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## THIRTY-NTNTH REPORT

OF

## THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

ON

## THE <br> POST OFFICE.




> LONDON:

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# THIRTY-NINTH REPORT 

OF THE

## POSTMASTER GENERAL

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## POST OFFICE.

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PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, PRIETBRE TO THE QUEEN'S MOBT EXCELLERT MAJEBTY.
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## THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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

## My Lords,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordships the Thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Post Office, being the Report for the year ended the 31st of March 1893.

The following table shows the eatimated number of letters, \&c. Number of delivered in the United Kingdom during the twelve months Lettera, \&c. onded the 31st of March:-

| - | Number estimated. | Increase per cent. | Average Number to each Person. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Letters - | 1,790,500,000 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $46 \cdot 6$ |
| Post Cards | 244,400,000 | 1.2 | $6 \cdot 4$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Book Packets, Circulars, } \\ \text { and Samples }\end{array}\right\}$ | 535,200,000 | $8 \cdot$ | $14 \cdot$ |
| Newspapers - - | 162,800,000 | - | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | 2,732,900,000 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $71 \cdot 2$ |
| Parcels - | 52,370,000 | $6 \cdot$ | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| Grand Total | 2,785,270,000 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $72 \cdot 6$ |

Your Lordships will notice the large increase, viz, 8 per cent. in the estimated number of book packets, circulars, and samples, and incidentally the remarkable growth in the number of book packets, circulars, \&c., which could not be delivered. The comparison on page 2 shows that a growth of over $2,000,000$ of these missives occurred in the year, as compared with a growth of less

Now Offices, 86.

Returned
Lettern.
than 100,000 in the year before. These results are due to various causes, amongst which miay be stated the relaxation, on the 1st June 1892, of the conditions under which circulars, invoices, \&cc. are allowed to pass through the post at the $\frac{1}{d} d$. rate. There can be no doubt that a good deal of matter which formerly used to contribute 1d. to the Exchequer now contributes only $\frac{1}{2} d$. , and it becomes necessary to watch the bearing of these concessions upon the financial arrangements of the Government.

The number of letters registered was $12,132,144$, an increase of 54,776 , or at the rate of 45 per cent. The number of registered parcels was 448,233 , an increase over the previous year of 67,238 , or at the rate of 17.65 per cent. Of the $2,732,900,000$ letters, \&c. delivered, about 85 per cent. were delivered in England and Wales, 28.98 per cent. being delivered in the London Postal District alone, 9.07 per cent. in Scotland, and 5.93 per cent. in Ireland.
The number of Post Ottices has been increased during the year by 524, and the number of public letter boxes has been increased by 1,771 . The total number of Post Offices has thus been raised to 19,625 and the number of letter boxes to 25,072 About 800 additional licenses to sell postage stamps have been issued to tradesmen and others by the Inland Revenue Department.

The numbers of letters, \&c. dealt with in the various Returned Letter Offices throughout the country were as follows:-


Of the $6,357,439$ letters dealt with 118,818 were re-issued to corrected addresses, $5,565,609$ were returned to the senders, 242,832 were returned unopened to the Post Offices of foreign countries, and only 429,780 remained which could not be disposed of. The number of undelivered registered letters and letters containing property dealt with was 208,978 , or 1,766 more than in 1891-2, and included 29,387 letters containing articles of sufficient value to be compulsorily registered. About 32,000 letters were posted without any addresses, and of these 1,955
contained cash, bank-notes, and cheques, \&cc, of the value of over 5;000. Of the parcels deelt with 97,264 were reriselued to corrected addresses or returned to the senders.

The total number of officers on the permanent establishment Staff. of the Department, together with Sub-Postmasters, on the 31st March last, was 71,956 . The number added in the year was 3,725. In the total are included 10,465 women, of whom 1,176 are employed as clerks in the Chief Offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and 4,526 as counterwomen, sorting clerks and telegraphists throughout the United Kingdom. Besides the foregoing there are throughout the United Kingdom about $\mathbf{5 9 , 0 0 0}$ other persons not on the permanent establishment employed more or less in Post Office work. Of these about 16,000 are women. The total number of persons employed of all classes is 131,459 .

The health of the staff during 1892 was on the whole satis- Health of the factory. The returns compare favourably with those for 1891, staff. and in many instances they record marked improvement. The average rate of sick absence for the whole established staff, arising from all causes (including enforced absence to avoid infection of the staff), was 9.5 days for men and 17 days for women. The subjoined table shows the average duration of the sick absences per sick officer, and also per officer employed.


The death rate for the year was under 5 per thousand for men and a little over 3 per thousand for women. Details are given below :

| - | Chief Office. | Metropolitan Districts. | Provinces. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of deaths : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men - - | 51 | 25 | 119 | 20 | 18 |
| Women - - | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| Death rate per 1,000: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men - - - | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Women - - | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Average age at death : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men - - - | 37 | 80 | 38 | 88 | 34 |
| Women - - | 25 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 28 |
| Average length of service: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men - - - | 17 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 14 |
| Women - - | 14 | 0 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 0 | 8 |

During 1892 twelve deaths occurred from zymotic diseases. Typhoid, 9 : scarlet fever, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; erysipelas, 1. Scarlet fever was present in an epidemic form throughout England, and a very large number of the staff suffered from that complaint. Small-pox was also prevalent throughout England in 1892. Still there were only two very mild cases out of the whole force of establisbed officers. This practical immunity from small-pox in such a large body of men is attributed to the rule by which every candidate is required before entering the service to give proof of having been satisfactorily vaccinated since infancy. The enforced abstention from duty of officers in whose homes cases of infectious diseases occur materially increases the rate of sick absence and causes much inconvenience and expense in providing substitutes. In the year 1892 there were 702 cases in which officers were required to absent themselves for this reason, the total duration of their absence being 17,359 days, or nearly 25 days per man.

In the early part of 1892, there was a return of epidemic influenza, but the epidemic was of a milder character than in previous years. Fourteen deaths were due to influenza.

- The number of Medical Officers to the Post Office is shown in the subjoined table.

| - | Chief Oflce | Metropolitan Districts. | Provinces. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men - | 4 | 40 | 345 | 16 | 20 | 425 |
| Women | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | 427 |

It is with much regret that I have to record the death on the 9th November last of Mr. Edward Graves, Engineer-in-Chief to this Department, who, from the commencement of the Govern-

Death of Mr. Edward Graves. ment Telegraph system, took a most valuable and distinguished part in that branci of the Post Office. He rendered important service in connexion with several Government Commissions, and I cannot but regard his death as a serious loss not only to the Post Office but to the public service generally.

Now Crown Post Offices have been opened during the year New Buildings. at Abingdon, Blackpool, Lancaster, Paddington, Cupar (Fife), Hawick, Paisley, and Mallow. Others have been in course of erection at Brierley Hill, Leeds, Liverpool, Maidenhead, Slough, West Bromwich, Ayr, Coatbridge, Falkirk, Helensburgh, Lisburn, Longford, and Tipperary. Arrangements are also being made with a view to providing Crown offices in a number of other important towns. Considerable progress has been made with the new Post Office building in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The walls and roof have been completed, and the internal arrangements are being rapidly proceeded with. The expenditure on this building during the year amounted to $45,840 l$., which makes the actual outlay on the site and building down to 31st March 1893, 488,450l. To this should be added a sum of $25,600 l$., the estimated value of the site of the old Money Order Office which was already the property of the Crown. The new Telegraph Factory at Mount Pleasant has been completed, and nearly the whole of the factory work was transferred from Gloucester Road to the new premises in August 1892. On the 24th October 1892, the first portion of the new Parcel Post Office at Mount Pleasant was also occupied, and the ground is now being cleared for the erection of the second portion.

The expenditure out of the Post Office Votes on the acquisition of sites and buildings during the year amounted to about 104,700l., of which about 15,100l. was spent in London. The expenditure out of the Office of Works Vote on the erection of new Post Offices, and the maintenance and enlargement of existing offices in Great Britain, amounted to $282,313 l$., and in Ireland to 13,068 l.

Inland Mail Service.

Since May 1892 a considerable improvement has, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons, been effected in many rural districts, not only by extending the official delivery of letters to places where there was no delivery before, but also by granting delizeries on six days a week to many localities which had previously received letters on two or three days only. This concession, which necessarily has entailed a good deal of expenditure, has been much appreciated. About 150,000 letters a week have thus been brought into the official delivery.

With regard to the Mail Service, it may be mentioned that an early morning train has been established from Leeds to Ilkley, Harrogate, and Ripon, and another train from Northallerton to Hawes with the result that the morning delivery throughout those districts has been considerably accelerated. A valuable working improvement waseffected during the year in connexion with the Travelling Post Offices running between Shrewsbary and Crewe, and between Crewe and Normantor. These Post Office Oarriages now run throughout from Shrewsbury to Normanton and vice versâ, instead of as far as Crewe only. The result is very benefieial inasmuch as a troublesome transfer of Mails at a time of great pressure and at a busy junction is thereby avoided. The Mail Train which leaves Euston at 10 p.m. has also been the subject of attenition and changes have boen made, with the result that a good deal of correspondence which formerly missed despatch by this Mail is now included and sorted by the travelling staff en route. New Post Office Carriages of an improved type, and with larger accommodation, have been provided in the Irish Mail train, and also in the Local Night Mail train between Bangor and Crewe, with much advantage both to the despatch of business and the comfort of the travelling staff.

Additional deliveries, and collections and other improvements have been effected during the year in a large number of provipcial towns. The communication between London and the Provinces generally has also been much improved. Additional Letter Mails have been established to the number of 245 and Parcel Mails to the number of 51 daily. The number of separate Pancel Mails now made up daily in the chief parcel office in London is 924, and the number received is 744. The delivery of letters in the London suburbs has been expedited by the eatablishment of a system of direct despatches from the Chief Office to the Sub-district Oftices, and also by the arrangement of new deliveries.

In Scotland the Summer Service to Orkney and Shetland has been made more frequent, and the Islay Mail Steamer now calls regularly at the Island of Jura. Also, the service of steamers between Scotland and Ireland, viâ Ardrossan, has been accelerated and improved.

In Ireland the trains conveying the English Night Mails and the Irish Day Mails over the Great Southern and Western Railway were accelerated on the 1st November 1892. The
train from Dublin now reaches Cork at 11.15 a.m. inutead of 11.45 A.M., and the up train leaves Cork at 2.40 p.m. instead of 2.10 p.m., thus increasing by one hour the interval available at Cork for the preparation of replies to correspondence.

The system of forwarding letters by Express Delivery; which Express has now been in existence two Jears, shows a growth in the Delivery. number of services of 45 per cent. ; the actual number of services being 157,000 as compared with 108,000 in the previous year. The hours for Express Delivery business in London have been extended from 7 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. The total number of offices at which such business is transacted in London has been increased from 156 to 240 . It will be observed that, although the increase in the number of services is considerable, the total amount of business done is small in comparison with the population, and apparently the public finds the rapid service by ordinary post sufficient for most of its needs without having recourse to special delivery entailing additional charge.

In connexion with the system of Express Delivery, the following additional facilities are now afforded. 1st. Any person who wishes to obtain letters, \&c., arriving by a particular mail earlier than they would be delivered by Postman in ordinary course may have them delivered by special messenger. The charge for this service is $3 d$. per mile for a single packet, with a further charge of $1 d$. for every ten packets (ur part of ten packets) beyond the first. Thus, a merchant may arrange for his morning letters, \&c., to be specially delivered on a particular day, and, if his place of business lies within a mile of the delivery office and he receives (say) 30 letters, he will be charged $6 d$. 2nd.. Any person wisbing to send several packets at the same time for delivery throughoutby expressmessenger may have them delivered by one messenger at a reduced rate of charge, viz., $3 d$. per mile for the whole distance to be traversed by the messenger up to the delivery of the last packet, plus a fixed charge of $2 d$. for each packet beyond the first. The sender may himself determine the order in which the packets are to be delivered.

The arrangements for posting letters in London onSundays with Sunday an extra $\frac{1}{2} d$. stamp have been further extended, and letters may Posting. now be posted on Sundays up to 6.0 p.m. at each one of the chief District Offices, as well as at St. Martins-le-Grand and the railway termini. About 2,600 letters every Sunday are posted in London in this manner. The highest number posted on any one Sunday was 7,400 on the 26 th March.

An experiment has been tried in Huddersfield of attaching Posting in letter boxes to tramcars circulating through the town and dis- Tramcars. trict, and about 5,000 letters a week have been collected by this means. As the facility appears to be appreciated, it is in contemplation to extend the system to certain other towns where the collections can be conveniently made.

Parcel Post.
The growth of the Parcel Post business will be seen from the following table :-

| Year. | - |  |  | Postage. |  |  | Average Postage per Parcol. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Grose Amount. | S5 per cant. on Railway borno Parcels paid to Railway Com. panies. | Post Office Share. | Groses, | Post Office Share. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1884-85 \cdot \\ & 1885-86 . \end{aligned}$ | Railway-borne and Road-borne. |  |  | 22,010,040 | $\square$ |  | $\boldsymbol{L}$ <br> 251,675 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 508,247501,945 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 256,572 \\ & 208,948 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \cdot 63$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 28,417,887 | $\begin{aligned} & 261,075 \\ & 292.997 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 32 \\ & 5 \cdot 38 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \cdot 6$ |  |
| 1886-87 - | " |  |  | 32800,154 | 719,118 | 358,254 | 300,858 | 8.25 | $2 \cdot 64$ |
| 1887-88 - | " " " |  | 36,731,788 | 811,764 | 401,295 | 410,409 | 5.30 | $2 \cdot 68$ |
| 1889-89 - | " " $\quad$ |  | 39,589,313 | 878,547 | 453s807 | 415,240 | $5 \cdot 32$ | 2.69 |
| 1889-90 - | " " |  | 42,862,600 | 962,118 | 463,807 | 488,506 | $5 \cdot 58$ | $2 \cdot 70$ |
| 1890-91 | " $\quad$ " |  | 40,287,986 | 1,085,773 | 409,913 | 636860 | 8.37 | $2 \cdot 77$ |
| 1891-92 - | " " " |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 40,578,985 \\ 52,370,528 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1,109,654 | 550,076 <br> 550,442 | 579,578 <br> 618,609 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.39 \\ & 5 \cdot 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 82 \\ & 2 \cdot 80 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1892-89 - | " " | n |  | 1,161,061 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Railway Letters.

Registration
and
compensation.

