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## POST OFFICE.

## FORTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

## THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

ON

## THE POST OFFICE.




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PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, printers to the queen's most excellent majesty.

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## year 1895

# FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT. 

## TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

## My Lords,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordships the Forty-second Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, being an account of the business of the Department for the year ended the 31st of March 1896.

It is estimated that during that year the following postal packets were delivered in the United Kingdom:-


Your Lordships will observe with satisfaction that, except in the case of newspapers, the figures show an increase upon those of last year and tend to justify the view of my predecessor that the apparent decrease in the number of letters in 1894 was not to be taken as denoting any real cessation in the growth of postal business.
Looking back over a long period of years, I find that this growth has been continuous, and I feel sure that it will be of interest to show in some detail the steps by which the primary

Development of the Post Office.
business of the Post Office-that of carrying the correspondence of the country-has grown to its present dimensions.

Into the early history of the letter post I do not propose to enter. It is a subject which has received and is still receiving much attention in my Department; and I have been able during the past year to make arrangements whereby the voluminous archives of the Post ()ffice, going baci to the period of its first foundation, will be rendered more accessible to research. In the present report I have taken as my starting point the year before the establishment of uniform penny postage.

In that year (1839) the number of letters (including six million "franks") which passed through the post was 82 millions, and in the following year, under penny postage, it rose to 169 millions.

At that time the newspaper post was already in existence, but no statistics of the number of newspapers carried are forthcoming. Up to 1855 newspapers were subject to a compulsory stamp duty which enabled them to pass free by post. From 1855 to 1870 they were not required to be stamped, but. stamped newspapers passed free from other postage.
Before 1870, however, other changes had been introduced into the Postal Service. In 1848 the book post was instituted at a rate of $6 d$. per lb., reduced in 1855 to $1 d$. for 4 ozs., and circulars were admitted to this post in 1856.

The Inland Pattern Post was established in 1863 at a rate of $3 d$. for 4 ozs., but this was reduced almost at once to $2 d$. and early in 1870 to $1 d$. for 4 ozs.

Up to 1870 then, or during the first 30 years after the introduction of penny postage, the changes in the postal rates had not been extensive, but in 1870 changes greater than any which had occurred since the reform of 1839 were made.

On the 1st October 1870 post cards were introduced; the rate for book packets and samples was reduced to $\frac{1}{2} d$. for 2 ozs ; and the rate for newspapers was fixed at $\frac{1}{2} d$. irrespective of weight. In the following year the letter rate of postage, up to 12 ozs., was reduced to the present scale of $1 d$. for the first ounce, $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} d \text {. for the second ounce, and an additional } \frac{1}{2} d \text {. for each }{ }^{2} \text {. }{ }^{2} \text {. }}$ additional 2 ozs . The sample post was abolished at the same time.

The rates of postage for letters were not again altered till 1885, when postage ion weights above 12 ozs . was reduced to $\frac{1}{2} d$. for each additional 2 ozs.
The book and newspaper rates have since remained unaltered, but a great stimulus was given to the book post in 1892, when greater freedom was given both in the mode of packing and in the definition of a book packet.

To complete this summary of the changes of the conditions of the post it ought to be added that the price of post cards and the conditions of their use have been changed from time to time since their first introduction in 1870.

In 1872 a charge of a halfpenny a dozen in addition to the stamp was made. In 1875 stout cards were first issued, and the charge for thin cards was raised to $1 d$. a dozen.
In 1889 the present rates, viz., $1 d$. for 10 stout cards and $\frac{1}{1} d$. for 10 thin cards, were fixed, and stout cards began to displace thin cards to the extent of 18 millions a year. On the 1st September 1894, private cards first passed under a nalfpenny adhesive.stamp. Cards of "Court" size were issued on the 21st January 1895. In consequence of these various changes, in 1894-95, the number of post cards of all sorts rose from 272 to 313 millions, while the number of official postcards showed a decrease of 31 millions.

The number of letters and books have perhaps been slightly affected by the re-establishment of the Sample Post in 1887, and still more by the Parcel Post, established on the 1st August 1883.

These preliminary observations will, it is hoped, add to the interest of the following table, which shows the average annual business of the Post Office during each five years from the institution of penny postage to the present time.

The average annual numbers have been as follows :-

| Years. |
| :--- |

*This is the average for 1884-85 and 1886-88. The post only commenced on the let August 1888.

In connection with this historical sketch,'it will be interesting to give particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office at different periods.

I have accordingly taken the figures for 1839, 1840,* 1871-72, $\dagger$ $1883-84, \ddagger$ and each of the last 10 years. They are as follows:
See Appendix
R. and footnote on page 87.

Features of the Post during the past year.

| Year. | Total Revenue. |  |  | , Total Expenditure.§ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Postal. | Telegraph. | Combined Totals. | Postal. | Telegraph. | Combined Totals. |
| 1839 | $\underset{18,485,040}{\boldsymbol{f}}$ | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{\underset{1}{£}}{12,485,040}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{£}}{1.756,998}$ | 1. | $\underset{11 \cdot 756,999}{\boldsymbol{2}}$ |
| 1840 | 1,450,287 | - | 1,450,827 | 858,677 | - | 858,67\% |
| 1871-72 | 5,322,356 | 754,684 | 6,076,990 | 3,873,041 | 600,926 | 4,478,967 |
| 1883-84 | 8,285,760 | 1,789,223 | 10,074,983 | 5,505,208 | 1,808,920 | 7,314,128 |
| 1886-87 | 9,124,206 | 1,887,159 | 11,011,365 | 6,367,319 | 2,032,632 | 8,399,951 |
| 1887-88 | 9,313,068 | 1,992,949 | 11,306,017 | 6,281,231 | 1,999,033 | 8,280,264 |
| 1888-89 | 9,715,559 | 2,129,965 | 11,845,584 | 6,466,127 | 2,041,361 | 8,507,488 |
| 1889-90 | 9,721,481 | 2,364,099 | 12,085,580 | 6,275,085 | 2,278,986 | 8,554,071 |
| 1890-91 | 10,088,677 | 2,456,764 | 12,545,441 | 6,687,504 | 2,388,581 | 9,026,085 |
| 1891-98 | 10,451,998 | 2,545,612 | 12,997,610 | 7,192,487 | 2,635,895 | 9,828,382 |
| 1892-98 | 10,600,149 | 8,526,312 | 18,126,461 | 7,507,645 | 8,692,994 | 10,200,639 |
| 1893-94 | 10,734,885 | 2,579,206 | 13,314,091 | 7,759,712 | 2,757,645 | 10,517,357 |
| 1894-95 | 11,025,460 | 2,646,414 | 13,671,874 | 7,955,344 | 2,788,058 | 10,743,396 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1895-96 \\ \text { (estimated) } \end{gathered}$ | 11,759,945 | 2,879,794 | 14,639,739 | 8,093,036 | 2,914,581 | 11,007,617 |



These figures, I should add, includs on the revenue side the value of work done for other Government Departments, and, on the expenditure side, the expenditure incurred by other Departments on behalf of the Post Office.
The penny letter has long been known to be the sheet-anchor of the Post Office, and it is interesting to record that it appears from returns taken last year that no less than 95 per cent. of the total number of inland letters passed for a penny each.

[^0]I am unable to state with certainty what proportion of the 315 millions of post cards delivered last year were official cards, but apparently they are now about half the total number.

It will be observed that the total number of post cards has only increased by 0.6 per cent., as against 25.9 last year. This seems to show that the great impulse given to the use of post cards by the introduction of private cards has now spent its farce.
For the decrease in late years in the number of newspapers passing by post, I am unable to account, but I presume that it is due to increased energy and improved system on the part of the great newsagents.
From a revenue point of view the tendency to relieve the Post Office of the duty of distributing newspapers is no matter for regret, for, as has been often stated in public, the State loses much money by the work.

Details of the Foreign and Colonial correspondence carried during the year will be found in Appendix B. The numbers of circulars, book packets, patterns, and newspapers sent to Page 38. or received from abroad cannot unfortunately be given even approximately, and the weights are therefure given in bulk.

## Parcel Post.

The number of parcels delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1895-96 has increased by $5 \cdot 9$ per cent., from $57,136,000$ to $60,527,000$. The average postage per parcel is now $5 \cdot 44 d$., of which the Post Office share is $2 \cdot 86 d$. The number of registered parcels has been as follows :-


There has been no extension this year of the system of night Mail coa ches. mail coaches for the conveyance of parccls, but the total of parcels so conveyed has been largely increased.

The total number of Rail-borne Parcels during the year was $52,196,217$, an increase of $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. on last year, whereas the number of Road-borne Parcels was $8,331,221$, an increase of 9.5 upon last year.

The mild character of the winter enabled the coaches to maintain a regularity which compares favourably with the mail trains, and the mishaps were few and slight.

The total number of parcels sent to and received from places Foreign and abroad during the year was $1,761,606$, an increase of 13 per cent. on the previous year. The increase in the number of parcels despatched was 7 per cent., and of parcels received 23 per cent. page 42. The largest growth has been in the service with France, Germany, Italy, and South Africa. The value of the goods exported and
imported by Parcel Post during .the last two years was as follows:-

| - | 1894-95. | 1895-96. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exported - <br> Imported - | $\underset{\substack{\mathcal{1} \\ \mathbf{8 8 5 , 4 0 6}}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\ell}{1,437,312} \\ 1,009,022 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 291,463 \\ 123,616 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total - | 2,031,255 | 2,446,334 | 415,079 |

The total number of Foreign and Colonial parcels insured was 73,789 , as against 58,593 in the previous year.

## The Express Delivery Service.

This service, which came into operstion in March 1891, shows the considerable increase of 33 per cent. during the past year, the number of express services performed having been 363,971 , as against 273,540 in the previous year. Two-thirds of the total number of services have been performed in London, only 20,000 services were performed in Scotland, and only 6,000 in Ireland.

Increasing advantage is being taken of the system of sending single letters by train with express messengers at each ond of the journey, and also of the arrangement whereby letiers arriving by ordinary post can be delivered, on payment of a small fee, by express messenger in advance of the ordinary delivery by Postman.

The number of letters so conveyed in London during the year was 142,018 . In the city more than 60 firms have arranged that letters arriving by certain Foreign Mails shall be so delivered.

In rural districts the Express Service should confer considerable advantage seeing that letters for the post town can on payment of the threepenny fee be handed to the Postman on his return journey, so that they can be delivered the same evening.

Returned Packets.

| Undelivered packets. <br> Appendix G., page 60. | The numbers of returned packets dealt with were as follows :- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  | Number. | Increase. or Decrease. |
|  | Letters |  | 6,381,086 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase. } \\ & 229,136 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Post Cards - | - | 1,016,005 | Decrease. |
|  | Book Packets - | - - | 9,588,097 | Decrease. |
|  |  |  |  | Increase. |
|  | Newspapers |  | 707,004 | 126,144 |
|  | Patterns and Samples |  | 62,769 | Increase. 998 |
|  |  |  |  | Increase. |
|  | Parcels |  | 146,407 | 3,811 |

The decrease in the number of postcards and books is no doubt due to the abolition of the charge for the redirection of these classes of packets, the Post Office having thereby been enabled to deliver a larger proportion of these packets to the addressees.

The value of property found in letters which were opened in the Returned Letter Offices exceeded $580,000 l$., and, in addition to these, many registered letters, having the name and address of the sender outside, were returned unopened.

The letters posted without any address were 31,879 , of which 2,133 contained property of the value of $3,860 l$. The number of parcels found in the Post without address was 6,462. The corresponding numbers for the previous five years were as follows:-1890-91, 9,986; 1891-92, 9,350; 1892-93, 8,263; 1893-94, 5,343; 1894-95, 5,631.

The decrease in the number of such parcels between 1891 and 1894 was no doubt due to the efforts made by the Postmaster General of the day to warn the Public against the use of "tie on" labels, which are often insecurely fastened to the parcels. It is to be regretted that the numbers should have risen in the last two years. I hope that the attention now drawn to the matter may cause greater care to be taken by the Public in the protection of the property which they entrust to the post.

## Home Mails.

A contract was made by my predecessor with the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company for the conveyance of the mails Cish Mail between Holyhead and Kingstown, by which the time of the voyage was to be reduced by half an hour. The contract is for 20 years from the 1st April 1897.

Four packets of improved type are being built for the service. The accommodation for the Staff and the mails on these packets will be substantially improved.
In Ireland itself the mail services have been accelerated and Mail acceleraimproved, a change having been made in the day mail route tions. between Dublin and Waterford, and new mail trains established on the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway.

The late mails from London to the North and to Scotland have been accelerated, and by a new arrangement in the Circulation Office the sorting of letters for Wales has been simplified; a travelling post office, for the first time, passes through the Severn Tunnel, bringing Cornwall nearer to Scotland by an hour and a half, and better communication has been established by night mail between the West and Lancashire.

The increase in the number of daily country mails has been, Appendix E., to London-84, from London-68.
In the rural districts new collections and posts have been established and the Postmen's deliveries have been extended to

Property in Beturned Letter Office.

Packets posted without address.
outlying places. I estimate that each week which passes adds some 400 l ., and each year $20,000 \mathrm{l}$., to the permanent expenditure of the Department on account of these improvements.

In those cases in which Rural Postmen own cycles, or horses and carts, I have issued instructions that their use should not be forbidden when their employment is not inconsistent with the interests of the Service. In addition, Postmen have been supplied in numerous other cases with the means of providing their own horses and carts, and in some instances with the means of providing their own cycles, by allowances paid to them for the purpose.

## Late Posting.

Late posting. The facilities for posting letters in London-with late feefor Sunday night mails have been extended to more offices. The average number of letters so posted last year reached nearly 3,000 each Sunday. Special arrangements have been made in Fleet Street for the assistance of newspaper men whose Staff can now post their letters in the small hours of the morning, whereas formerly the boxes were closed at midnight. The hours for posting registered letters in London for the outgoing late night mails have also been extended.

I have been able to make arrangements in parts of the West Riding for receiving letters for the Eastern and Australian Mails posted after the ordinary despatch on Fridays with an additional fee of $2 d$. As stated in the last report of my predecessor, a similar system was introduced last year in Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

## Foreign and Colonial Mails.

Eastera and Australian Mail Contracts.

Much consideration, has, during the year, been given to the arrangements for carrying on the Eastern and Australiun Mail Services on the expiration of the present contracts; and correspondence has taken place on the subject with the Governments of India and the various Colonies interested, with the result that tenders have been invited for an improved service to come into operation in February 1898.

As a matter intimately connected with the means of communication between this country and her possessions in the

Canadian
quick Packet Service.

East, I may properly touch here upon the subject of the proposed quick Packet Service between the United Kingdom and Canada. Since the Ottawa Conference of 1894 passed its resolution referred to in the Report of my predecessor, in favour of the development of the Canadian Pacific system as a means of communication with Australia, the Canadian Government has approached Her Majesty's Government with the view of obtaining an Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Atlantic service. The question what support from Imperial funds would be necessary or proper could not be settled until the total cost of such a service as the Canadian Govern-
ment have in contemplation was.known. It was, therefore, suggested, that the Colonial Government should advertise for tenders; and this has been done; but I am not yet in a position to report to your Lordships upon the result.

An improved arrangement has been made by the Colony of Natal Mails.
Natal for the transport of its outward and homeward mails. Instead of being conveyed between Cape Town and Durban partly by land and partly by sea, these are now sent overland throughout tine African stage of their transit by the railway passing through the Orange Free State and the South African Republic.

By an acceleration of the Day Mail Service between London and Paris in both directions, it has been possible to fix the time of departure from each capital one hour later than formerly, aration of without any material slteration in the time of arrival. Nearly an hour is thus gained by persons posting letters in the early morning, from one capital for the other.

The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post has continued to show satisfactory growth; but the changes during the year have not been numerous. The post has been extended to the French London and Paris Mail. Possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon and to German South West Africa. It was observed some time since that a considerable number of parcels addressed to passengers on board the outward bound Mail Packets for Australia and the East had been posted with a view to their delivery on board at Brindisi or Naples, and that the greater part of them failed of their object through the shortness of time for the accomplishment of the journey and the customs formalities. The French and Italian authorities have now consented to let closed parcel mails addressed to these Mail Packets go through France and Italy by the Indian Mail train, unexamined; and by this means the convenience desired by the passengers and their friends has been afforded.

A reduction has been made in the postage on parcels for Canada, the Argentine Republic, Finland, Annam, and Tonquin. The limit of weight for parcels sent to Natal, Argentine Republic, Egypt (viâ France), Mauritius, and the Seychelles has been raised to 11 lb .

The extension of the insurance system to parcels sent to and from France, and also to those sent through France to and from Italy, Switzerland, and Egypt, has evidently been very useful to the public, as it has led to a large increase in the total number of insured parcels sent by the post. Parcels for Bermuda can also now be insured.

Endeavours to establish a direct parcel post with Japan have been made for some years; and, pending the consent of the Japanese authorities to such a post, arrangements were made for the transmission of parcels to Japan by means of the German packets which call at Southampton. These arrangements were made in virtue of the Parcel Post Convention with Germany, which country has had a parcel post with Japan for some little
time. Although the agreement for a direct Anglo-Japanese Parcel Post had not been signed up to the end of the last financial year, I am glad to be able to state that the signed agreement has since arrived from Japan, and will shortly come into operation.

The attempts of my predecessors to arrange with the United States Post Office for a parcel post between this country and those States have also been renewed and prosecuted during my tenure of office, and $I$ am not without hope of success.

Postal Union.
Since the entry of the Cape Colony into the Postal Union in 1895, the area of settled territory in Africa not comprised within the Union system has been rapidly diminishing; British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, and Zanzibar have all been included in the system within the past year.

The State of Sarawak also has lately announced its intention of entering the Union.

## Monky Orders and Postal Orders.

Appendices K. and $L_{4}$, pages 72-80.

## Foreign and <br> Colonial

Money Orders.

Much attention has been given during the past year to various proposals for modifying the Post Office Money Order system. I have not, up to the present time, been able to adopt any of the schemes which have been pressed upon me, though I am well aware that in other countries some of them have been found highly successful.

The volume of business which would be affected by any change in the Money Order system is, however, so vast that, in my opinion, change could not properly be proposed except after the most exhaustive examination and discussion.

I give in the Appendix, besides the usual tables, a sketch of the history of the Money Order and Postal Order systems; Your Lordships will there be able to trace the steps by which the Post Oltice has become the medium of transmission of 54 millions of money in 75 million small sums in the course of one year.

The Inland Money Order business has maintained the tendency to increase, which was noted by my predecessor in 1894-95. Not only are the numbers of orders and the total amounts larger than in that year, but the average amount remitted by each order, which fell from $2 l .14 s .5 d$. in $1893-94$ to $2 l .148$ s. $3 d$. in 1894-95, has now risen to $2 l .148 .9 \mathrm{~d}$. The average amount remitted by Telegraph Money Order is 3l. 7s. 2d., and these orders have increased in number by 15 per cent. during the year, the total amount remitted by telegram increasing by 12 per cent.

The Inward Money Order business from the United States has recovered from its recent slackness, for the orders in the past year show an increase of 26,419 , representing $62,877 l$ l, as against a decrease in the previous year of 22,483 , representing 113,996l.

The Money Order business from the Cape Colony shows much elasticity, the numbers being 90,718 for $334,256 l$, as against 77,573 for $279,433 l$. for last year. Of the total amount of $334,256 l$. remitted from the Cape, more than half, viz., $176,344 l$. , originated in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, and Rhodesia.

In marked contrast to these figures, the money orders from the Australian Colonies show a decline of 2,013 in number and 5,687l. in amount.
The Money Order system has been extended during the year 1895-96 to Finland and Servia, and certain places in the Levant.

The actual number of Postal Orders during the past year has been $64,076,377$, representing $23,896,594 l$. 7s. $6 d$. The details of the Money Order business are as follows:-

Money Oruers.


## Post Office Savings Bank.

Appendix J., pages 65-il.

Average daily transactions.

Trustee Savings Banks.

The growth of the business of the Post Office Savings Bank during the year 1895 is shown in the following tables:-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Amount due to depositors on 31st } & \text { December } & \underset{89,266,066}{\boldsymbol{f}}\end{array}$
11,384,977 deposits during 1895 (as against $10,973,651$ of $\boldsymbol{£}$ $30,439,449 l$. in 1894) - $\quad 32,078,660$
4,102,059 withdrawals during 1895 (as against 3,863,886 of
$23,786,9271$. in 1894) - $\quad 25,698,296$
Excess of deposits over withdrawals - - 6,380,364
Add interest for 1895 credited to depositors (as against 2,015,903l. in 1894) - - - 2,222,545

Amount due to depositors on 31st December 1895 £97,868,975
Number of accounts open on 31st December 1894 6,108,763
Accounts opened in 1895 (as
against $1,135,525$ opened in 1894) 1,153,236
Accounts closed in 1895 (as against 775,001 closed in 1894) 808,402
Excess of accounts opened (as against an excess of 360,524 in 1894) - - -

344,834
Number of accounts open on 31st December 1895 6,453,597

The daily average number of deposits made throughout the year was 37,084 , as against 35,861 in 1894, and the average amount deposited each day was $104,490 l$. as against $99,475 l$. in 1894. The daily averages of withdrawals were 13,361 and $83,707 \mathrm{l}$. as against 12,627 and $77,735 \mathrm{l}$. in 1894. The average amount of each deposit was $2 l .168 .4 d$. ( $2 l$. 15s. $6 d$. in 1894) and of each withdrawal, $6 l$. $58.3 d$. ( $6 l$. 38. $1 d$. in 1894). The average sum to the credit of each account open at the end of 1895 was $15 l .38 .4 d$., as against $14 l$. 12s. $3 d$. in 1894.

