

tains; and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

25. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stove, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Manufacturing industries.

26. According to what may be rather called tradition than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions as early as the tenth century by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores, is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland, and as Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499, Cabot is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

Discovery of Canada.

27. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country:—

Principal events.