The system under which, by agreement with the PostmasterGeneral, certain railway companies are authorised to convey over their lines single post letters not exceeding 1 oz . in weight and addressed to places within the United Kingdom, continues in operation, but judging from the latest returns it was not used to any greater extent in 1892-3 than in the previous year. The total number of such letters is estimated to be below 150,000 a year. The charge, as your Lordships are aware, is a railway fee of $2 d$. ., in addition to the postage of $1 d$. The extension of the Express Delivery system has possibly tended to check the growth of this service.
On the lst December last the amount up to which compensation may be obtained for the loss or damage of packets sent by registered post was raised from 25l. to $50 l$. The new scale of fees, and the respective amounts up to which compensation can now be secured are shown below :-

| Fee. | Limit of <br> Compensation. | Fee. | Linit of <br> Compensation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $d$. | 2 | $d$. | 4 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 30 |
| 3 | 10 | 8 | 35 |
| 4 | 15 | 10 | 40 |
| 5 | 20 | 11 | 45 |
| 6 | 25 |  |  |

According to a recent return taken during one week 222,011 letters and 8,988 parcels were registered in the United Kingdom, of which 220 letters and 57 parcels were registered to secure compensation above 25l. During the year ended 31st March 1893, compensation was paid for the loss or damage of registered packets and of insured foreign and colonial parcels in 507 cases, the sums paid amounting to $550 l$. Compensation not exceeding $2 l$. in each case was also paid for the loss or damage of unregistered inland parcels and of uninsured foreign and colonial parcels in 5,039 cases, the sums paid amounting to $1,731 l$., making the total sum paid for compensation 2,282l:

The development of printing in imitation of type-writing and Cireulars in the consequent assimilation of the two processes has rendered it difficult to distinguish the one from the other, and therefore I mitation of have been obliged to reconsider the terms of the Warrant of 28th May 1892, under which printed circulars are permitted to pass through the post at the $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{d} d \text {. rate. To meet the altered }}$ circumstances I proposed, and your Lordships adopted the proposal, that in lieu of the test provided in the afore-mentioned Warrant, circulars printed in imitation of type-writing might bee accepted if posted in batches of not less than 20 copies precisely identical at the counter of a Head Post Office. Each copy has to be impressed with a special stamp to show that it has been examined and that the conditions have been complied with. The adoption of this plan will no doubt be of great advantage to many firms.

On the 1st July 1892, certain improvements in the Foreign Vienna Postal and Colonial Postal Service came into operation by virtue of Congrese, 1891. resolutions passed at the Vienna Postal Congress in 1891. It will suffice to name the extension of limits of size and weight for patterns or samples of merchandize ; the generalization of the system of Reply-paid Post Cards; the relaxation of some of the rules relating to Post Cards and to printed papers; the establishment of a Central Clearing House at Berne for the settlement of postal and telegraph accounts; the simplification of accounting and the institution of uniform sea transit rates for correspondence conveyed beyond the limits of the Postal Union; and arrangements for the exchange of Mails, as a matter of conventional right, with ships of war on foreign stations, and for the posting of correspondence on board Mail Packets on the high seas.
The entry of the Colony of Natal into the Universal Postal Union, which also took place on the 1st July 1892, not only appreciably reduces the extent of British territory still remaining outside the sphere of the Union, but strengthens the expectation that the adhesion to the Union of the Cape Colony and British Bechuanaland-now the only important parts of the Empire outside the Union-cannot be much longer postponed. Postal Union principles and rates of postage have also been applied

Kntry of
Natal into the Postal Union. Postul Communication with Oil Rivers Protectorate.

## International

 Exprems Service.Acceleration of Homeward American Mails.

Transit of Indian Mails.

Foreign and Colonial Parce Post.
in the recently organized Post Office of the Oil Rivers Protec-torate-henceforth to be known as the Niger Coast Protectorate.
On the 1st August 1892, the arrangements for the delivery of correspondence by express messenger, originally confined to the inland post, were extended to our postal relations with as many foreign countries as have been found willing to conform, wholly or in part, to the regulations of the Union in respect of this special service. These countries include pearly all the States of Central, Western, and Southern Europe, with some parts of South America and the Far East. 'In every instance the primary fee payable in England for express delivery has been fixed at $3 d$.-the fees payable on delivery at destinations remote from a post office varying with the local conditions. Express letters received from abroad are delivered by special messenger free of charge within a distance of a mile from the office of delivery. Beyond that distance the charge is 3d. per mile for one letter, with a further charge of $1 d$. on each additional letter addressed to the same person.

In the early part of this year an improvement in the Homeward American Mail Service was effected. It was provisionally arranged that the mails from New York should be brought all the way from Queenstown by Special train and boat Service when the arrival of the Atlantic Packet failed to coincide with the departure of the day or night mail train from that port, and the advantage gained by using the Special service would be delivery a whole business day earlier than if the mails were sent on to Liverpool.

Further negotiations have taken place with the Italian Government and another reduction has been secured of the rate for the conveyance of the Indian Mails by special train through Italy, by which it is estimated that a saving of over 12,000l. a year will be effected. It will be remembered that only last year negotiations with the Postal Administrations of France and Italy brought about a reduction of 7,000l. a year in the cost of this service.

The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post has been affected by the depression in trade, the rate of increase for the year in the number of parcels sent being $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as against nearly 10 per cent. for the previous year, From the Abstract of the Trade of the United Kingdom for 1892, published by the Board of Trade, it would appear that the value of the goods exported and imported during that year by Parcel Post was $1,537,123 l$. as compared with $1,667,532 l$. for the year 1891. Another circumstance which affected the service was the prevalence of cholera on the continent in the autumn. The Parcel Post to some countries was entirely interrupted, and in most countries it was hampered with quarantine restrictions. Special' measures for disinfecting parcels of clothing, \&c. received from abroad had to be adopted in London, and a separate place has been provided for disinfecting purposes in the new Parcel Office at Mount Pleasant.

The Parcel Post has been extended to the Niger Coast Protectorate, on the West Coast of Africa, to Mashonaland, and to Salvador. The postage on parcels for Canada and Sarawak has been reduced, the limit of weight being in the former case raise 1 from 7 pounds to 11 pounds.

A supplementary Parcel Post Servise to Germany has been arranged by means of the steamers of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lircolnshire Railway Company plying between Grimsby and Hamburg. This will considerably accelerate the transmission of parcels originating in or addressed to the North of England, Scotland, and Irelaud.

The undelivered parcels contained the usual miscellany of Curious articles, some of them of a more or less unpleasant character, inoidents. such as part of a poisoned dog on its way to a veterinary surgeon for analysis. Amongst the articles found loose in the post was a bar of unwrought silver described as "a piece of white metal," which had been sent by Parcel Post from one of the Australian Colonies to be used in making the key with which Her Majesty the Queen opened the Imperial Institute. It was promptly claimed, and handed over to the Colonial AgentGeneral.

Amongst the letters returned from abroad was one addressed to-

> Jacob Stainer, Esq., Violin Maker, Alssam, Germany.

The writer, who asked to see one of that celebrated violin maker's price lists, received his letter back, with an endorsement in German and English to the effect that the gentleman addressed had been dead 200 years.

The following story of the recovery of a parcel of long lost bonds deserves, perhaps, to be recorded. In December 1889 a parcel of foreign bonds, valued at over 1,000l., sent to Freiburg in Germany by a London banker, was reported missing. Enquiry was made and showed that the parcel left London in due course, and was duly received in the Post Office at Cologne, but beyond that point all trace was lost. The German Postal authorities made diligent but fruitless inquiries, and finally abandoned the search. Two years afterwards a letter was received from the German Post Office, stating that the bank in London had recovered the parcel with its contents intact. The Post Office naturally wished to know how the recovery had been effected, and it was informed that a minister of religion had delivered the parcel to the bank, stating that it had been entrusted to a minister of the same faith in Germany by a dying man, who desired to restore the property to its owner. Beyond this he declined to give any information.

The following letter was received from a woman in Nebraska :-

Dear Sir,
I am Living in North America and have Lost all track of my Parents I enclosed you a Portgraf of a young man that is in the Post Office under your char ge who was going to m:rrie my youngest sister by name _ About 3 years ago if you will kindly hunt the original of the Picture out and Let lim write me if he knows the Wear Abouts of My Sisters or Brothers Mother and Father Mrs _- who was living in Alls burry Bucks England 3 years ago. Dear Sir if you will kindly Do this favour I will think you are very kind in Deed.
"I remain
" Yours very respt
" J
Happily the relations were discovered, and communication was restored.

The Postmaster of S—— received a somewhat similar request. A lady inquired whether he could supply the address of a " widower gentleman, rather short, wears glasses, with one little boy two years of age." Unfortunately this task proved too much for the resources of the Post Office, and the widower gentleman remains unknown.

A young woman who was about to despatch a telegram was heard to remark to her companion, "I must write this out afresh, I don't want Mrs.- to see this untidy telegram." Such ignorance is now believed to be rare, but it was common enough in the early days of the telegraph.
A somewhat novel request was recently made at the post office at Ventnor. A lady entered the office one evening and asked the counter clerk to take charge of her poodle whilst she attended the service at the neighbouring church. The request was politely refused, much to the indignation of the lady, who said in wrathful tones that she considered the refusal was most disobliging on the part of a "public servant."

Amongst many suggestions made by the public for improving the Post Office, was one from an optician, who, perhaps, was not wholly free from an interested motive. His idea was that the Post Office should provide at every office a powerful magnifying glass for the convenience of short-sighted persons who might have left their glasses at home.

The number of Money Order Offices open on the 31st March last was 10,663 , showing an increase of 481 in the year.

The number and amount of Money Orders dealt with in the Money Orders. United Kingdom in 1892-3, and in the previous year, were as. follows :-


The increase in the total number of Inland Money Orders, to Inland Orders. which reference was made in the last Report, continued in 18923, the number being 56,456 in excess of 1891-2. The total value of Inland Orders has also increased by 235,2401 . The average value of the Orders was $2 l$. 148. 11d., as against $2 l .14 s .9 \mathrm{~d}$. in 1891-2. During the year the experiment has been tried at Liverpool, Bristol, and certain other towns chiefly in the north of England, of transacting Money Order business beyond the usual restricted hours, and, the result having been satisfactory, the plan will be extended to other places as opportunity offers.

Talegraph Money Orders.

The Telegraph Money Order business, which was extended to all available offices on the 1st March 1892, showed a marked increase, 80,016 Telegraph Orders having been issued in 18923 , as against 42,055 in 1891-2, an increase of 37,961 , or about 90 por cent. The total amount remitted by telegraph was 292,835l. as against 157,428 l. for 1891-2, an increase of 135,408l., or about 86 per cent. The average amount per Telegraph Order was $3 l .138 .2$ d. as against $3 l .148 .10 \mathrm{~d}$. in the previous year. It is evident that the system meets a real want, and, as the public grows more familiar with the arrangements, the volume of business will no donbt grow rapidly. The following table shows the growth of the Telegraph Money Crder System from the commencement.

| Year cuded 31st March. | Number. | Amount. | Average Amount of Order. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\pm$ | \& s. d. |
| 1890* | 3,857 | 15,041 | 317 5 |
| 1891 | 30,196 | 112,571 | 3146 |
| 1892 | 42,055 | 157,428 | 31410 |
| 1893 | 80,016 | 292,836 | 3132 |

Government Orders.

Foreign and Colonial Orders.

The total number of Money Orders issued for other Departments of the Government was $1,511,038$, amounting to $5,382,085 l$., being an increase of 67,141 in number and 109,494l. in amount as compared with 1891-2.

In spite of much depression in trade in various parts of the world the Foreign and Colonial Money. Order business taken in the gross shows an increase. The total number of Foreign and Colonial Orders issued and paid was $1,479,886$, as compared with $1,440,054$ in 1891-2, an increase of 39,832 , and the amount was $4,065,142 l$. as against $4,046,065 l$., an increase of $19,077 l$. Signs of lad times are, however, apparent here and three, notably in the cuse of the Australian Colonies, the homeward remittances from which fell off to the extent of about 49,000l. From India the remittances also decreased to the extent of over 15,0001 .

The Money Order System las been extended to the Kin:dom of Siaw.
Postal Orders. The number of Pastal Orders issued in the United Kingdom was $56,590,668$ or $3,931,123$ more than in the previous year. The value represented by the Orders was $21,345,1531$., or $781,403 l$. more than the value of those issued in 1891-2. The "Missing Word Competitions," instituted by a number of weekly papers, added considerably to the number of Postal

[^0]Orders issued in the year, particularly those of 18 . value, which increased by over $1,500,000$ as against an increase of 316,000 in the previous year. The total amount transmitted by Money. Orders and Poctal Orders in the year was about 50 millions sterling, or a million more than in 1891-2. I am pleased to report that the measures taken in 1891 to check the practice of fraudulently negotiating Postal Orders, which were referred to in the last Report, have resulted in a considerible diminution of such frauds.

The business of the Post Office Savings Bank during 1892 has Savinge Bank. made notable progress; among the circumstances which have contributed more or less to this result being undoubte?ly the lamentable frauds and failures in connexion with so many investment societies, which have directed public atteution more than ever to the unquestionable security of the Post Office Savings Bank. The deposits and withdrawals, as compared with those in 1891, will be seen from the following statement :-


The sum credited to depositors for interest during the year 1892 was $1,746,263 l$., or $88,115 l$. more than in the previous year. The amount, including interest, which remained to the credit of depositors on the 31st December 1892, was 75,853,079l. being $4,245,077 l$. more than at the close of the previous year Moreover, the total of Government Stock purchased by depositors through the medium of the Post Office Savings Bank amounted on the 31st December to $\mathbf{5}, 599,020 l$., or an increase of over 500,0001 .

The greatest number of depasits on any one day was 71,654 on the 31st January. The amount was $162,560 l$., but the deposits on the 31st December amounted to the larger sum of 217,096l., although the number was smalier, vie, 70,596. The daily average number of deposits throughout the year was 30,874 , and the amount 74,4131 ., as against 29,412 and 70,180 l. respectively, in 1891. The greatest number of warrants issued on any one day, which also represented the highest amount, was 28,536 for 103,726l. on the 20th December. The daily average number of warrants issued was 10,863 and the amount $66,274 l$., as against 10,283 and 62,5651 . respectively, in 1891. The average
amouni of each deposit which had for three years been declining rose from $2 l .78 .9 d$. to $2 l .88 .2 d$. The average amount of each withdrawal was $6 l .28$. as against $6 l .18$. 8d. in 1891.

For the first time since the establishment of the Post Office Savings Bank the number of new accounts opened during the year reached a million, the precise number for 1892 being $1,036,622$, or 44,467 more than in 1891 . The number of accounts closed was 702,701, the net result being an increase in the number of depositors as compared with 1891 of 333,921 . The total number of depositors on the 31st December was $5,452,316$ distributed as follows:-


In 1891 the proportion to population and the average balance were, in England and Wales, 1 in 6 and 13l. 19s. 6d.; in Scotland, 1 in 22 and $8 l .17 \mathrm{~s}$. $1 d$.; in Ireland, 1 in 22 and 18l. 14s. 10d., and in the United Kingdom 1 in 7 and 13l. 19s. $10 d$.

