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TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT
OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
ON
THE POST OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1881.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT.

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

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships the Twenty-seventh Report on the Post Office, being the report for the financial year ended 31st March 1881.

The business of the Department continues to increase; various changes have been effected, new systems introduced, and important results obtained.

It will, probably, be found convenient if I confine this report to a description of the general character of the progress made, reserving for the appendices detailed information on the various subjects referred to.

The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the 12 months was 1,176,423,600, showing an increase of 4·3 per cent.; the number of post cards, 122,884,000, an increase of 7·4 per cent.; the number of book packets and circulars, 248,881,600, an increase of 16·3 per cent.; and the number of newspapers, 133,796,100, an increase of 2·5 per cent.* There is again a marked increase in registered letters, the number recorded being 10,034,546 against 8,739,191 of the previous year, or an increase of 14·8 per cent.

Number of letters delivered, &c.

The machinery of the Department has necessarily been extended; 337 new Sub-Offices have been opened, raising the total number of such establishments to 13,637, which, with 912 Head Offices, makes the grand total of Post Offices, 14,549. About 620 letter boxes have been added, and the number of receptacles of all sorts for letters may be stated at 27,709. New buildings have been provided at Accrington, Blackburn, Bangor, Chelmsford, Durham, Haverfordwest, Keighley, Kirkcaldy, Oxford, Scarborough, and Slough, and others commenced in many important towns. The morning delivery of letters in the Suburban Districts has been considerably accelerated, with a view to the convenience of those whose daily business requires their early attendance in London. New mails to and from the Metropolis have been established, and the packet communication with the Channel Islands has been improved. It may be mentioned that in order to afford relief to letter carriers and to expedite the delivery of letters, tricycles have been introduced in many places.

New offices.

* These numbers are *estimated*, the estimate being based upon periodical countings at every Post Office.

Staff.

Eight hundred officers have been added to the force, which on the 31st of December last had reached a total, including all grades, of over 47,000 persons, of whom over 2,000 are women. The success obtained in employing women as clerks in the Savings Bank and the Receiver and Accountant's General's Office has led to their number being considerably increased. Hitherto these clerks have been appointed upon a plan of limited competition, three being nominated to compete for each vacancy. In future, however, the appointments will be made through open competition, subject to rules issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. Another important extension of the principle of open competition has been carried out, male and female telegraphists in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin being now appointed in this way. The health of the 10,900 officers employed in London has been generally good; the death rate, uniformly low, has fallen to a point below any previously recorded, the actual number of deaths in London being 45, and the rate per thousand 4.1. Notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox, the servants of the Department in the Metropolis have enjoyed perfect immunity from any fatal attack of that disease, and this result may be attributed to the regulation which provides that every person employed should be re-vaccinated; six cases alone occurred, and those were of a mild and modified type. I am glad to be able to report that the work of the Department throughout its various branches continues to be efficiently performed, and, although I greatly regret that the attitude assumed by the telegraphists is calculated seriously to subvert discipline, yet, with this exception, the conduct of the staff has been almost uniformly satisfactory.

Severe snow
storms,
Christmas and
other inci-
dents.

Among the incidents of the year, may be mentioned snow storms of extraordinary violence, which impeding railway communication, and severely taxing the energies of the Department, occasioned large additional expenditure. On the 18th of January no night mail could be despatched from London, and on Friday the 4th of March five carriages were blocked in the snow in Scotland, and were not extricated till the following Monday, while the Sutherland and Caithness Railway was completely closed for a fortnight. However, during the whole period of the storm not a single mail bag was lost, nor, throughout the year, did any accident occur involving the loss of a life engaged in the Postal Service.* A letter containing a 1,000*l.* cheque which should have been posted in Lombard Street on the 18th January was found on the 24th in the Thames near Deptford amongst some snow drift which had evidently been carted from the city and thrown into the river. The letter, which had never passed through the Post Office, was duly returned to the sender. During the Christmas week more than eleven millions and a half of letters and packets,

* One man in the employment of the Contractor under the Office of Works unfortunately lost his life in the General Post Office, when attending to a lift.



over and above the ordinary correspondence, and four tons of extra registered letters, representing a total postage of nearly 58,000*l.*, passed through the Central Office. To meet such extraordinary pressure the services of volunteers from other Departments of State were obtained after office hours, and the assistance thus procured was found most valuable.

Over 5,300,000 letters were dealt with in the Returned Letter Office, 475,000 of which it was found impossible to deliver or return. One contained a bank note for 100*l.*, still unclaimed, and attached to the seal of another was a sovereign, which was returned to the owner, who had forgotten to remove it. In addition to the letters about half a million of post cards, four millions of book packets, and 400,000 newspapers found their way to the same Office. More than 27,000 letters, an increase of 3,000 over last year, were posted without any address whatever, 5,000 furnished no clue to the name of the sender, and 1,340 contained articles of value to the amount of nearly 5,000*l.* The use of too fragile covers occasioned the escape of some 30,000 articles, and no doubt entailed much disappointment. The habit of transmitting animal and perishable matter, such as fish, sausages, birds to be stuffed, clotted cream, fruit, yeast, salads, jellies, live kittens, and dead rats still prevails; and it is necessary to appeal to the public to discontinue a practice so injurious to the health of the officers in one branch of the Department, and to repeat the warning that such forbidden articles will be stopped. The return of a letter, posted without an address, to a firm whose direction appeared within led to the discovery of a systematic robbery of goods, and the apprehension of the offenders. At Hull an incident occurred proving the elasticity of the Postal organisation under heavy pressure. The distribution of nearly 300,000 circulars, weighing 20 tons, issued by a single company, and representing 2,380*l.* worth of postage, was effected without confusion or delay in 48 hours. The despatch necessitated the employment of seven extra railway vans, and it is believed that all the documents duly reached their destination.

Returned
letters.

With respect to Foreign and Colonial Posts, an improvement has been made in the despatch of the Night Mail to Paris, the effect of which is to ensure an earlier and more regular delivery in that capital. A weekly service has been provided to Natal. The fortnightly service to Chili and Peru, which had been reduced to a monthly service during the war between those Republics, has been resumed. Five more British Colonies and four Foreign States have entered the Postal Union, with the effect of reducing the postage to and from those countries from 1*s.* to 4*d.* per half-ounce. In the interests of trade and commerce arrangements have been made with the Governments of the United States, Belgium, Portugal, and Luxembourg to extend the limits of size and weight heretofore allowed for packets of trade patterns and samples sent between those States

Foreign and
Colonial.

and this country, and I shall be ready to promote similar arrangements with other Governments.

Conference at
Paris.—Parcel
Post.

In October last, a Postal Conference, attended by the Secretary of the Department, and Mr. Benthall, one of the Assistant Secretaries, was held in Paris to consider the possibility of establishing an International Parcel Post. After much discussion, an agreement was arrived at providing for the transmission, throughout almost the whole of Europe, of parcels not exceeding 3 kilogrammes (about 6½ lbs.) in weight at very moderate charges. It was, however, obviously impossible for Great Britain to sign the Treaty which embodied these conclusions without having previously established for herself an Inland Parcel Post, and, although strenuous efforts have been made to effect this object, I regret to say I am still unable to announce that the desired result has been achieved.

Telegraphs.

The Telegraph business of the United Kingdom continues to increase; the messages sent were more numerous by 3,419,828 than in the previous year, and the aggregate reached 29,966,965. During the year 107 new offices were opened, and the total number now stands at 5,438. The new main line from London to towns in the north of England and to Scotland, commenced in 1880, and now complete, forms an important addition to the system, and the wants of the Metropolis and its neighbourhood are being met by a considerable multiplication of wires. The snowstorms in January occasioned many breakages, and much labour. Messages sent by persons unable to reach their homes added to the pressure on the Department, and, on the 19th January, the Central Office alone dealt with some 6,800 messages above the average number. A serious fire occurred at the Manchester Head Telegraph Office on the night of Sunday the 24th of October, destroying all its wires; and great credit is due to the officers on the spot who succeeded in saving, at personal risk, much valuable apparatus, and in restoring communication with London in nine hours after the fire was observed, and with other parts of the kingdom in less than twenty-four. The cables in connexion with Islay, Stornoway, and also the Shetland Islands, were broken in the winter, and, owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable cable ships, much delay has, to my regret, occurred in repairing them. An additional cable from France to North America has been laid and connected with this country, and there are now three companies owning cables from Europe to America.

On the 20th of December an important decision of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice defining the rights of the Department in connexion with Telephones was given against the companies which had established exchanges. As, however, they were apparently, under the belief that they had infringed no law, I held myself ready to meet them with liberal terms, and, after much negotiation, concluded an agreement which, while protecting the interests of the public, afforded

reasonable advantages to the companies concerned. The system of Telephonic intercommunication is, therefore, now being extended partly through the agency of Companies and partly by the Post Office. The Department has in course of completion Telephone intercommunication systems at Swansea, Glasgow, Greenock, Hull, Manchester to Liverpool, Newport to Cardiff, Leicester, Sunderland, and other towns, and is receiving applications from many quarters.

Much has been done during the year to encourage thrift. On 22nd November 1880 an Act came into operation by which any person desiring to invest any sum between 10*l.* and 100*l.* in Government Stock can do so through the agency of a Savings Bank at a trifling expense, varying from 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*, and have the dividends collected free of further charge. The purchase can be effected either by transferring money from the Depositor's account or by means of a sum specially deposited for immediate investment. Between 22nd November and 31st March the amount thus transferred through the Post Office Savings Banks was 151,465*l.*, and the amount specially deposited 230,674*l.*, making an aggregate of 382,139*l.* invested by about 6,300 persons, and it is satisfactory to notice that the sales did not exceed 7,500*l.* The stock certificates, with coupons payable to bearer, obtained under section 3 of the Act, were, in the period stated, 63 in number and 4,950*l.* in amount. The machinery required to set this Act in motion throughout the kingdom was of a somewhat complex character, and the fact that the measure has been carried out without any failure reflects the highest credit on the officers of the Department on whom this duty devolved. Notwithstanding the channel thus opened, the total amount of deposits, with the interest due, had on the 31st of December reached 33,744,637*l.*, showing an increase of 1,732,503*l.* over the amount recorded on the corresponding day of 1879.*

Out of a total number of about 2,185,000 depositors it appears that—

	Number.	Proportion to Population.	Average Balance due to each Depositor.
England and Wales contributed -	2,034,381	or 1 to 13	£ s. d. 15 10 4
Scotland contributed -	68,460	„ 1 to 53	9 1 1
Ireland „ -	82,131	„ 1 to 65	18 18 11

* The Post Office Savings Bank year prescribed by Statute terminates on 31st December, but comparing the financial years ended 31st March, the result obtained is—

The total amount of deposits on 31 March 1880,	£
including interest to previous 31 December	32,578,405
Ditto 31 March 1881, including interest	
to previous 31 December -	34,782,329
Estimated increase in the financial year ended }	
31 March 1881 - - - }	2,203,924

Post Office Savings Banks and Investments in Government Stock. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36.

The attention of the Department had for some time been drawn to the demand for a minimum limit of deposit lower than the shilling prescribed by Parliament. With a view to meet this demand, and to encourage the saving of very small sums, I adopted a plan which was submitted to me by Mr. Chetwynd, the Receiver and Accountant-General. Small slips of paper, specially prepared, were provided by the Department, and distributed gratis, with an intimation that if twelve penny postage stamps were affixed to them they would be accepted as a deposit of one shilling. The plan was in the first instance tried as an experiment in certain counties in September last. Before it had been in operation for more than a few weeks its success became so marked that I decided that on the 15th November it should be extended to the whole country. The cleanly condition in which the slips arrive is gratifying. The number received to the close of March was 576,560, and it is estimated that 223,000 new accounts originated in this manner. As regards small deposits generally, an idea as to their number may be derived from an analysis taken on two days in March, when it appeared that 59 per cent. in Scotland of the total number of new accounts opened were commenced with deposits of one shilling; 40 per cent. in England and Wales; 22 per cent. in Ireland; and that a considerable proportion of these beginners are to be found in schools.

The number of Post Office Savings Banks now open in the United Kingdom is 6,302, as against 6,016 mentioned in my last report. Under a system of guarantee a Money Order Office and Savings Bank can be opened in any village. The amount of the guarantee for a period of five years never exceeds 16*l.*, payable in advance, and may, should business accrue, be much less. The personal attendance of children and others at a distant Savings Bank to open an account may easily be avoided, and people desirous of promoting thrift are invited to apply to the Controller of the Savings Bank, who will make arrangements by which such inconvenience may be obviated.

Irish Savings
Banks, &c.

The condition of the Savings Banks in Ireland is still a subject of peculiar interest. The increase of capital recorded in the previous year has not only been maintained, but has been augmented by 47,000*l.*, and is larger than any annual increase during the past 10 years. The total amount, including interest, due to Depositors (on the 31st of December last) was 1,555,900*l.*, being 138,500*l.* in excess of the total of the previous year, exclusive of a sum of 17,000*l.* invested in Government Stock. The names of about 10,000 new Depositors were added, and the proportion to population is 1 in 65, as compared with 1 in 74 in 1879. Every county in Ireland contributed its quota, and the increase in the eight counties scheduled as Distressed amounted to 8,448*l.* over and above the growth of the previous year, viz., 33,860*l.* against 25,418*l.*

Postal Orders,
43 & 44 Vict.
c. 33.; and
Money Orders.

Under the provisions of the Postal Orders Act, 1880, a new system was introduced on the 1st January, providing an inexpensive and easy way of sending small sums of money to

different parts of the United Kingdom. This Act was founded on a Bill introduced in the previous session by my predecessor, Lord John Manners. Drafts, entitled Postal Orders, can now be bought, at any Money Order Office, for different amounts, varying from 1s. to 20s., subject to a commission ranging from one halfpenny to twopence. In three months 646,989 of such Orders were sold of the value of 292,150*l.*, producing commission to the amount of 3,750*l.*, and it is evident, from the increasing demand, that the public appreciate the convenience thus provided. It may be interesting to mention that the whole of the clerical work connected with the new Postal Orders is performed by a staff of female clerks. The decrease in the number of Money Order transactions, which commenced in 1878, is again visible. The Inland Orders recorded show a falling off of 2·7 per cent. in number and 2·2 per cent. in amount as compared with the previous year. This result is no doubt to be attributed to the increased facilities of transmission by other means, such as Registered Letters and Postal Orders. The numbers of orders for large amounts increase, and the Foreign and Colonial business exhibits a steady progress. Notwithstanding the diminution in the number of Inland Orders, the gross amount transmitted for the public was over 26 millions sterling, and the losses by fraud and default did not exceed 215*l.* It will be seen that the decrease in the gross amount, as compared with last year, is nearly made up by the amount of Postal Orders issued in three months, and it may be expected that the results of both methods combined will eventually produce a total considerably in excess of the amount formerly transmitted by Money Orders alone.

Post Office Annuities and Life Insurance business expands but slowly, as will be seen by a reference to the table of contracts in the Appendix.

The gross revenue collected within the year was a little over 8½ millions, arrived at thus :

	£	£	Post Office Annuities and Life Insurance.
Postage on letters, postcards, newspapers, &c. - - -	-	6,478,696	
Commission on Money Orders -	246,033		
Commission on Postal Orders -	3,750		
Value of Unclaimed Money Orders -	4,948		
		254,731	
Revenue from Telegraphs - -	-	1,633,884	Revenue and expenditure.
		<hr/>	
The expenditure was :		8,367,311	
For Postal service, including Money Order and Postal Order business - - -	3,470,213		
„ Packet service - - -	665,446		
„ Telegraph service, including expenditure by other Departments - - -	1,305,006		
		<hr/>	
		5,440,665	
		<hr/>	
The net revenue was therefore - - -	-	2,926,646	
		<hr/>	

being an increase of 88,017*l.* on the previous year.

The total expenditure shows an increase of 268,360*l.*, almost wholly due to the additional outlay necessarily involved in carrying on a business which is rapidly growing in nearly every branch. Many of the items which constitute the increase would in ordinary business be charged to capital account. Thus, in the sum of 268,360*l.*, to which reference has just been made, 75,000*l.* is included which was spent in constructing a new telegraph line to the North to meet the growing business, and nearly 40,000*l.* in providing telegraph offices.

