

added 38 to her total in 1894, increases her list by 2 only in 1895. Oklahoma swelled the Territorial list by 44 new papers last year, but this year she loses 9. The Indian Territory, however, is now enjoying a little boom and has added 18 to her count. Iowa gained 36 during 1894, this year she adds 45 more to her list. This, with 27 in Wisconsin and 14 in Oregon constitutes the most noticeable gain.

An analysis of the Tabulated Statement on page 8 shows that the New England section suffers a loss of 26, of which Massachusetts furnishes 25. The gains and losses in the other States of this section are merely nominal and about balance each other. New York State loses 19. The Middle States, as a whole, gain 5. Pennsylvania has one less than last year, Delaware 2 less, Maryland and New Jersey remain as before, and the District of Columbia gains 8. The South gains 29. The States of this section showing the largest gain are Florida and Louisiana with 11 each, Mississippi and South Carolina with 12 each, and Texas with 14. The losses are mainly divided among Georgia and North Carolina, which lose 8 each, Kentucky 13, and Alabama 7. The Western States gain 42. Those recording losses are California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota and Washington. Kansas, California, Colorado and Nebraska are the heaviest losers. Kansas losing 31, California 18, Colorado and Nebraska 12 each. Those having the largest gain are Iowa with 45, Wisconsin with 27, Illinois 18, Oregon 14, and Montana 11.

The Territories show a gain of 7 only. Canada has 970 papers, an increase of 45 over last year.

The States having more than 1,000 papers are, New York, 1,949; Illinois, 1,660; Pennsylvania, 1,446; Ohio, 1,142 and Iowa, 1,110. Those having between 500 and 1,000 are, Missouri, 948; Indiana, 804; Texas, 751; Michigan, 736; Massachusetts, 727; Kansas, 715; Nebraska, 649; California, 647; Wisconsin, 612 and Minnesota, 570.

As will be seen in the Summary and Comparative Statement (p. 9), the total number of counties in the United States is 2,833, a gain of 5 over last year, while the number of counties in the United States and Canada in which newspapers are published has increased 16. The number of towns in which papers are published is 8,580, an increase of 147, or 20 less than the increase for 1895. The whole number of county seats is 2,640; a gain of only 6, last year the increase was 40. There is shown a gain of 73 in the number of dailies. The tri-weeklies have gained 8 and the semi-weeklies 45. The number of weeklies recorded is only 58 larger than last year; fortnightlies have gained 1, semi-monthlies have lost 10, the monthlies 88, and the bi-monthlies 4. The quarterlies have lost 3. The number of miscellaneous issues has increased three.

In addition to the number of publications embraced in the following pages there are several hundred others which, in accordance with our custom, we do not care to insert. Among these may be mentioned local church papers, private and high school magazines, and a number of others of no value to the general advertiser or the general public—for whose benefit this work is primarily designed.

POPULATION.—Population is taken mainly from the official reports of the United States census of 1890 and the Canadian census of 1891. Population in Michigan is from the State census of 1894. A number of States have taken census this year, but the reports were not ready in time for this issue. We hope to have them all in the edition for 1897.

STATE AND COUNTY HEADINGS.—The State and County headings have been carefully revised and brought up to the present time. The State headings especially are exceedingly interesting and instructive reading, giving concise and valuable statements of the wonderful resources and growth of the country. The county headings are of great value to advertisers