The number of Post Offices transacting Savings Bank business on the 31st December last was 10,519. The increase during the year was 456, as compared with an increase of 382 in the previous year. Of the offices opened last year 387 were in England and Wales, 44 in Scotland, and 25 in Jreland. On the 31st March, 1893, the number of Post Office Savings Banks was 10,663.
Free Education The successful attempt to divert into the Post Office Savings

Act.
Thrift among children. Bank, on the passing of the Free Education Act, some portion - at least of the school fees which the parents were relieved from - paying, was fully described in the last Report. The two schemes, namely, that of saving the pence by means of stamp ,deposit forms, and the older one of Penny Banks, have each continued to make considerable progress. Since August last the Scotch Education Department has followed the lead of the English Department in co-operating in the movement, and the Irish Education Department has now decided to do the same.
Penny Banks. .: As regards Penny Banks, no less than 3,300 were opened in cannexion with the Post Office Savings Bank between the 1st September 1891, when the Free Education Act came into force,
and the 31st December last, a period of 16 months, whereas in the previous sixteen months only 336 were opened. As an alternative to the Penny Bank books, which have for a long time been supplied to the managers of Penny Banks gratuitously for the use of their depositors, the Department now offers cards of a special pattern, which cost about 20 per cent. less than the books; and there promises to be a considerable demand for such cards, upwards of 30,000 having been applied for in a little more than two months.

The stamp deposit scheme, which entails less trouble to the School stamp school managers, also shows highly satisfactory results. From the date of its introduction in January 1892, to the 31st December, upwards of 1,900 schools had decided to adopt the plan, and applications continue to flow in. During the year nearly 466,0001 s. forms (i.e., to hold 12 stamps) were supplied to schools, as well as nearly 103,000 of a 48 . form (i.e., to hold 48 stamps). The scheme has, it is believed, resulted in an important increase in the number of accounts opened, and it is satisfactory to find on examination of some of these accounts that considerable additions in cash are subsequently made by the children directly with the Post Office Savings Bank. Among many letters which have been received from School Managers and others acknowledging the aid rendered by the Department, one may be mentioned from the clerk to the School Board in an important town in Wales, where the stamp deposit system is in operation, containing the remarkable statement that the sum of $1,200 l$. had been saved by the scholars during the year.
The arrangements which have been made in a number of suitable cases for a clerk from a neighbouring post office to attend at the schools have been much apprecinted. To. meet the case of schools situated in remote districts arrangements have been made for the deposits to be forwarded to the nearest Post Office Savings Bank by means of a system of free registered letters for which special envelopes are provided by the Department. This plan, which has been offered in all suitable cases, has been found very serviceable. Managers and teachers have in many instances willingly assisted children to become depositors by getting the necessary declarations signed and themselves attending at the Post Officein order to open the accounts. Under the arrangement for supplying a credit stock of stamps to managers and teachers of schools, upon a letter of indemnity signed by two householders, or upon a resolution of a school board, many schools have been granted small stocks of stamps.

Judging from the regular flow of renewed applications for supplies of the stamp forms, the scheme seems to be thoroughly established, and it is obvious that it must be a great advantage thus to familiarize children with the facilities for thrift offered by the Government. Valuable help has been rendered by the London and Provincial press by the

Cheques received as Savings Bank deposits.
publicity which has been given to the different schenes. Much stress has been laid on the salutary effects upon future generations of the lesson in practical thrift being carried on during the whole of school life.

The fncility afforded to depositors since October 1892, of making deposits hy means of cheques has undoubtedly conduced to the convenience of many depositors and particularly of frieudly and charitable societies, the secretaries and treasurers of which are saved much trouble. As your Lordships are aware the Department incurs no risk in conferring this boon, the machinery allowing of efficient safeguards against the possibility of loss through dishonoured cheques, \&c.

The numbers of Friendly and Provident Societies to which authority has been given to open accounts during 1892 and the four preceding years, are as follows :-

|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 824 | 800 | 784 | 582 |
| Friendly Societies <br> Provident, and Chari- <br> table Societies. | 2,088 | 2,197 | 2,412 | 2,380 | 2,193 |

The estimated totals on 31 Dec. 1892, were as folluws:

| - | Number. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Friendly Societies - | 9,700 | $\stackrel{\dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}}{8,681,500}$ |
| Provident and Charitable Societiea - | 15,000 | 1,208,500 |
| Total - - | 24,700 | 8,840,000 |

Trustee
Savings Banks.

Eighteen Trustee Savinge Banks were closed during 1892, the accounts transferred therefrom and from other Trustee Banks in process of closing, representing 245,797l. in deposits and $3,235 l$. in Stock. Further sums, amounting to 42,1191 . in deposits and $3,541 l$. in Stock, were transferred from open Trustee Banks, making a total of $287,916 l$. in deposits, and 6,776l. in Stock, as against 416,527l. deposits and 36,991l. Stock in 1891. Transfers from the Post Office Savings Bank to Trustee Savings Banks were made during the year to the extent of 12,6301 . deposits and 124l. Stock.

The amount of Government Stock purchased by depositors during 1892 was $1,264,104 l$., the number of investments being 23,976. Compared with the previous year, this is an increase of nearly 240,000 . in the amount and of over 3,000 in the number of investments. The sales in 1892 numbered 13,727, representing $688,385 l$ l, aguinst 12,500 of $607,637 l$. in 1891.

The amount of Stock standing to the credit of depositors increased during the year by $511,254 l$., the total on the 31 st December 1892 being 5,599,020l., which comprised 60,839 Stock accounts. The nuiuber of Stock certificates, with coupons annexed, obtained for stockholders was one less than in the previous year, viz., 27. Of transfers of Stock to depositors' own names at the Bank of England, there were last year 360, amounting to $67,417 l$., as compared with 258 of $42,778 l$ in the previous year. The largest amount of Stock business was, as usual, done in $2 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consolidated Stock, in which 17,718 investments and 11,431 sales were effected. In Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock, 3,881 investments took place during the year, as compared with 2,874 in 1891 . There were 873 investments and 1,875 sales of amounts under 101 ., of which 34 investments and 33 sales were amounts of less than $1 l$.

During the year 1,157 Immediate Annuities of $28,155 l$. Were Annuity and purchased through this Department, as compared with 968 Insurance Immediate Annuities of $23,673 l$. purchased during 1891, being an increase of 189 in number and 4,482 l. in amount. The Deferred Annuities granted numbered 214 of the value of $4,253 l$., as agrinst 142 of the value of $2,183 l$. granted in 1891, being an increase of 72 in number and 2,070l. in amount. There were 1,983 Life Insurances of $80,307 l$. granted, as compared with 529 of $28,930 \mathrm{l}$. granted in the previous year, being an increase of 1,454 in number and $51,377 l$. in amount.

In the last annual report reference was made to an effort then in progress to induce Officers of the Post Office to insure their lives through the Department. I am glad to say that the effort was so far successful that 1,398 Post Office Insurances, amounting to $49,540 l$. were granted on the lives of Officers of the Post Office during the year 1892, as against only 28 of $1,932 l$. in 1891, The premiums in respect of these Insurances are collected in a very simple manner, by deductions from the Officers' salaries or wages. The Officers referred to are employed in the London Departments of the General Post Office, and in about 470 Provincial Past Offices.

A further experiment has been tried by bringing prominently before the Women Clerks in one of the London Departments the advantages offered by the Post Office Deferred Annuity System, with the result that 72 annuities, representing nearly 1,000l. were taken up during 1892.*

In the course of the year rather more Telegraph Offices than Talegraph usual were opened at Post Offices and at Railway Stations, the bucinoan. numbers being 374 and 187 respectively. On the 31st March last the number of Telegraph Offices at Post Offices was 6,603, and at Railway Stations 1,934 , or a total of 8,537 .

[^1]The following table gives an instructive comparison of the various classes of telegrams for two years, and indicates the business which is transacted at a loss:-


* Of this sum 7,8132. was received in fees for conversations on the Paris telephone. + Of this sum 4,8161. was received in fees for conversations on the Paris telephone.
It will be observed that the number of telegrams of all classes forwarded in the United Kingdom has been practically stationary, whilst the Inland Telegrams actually showed a decrease of $\cdot 18$ per cent., with a consequent diminution in the revenue received. The total value of the telegrams sent was about $20,000 l$. less than the value of the telegrams sent in the previous year, and the average value per telegram fell from $7 \cdot 77 d$. to $7 \cdot 70 d$. This stagnation of business, viewed in connexion with an increased cost in working expenses, is a matter for serious consideration, and necessarily directs attention to that portion of the business which is conducted at a loss. The number of telegrams transmitted at very low rates for newspapers, clubs, \&c., was $5,590,160$, showing an increase of 7.9 per cent. upon the business of the previous year. The total receipts from this source amounted to only $120,300 l$ l., and when it is remembered that press telegrams are sent at the rate of 75 words a shilling during the day, and 100 words for a shilling at night, with a charge of 2d. for each additional copy of the telegram for any part of the United Kingdom, it will be seen that a heavy burden is imposed on the taxpayer.

Your Lordships will recollect that the late Mr. Raikes, in his Annual Report of 1890, called special attention to the enormous increase which had taken place in the number of
telegrams on the business of railway companies transmitted without charge by the Post Office. I arn glad to report that, with the co-operation of certain of the great railway companies, I have succeeded in checking the increase. Agreements have been concluded with the

> Midland, Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, London and South-western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London, Brighton, and South Coast, North British, Highland, Great North of Scotland, and Manchester and Milford Railway Companies for the commutation of the privilege into a right to send a fixed number of telegrams containing a fixed number of words per annum. These companies send more than one half of the total number of free railway telegrams, and negotiations are in progress which will, I trust, lead to the adoption of similar arrangements with the remaining railway companies without having recourse to legislation. It may be added that the mere attention called to the subject at once resulted in a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the business done for railway companies as compared with the business of the previous year.

Foreign telegrams dealt with by the Department show a decrease of 31,280 messages, which is equal to $\cdot 5$ per cent. as compared with the business of 1892 . I think that this is probably due in part to the visitation of cholera, which interfered with trade and prevented many persons from going abroad and making use of the telegraph. The sum received in respect of conversations on the London and Paris telephone was $7,213 l$.

There were 261,884 Government telegrams, representing an increase of nearly 3,000 messages over the number for the previous year.

The important measure, which owes its origin to the motion of Sir Edward Birkbeck, agreed to by Parliament on the 26th April 1892, having for its object the improvement of our coast communications, has received much attention. The subject was divided into two parts:-
(1.) The connexion by telegraph of various points on the coast;
(2.) The connexion by telegraph of various lighthouses and lightships with the coast.

The sum of $20,000 \mathrm{l}$., charged to Sub-head 0.6 of the Telegraph Vote in the year 1892-3, was expended in connecting the coastguard and lifeboat stations on the most dangerous parts of the coast of the United Kingdom. The principal districts in which this work has been done are the South Coast of England, the Bristol Channel, the coast of Kent, the East Coast of Scotland, the South-east Coast of Ireland, the Scilly Isles, and Fair Isle (between Orkney and Shetland.) A further sum of $20,000 \mathrm{l}$. will be asked for in Parliament for the same purpose in the year 1893-4.

Last summer a series of interesting experiments was made between the island of Flat Holm in the Bristol Channel and the mainland, a distance of 3 miles, for the purpose of testing the possibility of communicating by telegraph with an outlying rock lighthouse without laying a cable between the two points. It might often be the case that the violence of a storm and the continual chafing of a cable on the rocks would sever the communication at the very moment when there was the greatest need for its existence. In order to test the experiment a wire was erected on the mainland parallel with another on the island, and by means of strong vibratory currents sent through the former, and by induction through the air, signals were transmitted to the wire on the island, and telegraphic messages were exchanged. Although such means of communication cannot be regarded as of practical value at present, the day may come when science will surmount existing difficulties, and open up a cheap and effective means of communicating with these outlying sputs.

At your Lordships' request, a contract between your Department and the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company was negotiated for the construction, laying, and maintenance of a cable to the Seychelles and the Mauritius from Zanzibar, a distance of 2,210 miles. The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company is to receive a subsidy of $28,000 l$. a year for 20 years, payable in the following proportions:-


The item for Great Britain is provided at p. 434 of the Civil Service Estimates, 1893-4. It is expected that the cable will be
open at the end of the present yeur. The charge for telegrams from the United Kingdom is not to exceed 78. 3d. per word to the Seychelles and 88. 9d. to the Mauritius, Government telegrams being transmitted at a reduced rate.

As regards telephones it is necessary to record that the Bill referred to in my Predecessor's report of last year became law on the 28th June 1892, under the title of The Telegraph Act (1892), $55 \& 56$ Vict. c. 59 . That statute authorises the loan of a million sterling for the purchase of the trunk lines of the companies, and for the construction of a Government system to connect the business centres of the Kingdom. It also confers certain additional powers as regards way-leave on the Depart. ment and its licensees. Negotiations have been carried on with the companies for the purpose of arriving at an understanding as to the areas within which their operations are to be conducted. The subject is full of difficulty, but a final agreement is, I trust, on the point of completion. Meanwhile, the Department has proceeded with the erection of trunk lines between

> Leeds and Hull, London and Brighton, Swansea and Cardiff, Cardiff and Newport, Newcastle and Hexham, and Morpeth, and Glasgow and Belfast.

The trunk line between Glasgow and Belfast was opened for traffic in May last. A main trunk line is at present under construction from London to Glasgow, passing through Nottingham, Sheffield, and Leeds; branch lines will he erected from Nottinghain to Derby and Leicester, and from Leeds to Manchester and Liverpool. Direct communication will then be established between London, Belfast, and Dnblin. Plymouth, Bristol, and Newport will be connected with each other, and with Newcastle-on-Tyne by a line running via Derby and Leeds. From Glasgow a line will be constructed to Edinburgh, and a line will also be constructed from London to Colchester and Ipswich. The entire system will consist of metallic circuits, and when completed will enable each of the towns to communicate direct with London or with each other.

The Revenur and total cust of the Telegraph Service, Telegroph including the interest on the Capital Expenditure, in each Revenue and of the last seven years ore shown below. From this table it Expenditure. will be seen that the deficiency amounted to $454,254 l$ l. for the past year.


The want of elasticity in the business which appears from this table indicates, no doubt, an absence of growth in trade, but it must also be remembered that the competition of the Telephone Companies is increasing, and that the royalties derived from those Companies do not afford adequate compensation for the loss of revenue.

Review of Finaince.