The largest number of deposits made on any one day was 92,761 on the 30th December, and the highest amount deposited was $332,132 l$ on the following day. The largest number of withdrawal warrants issued on one day was 27,654 on the 18th December, and the largest amount of such warrants was 172,501l. on the 17th December, the largest sum on record as having been withdrawn from the Savings Bank on one day.

The number of withdrawals by telegraph during 1895 was 78,818 , as against 49,006 in 1894. The largest number of such withdrawals in one day was 873 on the 23 rd December.

The transfer of money from the Trustee Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks continues ; the amount so transferred in 1895 being 174,428l. During the early part of the present year, several large Trustee Banks have been closed, including the

St. Martin's Place Provident Institution, from which no less a sum than $773,000 l$. was transferred to my care.

Into the difficult questions connected with the appreciation of Financial Consols and its effect upon the financial position of the Savings position. Banks I do not enter in this report. I may, however, state that the profit upon the operations of the Post Office Savings Banks in $189{ }^{5}$, aiter payment of all expenses, reached $16,983 l$.

The average cost of each transaction was $6.42 d$. and the cost per cent. upon the total amount to the depositors' credit is $88.5 \frac{1}{2} l$ l., as compared with 6.70 d . and $98.3 \frac{1}{2} d$. in 1894. The cost would have been reduced to a yet lower sum had it not been for heavy charges for land and buildings.

By an Act which came into force on the 1st January 1895, Building Soricties, duly incorporated, were enabled to deposit at any one time a sum not exceeding $300 l$., and to buy Government Stock up to 500l. through the Savings Bank. Advantage has been taken of this provision by 16 societies during the year. Societies of other kindis authorised to keep accounts in the Friendy, Savings Bank continue to do so, the number of such accounts Provident, \&c. opened in the last five years is as follows:-

|  | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Friendly Societies <br> Trade, Provident, and Charitable Societies. | 582 | 670 | 768 | 75 | 663 |
|  | 2,380 | 2,195 | 2,557 | 2,342 | 2,381 |
| Bodies Corporate and Corporations Sole. | 4 | 17 | 19 | 32 | 54 |
| Totals | 2,966 | 2,882 | 3,344 | 3,126 | 3,098 |

The movement for the promotion of thrift in schools, which Thrift in followed the passing of the Free Education Act, has now schools, \&c. apparently slackened; the number of special "Stamp deposit" forms used in schools has fallen by 45,000 , and the numiber of new Penny Banks has fallen by 63 . 8,668 Elementary Schools out of nearly 20,000 in England and Wales have Penny Banks, the proportion varies from 67 per cent. in Cambridgeshire, to 24 per cent. in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Under the arrangement by which the amounts of Scholarships awarded by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council are paid into the Savings Bank accounts of the scholars, 446 new accounts were opened in 1895, and 6,998 deposits, amounting to $10,448 l$., were made. The deferred pay of soldiers leaving the Army was deposited during the year to the extent of $359,496 l$. in 17,281 deposits, as against $389,256 l$. in 18,432 deposits in 1894.

The Stock Investment business of the Savings Bank shows Stock invest the effect of the high prices of Consols, for the sales, for the ment through first time, exceed the purchases; they amount to 19,608, repre- Savings Bank. senting $1,163,930 l$. Stock, as against 18,090 purchases representing 1,112,568l. Stock.

The total amount of Stock remainingr to the credit of Stockholders in the books of the Savings Bank at the end of 1895 was $6,949,948 i$. in 68,949 accounts.

The arrangements for the automatic investment of the excess over the maximum limit of deposit in accounts at the close of 1895 had the following effect:-2,066 investments were made amounting to $75,341 l$. Stock: in 1,138 cases the excess, amounting to $15,373 l$., was allowed by the desire of the depositors to remain on deposit without interest; and in 5,010 cases withdrawals were made amounting to $82,855 l$. It is noticed that when depositors' attention is called to the regulations, they generally invest or withdraw more than the actual excess and that they sometimes close their accounts.

The appreciation of Consols has also hrd its effect on the Annuity business of the Post Office, the Post Office conducting the business at fixed rates, while the rates charged by the National I)ebt Commissioners vary according to the price of Consols. The Post Office has therefore been the cheaper agency. 1,898 immediate annuities, representing 49,816l., have been purchased for $665,363 l$., as against $1,56.5$ such annuities, representing $41,495 l$., bought for $540,277 l$. in 1894 .

169 deferred annuities for $4,038 l$. were purchased during 1895 as compared with 164 for $3,772 l$. in 1894 . These figures seem to show that deferred annuities are still unpopular, and that this unpopularity is unaffected by appeals to provide, in this way, for old age.

720 Life Insurance policies were issued in 1895 for $38,358 l$., against 1,128 for $56,010 l$. in 1894, but it must be remembered that the figures for 1892,1893 , and 1894 were swelled by a special canvass among Post Office servants, and the present business shows an increase upon that of the years before 1892.

All practicable means have been adopted for making the advantages of the Savings Bank rystem widely known among the poorer classes, and I am glad to acknowledge the assistance which I have received in this matter from employers of labour.

## Telegraphs and Telephones.

A very satisfactory increase took place in the number of both

Number and increase of telegrams.

Appendices R. and S., pages 87-88.

Post Ofice Annuities.

Post Office insurances.

This total does not represent the whole of the foreign telegraphic business of the United Kingdom. It only shows the number of foreign telegrams transmitted by the Post Office, and does not include those dealt with by the various cable companies without recourse to the Postal Telegraphs.
$\mathbf{5 , 9 1 5 , 6 4 6}$ telegrams were transmitted at the press rates for newspapers, clubs, \&c., being an increase as compared with the previous year of 513,863 , or $9 \cdot 5$ per cent. The average weekly number of words contained in these telegrams was about $13,650,000$.

Telegrams sent on behalf of the various Government Departments show an increase of 22,722 , or 8.33 per cent., the total for the year being 295,371 , as compared with 272,649 for the previous year.

The number of telegrams sent free of charge on behalf of the railway companies amounted to $1,338,818$. This number represents an increase of 27.74 per cent. on the number, $1,048,064$, sent in the previous year; but it is considerably below the numbers sent in former years before the arrangements for limitation of the number transmissible free of charge, to which reference was made in the Reports for 1802-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95 came into operation.

In continuation of these arrangements, a settlement has been arrived at with the Great Western and the Brecon and Merthyr Railway Companies for a limitation of their free message privilege, and there now only remain four compunies with whom agreements have not been concluded.

The numbers of the various kinds of telegrams as compared with the number in the previous year are given in the following table :-


The London local telegrams show an increase of 644,921 , or $10 \cdot 14$ per cent., the numbers for the year being $6,999,402$ as compared with $6,354,481$ in 1894-95.

The large increase in the number of telegrams passing over New sables. the Government cables to the continent, and in the number of conversations on the telephone circuits between London and

Paris, has rendered it necessary to consider the advisability of improving the means of communication.

With the cordial co-operation of the German Post Office experiments were made with a view to improve the carrying capacity of the cables to Germany by the method of duplex working which has been employed with success on some of the Anglo-French cables; but, owing to the greater length of the Anglo-German cables, the results obtained were not sufficiently successful to justify the adoption of the system for practical working.
Arrangements have now been made for the laying of three additional cables to the Continent, two to France, and one to Germany. These cables, each of which will contain four conductors, will atford a much needed relief to the traffic; and it is expected that this new cable to Germany will prove

The new agreement with the National Telephone Company, embodying the arrangement arrived at after prolonged and difficult negotiations extending over nearly four years, was executed on the 25th March last. In accordance with the terms of the Treasury Minute, on which the negotiations were based, the agreement restricts the operations of the company to local areas and places the trunk wires connecting those areas in the hands of the Post Office. Special facilities for using the telephone in connexion with the telegraph and postal services are placed at the disposal of the public whether subscribers of the Company or not. Thus: messages may be telephoned-

1. For transmission over the Postal Telegraphs and delivery as telegrams.
2. For delivery as express ietters.
3. For transmission and delivery as ordinary letters.

The telephone may also be used for obtaining the services of Post Office Express Messengers.

After considerable labour the experts appointed by the Post Office and the National Telephone Company to value the trunk wires of the Company brought their work to a successful termination, the price agreed upon being 459,114l. 3s. 7 d . This amount was paid to the Company on the 4th. of April last. $17^{\circ}=$

The length of trunk line taken over was 2,651 miles, and the length of wire about 29,000 miles.

It has not yet been found practicable to transfer the working of the whole of these wires to the Post Ottice, as the special arrangements for leading in the wires, and fitting the necessary switch boards, \&c. must necessarily occupy some time. The only wires the working of which has at present been transferred are those in the South of England.

It is anticipated that the working of the whole of the remaining wires will be in the hands of the Post Office by the end of the summer.
The telephonic service on the main system of trunk lines erected by the Department itself between the principal business
centres of the United Kingdom to supplement those which it has now acquired from the National 'Telephone Company, was successfully inaugurated on the 12th June 1895.

On the 16th of July 1895, the system was thrown open to the public, and there has since been a steady development of the business.

During the year additional telephone circuits between London and Bristol, London and Southampton, London, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth, and London and Guildford have been completed, while further circuits between London and Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, Marchester and Carlisle, and Newcastle and Carlisle are in course of construction.

The scale of charges for trunk line conversations of three Trank wire minutes each has been revised. Under the scale laid down in charges. the Treasury Minute of the 23rd May 1892, the charges were as follows :-


## Under the revised scale the charges are-



For every additional 40 miles or fraction thereof $6 d .12$.
Further progress has been made in the work of telegraphically moast com. zonnecting Coastguard Stations, \&c. on exposed parts of the Coast with the nearest Lifeboat Stations for the purpose of summoning assistance to vessels in distress; and I understand that the system has on several occasions been the means of saving life.

Cables have also been laid to the Formby Lightship and the pile Lighthouse on the Maplin Sands.

Some difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the cables which, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, have been laid to some of the lightships. The cables become chafed and strained, and frequently break. Experiments are, however, about to be made with a view to establish communication with a lightship by means of induction, with a noncontinuous cable, and it is loped that these experiments will have a satisfactory result.

## Profit on Post and Telegibaph.

From the financial point of view the past year has been one Finance. of unexampled prosperity in the Post Office.

The General Election and the revival of trade have combined $\begin{gathered}\text { page } \\ \text { see also }\end{gathered}$ to enable me to realise a profit of $3,632,122 l$.

Your Lordships will, I doubt not, recognise in these figures a proof that iny leepartment continues to be administered upon the lines laid down by the Select Committee of the House of - 92200.

Commons in 188S, which dwelt dipon " the necessity of 'working " in the main upon business principles, and wiih a view to a " profit on the transactions of each year," and added, "that " the high business character of the Post Office Department is " in no small degrea due to the fact that it has been adminis" tered in this spirit and from this point of view."

## Post Offices.

New Offices.
264 new Post Offices and 1,087 new Letter Boxes have been added during the last year. There are now 27,622 Letter Boxes and 20,398 Post Offices in the United Kingdom. Money Order and Savings Bank business is transacted at about 11,000 offices,||telegraph business is transacted at 7,653 , but, in addition, telegraph business is performed for the Post Office at 2,273 Railway Stations. New Telegraph Ottices have been opened during the past year at 244 Post Offices and 21 Railway Stations.

For many years it has been the practice io require a guarantee in all cases in which it appeared that such business would not be self-supporting, and this guarantee can now be given by parish councils as well as district councils.

New Crown Post Offices have been opened during the year at Aldershot Camp, Bury St. Edmunds, Croydon, Stamford, Galashiels, Stirling, and Wexford, and in several parts of London. At Bristol, Bath, and Hastings the Offices have been enlarged.

25 Crown ()ffices in London and the Provinces are in course of erection or enlargement; the Geueral Post Office West is being re-arranged, and the C'entral Savings Bank is being extended.

Arrangements have been commenced or advanced for providing or enlarging 34 other Offices belonging to the Crown, and at 126 towns, where the Post Oftice belongs to the Postmaster, additional allowances have been granted to this officer to enable him to provide new or improved premises.

In the course of last year a deputation of Postmasters represented to my predecessor that they felt it a hardship to be called upon to provide fittings for those Post Offices at which, though they were not Crown offices, Pust Office business only was carried on. The Postmasters had been assisted by allowances granted by the Department, but these did not satisfactorily meet the case. I have had pleasure in relieving Postmasters of their difficulty by arranging, with your Lordships approval, that for the future all such fittings and furniture not provided by the landlord, shall be provided by the Crown.

The expenditure out of the Post Office Vote on the acquisition cf sites and buildings during the year amounted to $67,063 l$., of which $31,570 l$. was spent in London. The expenditure by the Commissioners of Works and Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland respectively on the erection and furnishing of new

Post Offices and on the maintenance and enlargenent of existing Post Office buildings amounted to $305,355 l$. in Great Britain and 8,360l. in Ireland. Of the former amount, 20,417l. was for the General Post Otfice North.
During the year 856 additional licenses to shopkeepers to sell stamps have been issued.

The occupation of the new General Post Office North by the Postmaster-General, the Secretary, and various administrative officers took place in June 1895, with much advantage alike to the Service and the Staff. The latter have now the benefit of ample room within the walls of the Office.

## Staff.

The Staff of the Post Office has increased during the year by Appendix F., 2,068 from 138,738 persons to 140,806 . The number on the perma- page 55 . nent Establishment (including Head and Sub-Postmasters) has risen by 2,343 to 79,235 ; in this latter number are included 11,857 women.

The manner in which this large number of women is employed is detailed in the appendix.

The fact that the increase of the permanent establishment exceeds the increase on the whole service is, in my opinion, highly satisfactory, as marking a reduction in the numbers of the auxiliary and "part time " force.

Of the 61,500 persons employed not on the permanent Establishment, the number of women is about 16,300.

The usual tables follow, showing the percentages of wages and salaries to Revenue and Expenditure.


| Year. | Total Espenditure. |  |  | - Salaries and Wargee. |  |  | Per-centage of Combined 8ataries and Wages to OombinedExpenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Postal. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tele- } \\ & \text { Rruph. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Com- } \\ & \text { bined } \\ & \text { Totals. } \end{aligned}$ | Postal. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tele- } \\ & \text { graph. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Com- } \\ \text { bined } \\ \text { Totals. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | Per cent. |
| 1885-86 | 5,885,993 | 1,882,401 | 7,688,826 | 2932,620 | 1,055,259 | 3,887,859 | $52 \cdot 00$ |
| 1886-87 | 6,367,319 | 2,032,632 | 8,399,951 | 3,123,052 | 1,153,863 | 4278,895 | $50 \cdot 94$ |
| 1887-88 | 6.281,231 | 1,899,033 | 8,280,264 | 3,507,182 | 1,277,235 | 4554,487 | 54.76 |
| 1833-89 | 6,468,127 | 2,041,581 | 8,507,488 | 3,424,157 | 1,275,940 | 4,700,097 | 55.25 |
| 1899-00 | 8,275,085 | 2,278,936 | 8,554,071 | 3,559,563 | 1,882,414 | 4,741,977 | $55 \cdot 4$ |
| 1880-91 | 6,637,504 | 2,388,581 | 9,028,085 | 3,000,308 | 1,508,219 | 5.106,525 | 56.57 |
| 1891-92 | 7,192,487 | 2,635,895 | 9,528,332 | 3,887,952 | 1,885,093 | 5,583,045 | $56 \cdot 30$ |
| 1892-83 | 7,507,045 | 2,892,094 | 10,200,659 | 4,190,823 | 1,717,123 | 5,907,948 | 57.92 |
| 1893-94 | 7,789,772 | 2,757,045 | 10,617,357 | 4.446,361 | 1.804,003 | 0,250,084 | 59.46 |
| 1894-95 - | 7,985,344 | 2,788,052 | 10,748,593 | 4,597,355 | 1,883,684 | 8,481,099 | 59.86 |
| $\underset{\text { (Pstimated). }}{1895-98}$ | 8,003,036 | 2,914,581 4 | 11,007,617 | 4,74,447 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,895,327 \\ V \end{array}$ | 6,629,774 | 60.2\% |

The number of persons who are provided with uniform by the Department now reaches 57,000 . Constant effort is made to improve and simplify the system of clothing so large a number of men and boys, with a view both to their own comfort and to economy of public money. Great advantage has been obtained by arranging that the cloth for uniforms shall be bought by the Department and not by the contractors, and time has been saved by transferring from the War Office to the Post Office the duty of inspecting the finished clothes.
I am pleased to think that the men and boys look smarter than in former times; the boys, especially, profit in appearance, as well as in strength and discipline, by the system of drilling introduced during the last four years.
The force of Telegraph Messengers is also, I think, improved by the system of eliminating the less satisfactory boys at the age of 16 . Such an elimination is obviously for the good of the Service, and I think it is also for the advantage of the boys themselves, because it is impossible to find permanent employment for all in the Post Office, and a lad is more likely at 16 than at 18 to find other work without difficulty.

Attention is drawn sometimes in Parliament and in the press to cases of theft by servants of the Post Otfice, but I am glad to believe-as the result of the best information which I can procure-that the average standard of honesty in the Service is high. That the public repose full confidence in the Post Office is clearly established by the constant increase in the Money and Postal Orders and other valuable articles sent by post, but I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity of warning the public that, not only in their own interest, but also in the interest of my staff, paskets containing negotiabie securities or other valuable articles ought invariably to be registerad.

Irregularities falling short of crime-such, for instance, as intoxication and absence without leave-must, of course, occupy much of my attention in dealing with a force of 140,800 people, but on the whole I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the class of servants whom the Post Office is able to secure.

The Committee, sitting under the presidency of Lord Tweedmouth, to inquire into the Post Office Establishments, has not yet reported, and consequently, durinis the past year, I have recommended no large alteration in the pay and conditions of Service of the Staff.

The system known as the "eight-hours' day," which may be " Fight-hours" more strictly described as confining the labour of the workmen to 48 hours a week, was introduced experimentally at the two aay "in the. telegraph factories at Mount Pleasant and Holloway on the lst March 1895. Its introduction, I am glad to state, has been attended with successful results. Except in those cases where the speed of the work is regulated by the speed of the machinery, or where other conditions interfering with its success have prevailed, the men have been able to turn out as much work in the eight hours as they had previously done in the nine. It is gratifying to find that, on the whole, the experience of the Post Office confirms the results obtained in other cases where the experiment has been tried. The superintendents of the factories, I ought to add, report that the men have evidently derived much benelit from the shorter hours of labour, which is displayed in a marked improvement in their appearance and general behaviour.

I am glad to be able to report that the health of the Staff during the year 1895, has been generally satisfactory, but in the early part of ihe year epidemic influenza was prevalent, which led to much absence from sickness and to 14 deaths.

The number of Mediical Officers employed by the Post Office was increased during the year 1895 by 85 ; and stood, at the end of the year, at 559, of whom 4 are women. The Staff under their direct charge amounted to 56,685 men and 6,167 women. The average sick-absence of this Staff per officer employed from all causes was 9 days for men, and 17 days for women, as against 7.9 days for men, and 12.2 days for women in 1894; the per centage of sick absenters, average sick rate per sick
officer, and the average absence per officer employed, are shown in the subjoined table :-

|  | Per-centage of Sick Absentees. |  | Average Amount of Sick Absence per Sick Officer in Days. |  | Average Absence per Officer employed in Days. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Mer. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
| England- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chief Office - | 70.7 | $68 \cdot 1$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | 17-1 | 10.1 | $13 \cdot 8$ |
| Metropolitan Districts | 61.3 | $79 \cdot 6$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | $21 \cdot 5$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | $17 \cdot 6$ |
| Country - | 41.x | $60 \cdot 8$ | $21 \cdot 3$ | $21 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $14 \cdot 4$ |
| Scotland | 37.7 | $71 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | $28 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $20 \cdot 9$ |
| Ireland | $44 \cdot 3$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | 21.9 | 25-5 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 18:8 |

Scarlet fever was less prevalent in tha United Kingdom, and only 89 officers contracted the disease as against 127 in 1894. So also with smallpox, of which there were only 4 cases and one death among the Staff. From zymotic diseases there were 17 deaths.

