

ries in
Great Bri-
tain and
United
States.

ing 528,795 persons. In the same year there were 2,518 woollen and worsted factories, with 6,170,523 spindles, 129,222 looms, and employing 286,959 persons. In the United States, in 1889, there were 14,175,000 spindles in operation in the cotton mills. The world's consumption of cotton for 1889-90 was estimated at 11,035,000 bales of 400 lbs., and the production at 11,336,000 bales.

Paper and
pulp mills.

35. There were 56 paper and pulp mills in operation in Canada in 1889, employing 2,250 hands, at an annual wage of \$660,000. The value of the plant and machinery was placed at \$3,515,000, and of the annual products at \$3,344,000. The manufacture of wood pulp has become a special industry and a considerable export trade has been developed in the past few years. The best wood fibre is made from spruce and poplar, of which this country produces unlimited quantities, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick, and the conditions for manufacture in these Provinces are very favourable. Particular details of the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery are not at present available, but the capital invested in this industry is estimated 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 \$367,198 were exported in 1890, principally to Australia, Great Britain and the Argentine Republic.

Agricul-
tural im-
plements.

Leather
industry.

36. 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.

Discovery
of Canada.

37. 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 Mas-