The total Postal Revenue for the year 1892-3 was, in round numbers, $10,344,000 l$., as compared with $10,183,000 l$. for $1891-2$, being an increase of only $161,000 \mathrm{l}$. The expenditure for $1892-3$ was $7,518,000 l$., as compared with $7,134,000 l$. for $1891-2$, being an increase of $384,000 l$. The increase in expenditure, therefore, was more than double the increase in revenue. The chief item of increase was in the expenditure on salaries, wages, and pensions, which amounted to $4,762,000 l$. as compared with $4,415,000 l$. in 1891-2, being an increase of 347,000l.

The total Telegraph Revenue for 1892-3 was 2,487,000l., showing a decrease of 21,000 l. as compared with $2,508,000 l$. in 1891-2. The expenditure for $1892-3$ was $2,568,000$ l., as compared with $2,507,000$ l. in 1891-2, being an increase of 61,000 l. The chief items to account for the increase of expenditure are $75,000 \mathrm{l}$. for salaries, wages, pensions, \&c., and $45,000 l$. fur telegraph maintenance, making together $120,000 \mathrm{l}$.; while on the other hand there is a decrease of $59,000 \mathrm{l}$. in the cost of telegraph construction.

Taking the Postal and Telegraph Services together, there is an increase of $140,000 l$. in revenue, and an increase of $445,000 l$. in expenditure. The figures corresponding to. those given above for the past ten years are given in the Appendix to this Report, pages 77-80.

Your Lordships are aware that during the past year the finance of the Department has been seriously disturbed, not
only by the concessions made in favour of the public by the late Parliament resulting in diminished revenue, but also by the large additional expenditure to which the Exchequer has been exposed. Furthermore, the condition of trade during the year under review has not been such as to enable the revenue to recover from the effect of the remissions and reductions of charges. It may however be hoped that the prospects of the future will be more favourable.

I have the honour to be, My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient humble servant, ARNOLD MORLEY.
15 August 1893.
APPENDIX A.
Letters delivered.
Ebtimated Nuxbele of Letters delivered in the United Kingdom in each of the last Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per aunum. Also

APPENDIX A.-iortinued.

APPENDIX A.-continuar.
Table showing the Number of Parcels delivered in the United Kingdom during each of the Twelve Months from

| Month. | England and Wales. |  |  | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Provinces. | London. | Total. |  |  |  |
| April 1892- | 2,596,416 | 732,546 | 3,328,962 | 277,080 | 390,943 | 3,996,985 |
| May \#- | 2,714,738 | 798,505 | 3,518,243 | 285,742 | 411,885 | 4,210,870 |
| June " | 2,598,600 | 768,396 | 3,366,996 | 27, 265 | 435,664 | 4,024,352 |
| July " | 2,583,877 | 739,111 | $\mathbf{3 , 3 2 2 , 9 8 8}$ $\mathbf{3 , 1 6 5 , 0 3 2}$ | 265,700 269,235 | 435,664 473,763 | $4,024,352$ $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 8 , 0 3 0}$ |
| August " | 2,529,545 $\mathbf{2 , 7 4 5 , 8 0 0}$ | 635,487 703,589 | $3,165,032$ 3,449389 | 282,123 | 484,688 | 4,216,200 |
| September "- | $2,745,800$ 2,97480 | 790,045 | 3,764,425 | 303,500 | 482,064 | 4,550,289 |
| October " | 2,889,020 | 820,065 | 3,709,085 | 293,397 | 444,609 | 4,447,031 |
| December ", | 4,352,934 | 1,130,601 | 5,483,535 | 471,675 | 746,334 | 6,701,544 |
| January 1893- | 2,680,222 | 723,352 | 3,403,574 | 283,656 | 418,131 | 4,105,361 |
| Fehrnary "- | $2,461,006$ $2,847,657$ | 667,933 808,985 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 1 2 8 , 9 3 9} \\ & \mathbf{3 , 6 5 6 , 6 4 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251,328 \\ & 284,950 \end{aligned}$ | 371,106 431,173 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 7 5 1 , 3 7 3} \\ & \mathbf{4 , 3 7 2 , 7 6 5} \end{aligned}$ |
| March \#, | 2,847,657 |  | 3,656,642 |  |  | 4,372,65 |
| Totals | 33,974,195 | 9,318,615 | 43,298,810 | 5,534,191 | 3,543,325 | 52,370,326 |
| No. during year ended 318t March $\quad$ - 1892 | 31,933,965 | 8,848,618 | 40,782,583 | 5,225,504 | 3,370,278 | 49,578,365 |
| Increase in Numbers | 2,040,230 | 469,997 | 2,510,827 | 308,687 | 173,047 | 2,991,961 |
| Insrease per cent. - - | $6 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 6.06 |

## APPENDIX A.-continued.

Post Cards, Book Paokets, Samples, and Newspapers.
Estimated Number of Post Cards delivered in the United Kingdom in each of the last Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per annum.

| Year. | England and W nles. |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | United Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Increase percent. per annum. | Number. | Jncrease jer cent. per annum. | Number. | Increase percent. per annura. | Number. | Increase <br> per cent. per anuum. |
| 1833-84 | 198,600,000 | 6.0 | 17,400,000 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 7,600,000 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 153,600,000 | 6.6 |
| 183!-85 | 131,100,000 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 12,400,000 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 7,900,0(4) | $3 \cdot 1$ | 160,400,000 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| 1885-86 | 143,700,000 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 19,5100,(000 | 6.4 | 8,100,000 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 171,300,000 | 6.9 |
| 1836-87 | 151,300,000 | $5 \cdot 31$ | 20,400,000 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $8,400,000$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 180,100,000 | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| 1887-88 | 158,900,060 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 21,200,000 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 8,700,000 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 188,800,000 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| 1488-851 | 170,100,000 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 21,804,000 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 9,300,000 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 201,400,000 | $6 \cdot 7$ |
| 1889-90 | 184,100,000 | $8 \cdot 4$ \| | 22,900,000 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 9,800,009 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 217,100,000 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| 1890-91 | 105,000,000 : | $5 \cdot 7$ | 24,100,1000 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 10,700,000 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 229,700,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| 1891-92 | 205,200,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 25,100,000 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 11,000,000 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 241,600,000 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| 18152-93 | 206,300,000 | ${ }^{5}$ | 26,500,000 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 11,300,000 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 244,400,000 | $1 \cdot 2$ |

Estinuted Number of Book Packets, Circulars, and Samples delivered in the United Kingdom in each of the last Ten Years, and the increase per cent. per annum.

| Year. | England and Wales. |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | United Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Increase percent. per annum. | Number. | Increast per cent. per annum. | Number. | Increase percent. per annum. | Number. | Increase <br> per cent. per annum. |
| 1883-84 | 249,300,000 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 31,400,000 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 13,000,000 | dec. | 294,600,000 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| 1994-85 | 269,400,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ | S4,5 50,000 | 10.0 | 16,500,000 | 18.9 | 330,400,000 | $8 \cdot 8$ |
| 1595-86 | 288,500,010 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 3.7,900,000 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 17,8(K),000 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 312,201,000 | $6 \cdot 8$ |
| ! 536 -87 | 312,000,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 38,700),000 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 18,200,000 | $2 \cdot 3$ | \$68,000,010 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| 1257-88 | 331,600,000 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $3 \times, 900,000)$ | - 5 | 19,000,(4) | $4 \cdot 4$ | 389,500,000 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| 1854-89 | 351,700,000 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 40,6ick), 1000 | 4.4 | 19,700,0ヶ0 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 412,010, 0100 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| 1 $\times 59-90$ | $378,2(0), 000$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 42,100,010 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 21,600,000 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 441,900,000 | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| 1990-91 | \$11,000,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 44.506,000 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 24,700,0(1) | $14 \cdot 3$ | 481,200,000 | $8 \cdot 9$ |
| 1×91-92 | 42-5, 0000,000 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $4.5,360,1000$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | 2., 00000000 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 495.300,000 | $2 \cdot 9$. |
| 1992-83 | 456,100,000 | 7'3 | 51,200,000 | $13 \cdot 0$ | 27,900,000 | $11 \cdot 6$ | 535,200,000 | $8 \cdot 1$ |

Ebtimated Number of Newsiapers delivered in the United Kingdom in each of the last Trn Years, and the increase per cent. per annum.

| Icar. | England and Wales. |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | United Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Increase percent. per annum. | Number. | Increase percent. per annum | Number. | Increase percent. per annum. | Number. | Increase per cent. per annum. |
| 1883-81 | 108,900,000 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 16,700,000 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 16,000,000 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 142,600,000 | $1 \cdot 5$ |
| 1844-85 | 110,700,000 | $\cdot 7$ | 16.900,000 | -9 | 16,100,000 | 5 | 149,700,000 | 7 |
| 1885-86 | 113,700,000 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 17,600,000 | dec | 16,100,000 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 147,700,000 | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| 1886-87 | 117,800,000 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 17,000,000 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 16,400,000 | - | 151,200,000 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| 1857-88 | 110,800,000 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 16,700,100 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 15,800,000 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 152,300,000 | $\cdot 8$ |
| 1888-89 | 119,300,000 | dec. | 16,600,000 | 6 | 16,600,000 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 151,000,000 | ${ }_{3}$ |
| 1899-00 | 123,000,000 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 16,700,000 | $\cdot 6$ | 16,000,000 | - | 159,300,000 | inc. 4.9 |
| 1830-91 | 127,900,000 | $\cdot 9$ | 16,600,000 | $\cdot 6$ | 16,600,000 | 3•7 | 161,000,000 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 1501-92 | 133,800,000 |  | 17,000,050 | $\begin{gathered} \text { inc. } \\ 8: 4 \end{gathered}$ | 17,000,000 | 2:4 | 162,800,000 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 1892-83 | 127,800,000 | -8 | 17,600,000 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 17,400,000 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 162,080000 | - |

## APPENDIX A.-continued.

Stateyent of the Numbers of Foreign and Colonial Parcels 31st March 1892 and


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

Despatched and Received during the Years ended the the 31st March 1893.

| Number of Parcels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Country. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received. |  |  |  | Totals. |  |  |  |  |
| 1891-92. | 1892-93. | $\begin{gathered} \text { In. } \\ \text { crease. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1891-92. | 1892-03. | $\text { In- } \begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}$ | crease. |  |
| 1,139 | 1,240 | 101 | - | 2,787 | 8,678 | - | 59 | Aden. |
| 358 | 411 | 53 | - | 2,321 | 28848 | 21 | - | Antigua. |
| 299 | 481 | 182 | - | 2,088 | 2,308 | 308 | - | Argentine Republic. |
| 48 | 84 | 38 | - | 431 | 524 | 93 | - | Asoension. |
| 4888 | 5,402 | 564 | - | 16,317 | 17,793 | 1,475 | - | Austria** |
| 188 | 201 | 09 | - | 701 | 814 | 113 | - | Bahamas. |
| 1,179 | 1,559 | 180 | - | 5,757 | 5,521 | - | 436 | Barbedos. |
| 14,156 | 15,840 | 1,684 | - | 48,264 | 51,725 | 3,461 | - | Belgium. |
| 513 | 560 | 47 | - | 2,746 | 2995 | 213 | - | Bermuda. |
| 168 | 207 | 39 | - | 781 | 848 | 112 | - | Beyrout. |
| 1,111 | 1,183 | 72 | - | 6,165 | 6,427 | 262 | - | British Guiana. |
| 72 | 40 | - | 32 | 384 | 342 | - | 42 | British Honduras. |
| 11,585 | 12,703 | 1,168 | - | 42,393 | 48,193 | 5,800 | - | Canada, Dominion of. |
| 9,385 | 11,457 | 2,082 | - | 38,862 | 37,087 | - | 1,795 | Cape of Good Hope. |
| 4,080 | 3,096 | - | 34 | 12,500 | 11,987 | - | 813 | Ceylon. |
| 164 | 175 | 11 | - | 4.453 | 4038 | - | 395 | Colombia, Republic of. |
| 897 | 495 | 98 | - | 3,407 | 3,358 | - | 51 | Constantinople. |
| 168 | 110 | - | 58 | 2,041 | 1,791 | - | 250 | Costa Rica. |
| 294 | 344 | 50 | - | 1,508 | 1,479 | - | 27 | Cyprus. |
| 88 | 109 | 21 | - | 688 | 798 | 138 | - | Dominica |
| 8,084 | 5,834 | - | 250 | 15,238 | 16,581 | 348 | - | Egypt. |
| 111 | 150 | 39 | - | 755 | 737 | - | 18 | Falkland Islands. |
| $19^{\circ}$ | 56 | 37 | - | 277 | 228 | - | 51 | Fiji. |
| 117,048 | 122,287 | 4,619 | - | 288,521 | 287,295 | - | 1,226 | Franoe.t |
| 104,203 | 110,280 | 6,077 | - | 248,878 | 262,263 | 13,885 | - | Germany. $\ddagger$ |
| 4,089 | 4,585 | 406 | - | 18886 | 14,876 | 390 | - | Gibraltar. |
| $8 \% 9$ | 319 | 40 | - | 1,483 | 1,315 | - | 118 | Grenada. |
| 18,748 | 20,640 | 1,001 | - | 48,820 | 53017 | 4,197 | - | Holland. |
| 6,497 | 6,529 | 1,092 | - | 16,165 | 16,909 | 744 | - | Hong Kong.ll |
| 52,940 | 60,012 | 7,072 | - | 138,195 | 137,482 | 4,287 | - | India. |
| 28,885 | 23,581 | - | 25.4 | 64,786 | 66,748 | 1,962 | - | Italy. |
| 1,682 | 1,905 | 223 | - | 9,710 | 10,220 | 510 | - | Jamaica. |
| 28 | 48 | 15 | - | 102 | 98 | - | 4 | Labuan. |
| 47 | 94 | 47 | - | 340 | 679 | 339 | - | Madeira. <br> Malta. |
| 6889 | 7,427 | 538 | - | 19,462 | 20,486 | i,024 | - | Malta. |
| -II | -II | - | - | - | 95 | 93 | - | Mashonaland. <br> Mauritius. |
| 251 | 241 | - | 10 | 1,554 | 1,432 | - | 122 | Mauritius. |
| 68 | 69 | 17 | - | 1,504 | 2,254 | 450 | - | Mombesa |
| 48 | 59 | 11 | - | 248 | 284 | 36 | - | Montserrat. |
| 80 | 107 | 27 | - | 450 | 495 | 45 | - | Natal. |
| 8,578 | 2,857 | - | $515$ | 12,844 267 | 15,629 267 | 2,785 | - | Nevis. |
| 48 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 895,942 | 423,505 | 28,718 | 1,155 | 1,072,685 | 1,110,660 | 48,082 | 6,107 |  |

[^3]
## AlPENDIX A.-continued.