The statistics of sickness and mortality from phthisis are :-
Retirement from Phthisis.

|  | Number of Retirements. |  | Rate of Retirement per 1,000 of the Staff. |  | Average Age on Retirement. |  | Average Length of Service. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
| England- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chief Office - - | 16 | 8 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 31 | 31 | 18 | 13 |
| Metropolitan Districts | 12 | Nil | $1 \cdot 3$ | Nil | 25 | Nil | 7 | Nil |
| Country - - | 16 | 3 | $\cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 81 | 24 | 11 | 3 |
| Scotland - - | 7 | 2 | $1 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 29 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Ireland - - | 2 | 1 | $\cdot 9$ | 6.7 | 27 | 28 | 10 | 8 |

Death from Phthisis.

|  | Number of Deaths. |  | Rate of Deaths per 1,000 of the Staff. |  | Average Age at Denth. |  | Average Length of Service. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
| England- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chief Office - . | 19 | 1 | $1 \cdot 5$ | $\cdot 4$ | 32 | 23 | 15 | 8 |
| Metropolitan Districts | 8 | Nil | $\cdot 9$ | Nil | 33 | Nil | 8 | Nil |
| Country - - | 38 | 2 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $\cdot 8$ | 34 | 23 | 13 | 4 |
| Scotland - - | 6 |  | $1 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 29 | 20 | 11 | 3 |
| Ireland - - | 9 | 2 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 81 | 29 | 13 | 10 |

The doaths qmong the waole established Staff throughout the year are shown in the following table :-


The statistics of persons invalided from the Service during 1895 are as follows :-

|  |  | Number. | Average Age. | Average Service <br> in Years. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  | - | - | 350 | 41 |
| Women - | - | - | 62 | 33 | 21 |

In Appendix $\mathbf{F}$. will be found a statement of the diseases which have led to deaths and retirements among the Staff during the year. This statement, however, necessarily deals only with the cases of persons under officinl medical charge, and includes. among them, persons who are not on the established Staff. The totals do not, therefore, tally with those here given, which relate to the whole established Staff and to that exclusively.

The statistics of persons superannuated at 60 years or upwards are-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number. | Average Age. | Average Service <br> in Years. |  |
| Men | - | - | 139 | 64 | 36 |
| Women - | - | - | 3 | 68 | 20 |

The number of women retiring on marriage during 1895 is 114 with an average age of 28 and average service of 10 years.

In recording these statistics I ought to explain, as my predecessor explained last year, that there are special circumstances which vitiate any attenpted comparison of these figures with ordinary tables of sickness and mortality. The younger members of the Service at any rate are "selected lives." During 1895, 2,652 male and 609 female candidates were medically examined before appointment, with the result that 495 of the former and 48 of the latter were rejected. Such a system might be expected to raise the average age at death to a higher figure than that at which it stands in fact, but it is counteracted by the dominant characteristic of the Post Office service, viz., its extraordinary expansion during the last quarter of a century. The result of this is that the bulk of the Service consists of young men and women, so that, of those who die, a very large proportion must, of necessity, die young.

Thus, in the Post Office service there ought to be a smaller number of deaths per thousand than would be found in a similar number of persons engaged in somewhat similar occupations elsewhere. But the average age of those who died ought at the same time to be less than the average age of persons engaged on similar work else where.

I am satisfied that the Medical Officers give every attention and consideration in furthering the welfare of the Staff, and are zealous to bring to my notice any facts bearing upon the duties of my officers, or the sanitary state of Post Offices, which may require attention.

> I have the honour to be,
> My Lords,
> Your Lordships' obedient humble Servant,
> NORFOLK.

August 1896.

Transmission of Money by Postal and Telegraphic Orders. Historical Outline of the Service.

## TRANSMISSION OF MONEY BY POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS.

## HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF THE SERVICE.

## Inland Monry Ordirs.

The Money Order system of the Post Office is rather more than a century old.

In the year 1791, when the Postmasters-General were anxious to find some means of checking the frequent thefts of letters containing money, Mr. Gosnell, an accountant of Crutched Friars, proposed two schemes for adoption by the Post Office, one of them being somewhat similar to the Money Order system of the present day. The Postmasters-General and the staff' of the Post Office were favourable to its adoption, but the legal alriser of the Department donhted whether the PostmastersGeneral, even with the concurrence of the Treasury, had power to adopt it, and it was eventually deciled that the scheme shonld not be officially taken up.

Six officers of the Post Office, however, callei the " clerks of the roads," who were already conducting a large newspaper business for their own advantage, came forward with a proposal to undertake a Money Order plan, or, as it was then called, a " Money Letter" plan, and the Post-masters-General not only sanctioned and encouraged the venture, but also bore the cost of advertising it ; and, after some hesitation, allowed the advices of the Money Orders to go free by post under the "frank" of the Secretary to the Post Office.

The scheme came into actual operation on the lst October 1792. The limit of an Order (which appears, however, to have been frequently transgressed) was $5 l .5 s$. , and the commission charged (of which the payee of the Order paid $3 d$.) was at first $6 d$. in the pound; it was reduced on the lst January 1793 to $4 d$. for orders to or from London, while it remained at $6 d$. between country towns, and subsequently reached the sum of $8 d$. in the pound for all Orders,* the commission being in addition to stamp duty.

In 1793 a suggestion was made to raise the limit of each order to 20l., but this was not carried into effect.

From the 1st January 1793 the whole commission was paid by the remitter, and he was charged in addition, not only stamp duty, but also the high postage of double letters, each packet of course containing both a letter and a Money Order. This hardship was so severely felt that, in 1827 for Ireland and in 1837 for Great Britain, the Orders were printed at the top of a large sheet of paper on which a letter might be written so that the whole might pass for a single postage. It appears that, in the earliest days of the Money Order Ottice, this had sometimes been done without authority.

The capital embarked originally in the Money Order Office by the "clerks of the roads" seems to have been about 1,000 .

On the 5th April 1798 the "clerks of the roads" gave up the scheme, which had left them with a loss of 298l., besides interest; but the senior of them, Mr. Barnes, invited Mr. Daniel Stow (Superintending President of the Inland Office) aud Mr. Slater to join him in carrying on the Money Order Office as a private speculation. Other partners joined from time to time, and when the Committee of Revenue Enquiry reported upon the Post Office in 1829, the Money Order Office was

[^1]being carried on by Messers. Stow and Watts. The Committee disapproved of such a concern being carried on by private persons for their own profit, and they recommended that, if it were continued, it should be officially controlled and the produce be appropriated to the Revenue. : Aocordingly, to prevent the creation of any new vested interests, no new partners were allowed to be admitted, and the death of Mr. Stow in 1836 left Mr. Watts sole proprietor, with a capital, embarked in the concern, of 2,000 . Unfortunately, however, a similar interest had been created in Ireland, a Money Order Office having been given to Mr. Lees in 1831 (on a re-organisation of the Irish Post Office) in exchange for a clerkship of the Munster Road which he surrendered.

The Government determined in 1838 to undertake the Money Order business, and to compensate these two officers. Mr. Watts received more than 4001 . a year, and Mr. Lees more than $500 l$. a year; and business was commenced by the Postmaster-General on the 6th December 1838. The rates of commission were-

|  |  |  |  | $s$. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ForOrders not exceeding $2 l$. | - | - | 0 | 6 |  |
| $\#$ | $\#$ | $5 l$. | - | - | 1 |

The number of Orders issued in 1839 was 188,000.
In November of the following year the rates were reduced to-

and the number issued rose to 587,000 in 1840, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1841.
The average number of Orders annually issued for the next succeeding years was as follows :-

| $1842-46$ | - | - | - | - | 3 | millions. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1847-51$ | - | - | - | - | - | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $1852-56$ | - | - | - | -5 |  |  |
| $1857-61$ | - | - | - | -7 | 7 |  |

At the beginning of 1862 a change was made by allowing the issue of Orders for larger sums; the existing rates were not altered, but Orders were issued for sums-

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccc} 
& & & & & s . & d . \\
\text { Not exceeding 7l. } & - & - & - & - & 0 & 9 \\
\# & 10 l . & - & - & - & 1 & 0
\end{array}
$$

The annual numbers issued were-


On the lst May 1871 a further reduction was made, and the scale of charges was fixed as follows :-


As a consequence of this reduction the number of Orders issued rose in 1871 to 12 millions; fiom 1872 to 1876-77 the average was nearly 16 millions; aud in 187T-?8 the highest number ever attained, viz., 18 millious, was reached.

It was found, however, that the low rate of $1 d$. for emal Orders did not provide a profit, and it was therefore decided to raise the rate of commission for the smaller Orders, and to provide a cheaper means of remittance for small suins.

The rates were raised on the 1st January 1878 to-

and at the same tine the charge for registration of letters was reduced from $4 d$. to $2 d$.

The rest of the scheme was realised by the introduction of Postal Orders on the lst January 1881.

The average annual number of Money Orders issued from 1878-79 to 1880-81 was nearly 17 millions, and the average numbers between 1881-82 and 1885-86 were 13 millions.

On the 1st September 1886 the rates were altered to those now in force, viz. :-


The arerage annual numbers bave been : 1886-87-1890-91, 9 millions; 1892-93-1895-96, 10 millions.

Greatly, however, as the number of Money Orders has fallen off since the year 1877-78, the amount of money transmitted thereby has actually increased, for the sum in 1877-78 was 27,870,117l., and in the past year has been $29,726,817 l$.

In addition to the ordinary service for the public, Money Orders are largely used for pensions and other payments by the Governmen: offices. In the past year the number of such Orders has been $1,754,633$, representing 6,037,399l.

## Colonial and Foreign Money Orders.

In the year 1843 Sir Rowland Hill included a Money Order system with the Colonies in a list of improvements which he wished to introduce, but no active steps were taken in the matter until 1849.

In that year the subject was brought forward by the directors of the New Zealand Company, who thought that such a system would be of great utility to emigrants, and indeed to all the colonists. A plan for Colonial Money Crders was therefore prepared at the Post Uffice, but difficulties occurred and the Goveroment determined not to go on with it.

In 1855, however, the British Army in the East -and especially the civilian element of the expedition, who had not, like the soldiers, a regular official means of remitting money home-felt the need of some special arrangements for this purpose. Miss Nightingale remitted for these people no less a sum than $50 l$. a week during 1855, and at the end of the jear it was decided that the Army Post Office should issue

Money Orders-at Inland rates-at Constantinople, Scutari, headquarters, and Balaclava. The system began in January 1856, and during the first eight weeks more than 13,000l. was remitted. No means were provided for paying money at these offices; it could only be remitted home.

All persons were allowed to obtain orders, but they were, in practice, used only by members of the expedition. The total amount of money sent home by this means reached 106,000 .

In April 1856 this system was extended to Malta and Gibraltar, but in the following year, the war being over, the matter was reconsidered, and although Money Orders were allowed still to be issued at these two places, the rates of commission were raised to-

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc} 
& & & & & s . & d . \\
\text { Amounts not exceeding } 2 l . & - & - & - & 0 & 9 \\
\# & \# & \# & 5 l . & - & - & 1 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

in order that the rates for remittance by Money Order might not be cheaper than the commission required by the commissariat and by the mercantile community.

The Money Order system was still confined to remittances homeward.
The average annual business was 4,133 orders for $12,393 l$.
In 1858 the question of Money Orders with the Colonies was brought forward again by the Canadian Government, and the Imperial Government decided to try the experiment of their introduction.

Orders were accordingly issued in both directions, at four times the Inland rates, on the 1 st June 1859. The limit remained at $5 l$., as for Inland Orders.

Later in the same year the Malta and Gibraltar offices began to issue Orders payable in Canada as well as in the United Kingdom.

By the end of the year 1859 the number of Orders issued in Canada on the United Kingdom had reached 4,000, and in the United Kingdom on Canada 1,150.

In August 1860, Malta and Gibraltar began to pay as well as issue Money Orders.

In May 1861 the Government decided to extend the system to the Colonies generally, the limit being now 10l., and the commission for Canada being fourfold and for Malta and Gibraltar threefold that on an Inland Order, i.e. :-


This arrangement came into effect on the 1st January 1862.
In the next few years the system was rapidly extended to other Colonies, the same rates being adopted as those for Canada.

In 1867 an English Money Order Office was established in the Paris Exhibition, and about 4,000 orders passed ench way.

In 1868 the first Money Order Convention was concluded with a foreign Power, viz., Switzerland; the Orders between the two countries were first issued on the lst January 1869, and the rate of commission was the same as that for Inland Orders.

On the 1st July 1869, Money Orders began to he exchanged on the same terms with Belgiam, but in 1871 the rates for these two conntries. were raised to threefold the inland rates, viz. :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not exceeding | $2 l$. | - | - | - | - | 0 | 9 |
| $"$ | $5 l$. |  | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| $"$ | $7 l$. | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| $"$ | $10 l$. |  | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |

which was then the rate for the Foreign Money Orders which were beginning to be excnanged with other countries in Europe.

On the 1st January 1850 the rates for Colonial Money Orders were reduced to the same level, all Foreigu and Colonial Money Order rates being thus assimilated.

On the 1st January 1883 the rates were further reduced to the present scale, viz. :-


There are now few countries in the world with which this country does not exchange Money Orders, and the British Post Office also acts as a medium for the exchange of Money Orders between several foreigncountries and British colonies which have no Money Order arrangements with each other.

The past and present extent of the Money Order business with the Colonies and foreign countries will be found in Appendix K. of the Postmaster-General's report.

## Telegraphic Money Orders.

On the 2nd September 1889 the issue of Telegraphic Mioney Orders between London and 17 large towns was commenced as an experiment.

Between that date and the 28th February 1890, 2,088 Orders were issued, of the value of $8,674 l$.

On the lst March 1890 the system was extended to all Head and Branch Offices in the United Kingdom, and on lst March 1892 it was extended to all Money Order Offices which were also Telegraph Offices.

The limit is $10 l$., and the rates are :-

| Not exceediug $1 l l$. | - | - | - | - | 0 | 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $"$ | $2 l$. | - |  | - | - | 0 | 6 |
| $"$ | $4 l$. | - | - | - | - | 0 | 8 |
| $"$ | $7 l$. | - | - | - | - | 0 | 10 |
| $"$ | $10 l$. | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |

in addition to a charge of at least 9 d . for the official telegram, which is sent in duplicate, authorising the payment.

On the 1st March 1892 arrangements came into force by which when several orders are sent at the same time and the total amount does not exceed 50l., only one official telegram authorising payment is sent and charged for.

The number of telegraphic orders issued has' been approximately as follows:-

| $1890-91$ |  | - |  | - | -30 thousand. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1891-92$ | - | - | - | -42 | $\prime$ |
| $1892-93$ |  | - | - | - | -107 |
| $1893-94$ | - |  | - | - | -132 |
| $1894-95$ |  | - | - | - | -153 |

The average amount of a Telegraphic Money Order during the past year has heen 3l. 7s. $2 d$.

## Postal Orders.

Postal Orders were first issued on the 1st January 1851.
For many years before that dete Postmasters-General had considered the question of issuing orders for fixed amounts at low rates of commission, but were always deterred by the risks and difficulties attending the issue of anything resembling a low paper curneacy.

It was, moreover, thought that the needs of the public were met by the Money Order system, especially after the reduction in rates which was made in 1871.

But this reduction, which of course largely stimulated tie use of Money Orders of low value, was found to result in loss to the State, and it became imperatively necessary to adopt some cheaper method of remitting small sums. The objections which had barred the earlier issue of anything resembling Postal Orders were therefore set aside, and Parliament sanctioned the scheme in 1880.

The series of orders issued in 1881 was as follows:-


These Orders at first circulated only within the United Kingdom, but on the lst January 1882 their use was extended to Malta and Gibraltar, two colonies in which at that time the Post Ofice was under the direct control of her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The circulation of this series of Postal Orders was approximately as follows:-

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1881-80 & - & - & 4 \frac{1}{2} & \text { millions } & \text { for } 2 \text { million pounds. } \\
1882-83 & - & - & 3 \frac{1}{2} & \# & 3 & " \\
1883-84 & - & -12 & \# & 5 & "
\end{array}
$$

On the 2nd June 1884 a new series of Postal Orders was issued, the 12 s .6 d . and 17 s .6 d . denominations being abolished and the present denominations and poundage being established. They are as follows:-


At the same time it was provided that broken amounts might be made up by affixing postage stamps, to the value of $5 d$., to the Orders.

The system was extended in the same month to the British Post Office at Constantinople, and later in the same year arrangements were made for the issue of Postal Orders on board Her Majesty's ships and in India, Hong Kong, and the agencies maintained by the Hong Kong Post Office at several treaty ports in China.

In September 1885 the sale of Postal Orders, which had previously been confined to Offices which were Money Order Offices, was extended to many Offices which were not of that class.

At the same date arrangements were made for the sale of British Postal Orders in the Straits Settlements, and rather more than three years later, viz., in January 1889, in Newfoundland, but these orders are not paynble in either Colony.

On the lst September 1892 a new series of Pcstal Orders was issued, but the denominations remained unchanged. The words "Not negotiable" were printed on the new orders, and a regulation was made enabling any person by writing across the face of a Postal Order to postpone its payment for a period not exceeding ten days.

Theaverage annual circulation of Postal Orders has been as follows :-


The amount of the stamps affixed to make up broken amounts, which was about 11,000 . in the first complete year of the arrangement, has now reached a sum of about $95,000 l$. a year.
APPFNDICES.

## APPENDIX A. Letters delivered.

Ebimated Numbre of Letters delivered in the United Kingdom in each of the last Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per aunum. Also

| Financial Year endingMarch sitt. | Delivered in England and Wales. |  |  |  | Total in England Wales. |  |  | Total Scotland |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { ineland. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total in United Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By } \\ & \text { Country } \\ & \text { Offleses. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Iu- } \\ \text { croase } \\ \text { pern } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { par } \\ \text { annum }\end{array}\right\|$ | In London | $\underset{\substack{\text { Inc- } \\ \text { peaso } \\ \text { pent. } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { paninum }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year 1886-87 | 800,800,000 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 430 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1,230,900,000 | 4.4 | 4 | 0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{33}$ | 90,900,000 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 19 | 1,459,900,000! $4 \cdot 0$ | 40 |
| , 1887-88 - | 00,0 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 448 | $2 \cdot 2$ | ,000 | 3.8 | 48 | 132,100,0c0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 33 | 93,200,000 | 8.5 | 20 | 12,900,000 $3 \cdot 6$ | 41 |
| " 1888-88 | 846,000,000 | 1.0 | 480,500,0 | 7.0 | 1,320,500,000 | ${ }^{3} 1$ | ${ }^{46}$ | 136,000,00 | 3.0 | ${ }^{3} 4$ | 500, | $2 \cdot 5$ | 20 | 8,100,00 | 42 |
| " 1889-90 | 895,000,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 518,100 | 78 | 1,413,100,000 | 6.5 | 48 | 140,300,00 | 3.2 | 34 | 800,0 | 1.4 | 21 | 1,860,100,000 | 4 |
| \% 1890-91 | 928,400,00 | 3'3 | 538,400,000 | 4.0 | 2,800,00 |  | 50 | ,200,0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{36}$ | 99,800,0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 21 | $1,7005,800,000$ $\mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{4}$ | 45 |
| ${ }^{1}$ 1891-92 | 985,000,00 | 4.4 | 551,000,00 | $2 \cdot 4$ | ,100, |  | 62 | 486,400,00 | ${ }^{2 \cdot 1}$ | 36 | 105,000,0 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 23 | 67,500,000 | 48 |
| , 1892-83 | ,800,00 | 0. | 508,500,00 | $2 \cdot 8$ | ,32,300,0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 52 | 152,900, | 4.0 | 37 | 105,900,00 | . 9 | 23 | ,790,500,000 | 17 |
| - … - . - . | 80,00 | 0.8 | 575,000,00 |  | 10,400,00 |  | 52 | 153,200,000 | $1 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{38}$ | 8,500,00 | 5 | 23 |  | 47 |
| -985 | 008,300,000 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 508,800,000 | (e) | 2,100,00 | - | 50 | 156,000,000 | 1.4 | 38 | 2,800,000 |  | 24 |  | 46 |
| 1880-98 | 1,021,300,00 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 637,60 | inc. | 1,588,800,00 | ${ }_{3}$ | 51 | 162,900,000 | 4.4 | 39 | 112,500,000 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{25}$ | 1,88,400,000 | 4 |

APPENDIX A.-continued.