The capital sum raised for the purchase of the Telegraphs since 1869 exceeded 10 millions sterling, and hitherto the results of the undertaking have exhibited an annual deficiency of interest amounting in the aggregate to not less than 1,216,000*l.* For the first time, however, the net Telegraph revenue for the year, viz., 328,878*l.*, has been sufficient to pay the full interest, 3 per cent., on the capital, and leave a real surplus of 2,462*l.* towards the cancelling of debt.*

From the circumstance that many items are included in the annual Telegraph expenditure which represent capital outlay, it is obvious that the net profit realised in any particular year does not accurately measure the results of the Telegraph business for that year regarded from a commercial point of view. By order of the House of Commons a return is annually laid before Parliament showing the commercial results of the telegraph business for each year. Although the return for 1880-81 is not yet ready to be presented the following figures may be regarded as substantially correct :—

Aggregate amount of capital, including all the sums which in business would be charged to capital account	- - -	£10,655,926
---	-------	-------------

Revenue, 1880-81	- - - -	1,633,884
Expenditure, deducting the items charged to capital - - - -	- - - -	1,189,425

Balance of profit (equal to 4·17 per cent. on a capital of 10,655,926 <i>l.</i>) being the full amount available on commercial principles for dividend on capital or for a reserve fund.		<u>£444,459</u>
--	--	-----------------

It is to be observed that, in consequence of the Savings Bank funds being vested in the National Debt Commissioners, no allusion is made in the account above given to the revenue and expenditure of the Savings Bank Department. Although I am aware that in thus presenting the accounts I am adopting the course which has been hitherto followed, I think it is desirable to point out that, as the Savings Banks are as intimately connected with the Post Office as the Telegraph, Money Order, or any other branch of the Post Office administration, a correct idea of the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office cannot be

* NOTE.—The surplus which accrued in the years 1870 and 1871 was due to the fact that certain charges proper to those years had to be postponed till the rates for wayleave, maintenance, &c., had been settled with the railway companies.

obtained unless the financial results of the Savings Bank Department are included. The expense of conducting Savings Bank business during the year was 188,891*l.*, or 3,389*l.* less than in the previous year. This apparent decrease of expenditure at a time when there was a large increase of business was in a great measure due to the fact that the proportion of the cost of the new Savings Bank building in Queen Victoria Street charged to the year 1880 was much less than that charged to the previous year. The net profit paid over to the Exchequer by the National Debt Commissioners was 144,879*l.* It would, therefore, appear that the real Post Office expenditure was 5,629,556*l.* and the revenue was 8,701,081*l.*, showing a profit of 3,071,525*l.* This result is the more satisfactory when it is borne in mind that, except with regard to the sum expended in the purchase of the Telegraphs, the Post Office has no capital account, and has consequently to provide out of income for the expenses of all the extensions inseparably connected with a rapidly increasing business.

I have the honour to be, My Lords,

Your Lordships' obedient humble servant,

HENRY FAWCETT.

General Post Office,
5th August 1881.

Letters delivered.

ESTIMATED NUMBER of Letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year immediately preceding the first General Reduction of Postage on the 5th day of December 1839, and in the years subsequent thereto; also (in the first year) the number of Franks.

Year ending 31st December, until 1876, and thereafter the Financial Year ending March 31st.	Delivered in England and Wales.				Total in England and Wales.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.	Total in Scotland.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.	Total in Ireland.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.	Total in United Kingdom.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.
	By Country Offices.	Increase per cent. per annum.	In London District, including Local Letters.	Increase per cent. per annum.												
Estimated No. of Letters, 1839 -	-	-	-	-	60,000,000	-	4	8,000,000	-	3	8,000,000	-	1	76,000,000	-	3
Estimated No. of Franks, 1839 -	-	-	-	-	5,172,000	-	-	335,000	-	-	1,055,000	-	-	6,503,000	-	-
Estimated No. of Letters, 1840 -	83,000,000	-	44,000,000	-	132,000,000	120.0	8	19,000,000	143.5	7	18,000,000	119.2	2	169,000,000	122.2	7
Average of 5 years, 1841-45	123,000,000	10.7	57,000,000	9.0	179,000,000	10.2	11	24,000,000	9.2	0	24,000,000	9.5	3	227,000,000	10.0	8
" " 1846-50	180,000,000	5.5	79,000,000	5.5	259,000,000	5.2	15	34,000,000	4.2	12	31,000,000	5.0	4	327,000,000	5.0	12
" " 1851-55	233,000,000	6.5	97,000,000	5.0	330,000,000	6.0	18	41,000,000	5.2	14	39,000,000	5.5	6	410,000,000	5.7	15
" " 1856-60	302,000,000	4.2	125,000,000	5.5	427,000,000	4.5	22	51,000,000	3.2	16	45,000,000	3.0	7	528,000,000	4.2	19
" " 1861-65	373,000,000	5.7	161,000,000	5.7	534,000,000	5.7	29	61,000,000	0.5	20	53,000,000	3.2	9	648,000,000	5.5	22
" " 1866-70	472,000,000	4.2	192,000,000	3.2	664,000,000	4.0	31	76,000,000	4.7	24	66,000,000	3.2	11	800,000,000	4.0	26
Year 1871	501,000,000	0.5	220,000,000	7.0	721,000,000	2.5	32	80,000,000	1.2	24	66,000,000	3.0	13	867,000,000	2.3	27
" 1872	510,000,000	1.7	227,000,000	3.0	737,000,000	2.2	32	82,000,000	2.5	24	68,000,000	-	13	895,000,000	2.0	28
" 1873	518,000,000	1.5	238,000,000	5.0	756,000,000	2.5	32	84,000,000	2.5	24	67,000,000	1.5	13	907,000,000	2.5	29
" 1874	553,279,100	6.8	250,474,000	5.0	804,053,100	6.5	33	90,193,300	7.4	25	70,004,500	4.5	13	964,953,300	6.3	30
" 1875	580,051,400	4.8	266,771,000	6.5	846,823,400	5.3	35	90,976,400	0.0	26	70,653,300	0.8	13	1,008,392,100	4.6	31
" 1876	594,519,600	2.5	281,522,800	-	856,042,400	1.1	35	91,120,700	0.2	26	71,792,100	1.7	13	1,018,965,200	1.0	31
" 1877-8	598,774,000	0.7	285,192,700	9.0	883,966,700	3.3	36	92,311,300	9.2	28	74,248,500	3.4	14	1,057,732,300	3.8	32
" 1878-9	628,408,800	4.6	295,805,300	3.7	923,203,100	4.3	37	96,991,200	-	28	76,078,500	2.5	14	1,097,373,800	3.7	32
" 1879-80	640,033,900	2.2	310,077,900	4.8	950,111,800	3.0	38	101,948,300	3.0	28	75,837,400	-	14	1,127,987,500	2.8	33
" 1880-81	650,262,700	1.7	341,676,000	10.2	992,632,700	4.5	39	104,998,200	3.0	29	78,799,700	3.8	15	1,176,423,600	4.3	34

APPENDIX A.—*continued.***Post Cards, Book Packets, and Newspapers.**

ESTIMATED NUMBER of POST CARDS delivered in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year from 1872 to the present time, and the Increase per Cent. per Annum.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.
1872	64,000,000	—	8,000,000	—	4,000,000	—	76,000,000	—
1873	60,000,000	—	8,000,000	—	4,000,000	—	72,000,000	—
1874	66,000,000	10·0	9,000,000	12·5	4,000,000	—	79,000,000	9·7
1875	73,300,100	11·6	9,200,300	6·7	4,540,900	5·5	87,116,300	10·7
1876	78,412,100	6·9	9,640,100	4·7	4,883,500	7·5	92,935,700	6·7
1877-8	86,051,500	9·7	11,067,500	14·8	5,118,300	4·8	102,237,300	10·
1878-9	94,471,500	9·8	11,590,000	4·8	5,375,200	5·	111,445,700	9·
1879-80	96,637,400	2·3	12,284,700	5·9	5,536,300	3·	114,458,400	2·7
1880-81	103,473,100	7·1	13,401,500	9·1	6,009,400	8·5	122,884,000	7·4

ESTIMATED NUMBER of BOOK PACKETS and CIRCULARS delivered in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year from 1872 to the present time, and the Increase per Cent. per Annum.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.
1872	90,000,000	—	13,000,000	—	11,000,000	—	114,000,000	—
1873	104,000,000	15·5	14,000,000	7·7	11,000,000	—	129,000,000	13·1
1874	115,789,600	11·3	15,787,300	12·7	10,410,200	—	141,987,100	10·
1875	133,394,900	15·2	15,723,700	—	9,548,000	—	158,666,600	11·7
1876	146,405,300	9·	18,352,700	16·7	8,966,900	—	173,724,900	9·4
1877-8	157,691,600	7·7	21,336,800	16·2	10,272,200	14·5	189,300,600	8·9
1878-9	164,789,900	4·5	21,320,100	—	10,987,000	6·7	197,076,900	4·1
1879-80	180,511,400	9·6	22,140,500	3·8	11,231,100	2·9	213,963,000	8·6
1880-81	212,528,500	17·7	24,238,300	9·5	12,114,500	7·4	248,881,600	16·3

ESTIMATED NUMBER of NEWSPAPERS delivered in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year from 1872 to the present time, and the Increase per Cent. per Annum.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Number.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.
1872	87,000,000	—	12,000,000	—	10,000,000	—	100,000,000	—
1873	89,115,300	2·4	12,606,300	5·	11,295,000	12·9	113,016,500	3·6
1874	91,230,400	2·3	13,212,700	4·8	12,599,800	11·4	117,032,900	3·5
1875	93,345,600	2·3	13,819,100	4·5	13,884,700	10·2	121,049,400	3·4
1876	95,460,800	2·2	14,425,400	4·3	15,179,700	9·3	125,065,900	3·3
1877-8	98,232,400	2·9	14,883,100	3·1	15,442,500	1·7	128,558,000	2·7
1878-9	100,424,300	2·2	14,477,500	—	15,993,500	3·6	130,895,300	1·8
1879-80	100,317,000	—	14,570,700	·6	15,630,700	—	130,518,400	—
1880-81	102,764,600	2·4	15,120,000	3·8	15,911,500	1·8	133,796,100	2·5

APPENDIX B.

Registered Letters.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters Registered in the United Kingdom in the years 1877, 1878-79, 1879-80, and 1880-81.

YEAR.	ENGLAND AND WALES.						SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		TOTAL.			
	Country Offices.		London District.		Total.		Number.	Increase per cent.	Number.	Increase per cent.	Number.	Increase per cent.		
	Number.	Increase per cent.	Number.	Increase per cent.	Number.	Increase per cent.								
1877	-	-	2,378,973	-	1,884,716	-	3,663,689	-	373,915	-	278,443	-	4,316,017	-
1878-79	-	-	4,290,545	76·2	1,900,269	48·	6,190,814	68·9	551,715	47·6	458,821	60·2	7,200,360	66·8
1879-80	-	-	5,346,085	24·7	2,240,865	17·9	7,539,980	22·6	616,905	11·8	532,356	16·0	8,739,191	21·3
1880-81	-	-	6,144,985	14·9	2,596,550	15·9	8,741,515	18·2	698,008	12·8	597,023	12·1	10,084,546	14·8

The reduction of the Registration Fee from 4d. to 2d. on 1st January 1878 explains the large increase since that date.

APPENDIX C.

NUMBER of MAILS daily between London and other Post Towns in England and Wales.

Year.	Towns having One Mail only.		Towns having Two Mails.		Towns having Three Mails.		Towns having Four Mails.		Towns having Five Mails.		Towns having Six Mails.		Towns having Seven Mails.		Towns having Eight Mails.		Towns having Nine Mails.		Towns having Ten Mails.		Total Number of Post Towns in England and Wales.
	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	
31 Dec. 1872	41	89	315	222	99	114	80	101	36	42	5	9	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	583
„ 1873	43	89	319	227	93	119	88	98	38	43	5	11	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	594
„ 1874	43	89	302	226	92	118	96	97	43	45	17	17	4	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	599
„ 1875	27	73	297	232	132	121	86	97	42	54	12	17	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	601
„ 1876	22	69	299	222	137	132	87	102	48	57	11	21	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	610
31 Mar. 1877	22	69	299	222	137	132	87	102	48	57	11	21	3	3	3	3	-	1	-	-	610
„ 1878	22	65	288	222	142	133	89	105	53	60	11	18	2	4	4	4	-	1	1	-	612
„ 1879	20	60	260	217	156	138	93	111	63	56	16	21	3	6	1	3	1	2	1	-	614
„ 1880	18	58	251	214	162	140	96	113	63	58	20	21	3	7	3	4	1	2	-	-	617
„ 1881	17	57	250	210	154	140	101	112	66	63	23	25	3	5	3	4	1	2	-	-	618

Home Packet Service.

Line of Packets.	Contract.		Annual Payment.	Contract Time.	Penalties for Overtime.	Penalty for General Non-performance.	Remarks.
	Com-mencement.	Terminable.					
ABERDEEN and LERWICK (SHETLAND).	1st April 1881	After 1 April 1884 on 6 months' notice.	2,200 <i>l</i> .	-	-	200 <i>l</i> .	Vessels have liberty to call at Wick and certain ports of Orkney.
CHANNEL ISLANDS - Do. (additional services)	1st Jan 1870	On 6 months' notice.	6,000 <i>l</i> . 550 <i>l</i> .	Between Southampton and Guernsey 9 hours; between Southampton and Jersey 12 hours.	-	2,000 <i>l</i> .	
GREENOCK and BELFAST	16th July 1849	On 6 months' notice.	Performed free of cost.	-	-	100 <i>l</i> .	*
GREENOCK, TARBERT, and ISLAY.	4th Nov. 1878	On 6 months' notice.	800 <i>l</i> .	-	-	500 <i>l</i> .	
HOLYHEAD and KINGSTOWN	1st Oct. 1860	On 12 months' notice.	35,900 <i>l</i> .	The sea service, together with the land service between London and Kingsdown, and between London and Holyhead, to be performed in 11 hours. No definite time allotted to sea service apart from land service.	1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per minute, if journeys between Kingsdown, and (on Sundays) between Crews and Kingsdown are not accomplished within 11 hours respectively from appointed times of departure.*	-	The payment is subject to reduction when the receipts from Passenger traffic in any one year exceed 35,000 <i>l</i> .
LIVERPOOL and DOUGLAS (ISLE OF MAN).	1st Oct. 1879	After 1 year	4,500 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	
PENZANCE and SCILLY	-	On 6 months' notice.	450 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	
PORTSMOUTH and RYDE	1st April 1880	On 6 months' notice.	800 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	
SCARLESTER and STROMNESS (ORKNEY).	27th July 1877	After 5 years on 12 months' notice.	2,000 <i>l</i> .	-	-	200 <i>l</i> .	
SOUTHAMPTON and COWES	-	-	150 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	
STORMOWAY and ULLAPOL -	1st Sept. 1879.	After 3rd August 1881 on 6 months' notice.	1,300 <i>l</i> .	-	-	500 <i>l</i> .	When a sailing vessel is employed a deduction of 2 <i>l</i> . a trip may be made if the Postmaster General thinks proper.

* These penalties are at present suspended, owing to the state of the harbour at Holyhead.

APPENDIX E.

Staff of Officers on 31st December 1880.

Staff employed wholly on postal duties (including Savings Bank and Money Order business) or partly on postal and partly on telegraph duties :—

Postmaster General	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary, financial secretary, assistant secretaries, secretary for Ireland, and surveyor general for Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Superior officers in Metropolitan offices, viz. : heads of departments, chief clerks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Postmasters—Head postmasters	-	-	-	-	-	912	
Sub-postmasters and letter receivers	-	-	-	-	-	13,316	
						<u>14,228</u>	
Clerks—Male	-	-	-	-	-	8,731	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	767	
						<u>4,138</u>	
Letter carriers, sorters, messengers, &c. :—							
Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	5,103	
Provincial	-	-	-	-	-	12,058	
						<u>17,161</u>	
Mail guards and mail porters	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Marine mail officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							<u>35,589</u>

Staff employed exclusively on telegraph duties :—

Chief engineers and other superior officers	-	-	-	11
Clerks, telegraphists, &c. :—	Male.	Female.		
London	-	-	2,033	904
Provincial	-	-	3,031	652
	<u>5,064</u>	<u>1,556</u>		
			6,620	
Messengers	-	-	-	4,736
				<u>11,367</u>
Postmasters in colonies, under direction of the Postmaster General	-	-	-	19
Agents in foreign countries for collection of postage, &c.	-	-	-	29
				<u>47,004</u>
Total	-	-	-	

APPENDIX F.

Returned Letters.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of LETTERS, POST CARDS, BOOKS, and NEWSPAPERS received and disposed of in the RETURNED LETTER OFFICES of LONDON, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, BRISTOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN, respectively; also the Number which, bearing outside the addresses of the senders, were returned direct from many other Post Offices not possessing RETURNED LETTER BRANCHES, in the Year ended 31st March 1880, and in the Year ended 31st March 1881.

	Letters received.		Letters re-issued to corrected Addresses.		Letters returned to the Senders.		Letters returned unopened to Foreign Countries.		Letters which could neither be delivered nor returned to the Senders.		Post Cards received.		Books received.		Newspapers received.	
	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1879-80.	1880-1.
LONDON	2,306,920	2,354,354	36,065	1,837,600	2,040,992	49,883	84,288	202,845	172,409	91,465	85,345	1,308,317	1,650,327	198,103	209,188	
MANCHESTER	401,403	350,205	3,967	359,172	327,131	10,046	7,663	18,046	41,544	33,462	29,219	297,864	330,962	16,840	16,368	
LIVERPOOL	996,731	830,200	4,745	512,441	274,779	26,004	13,045	23,024	35,631	28,685	26,294	274,060	297,805	23,815	20,378	
BIRMINGHAM	258,178	238,613	2,289	231,224	209,175	7,442	3,268	17,778	23,751	23,300	24,104	190,182	214,755	9,762	9,149	
LEEDS	226,332	212,094	1,794	193,460	177,820	8,894	6,207	19,218	25,584	14,015	12,049	186,076	228,681	9,418	10,023	
BRISTOL	317,150	323,654	1,073	267,323	272,132	19,855	16,266	28,259	34,515	15,498	15,821	259,370	325,383	15,992	15,164	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	162,687	164,560	3,360	139,115	125,246	5,460	5,523	14,732	20,719	10,973	10,252	102,612	127,805	6,590	7,060	
EDINBURGH	240,337	234,655	7,097	205,439	194,669	10,082	6,006	17,789	25,089	22,070	20,173	167,658	219,006	20,978	20,824	
GLASGOW	169,321	173,447	8,700	153,398	140,374	6,315	14,433	1,403	8,929	23,284	23,975	88,687	101,135	8,953	17,940	
DUBLIN	343,437	327,703	3,553	198,970	217,467	17,234	18,560	125,330	87,271	18,318	16,915	219,234	223,672	46,307	46,329	
Other Post Offices authorized to receive certain letters, &c. direct to senders.*	532,115	673,027	—	632,115	673,027	—	—	—	—	215,495	259,538	586,440	467,778	24,963	32,411	
TOTALS	5,345,201	5,382,692	78,281	4,570,266	4,665,321	170,175	163,379	526,469	475,442	496,446	523,685	3,541,103	4,196,498	374,741	395,264	
Increase in 1880-1 over 1879-80.	37,491		—		95,555		—		—		27,239		655,380		20,680	

* NOTE.—In Appendix E. of the last annual report certain unopened letters, &c. returned to the senders from the Glasgow E. L.B. were included in the returns from other post offices authorised to return such letters. This error, the result of a misunderstanding, is rectified in this account.