Statement of the Numbers of Foreign and Colonial Farcels 31st March 1892 and


Postage ratee were reduced in 1891-92 on parcels for Cyprus, Labuan, and Newfoundland and in 1892-93 on parcels for Canada and Sarawak.

## APPENDIX A.-continued.

Despatched and Received during the Years ended the the 31st March 1993-continued.

| Number of Parcels. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Country. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received. |  |  |  | Totals. |  |  |  |
| 1891-82. | 1892-93. | $\underset{\text { crease. }}{\text { In- }}$ | Derease. | 1891-92. | 1892-03. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { In. } & \text { De- } \\ \text { crease. } & \text { crease. } \end{array}$ |  |
| 395,942 | 423,505 | 28,718 | 1,155 | 1,072,685 | 1,110,G60 | 43,082 $\quad \mathbf{5 , 1 0 7}$ |  |
| 571 | 547 | 176 | - | 2,232 | 3,142 | 910 - | Newfoundland. |
| 6,759 | 5,367 | - | 382 | 24,888 | 20,719 | '4,169 | New South Wales. |
| 3,355 | 2,936 | - | 419 | 19,780 | 16,623 | : 3,107 | New Zealand. |
| 95 | 109 | 14 | - | 361 | 302 | - 59 | North Bornco. |
| 2,878 | 3,328 | 452 | - | 9,667 | 10,667 | 1,000 - | Norway. |
| - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 36 | 36 | Oil Rivers Protectorate. |
| *- | - | - | - | 2,204 | 6,760 | 4,550 | Orange Free State, and Transvaal. |
| 228 | 298 |  | - | 2,738 | 26:0 | 123 | Portugal. |
| 41 | 1,259 | 1,218 |  | 694 | 5,590 | 4,896 - | Queensland. |
| 185 | 169 | 34 | - | 939 | 856 | 83 | St. Helena. |
| 159 | 177 | 18 | - | 1,211 | 1,288 | 77 | St. Kitts. |
| 174 | 317 | 143 | - | 1,025 | 1,243 | 21. | St. Lucia. |
| 61 | 87 | 28 | - | 568 | 568 | 0 | St. Thomas. |
| 169 | 2.10 | 71 | - | 918 | 1,043 | 125 | St. Vincent. |
| +- | +- | - | - | 185 | 188 | 3 | Saramak. |
| 27 | 26 | - | 1 | 134 | 134 | 0 - | Seychelles. |
| +- | +- | - | - | 418 | 441 | 23 | Siam. |
| 372 | 402 | 30 | - | 1,601 | 1,546 | 55 | Smyrna. |
| 1,519 | 1,528 | 7 | - | 5,882 | 5,269 | - 618 | South Australia. |
| $\ddagger-$ | $\ddagger-$ | - | - | 11,081 | 14,010 | 2,950 । - | Spain. |
| 2,097 | 3,191 | 49.5 | - | 8,411 | 8,971 | - 140 | Straits Settlements. |
| 2,230 | 2,405 | 175 | - | 9,682 | 10,120 | + 438 | Sweden. |
| 10,912 | 11,123 | 211 | - | 43,418 | 46,991 | 3,573 - | Switzerland. |
| §- | §- | - | - | 1,760 | 1,547 | 213 | Tangier. |
| 391 | 459 | 68 | - | 3,227 | 2,914 | - 318 | Tesmania. |
| 43 | 57 | 14 | - | 281 | 258 | - 23 | Tobago. |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | - | 42 | 36 | - 6 | Tortola. |
| 1,235 | 1,304 | 6 | - | 4,709 | 4,764 | 55. | Trinidad. |
| 51 | 59 | 8 | - | 521 | 516 | - $\quad 5$ | Uruguay. |
| 4,579 | 5,373 | 794 | - | 20,091 | 17,502 | - 2,589 | Victoria. |
| 1,424 | 1,727 | 303 | - | 6,640 | 7,576 | 936 - | West 4 frica. |
| 357 | 468 | 99 | - | $3 \mathrm{rr24}$ | 3,165 | - 159 | West Australia. |
| 87 | 144 | 57 | - | 403 | 681 | 188 | Zanzibar. |
| 486,303 | 408,606 | 33,270 | 1,967 | 1,261,760 | 1,308,066 | 57,988 11,662 |  |
| Net Increase |  | - 31,3 |  |  | - | 48,306 |  |

[^4]APPENDIX 13.
Statement showing the Number of Letters Registered by the Public in the United Kingdom in each of the ast Ten Years and the

|  | Ybat. |  | Emgland and Walbg. |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland. |  | Ireland. |  | for Umited King iom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Country Offlces. |  | London District. |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase per cent. | Number. | Increase <br> per <br>  cent. | Number. | Increane per cent. |
| 1888-84 | - |  | 6,96,520 | ${ }_{\text {des }}^{\text {des. }}$ | 2,922,071 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 0,928,401 | $\xrightarrow{2.0}$ dec. | 889,588 | 10.0 | 729,985 | dec. ${ }_{\text {deg }}$ | 11,545,072 | 2.5. |
| 1884-85 | - |  | 8,788,521 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1}$ | 2,972,203 | $\xrightarrow{1.0}$ dec. | 0,740,724 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 914,017 | - ${ }_{\text {dec. }}^{\text {de. }}$ | 710,410 |  | 11,885,151 | 1.5 |
| 1885-88 | - |  | 6,569,979 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2,082,591 | dec. | 8,522,570 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 900,557 | ${ }_{\text {dec. }}^{\text {dinc. }}$ | 698,063 | 19.9. | 11,120,000 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| 1886-87 | - |  | 6,177,180 | 8.0 | 2,971,168 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 9,148,326 | 4.0. | 988,976 | (1. | 702,252 | ing deo. | 10,779,555 | $\underset{\substack{3.1 \\ \text { inc. }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| 1887-88 | - |  | 8,163,888 | 0.8 | 3,038,380 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 9,198,257 | ${ }_{1} \cdot 4$ | 920,055 | dec. | 698,410 | ${ }^{\text {dinc. }}$ | 10,814,722 | ${ }_{0}$ |
| 1888-89 | - |  | 8,102,097 | ${ }_{0}^{\text {inc. }}$ | 3,100,3s4 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 9,352,381 | 1.2 | 938,223 | 1.3 | 716001 | ${ }_{8}^{\text {inc. }}$ | 11,001,085 | 1.7 |
| 1889-40 | - |  | 8,340,350 | 2.4 | 3,822,588 | ${ }^{5} 3$ | 9,066,878 | 3.4 | 972,636 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 78,423 | $\cdot 3$ | 11,887,885 | 3.8 |
| 1890-91 | - |  | 0,394,514 | $\cdot 9$ | 3,288,804 | - | 9,683,818 | ${ }^{\text {dec. }}$ | 1,001,883 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 722,508 | $\cdot 6$ | 11,357,197 | ${ }_{\text {dec. }}^{008}$ |
| 1891-98 | - | - | 6,000,188 | 8.4 | 3,883,689 | ${ }^{13} \cdot 7$ | 10,282877 | ${ }^{6.9}$ | 1,039,101 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 745,930 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 12,077,868 | ${ }_{6 \cdot 3}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 1892-83 | - | - | 6,568,504 | de. | 3,724,240 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 10,292,644 | ${ }^{-002}$ | 1,074,108 | 3.4 | 785,292 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 12,138,144 | $\cdot 4$ |

Stategent showiug the Number of Post Towns in England and Wales，arranged in Ceasses according to the number of Mails they receive and despatch from and to LONDON．

|  |  | 8 | 8 | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ¢ | \％ | 8 | \＄ |
|  |  | \％ | \％ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | \＆ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {－uopuot }}$ OL | ＋ | $\infty$ | I | $\cdots$ |
|  | －${ }^{\text {copuot mard }}$ ， | $\cdots$ | $\infty$ | a | 1 |
|  | －${ }^{\text {copuot }}$ OL | － | － | $\infty$ | 1 |
|  | －uoprorimund | $\bigcirc$ | $\infty$ | 1 | － |
|  | $\cdot \mathbf{u o p u o t ~ O w ~}$ | \％ | 5 | ＋ | 1 |
|  | －uopuor mond | 8 | あ | $\infty$ | 1 |
|  | －uopuot 0］ | 50 | 8 | $\infty$ | 1 |
|  | ${ }^{-20 p u o t ~ m o u l d ~}$ | $\because$ | $E$ | 1 | $\infty$ |
|  | －uopuot ol | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | \％ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | ${ }^{-1}$ | \％ | $\stackrel{\infty}{*}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | 1 |
|  | ${ }^{-10 p u o t}{ }^{\text {0 }}$ | $\pm$ | 会 | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | －uopuot moxd | \＄ | \％ | I | ब |
|  | ${ }^{-10 p u o t i o l}$ | \＄ | \％ | 1 | ＊ |
|  | ${ }^{-3}$ | \％ | 8 | 1 | $\infty$ |
|  | －${ }^{\text {uopurit }}$ OL | 8 | \％ | 1 | 1 |
|  | －uopuot modid | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | 1 | 1 |
| \％ |  | － | － | － | － |
|  |  | － | － | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | 䒰 | \＆ \＆ \％ |  | \％ \％ ¢ |

## APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Contracts or Agreements for


## APPENDIX D.

the Conveyance of Home Mails by Sea.


## APPENDIX D.-continued.

| Line of Commanication. | How often. | Number,Bize,and Characterof Veseels. | Contractors | Contract or Agreement. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | When made. | When commenced. | Terminates |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARDROB8AN } \\ & \text { ARRAN. and } \end{aligned}$ | Six days a week. | Stemm vessel | Glasgow and South-W estern Railway Company. | - - - | 1 Dec. 1891 | - - - |
| Poula and Walls (Bhethand). | Once a fortnight. | Sailing vee- | M. Manson and L. Gray. | 10 March 1892 | 10 Mar. 1802 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { March } 1804 \text {, } \\ & \text { afterwards } \\ & \text { on } 6 \text { months } \\ & \text { notice. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Glabgow and Camp. BELTOWK. | Once on week days. | Steam vessels | C. A. Murray, for Campbeltown and Glasgow Steam Packet Company, Limited. | - - - | 1 July 1890 | - - |
| Glasgow, Grrefrock Obax, Portree, and Stornoway. | Twive a week in summer, once in winter. | Sieam vessels | David MacBrayne | - - - | - - - | - - |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Onice on week } \\ \text { days. } \end{array}\right.$ | Steam vessels of sufilicient number. | G. \& J. Burns - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 21, 22, 24, and } \\ & 25 \text { August } \\ & 1883 . \end{aligned}$ | 1 Aug. 1888 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On } 12 \text { months } \\ & \text { notice. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Grbertock (Prince's PIRR) and ROTHESAY. | Week days - | Steam vessel | Glasgow and South-western Railway Co. | - - - | 17 Oct. 1898 | On 6 months' notice after 17 Oct. 1889. |
| Grbrifoci Rothesay, and ArdilsHAIG. | Week days - | Steam vessel | David MacBrayne | - - | 17 Oct. 1898 | On 6 months' notice after 17-0ct. 1883. |
| Greeroci and LoofGOILHBAD. | Six days a week | Steam vessel | M. T. Clark, for Lockgoil Steam Packet Company. | - - - | 1 Feb. 1898 | 1 Peb. 1898; afterwards on 6 months' notioe. |
| Greswock aud KisMUS. | Week days . | Steam vessel | Capt. Jas. Williamson, for Caledonian Steam Packet Company. |  | 1 Jan. 1887 NoContract. | - - - |
| Grminoci and Tar- <br> bert (Harrig). | Once a weak | Steam vessel (Dunara Castle). | Martin Orme \& Co. | - - - | - - - | - - |
| Geremoor and DuyImany. | Once a week - | Steam vessel (Hebridean). | John McCallum \& Co. | - - | - - - | - - |
| Intigurnes and Fort AUGUBTUS. | Six days a week | Steam vessels of anfficient number. | David MacBrayne | - . - | 17 Oct. 1898 | On 6 months' notice after 17 Oct. 1888. |

APPENDIX D.-continued.


APPENDIX D.-continued.

| Line of Communication. | How often. | Number, Size, and Character of Vessels. | Contractors | Contract or Agreement. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | When made. | When commenced. | Terminates. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { KIREWALL } \\ & \text { NORTH IsLEs. } \end{aligned}$ | Twice a week for 9 months, and three times a week for 3 months. | Steam vessels of sufficient number. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Orkney Steam } \\ & \text { Navigation Com- } \\ & \text { pany, per Geo. } \\ & \text { Pobertson. } \end{aligned}$ | 1 Nov. 1891 | 1 Nov. 1891 | 1 Nov. 1892. afterwards on 3 months' notice. |
| $\int_{\text {WILLIAM. }}^{\text {OBAX }} \underset{\text { and }}{\text { and }}$ | Once a day, six days a week. | Steam vessels of sufficient number. | David MacBrayne | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { \& } 16 \text { Nov. } \\ 1881 . \end{gathered}$ | 1 Apr. 1881 | On 6 months' notice. |
| $\begin{cases}\text { Oban and } & \text { Port } \\ \text { William } & \text { (Par- } \\ \text { cels). } & \end{cases}$ | Once a day, six days a week. | Steam vessels of sufficient number. | David MacBrayne | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \text { Dec. } 1884 \text {, } \\ & \text { 2 Jan. } 1885 . \end{aligned}$ | 1 Aug. 1884 | On 8 months' notice. |
| Oban and ToberMoRy. | Once a day, six days $a$ week. | Steam vessel |  |  |  | ( |
| Obax and West of MULL, calling at Tobermory, Kilchoan. Cull, Tiree, and Bunessan. | Out. - On <br> Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In. - Un Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. | Steam ressel | 1 |  |  | - |
| OBAR and DUNVEGAN calling at Castlebay, Lochboisdale, and Lochmaddy. | Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dunvegan and } \\ \text { Oban, calling at } \\ \text { Loch Pooltiel, and } \\ \text { Loch Bracadale; }\end{array}\right.$ | Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Steam ves- } \\ \text { sel. } \end{array}\right.$ | $1$ |  |  |  |
| And also at Canna and Rum. | Tuesdays and Thursdays. | $1$ | $\underset{\text { Brayme. }}{\substack{\text { David }}}$ | 1 A pr. 1893 | 1 Apr. 1898 | On 6 months' notice after |
| CObaN and LochMADDY, calling at Loch Bracadale, Loch Pooltiel, and Dunvegan; | Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. | $\}_{\text {Steam ves- }}$ |  |  |  | SeoRemarks. |
| And also at Rum and Canna. | Tuesdays and Saturdays. | $\}$ sel. |  |  |  |  |
| $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Locimmadry and } \\ \text { Oban, calling at } \\ \text { Loch Boisdale und } \\ \text { Castlebay. }\end{array}\right.$ | Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Portere, locir- } \\ & \text { MADDY, and DUN. } \\ & \text { VBGAN. } \end{aligned}$ | Out. - Mondays, Wednesduys,and Fridays. <br> In. -Tuesdays Thursdays. and Saturdays. | Steam vessel |  |  | $!$ | , |
| Stromb Ferey and Stornoway. | Unce a day, six days a week each way. | Steam ressel |  |  | 1 |  |