APPENDIX A.-continued.
Statbment showing the Number of Parcels Delivered in the United Kingdom and the Revenue derived from the

| Year. | Numbil of Parcris Diluvribd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Refbyob. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England and Wales. |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | United Kingdom. |  | Postage. |  |  | Average Postage per Parcel. |  |
|  | Number. |  | Number. | Increase per Cent. per Annum. | Number. | Increase per Cent. per Annum. | Number. | Increase per Cent. per Annum. | Gross Amount. | 55 per Cent <br> on Railway. borne paid to kailway Compaties. | Post Offlice Share. | Groses. | Post Office Share. |
| 1886-87 | 27,227,000 | $22 \cdot 7$ | 3,480,000 | $27 \cdot 5$ | 2,193,000 | $43 \cdot 5$ | 32,800,000 | $24 \cdot 3$ | $\underset{710,112}{ }$ | $\boldsymbol{s s 8}, 254$ | $\underset{900,888}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. 25 | $\stackrel{\text { d }}{ }{ }^{\text {d }}$ ¢ ${ }_{4}$ |
| 1887-88 | 30,564,000 | $11 \cdot 5$ | 3,882,000 | 13.2 | 2,488,000 | 13.4 | 38,732,000 | 11.8 | 811,763 | 401,295 | 410,499 | 5.30 | $2 \cdot 88$ |
| 1888-80 | 38,713,000 | 77 | 4,145,000 | 6.8 | 2,731,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 39,588,000 | 78 | 878,547 | 433,307 | 448240 | $5 \cdot 39$ | $2 \cdot 69$ |
| 1880-00 | 35,599,000 | 8.1 | 4,528,000 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 2,955,000 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 42,882,000 | 8.2 | 962,113 | 468,807 | 483,506 | 5.39 | $2 \cdot 70$ |
| 1880-91 | 38,225,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 4,879,000 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 3,184,000 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 46,288,000 | 8.0 | 1,085,773 | 409,913 | 685,880 | $5 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 77$ |
| 1801-92 | 10,788,000 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 8,228,000 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 3,370,000 | 5.8 | 40,379,000 | 8.6 | 1,109,664 | 550,076 | 5:8,078 | 5.80 | 2.82 |
| 1892-93 | 43,208,000 | 6.2 | 5,584,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 3,543,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 52,370,000 | 8.1 | 1,175,209 | 562, 000 | 612,609 | $5 \cdot 28$ | 8.80 |
| 1885-94 | 44,558,000 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 5,838,000 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 3,665,000 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 54,084,000 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1,214,285 | 580,789 | 685,407 | 5.39 | 2.81 |
| 1894-95 | 47,216,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 6,082,000 | 4.4 | 3,838,000 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 57,188,000 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 1,283,567 | 611,485 | 673,002 | $5 \cdot 38$ | $2 \cdot 83$ |
| 1896-98 | 40,879,000 | 8.8 | 6,510.000 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 4,038,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 60,587,000 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 1,372,577 | 648,825 | 723,752 | 5.44 | $2 \cdot 86$ |

## APPENDIX A.-continued.

Post Cards, Book Packets, Samples, and Newspapers.
Betimated Number of Posi Cards delivered in the United Kingdoy in each of the last Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per annam.

| Tear. | England and Waloe. |  | Sootland. |  | Ireland. |  | United Eingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Increase per cent. per mnum. | Number. | Increase per cent. per annum. | Number. | Increasc percent. per annum. | Number. | Increase <br> per cent per anuum. |
| 1888-37 | 151,500,000 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 20,400,000 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 8,400,000 | S.3 | 180,100,000 | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| 1887-88 | 158,900,000 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 21,200,000 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 8,700,000 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 188,800,000 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| 1388-89 | 170,100,000 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 21,800,000 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 9,300,000 | 6.9 | 201,400,000 | $6 \cdot 7$ |
| 1889-90 | 184,400,000 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 22,900,000 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 9,800,000 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 217,100,000 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| 1890-91 | 195,000,000 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 24,000,000 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 10,700,000 | 9.8 | 299,700,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| 1391-92 | 205,200,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 25,400,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 11,000,000 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 241,600,000 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| 1892-93 | 208,500,000 | $\cdot 5$ | 26,800,000 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 11,300,000 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 244,400,000 | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| 1893-94 | 209,100,000 | 1.4 | 27,400,000 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 12,000,000 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 248,500,000 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| 1894-95 | 271,600,000 | 29.9 dec. | 28,700,000 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 12,500,000 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 312,800,000 | 25.9 |
| 1895-96 | 268,300,000 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 32,200,000 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 14,000,000 | $12 \cdot 0$ | 314,500,000 | - 6 |

Estimated Nomber of Book Packets, Circulars, and Samples delivered in the
United Kingdox in each of the last Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per annum.

| Year. | England and Wales. |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | United Kingsdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Increase percent. per annum. | Number. | Increase percent per annum | Number. | Increase per cent. per annum. | Number. | Increase per cent per annum. |
| 1888-87 | 312,000,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 38,700,000 | 7.7 | 18,200,000 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 368,900,000 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| 1887-88 | 351,600,000 | ${ }_{6}^{6.3}$ | $38,900,0009$ | - 5 | 19,000,060 | 4.4 | 389,500,000 | 5.6. |
| 1888-89 | 351,700,000 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 40,600,000 | 4.4 | 19,700,000 | 3.7 | 412,000,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| 1889-90 | 378,200,000 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 42,100,000 | 3.7 | 21,600,000 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 441,900,000 | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| 1880-91 | 411,900,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 44,600,000 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 24,700,000 | 14.3 | 481,900,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ |
| 1891-92 | 425,000,000 | $\mathbf{8 . 2}$ 7 | $45,300,000$ | 1.6 | 25,000,000 | 12 | 495.300,000 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| 1889-93 | 456,100,000 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $51,200,000$ | 13.0 | 27,900,000 | 11.6 | 853,200,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| 1899-94 | 489,700,000 | 7.4 | ${ }^{56.200,000}$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | 28,400,000 | 1.9 | 574,300,000 | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| 1894-98 | 522,500,000 | 6.7 8.4 | 60,800,000 | 8.2 8.9 | 31,300,000 | $10 \cdot 8$ 10.8 | 614,600,000 | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| 1895-98 | 506,600,000 | 8.4 | 70,700,000 | 16.3 | 35,000,000 | 11.8 | 672,300,000 | 9.4 |

Ebtimated Number of Newbpapers delivered in the United Kingdom in each of the last 'Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per annum.

| Year. | England and Wales. |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | Tnited Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Increase <br> per cent. per annum. | Number. | Increase per cent. per annum | Number. | Increase per cent. per annum. | Number. | Increase per cent. per annum. |
|  |  |  |  | dec. |  |  |  |  |
| 1886-87 | 117,800,000 | 8.6 | 17,000,000 | 3•8 | 16,400,000 | - | 151,200,000 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| 1887-88 | 119,800,000 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 16,700,000 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 15,800,000 | dec. 3.7 | 152,300,000 | ${ }^{-8}$ |
| 1888-89 | 119,800,000 | dec. | 16,000,000 | '6 | 16,000,000) | inc. 1.3 | 151,900,000 | $\operatorname{dec}_{-3}$ |
| 1880-90 | 128,600,000 | inc. | 16,700,000 | inc. | 16,000,00) |  | 159,300,000 | $\operatorname{inc}_{4 \cdot 8}$ |
| 1890-91 | 127,900,000 | $\bullet 9$ | 16,600,000 | dec. | 16,600,000 | 3•7 | 161,000,000 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 1891-92 | 128,800,000 | ${ }^{\circ} 8$ | 17,000, | 20.4 | 17,000,000 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 162,800,000 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 1892-88 | 187,800,000 | dec. $\cdot 8$ | 17,600,000 | 8.5 | 17,400,000 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 162,800,000 | 1 |
| 1893-94: | 129,800,000 | inc. | 17,700,000 |  | 17,400,000 | - | 164,900,000 |  |
| 1894-95 | 117,800,000 | dec. | 17,500,000 | dec. | 17,400,000 | dec. | 164,00,000 | dee. |
| 1894-95 | 117,500,000 | $9.5$ | 17,300,000 | 2.3 | 17,000,000 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 151,806,000 | $7 \cdot 9$ |
| 1805-98 | 115,500,000 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 17,300,000 | - | 16,200,000 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 189,000,000 | $1 \cdot 8$ |

APPENDIX A.-continued.

## Registered Letters.

Statement showing the Number of Letters Registered by the Public in the United Kingdom in each of the last Ten Years and the

|  | Year. | Ergiakd and Walbs. |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland. |  | Irbland. |  | Total <br> for Uitited Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Country Officos. |  | London District. |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase yer cont. | Number. | Increase per cent. |
| 1888-87 | - - | 8,177,160 | $\underset{6}{\text { dec. }}$ | 2,971,168 | $\mathrm{inc}_{\cdot \underset{6}{ }}$ | 9,148,328 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dec. } \\ & \text { inc. } \\ & \text { inc. } \end{aligned}$ | 028,976 | $\begin{gathered} \text { inc. } \\ \text { n. } \\ \text { dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 702,252 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { inc. } \\ & \text { dec. } \\ & \text { dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 10,779,558 | dec. s.i. inc. |
| 1587-88 | - - | 6,163,888 | O. 0 | 3,032,309 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 9,196,257 |  | 920,055 | dec. <br> $\substack{1.0 \\ \text { inc. }}$ | 698,410 | - | 10,814,722 | ${ }^{\text {inc. }}$ |
| 1888-80 | - - | 8,19:,027 | ${ }_{0} \mathrm{inc}$ | 3,160,334 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 0,352,301 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 933,223 | 1.3 | 716,501 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 11,c01,085 | 177 |
| 1889-40 | - - | 6,310,350 | 2.4 | 3,326,52] | 5.3 | 9,086,876 | 3.4 | 972,030 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 718,423 | $\cdot 3$ | 11,887,935 | 3.2 |
| 1890-91 | - - | 6,30, 514 | $\cdot 9$ | 3,238,904 | dec. <br> $\substack{2.6 \\ \text { enc } \\ \hline}$ | 9,633,318 | ${ }^{\text {de.e. }}$ | 1,001,488 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 722,396 | $\cdot 6$ | 11,857,197 | ${ }_{\text {dec }}^{\text {deos }}$ |
| 1891-93 | - - | 6,600,188 | 84 | 3,688,689 | ${ }_{13}{ }_{\text {inc. }}$ | 10,92, 877 | inc. 8 8.9 | 1,039,1e1 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 746,330 | 8.2 | 12,077,368 | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{inc} \cdot \mathrm{j}$ |
| 1892-93 | - | 6.588,404 | dec. | 3,724,240 | 1.1 | 10,202,644 | ${ }_{-00}$ | 1,074,108 | 3.4 | 765,202 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 12,132,144 | 4 |
| 1893-94 | - | 8,302,212 | 2.6 | 3,473,748 | ${ }_{\text {dec. }}$ | 9,885,960 | 4.1 | 1,099,798 | 2.4 | 778,504 | 1.5 | 11,742,352 | $\underset{\substack{\text { der } \\ \hline \\ \text { er }}}{ }$ |
| 1894-95 | - | 6,485,761 | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{inc} .5$ | 3,606,333 | ${ }_{3} \mathrm{inc}$. | 10,092,094 | inc. | 1,089,595 | $\stackrel{\text { dec. }}{ }$ | 776,575 | ${ }_{\text {dec }}^{\text {deo }}$ | 11,968,264 | $\underset{1}{\text { inc. }}$ |
| 1895-90 | - | 6,704,044 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 4,446,400 | 23.3 | 11,150,484 | 10.5 | 1,184,758 | ${ }_{8}^{\text {inc. }}$ | 798,708 | in.e. | 13,13, 11050 | 9.8 |

## APPENDIX B.

Estrate of the Number of Letters and Post Cards, and of the Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Colonies, based provisions of the Universal


## APPENDIX B.

Weiget of Other Articles exchanged annually by the United mainly on the results of Statistics taken triennially under the Postal Union Convention.

| Country or Colony. | Despatcher from the United Kingdom. |  | Deatined for tho United Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lette:s and Postcards. | Circulars, Book Packets, Patterns, Newspapers. | Letters and Postcards. | Circulars, Book Packets, Patterns, Newsрарегs. |
| Aprica. | Number. | Lbe. | Number. | Lbs. |
| Cape Colony and Interior States | 1,486,200 | 630,400 | 1,301,400 | 164,500 |
| East Coast of Africa (British and Portugucee Posseasiuns) | 29,600 | 14,700 | 20,500 | 900 |
| Bgypt | 460,000 | 136,500 | 451,800 | 30,000 |
| Madeira, Canary Islands, and Cape Verd | 100,100 | 24,500 | 79,100 | 2,100 |
| Mauritius, de | 70,200 | 37,200 | 64,200 | 4,600 |
| Natal | 312000 | 147,800 | 247,700 | 48,000 |
| St. Helena and Ascension - | 18,700 | 6,800 | 10,500 | 300 |
| Weat Coast of Africa | 183,500 | 66,300 | 189,700 | 3,600 |
| Totals | 2,656,500 | 1,004,300 | 2,365,000 | 254,600 |
| Ambrica. |  |  |  |  |
| Canada and Newfoundland | 2,458,000 | 901,900 | 1,812,700 | 211,900 |
| United 8tates | 10,179,100 | 2,153,300 | 10,036,700 | 1,488,400 |
| Mexico and Central American States - | 210,100 | 100,500 | 112,000 | 7,400 |
| Brazil | 300,300 | 129,200 | 210,400 | 12,100 |
| Uruguay and Paraguay - | 67,600 | 33,600 | 52,100 | 2,100 |
| Argentine Republic | 228,800 | 173,800 | 3z2,300 | 20,300 |
| Chili and Bolivia | 138,800 | 68,100 | 182,600 | 11,100 |
| Peru - - | 59,300 | 30,600 | 72,500 | 1,900 |
| Rcuador, Colombia, and Venezuela - | 84,100 | 27,000 | 48,700 | 1,300 |
| British West Indies (including British Guiana, British Honduras, Bahamas, and $\}$ | 574,300 | 293,800 | 408,400 | 27,000 |
| $\underset{\text { Poreign Weat lndies }}{\text { Bermuda) }}$ - . - . - | 150,000 | 54,500 | 72,000 | 2,900 |
| Palkland Islands - | 7,800 | 6,900 | 11,500 | 200 |
| Totals | 14,450,800 | 3,987,100 | 13,488,700 | 1,78e,600 |
| Australasia. |  |  |  |  |
| Western Australia | 123,100 | 72,500 | 71,800 | 10,000 |
| South Australia | 214.900 | 118,000 | 158,500 | 38,200 |
| Victoria - | 847,300 | 431,400 | 698,000 | 206,700 |
| New South Wales | 783,400 | 377,300 | 652,400 | 178,500 |
| Queensland | 338.100 | 212,000 | 247,100 | 74,400 |
| Tasmania | 97,600 | 6t,400 | 81,400 | 19,000 |
| New Zealand | 670,500 | 480,800 | 481,600 | 128,500 |
| Piji, \&c. - | 21,400 | 13,800 | 18,900 | 1.700 |
| Totals - | 3,006,300 | 1,720,200 | 2,410,800 | 635,600 |
| Gramd Totals | 82,302,000 | 12,753,000 | 30,405,600 | 5,018,700 |

## APPENDIX B.-continued.

## Statement of the Numbers of Foreign and Colonine 31st March 1895 and



[^2]
## APPENDIX B.-continued.

Parcels Despatched and Received during the Years ended the the 31st March 1896.

| Number of Parcels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Country. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received. |  |  |  | Totals. |  |  |  |  |
| 1894-05. | 1895-08. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In. } \\ \text { crase. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1894-95. | 1895-06. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Decrease. |  |
| 1,988 | 1,998 | 68 | - | 3,487 | 3,682 | 245 | - | Aden. |
| 368 | 359 | - | 7 | 2,357 | 2,237 | - | 120 | Antigua. |
| 906 | 613 | - | 293 | 2,850 | 2.590 | - | 260 | Argentine Republic. |
| 118 | 97 | - | 15 | 492 | 517 | 25 | - | Ascension. |
| 5,238 | 5,640 | 417 | - | 20,823 | 19,106 | - | 1,717 | Austria.Hungary.* |
| 228 | 235 | 9 | - | 1,008 | 1,197 | 189 | - | Bahamas. |
| 1,423 | 1,291 | - | 132 | 5,851 | 5.732 | - | 119 | Barbados. |
| -11 | -11 | - | - | 17.240 | 22,858 | 5,618 | - | Bechuanaland.Orance Free State, and Transvaal. |
| 90,195 | 20,917 | 122 | - | 62,133 | 63,488 | 1,355 | - | Belgium. |
| 685 | 745 | 60 | - | 3,583 | 3,913 | 235 | - | Bermuda. |
| 252 | 246 | - | 6 | 897 | 930 | 33 | - | Beyrout. |
| - | - | - | 1- | 338 | 408 | 72 | - | British Central Africa. |
| 189 | 183 | -1 | - 6 | 500 | 005 | 195 | - | British East Africa. |
| 1,575 | 1,700 | 125 | - | 8,364 | 8,175 | - | 159 | British Guiana. |
| 67 | 81 | 14 | - | 424 | 800 | 176 | - | British Honduras. |
| 69 | 79 | 10 | - | 212 | 223 | 11 | - | British North Borneo. |
| 15,137 | 18,668 | 1,5\%9 | - | 55.701 | 59,096 | 3.395 | - | Canada, Dominion of. |
| 15,163 | 16,440 | 1,286 | - | 40,852 | 55,788 | 5,886 | - | Cape Colony. |
| 6,785 | 5,989 | 204 | - | 15,763 | 16,188 | 425 | - | Ceylon. |
| 205 | 172 | - | 33 | 4,543 | 7,031 | 2,488 | - | Colombia, Republic of. |
| 474 | 507 | 33 | - | 3,881 | 3,966 | 85 | - | Constantinople. |
| 102 | 103 | 1 | - | 1,518 | 2,618 | 1,100 | - | Costa Rica. |
| 407 | 318 | - | 91 | 1,724 | 1,344 | - | 375 | Cyprus. |
| 121 | 140 | 19 | - | 856 | 899 | 63 | - | Dominica |
| 88320 | 88581 | 252 | - | 20,132 | 20,863 | 731 | - | Egypt. |
| 151 | 256 | 105 | - | 958 | 1,221 | 263 | - | Palkland Islands. |
| 84 | 85 | 1 | - | 348 | 354 | 6 | - | Fiji. |
| 124,719 | 155,217 | 30,408 | - | 295,585 | 340,273 | 44,738 | - | Franoe. $\dagger$ |
| 171,671 | 255,520 | 83,949 | - | 385,784 | 464,004 | 98,220 | - | Germany.f |
| 6,188 | 6,497 | - | 691 | 17.317 | 16,063 | - | 1,254 | Gibraltar. |
| 418 | 351 | - | 67 | 1,965 | 1,701 | - | 264 | Grenada. |
| - | 150 | 150 | - | 6 | 643 | 637 | - | Hawaii. |
| 25,731 | 30,126 | 4,395 | - | 62,888 | 70,368 | 7,530 | - | Holland. |
| 8,885 | 10,152 | 1,467 | - | 20,270 | 22.917 | 2,647 | - | Hong Kong. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {S }}$ |
| 87,825 | 87,941 | 16 | - | 178,019 | 180,283 | 2,288 | - | India. |
| 24,047 | 30,028 | 5,881 | - | 68,380 | 78,534 | 10,174 | - | Italy. |
| 1,208 | 2.213 | 307 | - | 10,662 | 11,216 | 554 | - | Jamaica. |
| -+t | -t+ | - | - | - | 203 | 203 | - | Japan. |
| 43 | 63 | 20 | - | 100 | 125 | 25 | - | Labuan. |
| 8 | 7 | - | 1 | 114 | 147 | 53 | - | Liberia. |
| 70 | 73 | 3 | - | 734 | 790 | 58 | - | Madeira. |
| 9,089 | 9,885 | 798 | - | 23,943 | 25,598 | 1,655 | - | Malta. |
| 539,587 | 670,080 | 131,835 | 1,342 | 1,351,415 | 1,518,441 | 191,324 | 4,298 |  |

1 Included in figures for Cape Colony.
H Included in finures for Germany.

## AlPPENDIX B.-continned.

Statement of the Numbers of Foreign and Colonial 31st March 1895 and


[^3] the Argentine Republic and Canada.

