

Not only is our literary progress evidenced by the larger number of persons who have done permanent and valuable work, but also by the increased yearly output of Canadian books. The number of copyrights issued affords some indication of the mental activity of the people. In 1868 these numbered thirty-four and in 1899 seven hundred and two. In 1898 the works were classified as follows: History 23, Biography 15, Science 30, Economics 6, Law and Jurisprudence 33, Theology 25, Education 52, Voyages, Travels, etc., 11, Fiction 34.

The development of public libraries comes next in this line of evidence. The growth of these has been remarkable. In 1837 there were less than half a dozen in this country, while now, according to figures compiled by Mr. James Bain, Jr., the Toronto Librarian, they number 512, with a volume total of 2,490,567. Of these 512 libraries 439 are in Ontario, 41 in Quebec, nine in Nova Scotia, two in Prince Edward Island, six in New Brunswick, four in Manitoba and five in British Columbia. There are five general government libraries, containing 250,000 volumes.

PULP AND PAPER.

One of the greatest discoveries which Canada has made during the period under consideration is the fact that her wilderness of spruce trees is a most valuable asset.

In 1837 the quantity of paper used in the Dominion was small as compared with the amount needed in 1901; consequently, there was no reason for even a dreamer to suspect that within three-score years the world would be looking to Canada for a large portion of its supply of paper-making material.

Had there been such a dreamer in 1837, and had he acquired a million acres of the most accessible pulp lands of the North American Colonies, and the right to the water powers closest to the centers of population and the seaboard, he or his heirs would now have an asset which would be worth many millions of dollars.

Even in 1871, according to the census returns, there were no pulp mills in Canada.