APPENDIX G.

Colonial and Foreign

Line of Packets.	Contracts.		Payment.
	Com- mencement.	Termination.	
AUSTRALIA: Point de Galle and Melbourne, Singa- pore and Brisbane, San Francisco and Sydney	Contracts with Colonial Governments.		£
BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, AND CHILI: Bi-Monthly Service from Southampton	1 Sept. 1876	On 6 months' notice	(a) 5,338
Fortnightly service from Liverpool	1 July 1878	On 6 months' notice	(a) 6,223
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and NATAL	1 Oct. 1876	Contracts with Colonial Govern- ments terminating on 30th September 1883, if 12 months' previous notice has been given	-
CYPRUS and ALEXANDRIA	8 Aug. 1878	On 1 month's notice	9,000
EAST INDIES and CHINA	1 Feb. 1880	On 31st January 1888	356,600
EAST COAST OF AFRICA: Aden and Zanzibar	6 Dec. 1872	On 5th December 1882	10,000
Table Bay and Zanzibar	1 Aug. 1873	On 8th February 1881	20,000
EUROPE: Dover and Calais	20 June 1878	On 12 months' notice	(b) 11,274
Dover and Ostend	Arrangement with Belgian Government		4,800
Malta and Syracuse	Contract with Government of Malta		(c) 2,000
NORTH AMERICA: United States	1 Dec. 1877	On 6 months' notice	(a) 65,311
Halifax, Bermuda, and Jamaica	1 Jan. 1878	On 12 months' notice	17,500
PACIFIC	1 July 1878	On 6 months' notice	(a) 4,736
WEST INDIES: Bi-monthly Service	1 Jan. 1880	On 31st December 1885	£0,500
Additional Services: Non-Contract Service	-	-	(a) 1,077
Liverpool and Puerto Cabello, Tam- pico, and Santa Martha.	1 Oct. 1875	23 October 1881	(a) 1,145
Belize and New Orleans	Contract with Honduras Government termi- nating on 30th September 1884		(c) 1,700
Turk's Island and St Thomas	Contract with Turk's Island Government		(c) 300
WEST COAST OF AFRICA	No Contract.		(a) 7,960

(a) The payments in these cases depend upon the amount of correspondence conveyed by the packets.

(b) Including 2,000*l.* for excess of premiums over penalties.

(c) These sums represent the Imperial share of the cost of the services.

APPENDIX G.

Packet Service.

Penalties for Overtime.	Contributions towards the Cost of the Service.	Esti- mated British Share of Sea Postage on Letters, News- papers, &c.	Esti- mated British Loss on the Service.	Rate of Postage per single Letter, excluding Transit Rates.
		£	£	
			Nil.	5d.
			Nil.	{ Brazil - } { Argentine Re- } 4d. { public. } { Uruguay - } 1s. { Chili - }
			Nil.	6d.
		150	8,850	2½d.
200l. for every 12 hours late at Brin- disi. In other cases 100l.	{ India, 83,000l.	00,000	208,000	{ Mediterranean 2½d. { India - } { Ceylon - } 4d. { China, &c. }
		400	9,600	4d.
		100	18,900	4d.
5l. for 15 minutes or upwards.			Nil.	2½d.
			Nil.	2½d.
			Nil	2½d.
		38,000	27,090.	2½d.
		1,000	16,503	{ Canadian { Dominion { and New- } 2½d. { foundland. { Bermuda - } 4d. { Union countries, 4d. { Non-union countries, 1s.
25l. for every 24 hours.				
One-eighth part of ordinary payment for every 24 hours.		35,000	50,090	{ Union Colo- { nies } 4d. { Non Union { Colonies, &c. } 1s.
		6,000	1,900	4d.

APPENDIX H.

Telegrams.

TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBER of MESSAGES forwarded from TELEGRAPH OFFICES in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, in each Year since the transfer of the TELEGRAPHS to the STATE.

Year.	Number of Messages.					
	England and Wales.			Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
	Provinces.	London.	Total.			
1870-71 -	5,299,882	2,863,821	8,163,703	1,080,189	606,285	9,850,177
1871-72 -	6,594,590	3,612,772	10,207,362	1,388,434	878,000	12,473,796
1872-73 -	8,022,151	4,577,015	12,599,166	1,761,298	1,175,816	15,535,780
1873-74 -	9,233,854	5,254,547	14,488,401	2,009,893	1,323,236	17,821,530
1874-75 -	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	17,233,996	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	18,092,602	2,490,776	1,588,489	22,171,867
1878-79 -	11,592,899	8,830,019	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
1880-81 -	13,574,608	11,613,389	25,187,997	3,042,291	1,736,677	29,966,965

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

APPENDIX H.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES forwarded from TELEGRAPH OFFICES in the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1879-80 and 1880-81; and the Increase or Decrease in each Month of the latter Year over the corresponding Month of the former Year.

Month.	Number of Messages.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879-80.	1880-81.		
April - - -	1,863,529	2,428,545	565,016	
May - - -	2,441,579*	2,807,821*	366,242	
June - - -	1,956,693	2,335,971	379,278	
July - - -	2,063,895	3,030,095*	966,200	
August - - -	2,618,530*	2,462,710	—	155,820
September - - -	2,108,741	2,396,357	292,616	
October - - -	2,282,531	3,021,142*	738,611	
November - - -	2,668,614*	2,302,668	—	365,946
December - -	1,848,269	2,085,940	237,671	
January - - -	2,407,506*	2,637,133*	229,627	
February - - -	2,117,000	2,195,096	78,096	
March - - -	2,175,250	2,263,487	88,237	
	26,547,137	29,966,965	3,941,594	521,766
Total Increase			- -	3,419,828

* Five weeks.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE showing the VALUE OF WORK PERFORMED by the POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT for other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, and for which no Payment has been made, from the 5th February 1870 to the 31st March 1881.

Period.	Telegrams.		Wire Rentals.		Salaries.		Work executed.		Total.	
	Inland.	Foreign.								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Period to 31st March 1871	243 3 1	513 9 5	882 1 7	256 15 9	1 15 0	1,897 4 10				
Year ended 31st March 1872	313 7 3	743 4 7	791 0 4	247 5 0	21 2 11	2,056 0 1				
" " 1873	486 10 8	408 13 11	892 1 3	273 5 0	43 1 1	2,103 11 11				
" " 1874	626 8 5	752 8 10	1,046 14 9	341 10 5	6 13 11	2,773 16 4				
Nine months to 31st December 1874	714 18 4	91 15 9	2,018 16 10	1,131 0 10	23 18 11	3,980 10 8				
Year ended 31st December 1875	1,703 2 1	1,707 16 9	4,544 5 11	2,495 4 2	2 17 8	10,453 6 7				
Quarter ended 31st March 1876	933 5 0	—	1,174 5 10	642 14 8	5 7 8	2,755 13 2				
Year ended 31st March 1877	6,300 17 9	—	4,977 14 10	2,567 2 8	—	13,845 15 3				
" " 1878	9,550 15 9	—	5,338 14 6	2,506 16 9	20 16 8	17,417 3 8				
" " 1879	10,906 8 0	—	6,378 18 0	3,296 11 4	20 16 7	20,602 13 11				
" " 1880	6,393 1 9	—	6,435 5 7	2,552 16 1	0 18 6	15,382 1 11				
" " 1881	7,586 8 0	—	6,891 9 6	5,000 18 11	—	19,478 16 5				
TOTALS	45,758 6 1	4,217 9 3	41,311 8 11	21,312 1 7	147 8 11	112,746 14 9				

All Government Departments since 1st April 1875 have paid for the transmission of Foreign telegrams. The increase in the value of Inland telegrams sent for Government Departments is attributable to an increase in the number of such telegrams, and to certain Departments which formerly paid for Inland telegrams having ceased to do so.

APPENDIX J.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Extracts from the Controller's Report.

In the year 1880 there were 3,755,689 deposits, amounting to 10,299,272*l.*, being an increase of 407,861 in number and 412,161*l.* in amount over the previous year.

The withdrawals numbered 1,465,331, amounting to 9,218,444*l.*, being an increase of 46,788 in number and 188,270*l.* in amount over the previous year.

The greatest number of deposits on any one day was 31,652 on the 28th December, the amount being 64,206*l.*, but the largest amount deposited was 89,440*l.* on the 1st of January, when the number was only 18,970. The daily average number of deposits was 12,233, and the amount 33,548*l.*, as compared with 10,941 and 32,311*l.* in the previous year.

The increase of 46,788 in the number, and of 188,270*l.* in the amount of withdrawals, is considerably less than the increase of the previous year over 1878, which was 113,926 in number and 515,986*l.* in amount.

The average amount of each deposit, excluding the deposits made for immediate investment in Government stock, was 2*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; but, if we also exclude those made under the Postage Stamp Savings Scheme, the average amount was 2*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, agreeing very closely with the average amounts in the four years immediately preceding 1879, the variation in which only ranged between 2*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* and 2*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* In 1879 the amount was unusually high, viz., 2*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

The average amount of each withdrawal, which fell from 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1878 to 6*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in 1879, was still less in 1880, being only 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The interest placed to the credit of depositors for the year amounted to 777,985*l.*, being 34,349*l.* more than in the previous year. The aggregate interest allowed to depositors since the commencement is 7,458,654*l.*

* * * * *

The progress of the Post Office Savings Bank in Ireland during the last 10 years is shown by the following table:—

Progress of
Post Office
Savings Bank
in Ireland.

Year.	Total amount, including interest, due to depositors at end of year.	Annual increase of capital.
	£	£
1871	745,239	112,239
1872	825,740	80,501
1873	845,550	19,810
1874	913,747	68,197
1875	1,003,304	89,557
1876	1,123,717	120,413
1877	1,256,724	133,007
1878	1,325,806	69,082
1879	1,417,389	91,583
1880	1,555,894	138,505

* * * * *

The Stock Investment business not only requires a separate statement, but, in consequence of its connexion with the ordinary Savings Bank system, involves a departure from the tabular statement in which

Statements of
Savings Bank
and Stock In-

vestment business.

Tabular Statement 1861 to 1879.

Statements for 1880.

Trustee

Savings Banks.

have hitherto been exhibited the progressive operations of the Department since 1861. In the tabular statement now furnished there is a complete record of the business year by year down to and including the year 1879. The statistics for 1880 are shown in the second statement in order to include figures relating to the Stock Investment business, particulars of which are given in the third Statement.

Seven Trustee Savings Banks were closed during the year, viz., those at Accrington, Cripplegate, Downham Market, Hastings, Lambeth St. John, Lichfield, and Thame. The aggregate amount transferred from these and certain small Savings Banks in process of closing was 56,864*l.*, and a further sum of 11,968*l.* was transferred from other Trustee Savings Banks by certificate, making a total of 68,832*l.* as compared with 43,859*l.* in the previous year.

The amount transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank to Trustee Banks was 16,767*l.* as against 12,925*l.* in the former year.

The trustees of several small banks have given notice of closing since the passing of the Act of 1880; but it is perhaps as yet too soon to expect any decisive evidence as to the effect of that measure upon Trustee Banks generally.

Penny banks.

Decreased number of accounts in 1880.

The number of Penny Banks authorised to open accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank fell from 473 in 1879 to 377 in 1880, the numbers for the last five years being as follows:—

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Number of accounts opened in the year -	172	293	273	473	377

Penny banks affected by postage stamp savings scheme.

Penny bank accounts closed during 1880, and first quarter of 1881.

In 1879 the increase was exceptionally large, owing to great efforts made on all sides to promote the Penny Bank movement; and it might not have been maintained under ordinary circumstances, for even during the first half of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879, there was a decrease of 17 in the number of Penny Banks authorised to open accounts. That the larger decrease of 79 in the latter half of the year was caused in a great measure by the introduction of the Postage Stamp Savings Scheme, was shown by the numerous letters received from managers of Penny Banks, some stating their intention of closing, others asking whether Penny Banks are not now rendered unnecessary. And, although every opportunity has been taken to point out that the scheme is not intended to supersede, but to act concurrently with, the present system of Penny Banks, it is difficult to remove the prevalent impression that Penny Banks are no longer so necessary as before. One correspondent termed the new system of deposit "the Post Office Penny Bank." A Penny Bank in Scotland, with 1,300 depositors (which, however, had no connexion with the Post Office Savings Bank), closed in consequence of the new facilities afforded by the Department; and, with the concurrence of the managers, a clerk attended from the neighbouring Post Office during the closing, and received a considerable number of deposits. A Penny Bank at Redditch was also closed under similar circumstances. Out of 168 Penny Bank accounts closed during last year 78 were closed after the 15th November, the date on which the Postage Stamp Savings Scheme was extended to the whole of the United Kingdom; and during the first quarter of the present year 61 Penny Bank accounts have been closed, as against 36 in the first quarter of 1880. It may be well, however, to mention that the closing of an account does not necessarily imply the final closing of the

Penny Bank itself, fresh accounts being opened in some cases. The Penny Banks authorised to open accounts during the first quarter of this year numbered only 87, as against 178 in the first quarter of 1880. Among the Penny Banks for which accounts were opened last year 106 were school banks, 28 of them belonging to Board schools. The relative numbers in 1879 were 111 and 27. More than 111,000 of the deposit books supplied gratuitously by this Department to the managers of Penny Banks were applied for last year, as against 90,000 in 1879; so that, although fewer Penny Banks were authorised last year, those in existence seem to have increased their operations. 605 sets of Penny Bank account books were supplied at little more than cost price, as against 651 sets in 1879. In March last, a large number of the Penny Bank deposit books were furnished to the Trustees of the North Kensington and Notting Hill Penny Bank, newly established under the auspices of the "National Thrift Society." According to a statement in the *Times* newspaper, 500 deposits ranging from 1d. to 1l. were received on the opening day. On the 1st January 1881 the total number of Penny Banks having accounts open with the Post Office Savings Bank was 1,399, which may be classified as follows:—

Town and Village Penny Banks	-	-	-	1,016
Sunday School	-	-	-	90
National School	-	-	-	172
Board School	-	-	-	104
Manufactory and Workshop	-	-	-	14
Coffee Palace	-	-	-	3
				<hr/>
				1,399

Decreased number of penny bank accounts in first quarter of 1881.
Penny banks in schools.
Penny bank deposit books supplied gratuitously.
Penny bank account books.
Number of penny bank accounts open on 1st January 1881.
Classification.

A Penny Bank was established last year at Alnwick, for the purpose of purchasing annuities to commence at the age of 60, or for life assurance, through the Insurance and Annuity Branch of the Post Office. Scarcely any practical advantage has been taken of the arrangement sanctioned experimentally in March 1878, by which managers of Penny Banks in remote villages may, by means of a system of free registered letters, assist the depositors in Penny Banks to open, and afterwards continue, accounts in their own names at the nearest Post Office Savings Bank without personal attendance. The plan has been suggested whenever it appeared to be applicable, but has been accepted in only 12 cases, one being during the past year, and, so far, has resulted in very few transactions.

* * * * *

The plan, commenced in 1878 and alluded to in former reports, of deputing clerks from country Post Offices to attend at certain public works on pay days, in order to afford "navvies" employed there the opportunity of transacting Savings Bank business, was continued during 1880. The arrangement was tried at eight places in all, and in 236 visits made from the commencement there were 1,711 deposits, amounting to 1,750l. 18s., and 18 withdrawals amounting to 148l. 0s. 4d.; the total cost to the Department being 100l. 18s. 6d., or an average of 1s. 2d. per transaction, excluding the cost at the Chief Office. At the request of the Rector of Halstock, a village three miles distant from any Post Office Savings Bank, a similar arrangement was commenced on the 1st May 1880, an officer from the Head Post Office at Yeovil attending at the village once a week to transact Savings Bank business. And with a view to ascertain whether there is really a general want in outlying districts for such facilities, the experiment was extended in July to over 30 villages throughout the United Kingdom, about one half

Penny bank for annuities and life insurance.
Assistance to penny banks in remote villages by free registered letters.
Savings Bank facilities for "navvies."
Results.
Experimental Savings Banks in villages.

Results.

being agricultural and the other half industrial centres. The results down to the close of October, when the experiment ceased, are shown in the following statement :—

Number of villages visited	-	-	-	33
Total number of visits	-	-	-	485
Number of visits without transactions	-	-	-	161
Total number of deposits	-	-	-	1,030
Total amount of deposits	-	-	-	£988
Number of new accounts opened	-	-	-	322
Total number of withdrawals	-	-	-	19
Total amount of withdrawals	-	-	-	£156
Total cost of visits	-	-	-	£164
Average cost per transaction at sub-office alone				3s. 1d.