## APPENDIX D.-continued.



## APPENDIX D.-continued.

| Line of Communication. | How often. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number, } \\ \text { Size, } \\ \text { and Character } \\ \text { of Vessele. } \end{gathered}$ | Contractors. | Contract or Agreement. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | When made. | Whell commenced. | Terminates. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ROTHESAT } \\ & \text { WEMYBS BAY. } \end{aligned}{ }^{\text {and }}$ | Week days - | Steam vessel | Per Caledonian Steam Packet Company, Capt. Jas. Williamson. | - - | 17 Oct. 1892 | After 1 year on 6 months' notice. |
| Stroxi Ferry and Portree. | 6 days a week | Steam veesels of sufficient number. | David MacBrayne | 1 Dec. 1887 | 1 Oct. 1888 | On 12 months' |
|  | 6 days a week | Steam vessels of sufficient number. | North of Scotland and Orkney and Bhetland Steam Navigation Company. |  | 12 Feb. 1889 | After 5 years on 6 months' notice. |
| STROMEESS and IHOMGHOPE. IرOEGHOPE. | 4 days a week | Steam vessel | South Isles <br> Steam Packet <br> Co.  | - - | - - - | On 6 months' notice after 29 May 1894. |
| $\binom{\text { TARBERT, }}{\text { and JURA. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Grgrioce, IsLat, } \\ \text { and JURA. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Weak days - | Steam vessel | DavidMacBrayne | 1 Oct. 1898 | 1 Oct. 1882 | After 1 year on 6 months' notice. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Virgir (Shetiand) } \\ & \text { and Fair IsLe. } \end{aligned}$ | Once a fortnight. | Sailing vessels. | John Bruce, Junr. | - - . | 1 Nov. 1888 | - - |
| IRELAND. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Larme and StranRAER. | Week days - | 2 steam ves-selswithac-commodation for sort. ing letters and parcels. | Portpatrick and Wigtownshire JointCommittee. | - - . | 1 Sept. 1891 | After 5 years on12 months' notice. |

In many cases the service cominenced
In addition to tho payments given in detail above, Lettcrs, \&c. are conveyed by Private Ships to and from places 1,600l. a year, and the principal payments are as follows:-

Por Guernsey, Alderney and Sark Service (special rates) -
n Glaegow, Greenock, and Londonderry Service -

- Waterford and Milford Haven Service -
". Manchester and Barrow, to and from Douglas (Isle of Man) season ", Belfast and Barrow Service .
There are also a number of small miscellaneous tixed payments for conveyance of Home Maily and for ferryage in any case 501. a jear which hare not been included in the above statement.
General Post Office, 31st March 1893.


## APPENDIX D.-continued.

| Payment: | Contract Time. | Deduction for Overtime. | Penalty for General Non-performance. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $150 \%$. | - - - | - - - | 758. | Payment includes Parcel sarvice. |
| $650 \%$. | - | 2N. for undue delay or deviation from course. | 100. | Payment include the Parcel sarvica. |
| 2,000\%. | 10 knota an hour | 203. for undue delay or deviation from course. | P.M.G. ${ }^{2001}$ to charter another veseel at Contractor's expense. | Payment includea the Parcel Service. |
| 1301. | - - - | - - - | 60\%. | . |
| 900\%. | - - - | - - - | 3502. | Payment inoludes the Parcel Service. |
| 1801. | - - - | - - - | - - - | No Contract. Payment is made up thus: 000 for service from 1 April to 31 October, and 102. per trip for the other 5 monthe |
| 13,500\%. | - - - | - - . | - - . | This amount includes also payment for Railway Sor--vices between Cartiale and Stranraer, Larne and Belfast, and Larne and Derry. |

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

(including various paymonts for the conveyance of Mails in thë Highiand"̈ and Islands of Scotland), not exceeding

## APPENDIX E.

## Staff of Officers.

|  |  | Ertogan | dea. | Scot | and. | Irel | and. | Totul |  | Totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Malem. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Pe} \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Males. | $\underset{\text { males. }}{\mathrm{Fe}}$ | Males. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe} \cdot \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Males | $\underset{\substack{\text { Fe- } \\ \text { malea. }}}{ }$ |  |
| 1 | A. <br> Postmastar General | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8 | B. <br> Secretary, Financial Secretary, Third Secretary, Amistant Secretaries (3), Surveyor General for Scotland, and Seoretury for Ireland. | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | 8 |
| 48 | C. <br> Superior Officers in Metropolitan Offcem. | 53 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 45 | - | 45 |
| 16 | D. <br> Surveyors - | 10 | - | 3 | - | 8 | - | 16 | - | 16 |
|  | E. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 888 | Head Postmasters : Metropolitan Provinces | 11 601 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | 1 118 | - | - | - | \} 774 | ${ }^{157}$ | 931 |
| 17,808 | Sub-Postmasters: Metropolitan Provinces | $\begin{array}{r} 671 \\ 10,035 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185 \\ 3,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 1,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 1,721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 74 \\ 730 \end{gathered}$ | $\} 18,750$ | 4,090 | 18,36S |
| 4883 | $\mathbf{F}$ <br> Clerks and Superintending Offleers: Metropolitan Provinces | $\begin{aligned} & 1,882 \\ & 1,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,121 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 4} \\ - \end{gathered}$ | \}8,904 | 1,250 | 8,194 |
|  | G. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21,438 | Supervisors, Overseers,Countermen, Sorters, Telegraphists, \&c.: <br> Metropolitan <br> Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists: <br> Provinces - | 8,104 7,463 | 1,779 1,026 | 425 1,008 | 100 488 | 652 617 | 86 148 | $\} 18,140$ | 4,472 | 28,881 |
| 45,319 | Carried forward - - | 30,283 | 8,191 | 3,161 | 1,176 | 3,278 | 1,092 | 88,716 | 10,468 | 47,174 |

## APPENDIX E-continued.

Staff of Offlcers-continued.


## APPENDIX F.

## Returned Letters, Parcels, \&c.

A Comparativa Statement showing the Number of Lettehs, Pobt Cards, Bjogs, Nmwapapres, Pattrers and Parcels, received and disposed of in the Returned Listrep Offices of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birminghay, Leeds, Bribtoly Newahefle-on-Time, Nottinghay, Plymouth, Eidinburgh, Glabgow, Aberdeen, Invernese, Dublin, Belpabt, and Cork respectively; also the Number which, bearing on the outside the Addresses of the Senders, were returned direct from Head Post Offiges (not possessing Returned Lettier Bramarias), in the Year ended 81st March 1892, and in the Year ended 31st March 1898.

| - | Lettere received. |  | Letters re-issued to corrected Addremees. |  | Lettersreturned to the Senders. |  | Letters returned unopened to Foreign Countries. |  | Letters which could neither be delivered nor retarned to the Senders. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891-08. | 1892-08. | 1891-82. | 1892-08. | 1891-92. | 1892-08. | 1891-88. | 1802-08. | 1891-62 | 1809-93. |
| LOMDOT - - | 2,796,005 | 2,690,444 | 84,177 | 22,732 | 2,414,070 | 2,285,217 | 186,853 | 147,309 | 209,905 | 215,192 |
| MAYCHESTER - | 417,858 | 374,108 | 2,180 | 7,221 | 300,908 | 325,290 | 10.408 | 10,500 | 57,807 | 31.888 |
| l/IVERPOOL - | 367,820 | 323,085 | 18.578 | 16,788 | 206,298 | 200,854 | 16,781 | 17,208 | 27,132 | 24,955 |
| Birminghay - | 200,488 | 244,604 | 8,446 | 7,047 | 240,507 | 217,420 | 6,207 | 5,347 | 18,878 | 14,780 |
| Lerds - - | 252,068 | 286887 | 4,915 | 5,321 | 216,470 | 201,984 | 7,685 | 7.657 | 82.888 | 81,896 |
| Bristol - - | 958,318 | 880,489 | 6.763 | 6,923 | 308,088 | 208,785 | 11,498 | 10,806 | 83,456 | 38,019 |
| NewCAETLE-0KTMF. | 173,061 | 140,876 | 3,806 | 3,628 | 144.985 | 124,088 | 6,717 | 6,065 | 18,145 | 15,001 |
| Notilighay - | 187,139 | 168,844 | 5,898 | 8,648 | 103,303 | 148,168 | 4,081 | 4,219 | 18800 | 18,821 |
| Plymoutir - | 86,111 | 60,505 | 542 | 620 | 47,006 | 40,097 | 8,448 | 4.892 | 4,128 | 6.588 |
| EDITBURGH | 219,245 | 201,285 | 11,005 | 11,470 | 191,211 | 178,013 | 6,006 | 6,776 | 10,304 | 11,026 |
| Grabgow - - | 196,679 | 179,895 | 18,389 | 19,425 | 163,444 | 146,280 | 8,005 | 6,602 | 9,291 | 8,088 |
| ABERDEPE - | 24,703 | 23,946 | 968 | 907 | 21,087 | 20,101 | 718 | 784 | 1.000 | 8,004 |
| CNVERTE88 | 16,747 | 16,514 | 887 | 640 | 14,479 | 14,018 | 418 | 448 | 988 | 1,419 |
| DUBLIT - | 218,509 | 220,041 | 6,050 | 6,904 | 188,070 | 179,856 | 18.802 | 10,158 | 68817 | 24,084 |
| Brlpast - - | 66,896 | 66,156 | 4,879 | 2,410 | 58,250 | 64,888 | 2,778 | 2,760 | 6,000 | 8.889 |
| Cori - | 36,007 | 39,184 | 1,098 | 990 | 29,556 | 31,750 | 8,019 | 3,111 | 2,804 | 8,878 |
| Head Post Offices authorised to return certain letters, \&c. direct to senders | \}1,144,215 | 1,120,758 | - | - | 1,144,216 | 1,120,762 | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | 6,790,845 | 6,387,489 | 185,914 | 118,818 | 6,000,601 | 5,665,609 | 284.258 | 219,858 | 420,078 | 489,780 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Increase } 1892-9 s \\ \text { over 1891-92. } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  | - |  | - |  | 8,880 |  | 702 |
| Decrease in 1892-98 |  | 406 |  | 7,098 | 434, | 992 |  | - |  | - |

## APPENDIX F.-continued.

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

| - | Post Cards received. |  | Books received. |  | Newepapers receired. |  | Patterns and Samples received. |  | Parcels received. |  | Parcels returned to Senders, or re-issued to Addressees. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891-92. | 1898-03. | 1891-02. | 1890-08. | 1891-88. | 1898-98 | 1801-98. | 1892-83. | 1891-82. | 1882-98. | 1891-92. | 1892-93 |
| LOIDOM | 88,280 | 88,074 | 2,200,646 | 2,688,758 | 356,904 | 325,414 | 3,761 | 4,285 | 47,546 | 50,460 | 81,197 | 32,820 |
| Manchastre - | 85,201 | $\boldsymbol{8 4 8 1 7}$ | 570,165 | 775,130 | 14,180 | 18,412 | 77 | 295 | 4.460 | 8,302 | 2,788 | 3,529 |
| Lrimpoor | 86,819 | 87,182 | 301,177 | 588.511 | 18,487 | 17,588 | 075 | 764 | .200 | 4,115 | 8,069 | 8,448 |
| Breytiaray | 88.581 | 84858 | 805,044 | 408,886 | 8,844 | 7809 | 1,663 | 1,170 | 2,919 | 3,487 | 2,007 | 2,285 |
| LuEDe - - | 12,223 | 10,883 | 316,008 | 8084670 | 10,159 | 7,091 | 488 | 652 | 2,888 | 8,354 | 1,821 | 2,229 |
| Brincol - | 16,110 | 15,448 | 368,650 | 488,016 | 14,106 | 18,188 | 1,408 | 1,787 | 4,979 | 5,590 | 8,008 | 3,547 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NBwangrs-oze } \\ & \text { TIEg } \end{aligned}$ | 188408 | 18,168 | 171,123 | 288,488 | 7,186 | 4887 | 331 | 318 | 1,992 | 1,899 | 1,204 | 1,218 |
| Nomingham | 8,443 | 3,494 | 284,086 | 201,470 | 6,283 | 5,065 | 230 | 284 | 2,801 | 2,884 | 1,769 | 1,040 |
| Pligiouth | 88807 | 8,925 | 64.871 | 74,063 | 2,504 | 1,853 | 207 | 375 | 735 | 005 | 406 | 501 |
| Pdymurat | 24,702 | 28,808 | 888,706 | 888,209 | 17,500 | 17,464 | 528 | 968 | 4,711 | 8,228 | 8,841 | 4,098 |
| Gunsoon | 39,889 | 39,477 | 152,768 | 305,407 | 8,887 | 8,892 | 648 | 360 | 2,628 | 3,044 | 2,188 | 8,478 |
| Amiderex | 688 | 884 | 24,579 | 40,415 | 2,053 | 1,874 | 28 | 40 | 370 | 384 | 240 | 220 |
| , Inhrureas - | 848 | 1,186 | 16,721 | 20,936 | 1,088 | 1,187 | 56 | 22 | 292 | 297 | 171 | $2 \pm 4$ |
| Doruy | 10,408 | 18,914 | 217,818 | 879,106 | 27,088 | 86,608 | 148 | 147 | 4,191 | 4,787 | 3,024 | 3,281 |
| Brimast - | 6.801 | 7,488 | 65,517 | 98880 | 5,598 | 8,728 | 218 | 887 | 718 | 914 | 468 | 568 |
| CORE - | 600 | 1,407 | 35,216 | 48,408 | 1,887 | 1,987 | 80 | 258 | 555 | 529 | 811 | 294 |
|  | 8788812 | 685,185 | 1,628,521 | 2,023,054 | 68,199 | 68,001 | 31,228 | 37,848 | 88,142 | 35,871 | 38,142 | 35,571 |
| Topaxs | 014824 | ges,16s | 7,016,400 | 9,084888 | 5 56,731 | 518,772 | 41,618 | 49,188 | 118,058 | 188,744 | 89,688 | 97,284 |
|  | 49 | 800 | 2,018 | ,872 |  |  | 7,62 |  | 10,68 |  | 7,60 |  |
| Decreme in 3: | - - |  | $\cdots$ | - | 57,9 |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |

APPENDIX G.
Foreign and Colonial Packet Service:


(b) Incinding 24,405L. for excess of premiums over penalties.
(a) The payments in thees cases depend upon the amount of correspondence conveyed by the Puckets.
o) Total sums represeat the Imperial share of the cost of the servioes.

