

excellent matter that would otherwise have appeared in the magazines or reviews. The latter have felt deeply the effects of this poaching upon their preserves. Canada has but one Sunday paper. [There are three in Canada -Ed. P. & P.]

In the United States we have the newspapers sent forth in no less than twenty-three languages, embracing the tongues of every quarter of the globe. German papers are numbered by hundreds, and a score or more at least are published in each French, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, Swedish, Bohemian and Polish. Nineteen papers appear in Holland Dutch, fourteen in each Hebrew and Finnish, five in Welsh, four in Slavonic, three each in Hungarian, Icelandic, Russian, Portuguese, Lithuanian, Armenian, and Chinese.

Rarest of all, there is one journal published in each Arabic,

Cherokee, and Irish. Such a variety of languages has never before existed in any one land since the Tower of Babel rose on the Mesopotamian plain.

A reasonable estimate would give nearly three billions as the number of copies of newspapers and other periodicals issued in this country in one year's time. That makes two for each inhabitant of the globe, or fifty-one a week for every American, old or young. Allowing for the moderate dimensions of one square yard of paper for each of these, the result would show that a thousand square miles of paper is annually submitted to the eyes of American readers, or enough to cover entirely the State of Rhode Island. It would also reach from the earth to the moon in a strip twenty-one feet broad. A good deal of paper, isn't it? -N.Y. World.

COMPETITION IN CALENDARS.

CONSIDERABLE competition has been aroused in Montreal this year on the question of calendar work, and prices in several instances have been cut pretty low—in fact, so low that it is difficult to see where the profit comes in. In one case that came under PRINTER AND PUBLISHER'S notice in that city, three different establishments were asked to tender, and they all did so. The first was a firm that had, owing to special circumstances which it is unnecessary to relate here, secured a large line of board stock at an unusually low figure. For this reason they put in an offer which they considered to be nearer bottom than any of their competitors could go. To their surprise, their tender was refused, and they learned afterwards that one of the tenders had been higher than theirs, and the other away below it in fact, so much below, that the successful tenderer was doing the work for little more than what their board stock cost them. Now, as their board stock, for the reason given above, was away below, they are utterly at a loss

to understand how the firm in question can do the work, such as lithographing, etc., and make money. Another firm here has also adopted an entirely new line. They are in the lithographing business, too, but are not lithographing any calendars this year. Instead, they have imported a large line of stock lithographic work from Europe, and are offering to get up calendars at a reasonable cost. They have two travelers out on the road, and, from all accounts, are doing a rushing business. In fact, they have been so busy that, to get their orders through in time, they have been compelled to let out a portion of the actual printing work to another establishment. The other firms in the lithograph business who have not got on to the secret are at a loss to see how they can pay the duty on the imported stock, bring it in, do the printing, and sell it in competition with domestic work. The secret, no doubt, is that they have got their European stock lithographs very cheaply, either in England or on the Continent.

TORONTO JOTTINGS.

THE last issue of The Dry Goods Review (Toronto and Montreal) contained a full page advertisement of an underwear firm, with two illustrations printed in three colors. This is certainly something unique and shows how rapidly advertising methods are advancing. The Review is very progressive and next to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is the neatest trade paper in Canada. Its patronage seems to have grown very considerably during the past year.

When the cablegram announcing Sir John Thompson's death arrived, there was some rushing work done in the newspaper offices. The Telegram, News and Star soon had specials out with illustrations and full particulars. The newsboys sung out their spirited cry, commencing about twelve o'clock. One little fellow stood huddled up on the corner of King and Yonge, trying to keep the rain from getting inside his coat collar and running down his shirtless back, while he piped out: "Special edition of ze News: all about John Sir Tomson's dead."

In an article in last Month's issue on the Webber-Johnston failure, certain statements were made which have since proved

to be misleading. The surplus after paying the direct creditors of this company will be smaller than was expected. This surplus will be divided among the indirect creditors. It was stated last month that most of this surplus would go to Buntin, Reid & Co. But it appears that this was inaccurate, as the old accounts of the Toronto Type Foundry and Westman & Baker were also assumed in the partnership articles when the Webber-Johnston Printing Co. was formed. There are other claims also which the partners of the new firm, or one of them, promised to pay, and it is somewhat doubtful whether these will rank on the surplus or not.

One expression in the article referred to has been misinterpreted by persons who love discord rather than harmony. Speaking of Mr. Buntin's claim, we said: "He was in some nice way protected by a clause in the partnership articles." There was no intention of claiming that Mr. Buntin had done anything underhanded, but rather that he had been shrewd enough to protect himself so far as he could. The transaction was a straight business deal, and was only quoted as an example of Mr. Buntin's business knowledge and sagacity. This gentle