Experiment discontinued.

Returns of the business transacted under this arrangement, as well as under the "navy" scheme, having been carefully considered, it was decided to be undesirable to recommence or extend the plan at present. At five of the villages, however, where it appeared that the business would be sufficient, permanent Money Order and Savings Bank offices were opened.

Facilities for workmen in large factories.

In March last Messrs. Bass and Co. proposed that a clerk should be sent periodically from the Burton-on-Trent Post Office to their brewery, with the object of affording their workmen facilities for transacting Savings Bank business; the firm undertaking to defray all the expenses to which the Department might be put. The proposal received the assent of the Postmaster General, who subsequently stated in the House of Commons that he would be ready, under the same conditions, to make similar arrangements with other firms so far as the resources of the Post Office would allow. Accordingly several other firms have since availed themselves of the arrangement, but the results hitherto have not been very encouraging. At the works of Messrs. Bass only nine deposits, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.*, have been made in 19 visits.

* * * * *

Preparations for commencing the stock investment business.

When the Savings Bank Act, 1880, had received the Royal Assent at the close of the session in September last, no time was lost in making the necessary preparations for the new business, including the provision of registers and other books for use in the Department, as well as the schedules, &c. for communicating with the National Debt Office and the Office of the Receiver and Accountant General. These and other forms are comprised in a series of 24 (since increased to 41), and it was also necessary to provide several special forms, circulars to surveyors and postmasters, instructions to postmasters, Departmental instructions, hand bills for distribution to the public, &c. And so thoroughly was every requirement anticipated that, from the very commencement of the business, there was, as the Postmaster General emphatically told his constituents on the 15th December, "in no instance the slightest hitch or difficulty." It was considered highly desirable that the date for the commencement of the business should be the same as that adopted by the Trustee Banks, namely, Monday, the 22nd November (Saturday, the 20th November, being the last day of their year), and arrangements were made accordingly. Many persons, however, overlooking the fact that after the 1st November, the date on which the Act came into force, the necessary Regulations had to be issued by the Treasury, assumed that business in this Department would actually commence on that day, and a considerable amount of explanatory correspondence was consequently necessary.

Complete success of arrangements.**Date of commencement.**

On the opening day, the 22nd November, there were 18 investments, amounting to 790*l.* stock, and on the next day 82, amounting to 3,425*l.*

stock; the total number and amount during the first week being 437 of 23,189*l.* stock. The first sale took place on the 27th November.

The general results of the business from the 22nd November to the 31st December last are shown in the tabular statement. There were 2,230 investments, amounting in the aggregate to 129,514*l.* stock, and nine sales of stock, amounting to 385*l.*, and 22 stock certificates, amounting to 1,500*l.*, were obtained. The average amount of each purchase of stock was 58*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and of each sale 42*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Out of an aggregate of 128,013*l.* invested, a very large proportion, namely, 79,641*l.*, was deposited specially for the purpose; the existing deposits being drawn upon only to the extent of 48,372*l.* At the close of the year the total amount of stock remaining to the credit of 2,131 depositors was 127,629*l.*, being an average of about 60*l.* to the credit of each depositor.

During the first quarter of the present year, the number of investments was 4,744, and the amount 257,229*l.* stock; the average daily number of investments and the average amount of each purchase of stock being 62*l.* and 54*l.* respectively, as against 67*l.* and 58*l.* during the period to the 31st December. Out of an aggregate of 254,126*l.* invested, the sum of 151,033*l.* was deposited for the purpose of immediate investment, being about the same proportion as in the period to the 31st December. There were 199 sales of stock, amounting to 7,083*l.*, and 41 stock certificates were obtained, amounting to 3,450*l.* On the 31st March last the total amount of stock remaining to the credit of 6,120 depositors was 374,325*l.*, being an average of about 61*l.* to the credit of each depositor.

Summarising the business for the whole period from the 22nd November 1880 to the 31st March 1881, there were 6,974 investments, amounting in the aggregate to 386,743*l.* stock, and 208 sales of stock, amounting to 7,468*l.*; while 63 stock certificates, amounting to 4,950*l.*, were obtained. The average daily number of investments and sales were 63 and 2 respectively; the average amount of each purchase being 55*l.* and of each sale 36*l.*

The greatest number of investments in any one day was 115 on the 30th November, and the lowest 30 on the 20th January, and again on the 18th March, with the exception of the opening day, when, as already stated, there were only 18. Out of a total of 382,139*l.* invested in stock, the sum of 230,674*l.* was deposited for the purpose of immediate investment, so that the existing deposits were only drawn upon to the extent of 151,465*l.* Of the total investment, 3,202 of 173,133*l.* stock were in consols, 481 of 26,301*l.* stock in reduced three per cent., and 3,291 of 187,309*l.* stock in new three per cents.

Apportioning the investments according to the several countries, the result is as follows:—

—	No. of Investments.	Aggregate amount of Stock.	
		£	
England and Wales	5,845	322,168	
Scotland - -	262	12,454	
Ireland - -	867	52,121	

Business during first quarter of 1881.

Business from 22nd November to 31st March.

Amount of each description of stock bought.

Amount of stock bought for depositors in each country.

High price of funds.

Falling off in number of investments during March.

Stock investments through Savings Banks in foreign countries. Italy.

High price of Italian stock in 1879. Belgium.

France.

World wide influence of British Post Office Savings Banks. Italy.

The high prices of the funds have doubtless greatly discouraged intending investors. At the commencement of the business, consols stood at 100 $\frac{1}{8}$, and reduced and new three per cents. at 98 $\frac{1}{4}$. By the 27th of November consols had risen to 100 $\frac{5}{8}$, and reduced and new to 98 $\frac{3}{4}$; and although the prices fell slightly after that date, yet consols have never been quoted at less than 98 $\frac{3}{4}$, and reduced and new at less than 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ ex. div. During the month of March, when consols again reached par, there was a considerable falling off in the number of investments; the average daily number in the first week being 65, in the second 55, in the third 47, and in the fourth only 40.

On the subject of stock investments through Savings Banks in foreign countries, there is some interesting information in the last report of the Director-General of the Italian Post Office. In Italy, where provision for such investments was first made in 1876, the amount invested during 1877 (16,586*l.*) was more than twice as much as that invested during the preceding year (7,364*l.*); and again, in 1878, the amount (31,785*l.*) was almost double that of 1877. The sum invested during 1879 (36,868*l.*) shows a smaller increase as compared with 1878; but this falling off in the rate of progress is attributed solely to the high prices of the consolidated stock during 1879, such prices never having been previously touched since the establishment of the Italian kingdom. In Belgium during 1878 the Caisse d'Epargne et de Retraite effected 1,061 purchases of Government stock, of the nominal value of 75,552*l.*, and sales to the amount of 15,704*l.* In France 27,402 depositors held, on the 1st of January 1877, rentes producing an annual income of 28,007*l.*, and during that year purchases of 28,825*l.* were made on behalf of 20,753 depositors. According to the Italian report several writers claim for the French Savings Banks the merit of having familiarised all classes with the National securities; and it is remarked that there is not, perhaps, any other State in Europe where the public debt has been so "democratised" (*democratizzata*), to which France owes in a great measure the stability of her credit and the success of her public loans.

There is abundant evidence that the progress of our Post Office Savings Banks continues to be carefully watched from most parts of the civilised world. Italy, on the whole, seems in advance of almost every other country in the study and imitation of our system, and in efforts to improve upon it. Postal Savings Banks have been established throughout the new Italian kingdom, even in remote villages, their rapid extension being effected notwithstanding the rivalry of pre-existing private Savings Banks; and, although the Italian Post Office, as has just been stated, had already instituted a plan of supplying the depositors with Government Stock, the Director-General was among the earliest applicants for copies of our Stock investment regulations and forms, as well as for information respecting the Postage Stamp Savings Scheme. The great importance attached to the Savings Bank movement by the Government and leading men of Italy is proved by the publication annually of a comprehensive official report on the Post Office Savings Banks, and by the existence of a voluntary association for promoting them, under the presidency of an ex-Prime Minister. Every third year the official report contains returns of most of the Savings Banks throughout the world, and an account of any noteworthy modifications that have occurred in the various systems. During 1879, the Italian Post Office Savings Bank is reported to have had an unprecedented growth of business; a complication of circumstances having caused money to flow into it as a "haven of refuge" (*un porto di rifugio*), there to await opportunities of more lucrative employment. The number of depositors

increased from 157,651 to 238,869, the amount of deposits from 585,955*l.* to 1,342,574*l.*, and the sum standing to the credit of depositors from 455,406*l.* to 1,049,291*l.* In France the long-looked for system of Post Office Savings Banks is at length coming into operation; the Bill noticed in my last report having been finally passed, after being referred back from the Senate to the Chamber of Deputies, with certain amendments, the most important of which is the provision for a "cross-entry" system, whereby, as M. de Malarce has happily observed, every depositor will have a *livret national* instead of a *livret localisé*, and be enabled to deposit or withdraw at any French Post Office Savings Bank. During the past year French officials have personally obtained further practical knowledge in this Department in order to organise their system. Information respecting the Stock investment business has also been sought by the French Government. In Austria, last year, a parliamentary committee reported decidedly in favour of the adoption of the system of Post Office Savings Banks. It was observed in the report that their introduction into Austria would "no longer be a venture or experiment," but would be justified by the 19 years' experience of Great Britain, "the most practical and business-like country in the world," as well as by the existence of similar systems in Italy and other countries. As regards the old Savings Bank system in Austria, it appears that at the end of 1879 there were 321 such institutions, "all head offices, there being no agencies as in France, Prussia, and Switzerland"; while in 1867 there were but 135 Savings Banks, the chief increase having taken place from 1867 to 1876, during which period 170 were opened, as against 16 in the three years ending 1879. The opportunities thus afforded for saving as contrasted with those for speculating in lotteries (*Lottospielgelegenheiten*) are, it is stated, "twelve times less in Austria than in any other European country, Russia, Spain, and Portugal excepted"; whereas, if the upwards of 4,000 Post Offices were allowed to receive deposits, "the number of Savings Banks would be increased thirteen fold, the lotteries would be outnumbered, and Austria would be inferior to only a few countries in opportunities of saving." The report further recommended, as the best protection against fraud, that the organisation of the Post Office Savings Bank service should be carried on after the English model, each separate transaction being at once reported to the General Post Office and placed under its immediate control. It was evidently in pursuance of this recommendation that the Head of the Savings Bank Department of the Austrian Home Office visited this Department last August in order to make himself practically acquainted with the system, respecting which information was also obtained by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Consul General. In Holland, a measure for establishing Post Office Savings Banks was passed by the Legislature in May 1880, and last autumn, after the Director-in-Chief of the Post Office in that kingdom had applied for additional information respecting our system, Dr. Kerdijk, acting as commissioner for the Government, spent four days in this Department, making himself conversant with the work in order to arrange for the commencement of Savings Bank business at the Post Offices throughout the Netherlands, on the 1st January. In Sweden, the interest taken in the subject of thrift led to Dr. Leffler, of Gothenburg, being deputed by some influential gentlemen in Stockholm to study the Provident Institutions of Great Britain, and in November last he thoroughly examined the various operations in this Department. Norway would also seem to be following in the movement; for, in consequence of inquiries from that country respecting the Postage Stamp Savings Scheme, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul General in London has recently obtained from

- Switzerland. this Department full information on the subject. In Switzerland, where the number of depositors is at the rate of about 25 per cent. of the population, the employment of the Post Offices for the receipt and repayment of deposits on behalf of the numerous Savings Banks is under consideration. In Portugal, a society for encouraging Provident Institutions is about to be formed similar to that established in France. In Russia, the subject of Post Office Savings Banks has been receiving some attention; as just before the assassination of the Czar the Embassy in London sought information from this Department. In the United States of America the continued efforts that are being made to establish Post Office Savings Banks are effectively advocated by Mr. Maynard, the Postmaster-General, in his last annual report. He alludes to the knowledge he gained on the subject during his visit to England, and, with regard to the cross-entry system, observes: "It would be an additional advantage that deposits would be available at any depository office in the United States, an important consideration with a people so migratory as ours." Incorporated with the same report is one from Mr. La Rue Harrison, Inspector for the Money Order system, Washington, who refers to his own visit to this country in the following terms:—"In November 1879 I was permitted to inspect the Savings Bank division of the British Post Office, and was furnished with valuable data relative to its business. In every town visited in England I was struck with the enthusiasm which pervaded all classes, after nearly 20 years' trial, in regard to this institution, which is, in every sense, the working man's friend. The interest upon deposits is only two and one half per centum, proving that security is more sought after than large profits." With regard to Japan, to which I have alluded in former reports as having successfully copied our system, I may quote the following interesting passage from a recent work, entitled "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," by Miss Bird:—"The last report given to the public by Mr. Mayeshima, the Postmaster-General, is an ably prepared and comprehensive document. In the year ending June 1879 the Post Office Savings Banks, which number 595, show an increase of 305, an increase in the number of deposits of 153·4 per cent., in the amount deposited of 62·4 per cent., and in depositors of 11,994, the average amount deposited by each depositor being about 3*l.* 10*s.*" I may add that the Japanese Legation has been on the alert in making inquiries respecting our system of stock investments and the Postage Stamp Savings Scheme.
- Japan.
- India. The attention of the Indian Government has recently been given to the question of utilising the Post Offices throughout the Empire as auxiliaries of the Government Savings Banks existing in the three Presidencies, and in December last an official from Calcutta personally inspected this Department in order to report on the subject. In Canada, according to the last report on the Post Office, there had been a marked development of Savings Bank business, owing, no doubt, to renewed commercial activity in the Dominion. The High Commissioner in London, who applied on behalf of the Finance Minister, was furnished with early information as to the Stock investment business and the Postage Stamp Saving Scheme; the interest thus evinced in the former subject being somewhat remarkable, seeing that the Canadian Government, which was, I believe, the first, if not the only one, in our colonies to incorporate with the Post Office Savings Bank, a plan of transferring deposits to the Public Funds, should have discontinued it just as a system for that purpose was about to be introduced in the mother country. I may observe, however, that the Canadian Post Office Savings Bank had made no provision for the sale of stock and the pay-
- Canada.

ment of dividends, but ceased to have any further knowledge or record of the transaction after a transfer to Dominion Stock had taken place. Moreover, the stock, which bore interest at 5 per cent. was redeemable on three months' notice, and the cost of carrying out the system appears to have been considerable. It is now contemplated, I believe, to re-commence stock investment business in the Canadian Post Office Savings Bank much in accordance with our system, of which full particulars have been supplied to the Superintendent. The subject of Penny Banks is exciting some interest in Canada, the Superintendent of the Post Office Savings Bank having also inquired as to the assistance given by this Department to such institutions; while another applicant has sought information respecting what he called "the famous English Penny Savings Banks." From Victoria, a visit has been paid to this Department by the Controller of the Money Order Office and Post Office Savings Bank of that Colony, where during 1879 the number of Post Office Savings Banks was increased from 173 to 185, the number of depositors from 46,268 to 49,233, and the amount standing to their credit from 623,051*l.* to 650,101*l.* The ordinary Savings Banks of Victoria maintained during the year ending the 30th of June 1880 the improvement which occurred in their business in the preceding year; and although the amount due to depositors (905,362*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*) is less than that due on the 30th of June 1877, the greater sum deposited (591,321*l.*), the larger number of accounts opened (10,992), and the increase in the total number of depositors (4,573), during the year, would seem to indicate that the depression of 1878 has passed away. In Queensland the business of the Government Savings Bank, which had not materially suffered from prevailing adverse influences in 1878, showed a falling off for the first time since the establishment of the Bank in 1865. In New Zealand, also, dulness of trade and dearth of employment have injuriously affected the Post Office Savings Banks, the sum withdrawn having largely exceeded that deposited during the year. I observe that the Postmaster General of the Colony in his annual report expresses regret that his efforts to establish Penny Banks in public schools have not been attended with success in consequence of opposition on the part of the Education Boards and School Committees, and the want of co-operation of the teachers, on whom the success of these banks so greatly depends. In Jamaica there appears to be a Penny Bank movement, and, in accordance with an application received in this Department, information as to our Penny Banks has been forwarded to the manager of the Jamaica Savings Bank to be embodied in a report which he had been called on to make to the Government of the Colony.

Victoria.

Queensland.

New Zealand.

Jamaica.