## - APPENDIX H.

## Telegrams.

Table showing the Total Number of Telrgrams forwarded from Trlegraph Officks in England and Wales, Scotland, and Irmland, in each Year since the transfer of the Telggrapis to the Statr.

| Year. | Number of Telegrams. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England and Wales. |  |  | Scotland. | Ireland. | Total. |
|  | Provinces. | Iondon. | Total. |  |  |  |
| 1870-71 - | 5,999,882 | 2,863,821 | 8,168,703 | 1,080,189 | 606,285 | 9,850,177. |
| 1871-72 | 6,594,590 | 3,612,772 | 10,207,362 | 1,388,484 | 878,000 | 12,473,796 |
| 1872-73 - | 8,022,151 | 4,577,015 | 12,599,166 | 1,761,298 | 1,175,316 | 15,585,780 |
| 1878-74 | 9,883,854 | 5,254,547 | 14,488,401 | 2,009,893 | 1,323,236 | 17,821,530 |
| 1874-75 | 10,124,661 | 5,652,038 | 15,776,694 | 2,132,787 | 1,348,639 | 19,253,120 |
| 1875-76 | 10,883,282 | 6,350,714 | 17,238,996 | 2,287,359 | 1,452,180 | 20,973,535 |
| 1876-77 | 11,232,704 | 6,561,930 | 17,794,634 | 2,402,347 | 1,529,162 | 21,726,143 |
| 1877-78 | 11,892,098 | 6,700,504 | 18,092,602 | 2,490,776 | 1,588,489 | 22,171,867 |
| 1878-79 | 11,592,899 | 8,880,019 | 20,422,918 | 2,477,003 | 1,559,854 | 24,459,775 |
| 1879-80 | 12,892,996 | 9,854,566 | 22,247,562 | 2,704,574 | 1,595,001 | 26,547,137 |
| 1880-81 | 18,456,555 | 11,176,459 | 24,688,014 | 8,042,291 | 1,736,677 | 29,411,982 |
| 1881-82 | 14,204,479 | 12,071,084 | 26,275,513 | 3,207,994 | 1,862,354 | 31,845,861 |
| 1882-88 | 14,554,015 | 12,874,707 | 26,928,722 | 3,244,202 | 1,919,102 | 32,092,026 |
| 1883-84 | 14,920,418 | 12,686,433 | 27,606,846 | 3,299,428 | 1,986,846 | 32,843,120 |
| 1884-85 | 15,195,618 | 12,980,876 | 28,125,994 | 3,257,546 | 1,894,919 | 38,278,459 |
| 1885-86 | 18,029,008 | 15,081,433 | 33,110,441 | 8,812,173 | 2,228,669 | 39,146,283 |
| 1886-87 | 24,044,077 | 18,276,108 | 42,320,185 | 5,106,774 | 2,816,680 | 50,248,639 |
| 1887-88 | 26,052,717 | 18,872,554 | 44,925,271 | 5,430,683 | 3,047,531 | 58,408,425 |
| 1888-89 | 28,269,180 | 20,268,589 | 48,532,669 | 5,991,223 | 3,241,455 | 57,765,347 |
| 1889-90 | 30,878,953 | 21,562,846 | 52,436,779 | 6,545,654 | 8,420,966 | 62,403,899 |
| 1890-91 | 32,827,055 | 22,831,033 | 55,658,088 | 7,077,388 | 3,678,735 | 66,409,211 |
| 1891-92 | 34,854,867 | 23,911,238 | 58,766,105 | 7,155,180 | 3,764,195 | 69,685,480 |
| 1892-98 | 35,382,090 | 83,554,094 | 58,936,184 | 7,100,514 | 8,871,150 | 69,907,848 |

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

Prior to 1883-84 the returns were made to the end of the last complete week in the year. Since that time they are in each case to the last day of the year inclusive.

On the 1et October 1885 the minimum charge for an inland tologram was reduced from one shilling to sixpence.

## APPENDIX H.-continued.

Table showing the Number of Telegrams forwarded from Tree. graph Offices in the United Kingdom during each of the Years 1891-92 and 1892-93; and the Increase in each Month of the latter Year over the corresponding Month of the former Year.

APPENDIX I.


## APPENDIX J.

Extracts from a Report from the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank.

The cost of management during 1892, including nearly $57,000 l$. Cost of for postage and about 4,000 l. for purchase of land and new buildings, management. amounted to $354,008 l$. as compared with $343,614 l$. in 1891. On the total number of deposits'and withdrawals, this gives an average cost per transaction of $6 \cdot 63 d$. In 1891 the average cost was $6 \cdot 83 d$., and to find so low an amount as $\mathbf{6} \cdot 63 \mathrm{~d}$. it is necessary to go back exactly ten years, to 1882, when the average cost was the same. The per-centage of expenses to the total balance of the Post Office Savings Bank last year was 9 s. $4 d$., being $3 d$. less than in 1891, and less than in any year since the commencement of the Post Office Savings Bank business.

The growth in the number of Offices renders what is termed the Cross-entry "cross-entry system," i.e., the facility for using the same deposit book system. at any Post Office Savings Bank, of ever increasing value to depositors. Of the uggregate number of deposits and withdrawals last year nearly 32 per cent. were effected at Offices other than those at which the accounts were opened, while, if the withdrawals be taken alone, the percentage was more than 43.

In a new pattern of deposit book, the issue of which was commenced New pattern of last year, the facilities for investing in Stock and purchasing Annuities deposit book. and Insurances are brought into greater prominence, and this, coupled with the distribution of a special leaflet on the same subjects, may have had some effect in stimulating those branches of the business.

The special arrangement noticed in the last Annual Report of the Post- Special master General, for collecting. Savings Bank deposits on the weekly facilities. pay-day from the workmen employed in constructing the West Highland Railway has now continued for more than a year, and, although there was a decline in the amoant of business during the winter, it began to revive again with the finer weather. In another case, also, arrangements have just been made for placing the Savings Bank in evidence during the payment of wages, the Asylums Committee of the London County Council, with a view to the encouragement of thrift among the servants at their Asylums, having recently asked whether a clerk from the Post Office could attend once a month at five such Institutions for the purpose of receiving Savings Bank deposits on pay-days.

I continue to receive from abroad inquiries on various points of Inquiries from our system, and among those last year I may mention applications from abroad the Governments of Holland, Japan, and the Dutch East Indies, respecting Trinidad, St. Vincent, and the Straits Settlements ; and from in- system of dividuals in France, Austria, and the United States. In the lastnamed conntry there are as yet no Post Office Savings Banks.

In the statement of the business of the Post Office Savings Canada. Banks in Canada for the year ending the 30th June 1892, the deposits, 145,428 of $1,411,200 l$. show, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease in the number and an increase in the amount, and the withdrowals, 77,381 of $1,446,1681$. a decrease both in the number and amount; while there is a slight falling off in the number of accounts
remaining open at the close of the year, viz., 110,805 , but a larger sum due to depositors, viz., 4,459,680l. It is thought that the restriction in the business noticed last year and ascribed to a reduction in the rate of interest on deposits has reached the turning point.

The Post Office Savings Banks in Cape Colony have more than answered the expectations that were originally formed of them, the transactions during the year ended the 30th June 1892, showing a greater increase than in any previous twelve months. The sum standing to the credit of 31,386 depositors at the close of the year was 879,975l., in addition to which Savings Bank Certificates, guaranteed by the Government and issued for amounts of 1001 ., were held by 3,034 depositors, representing a total value of 303,400 . Besides the issue of these certificates, investments are made for depositors in $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Colonial Stock in sums of $50 l$. and upwards, provided the amount apphed for is a multiple of $5 l$., the dividends on such Stock being credited to the investors' Savings Bank accounts, or, if desired, sent direct to their addresses. The amount so invested in the year was $15,830 l$. In this Colony, which is sparsely populated, and where depositors are often at great distances from the nearest Post Office, the plan of effecting repayment by telegram has for some time formed part of the system, a fee of 28 . being charged to depositors to cover the cost of telegraphing, \&c., and a modification of this plan has now been adopted to meet the requirements of residents in Cape Town, repayment at sight being made at the Head Office at a charge of $6 d$. It is likewise proposed to introduce a scheme of Penny Banks based on the English model.
South African Republic.

India.

Ceylon.

New South
The success which has attended the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Cape Colony has decided the Postmaster General of the South African Republic to recommend their speedy introduction there.

In India, on the 31st March 1891, the number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks was 408,544, an increase during the year of nearly 50,000 , while the amount due had risen from $58,696,750$ rupees or,46,4 rupees. In Ceylon, where 1890 Post very satings Bawk were open, the business during 1890 was very satisfactory, owing, it is believed, to the improvement in agriculture and tea-planting. The number of depositors increased by 20 per cent., and the amount to their credit

Wales.

Queensland.

South Australia.

New Zealand. rose from 233,697 rupees to 309,746 rupees. In New South Wales, at the end of the same year, the sum due to depositors was $1,875,904 l$., an addition of $146,013 l$. during the twelve months. The average amount due per account, $22 l$. 10s., is considerably higher than in this country. In Queensland, notwithstanding the severe financial strain, the Government Savings Bank did not, it is stated, materially suffer during 1891, although the amount deposited, $893,442 l$., shows a falling off of $17,266 l$., and that withdrawn, 959,6711 ., an advance of 51,4661 . in comparison with the transactions of the previous year; but it may be that a reduction in the rate of interest on deposits to 4 per cent., which has arrested the annual deficit, has checked for a time the progress of the Bank. On the 31st December 1891, the depositors numbered 46,259, and the amount standing to their credit was $1,660,753 l$. In South Australia the sum withdrawn in the twelve months ending the 30th June 1892, 1,280,413l., exceeded that deposited during the same period, $1,247,309$. but the number of accounts at its cloae, 78,795, and the aggregate bulances therein, 2,217,431l., reveal progress. In New Zealand, where the commercial depression has not been so marked as in the other great Australasian Colonies, the progress of the Post Office Savings Banks has been greater, the deposits in 1891 having reached

1,842,987l. as against withdrawals of $1,693,515 l$., resulting in 104,467 accounts of a total of $2,695,447$ l. In British Guiana the number of British Guiana. Postal Savings Banks at the end of the year 1891 was 10 , and the balance to the credit of 1,672 accounts was $9,145 l$., showing additions of 639 and 3,594l. respectively. In Jamaica, on the 31st March 1892, the Jamaica. sum of 426,9261 . was standing to the credit of 21,860 accounts in the Government Savings Bank.

I observe that in the report on the Postal Savings Banks in France. France for the year 1891 it is stated that, owing to the high prices of Government Stocks, and the consequent diminution in the income from the investment of funds, a reduction in the rate of interest allowed on deposits has become an urgent matter. In spite of a rigorous winter, 1890-91, following a bad harvest, the operations of the Banks do not seem to have been adversely affected. The amounts deposited and withdrawn during the year were respectively $12,933,762 l$. and 9,755,214l., and on the 31st December the balance standing to the credit of $1,733,764$ accounts was $20,255,197 l$. an increase of 229,076 in the number of accounts, and $3,717,635 l$. in the amount, as compared with the figures at the corresponding period of 1890 . The number of investments in Government Stock on behalf of depositors was 3,877 , the sum invested being 215,124l. In Belgium, where the Post Offices Belgium. are used as agencies of the Government Savings Bank, no limit is apparently fixed to the balance a depositor may keep, but it has been found necessary to alter from 200l. to 120l. the amount beyond which interest is calculated at the rate of not more than 2 per cent. The $d \epsilon$ posits in personal accounts during 1891 amounted to $6,023,120 l$, and the withdrawals to $6,125,865 l$., leaving at the close of that year the sum of $12,941,950 l$. to the credit of 794,602 depositors. The excess of withdrawals over deposits is explained by a large inciease in the investments in Government Stock, which numbered 10,537, representing Stock of the nominal value of $1,301,4761$. The sales of Stock by depositors numbered only 2,009, of 384,6201 . Stock, and on the 31 st December the Stock standing in the names of depositors was of the nominal value of $2,916,185 l^{l}$., the total number of insciriptions being 16,481 . The Bank embraces an annuity or old age pension scheme, in connexion with which, during 1891, 30,970 payments, amounting to 44,683l., were received as against 18,567 payments, amounting to 36,648l. in the preceding year. This leap forward is attributable to the co-operation of some large employers of labour who have been persuaded to inaugurate old-age pension funds among their employés in association with the Savings Bank, and who collect the smallest premiums by deductions from the wages of the annuitants. So successful has this experiment proved that of the 30,970 payments, amounting to $44,683 l$., already mentioned, no less than 28,741 , amounting to $10,079 l$., were made through the intermediary of the Societies connected with industrial and other labour establishments. It is also worthy of notice that the average payment through these societies was about $7 s$. instead of about $15 l$. 10 s., as is the case with the other payments. At the end of the year the number of persons in enjoyment of annuities was 1,660 , the sum payable to them being $15,620 l$. In the Netherlands the Post Netherlands. Office Savings Banks are described as more and more prosperous, both the number of accounts open on the 31st December 1891, viz., 319,106, and the total amount due therein, viz., $2,001,143 l$., representing a somewhat remarkable development; and in Sweden, where on the same Sweden. date the depositors numbered 271,540 , and the balance due to them was 917,293l., the continued prosperity of these Banks is also recorded. In Italy. Italy, where the Postal Savings Banks perhaps approach our own more
nearly than elvewhere in their organization, satisfactory evidence of growth, even during a time of financial embarrasement, is afforded by the report on them for 1890. The deposits and withdrawals numbered respectively $2,074,622$ and $1,366,812$, the relative amounts being 7,868,650l. and 7,263,908l. On the 31st December, 2,126,289 accounts remained open with balances amounting to $12,419,345 l$. The purchases of Government Stock for depositors during the year numbered 10,678 , the sum so
Austria.

Hangary. invested being 444,797l. In Aastria the depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank having "savings" as distinguished from "running" accounts numbered, at the end of $1891,847,716$, and the amount to

Bavaria and
Wartemburg. their credit was $2,484,199$ l. In Hungary there were 188,660 depositors with $596,792 l$. to their credit. In the latter Kingdom an aggregate of $313,371 l$. was invested by depositors in Government Stock during the year. In Bavaria and Wurtemburg. in which States Pontal Saving: Banks hava not been introduced, the amounts held by depositors in the Public Savings Banks were-in Bavaria, 9,074,000l., and in Wurtemburg, 3,242,054l.

Chas. D. Lang, Controller.

Table showing the Business done during the last Ten Years.

|  | 'peuṭquon syurg oowo 7 ºd pus syubg s\%uḷarg PIO uit s.onisodect <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |



[^5]APPENDIX J.-continued.