## APPENDIX B.-continued.

Parcely Despatched and Received during the Years ended the the 31st March 1896-continued.

| Number of Parcels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Country. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received. |  |  |  | Totals. |  |  |  |  |
| 189-95. | 1895-46. | $\begin{gathered} \text { In• } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}$ | Deсrease. | 1894-95. | 1805-86. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In. } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| 630,587 | 670,080 | 131,885 | 1,342 | 1,231,418 | 1,518,441 | 191,204 | 4.208 |  |
| 213 | 218 | 3 | - | 1,500 | 1,648 | 148 | - | Mauritius |
| 138 | 204 | 68 | - | 1,738 | 2,2\%1 | 483 | - | Mexico. |
| 115 | 95 | - | 20 | 819 | 621 | 2 | - | Montserrat. |
| 2,900 | 3,143 | 174 | - | 12,768 | 14,107 | 1,339 | - | Natal. |
| 54 | 38 | - | 18 | 285 | 245 | - | 40 | Nevis. |
| 522 | 530 | 8 | - | 2,062 | 2,089 | 27 | - | Newfoundland. |
| 6,570 | 6.718 | 148 | - | 19,672 | 20,189 | 517 | - | New South Wales. |
| 3,411 | 3,284 | - | 27 | 17,283 | 17,138 | - | 125 | New Zealand. |
| 250 | 389 | 143 | - | 889 | 1,108 | 217 | - | Niger Coast Protectorate. |
| 3,893 | 4,518 | 625 | - | 12,048 | 14,641 | 1,693 | - | Norway. |
| - | - | - | - | 109 | 113 | 4 | - | Persia. |
| 325 | 289 | - | 36 | 2,572 | 3,429 | 857 | - | Portugal. |
| 1,697 | 2,050 | 393 | - | 5,983 | 6,816 | 888 | - | Queensland. |
| $11-$ | II- | - | - | 1,099 | 2,304 | 1,205 | - | Rhodesia. |
| 247 | 248 | - | 5 | 984 | 1,169 | 185 | - | St. Helena. |
| 209 | 187 | - | 22 | 1,404 | 1,312 | - | 92 | St. Kitts. |
| 288 | 288 | - | 20 | 1,587 | 1,411 | - | 126 | St. Lucia. |
| - | 11 | 11 | - | - | 888 | 888 | - | St. Pierre and Miquelon. |
| 107 | 84 | - | 23 | 558 | 493 | - | 45 | St. Thomas. |
| 216 | 241 | 25 | - | 1,088 | 1,118 | 32 | - | St. Vincent. |
| 5 | 18 | 13 | - | 214 | 408 | 192 | - | Salvador. |
| *- | - | - | - | 53 | 63 | 10 | - | Samoa and Raratonga. |
| : $\dagger$ - | + | - | - | 165 | 173 | 8 | - | Sarawak. |
| 53 | 64 | 11 | - | 140 | 183 | 34 | - | Seychelles. |
| +- | †- | - | - | 474 | 553 | 79 | - | Siann. |
| 692 | 351 | - | 341 | 1,086 | 1,540 | - | 387 | Smyrna. |
| 1,489 | 1,488 | - | : 7 | 5,177 | 5,280 | 103 | - | South Australia. |
| $\ddagger-$ | $\pm$ - | - | - | 20,465 | 21,753 | 1,288 | - | Spain. |
| 4,119 | 4,857 | 538 | - | 9,350 | 10,128 | 772 | - | Strait Settlements. |
| 8,465 | 8,553 | 88 | - | 12,995 | 14,485 | 1,440 | - | Sweden. |
| 11,716 | 14,357 | 2,641 | - | 50,526 | 58,427 | 3,101 | - | Switzerland. |
| §- | §- | - | - | 1,089 | 7,284 | 195 | - | Tangier. |
| 447 | 650 | 183 | - | 2,509 | 2,768 | 189 | - | Tasmania. |
| 63 | 74 | 11 | - | 381 | 359 | 8 | - | Tobago. |
| 5 | 11 | 6 | - | 39 | 53 | 14 | - | Tortola. |
| 1,371 | 1,488 | - | 83 | 5,558 | 6,451 | 893 | - | Trinidad. |
| 92 | 122 | 30 | - | 947 | 774 | - | 173 | Uruguay. |
| 4,325 | 4,178 | - | 147 | 14,630 | 14,623 | - | 16 | Victora. |
| 2,489 | 2,495 | 6 |  | 8,019 | 9,104 | 185 | - | West african Colonies. |
| 610 | 588 | - | 22 | 4,189 | 4,968 | 823 | - | West Austraha. |
| 287 | 291 | 24 | - | 921 | 967 | 36 | - | Zanzibar. |
| 691,150 | 728,030 | 138,982 | 2,111 | 1,567,831 | 1,781,806 | 209,077 | 5,302 |  |
| Net Increase |  | 134,871 |  |  |  | $203,775$ |  |  |

[^4]
## APPENDIX C.

Abstract of Contracts or Agreements for


## APPENDIX C.

the Conveyance of Home Mails by Sea.

| Payment. | Contract Time. | Deduction for Overtime. | Penalty for General Non-performance. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 606. | - | - | - | - |
| 1,000t. | - | - |  | The Department has the general use of the COmpany's vessels. |
| 84,000. | Outward journey (including transfer on both sides of the Channel), th. 7 m . <br> Inward journey (including trans(er), th. 2 m . | 12. 148. per minute | If on any occasion vessel is not ready, penalty of 1001., and 10l. per hour for every hour beyond stipulated time before vessel starts. | The payment is subject to reduction when the receipts from passenger traffic in any oue year exceed 35,000 l. It includes payment for parcel services. <br> 65\%. per trip is aleo paid for a special steamer from Holyhead to Kingstown with outward American Mails on Saturdays, and for occasional trips in the opposite direction. |
| $4,5001$. 522.108. | 14 natical miles an hour in summer; 18 in winter. | - | If In any occasion reasel is not ready P.M.G. may employ another vessel, and charge cost to the Contractors. | Separate payment at rate of 3s. a cwt. for parcels. 125l. per annum is also paid for transfer of Parcel Mails fronn the Packets at Liverpool and Douglas. |
| *5002. and 1501. for parcels. | No time fixed - | - - - | If on any occasion vessel is not ready, P.M.G. may employ a pilot boat and special messenger at the expense of the Contractors. | *From 1st Sept. 1898. <br> Payment for parcels fized under separate Contract. General conditions similar to those under the old Contract. More frequent service provided by the Company in summer. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,400l. } \\ & \text { (inoluding pay- } \\ & \text { ment for par- } \\ & \text { cels). } \end{aligned}$ | 85 minutes each trip. | - | 2002. | The Department has also the general use of the Companies' vessels which are constantly plying between the two places. |
| 70. | - - - | - - - | - - - | No Contract. |
| 6,5002. | - - - | - - | - | No Contract. |
| $150 \%$. |  | - - |  | No Contract. The Poat Office has the general use of the Company's vessels. |
| se0t. |  | - - - | . | No Coniract. The Pont Office has the general use of the Company's ressell. This is a supplementary service to the one from Southampton. |
| (seo Romarks), 100\% for parcels and 40 , for North Isles Eervice. |  |  | P.M.G. to charter another vesel at Contractors' expense. | 8,140l. of this sum is paid by the Post Office, and 8,000). by the Soottish Office. |

## APPENDIX.C.-continued.



APPENDIX C.-continued.

| Payment. | Contract Time. | Deduction for Overtime. | Penalty for General Non-performance. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4002. | - |  | 2002. |  |
| (2l. a trip.) | - - - | - - | 252. |  |
| 6507. | - - | - - | 1501. | The Department haz also the general use of these steamers, as run by the Company for their own traffic purposes. The payment includes Parceil Service. |
| 10,000l. | - - - | - - - | 2,000!. | Payment includes Parcel |
| 1301. | - - . | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 652 | Payment includes the Parcel Service. |
| 2,5102. |  | - - | 8507. | This payment includes 1901 . for Parcel Service, and 320l. for the general use of all Mr. MacBrayne's steamers running to and from the Clyde. |
| 2702. | - - - | - - - | 1004. | The Department has general use of all this Conspany's steamers as run by The traffic purposes. The payment includes the Parcel Service. |
| 1251. | - - - | . - - |  | Payment includes the Parcel Sorvice. |
| $\} 5002$. | - | - . . |  | Temporary arrangement, for one year ending 31si. March 1897; half of the subsidy to the paid by the Post Office, and hali by the Scottish Office. |
| 503. - | - - - | - - - | 252. | Payment includes Parcel Service. |
| 210l. and 25l. for Parcel Service. | . - | - | - | - |
| 3407. | - | - | - | - |

## APPENDIX C.-continued.



## APPENIDIX C.-continued.



A 92200.

APPENDIX C.-continued.


In many cases the service commenced In addition to the payments given in detail above. Letters, dc. are conveyed by Private Ships to and from pleces 1,5002. a year, and the principal payments are as follows :-

For Guernsey, Alderney and Sark Service (special rates) .
n Glasgow, Greenock, and Londonderry Service .
". Waterford and Milford Haven Service
" Douglas (Isle of Man) gearon services vis " ${ }^{-}$-
" Belfast and Barrow Service. - .
There are also a number of small miscellaneous fixed payments for conveyance of Home Mails and for ferryage $n$ any case 80t. a jear which hare not been included in the above statement.

## APPEṄDIX C.-continued.


before the formal contract was executed.
in the United Kingdom for a certain fixed payment of 2s. 6d. per 100. The total amount paid at present is about

(including various payments for the conveyance of Mails in thë Highlandë and Islands of Scotland), not exeeeding
F'oreign and Colonial Packet Service.


Statrifent showing the Number of Post Towns in England and Waleg, including the Channel Islands and Ifle of Man,


## APPENDIX F.

Staff of Officers.

| Totals 81 Mar. 1895. | Description of Officers. | England and |  | Scotlend. |  | Ireland. |  | Totale. |  | Totals 81 Mar. 1896. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yales. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fe} \\ & \text { malea. } \end{aligned}$ | Males. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pe- } \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Males. | Fe. malea. | Males. | $\underset{\text { Pores. }}{\text { Por }}$ |  |
| 1 | A. <br> Poalmactar General | 1 | - | - | - | . | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 10 | B. Secretary, Financial Secretary Third Secretaiy, Secretariee Sorstant for Irootland, Iecretand. | 8 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| 27 | c. <br> Superior Omicers in MetropoItran Omices. | 10 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 27 | - | 27 |
| 16 |  | 10 | - | 3 | - | 8 | - | 16 | - | 16 |
| . 927 | E. <br> Head Poutmanters : Metropolitan Provinces | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5 s 1 \end{array}$ | 1 80 | 120 | - | - | - 38 | \} 788 | 156 | 92\% |
| 18,965 | Sub-Postmasters: Metropolitan Provinces | $\begin{array}{r} 783 \\ 10,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 197 \\ 3,456 \end{gathered}$ | 30 1,244 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 1,685 \end{array}$ | 86 798 | $\} 14,120$ | 5,068 | 19,188 |
| 8,419 | F. <br> Clerks and Superintending Officers: Metropolitan Provinces | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,174 } \\ & 1,028 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,262 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 6} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 165 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\} 4387$ | 1,403 | B,790 |
|  | G. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24,386 | Supervitors, Overseers, Countermen, Sorters, Telegraphists, \&c.: <br> Metropolitan <br> Sorting Clerks and Telegraphinte: <br> Provincee | 9,948 7,918 | 1,967 <br> 2,898 | 428 1,076 | 109 478 | 640 648 | 80 198 | \|\}19,954 | 5,228 | 25,176 |
| 40,691 | Oarried forward - | 38,797 | 9,340 | 3,208 | 1,285 | 3,278 | 1,235 | 39,283 | 11,840 | 51,138 |

## APPENDIX F.-continued.

Staff of Offlcers-continued.


## APPENDIX F．－coritinued．

## Mortality Table．

Note．－Figures in Italic typer refer to Women．

|  | Number of Deaths in 1895. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chief Office． |  | Districts． |  | Pro－ vinces． |  | Scotland． |  | Ireland． |  |
|  | 要 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | 譄 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { む̈ं } \\ & \text { 吕 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 总 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { घ } \\ & \text { 吕 } \end{aligned}$ | 发 | 息 | 鬼 |  |
| I．－Simple Febrile or Zymotic Diskase． <br> 1．Miasmatic disease ： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Typhus－－ | $\overline{3}$ | 1 | 2 | － | $\overline{3}$ | － | － | － | 2 | － |
| Scarlet fever－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 2 | － |
| Diphtheria－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | ， | － | － | － |
| Influenza－ | 3 | 1 | 1 | － | 8 | － | 1 | － | － |  |
| Small－pox－ | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| 2．Diarrhoeal diseases ： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple cholera |  | － | － | － |  | － | － |  | － | － |
| 8．Septic diseases： | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | －－ | － |
| 8．Septic diseases： Pyæmia | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Erysipelas－ | － | － | 1 | － | 2 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| II．－Constitution Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancer－ | 1 | － | 1 | － | 5 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Phthisis and hæmoptysis | 19 | 1 | 8 | － | 38 | $z$ | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis－－ | － | － | － | $-$ | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Jheumatic fever－ | － | － | 1 | － |  | － | － | － | － | － |
| Diabetes－ | － | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Dropsy－－ |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － |
| Glandular disease |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| III．－Local Dibeabes． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Disease of nervous system ： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apoplexy | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| －Inflammation of brain |  | － | 1 | － | 4 | － | － | － | － |  |
| Paralysis－－ | 2 | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | － |  |  |
| Chorea－－ |  | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － |  |
| Epilepay－－ |  | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Cerebral tumour－ |  | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Tetanas－－ | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Mental derangement－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| 2．Diseases of circulatory sys－ tem ： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disease of the heart | 3 | － | 1 | － | 9 | 1 | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| Disease of the blood vessels | － | － | 1 | － |  |  | 1 |  | － | － |
| Syncope－－ |  |  | 1 | － |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX F．－continued．

Mortality Table－continuod．

|  | Number of Deaths in 1895. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chief <br> Offices． |  | Districts． |  | Pro－ vinces． |  | Scotland． |  | Ireland． |  |
|  | 咎 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { घ } \\ & \text { は } \\ & \text { ㅇ } \end{aligned}$ | 豆 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 병 } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{y}$ | 曹 | 率 |  | 喊 | 号 |
| 3．Diseases of respiratory sys－ tem ： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bronchitis－－－ | 3 | － |  |  |  |  | 2 | － | 4 | － |
| Pneumonia－－ | 6 | － | 5 | － | 13 | 1 | 1 | － | 2 | － |
| Asthma | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Pleurisy－ | － | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Hæmoptysis－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| 4．Diseases of digestive system ： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ulcer of stomach | 3 | 1 | 9 | － | 3 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Enteritis and perityphlites | 3 | － | 2 | － | 3 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Obstruction of bowels－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | 1 | － | － | － |  |
| Peritonitis－ | － | － | － | － | 4 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Disease of liver－ | 2 | － | － | － | 4 | － | － | － | 2 | － |
| Other diseases of digestive system． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| 5．Diseases of urinary system ： Bright＇s disease | 1 | － | 1 | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Renal calculus－－ | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Stricture－－ | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| IV．－－Deaths from Violence． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operations for cure of disease | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| Accidents | 3 | 1 | 1 | － | 5 | － | 1 | － | 2 | － |
| Suicide | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| V．Ill－Defined and not Spectfied Cases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumour－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － |
| CChill－－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| Pernicious anæmia－ | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Not Gangrene－－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| classified $\{$ Delirium tremens－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － |  |
| classified Fistula ． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Bone disease－ | 1 | － | － | － | 3 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| LSunstroke－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| （ Causes not stated | 1 | － | 3 | 1 | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
|  | 57 | 5 | 37 | 1 | 131 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 24 | 2 |

## APPENDIX F．－continued．

## Table giving Causes of Retirement from the Service．

Note．－Figures in Italic type refer to Women．

|  |  | Number of Persons retired in 1895. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Chief Office． |  | Metro－ politan Districts． |  | Pro． rinces． |  | Scotland． |  | Ireland． |  |
|  |  | 㓪 | 農 | 安 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | 宊 | 宫 | 宝 | 曹 | 这 | 守 |
| Paralysis | －－ | 5 | － | 2 | － | 7 | 1 | 1 | － | － | － |
| Softening of brain | －－ | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |  | － | － | － |
| Epilepsy－ | －－ | － | － | 3 | － | 2 | － | 1 | － | ， | － |
| Mental derangement | －－ | 8 | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | 3 | － | 9 | 4 | － | － | 1 | 1 |
| Nervous debility | －－ | 2 | 4 | － | 3 | 6 | 1 | － | － | 1 | － |
| Diabetes－ | －－ | － | － | $\overline{-}$ | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Hearl disease－ | －－ | 7 | 1 | 7 | － | 10 | $s$ | 1 | － | 1 | － |
| Varicose veins | －－ | 1 | － | － | 1 | － | － | ， | － | － | － |
| Phthisis－ | － | 16 | 8 | 12 | － | 16 | 3 | 7 | $\boldsymbol{z}$ | 2 | 1 |
| Hœmorrhoids－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Chronic bronchitis | －－ | 7 | － | 7 | － | 14 | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Pleurisy－ | －－ | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Pneumonia |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Asthma | － | 1 | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Liver disease | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Kidney disease | －－ | 3 | － | － | － | 3 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Eyesight－ | － | 5 | 1 | 1 | － | 1 | 1 | － | － | 1 | － |
| Deafness | －－ | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Tuberculosis | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1 |
| Influeuza－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Hœmatemesis | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | 1 | － | － | 2 | － |
| Chronic rheumatism a | nd sciatica | 5 | － | 13 | － | 11 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Gout－ | － | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | 1 | － |
| Cancer－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Uterine disease | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1 |
| Cystitis－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Strictures | － | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Hysteria－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | 1 |
| Chronic synovitis | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Tumour－ | －－ | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Chronic alcoholism | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| F＇lat feet and weak an | kles | － | － | 1 | － | 3 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Skin disease－ | ， | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Telegraph cramp | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Writer＇s cramp－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Fistula and abscess | －－ | － | － | 1 | － |  | － | 1 | － | － | － |
| Diseased bone－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － |
| Ingrowing toe－nail | －－ | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － |
| Accidents－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | － |  | － | － | － |
| Hernia－ | －－ | 5 | － |  | － | 1 |  |  | － | － |  |
| General debility | －－ | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 1 | － | 1 | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| Anæmia－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | 1 | － |  | － | － | 1 |
| Syphilis－ | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － |
| Dyspepsia | －－ | 2 | － | 1 | － | 6 | － |  | － | － | － |
| Not stated－ | －－ | 4 | － | － | － |  |  |  | － | － | 1 |

## APPENDIX $G$. <br> Returned Letters, Parcels, \&c.

A Comparatifa Statement showing the Numbers of Undelivered Litters and Parcele, received Offices of London, Manchestrar, Liverpool, Birninghay, Leeds, Bristol, Newcaetiboy. and Coris respectively; aleo the Numbers of Undelivered Postal Packifs dealt with in Hza

| - | Letters received. |  | Lotters ro-imened to corrected Addresser. |  | Letters roturned to the Sendara. |  | Lotters returned unopened to Poreign Countrica |  | Lotters which could neither be delivered to Addremeer her returned to Benders |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894-05. | 1805-06. | 1894-95. | 1890-06. | 1804-05. | 1896-88. | 1894-05. | 1805-08. | 1894-25 | 100-a |
| Lompor | 2,000,900 | 2,724,089 | 22,188 | 21,501 | 2,179,078 | 2241,646 | 156,280 | 184,100 | 208200 | 30,73 |
| Manchestis | 255,540 | 365,871 | 7,451 | 8855 | 200,062 | 206,481 | 10,802 | 18,204 | 38,165 | 48.71 |
| Lifirrool | £88,818 | 318,746 | 15,009 | 16,788 | 257,883 | 257,458 | 16,598 | 10,854 | 15,344 | 19, 20 |
| Bremiretina | 244,208 | 259,483 | 4,238 | 4846 | 220,448 | 288,213 | 6,618 | 10,608 | 13,908 | 13865 |
| Lrins | 220,096 | 211,831 | 5,777 | 8,076 | 185,084 | 174,084 | 7,900 | 11,63s | 21s38 | 20,158 |
| Bristol | 302,130 | 508,707 | 0,026 | 7,178 | 252,078 | 230,748 | 12,728 | 16,293 | 31,908 | 4,501 |
| NTwonetis-oI- | 148,410 | 167,780 | 2,882 | 2,635 | 114,464 | 129,282 | 6,885 | 9,000 | 18,979 | 12,73 |
| Nottisghay | 164,124 | 174,021 | 5,902 | 3,083 | 139,283 | 141,505 | 4,898 | 8,065 | 18204 | 20,578 |
| Plimodit | 40,584 | 50,001 | 781 | 842 | 39,127 | 41,139 | 4.587 | 4,588 | 3,280 | 4088 |
| Rdimumer | 180,365 | 185,488 | 11,569 | 12,288 | 152,088 | 150,018 | 6,241 | 7,856 | 10,407 | 14808 |
| Grabeot | 156,598 | 141,774 | 14,951 | 18,870 | 126,300 | 112,613 | 8,013 | 7,238 | 8,934 | 3,069 |
| Aberdema | 21,275 | 23,315 | 788 | 712 | 17,528 | 19,690 | 790 | 1,058 | 2101 | 1,885 |
| Inverimes | 16,044 | 15,592 | 508 | 283 | 13880 | 13,481 | 470 | 455 | 1,188 | 1,508 |
| Dublim - | 197,016 | 184,020 | 18,180 | 8,003 | 153,508 | 188,280 | 8,083 | 9,676 | 28,210 | 18978 |
| Ebliat | 68,083 | 68,680 | 2,244 | 2.875 | 52,172 | 57,084 | 2,004 | 3,058 | 5,63s | 3,908 |
| Cori | 25,633 | 35,595 | 1,468 | 2,019 | 26,897 | 27,255 | 4288 | 3,898 | 3,008 | 283 |
| Totals for Re-7 turned Letter Offices | 5,044,018 | 5,918,620 | 115,697 | 115,705 | 4,209,501 | 4,276800 | 245,756 | 285,287 | 478,084 | 540,772 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Dealt } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Heed } \\ \text { Offices } \end{array} \\ \text { Post } \end{array}\right\}$ | 1,057,932 | 1,112,466 | - | - | 1,057,932 | 1,112,468 | - | - | - | - |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { General Totale of } \\ \text { Undelivered }\end{array}\right\}$ Correspondence | 6,101,950 | 6,381,086 | 115,687 | 115,705 | 5,267,453 | 6,389,572 | 2A5,75B | 285,287 | 473,084 | 510,778 |
| Increme |  |  |  | 8 | 121, |  |  | 481 |  | ,708 |
| Decrease - |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | - |

## APPENDIX G-continued.

## Returned Letters, Parcels, \&c.-continued.

and disposed of, and the Numbers of Correspondence of other Classes received in the Returned Lettrer Tfine, Nottingham, Plymouth, Ednburgh, Glabgow, Aberdeek, Invernebs, Dublin, Belpabt, Post Orfices, in the Year ended 81 st March 1895, and in the Year ended 31 st March 1896.

| Post Cards received. |  | Book Packets received. |  | Newspapers roceived. |  | Patterns and Samples received. |  | Parcels receivod. |  | Parcels re-issued to Addrensees or returned to Senders. |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1894-06. 1895-90. |  | 1594-85 | 1895-93. | 1894-85. | 1895-06. | 1894-05. | 1895-96. | 1894-96. | 1890-88. | 1894-05. | 1895-96. |  |
| 122,455 | 57,299 | 2,869,040 | 678,519 | 314,185 | 258,298 | 8,646 | 4,074 | 48,208 | 66,041 | 32,249 | 46,850 | Lorndor. |
| 39,208 | 16,954 | 752,659 | 126,522 | 11,442 | 7,783 | 603 | 545 | 5,648 | 6,072 | 8,781 | 4,080 | MAMCHEETER. |
| 35,2e3 | 38,866 | 545,625 | 318.191 | 18,655 | 13,259 | 646 | 781 | 3,965 | 4,871 | 2,612 | 2,857 | Liverpool. |
| 40851 | 48,160 | 488,075 | 299,468 | 8,500 | 11.862 | 1,917 | 1,647 | 3,707 | 3,972 | 2,588 | 2,741 | Birmingiay. |
| 20,906 | 5,806 | 428.824 | 98,086 | 8,918 | 2,493 | 1,276 | 270 | 3,704 | 8,609 | 2,617 | 2,484 | Tiseds. |
| 17,116 | 4.487 | 500,754 | 153.013 | 12,409 | 2,410 | 2,527 | 420 | 6,083 | 6,786 | 3,807 | 4.146 | Bristol. |
| 13,873 | 7,401 | 277,561 | 41,235 | 4,616 | 1,061 | 617 | 63 | 2,123 | 2,384 | 1,527 | 1,534 | NewCAETLE-0. Tine. |
| 8,619 | 6,485 | 300,012 | 88,812 | 4,487 | 1,404 | 421 | 413 | 2,095 | 3,078 | 1,860 | 1,945 | NOTTINGHAY. |
| 3,571 | 1,217 | 63,900 | 12,015 | 1,415 | 738 | 390 | 285 | 912 | 067 | 580 | 585 | Plymouth. |
| 38,449 | $\mathbf{3 0 , 7 6 3}$ | 579,588 | 190,252 | 19,044 | 13,564 | 1,384 | 161 | 4.868 | 5,501 | 8,943 | 4,828 | Edinburar. |
| 48,238 | 41,972 | 310,879 | 195,889 | 11,398 | 14,962 | 1,538 | 188 | 3,057 | 8,590 | 2,668 | 3,056 | Glasgow. |
| 1,857 | 7,556 | 36,888 | 14,409 | 2,045 | 805 | 86 | 15 | 340 | 488 | 231 | 287 | ABERDEER. |
| 1,043 | 254 | 18,960 | 3,843 | 1,382 | 358 | 48 | 90 | 813 | 383 | 185 | 311 | Inverimess. |
| 13,685 | 8,720 | 288,865 | 28,696 | 26,296 | 16,297 | 44 | 50 | 3,911 | 4.615 | 2,968 | 3,243 | Dublix. |
| 10,885 | 1,914 | 113,396 | 17,100 | 4,323 | 2,374 | 379 | 325 | 856 | 1,065 | 456 | 667 | Belpast. |
| 1,162 | 1,465 | 39.143 | 7.869 | 1,545 | 907 | 187 | 115 | 878 ; | 603 | 306 | $\mathbf{3 3 3}$ | Core. |
| 414,353 | 272,339 | 7,394,208 | 2,227,394 | 445,672 | 399,459 | 19,058 | 9,412 | 91,347 | 103,515 | 62,228 | 79,259 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Totals for Re- } \\ \text { turned Letter } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 867,242 | 743,666 | 3,347,173 | 7,310,703 | 135,188 | 377,545 | 42,713 | 53,357 | 51,749 | 42,802 | 51,749 | 42,592 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Dealt with in } \\ \text { Head } \\ \text { Oltices. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1,281,595 | 1,016,005 | 10,741,381 | 9,538,097 | 580,860 | 707,004 | 61,771 | 62,769 | 143,096 | 146,407 | 113,977 | 122,151 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { General Totals of } \\ \text { Undelivered } \\ \text { Correspondence. } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | - |  | - |  | 144 |  | 998 |  | 311 |  | 8,174 | Increase. |
| 265,590 |  | 1,203,284 |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |  | - | Decrease. |

## APPENDIX H .

## Telegrams.

Table showing the Total Nuiber of Trlegrams forwarded from Trlegraph Offices in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in each Year since the transfer of the Telegrapes to the State.

| Yoar. | Number of Telegrams. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England and Wales. |  |  | Scotland. | Ireland. | Total. |
|  | Provinces. | Iondon. | Total. |  |  |  |
| 1870-71 | 5,299,882 | \| 2,863,821 | 8,163,703 | 1,080,189 | 1. 606,285 | 7 |
| 1871-72 | 6.594.590 | 3,612,772 | 10,207,362 | 1,388,484 | 878,000 | 12,473,796 |
| 1872-73 - | 8,022,151 | 4,577,015 | 12,599,166 | 1,761,298 | 1,175,316 | 15,535,780 |
| 1878-74 - | 9,233,854 | 5,254,547 | 14,488,401 | 2,009,893 | 1,323,236 | 17,821,530 |
| -75 | 10,124,661 | 5,652,033 | 15,776,694 | 2,132,787 | 1,343,639 | 19,253,120 |
| 1875-76 | 10,883,282 | 6,350,714 | 17,238,996 | 2,287,359 | 1,452,180 | 20,973,535 |
| 1876-77 | 11,232,704 | 6,561,930 | 17,794,634 | 2,402,347 | 1,529,162 | 21,726,143 |
| 1877-78 | 11,392,098 | 6,700,504 | 18,092,002 | 2,490,776 | 1,588,489 | 22,171,867 |
| 1878-79 | 11,592,899 | 8,880,019 | 20,422,918 | 2,477,003 | 1,559,854 | 24,459,775 |
| 1879-80 | 12,392,996 | 9,854,566 | 22,247,562 | 2,704,574 | 1,595,001 | 26,547,137 |
| -81 | 13,456,555 | 11,176,459 | ${ }^{24,638,014}$ | 8,042,291 | 1,736,677 | 29,411,982 |
| 1-82 | 14,204,479 | 12,071,034 | 26,275,513 | 3,207,994 | 1,862,354 | 31,345,861 |
| 83-88 | 14,554,015 | 12,374,707 | 26,928,722 | 3,244,202 | 1,919,102 | 32,092,026 |
| 1883-84 | 14,920,413 | 12,686,433 | 27,606,846 | 3,299,428 | 1,986,846 | 32,843,180 |
| 4-85 | 15,195,618 | 12,980,876 | 28,125,994 | 3,257,546 | 1,894,919 | 33,278,459 |
| 1885-86 | 18,029,008 | 15,081,433 | 33,110,441 | 3,812,173 | 2,223,669 | 39,146,283 |
| 1846-87 | 24,044,077 | 18,276,108 | 42,320,185 | 5,106,774 | 2,816,680 | 50,243,639 |
| 1887-88 | 26,052,717 | 18,872,553 | 44,925,270 | 5,430,624 | 3,047,531 | 53,403,425 |
| 1888-89 | 28,269,130 | 20,268,589 | 48,532,669 | 5,991,223 | 3,241,455 | 57,765,347 |
| 1889-90 | 30,873,953 | 21,562,826 | 52,436,779 | 6,545,654 | 3,420,966 | 68,403,899 |
| 1890-91 | 32,827,055 | 22,831,033 | 55,658,088 | 7,077,888 | 3,673,735 | 66,409,211 |
| 1891-92 | 34,854,867 | 28,911,238 | 58,766,105 | 7,155,180 | 3,764,195 | 69,685,480 |
| 1892-93 | 35,382,090 | עצ,554,094 | 58,936,184 | 7,100,514 | 3,871,150 | ,69,907,848 |
| 1898-94 | 36,129,876 | 23,501,876 | 59,631,752 | 7,279,894 | 3,987,852 | 70,899,498 |
| 1894-95 | 36,098,807 | 24,117,901 | 60,216,708 | 7,384,094 | 4,038,262 | 71,589,064 |
| 1895-96 | 39,411,356 | 27,025,193 | 66,486,549 | 8,095,581 | 4,307,480 | 78,889,610 |

The figures for each year since 1877-78 include the number of certain Press Telegrams not previously included in these Returns.

Prior to 1883-84 the returns were made to the end of the last complete week in the year. Since that time they are in each case to the last day of the year inclusive.
()n the lat October 1885 the minimum charge for an inland telegram was reduced from one shilling to sixpence.

## APPENDIX H.--continued.

## Telegrams-continued.

Table showing the Number of Telegrams forwarded from Telfgraph Offices in the United Kingdom during the Years 1894-95 and 1895-96; and the Increase in each Month of the latter Year over the corresponding Month of the former Year.

APPENDIX I.
Table showing the Value of Work prrformed by the Post Office Telegraph Drpartagent for other Governaget


| 缚 |  | Number of Deposits. |  | Interest credited to Depositors． | 品 |  |  |  |  | 'pəuәdo sұunoovv јо ェəqunN |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of accounts remaining open } \\ & \text { at close of the year. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1886 | 8，351 | 6，562，395＊ | $\begin{array}{c\|ccc} \ell & \mathcal{L} & \text { s. } & d . \\ 15,696,852^{*} & 2 & 7 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{\ell} \\ 1,169,590 \end{gathered}$ | 2，390，655 $\dagger$ | $\begin{gathered} e \\ 13,689,943 \dagger \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { ¢ } & \text { s．} & d . \\ 5 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  | 758，270 | 562，499 | 3，731，421 | $\stackrel{\underset{5}{e}}{50,874,338}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 8 & s . & d . \\ 13 & 13 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & d . \\ 11 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{R}}{52,074,387}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\boldsymbol{e}}{2}}{272,263}$ | $\begin{gathered} e \\ 154,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{e}{52,500,650} \end{gathered}$ | 8，756 |  |
| 1887 | 8，720 | 6，916，327＊ | 16，535，932＊ $2 \quad 710$ | 1，244，074 | 2，496，294 $\dagger$ | 14，680，279＋ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}517 & 7\end{array}$ | 288，418 $\ddagger$ | $7 \frac{3}{10} \ddagger$ | 794，592 | 574，252 | 3，951，761 | 53，974，065 | $1313 \quad 2$ | 108 | 56，248，599 | 322，553 | 174，000 | 56，745，152 | 9，120 |  |
| 1888 | 9，022 | 7，540，625＊ | $19,052,226^{*} 210 \quad 6$ | 1，332，838 | 2，633，808 $\dagger$ | 15，802，735 + | $6 \quad 60$ | 326，990† | 7\％\％${ }_{\text {\％}} \ddagger$ | 887，460 | 618，294 | 4，220，927 | 58，556，394 | 1317 5 | $112 \ddagger$ | 60，860，563 | 266，071 | 219，000 | 61，345，634 | 9，404 | 5，800，473 |
| 1889 | 9，353 | $8,101,120^{*}$ | 19，814，308＊＊ 28811 | 1，443，186 | 2，757，848 $\dagger$ | 16，814，268＋ | $6 \begin{array}{llll}6 & 1 & 11\end{array}$ | 336，954 $\dagger$ | 7 $\frac{10}{10} \ddagger$ | 924，010 | 637，128 | 4，507，809 | 62，999，620 | $1319 \quad 6$ | 1088 䂞 | 64，786，212 | 253，615 | 257，000 | 65，296，827 | 9，699 | 6，059，408 |
| 1890 | 9，681 | $8,776,566^{*}$ | 20，990，692＊＊2 710 | 1，553，355 | 2，892，006 $\dagger$ | 17，908，860＋ | $6 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 3 & 10\end{array}$ | 326，394 $\ddagger$ | 6，$\frac{7}{10} \ddagger$ | 997，283 | 677，778 | 4，827，314 | 67，634，807 | 1400 | $971{ }^{\text {a }} \ddagger$ | 68，954，754 | 155，673 | 266，000 | 69，376，477 | 10，0 | 96 |
| 1891 | 10，06 | 8，941，431＊ | $21.334,903 *$ 7 7 9 | 1，658，148 | 3，126，231 $\dagger$ | 19，019，856 $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 343，614 $\ddagger$ | 6，${ }_{10} \ddagger$ | 902，155 | 701，074 | 5，118，395 | 71，608，002 | 131910 | $97 \ddagger$ | 72，417，045 | 173，982 | 269，000 | 72，860，027 | 10，36 | 628，677 |
| 1892 | 10，519 | 9，478，339＊ | 22，845，031＊＊ 2818 | 1，746，263 | 3，335，068 $\dagger$ | 20，346，217＋ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 354，008 $\ddagger$ | $6 \frac{0}{10} \ddagger$ | 1，（136，622 | 702，701 | 5，452，316 | 75，853，079 | $1318 \quad 3$ | 947 | 78，123，988 | 176，056 | 273，00 | 78，573，044 | 10，8 | 6，954，236 |
| 1893 | 11，018 | 9，838，198＊ | 24，649，024＊＊ 2101 | 1， | 3，618，721 $\dagger$ | 21，764，566 + | $6{ }_{6} 00$ | 367，566 $\ddagger$ | 655 | 1，027，160 | 731，237 | 5，748，239 | 80，597，641 | 140 |  | 82．857，698 | 415，073 | 276 | 83，548，771 | 11，2 |  |
| 1894 | 11，323 | 10，973，651＊ | $30,439,449^{*} 2156$ | 2，015，903 | 3，863，886＋ | 23，786，927＋ | $6 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 414，557 $\ddagger$ | 6 ¢\％$\ddagger$ | 1，135，5： 8 | 775，001 | 6，108，763 | 89，266，066 | 14123 | 931 | 94，497，364 | 497，748 | 312，000 | 95，307，107 | 11， |  |
| 1895 | 11，518 | 11，384，977＊ | $32,078,660^{*} 2164$ | 2，222，545 | 4，102，059＋ | 25，698，296 $\dagger 6$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | 414，625 $\ddagger$ | $6_{15} \ddagger$ | 1，153，286 | 808，402 | 6，453，597 | 97，868，975 | 15 | 8 5 5 7 ¢ | 105，064，203 | 384，181 | 336，000 | 105，784，384 | 11，763 | ，969，826 |






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A PPENDIX J.-continued.
Post Office Savings Banks-coutinued.


## APPENDIX J.-continued.

## Post Offlce Savings Bank-continued.

(II.) Table showing the Number and Amount of Contricts entered into from the Conimencement of Business on 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1895, and the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on the 31st December 1895.


## APPENDIX J.-continued.

## Post Offlce Savings Bank-continued.

Returi of the Balance Seeets of the Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st day of December 1895, showing the balance due to Depositors, the estimated amount of expenses remaining unpaid, the value of Securities according to the average price of the day on 81st December 1895, the amount of cash in hand and Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year, and the surplus or deficiency of Funds to meet Liabilities (so far as relates to the National Debt Office).

| Securities standing in the Nam Commissioners for the Reduction of the on account of the Post Opfice Sapinge Banes | of the <br> National Debt <br> Fund. | Value of Securities at price of 81 Dec. 1895. | Dividendr accrued but not received at the end of the Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2f pur cont. Consols |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{R}, 08,7 \geq 9 \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} & \varepsilon_{0} \\ 0 & d . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} e \\ 352,044 & 2 \\ 19 & d_{1} \end{array}$ |
| 2) per cents. - | 9,079,170 158 | 0,596,942 00 | 68,660 17 S |
| Lucal Loans 3 per cent. Stock - | 10,977,090 51 | 12,075,459 0 | 77,858 16 |
| 2t per cent. Annuities (1905) | 75,000 00 | 78,469 00 | 48712 |
| Book Debt, par Act 55 \& 56 Vict. c. 38. | 10,200,000 00 | 10,200,000 00 | 66,313 172 |
| Bgyptian Guaranteed 3 per cent. Bends | 303,50] $\cap$ ก | 325,12400 | - |
|  | 3,482,900 00 | 3,391,135 0 | 80,817 11 4 |
| Vict. c. 14., and $45 \& 48$ Vict. c. $62 .$, repayable by Irish Land Commission per $44 \& 45$ Vict. c. 77. | $850,000 \cup$ | 850,000 0 | - |
| Advance under Rritish Museum (Pur-- chase of Land) Act, $1894,57 \& 58$ Vict. c. 34, s. 1 - | 200,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 1,418 9 |
| Annuity for a term of years in lieu of annuities converted per National P. 5, and National Debt Act, 1885, $48 \& 4$ Vict. c. 48 . | \$21,918 00 | $\begin{gathered} (a) \\ 2,566,522 \end{gathered} 000$ | - |
| Annuities for terms of years in lien of Stock cancelled per National Debt Act, 1888, 98 \& 47 Vict. c. 54 , Nntional Debt Act, $1885,48 \& 49$ Vict.c. $43 .$, nnd National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887,50 d 51 Vict. c. 16. | 574,870 00 | $\begin{array}{lll} (a \& b) \\ 4,071,035 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | - |
| Annuity for a term of years granted to repay advances per sza ss Commission per $44 \& 50$ Vict. c . 71 . | 138,800 00 | ${ }^{(a)}{ }_{652,660} 00$ | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aunuity or a term of years per Na- } \\ & \text { tional Debt Act, } 1884,47 \text { Vict. c. 2. } \\ & \text { s. 2. } \end{aligned}$ | 35,121 00 | ${ }^{(a)}{ }_{250,101} 00$ | - |
|  | 6,398 8 8 6 | ${ }^{(a)} 40,00700$ | - |
| Bod Sea and India Telegraph Annuity: $\}$ oxpiring tih Auguet 1008 | 8,100 0 | 84,10000 | - |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Annuities for terms of years granted } \\ \text { to repay advances under Imperial }\end{array}\right\}$ <br>  | 60,481 160 | ${ }^{(a)}{ }_{282,976} 00$ | - |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Annnity for a term of years granted to } \\ \text { repay advance under } \\ \text { Russian }\end{array}\right\}$ Dutch Loan Act, 1891, 54 \& 55 Vict. | 85,176 180 | (a) <br> 350,22700 | - |
|  | 19,078 150 | ${ }^{(a)}{ }_{256,887} 00$ | - |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Annuities for terms of years granted } \\ \text { to repay advances under Public } \\ \text { Accounts and Charges Aot, 1891, } \\ \text { BA \& } 55 \text { Vict. c. } 24 . \text { s. } 4 .\end{array}\right\}$ | 65,108 40 | (a) $387,28500$ | - |
| Curried forward |  | 103,415,408 0 | 682,601 89 |

(a) Value, inclusive of interest, to 31st December 1895.
(b) Cash value (at the price of Cousols on 31st December 1896) of the amount of 24 per cont. Consols, eatimated to have been unreplaced at 31st December 1895, out of the amount of Stock originally eancelled in exchange for these Annuitiee. Act 54 \& 55 Vict. c. 24.

## APPENDIX J.-continued.

Post Offlce Savings Bank.-continued.