YEAR.	From 16 Sept. 1861 to 31 Dec. 1862		Number of Post Office Savings Banks.		Number of Deposits.		Amount of Deposits.		Average Amount of each Deposit.		Interest credited to Depositors.		Number of Withdrawals.		Amount of Withdrawals.		Average Amount of each Withdrawal.		Charges of Management.		Average Cost of each Deposit or Withdrawal, viz., of each Deposit or Withdrawal.		Number of Accounts opened.		Number of Accounts closed.		Number of Accounts remaining open at close of the Year.		Amount, inclusive of Interest, standing to credit of all open Accounts at close of the Year.		Average Amount standing to credit of each open Account at close of the Year.		Percentage of Cost of Management to total funds in possession of the Post Office Savings Bank.		Total Sum standing to credit of Post Office Savings Banks on Books of National Debt Commissioners at close of the Year.		Balance in hands of Postmaster General, after making Provision for outstanding Warrants, at close of the Year.		Total Balance in hand, applicable to payment of Depositors, at close of the Year.*		Number at close of the Year of Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined.		Number at close of the Year of the Depositors in Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined.	
	1861	1862	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1863	2,001	2,081	639,216	2,114,660	3	2	22,189	97,294	438,637	4	10	20,591	205,998	27,433	178,405	1,698,221	9	10	1	3	1,659,032	35,692	1,094,734	1,792,555	319,669	319,669	3,377,480	11	4	0	15	4	3,338,783	44,413	3,379,595	3,994	1,879,889	1,879,889						
1864	2,381	2,381	849,848	2,851,906	3	2	11,55,904	107,431	1,097,154	5	0	43,854	71,936	1,7484	470,558	4,993,128	12	1	0	18	4	4,905,665	5,923	4,911,785	5,959	611,384	611,384	6,524,400	10	6	0	15	9	6,482,629	4,927	6,486,656	8,989	2,078,546	2,078,546					
1865	3,027	3,027	1,394,301	3,719,017	3	1	1,102,879	407,212	2,918,133	5	10	39,327	67,968	91,676	746,254	8,714,175	10	7	0	14	7	8,291,176	25,791	8,295,967	4,058	813,960	813,960	9,167,176	10	7	0	15	9	9,167,176	25,791	9,167,176	4,058	2,151,966	2,151,966					
1866	3,029	3,029	1,825,871	4,460,057	3	1	1,387,172	515,348	2,975,035	5	15	53,451	206,345	131,072	865,134	11,694,655	12	1	0	12	10	11,877,763	47,690	11,884,449	4,988	853,985	853,985	10,312,202	12	1	0	12	10	11,877,763	47,690	11,884,449	4,988	2,330,547	2,330,547					
1867	3,029	3,029	1,825,871	4,460,057	3	1	1,387,172	515,348	2,975,035	5	15	53,451	206,345	131,072	865,134	11,694,655	12	1	0	12	10	11,877,763	47,690	11,884,449	4,988	853,985	853,985	10,312,202	12	1	0	12	10	11,877,763	47,690	11,884,449	4,988	2,330,547	2,330,547					
1868	4,047	4,047	2,135,363	5,353,538	3	2	2,352,892	531,174	3,686,809	5	15	62,700	289,369	173,116	1,085,178	13,624,360	12	1	0	9	2	13,653,040	19,388	13,747,433	4,554	1,185,785	1,185,785	15,669,104	12	3	0	8	11	15,663,815	103,458	15,770,671	4,835	2,464,510	2,464,510					
1869	4,047	4,047	2,135,363	5,353,538	3	2	2,352,892	531,174	3,686,809	5	15	62,700	289,369	173,116	1,085,178	13,624,360	12	1	0	9	2	13,653,040	19,388	13,747,433	4,554	1,185,785	1,185,785	15,669,104	12	3	0	8	11	15,663,815	103,458	15,770,671	4,835	2,464,510	2,464,510					
1870	4,355	4,355	2,382,621	6,664,029	2	16	3,376,778	787,172	4,755,187	6	10	67,945	370,745	250,406	1,442,448	19,356,339	13	7	0	8	11	19,363,815	103,458	19,467,271	4,835	1,393,492	1,393,492	21,677,449	13	10	0	7	11	21,735,347	19,388	21,754,735	4,554	2,707,570	2,707,570					
1871	4,907	4,907	2,745,247	7,690,916	2	16	4,450,079	933,579	5,115,467	6	1	78,404	463,478	319,281	1,668,785	21,677,449	13	10	0	7	11	21,735,347	19,388	21,754,735	4,554	1,668,785	1,668,785	25,000,792	13	10	0	7	11	25,000,792	19,388	25,194,180	4,554	3,002,154	3,002,154					
1872	4,908	4,908	3,044,692	8,341,256	2	14	6,024,559	1,093,609	6,570,095	6	8	84,160	463,478	319,281	1,668,785	21,677,449	13	10	0	7	11	21,735,347	19,388	21,754,735	4,554	1,668,785	1,668,785	25,000,792	13	10	0	7	11	25,000,792	19,388	25,194,180	4,554	3,002,154	3,002,154					
1873	5,200	5,200	3,182,453	8,785,852	2	16	5,771,584	1,112,697	7,292,560	6	11	99,616	463,478	319,281	1,668,785	21,677,449	13	10	0	7	11	21,735,347	19,388	21,754,735	4,554	1,668,785	1,668,785	25,000,792	13	10	0	7	11	25,000,792	19,388	25,194,180	4,554	3,002,154	3,002,154					
1874	5,448	5,448	3,108,136	8,985,850	2	16	9,619,331	1,195,603	7,792,477	6	9	125,912	453,221	304,355	1,702,574	26,960,560	15	17	2	9	8	26,960,560	104,833	27,065,413	5,912	1,702,574	1,702,574	32,111,565	15	17	2	9	8	32,111,565	104,833	32,216,398	5,912	3,185,761	3,185,761					
1875	5,698	5,698	3,597,851	9,166,738	2	16	1,061,459	1,252,995	8,083,591	6	9	142,184	453,221	304,355	1,702,574	26,960,560	15	17	2	9	8	26,960,560	104,833	27,065,413	5,912	1,702,574	1,702,574	32,111,565	15	17	2	9	8	32,111,565	104,833	32,216,398	5,912	3,185,761	3,185,761					
1876	5,698	5,698	3,597,851	9,166,738	2	16	1,061,459	1,252,995	8,083,591	6	9	142,184	453,221	304,355	1,702,574	26,960,560	15	17	2	9	8	26,960,560	104,833	27,065,413	5,912	1,702,574	1,702,574	32,111,565	15	17	2	9	8	32,111,565	104,833	32,216,398	5,912	3,185,761	3,185,761					
1877	5,698	5,698	3,597,851	9,166,738	2	16	1,061,459	1,252,995	8,083,591	6	9	142,184	453,221	304,355	1,702,574	26,960,560	15	17	2	9	8	26,960,560	104,833	27,065,413	5,912	1,702,574	1,702,574	32,111,565	15	17	2	9	8	32,111,565	104,833	32,216,398	5,912	3,185,761	3,185,761					
1878	5,698	5,698	3,597,851	9,166,738	2	16	1,061,459	1,252,995	8,083,591	6	9	142,184	453,221	304,355	1,702,574	26,960,560	15	17	2	9	8	26,960,560	104,833	27,065,413	5,912	1,702,574	1,702,574	32,111,565	15	17	2	9	8	32,111,565	104,833	32,216,398	5,912	3,185,761	3,185,761					
1879	5,698	5,698	3,597,851	9,166,738	2	16	1,061,459	1,252,995	8,083,591	6	9	142,184	453,221	304,355	1,702,574	26,960,560	15	17	2	9	8	26,960,560	104,833	27,065,413	5,912	1,702,574	1,702,574	32,111,565	15	17	2	9	8	32,111,565	104,833	32,216,398	5,912	3,185,761	3,185,761					

For Statistics of the year 1880 see next page.

* These sums do not include the dividends accruing to the Post Office Savings Banks on the 5th January (that is, five days after the close of the account in each year), up to the year 1863 inclusive, but after that year the Securities belonging to the Banks have been valued by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the amount, including dividends due but not paid at the end of the year, has been inserted in the above return.

† The falling off in the cost per transaction and in the per-centage of cost of management in 1863 and the increase in these items in 1864 are attributable to one and the same cause, *i. e.*, to the payment during 1864 of various charges properly belonging to 1863.

[illegible]

APPENDIX J.—*continued.***Post Office Savings Banks.****YEAR 1880.**

Number of Post Office Savings Banks	-	-	-	-	6,233
Number of deposits :—					
Ordinary	-	-	-	3,754,064	
For immediate investment in Government Stock	-	-	-	1,625	
				<hr/>	3,755,689
Amount of deposits :—		£		£	
Ordinary	-	-	10,219,631		
For immediate investment in Government Stock	-	-	79,641		
			<hr/>	10,299,272	
Sales of Government Stock and Stock Certificates obtained	-	-	-	-	1,880*
				<hr/>	£10,801,152
Average amount of each ordinary deposit	-	-	-	-	£2 14 5
Interest credited to depositors	-	-	-	-	£777,985
Number of withdrawals (including sales of Stock and Stock Certificates obtained)	-	-	-	-	1,465,331
Amount of withdrawals :—				£	
Ordinary (including sales of Stock and Stock Certificates obtained)	-	-	-	9,218,444	
Investments in Stock, including commission and fees	-	-	-	-	128,190
				<hr/>	£9,346,634
Average amount of each withdrawal (excluding investments in Stock)	-	-	-	-	£6 5 9
Charges of Management	-	-	-	-	£188,891†
Average cost of each transaction	-	-	-	-	8½d.†
Number of accounts opened	-	-	-	-	554,658
Number of accounts closed	-	-	-	-	358,163
Number of accounts remaining open at close of the year	-	-	-	-	2,184,972
Amount, inclusive of interest, standing to credit of all open accounts at close of the year	-	-	-	-	£33,744,637
Average amount standing to credit of each open account at close of the year	-	-	-	-	£15 8 11
Per-centage of cost of Management to total funds in possession of the Post Office Savings Bank	-	-	-	-	11s. 2½d.†
Total sum standing to credit of Post Office Saving Banks on books of National Debt Commissioners at close of the year	-	-	-	-	£34,375,936
Balance in hands of Postmaster General after making provision for outstanding warrants at close of the year	-	-	-	-	£232,945
Total balance in hand applicable to payment of depositors at close of the year	-	-	-	-	£34,608,881
Number at close of the year of old Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks combined	-	-	-	-	6,675
Number at close of the year of depositors in old Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks combined	-	-	-	-	3,704,777

* When Stock is sold or a Stock Certificate obtained the amount is placed to the credit of the Savings Bank account so as to be dealt with as a withdrawal.

† The sum of 188,891½ for charges of management includes 16,373½ paid in respect of the new building. Omitting this amount, but adding interest at the rate of 5 per cent. thereon, as well as on the expenditure of 98,983½ for similar purposes in 1878 and 1879, the cost per transaction will be 8½d. and the per-centage of expenses to capital 10s. 6½d.

APPENDIX J.—*continued.***Post Office Savings Banks.****INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT STOCK.**

From 22nd NOVEMBER to 31st DECEMBER 1880.

Number of Stock accounts opened	-	-	-	-	-	2,162
Number of Stock accounts closed	-	-	-	-	-	81
Number of Stock accounts remaining open at close of the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,181
Number of investments	-	-	-	-	-	2,230
Number of sales	-	-	-	-	-	9
Number of Stock Certificates obtained	-	-	-	-	-	22
Number of deposits for immediate investment	-	-	-	-	-	1,625
Amount of deposits for immediate investment	-	-	-	-	-	£79,641
Average amount of each deposit for immediate investment	-	-	-	-	-	£49
Number of Savings Bank accounts opened with deposits for immediate investment	-	-	-	-	-	563
Amount of money invested :—					£	
From deposits made for the purpose	-	-	-	-	79,641	
From existing deposits	-	-	-	-	48,372	
						£128,013
Amount of Commission and Bank of England Fees :—					£ s.	
Commission	-	-	-	-	175 10	
Bank of England fees	-	-	-	-	1 10	
						£177
Amount of Stock bought	-	-	-	-	-	£129,514
Average amount of each purchase of Stock	-	-	-	-	-	£58 1 6
Amount of Stock sold	-	-	-	-	-	£385
Average amount of each sale of Stock	-	-	-	-	-	£42 15 6
Amount of Stock Certificates obtained	-	-	-	-	-	£1,500
Amount of Stock remaining to credit of Stockholders at close of the year	-	-	-	-	-	£127,639
Average amount of Stock remaining to credit of each Stockholder at close of the year	-	-	-	-	-	£59 17 9

APPENDIX J.—continued. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

BALANCE SHEET.

RETURN of the BALANCE SHEETS of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS for the Year 1880, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities determined pursuant to Act 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36. s. 1., Amount of Cash in Hand and Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the Year, and the Surplus of Funds to meet Liabilities.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance due to Depositors on the 31st December 1880 (including interest)	33,744,637	0 5	Value of Securities determined pursuant to Act 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36. s. 1.	34,322,655	13 4
Amount of expenses remaining unpaid (partly estimated)	14,348	6 10	Amount of cash in hands of Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	53,290	18 11
Surplus of Funds to meet Liabilities	846,896	5 10	Total Amount in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	-	-
			Amount received for issuing new Deposit Books	1,480	13 4
			Less,—Amount paid to the National Debt Commissioners	883	4 4
			Amount in the hands of Her Majesty's Postmaster General	194,175	7 4
			Less,—Amount required to meet Warrants issued to Depositors but not cashed on 31st December 1880	38,173	5 6
	£			232,347	12 10
				34,006,881	13 1

Total amount received from Depositors, including interest, to 31st December 1880 £ 132,722,225 5 7
Total amount repaid to Depositors to 31st December 1880 98,477,598 5 2

Number of Transactions.		Number of Accounts.	
Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Opened.	Closed.
44,006,119	15,873,433	6,783,635	4,598,713
			Remaining Open.
			2,184,972

The total cost of the Post Office Savings Banks from their establishment to the 31st December 1880, including the sum of 14,348l. 6s. 10d. charged as above, was 2,031,492l. 6s. 3d. The total number of transactions, i.e., Deposits and Withdrawals, in the period was 59,879,552. The average cost of each transaction from the commencement of Post Office Savings Bank business to the end of the year 1880 was 8½d.

Prior to the passing of the Post Office Savings Banks Act, 1861, it was estimated (see Parliamentary Paper, No. 623, 1861) that the average cost of each transaction would be 7d.

The sums of 126,379l. 14s. 11d., 147,116l. 16s. 0d., 77,787l. 12s. 1d., and 126,345l. 4s. 11d. have been paid into the Exchequer out of the funds of the Post Office Savings Banks in the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880 respectively under sec. 14 of the Act 40 Vict. c. 12, being the excess of interest which had accrued during the years 1873, 1877, 1878, and 1879. The sum of 70,000l., the cost of the site of the new Savings Bank building in Queen Victoria Street, and 43,420l. towards the cost of the new building, have been paid for out of the funds of the Post Office Savings Banks.

APPENDIX J.—continued.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Continuation of Return on previous page, so far as relates to the National Debt Office.

Securities standing in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Post Office Savings Banks Fund.		Value of Securities per Act 43 & 44 Vict. c. 36. s. 1.	Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consolidated 3½. per cents. - - -	2,229,187 2 0	2,037,711 0 0	32,549 17 1
Reduced 3½. per cents. - - -	2,285,365 4 6	2,109,569 0 0	16,386 16 5
New 3½. per cents. - - -	6,322,385 6 3	5,836,048 0 0	45,533 11 8
New 2½. per cents. - - -	1,066,338 18 2	820,261 0 0	12,967 0 5
Turkish Guaranteed 4½. per cent. Bonds	108,100 0 0	108,100 0 0	1,703 7 10
Exchequer Bonds - - -	5,400,000 0 0	5,400,000 0 0	55,563 5 10
Exchequer (Suez) Bonds - - -	1,618,000 0 0	1,618,000 0 0	15,956 10 4
Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bonds	2,700,000 0 0	2,700,000 0 0	—
Canada Guaranteed 4½. per cent. Bonds	37,500 0 0	37,500 0 0	375 0 0
Advance to Public Works Loan Commissioners - - -	1,412,268 0 0	1,412,268 0 0	12,365 16 4
Annuities for terms of years, expiring at various periods of the year 1885 - -	2,044,480 8 3	(a.) 11,543,197 0 0	—
Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuities, expiring 4th August 1908 - -	3,100 0 0	(a.) 67,453 0 0	—
Annuities of an amount sufficient to repay sums advanced under Pensions Commutation Acts, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 32. and 34 & 35 Vict. c. 36., to 31st December 1879 - - -	169,303 10 6	(a.) 251,037 0 0	—
Advances under Pensions Commutation Act during year ended 31st December 1880, per 34 & 35 Vict. c. 36., in respect of which an annuity has not been granted - - -	179,981 15 0	179,982 0 0	3,360 7 4
		34,129,125 0 0	196,530 18 4
Add value of Securities - - -			34,129,125 0 0
Cash balance in Bank of England - - -			53,380 18 11
			34,375,936 18 3

(a) Value, inclusive of interest, to 31st December 1880.

National Debt Office,
18th July 1881.

C. RIVERS WILSON,
Comptroller-General.

Money Orders.

