

mated at \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The home demand is not only very great, but that from foreign countries is steadily growing. Implements to the value of \$155,219 were exported in 1888, principally to Great Britain, the Argentine Republic and Australia.

37. The leather industry assumes its largest proportions in the Province of Quebec, and in the city of that name alone, it is estimated that upwards of 5,300 men are employed in tanning and shoe making, producing goods to the value of \$6,500,000 annually.

38. According to what may be called tradition rather 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. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, 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.

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

1534. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.

The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.

Leather industry.

Discovery of Canada.

Principal events in Canadian History.