(a) Value, incluatve of intereat, to 31st December 1895.

National Debt Office, 6th June 1896.

G. W. Hervey, Comptroller General.

APPENDIX J.-continued.
Post Offlce Savings Bank-continued.
Beturn of the Balance Sherts of the Post Office Savinga Banks for the Year 1895, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses reman but not received at the end of the Y Yar sing ind accrued but not received at the end of the Year, \&cc., and the Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Transictions. |  | Number of Accounts. |  |  |
| Deposits. | Withdrawals. | Opened. | Olosed. | Remaining Open. |
| 163,001,652 | 57,508,187 | 20,487,018 | 14,003,481 | 6,488,507 |

The total number of transactions, i.e., Deposits and Withdrawals, from the commencement of Post Offlce Savings Bank business to the end of the year 1896 wan $220,009,809$.



APPENDIX K.
Money Orders.
Money Order Business in the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Inlamd Ordrbs |  |  |  | Colomila Ordirs. |  |  |  | Formian Opdisa. |  |  |  | Glamd Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { per cent. } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { Number. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Increase } \\ \text { percent. } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { A mount. } \end{array}\right\|,$ | Number. | Amount. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { per ceant. } \\ \text { Number. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Number. | Amount. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Increaneo } \\ \text { per cont. } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Number. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iner cont. } \\ & \text { per on } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { A mount. } \end{aligned}$ | Number. | Amount. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Incresene } \\ \text { por cent. } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Number. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indreene } \\ & \text { per cont. } \\ & \text { oun } \\ & \text { Omount. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1880-87 | 0,762,568 | $\text { 22, } 2 \times 2,708$ | Decrease. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase. } \\ =1.3 \end{gathered}$ | 365,281 | $1,388,400$ | 1.4 | Decrease | 687,191 | $1,760,184$ | 14.8 | $80^{\circ}$ | 10,818,934 | 20836 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Docreoee } \\ \text { It } \end{array}\right\|$ | Increace. |
| 1887-88 | 0,552.777 | 22,881,076 | 11 | ${ }^{1} 2.8$ | 307,970 | 1,488,388 | 9.5 | Increase. 8.2 | 798,746 | 9,014,122 | 15/5 | 14.2 | 10,744,403 | 28884,128 | - 6 | ${ }^{1} 3 \cdot 8$ |
| 1688-80 | 2,288,183 | 22,087,049 | ${ }^{3} 3 \cdot 4$ | n 38 | 484,987 | 1,521,013 | $\boldsymbol{r}$ | 6. | 854.517 | 2,139,300 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.8 | 10,507,77 | 20,018,008 | \% 2.2 | $1 \cdot \infty$ |
| 1889-90 | 9,027,750 | 23883,417 | . 2.1 | ${ }^{-1} 1.6$ | 458,102 | 1,001,016 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 893,802 | 2,900,872 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot$ | 10,574,146 | 87,10s,003 | 1.2 | ${ }^{-2}$ |
| 1800-91 | 8,904,488 | 28,897,767 | ${ }^{1} 18$ | \% 2.4 | 488,718 | 1,688,102 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 1.6 | 927,061 | 2512,018 | 3.8 | $5 \cdot$ | 10,800,863 | 17,807,807 | - 1 | - 2.5 |
| 1801-98 | 8,208,576 | 24,388,560 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Increase. } \\ = \end{array}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 479,628 | 1,666,081 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $\text { Decrease } 1$ | 280,488 | 2880,884 | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 10,38680 | 28,40,005 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Increane. } \\ -\quad: \end{array}$ | $\pm{ }^{2}$ |
| 1892-98 | 8,088,032 | 24,618,800 | - 6 | $\cdots \cdot 9$ | 488,888 | 1,035,830 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 12 | 208,950 | 2,229,812 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 10,429,918 | 28084801 | $\cdots$ | " ${ }^{\text {'s }}$ |
| 1898-04 | 9.027,854 | 24,575,086 | $\cdots$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Decrease } \\ n & \cdot 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | 515,476 | 1,767,701 | $6 \cdot 1$ | Increape. | 981,984 | 2,378,002 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { Decrease. } \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}\right.$ | Decreaco. | 10,584,774 | 28,70,800 | $\cdot 7$ | $\cdot 1$ |
| 189-05 | 0,100,504 | 24.065558 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Incresea } \\ =1.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | 518,562 | 1,711,818 | $\cdot 5$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Decrease } \\ 3.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | 976,340 | 2,957 777 |  | $5 \cdot$ | 10,885,208 |  | ${ }^{1} 1.5$ | $\cdot 7$ |
| 1806-08 | 9,554,296 | 25,882,236 | 1.5 | ${ }^{1} 2.5$ | 6s0,788 | 1,778,579 | $\bullet$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ 8.9 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ,028881 | 2,560,002 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Increase } \\ \delta-1 \end{array}\right\|$ | Incronee | 10,000,063 | 20,388017 | ${ }^{2} \cdot$ | \% ${ }^{2 \cdot 7}$ |

## APPENDIX K.-continued. <br> Money Orders-continued.

| Year. | INLAND ORDERS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England and Wales. |  |  |  | Scotland. |  |  |  | Irbland. |  |  |  | United Kingdom. |  |  |  |
|  | Number. | Amount. |  | Number of Money Orders issued to each 100 of population. | Number. | Amount. |  | Number of Mones Orders issued to each 100 of population. | Number. | Amount. |  | Number of Mouey issued to each 100 of population. | Numbe | Amount. |  | Number of Money Orders issued to each 100 of population. |
| 1886-8 | 8,070,907 | $\underset{18,875,433}{\ell}$ |  | $30^{\circ}$ | 1,080,427 | $\underset{2,208,782}{£}$ | Increase. $-5^{\circ}$ | $27 \cdot 4$ | 611,228 | $\stackrel{\ell}{1,178,493}$ | $\operatorname{Dec}_{4 \cdot 2} \text { Inc. }$ | 13. | 9,762,562 | $\underset{22,262,708}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { D'cr. } & \text { Incr. } \\ 6 \cdot & 1 \cdot 3 \\ \mathrm{D}^{\prime} \mathrm{cr} & 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 26.6 |
| 1887-88 | 7,851,990 | 19,289,306 |  | $27 \cdot 4$ | 1,098,611 | 2,369,442 | $1 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 3$ <br> Dec.  <br> $1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 2$ | 27 | 602,176 | 1,222,928 | 1.54. | 13. | 9,552,7 | 22,881,676 |  | $25 \cdot 5$ |
| 1888-89 | 7,560,195 | 19,267,308 |  | 26.15 | 1,079,719 | 2,422,793 |  | 26.5 | 588,269 | 1.267,548 | $2 \cdot 3 \quad 4$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | 9,228,1 | 22,957,649 | $\begin{array}{ll}3.4 & -33\end{array}$ | 24.5 |
| 1889-90 | 7,395,352 | 19,548,374 |  | $25 \cdot 2$ | 1,068,457 | 2,501,572 | 1. 3.2  <br>    | 26. | 563,941 | 1,283,471 | 4.1 | $12 \cdot$ | 9,027,7 | 23,333,417 | $\begin{array}{lll}2.1 & 1.6\end{array}$ | $24^{\circ}$ |
| 1890-91 | 7,268,248 | 20,044,082 |  | $25^{\circ} 06$ | 1,045,048 | 2,546,719 |  | $25 \cdot 9$ | 551,187 | 1,306,966 | $2 \cdot 21$ | $11^{\prime} 7$ | 8,864 | 23,897,7 | 1.812 .4 | $23 \cdot 43$ |
| 1891-92 | 7,342,299 | 20,471,068 |  | $25^{\text {. }}$ | 1,021,698 | 2,573,456 | $2 \cdot 21$. | $25 \cdot 1$ | 579 | 1,339,045 | 1.5 | 11 | 8,906 | 24,383,269 | ${ }^{\text {ncreas }}{ }_{4}$ | 23 |
| 1892-93 | 7,391,775 | 20,658,172 |  | $24 \cdot 9$ | 1,032,082 | 2,605,839 | 9Increase. <br> 1. <br> 1.2 | 25 | 175 | ,354,79 | 61 | $11 \cdot 6$ | 8,963 | 24,618,809 | $\cdots 6$ | 23.3 |
| 1893-94 | 7,483,054 | 20,647,160 |  | $24 \cdot 9$ | 1,008,662 | 2,564,601 |  | 24.4 | ,218 | 1,363,27 | 5 | 11 | 9,027 | 24,575,036 | $\cdot 7{ }^{-1}$ | 23.3 |
| 1894-95 | 7,658,756 | 21,040,022 |  | $25 \cdot 4$ | 994,834 | 2,549,597 | 7Pr <br> 1.3 <br> Increase. | 23.9 | 36,714 | 1,363,91 | ${ }^{\text {Increasc. }} \cdot$ | 11.6 | 9,190 | 24,953,5 | Increase. 1.7 1.5 | 23.6 |
| 1895-96 | 7,778,115 | 21,539,006 |  | $25 \cdot 3$ | 1,017,320 | 2,571,839 | $\left.{ }_{2 \cdot 2}\right\|^{4 \cdot 7}$ | $24 \cdot 2$ | 538,861 | 1,371,301 | 4 |  | 9,334 | 25,582,236 |  | 23.6 |
| In 1840 the commission on Money Orders was reduced as follows:-For any sum not exceeding $2 l$. , from $6 d$. to $3 d$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rates of Commission up to 1871. |  |  | Rates of Commission from 1871 to 31st December 1877. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Commission from 1st Jan. 1878 to 31st Aug. 1886. |  |  |  | Present rates of Commission. |  |  |
| For sums oxceedi exceedi exceodin | ot exceedin bove $2 l$., g $5 l$. bove $5 l$. ., g 7 . <br> bove 7l., <br> 10 . |  |  |  | $0 s$. under | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} s . & d . \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | For sums under 10s. -$\begin{aligned} & " 2 l \text {. of } 10 s \text {. and under } \\ & " \text { othersums, as in the pre- } \\ & \text { ceding Table. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX K-continued.

## Money Orders-continued.

A Statimentr showing the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued by and for other Government Departments, and the Metropolitan Police, during the year ended 31st March 1896.*


[^5]APPENDIX K.-continued.
Money Orderg-continued.

APPENDIX K.-contimued.
Money Orders-continued.

| Year. | POREIGN ORDRES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Isaubdim ter Unitbd Kimadoy. |  |  |  | iegud abroad. |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
|  | Number. | Amount. | Increase por cent. <br> Number. |  | Number. | Amount. | Increaso <br> per cent. <br> Number. | Increace per cent. <br> per cent. <br> Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Incroaes per cent. <br> Number. | Increase por cont. on <br> $\Delta$ mount. |
| 1885-87 | 234,004 | ${ }_{552,864}^{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 8.8 | 462,287 | $1,210,880$ | $80^{\circ}$ | $87 \cdot 1$ | 687,191 | $1,76, \boldsymbol{E}_{1}^{\boldsymbol{E}}$ | 14.8 | 0* |
| 1887-88 - | 245,151 | 698,238 | 9. | 8.2 | 548,595 | 1,415,874 | 18.7 | $17 \cdot$ | 793,74 | 2014,112 | 13.5 | 14.8 |
| 1888-80 - | 261,407 | 648,459 | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 609,000 | 1,400,981 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 6. | 854547 | 2,180,500 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.8 |
| 1889-90 - - | 299,108 | 002,091 | 8. | $7 \cdot 6$ | 611,184 | 1.508,24 | $3 \cdot$ | 8. | 308,202 | 2,200,872 | 4.5 | $3 \cdot$ |
| 1890-91 - . | 288,881 | 720,880 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot$ | 630,320 | 1,591,088 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 5•5 | 277,051 | 2,312,018 | 3.8 | $5 \cdot$ |
| 1891-98 - . . | 288,081 | 740,159 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 603,407 | 1,848,845 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 | 200,428 | 2s83,984 | 3.6 | $3 \cdot$ |
| 1892-98 - - | 301,585 | 741,470 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Decrase }}}{ }$ | 605,415 | 1,668,342 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 2.7 | 908,950 | 2,429,812 | 8.4 | 1.6 |
| 1803-04 | 317,800 | 797,577 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase. } \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | 663,588 | 1,580,715 | Decrease. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasen. } \\ 6: 3 \end{gathered}$ | 981,564 | 2,578,002 | $\underset{1: 2}{\text { Decraso }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decrease. } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1894-08 . . . | 382.155 | 788.883 | 1/3 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Decrease. } \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | 655,187 | 1,470,894 | 1.4 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 978,840 | 2,257,777 | $\cdot 5$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 1806-08 . . . | 350,088 | 798,588 | 2.4 | Increase. 1.4 | 008,783 | 1,667,420 | $\underset{6.5}{\text { Increase. }}$ | $\underset{6: 5}{\operatorname{lncrease}}$ | 1,088,831 | 2506,002 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase. } \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase. } \\ \$ \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |

APPENDIX K.-continued.
Money Orders-continued.
Table showing the Amount (to the nearest Pound) of Money Order Transactions between the United Kingdom aud the Colonirs

| . Year. | Africa, Sonth and West. |  | Australia. |  | British $\triangle$ met ica. |  | Cape Colony. |  | India. |  | New Zealand. |  | West Indies. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { OtherColonies and } \\ \text { Pucket Agencies. }\end{array}\right\|$ |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { ind } \\ & \text { Africa. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { int.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Australia. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | Issued <br> in <br> America | $\begin{gathered} \text { Is sued } \\ \text { in tho } \\ \text { in the. } \end{gathered}$ | Issued in Cape Colony. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { in.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { India. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in th. } \\ \text { in.K. } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in Now } \\ \text { Zealand. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Issued } \\ \text { In the } \\ \text { W.Indies } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Insued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Colonies. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { insthe } \\ \text { t. }{ }^{\text {the }} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Colviies. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| 1880-87 | $\underset{8,433}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{76,128}{\ell}$ | $\underset{\text { 69,272 }}{ }$ | $\underset{34,628}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{65,547}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{176,859}{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}$ | $\underset{11,897}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | ${ }_{82,299}^{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 , 2 7 9}$ | $\underset{144,121}{\boldsymbol{f}}$ | $22, \frac{\boldsymbol{L}}{\boldsymbol{L}}$ | $\underset{88,388}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | 7,615 | $\underset{160,892}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $18,552$ | $137,898$ | $\mid z=0,210$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ 1,10,180 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1887-88 | 4,841 | 74,129 | 78,927 | 340,500 | 68,310 | 199,512 | 11,108 | 89,763 | 34,094 | 138,240 | 24,385 | 82,881 | 8,161 | 200,488 | 13,915 | C4,721 | 242,34 | 1,198,904 |
| 1889-89 | 0,789 | c8,939 | 78,003 | 371,628 | 74.637 | 223,048 | 11,509 | 105.135 | 51,521 | 132,03s | 23,054 | 75,772 | 7,979 | 221,212 | 14,315 | 64,589 | 209,407 | 1,252,908 |
| 1889-90 | 7,48 | 80.529 | 82,954 | 356,436 | 70,85 | 221,573 | 14,575 | 142,550 | 72,928 | 150,290 | 23,474 | 72,92 | 9,278 | 202,004 | 10,481 | 96,851 | 300,34 | 1,320,272 |
| 1890-91 | 0,325 | 91,985 | 87,265 | 346,337 | 78,773 | 215,588 | 16,780 | 185,064 | 70,213 | 180,045 | 24,588 | 70,710 | 10,019 | 196,251 | 18,585 | 78,190 | 315,316 | 1,940,786 |
| 1891-92 | 10,478 | 92,878 | 91,322 | 34,198 | 88,883 | 215,723 | 10,23s | 184,756 | 78,025 | 142,322 | 20,628 | 7s,680 | 10,245 | 200,18 | 18,885 | 70,014 | 332,411 | 1,323,670 |
| 1892-83 | 12,051 | 91,119 | 100,822 | 293,894 | 86,417 | 215,513 | 23,730 | 207,179 | 80,344 | 127,077 | 25,662 | 74,876 | 10,813 | 201,868 | 19,565 | 58,218 | 365,394 | 1,289,938 |
| 1993-94 | 13,377 | 88,504 | 148,702 | 285,881 | 92,845 | 215,136 | 29,528 | 248,650 | 84,228 | 167,93s | 29,93s | 78,468 | 11,863 | 218,888 | 20,098 | 62,879 | 450,383 | 1,237,387 |
| 1891-05 | 12,224 | 98,646 | 184,692 | 228,34 | 102,887 | 193,274 | 35,060 | 279,433 | 89,405 | 18,257 | 30,383 | 72,688 | 11,408 | 207,400 | 21,156 | 64,389 | 487,288 | 1,284,650 |
| 1895-98 | 18,480 | 119,900 | 117,500 | 282,797 | 100,671 | 176,498 | 40,308 | 33,256 | 98,345 | 152,525 | 31,585 | 72,888 | 12,748 | 193,973 | 23,084 | 70,628 | 435,820 | 1,342,759 |

APPENDIX K.-continued.


| Year. | Austria. |  | Belgium. |  | Derunark. |  | Esypt. |  | Prance. |  | Germany. |  | Italy. |  | Japan. |  | Hungary. |  | Iooland, and |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Issuad } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { it.K. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in Aus- } \\ \text { tria. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { in.K. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { lsumed } \\ \text { inn Bel. } \\ \text { ginm. } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Insed } \\ \text { in Den. } \\ \text { mark. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { U.h. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lsued } \\ \text { Bgypt. } \\ \text { Bgin } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Prance. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Issuod } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { U.K.K. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ineued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Italy. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { lemued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Japan. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Ineued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.E. } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Inned } \\ \text { in Hun. } \\ \text { ghry. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Impod } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| 1886-87 | 7,980 | $\underset{\substack{\boldsymbol{R}, 980}}{\boldsymbol{R}}$ | 22,540 | $\underset{36,374}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{8,014}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{9,873}{\ell}$ | $\underset{\text { 3,208 }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{E}}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{108,989}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $136,035$ | $\mid 61,244$ | ${ }_{71,050}^{e}$ | $\underset{39,582}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $108,258$ | ${ }_{34}^{2}$ | $1,{ }^{2}, 288$ | $\frac{2}{1,058}$ | 0,605 | $\underset{218}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | ${ }_{\text {s }}^{58}$ |
| 1887-88 | 9,883 | 10,850 | 23,698 | 40 | 10,840 | 9,608 | 8,507 | 23,929 | 1,08 | 139,204 | 169,109 | 102,85 | 38,288 | 78,093 | 308 | 1,34 | 251 | 1,023 | 103 | 8.580 |
| 1889-89 | 10,988 | 10,686 | 23,992 | us | 11,878 | 11,780 | 2,986 | 80,2 | 113,03s | 148,681 | 172,995 | 107,587 | 41,228 | 34 | 14 | 1,41 | 8,524 | 2,001 | 656 | 12.7 |
| 1889-90 | 13,857 | 18,007 | 24,354 | 48,103 | 13 | 12,447 | 3,048 | 21,123 | 125,500 | 151,988 | 3,208 | 13,998 | 48,717 | 28,185 | 40 | 1,06\% | 2.500 | 2801 | 630 | 3,220 |
| 1880-91 | 15,854 | 13,458 | 28,640 | 240 | 14,482 | 11,755 | 3,232 | 23,482 | 127,73s | 155,57 | 186,217 | 119,003 | 62,178 | 86,708 | 571 | 2603 | 4000 | 2.545 | 406 | 4867 |
| 1891-92 | 17,737 | 18,785 | 28,120 | 3,884 | 16,289 | 14,812 | 8,295 | 25,34 | 181,199 | 164881 | 192,097 | 127, | 50,506 |  | 568 | 1,184 | 5,035 | 3,5 | 6S8 | 8,11 |
| 1892-08 | 20,546 | 16,778 | 28 | 40,471 | 15,31 | 14,585 | 3,58 |  | 188,487 | 156,80 | 191,4 | 123,8 | 40,480 | 4. | 58 | 1,212 | 8.00 | 4,450 | 000 | 8,507 |
| 1898-94 | 26,105 | 19,869 | 28, |  | 16,002 |  | 4,040 | 28,40 | 121,216 | 154.9 | 188,70 | 138,2 | 3 S |  | 825 | 1,06 | 2,084 | 5,080 | 651 | 4,298 |
| 1894-05 | 27,815 | 20 | 31, | 40,101 | 15,13 | 15,029 | 4,65 |  | 122,507 | 157,8 | 179,98 | 144,500 | 8,2 | 18, | 1,00s | 1,18 | 8,844 | 5,5 | 802 | 3,008 |
| 1896-06 | 32,054 | 24,561 | 38,094 | 61,277 | 18,562 | 15,334 | 4,370 | :28,237 | 120,064 | 164,355 | 178,087 | 140,108 | 47,781 | 21,213 | 1,084 | 2,2\%6 | 6,838 | 7,787 | 860 | 4,084 |

APPENDIX K.-continued.