Year.	ISLAND ORDERS.			COLONIAL ORDERS.			FOREIGN ORDERS.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.
1839 -	188,921	£ 313,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188,921	£ 313,124	—
1840 -	587,797	960,975	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	587,797	960,975	211
Average of } 1841-45	2,429,555	4,387,256	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,429,555	4,387,256	313
5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846-50	4,087,703	7,854,533	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,087,703	7,854,533	61
1851-55	5,219,559	9,941,316	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,219,559	9,941,316	27
1856-60	6,686,368	12,757,504	28	8,507	25,067	—	—	—	—	6,694,875	12,782,571	28
1861-65	8,001,127	16,398,361	19	54,100	228,142	536	821	—	—	8,055,227	16,624,563	13
1866-70	9,538,535	19,319,707	19	122,625	494,104	126	118	—	—	9,720,090	19,847,258	19
1871 -	12,062,896	21,799,583	26	148,211	600,981	167	216	—	—	12,258,628	22,573,547	26
1872 -	13,984,189	24,013,747	16	154,512	648,576	79	79	—	—	14,242,612	25,019,683	16
1873 -	13,118,698	25,000,069	8	176,060	731,529	139	128	—	—	15,432,245	26,802,264	8
1874 -	15,900,562	26,296,441	5	172,438	728,150	—	—	—	—	16,221,503	27,507,872	5
1875 -	16,455,631	28,497,918	37	170,617	701,245	—	—	—	—	16,819,574	27,688,255	37
3 months ended } 31st March 1876	4,350,935	6,901,566	—	39,494	161,910	—	—	—	—	4,436,568	7,194,943	—
1876-77 -	17,822,021	27,516,698	81	167,397	671,827	—	—	—	—	18,191,898	28,749,512	82
1877-78 -	18,398,001	27,870,117	31	175,749	679,371	48	11	—	—	18,770,967	29,153,452	32
1878-79 -	17,290,764	25,911,923	Decrease, 5.8	184,319	711,816	5	47	—	—	17,740,622	27,303,063	Decrease, 5.4
1879-80 -	16,774,354	24,776,331	3	203,660	764,092	102	73	—	—	17,307,573	26,371,020	24
1880-81 -	16,329,476	24,228,763	27	221,632	815,979	9	64	—	—	16,965,005	26,003,582	22

* These numbers were overstated in last report by 100,000; see Note on next page.

† This is the average for two years only, as Money Order business with foreign countries did not commence until 1869.

APPENDIX K.—continued. Money Orders.

INLAND ORDERS.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.
1839	142,723	£ 142,723	—	—	16,183	£ 35,705	—	—	30,015	£ 47,295	—	—	188,921	£ 313,124	—	0.7
1840	482,764	802,827	—	—	51,526	80,980	—	—	53,567	77,107	—	—	587,797	900,975	—	2.2
Average of 5 years	1841-45	2,020,977	4,211,885	318	210,093	385,936	308	377	198,785	339,443	271	340	2,429,855	4,987,256	313	8.9
"	1846-50	3,365,969	6,698,684	66	374,187	680,696	78	76	347,547	585,151	75	72	4,087,708	7,954,533	69	14.7
"	1851-55	4,393,045	8,488,175	30	418,906	769,963	12	13	447,547	683,277	17	17	5,213,539	9,941,316	27	18.9
"	1856-60	5,678,207	10,808,412	29	524,097	975,289	25	26	487,068	803,803	18	24	6,680,598	12,737,504	28	23.6
"	1861-65	6,799,266	14,021,757	20	649,417	1,283,434	24	31	552,414	1,093,170	14	26	8,603,127	16,398,361	19	29
"	1866-70	8,150,558	16,484,950	20	792,205	1,560,661	22	21	636,822	1,274,096	15	16	10,062,583	19,319,707	18	31.2
1871	10,275,875	18,566,317	26	13	988,911	1,796,574	24	14	803,108	1,446,692	26	14	12,062,886	21,799,583	26	13
1872	11,901,482	20,375,179	16	10	1,164,689	2,046,092	18	15	912,078	1,592,919	17	10	13,884,189	24,013,747	16	10
1873	12,863,004	21,629,750	8	6	1,273,689	2,210,107	9	8	982,178	1,730,219	7	10.5	15,118,666	25,600,009	8	6.5
1874	13,550,011	22,246,625	5.5	3	1,324,415	2,268,799	4	9.5	1,093,128	1,781,017	4.5	11.4	15,900,562	26,296,441	5	2.5
1875	14,048,014	22,397,716	3.6	0.7	1,367,754	2,309,819	3.3	1.8	1,074,868	1,790,383	4.7	0.5	16,485,661	26,497,918	3.7	0.8
3 months ended 31st March 1876	3,715,687	5,789,805	—	—	346,158	559,009	—	—	289,120	552,692	—	—	4,350,935	6,901,506	—	—
1876-77	15,197,704	28,196,935	8.2	3.4	1,465,177	2,403,982	7.1	4.7	1,160,040	1,945,881	7.9	8.6	17,822,921	27,516,088	8.1	3.8
1877-78	15,687,659	28,392,061	2.8	0.9	1,531,158	2,485,724	4.5	3.4	1,290,084	1,991,782	3.4	9.3	18,398,961	27,876,117	3.1	1.2
1878-79	14,775,390	22,087,603	5.5	5.5	1,432,752	2,386,693	5.1	4.7	*1,064,623	1,437,627	11.3	28.8	17,290,764	25,911,923	5.8	7
1879-80	14,313,100	21,088,299	3.1	4.5	1,435,640	2,392,119	1.2	2.7	1,025,614	1,393,913	8.6	19.1	16,774,359	24,776,381	3.7	4.3
1880-81	13,994,701	20,630,213	2.6	2.2	1,413,997	2,291,269	1.5	1.3	980,775	1,317,281	4.3	3.5	16,322,476	24,228,763	2.7	2.2

In 1840 the commission on Money Orders was reduced as follows:—
For any sum not exceeding 2*l.*, from 6*d.* to 3*d.*.
For any sum above 2*l.*, and not exceeding 5*l.*, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*.

Rates of Commission up to 1871.

For sums not exceeding 2 <i>l.</i>	s.	d.
" above 2 <i>l.</i> , but not exceeding 5 <i>l.</i>	0	6
" above 5 <i>l.</i> , but not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i>	0	9
" above 10 <i>l.</i> , but not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i>	1	0

Rates of Commission from 1871 to 31st December 1877.

For sums under 10 <i>l.</i>	s.	d.
" of 1 <i>l.</i>	0	2
" of 2 <i>l.</i>	0	3
" of 3 <i>l.</i>	0	4
" of 4 <i>l.</i>	0	5
" of 5 <i>l.</i>	0	6
" of 6 <i>l.</i>	0	7
" of 7 <i>l.</i>	0	8
" of 8 <i>l.</i>	0	9
" of 9 <i>l.</i>	0	10
" of 10 <i>l.</i>	0	11
" of 11 <i>l.</i>	0	12
" of 12 <i>l.</i>	0	13
" of 13 <i>l.</i>	0	14
" of 14 <i>l.</i>	0	15
" of 15 <i>l.</i>	0	16
" of 16 <i>l.</i>	0	17
" of 17 <i>l.</i>	0	18
" of 18 <i>l.</i>	0	19
" of 19 <i>l.</i>	0	20
" of 20 <i>l.</i>	0	21
" of 21 <i>l.</i>	0	22
" of 22 <i>l.</i>	0	23
" of 23 <i>l.</i>	0	24
" of 24 <i>l.</i>	0	25
" of 25 <i>l.</i>	0	26
" of 26 <i>l.</i>	0	27
" of 27 <i>l.</i>	0	28
" of 28 <i>l.</i>	0	29
" of 29 <i>l.</i>	0	30
" of 30 <i>l.</i>	0	31
" of 31 <i>l.</i>	0	32
" of 32 <i>l.</i>	0	33
" of 33 <i>l.</i>	0	34
" of 34 <i>l.</i>	0	35
" of 35 <i>l.</i>	0	36
" of 36 <i>l.</i>	0	37
" of 37 <i>l.</i>	0	38
" of 38 <i>l.</i>	0	39
" of 39 <i>l.</i>	0	40
" of 40 <i>l.</i>	0	41
" of 41 <i>l.</i>	0	42
" of 42 <i>l.</i>	0	43
" of 43 <i>l.</i>	0	44
" of 44 <i>l.</i>	0	45
" of 45 <i>l.</i>	0	46
" of 46 <i>l.</i>	0	47
" of 47 <i>l.</i>	0	48
" of 48 <i>l.</i>	0	49
" of 49 <i>l.</i>	0	50
" of 50 <i>l.</i>	0	51
" of 51 <i>l.</i>	0	52
" of 52 <i>l.</i>	0	53
" of 53 <i>l.</i>	0	54
" of 54 <i>l.</i>	0	55
" of 55 <i>l.</i>	0	56
" of 56 <i>l.</i>	0	57
" of 57 <i>l.</i>	0	58
" of 58 <i>l.</i>	0	59
" of 59 <i>l.</i>	0	60
" of 60 <i>l.</i>	0	61
" of 61 <i>l.</i>	0	62
" of 62 <i>l.</i>	0	63
" of 63 <i>l.</i>	0	64
" of 64 <i>l.</i>	0	65
" of 65 <i>l.</i>	0	66
" of 66 <i>l.</i>	0	67
" of 67 <i>l.</i>	0	68
" of 68 <i>l.</i>	0	69
" of 69 <i>l.</i>	0	70
" of 70 <i>l.</i>	0	71
" of 71 <i>l.</i>	0	72
" of 72 <i>l.</i>	0	73
" of 73 <i>l.</i>	0	74
" of 74 <i>l.</i>	0	75
" of 75 <i>l.</i>	0	76
" of 76 <i>l.</i>	0	77
" of 77 <i>l.</i>	0	78
" of 78 <i>l.</i>	0	79
" of 79 <i>l.</i>	0	80
" of 80 <i>l.</i>	0	81
" of 81 <i>l.</i>	0	82
" of 82 <i>l.</i>	0	83
" of 83 <i>l.</i>	0	84
" of 84 <i>l.</i>	0	85
" of 85 <i>l.</i>	0	86
" of 86 <i>l.</i>	0	87
" of 87 <i>l.</i>	0	88
" of 88 <i>l.</i>	0	89
" of 89 <i>l.</i>	0	90
" of 90 <i>l.</i>	0	91
" of 91 <i>l.</i>	0	92
" of 92 <i>l.</i>	0	93
" of 93 <i>l.</i>	0	94
" of 94 <i>l.</i>	0	95
" of 95 <i>l.</i>	0	96
" of 96 <i>l.</i>	0	97
" of 97 <i>l.</i>	0	98
" of 98 <i>l.</i>	0	99
" of 99 <i>l.</i>	0	100

Present Rates of Commission.

For sums under 10 <i>l.</i>	s.	d.
" of 1 <i>l.</i>	0	2
" of 2 <i>l.</i>	0	3
" of 3 <i>l.</i>	0	4
" of 4 <i>l.</i>	0	5
" of 5 <i>l.</i>	0	6
" of 6 <i>l.</i>	0	7
" of 7 <i>l.</i>	0	8
" of 8 <i>l.</i>	0	9
" of 9 <i>l.</i>	0	10
" of 10 <i>l.</i>	0	11
" of 11 <i>l.</i>	0	12
" of 12 <i>l.</i>	0	13
" of 13 <i>l.</i>	0	14
" of 14 <i>l.</i>	0	15
" of 15 <i>l.</i>	0	16
" of 16 <i>l.</i>	0	17
" of 17 <i>l.</i>	0	18
" of 18 <i>l.</i>	0	19
" of 19 <i>l.</i>	0	20
" of 20 <i>l.</i>	0	21
" of 21 <i>l.</i>	0	22
" of 22 <i>l.</i>	0	23
" of 23 <i>l.</i>	0	24
" of 24 <i>l.</i>	0	25
" of 25 <i>l.</i>	0	26
" of 26 <i>l.</i>	0	27
" of 27 <i>l.</i>	0	28
" of 28 <i>l.</i>	0	29
" of 29 <i>l.</i>	0	30
" of 30 <i>l.</i>	0	31
" of 31 <i>l.</i>	0	32
" of 32 <i>l.</i>	0	33
" of 33 <i>l.</i>	0	34
" of 34 <i>l.</i>	0	35
" of 35 <i>l.</i>	0	36
" of 36 <i>l.</i>	0	37
" of 37 <i>l.</i>	0	38
" of 38 <i>l.</i>	0	39
" of 39 <i>l.</i>	0	40
" of 40 <i>l.</i>	0	41
" of 41 <i>l.</i>	0	42
" of 42 <i>l.</i>	0	43
" of 43 <i>l.</i>	0	44
" of 44 <i>l.</i>	0	45
" of 45 <i>l.</i>	0	46
" of 46 <i>l.</i>	0	47
" of 47 <i>l.</i>	0	48
" of 48 <i>l.</i>	0	49
" of 49 <i>l.</i>	0	50
" of 50 <i>l.</i>	0	51
" of 51 <i>l.</i>	0	52
" of 52 <i>l.</i>	0	53
" of 53 <i>l.</i>	0	54
" of 54 <i>l.</i>	0	55
" of 55 <i>l.</i>	0	56
" of 56 <i>l.</i>	0	57
" of 57 <i>l.</i>	0	58
" of 58 <i>l.</i>	0	59
" of 59 <i>l.</i>	0	60
" of 60 <i>l.</i>	0	61
" of 61 <i>l.</i>	0	62
" of 62 <i>l.</i>	0	63
" of 63 <i>l.</i>	0	64
" of 64 <i>l.</i>	0	65
" of 65 <i>l.</i>	0	66
" of 66 <i>l.</i>	0	67
" of 67 <i>l.</i>	0	68
" of 68 <i>l.</i>	0	69
" of 69 <i>l.</i>	0	70
" of 70 <i>l.</i>	0	71
" of 71 <i>l.</i>	0	72
" of 72 <i>l.</i>	0	73
" of 73 <i>l.</i>	0	74
" of 74 <i>l.</i>	0	75
" of 75 <i>l.</i>	0	76
" of 76 <i>l.</i>	0	77
" of 77 <i>l.</i>	0	78
" of 78 <i>l.</i>	0	79
" of 79 <i>l.</i>	0	80
" of 80 <i>l.</i>	0	81
" of 81 <i>l.</i>	0	82
" of 82 <i>l.</i>	0	83
" of 83 <i>l.</i>	0	84
" of 84 <i>l.</i>	0	85
" of 85 <i>l.</i>	0	86
" of 86 <i>l.</i>	0	87
" of 87 <i>l.</i>	0	88
" of 88 <i>l.</i>	0	89
" of 89 <i>l.</i>	0	90
" of 90 <i>l.</i>	0	91
" of 91 <i>l.</i>	0	92
" of 92 <i>l.</i>	0	93
" of 93 <i>l.</i>	0	94
" of 94 <i>l.</i>	0	95
" of 95 <i>l.</i>	0	96
" of 96 <i>l.</i>	0	97
" of 97 <i>l.</i>	0	98
" of 98 <i>l.</i>	0	99
" of 99 <i>l.</i>	0	100

For sums under 10*l.* of 1*l.* and under 2*l.* of 2*l.* and under 3*l.* of 3*l.* and under 4*l.* of 4*l.* and under 5*l.* of 5*l.* and under 6*l.* of 6*l.* and under 7*l.* of 7*l.* and under 8*l.* of 8*l.* and under 9*l.* of 9*l.* and under 10*l.* of 10*l.* and under 11*l.* of 11*l.* and under 12*l.* of 12*l.* and under 13*l.* of 13*l.* and under 14*l.* of 14*l.* and under 15*l.* of 15*l.* and under 16*l.* of 16*l.* and under 17*l.* of 17*l.* and under 18*l.* of 18*l.* and under 19*l.* of 19*l.* and under 20*l.* of 20*l.* and under 21*l.* of 21*l.* and under 22*l.* of 22*l.* and under 23*l.* of 23*l.* and under 24*l.* of 24*l.* and under 25*l.* of 25*l.* and under 26*l.* of 26*l.* and under 27*l.* of 27*l.* and under 28*l.* of 28*l.* and under 29*l.* of 29*l.* and under 30*l.* of 30*l.* and under 31*l.* of 31*l.* and under 32*l.* of 32*l.* and under 33*l.* of 33*l.* and under 34*l.* of 34*l.* and under 35*l.* of 35*l.* and under 36*l.* of 36*l.* and under 37*l.* of 37*l.* and under 38*l.* of 38*l.* and under 39*l.* of 39*l.* and under 40*l.* of 40*l.* and under 41*l.* of 41*l.* and under 42

APPENDIX K.—continued. Money Orders.

Year.	COLONIAL ORDERS.												
	ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.					ISSUED IN THE COLONIES.					TOTAL.		
	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. Amount.
1846	-	£	-	-	3,965	12,961	-	-	-	3,965	12,961	-	-
1857	-	-	-	-	4,744	14,168	19·6	9·3	9·3	4,744	14,168	19·6	9·3
1858	-	-	-	-	3,724	10,050	-	-	-	3,724	10,050	-	-
1859	-	-	-	-	8,102	22,943	117	128	128	8,811	25,199	136	150
1860	-	2,256	273	242	13,605	40,256	67·9	75·4	75·4	16,254	47,962	84·4	90·4
Average of 5 years 1861-65	-	30,326	203	292	45,337	195,816	245	336	336	54,100	236,142	232	371
" 1866-70	-	63,613	97·9	109	106,467	404,104	131	153	153	122,025	557,717	126	146
1871	-	80,431	22·1	26·4	123,472	520,550	15·9	5·3	5·3	143,211	600,981	10·7	7·7
1872	-	84,727	6·5	5·3	133,480	563,849	8·1	8·3	8·3	154,512	648,576	7·9	7·9
1873	-	89,002	3·9	5·	154,196	642,527	15·5	13·9	13·9	176,060	731,529	13·9	12·8
1874	-	93,261	6·	4·7	149,250	689,985	-	-	-	172,438	723,156	-	-
1875	-	98,062	6·3	5·1	145,366	608,183	-	-	-	170,617	701,245	-	-
3 months ended 31st March 1876	-	24,689	-	-	33,068	137,221	-	-	-	39,494	161,910	-	-
1876-77	-	104,357	10·1	6·4	140,436	567,470	-	-	-	167,597	671,827	-	-
1877-78	-	109,456	8·2	4·8	146,546	569,915	4·	0·4	0·4	175,749	679,371	4·8	1·1
1878-79	-	106,784	0·5	-	155,260	605,032	6·	6·2	6·2	184,819	711,816	5·	4·7
1879-80	-	113,242	6·8	6·	172,068	630,850	10·8	7·5	7·5	203,660	704,092	10·2	7·3
1880-81	-	122,514	8·	8·1	187,537	690,465	9·1	6·	6·	221,962	812,879	9·	6·4

APPENDIX K.—continued.

