly employed in textile manufactures, and one-half of Britain's entire exports are in textile fabrics. The weight of raw wool consumed in the woollen industry of the Mother Land has averaged 657,000,000 pounds a year for the last three years, of which about 100,000,000 pounds is home grown, while there is an export besides of 31,000,000 pounds of British-grown wool. It will thus be seen that the textile industries of Great Britain overtop all others to a much greater extent than in the United States. In France 2,008,000 people are employed in the textile trades, and that nation's exports of cloth