## Money Orders-continued.

Table showing the Amount (to the nearest Pound) of Money Order Transactions between the United Kingdom and

| Year. | Luxemburg. |  | Netherlands, and Duteh E. Indies. |  | Norway. |  | Portugal. |  | Roumania. |  | Sweden. |  | Switzeriand. |  | Tunis. |  | United States. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { in.K. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in Lux. } \\ & \text { emburg. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { Inthe } \\ \text { It.K. } \end{gathered}$ | 1enued in Nether. Nandnand Dutch $\mathbf{E}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Isued } \\ \text { ist the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { way. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issud } \\ \text { int } \\ \text { in. } \\ \text { U.Ke } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in Por- } \\ & \text { tugnal. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | Issued in Ron Ron mania. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lseud } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { in U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lssued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { sweden } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | Issued in 8wit zerland. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Isured } \\ \text { int the } \\ \text { U.E. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Tunis. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { U.B. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issude } \\ & \text { inththe } \\ & \text { U.K.K. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1886-87 | $\underline{\boldsymbol{E}}$ | $\underline{\Sigma}$ | $\underset{9,807}{2}$ | $\underset{15,117}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | 18,474 | $\underset{\text { 2,930 }}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{\text { 2,187 }}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{\text { s,207 }}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underset{13,488}{\boldsymbol{L}}$ | ${ }_{6,001}^{\boldsymbol{R}}$ | 20,854 | $\underset{\text { 18,518 }}{\substack{\text { c }}}$ | $\underline{\text { e }}$ | $\underline{\text { e }}$ | $188,988$ | $\underset{720,950}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c52884 }}$ |  |
| 1887-88 | - | - | 10,88 | 16,81 | 20,481 | 2,974 | 4,14 | 3,415 | - | - | 15,40 | 6,525 | 28,417 | 18,047 | - |  | 48,410 | 956,0 | \%238 | 1,415,874 |
| 1888-80 | - | - | 11 | 10,581 | 28,683 |  | 3,845 | 4,029 | - | - | 21,234 | 6,410 | 370 | , 14 | - |  | 0,217 | 1,077,0 | 99 | 1,405,861 |
| 1889-90 | - | - | 12,870 | 19, |  | 4,345 | 8,176 |  | - | - | 25,753 | 383 | 373 | 22,218 | 30 | 218 | 180,02 | 1,000,2 | 092,831 | 1,508,241 |
| 1800-91 | - | - | 15,008 | 20,088 |  |  | 6,20 | 3,790 | 42 | 1,150 | 26,371 | 8,588 | ,045 | 21,885 | 148 | 278 | 31,38 | 1,115,7 | 780,380 | 1,501,638 |
| 1801-28 | - | - | 16,651 | 23,252 | 24,638 |  | 2,002 | 11,1 | 688 | 2,30 | 27,048 | 8,876 | 2,780 | 22,402 | 87 | 817 | 198,450 | 1,107,28 | 788,18 | 1,058,845 |
| 1890-88 | 8 | 91 | 18,928 | 29,522 |  | 7,20s |  |  | 608 | 2,88 | 27,588 | 9,90 | 32,67 | 21,848 | 124 | 561 | 123,824 | 1,189,4 | 741,470 | 1,888, |
| 1893-94 | 74 | 578 | 19,987 | 24.97 |  |  | 1,180 | - | 650 | 4,745 | so | ,880 | 32,17 | 28,74 | 177 | 540 | 257,170 | 1,008,3 | 797, | 580 |
| 2894-08 | 758 | 617 | 21,823 | 27,01 |  |  | 967 | - | 1,08 | 4,61 | 29,2 | 11,88 | 34, |  | 45 | 819 | 24, 17 | 952, | 788,88 | 1,470,894 |
| 189-08 | ${ }^{658}$ | 614 | 20.590 | 30,827 | 28,891 | 10,651 | 916 | - | 1,899 | 5,448 | 31,783 | 11,842 | 38,079 | 28,512 | 282 | 475 | 281,878 | 1,015,187 | 788,589 | 1,567,480 |

## Table showing the Number and Value of Postal Orders issued to the Public from the commencement on the 1st January 1881 to



## Postal Oriers ior the sums of of.,.

## APPENDIX M.

## Official Correspondence.

A Statedent showing the Weiget of Correspondence carried for the following Public Offices, \&c., in the Year ended the 31st March 1896.

APPENDIX N.

## Private Wires.

Sfhtenent ehowing the Nunber of Private. Wire Compracts, Miles of Wire, and Instruments, and the Net Additional


[^6]


APPENDIX 0.
Inland Revenue Licenses.
Nomber and Descriptio: of Licenses issued by the Post Office during the last Ten Years.

APPENDIX O.-continued.
Inland Revenue Licenses-continued.

APPENDIX P.

Expenditure in relation to Fostage, Money Orders and Postal Orders in the last Ten Years.

APPENDIX R.
Gross and Net Revenue derived from the Telegraph Service in the last Ten Years.

(a) The revenue show n in this Table is the amount actually brcught to account in each year.
(c) The norking expenses are those shown in the Appropriation Accounts of the Post Office Tolegraphs Vote, and do not include the Telegraph Expenditure Note. - The initial charge for Telegrams was reduced from one shilling to sixpence on the 1st October of 1885.
shown on the same page includes a sum of 141 , Q46l. expended by other Jrpartments on account of the Telegraph service.
APPENDIX S .
Expenditure in relation to Telegraphs in the last Ten Years.

| Year. |  | Exprnditure. - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Working <br> Expenses charged to the Telegraph Vote, according to the Appropriation Account. | Manufacture and Issue of Stamps used on Telegrams. | Stationery. | Buildings. | Auditing of Telegraph Accounts by Exchequer and Audit Department. | Rates and Contributions in lieu of Rates paid by Treasury. | Total Cost of Telegraph Service. |
| 1886-87 | - | $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{1,939,764}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{E}}{35,259}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}{53,977}$ | $\stackrel{£}{2,193}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{1,105}{( }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{f}}{2,032,682}$ |
| 1887-88 | - | 1,928,345 | 352 | 35,088 | 31,478 | 2,634 | 1,136 | 1,990,033 |
| 1888-89 |  | 1,969,324 | $3{ }^{3} 7$ | 30,937 | 36,774 | 2,825 | 1,124 | 2,041,361 |
| 1889-90 | - | 2,179,921 | 405 | 33,295 | 62,386 | 1,903 | 1,076 | 2,278,986 |
| 1890-91 | - | 2,265,338 | 425 | 29,692 | 90,374 | 1,641 | 1,111 | 2,388,581 |
| 1891-92 | - | 2,507,012 | 420 | 36,652 | 88,946 | 1,688 | 1,177 | 2,635,895 |
| 1892-93 | - | 2,567,019 | 413 | 37,145 | 85,950 | 1,650 | 817 | 2,692,994 |
| 1893-94 | - | 2,641,020 | 411 | 37,048 | 68,934 | 1,676 | 8,556 | 2,757,645 |
| 1894-95 | - | 2,665,845 | 398 | 35,722 | 75,058 | 1,753 | 9,276 | 2,788,052 |
| 1895-98 | - | 2,773,536 | 410 | 34,158 | 89,313 | 1,776 | 15,888 | 2,914,581 |

## APPENDIX T.

Cumulative Account showing the Fluctuations in the Congcmption of Telegrapi Stores, and the Balances in DepOts.

## APPENDIX T.

## Cumulative Account showing the Fluctuation Balances

|  |  |  |  | Year endine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of Stores returned into Stock under <br> the following Sub-heads :- <br> Co Maintenance - |  |  |  |  |
| C` Gas, ac. | - | - | - |  |
| $\mathrm{C}^{11}$ Maintenance [Ships] - | 47980 | 3988 | 715 | 32 |
| $0^{1}$ Extensions - | 458180 | 37514 6f | 2,085 311 | 84050 |
| Os Re-arrangements - | 59,886 1171 | 18,917 688 | 16,083 681 | 18,70 11 h |
| $0^{3}$ Private Telegraphs - | 13.470084 | 18,120 1414 | 19,550 1711$\}$ | 15,174 6 ! |
| $0^{4}$ Works executed for Rly. Co.'s, \&c. | 32572 | 607921 | 0631371 | 601146 |
| O' Government Deptl. Telegraphs | 266131 | 153 3 81 | 88512104 | ess 1910 Ot |
| $\mathrm{O}^{6}$ Const Communications - | - | - |  | - |
| $0^{8}$ Works executed for War Office | - | - | - |  |
| Losses by default, fire, \&c. - - | - | - | - | 026 |
| E• Blectric lighting of West Chief Otfices | - | - | - | 96176 |
| G ${ }^{6}$ Puel and Light - | - | - | - | - |
| Extra receipts | - | - | - | 013 |
| L Storea (Morse and Wheatstone Yaper, dc.) | - | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\Delta^{13}$ Gas and Electric Light (G.P.O. East, |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{E}^{s}$ Fuel and Light (P.O.S.B.) |  |  |  |  |
| $E^{17}$ New Buildings and Works - |  |  |  |  |
| G ${ }^{6}$ Supply and Repair of Mail Bags, dc. - |  |  |  |  |
| $C^{5}$ Fuel and Light (Provincial) - |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}^{19}$ Puel and Light (Scotland) - - |  |  |  |  |
| Special Account (Western Highlands and Islands Extension) |  |  |  |  |
| War Office Suspense Account - - | - | - | - | - |
| Telephone Trunk Lines - - - | - | - | - | - |
| Sundry Special Works Account - - . | - | - | - | - |
| Lightship Communication Account - |  | - | - |  |
| Total | 578,885 3 8\% | 307,328 98 | 545,028 0113 | 71 1.24 |

## APPENDIX T.

## in the Consumption of Telegraph Stores, and the in Depôts.

## March 31st.



APPENDIX T.-continued.

> Cumulative Account showing the Fluctuations
> Balances in

(Signed) CHAS. E. STUART,
Controller of Storce.

APPENDIX T.-rontinued.
in the Consumption of Telegraph Stores, and the Depôts-continued.

March 31st.

| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1883. | 1894. | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200,017 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{8}_{8}^{8} .$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{f} & \boldsymbol{s} & \boldsymbol{d} \\ 171,023 & 5 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \\ 190,250 & 8 \\ 8 & \underset{9 i}{d} \end{array}$ | $\underset{200,659}{\varepsilon}{ }_{i} . \frac{d}{4 i}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} L_{17} & \text { s. } \\ 170,177 & \text { dif } \end{array}$ |
| 80914 7t | 1,068 13 2! | 1,041 19 8 | 84848 | 90919 113 | 1,001 511 |
| 5,808 3 3 5 5 | 6,988 18 9t | 10,563 81 | 12,916 14 y | 17,218 5 31 | 15,507 59 |
| 51,974 18 3k | 65,768 13 73 | 131,985 14 6! | 38,217 7 5t | 22,657 68 | 12.108731 |
| 28,574 2 7 | 34,883 6102 | 37,840 6 6t | 21,910 17 17 | 20,279 17 92 | 14,667 3 |
| 2,207 980 | 4,912 8 2t | 8,120 174 | 7,759 8101 | 5,608 009 | 3,467 11 41 |
| 2,198 3 2k | 4,259 10 0t | 4,804 14 | 7,621 15 1k | 5,000 12 21 | 2,714 7 |
| - | - | - | 12,960 1811 | 7,322 88 | $4{ }_{4}^{2} 651200$ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 4,760 162 |
| 31171 | 6880 | 3,261 1 51 | 2130 | 16512 | 58 1710 |
| 328160 | 1,579 111 | 62059 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,429 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | 1,766 1911 | 1,455 139 |
| 4981 | 61212 | 3161611 | 371211 | $3 \times 81078$ | 384 4 |
| 434 | 28184 | 198 | 17195 | 2302 | 156 |
| - | - | 2.100105 | 38035 61 | 1,556 12 91 | 2601 |
| 1,220 74 | 7,514 90013 | 608011 31 | 8,135701 | 4.954399 | 4,393 14 9 |
| 118 | 20195 | $70 \leq 38$ | 50548 | 685711 | 4618 |
| - | - | - | - | 014 | 39 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 15140 |
| 528 6 4 | 96s 17 31 | 607124 | 1,106 7 31 | 80303 | 1,412 13 |
|  |  |  | - | 37150 | 33 |
| 1,145 113 | 1,046 16114 | 926807 | 8404 4t | 2,589 14 3t | 2,333 0 |
| 859 5 14 | 814410 | 1,012 0 21 | 2,173 1023 | 61419 51 | 2699 |
| 00073 | - | $35 \quad 510$ | 10250 | 2,631 9 4t | 1,148 0 |
| - | - | 1,208 2 ot | 45139 | 1812 6t | 21893 |
| - | - | - | - | 859 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 8,07117 | 118 |
| - | - | 4,659 18 5 | 53817 7t | - | 18216 |
| - | - | - | 33,738 14 34 | 179,583 0 11 | 123,168 $16{ }^{\circ}$ |
| - |  |  | - | 4,534 1101 | 3,818 16 8) |
| 11181 | 713 73 | 6811 | 5164 | - | 48189 |
| 233,365 9031 | 248,403 15 61 | 238,011610 | 305,883 3 31 | 317,159 2 0t | 319,804 5 88 |
| 535,474 5 | 544,307 136 | 649,170 80 | 633,670 7 91 | 814,108 12 14 | 688,216 7 21 |

(Signcd) JAMES J. CARDIN,
Receiver and Accountant Gencral.

## APPENDIX U.

## Extract from the Finance Accounts for the Year ended 31st March 1898.

## Inserted by desire of the Select Committee on Estimates, Revenue Departments.

## Detailed Statement of the Gross Receipts and Net Prodlce of the Revenue.

## Post Office.



Generul Post Otfice, $\}$ June 1896.

JAMES J. CARDIN,
Receiver and Accountant General.

## APPENDIX U.-continued.

## Telegraph Service.



General Post Ofice, $\}$
June 1896.

JAMES J. CARDIN, Receiver and Accountant General.

The following appear periodieally, and can be subscribed for:-
Thade of the United Kingdom with Battrah Possessions and Foregan Oountries, showing the Quantities and the Declared Value of the Articles,
The Proceedings of Parliament in Pablic and Private Business are pablished daity Honse of Lords, price 1d. per 4 pp ; House of Commons, 1d, per 8 pp .
Trade Reports of the several British Colonies, with information relative to their population and general condition.
Trads Repports by Her Majesty's Representatives in Foreign Countries, and Reports on Commercial and General Intereats.
State Trials, being Reports of the Ohief State Trials which have taken place between 1820 and the present time, published under the supervision of a Committee appointed by the Liord Chancellor:-
Roy. 8vo. Vol. I. 1820-1823. (1888.) Vol. II. 1823-1831. (1889.) Vol. III, 18311840. (1891.) Vol. IV. 1839-1843. (1892.) Vol. V. 1843-1844. (1894.) Vol. VI. 1844-1848. (1895.) Vol. VII. 1848-1850. (1896). Price 108. each.
Challenger, H.M.S. A Report on the Scientific Results of the voyage of, during the years 1873-76, under the command of Captain George S. Nares, R.N., F.R.S., and Captain Frank Turle Thomson, R.N. Prepared under the superintendence of the late Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Knt., F.R.S.; and now of John Murray, Ph.D., V.P.R.S.E. Complete in Fifty Volumes.

Price 1017. 158 .
Surope by Treaty. The Map of. By Sir Hdward Hertslet, K.C.B. Four Vols. 1814-1891.

Price 6b. 69.
Military:-
Cavamay Dmil. 1896. 2 vols. Price 9d. each. Encampments and Cantonmbnys. Regulations and Instructions for. 1895. Price 9d. Explosives. Servicr. Treatise on. $1895 . \quad$ Price 28 . Hydrajbles for Garmison Artillery. Manual of. 1895. Prion 4.6d. Inrantry Dril. 1896. Part X. Rules for Condact of Field Manceuyres. Price $2 d$. Medical Service. Anmy. Regulations for. $1896 . \quad$ Price 18. Musketry Isstruction. Regulations for. Lee-Metford Rifle and Carbine. 1896. Price 9d. Rixle ani Carbine Exebeises, (Lee-Metford.) Manual, Firing, and Bayonet Exercises, and Firing Exercise for Webley Pistol. 1890. Price 3d.
Small Wars. Taeir Principles and Prictice, By Capt. C. E. Callwell, R.A.
Price 3s,
War Gaye on a Map. Rules for the Conduct of. 1876 . Price 3d.
Zululand. Précis of information concerning. Corrected to December 1894. Price As.
Naval:-
Quebx's Regulations and Admitalty Instructions. Addenda. 1890. Price 1s,
Iocal Government Board:-
Fast London. Water Supler, Summer, 1895. Inquiry as to alleged frilure of. Price 3 d .
Poor Laws. Administration and operation of, in 1834. First Report of the Commis. sioners. (Reprinted, 1894.)

Price 2e. 6d.
Explosives Act. Guide Book to the. 8th edition.
Price 28.
Explosives. List of.
Prioe 4d.
Land Regir ry. Land Transfer Aot, 1875. General Instructions as to the Registration and Transfer of Land; with Act, Rules, and Orders, Fees, and Index.

Price 18.
Exampliss of Modes op Registration. Certíficatee, Registers, \&o., deo., in use in the Land Registry.

Price 28. 6d,

## Geological:-

The Jurassio Rocks or Britars. Vol. I., Price 8s. 6i\%. Vot. II., Price 12s. Vol. III. Price 78. 6d. Vol. IV., Price 10s. Vol. V., Price 7s, $6 d$.
Northumberland, including Country betwfen Worler and Coldstreay. Price 1s, 6d. Friendly Societies Office. Gnide Book of the. 1846 .
Agriculture, Board of. Journal of the. Vol. III,, No. 1. June $1896 . \quad$ Price 6d.
Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster. Pablications issued by, viz. :Colonies, Handbooks for. 8 vo . Wrapper.
No. 1. Canada. 2. New South Wales. 3. Victoria. 4. South Australia. 5. Queensland. 6. Western Anstralia. \%. Tasmania. 8. New Zealand. 9. Cape Oolony. 10. Natal. Price 1d. each.
No. 11. Professional Handbook dealing with Professions in the Colonies. 12. Emigration Statates and General Handbook. Prico 3d, each No. 13 (viz., Nos. 1 to 12 in cloth).

Price 2 s . Consular Reports, Summary of, America, North sud South. December 1895.

$$
\text { Price } 2 d .
$$ Intending Emigrants, Information for:-Argentine Ropublic, price $2 d$. California, price 1d. Ceylon, price 1d. Maryland, price 1d. Soath $\Delta$ frican Republic, price $2 d$. West Indies, price $2 d$.

Board of Trade Journal, of Tariff and Trade Notices and Miscellaneons Commercial Information. Published on the 15th of eaoh Month. Price 6d. Index to Vols, 1 to 14.

Price 28,
Electric Lighting Regulations. Nos. 1 to 5.
Price 2d. each.

## Nomenclature of Diseases. Third Edition.

Price 1s
Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens. Bullevins of Miscolianeaus Information. Volume for 1895 , price 38 .; and Monthly parts, 1896 , priee $4 d$.
Liquor Licensing Laws Commission. Minutes of Evidence taken before the.


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[^0]:    * The first year of uniform penny postage.
    $\dagger$ The first year of halfpenny rate for postcards, newspapers and books.
    $\ddagger$ Tho first year of the parcel post.
    § Not including the purchase money of the telegraphs, or the interest upon it.

[^1]:    * It appears that, in 1838, Orders under 10s. were being issued for $6 d .$, but it is not clear whether this was or was not in accordance with the general rule of the Money Order Office.

[^2]:    - Including parcels for and from Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia.
    + Including parcels for and from the French Possessions.
    Including parcels for and from Eastern Europe, German Possessions, Chili, \&c.
    Including parcels for and from China and the China fleet.

[^3]:    The postage was reduced in 1894-95 in the case of parcels exchanged with British Central Africa, Italy, Constantinople, and Smyrns ; and in 1890-96 in the case of parcels exchanged with

[^4]:    - Included in flgures for India.
    + Included in fikures for Straits Settlements.
    $\ddagger$ Included in fixures for France.
    Included in figures for Gibraltar.
    Included in figures for Cape Colony.
    Included iu figures for New Zealand.

[^5]:    * No payment for the services rendered is received from any of the Government Departments, except the India Office, which pays two-thirds commission. The Metropolitan Police also paye two-thirde commisaion.

[^6]:    $\ddagger$ The rates were further reduce
    The decrease is due to the abolition of Rentals for Telephone Trunk Lines, and the substitution of a system of payment per conversation.
    II The decrease is due to certain lines leased by Cable Companies having been given up, and to the receipts for relephone Truak Lines being no longer
    brought to account as rental. || The decrease is due to ccrtaintal.