Money Orders.

Year.	ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.						ISSUED ABROAD.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1866	3,302	£ 11,332	—	—	2,177	£ 8,753	—	—	5,479	£ 20,105	—	—	—	—
1870	7,339	29,428	131	139	4,333	17,361	121	98·3	12,161	46,789	121	133	121	133
1871	18,769	63,973	156	121	23,662	107,911	498	521	47,431	172,883	290	289	290	289
1872	23,551	68,334	23·1	43·4	75,360	264,026	162	144	103,911	337,360	119	103	119	103
1873	39,869	131,063	39·6	40·4	97,660	339,613	29·6	23·6	137,540	470,666	32·3	31·7	137	31·7
1874	53,123	163,417	33·2	29·2	103,390	318,656	—	—	148,503	498,075	7·9	3·6	148	3·6
1875	67,348	202,901	26·7	19·7	94,246	291,019	0·9	—	163,596	498,920	10·1	1·1	163	1·1
3 months ended 31st March 1876	20,150	53,783	—	—	24,279	76,762	—	—	44,429	131,547	—	—	44	—
1876-77	93,879	266,240	39·3	31·2	107,501	294,746	11·6	1·2	201,380	560,988	23·	13·5	201	13·5
1877-78	107,866	291,128	14·6	9·3	118,470	312,836	10·3	6·1	226,326	603,964	12·3	7·6	226	7·6
1878-79	124,173	317,715	15·1	9·1	140,967	361,639	13·9	15·6	265,096	679,354	17·1	12·4	265	12·4
1879-80	134,761	323,927	8·5	1·9	194,778	506,370	38·2	40·1	329,539	836,597	24·3	23·2	329	23·2
1880-81	142,216	335,806	5·5	3·6	241,531	666,032	24·	23·6	383,567	961,840	16·4	15·8	383	15·8

Money Orders.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT (to the nearest Pound) of MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS between the UNITED KINGDOM and the COLONIES in each of the past Seven Years.

Year.	Africa, South and West.		Australia.		British America.		Cape Colony.		India.		New Zealand.		West Indies.		Other Colonies and Packet Agencies.		TOTAL.	
	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Africa.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Australia.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in America.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Cape Colony.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in India.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in New Zealand.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in W. Indies.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Colonies.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Colonies.
1873	£ 1,207	23,308	29,921	143,014	33,869	163,138	2,900	11,231	2,673	57,725	6,556	46,760	2,909	91,126	8,537	104,225	89,002	642,337
1874	£ 1,063	39,868	28,863	140,364	38,292	185,683	2,934	15,606	2,801	44,234	7,322	53,072	3,552	107,338	8,992	88,720	93,781	682,805
1875	£ 1,205	31,868	29,397	140,197	33,517	110,949	3,178	22,406	2,890	46,189	9,307	66,463	3,230	98,406	9,959	86,574	98,063	603,182
1876-77	£ 1,601	27,444	30,070	143,937	40,682	98,808	3,435	31,839	3,762	48,176	10,234	67,310	3,879	78,819	10,705	75,622	104,388	567,470
1877-78	£ 1,609	19,708	30,617	138,331	40,154	82,512	4,116	32,962	5,166	63,363	10,319	75,964	4,118	64,441	13,357	69,635	106,456	569,915
1878-79	£ 1,815	27,633	30,545	166,764	38,468	81,789	4,441	39,660	4,910	62,299	9,738	85,938	4,383	63,256	14,509	74,748	106,784	605,082
1879-80	£ 2,412	41,222	32,543	187,712	37,931	84,256	4,694	49,543	4,910	61,368	11,972	95,238	3,982	65,927	14,496	66,094	113,240	650,850
1880-81	£ 2,825	34,907	37,005	197,772	37,909	90,533	5,313	58,381	6,532	98,384	14,900	98,572	4,300	64,818	13,740	57,198	122,514	690,465

TABLE showing the AMOUNT (to the nearest Pound) of MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS between the UNITED KINGDOM and the VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES in each of the past Seven Years.

Year.	Belgium.		Denmark.		Egypt.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Netherlands.		Norway.		Switzerland.		United States.		TOTAL.	
	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Belgium.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Denmark.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Egypt.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in France.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Germany.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Italy.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Netherlands.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Norway.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Switzerland.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in U.S.	Issued in the U.K.	Issued in Abroad.
1873	£ 10,738	15,662	2,176	2,005	—	—	£ 8,688	1,837	32,321	30,246	7,097	4,967	£ 4,000	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 11,516	5,403	48,370	275,453	191,053	339,613
1874	£ 11,366	14,521	2,800	2,883	44	1,381	13,580	5,519	50,070	38,369	9,963	6,214	3,851	—	—	—	12,742	5,032	60,336	240,886	169,417	318,658
1875	£ 11,400	15,017	2,905	4,210	128	1,063	36,801	18,403	58,991	46,044	11,106	6,538	4,909	5,064	—	—	13,406	5,564	62,854	186,197	202,900	291,020
1876-77	£ 13,129	15,772	3,429	4,022	74	1,845	50,940	38,005	74,638	53,778	16,274	7,377	5,481	6,857	2,250	1,115	13,419	6,483	75,005	159,464	268,239	294,748
1877-78	£ 12,924	15,296	4,288	5,461	132	2,754	69,924	46,136	86,480	56,992	20,086	8,417	5,741	9,974	2,712	1,476	16,702	6,633	72,186	167,707	291,128	312,830
1878-79	£ 13,394	16,019	3,880	6,069	965	7,971	83,037	65,358	96,673	61,566	21,197	8,440	5,879	10,906	3,947	2,037	17,632	6,900	71,089	176,882	317,713	361,639
1879-80	£ 13,476	19,144	4,110	5,683	637	9,106	78,343	70,149	105,193	71,003	22,014	10,407	5,802	9,601	5,069	2,084	18,707	9,562	70,466	290,841	923,927	506,670
1880-81	£ 13,633	21,925	4,806	5,674	738	7,691	79,019	90,390	110,091	71,950	23,368	11,234	6,231	10,678	6,782	2,469	18,315	11,230	72,051	302,762	335,806	626,032

APPENDIX M.—*continued.*

(II.) TABLE showing the Number and Amount of CONTRACTS entered into from the Commencement of Business on 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1880, and the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on the 31st December 1880.

	CONTRACTS GRANTED.				TOTAL.	
	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1879.		From 1 Jan. 1880 to 31 December 1880.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Contracts for Annuities entered into from the commencement of business on 17th April 1865 to 31st December 1880, viz. :—						
Immediate Annuities - -	9,798	126,923 16 8	802	13,248 16 0	10,690	140,172 12 8
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable - -	227	4,222 3 6	16	296 0 0	243	4,518 3 6
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable - - - -	455	9,551 7 0	25	551 2 0	480	10,102 9 0
Contracts for Sums payable at Death entered into from the commencement of business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1880 - - - - -	5,966	470,800 9 6	258	20,378 2 11	6,224	491,178 13 5
Contracts for Annuities in existence on the 31st December 1880, viz. :—						
Immediate Annuities - -	-	- - - -	-	- - - -	7,915	110,333 5 8
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable - -	-	- - - -	-	- - - -	217	3,924 1 6
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable - - - -	-	- - - -	-	- - - -	264	5,674 7 0
Contracts for Sums payable at Death, in existence on the 31st December 1880 - - - -	-	- - - -	-	- - - -	4,404	354,585 18 10

APPENDIX N.

Official Correspondence.

A STATEMENT showing the WEIGHT of CORRESPONDENCE carried, and the VALUE of POSTAL SERVICE performed, for the following Public Offices, &c. in the Year ended the 31st March 1881.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Adjutant General	—	—	—	—	113,522	531	113,522	531
Admiralty, Lords Commis- sioners of	1,087,174	11,119	—	—	—	—	1,087,174	11,119
Army Medical Department	—	—	—	—	68,064	320	68,064	320
Attorney General	5,784	24	—	—	—	—	5,784	24
Australian Exhibition, Com- missioners of	92,368	390	—	—	—	—	92,368	390
Board of Education	—	—	12,927	54	687,795	2,969	700,722	3,023
Board of Supervision	—	—	32,343	135	—	—	32,343	135
Board of Trade	569,514	2,671	—	—	—	—	569,514	2,671
Board of Works	—	—	—	—	426,127	1,899	426,127	1,899
Chancellor, The Lord	17,966	81	—	—	—	—	17,966	81
Charity Commissioners	126,230	557	—	—	—	—	126,230	557
Chelsea Hospital	21,154	100	—	—	—	—	21,154	100
Chief and Under Secretary, Dublin Castle	—	—	—	—	442,370	1,998	442,370	1,998
Census Office	72,514	284	—	—	—	—	72,514	284
Civil Service Commissioners	266,230	1,201	—	—	—	—	266,230	1,201
Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords	570,704	594	—	—	—	—	570,704	594
Colonial Office	189,528	7,924	—	—	—	—	189,528	7,924
Commander of the Forces	—	—	—	—	12,842	60	12,842	60
Commissioner of the Admiralty	—	—	—	—	146,434	671	146,434	671
Consular Office	—	—	—	—	451,794	2,022	451,794	2,022
Convict Prisons, Directors of	—	—	—	—	180,031	833	180,031	833
Council Office	1,204,293	5,414	—	—	—	—	1,204,293	5,414
Court of Chancery	47,917	224	—	—	—	—	47,917	224
Court of Probate	28,717	552	—	—	—	—	28,717	552
Crown Office, House of Lords	226,987	953	96,663	402	—	—	323,650	1,355
Crown and Hanaper	—	—	—	—	19,495	91	19,495	91
Customs	441,107	1,992	—	—	30,186	141	471,293	2,133
Exchequer and Audit Department	167,132	879	—	—	—	—	167,132	879
Foreign Office	137,910	3,931	—	—	—	—	137,910	3,931
Home Office	995,155	3,338	—	—	—	—	995,155	3,338
Inland Revenue	4,466,547	16,970	589,223	2,470	603,113	2,645	5,654,683	21,094
Inspector of Fisheries	—	—	—	—	86,897	403	86,897	403
Insurance and Annuities	629	3	—	—	—	—	629	3
Irish Office	74,578	300	—	—	—	—	74,578	300
Loan Fund Board	—	—	—	—	3,050	14	3,050	14
Local Government Board	1,311,689	5,635	—	—	465,630	2,072	1,777,319	7,707
Lord Lieutenant and Private Secretary	—	—	—	—	7,688	36	7,688	36
Maritime Marine Board	67,339	304	—	—	—	—	67,339	304
Merchant Seamen, Registrar of	506,918	2,317	—	—	—	—	506,918	2,317
National Debt Office	43,156	201	—	—	—	—	43,156	201
Ordnance Survey	—	—	—	—	30,692	144	30,692	144
Postmaster of Civil Services	—	—	—	—	30,381	184	30,381	184
Postmaster General	52,477	315	—	—	—	—	52,477	315
Public Record Office	—	—	—	—	5,904	27	5,904	27
Quartermaster General	—	—	—	—	30,197	141	30,197	141
Queen's Remembrancer	—	—	13,340	54	—	—	13,340	54
Register House	—	—	47,059	197	—	—	47,059	197
Registrar General	444,813	1,317	513,690	966	447,855	1,987	1,406,353	4,270
Registrar of Friendly Societies	146,466	770	10,420	43	3,495	16	163,381	829
Registrar of Friendly Societies	—	—	—	—	197,639	889	197,639	889
Registrar of Trade Marks	14,420	51	—	—	—	—	14,420	51
Science and Art Department	1,151,537	4,904	—	—	—	—	1,151,537	4,904
Secretary General	7,917	22	—	—	—	—	7,917	22
Secretary Office	58,690	193	—	—	80,162	373	138,852	566
Surveyors General	53,951	253	—	—	—	—	53,951	253
Treasury Office	418,311	1,780	—	—	—	—	418,311	1,780
War Office	—	—	—	—	40,432	188	40,432	188
War Office	1,990,041	18,110	30,690	128	101,510	480	2,122,241	18,727
Woods and Forests, Commis- sioners of	65,084	281	—	—	—	—	65,084	281
Works and Buildings, Commis- sioners of	104,481	445	—	—	—	—	104,481	445
TOTALS	17,245,278	95,440	1,946,357	4,449	4,724,273	21,143	23,915,910	121,032

APPENDIX O.

ESTIMATE, 1st, of the Number of Letters, Post Cards, Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers received *from the several Countries in Europe, and also from India and Egypt*, for delivery in the United Kingdom; and 2ndly, of the Number of Letters, Post Cards, Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers despatched *from the United Kingdom* for delivery in the several Countries in Europe, and also in India and Egypt, during the year 1880.

I.

Foreign Countries.	Estimated Yearly Number of Letters, &c. from Foreign Countries for Delivery in the United Kingdom.		
	Letters and Post Cards.	Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers.	Total.
Austria - - - -	534,300	238,900	773,200
Belgium - - - -	1,488,900	1,059,300	2,548,200
Denmark - - - -	393,000	147,000	540,000
France - - - -	8,268,300	3,839,300	12,107,600
Germany - - - -	6,334,500	4,773,600	11,108,100
Greece, Turkey, and Egypt -	980,300	209,300	1,189,600
Holland - - - -	1,502,100	478,000	1,980,100
India - - - -	2,545,700	641,600	3,187,300
Italy - - - -	1,820,400	571,600	2,392,000
Norway and Sweden - - -	574,700	187,900	762,600
Russia - - - -	522,600	134,000	656,600
Spain and Portugal - - -	1,399,400	543,900	1,943,300
Switzerland - - - -	824,600	382,600	1,207,200
Totals - - -	27,188,800	13,207,000	40,395,800

II.

Foreign Countries.	Estimated Yearly Number of Letters, &c. from the United Kingdom for Delivery in Foreign Countries.		
	Letters and Post Cards.	Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers.	Total.
Austria - - - -	684,900	438,700	1,123,600
Belgium - - - -	1,670,700	662,900	2,333,600
Denmark - - - -	451,000	144,300	595,300
France - - - -	9,183,500	4,269,100	13,452,600
Germany - - - -	6,401,700	2,818,800	9,220,000
Greece, Turkey, and Egypt -	1,425,800	1,260,600	2,686,400
Holland - - - -	1,474,200	481,700	1,955,900
India - - - -	2,514,800	3,114,500	5,629,300
Italy - - - -	1,885,900	1,402,900	3,288,800
Norway and Sweden - - -	957,200	300,600	1,257,800
Russia - - - -	662,300	303,600	970,900
Spain and Portugal - - -	1,048,100	829,800	1,877,900
Switzerland - - - -	925,300	515,100	1,440,400
Totals - - -	29,285,400	16,547,100	45,832,500

APPENDIX O.—*continued.*

ESTIMATE for the Period during which the uniform and Reduced Rates of Postage have been in Operation, of the Yearly Number of Letters, Post Cards, Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers received from European Countries and also India and Egypt for delivery in the United Kingdom; and of the Yearly Number despatched from the United Kingdom for delivery in those Countries.

ESTIMATED NUMBER received from EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and also INDIA and EGYPT for DELIVERY in the UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Letters and Post Cards.	Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers.	Total.
1875 -	15,129,800	5,225,600	20,355,400
1876 - -	16,138,200	6,580,600	22,718,800
1877 - -	18,141,000	6,806,900	24,947,900
1878 - -	20,269,400	8,414,300	28,683,700
1879 - -	22,524,500	9,604,900	32,129,400
1880 - -	27,188,800	13,207,000	40,395,800

ESTIMATED NUMBER despatched from UNITED KINGDOM for DELIVERY in EUROPEAN COUNTRIES and also INDIA and Egypt.

Year.	Letters and Post Cards.	Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers.	Total.
1875 - -	16,029,600	7,333,300	23,362,900
1876 - -	17,663,100	8,398,400	26,061,500
1877 - -	20,717,800	9,540,100	30,257,900
1878 - -	22,977,700	11,422,600	34,400,300
1879 - -	22,397,500	10,543,700	32,941,200
1880 - -	29,285,400	16,547,100	45,832,500

The numbers given for the year 1875 show the yearly rate for the second half of the year, during which period only the uniform and reduced rates of postage were in operation.

APPENDIX O.—*continued.*

YEARLY Rate of Increase per cent. on Letters, &c. Received (not including India).

Year.	Letters and Post Cards.	Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers.	Total.
1876 - -	6·6	25·9	11·6
1877 - -	12·4	3·4	9·8
1878 - -	11·7	23·6	15·0
1879 - -	11·1	14·2	12·0
1880 - -	9·4	30·8	15·8

YEARLY Rate of Increase per cent. on Letters, &c. Despatched (not including India).

Year.	Letters and Post Cards.	Circulars, Book Packets, and Newspapers.	Total.
1876 - -	10·2	14·5	11·5
1877 - -	17·3	13·6	16·1
1878 - -	10·9	19·7	13·7
1879 - -	—	—	—
1880 - -	19·5	27·4	22·0

APPENDIX P.

Private Wires.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF PRIVATE WIRE CONTRACTS, MILES OF WIRES, and INSTRUMENTS, and the Net Additional Rentals in each Financial Year since the Transfer.

Financial Year.	Net Increase in each Financial Year.				Totals at the end of each Financial Year.			
	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Rentals.	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Rentals.†
*At the 31st March 1870	—	—	—	£ s. d. — — —	732	2,525	1,773	£ s. d. 20,992 10 6
1870-71	44	62	198	1,586 6 0	776	2,587	1,971	22,573 16 6
1871-72	86	270	166	3,530 11 0	862	2,857	2,137	26,109 7 6
1872-73	165	674	399	6,590 8 6	1,027	3,531	2,586	32,699 16 0
1873-74	239	702	833	8,520 12 0	1,266	4,233	3,369	41,220 8 0
1874-75	176	657	807	6,675 14 0	1,442	4,890	4,176	47,896 2 0
1875-76	140	351	340	3,874 1 0	1,582	5,241	4,516	51,770 3 0
1876-77	105	466	339	4,581 18 0	1,687	5,707	4,855	56,352 1 0
1877-78	143	273	444	3,770 4 0	1,830	5,980	5,299	60,122 5 0
1878-79	59	402	357	3,183 5 6	1,889	6,382	5,656	63,305 10 6
1879-80	—	1,218	353	3,455 17 1	1,889	7,600	6,009	66,761 7 7
1880-81	56	1,455	317	7,771 9 2	1,945	9,055	6,326	74,532 16 9

* Contracts inherited from the Telegraph Companies and those made by the Post Office between the 29th January and the 31st March 1870.

† The rentals current at the end of the year differ slightly from the rentals received within the year, as shown in Appendix S.

APPENDIX Q. Inland Revenue Licenses.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of LICENSES issued by the Post Office since 1869, with the Revenue from the same.

Year.	Private Brewers at 6s.	Dogs.		Male Servants at 1s. each.	Carriages.		Horse Dealers at 12s. 10s. each.	Horses and Mules at 10s. 6d. each.	Armorial Bearings.		Guns at 10s. each.	Game.			Game Keepers at 40s. each.	Total Number.	Revenue. £ s. d.
		At 4s. each.	At 7s. 6d. each.		At 42s. each.	At 15s. each.			At 42s. each.	At 21s. each.		Red at 60s. at 40s.	Green at 40s. at 40s.	Blue at 40s. at 40s.			
1869	-	473,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,218	118,304 10 0
1870	-	524,031	-	74,607	32,020	73,171	10	203,351	6,171	10,219	40,742	-	-	-	-	964,323	460,027 15 6
1871	-	552,229	-	70,865	31,887	73,111	10	201,327	5,945	10,303	62,101	-	-	-	-	1,008,088	473,311 15 6
1872	-	573,725	-	71,294	32,978	74,412	10	205,914	5,943	11,090	62,239	-	-	-	-	1,037,608	455,439 9 0
1873	-	615,345	-	69,298	32,980	74,631	8	206,562	5,736	10,752	70,671	-	-	-	-	1,065,858	498,157 0 0
1874	-	665,636	-	68,325	34,094	75,405	8	203,383	5,836	10,943	79,481	4	1	1	-	1,168,207	521,249 14 6
1875	-	755,408	-	67,840	34,964	77,531	-	-	5,741	10,868	86,378	10	-	-	2	1,030,541	498,346 8 0
Quarter ended 31 Mar. 1876	-	680,730	-	67,652	33,360	75,617	-	-	5,603	10,704	3,266	-	-	-	-	873,932	370,078 15 0
	-	847,630	-	61,304	36,660	81,107	-	-	5,713	11,279	80,554	14	-	-	1	1,130,541	462,667 15 0
1876-77	-	880,066	-	57,152	37,127	82,783	-	-	5,664	11,535	83,559	11	-	-	1	1,270,463	462,700 7 0
1877-78	-	82,067	669,018	53,855	37,009	80,908	-	-	5,656	11,531	92,308	14	-	-	-	1,033,500	520,998 11 0
1878-79	-	-	653,663	62,792	46,058	109,034	-	-	6,406	14,471	87,728	7	2	-	2	979,555	543,823 5 0
1879-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,806	18,448	83,233	5,323	717	-	610	1,101,108	642,541 16 0
1880-81	68,176	-	-	79,253	59,764	129,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The duty on Horse Dealers and Horses and Males was abolished in the year 1874.

APPENDIX R.

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

Year.	Force.		EXPENDITURE.													
	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Cost of Collection and Delivery, of Management, and of Money Order and Postal Order Business.				Cost of Conveyance of Mails.									
	Staff Officers, Postmasters, Clerks, Telegraph and Savings Bank Officers.	Pensioners.	Salaries, Wages, Pensions, Travelling Allowances, Rountage on Sale of Stamps, Commission on Money Order Business, Cost of Uniform Clothing, of Medical Attendance, of Substitutes during Holidays or Sickness, and Amount of Official Postage, Law Charges, and incidental Expenses.	Manufacture of Postage Stamps, Post Wrappers, and Stamped Newspaper.	Stationery.	Buildings and Repairs, Rents, Rates, Taxes, Fuel, and Light.	Total Cost of Collection, Delivery, and Management, and of Money Order Business.	Conveyance by Coaches, Carts, and Omnibuses.	Conveyance by Railways.	Mail Bags and Boxes, Tolls, and Ferryage, Apparatus for Exchange of Bags conveyed by Railway, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Conveyance of Mails by Packets under Contract, and by private Ships.	Conveyance of Mails over Isthmuses of Suez and Panama and in other Foreign Ports, and Salaries of Admiralty Agents and other Officers in charge of Foreign and Colonial Mails.	Total Cost of Conveyance.	Conveyance of Savings Bank Correspondence.	Net Cost of Conveyance.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.
1871	28,989	2,064	1,550,793	49,300	45,227	136,072	1,781,422	140,322	586,321	19,911	1,047,044	26,280	1,829,278	—	1,829,278	3,010,700
1872	30,046	2,241	1,681,975	58,200	46,037	164,208	1,860,220	144,570	618,715	19,774	927,762	23,599	1,734,426	—	1,734,426	3,884,946
1873	31,065	2,421	1,774,702	66,170	37,272	132,307	2,010,451	147,877	644,179	23,970	944,896	21,306	1,782,228	—	1,782,228	3,792,079
1874	31,800	2,494	1,874,458	70,000	37,420	168,565	2,150,713	157,008	649,613	25,463	915,586 (a)	18,434	1,764,500	—	1,764,500	3,915,213
1875	32,143	2,591	1,941,704	86,430	42,465	142,891	2,213,470	162,331	669,357	25,426	835,586 (b)	10,922	1,707,421	—	1,707,421	3,920,891
Quarter ended 31st Mar. 1876	—	—	496,615	21,656	12,614	44,550	575,435	40,403	169,105	7,299	207,141	4,929	427,587	—	427,587	1,008,322
1876-7	32,526	2,673	2,045,876	92,191	48,925	206,463	2,393,475	171,570	694,468	24,241	779,632	16,823	1,876,231	—	1,876,231	4,070,006
1877-8	33,070	2,751	2,116,715	96,637	45,160	179,913	2,436,424	173,433	692,140	25,048	879,428 (d)	16,714	1,886,761	—	1,886,761	4,090,620
1878-9	33,667	2,890	2,177,569	103,640	45,012	156,063	2,483,164	177,748	697,069	25,545	884,937	16,149	1,891,766	—	1,891,766	4,100,770
1879-80	34,169	2,923	2,245,412	108,161	45,568	169,238	2,504,889	181,703	701,070	24,737	864,620	16,092	1,886,222	—	1,886,222	4,106,758
1880-81	34,536	3,028	2,281,551	101,302	46,432	148,051	2,572,536	184,416	707,436	28,327	865,446	16,450	1,902,075	—	1,902,075	4,135,660

(a) This decrease is chiefly attributable to a reduction in the amount of the subsidy payable to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company, and to the Australian Colonies having taken the service beyond Point de Galle into their own hands, in the year 1874.

(b) This further decrease is attributable to a new and more favourable contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company having commenced at the beginning of the year 1876.

(c) These sums include 60,897, 53,877, and 35,268, paid towards the purchase of the Site of the Manchester New Post Office in the years 1876-7, 1877-8, and 1878-9 respectively.

(d) This further decrease is chiefly attributable to new and more favourable arrangements with respect to the Conveyance of Correspondence to America.

(e) No charge was made in respect of the Cost of the Conveyance of the Post Office Savings Bank Correspondence from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1877 inclusive.

(f) The arrears in respect of the Cost of Savings Bank Correspondence from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1877 inclusive, viz., 214,454., were charged to the Savings Bank Department in the year 1878-9.

APPENDIX S.

Gross and Net Revenue from Postage, Money Orders and Postal Orders in the last Ten Years.

Year.	Gross Revenue from Letters, Post Cards, Newspapers, and Books.	Commission.		Unclaimed Money Orders.	Total Postal Revenue.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.	Net Revenue.
		Money Order.	Postal Order.				
1871	£ 4,697,607 (a)	£ 182,140	-	£ 20,707 (b)	£ 4,900,454	£ 3,610,700 (c)	£ 1,289,754 (a)
1872	5,012,816	182,804	-	3,502 (b)	5,208,922	3,684,946	1,523,976
1873	5,194,816	208,057	-	5,167 (b)	5,398,040	3,792,679	1,605,361
1874	6,581,023	216,463	-	6,116	5,791,600	3,915,213	1,876,387
1875	6,690,535 (d)	219,197	-	5,390	5,815,033	3,920,891	1,894,141
Quarter ended 31st March 1876	1,290,951	56,640	-	1,370	1,338,961 (e)	1,003,322	335,539
1876	5,782,083	220,308	-	5,731	6,017,072	4,070,006	1,947,066
1877	5,798,801	242,463	-	6,048	6,047,312	3,990,020	2,056,892
1878	6,010,086	238,063	-	6,031	6,274,450	3,840,076	2,434,374
1879	6,308,730	231,599	-	6,146	6,538,446	4,060,738	2,497,687
1880-81	6,475,666	236,033	3,730 (f)	4,948	6,738,437 (g)	4,135,659	2,597,768
Average Annual Net Revenue of first period of Five Years second period of Five Years							£1,619,923 £2,290,786

(a) The revenue of 1871 was to a certain extent affected by the assimilation of Letter rates of Postage to those of Trade Patterns, and the reduction of Postage on letters exceeding half an ounce in weight: both of which took place on 5th October in that year.

(b) Before 1871 the money accruing from unclaimed Money Orders had, for many years, been used in aiding Officers of the Department to insure their lives, but in that year the Lords of the Treasury gave directions for the discontinuance of the practice except in regard to then existing recipients of the aid) and for the payment of this money into the Exchequer. In obedience to this order, the accumulated capital, together with the interest thereon (amounting to 20,707*l.*), was paid into the Exchequer. The actual amount of unclaimed Money Orders for 1871 was 3,390*l.* The unclaimed orders for 1873 are estimated at 3,708*l.* The above sum of 5,077*l.* includes a balance of forfeited orders, viz., 1,404*l.* not previously added to the revenue.

(c) Part of the increase in 1871 was owing to a balance due for the Packet Service in 1870 having, at the end of that year, remained unpaid.

(d) The Postage collected on Australian Correspondence in this country from the beginning of the year 1874 was agreed to be handed over to the Australian Colonies, as part of an arrangement whereby a considerable saving in the cost of the Packet Service was effected, but the Australian accounts in which credit for the Postage question was given, were not entered in the books of the Post Office before the year 1875, thus causing the reduction of revenue consequent on the arrangement first to appear in the year 1875.

(e) The amount of Postal Revenue proper to the Quarter ended 31st March 1876 was 1,497,830*l.* the amount entered in the Post Office Books having been reduced by the sum of 158,998*l.* through a change in the system of bringing Postage Stamps to account. The actual Revenue, however, was not affected thereby.

(f) Postal Revenue was first issued on 1st January 1881.

(g) Post Revenue as per Finance Accounts - 6,709,117.
Add Unclaimed Money Orders - 4,948.
Extra Receipts - 19,387.

24,761*l.*

6,738,477*l.*

Year ended 31st March.	Gross Revenue from Messages and from Wires rented by Cable Companies.	News Produce and Special Wire Rentals.	Private Wire Rentals.	Miscel- laneous.	Extra Receipts.	Total Revenue collected. (a)	Payments out		Total Telegraph Revenue. (c)	Working Expenses charged to the Telegraph Vote. (c)	Net Revenue.
							To Cable Companies. (b)	For Porterage and Message Money refunded. (i)			
1870 (2 months.)	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 107,479	£ 5,000	£ 1,719	£ 100,760	£ 62,273	£ 38,487
1871	908,351	31,975	16,763	14,128	—	971,217	255,952	17,331	697,934	394,477	303,457
1872	1,095,375	39,175	32,578	16,029	—	1,183,157	408,965	22,581	751,611	591,776	159,835
1873	1,306,055	43,300	37,817	2,050	11,855	1,401,077	385,684	25,472	989,921	874,946(d)	114,975
1874	1,403,793	52,688	42,063	3,626	25,642	1,527,812	416,475	27,871	1,083,466	967,790(c)	115,676
1875	1,448,823	58,478	50,849	5,212	13,285	1,576,647	410,770(f)	28,798	1,137,079	1,077,347(g)	59,732
1876	1,479,477	58,165	52,884	6,896	26,416	1,528,838	320,868	26,308	1,275,562	1,031,524(h)	245,116
1877	1,474,814	65,041	58,942	8,253	14,549	1,621,599	306,592	1,900(g)	1,313,107	1,123,790	189,317
1878	1,486,990	64,367	58,329	8,087	16,074	1,633,847	298,059	2,246	1,333,542	1,164,114(h)	169,428
1879	1,448,043	71,813	62,010	8,555	13,166	1,603,587	234,550	2,145	1,346,892	1,089,392	257,500
1880	1,549,866	76,269	66,349	9,769	14,475	1,716,728	261,861	2,378	1,452,489	1,111,483	341,006
1881	1,663,251	85,031	67,747	13,737	17,960	1,847,726	234,103	2,716	1,610,907(j)	1,241,676	369,231

(a) The revenue shown in this Table is the amount actually brought to account in each year.

(b) The payments to Cable Companies represent the sums actually paid in each year.

(c) The working expenses are those shown in the Appropriation Accounts of the Telegraph Vote; and do not include the Telegraph Expenditure incurred by the Office of Works in Ireland during the whole period, nor that incurred by the Office of Works in England since the 1st April 1874.

(d) The expenses of the year ended 31st March 1873 include arrears of pay for 1870 and 1871 amounting to 64,000*l*.

(e) The expenses of the year ended 31st March 1874 include for the first time the cost of extensions amounting to 31,502*l*.

(f) Arrears amounting to 30,006*l*. were paid in this year.

(g) Pensions of redundant officers of Telegraph Companies amounting to 41,695*l*. were for the first time charged to the Telegraph Vote. Of this amount 24,999*l*. was for arrears.

(h) From the 1st April 1875 stationery has been provided for in the Vote for the Stationery Office.

(i) Payments for the delivery of Telegrams beyond one mile were treated as charges on the Telegraph Revenue until 31st January 1876, but since that date they have been charged to the Telegraph Vote.

(j) The expenses of the years ended 31st March 1877, 31st March 1878, and 31st March 1879, include the sum of 69,946*l*. paid towards the purchase of the site of the Manchester New Post Office. The expenses of the years ended 31st March 1877 and 31st March 1878 also include large sums paid to Railway Companies in settlement of arrears in respect of Message Work performed for the Department and the maintenance of the Telegraph plant.

(k) Telegraph Revenue as per Finance Accounts - 1,592,947*l*.

Add Extra Receipts - 17,960*l*.

Value of old Stores, &c. sold by other Departments - 1,633,884*l*.

APPENDIX U.

Force and Expenditure in relation to Telegraphs.

Year.	FORCE.		EXPENDITURE.						Total Cost of Telegraph Service.
	Staff Officers, Engineers, Clerks, Tele- graphists, Mes- sengers, &c.	Pensioners.	Salaries, Wages, Travelling Al- lowances, Medi- cal Attendance, Law Charges, and Incidental Expenses.	Manufacture of Telegraph Stamps.	Stationery.	Buildings.	Auditing of Telegraph Accounts by Exchequer and Audit Depart- ment.	Rates and Contributions in lieu of Rates paid by Treasury.	
1881	11,410	225	£ 1,241,676	£ 662	£ 21,580	£ 39,238	£ 1,146	£ 704	£ 1,305,006

APPENDIX V.

Miscellaneous.

POSTAL UNION.

The following places have joined the Postal Union during the year :—
Bahamas, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, Turk's Islands, Chili, Ecuador,
Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic.

TRADE PATTERNS AND SAMPLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Packets of trade patterns between this country and France, the United States, Belgium, Portugal, and Luxembourg may now be sent up to a maximum weight of 12 oz., instead of 8 oz., and may be of the following dimensions :—

12	inches	in length
8	„	width
4	„	depth.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Number now open at post offices	-	-	-	-	4,015
Number at railway stations	-	-	-	-	1,423
					<hr/> 5,438

PRIVATE WIRES.

The rentals from Private Wires at the end of the year amounted to 74,532*l.*, as compared with 66,761*l.* at the end of the previous year.

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