APPENDIX J.-continued.
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.
Annuities and Life Insurances.
(I.) Table showing the Bubiness done during the last Ten Years.

| Year. | ANNOTIESE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lifb insuraties. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Immediate. |  |  |  |  | Deferred. |  |  |  |  |  | Contracts entered into. |  | Receipts. |  | Payments. |  |
|  | Oontracts entered into. |  | Receipts. | Payments. |  | Contracts entered into. |  | Recoipts. |  | Payments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. | Amount of Annuities. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount Annuities. | No. | Amount. |  | Amount. | No. | Amount of Insurances. | No. | Amount. | No. |  |
| 1888 | 770 | $\underset{14,141}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{159,650}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | 17,802 | ${ }_{130,083}^{2}$ | 104 | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{2}}{2,120}$ | 850 | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{x}}{\mathbf{7 , 2 4 0}}$ | 168 | ¢ 1,898 | 256 | $\underset{20,600}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | 16,156 | $\stackrel{\text { 11, }}{\text { 2 }}$ | 129 | $\underset{\text { b,481 }}{\boldsymbol{E}}$ |
| 1884*:- <br> 1 Jan. to 2 June - | 187 | 2,888 | 34,507 | 8,853 | 67,981 | 18 | 327 | 382 | 3,140 | 80 | 1,168 | 50 | 3,409 | 7,032 | 5,019 | 65 | 2,604 |
| 3 June to 81 Dec.- | 586 | 11,786 | 137,919 | 7,948 | 69.868 | 80 | 2,083 | 585 | 6,744 | 111 | 1,876 | 298 | 18,266 | 7,258 | 6.989 | 117. | 4,284 |
| 1885 - . | 725 | 15,807 | 178,128 | 18,111 | 146,169 | 103 | 1,694 | 880 | 9,761 | 212 | 2,880 | 457 | 34,768 | 12,402 | 12,086 | 140 | 4,848 |
| 1888 | 823 | 17,888 | 211,570 | 16,254 | 158,878 | 87 | 1,772 | 859 | 10,510 | 246 | 3,122 | 506 | 34,188 | 12,187 | 12,683 | 158 | 5,942 |
| 1887 | 912 | 19,290 | 284,174 | 18,556 | 164,546 | 80 | 1,628 | 869 | 9,721 | 264 | 5,020 | 585 | 36,188 | 12,009 | 13,402 | 182 | 3,978 |
| 1888 | 985 | 28,404 | 286,762 | 17,050 | 1;8,160 | 188 | 2,719 | 900 | 10,853 | 301 | 3,877 | 580 | 34,819 | 12,016 | 14,121 | 190 | 5,598 |
| 1889 | 988 | 28,861 | 292,846 | 17,587 | 189,140 | 181 | 2,858 | 934 | 11,463 | \$43 | 4,087 | 671 | 32,892 | 12,275 | 15,112 | 343 | 7,473 |
| 1890 | 948 | 21,956 | 973,578 | 17,976 | 206,422 | 116 | 2,527 | 914 | 14.283 | 412 | 4.644 | 468 | 25,568 | 11,799 | 14,422 | 188 | 6,841 |
| 1891 - - | 968 | 28,078 | 208,882 | 18,195 | 217,595 | 142 | 2,183 | 969 | 12,578 | 475 | 0,341 | 629 | 28,950 | 11,687 | 15,073 | 298 | 8,561 |
| 1892 | 1,157 | 28,155 | 356,723 | 18,523 | 230,870 | 214 | 4,258 | 1,096 | 15,360 | 478 | 6,988 | 1,883 | 80,307 | 15,517 | 18,099 | 180 | 7,354 |



## APPENDIX J.-continued.

(II.) Table showing the Namber and Amount of Costracrs entered into from the Commencement of Business on 17 th April 1865 to the 31st December 1892,. and the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on the 31st December 1892.


## APPENDIX J.-continued. Post Office Savings Bank.

Returi of the Balance Sherts of the Post Office Satinab Banks on the 31 st day of December 1892, showing the balance due to Depositors, the estimated amount of expenses remaining unpaid, the value of Securities according to the average price of the day on 31st December 1892, the amount of cash in hand and Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the year, and the surplus or deficiency of Fands to meet Liabilities (so far as relates to the National Debt Office).


[^6](b) Cash value (at the price of Consols on 31st December 1892) of the amount of 24 per cent. Consols, estimated to have been unreplaced at 31st December 1892, out of the amount of Stock originally cancelled in exchange for these Annuities. Aet 54 \& 55 Vict. c. 24.

## APPENDIX J.-continued.

Post Office Savings Bank.-continued.


National Debt Office, 14th June 1893.
C. Rivehs Wilson,
Comptroller General.
APPENDIX J.—continued.
Post Offle Savings Bank.
Retuin of the Balance Sherts of the Post Office Savings Banzs for the Year 1892, showing the Balance due to Depositora, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities according to the average price of the day on 31st December 1892, Amount of Cash in Hand and Dividends
scerued but not received at the end of the Year, \&e., and the Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.

## LIABILITIES.



| Total amount received from Depositors, including interest, to s1st December $1892, \ldots$Total amount repaid to Depositors to sist December 1892 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Num | actions. | Number of Acoounts. |  |  |
| Deposits. | Withdrawals. | Opened. | Closed. | Remaining Open. |
| 131,404.826 | 45,723,491 | 17,141,097 | 11,888,781 | B,452,81 |

The total number of transuctions, i.e., Deposits and Withdrawals, from the commencement of Post Office Savings Bank business to the end of the year 1898 was 177,128817 .
 Banks in the yeary $1877,1878,1879,1880,1881,1889,1883,1884,1885$. $1888,1887,1883,1889,1890$, 1891 and 1882 respectively under seco. 14 of the Act 40 Vict. $c$. 13 , being the excess of


## Money Orders.


Money Orders.

In 1840 the commission on Money Orders was reduced as follows:- For any sum not exceeding $2 l$, from $6 d$, to $3 d$.


## APPENDIX K.-continued.

A Statement showing the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued by and for other Government Departments, the Metropolitan Police, and the Patriotic Fund, during the year ended 31st March 1893.*


[^7]APPENDIX K.-continued.

|  | Year. | colonial orders. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Isbord in tirs Unitrd Kinadia. |  |  |  | Issudd ix this Colonirs. |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number. | Amount. | Increase <br> per ent. Number. | Increase per ont. amount. | Namber. | Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { per cent. } \\ & \text { Number. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { per eant. } \\ & \text { mon } \\ & \text { ount. } \end{aligned}$ | Number. | Amount. | Increase <br> Number. |  |
| 1855-84 | - - | 48,058 | $\underset{\text { 158,598 }}{\text { e }}$ | 18.8 | 20.3 | 270,380 | $1,027,16$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | 12.5 | 318,486 | 1,184,214 | $18 \cdot 1$ | 18•5 |
| 189+85 | - - | 40,890 | 177,991 | $15 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | 287,730 | 1,08,689 | 6.4 | ${ }^{5} 6$ | s37,420 | 1,28,500 | 77 | 8.7 |
| 1855-86 | - . - | 55,488 | 198,475 | ,11/5 | 10.4 | 303,044 | 1,176,181 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 388,482 | 1,572,008 | 8.2 | $8 \cdot 6$ |
| 1880-87 |  | ${ }_{61,543}$ | 220,240 | ${ }^{11}$. | 12. | 301,789 | 1,108,189 | Decrease. | Jocrease. | 386,881 | 1,228,409 | $1 \cdot 4$ | Dersame. |
| 1887-88 | . | ${ }^{67,788}$ | 242,34 | 11. | 10.4 | 380,202 | 1,195,94 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Incrase. } \\ 9 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | Increase. | 307,270 | 1,58,588 | 9.5 | Increase |
| 1888-89 | - | 74,085 | 288,407 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 10.7 | 380,008 | 1,282,008 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 4 | 428,887 | 1,s2,013 | $r$ | 6. |
| 1889-90 | - . - | 81,717 | 300,344 | 10.3 | ${ }^{10 \cdot 6}$ | 371,885 | 1,285,278 | 8.8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 453,102 | 1,88, 118 | $8 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 2$ |
| 1880-91 | - - | ${ }^{88,191}$ | 315,816 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 388,527 | 1,482,788 | 3. | $1 \cdot 3$ | 488,78 | 1,068,102 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| 1591-92 | - - - | 29,54 | 33,411 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 387,072 | 1,32,870 | 1.1 | Decreses. | 479,626 | 1,056,081 | $2 \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Decreasa. |
| 1890-88 | - | 103,181 | 385,34 | 11.4 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 388,75s | 1,980,988 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Decreses. } \\ 1.1}}{ }$ | 4 | 488,986 | 1,833,30 | 1/3 | 1.2 |

APPENDIX K.-continued.

APPENDIX K.-continued.

## Money Orders.

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

| Year. | Africa, South and West. |  | Australia. |  | British 4 merica. |  | Cape Colony. |  | India. |  | New Zealand. |  | West Indies. |  | OtherColonies and |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { int.K. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Africa. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Australia. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { iththe } \\ \text { it.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { America. } \end{gathered}$ America. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in Cape } \\ & \text { Colony. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { in.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { India. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | Issued Zealand. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issud } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { it.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { W.Indieas } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Insued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } . \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tssued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { indonies. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { int.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Isgued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Colonies. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1383-83 | $\underset{\text { 3,883 }}{6}$ | $$ | $\stackrel{\text { 47,173 }}{ }$ | $\underset{281,675}{\boldsymbol{L}}$ | $\underset{51,684}{\boldsymbol{\ell}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{\ell}, 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{11,790}{\boldsymbol{\ell}}$ | $\underset{97.087}{\underset{\sim}{\ell}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,258 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{115,521}{\boldsymbol{R}}$ | $16, \frac{\boldsymbol{L}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $\underset{95,899}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | 8,004 | $\underset{105,994}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | 0,4se | $\stackrel{\sim}{89} 8$ | ${ }_{156,509}{ }^{\text {e }}$ | ${ }_{1,027,615}^{2}$ |
| 1884-85 | 33 | 88,063 | 56,578 | 313,446 | 50,774 | 172,855 | 11,558 | 87,926 | 12,879 | 157,032 | 18,153 | ${ }^{98,788}$ | 5,765 | 120,545 | 9,083 | 77,84 | 77,921 | 1,085,600 |
| 1885-86 | 4,433 | 88,024 | 61,573 | 34,645 | 62,641 | 104,025 | 11,408 | 88,785 | 18,807 | 174,743 | 20,258 | 93,343 | 0,420 | 131,020 | 12,887 | 88,957 | 108,475 | 1,176,181 |
| 1886-87 | 5,483 | 76,128 | 68,272 | 348,628 | 68,547 | 176,850 | 11,897 | 82,299 | 26,279 | 144,121 | 22815 | 86,348 | 7,015 | 100,882 | 13,582 | 137,896 | 220,210 | 1,108,100 |
| 1887-88 | 4,844 | 78,129 | 78,927 | 340,300 | 68,310 | 199,512 | 11,108 | 80,783 | 35,093 | 138,240 | 24888 | 82,881 | 8,161 | 206,818 | 13,915 | 64,721 | 242,34 | 1,300,004 |
| 1888-89 | 6,789 | 68,989 | 78,003 | 371,628 | 74,887 | 228,048 | 11,509 | 105,185 | 61,921 | 139,633 | 23,654 | 75,372 | 7,979 | 221,212 | 14,315 | 64,889 | 288,407 | 1,258,900 |
| 1889-90 | 7,448 | 82,529 | 82,964 | 356,426 | 79,850 | 221,573 | 14,575 | 142,550 | 72,926 | 150,288 | 23,474 | 72,923 | 9,278 | 202,004 | 10,481 | 96,851 | 300,s4 | 1,585,272 |
| 1890-91 | 9,325 | 91,885 | 87,255 | 348,337 | 78,773 | 215,598 | 18,780 | 165,064 | 70,213 | 180,645 | 24.588 | 70,710 | 10,019 | 198,251 | 18,385 | 78,19 | 315,316 | 1,242,788 |
| 1891-92 | 10,476 | 82,878 | 91,322 | 344,198 | 88,883 | 215,723 | 18,253 | 184,756 | 78,025 | 122,882 | 20,528 | 78,680 | 10,245 | 200,151 | 18,885 | 70,014 | 3s2,411 | 1,828870 |
| 1892-93 | 12,051 | 91,119 | 109,822 | 294,894 | 84,417 | 215,513 | 28,730 | 207,179 | 80,34 | 187,077 | 25,662 | 74,276 | 10,813 | 201,668 | 19,555 | 58,212 | 385,394 | 1,298,296 |

APPENDIX K.-continued.

## Money Orders.

Tablef showing the Amount (to the nearest Pound) of Money Order Trangactions between the United Kingdom and

| Year. | Austria. |  | Belgium. |  | Demmark. |  | Egypt. |  | France. |  | Germany. |  | Italy. |  | Japan. |  | Hungary. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { J.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { rssued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { inus. } \\ \text { tria. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Isaued } \\ & \text { in Bel- } \\ & \text { gium. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & U . K . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { inden. } \\ \text { mark. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Egypt. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { ince. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | Issued many. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issudd } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Isaued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Italy. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Is sued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { leued } \\ \text { lined } \\ \text { Japan. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Issuea } \\ & \text { in Run } \\ & \mid \text { gary. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1883-84 | $\underline{\sim}$ | - | $\underset{18,914}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\underset{27,021}{\boldsymbol{\ell}}$ | $\underset{\text { 7,808 }}{\boldsymbol{\ell}}$ | $\underset{12,149}{\ell}$ | $\underset{\sim}{2,381}$ | $\underset{22,717}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{92,745}{\boldsymbol{2}}$ | $\underset{122,481}{\ell}$ | $\underset{140,089}{\mathcal{L}}$ | 90,7e9 | ${ }_{34,922}$ | $\underset{18,451}{\boldsymbol{E}}$ | $\stackrel{2}{108}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{8}}{818}$ | $\boldsymbol{L}$ | $\underline{2}$ |
| 1884-85 | - | - | 17,81 | 32,27 | 6,985 | 9,75 | 2,992 | 30,71 | 97,201 | 128,993 | 155,04 | 91,290 | 37,975 | 18,32 | 248 | 1,501 | - | - |
| 1885-88 | 2,808 | 3,498 | 20,165 | 34,66 | 8,062 | 10,08 | 4,001 | 40,950 | 98,251 | 132,11 | 158,73 | 80,940 | 37,62 | 21,578 | 975 | 2,080 | 36 | 609 |
| 188 | 7,980 | 6,980 | 22,540 | 36,37 | 8,014 | 9,87 | 3,208 | 3,88 | 103,889 | 136,03 | 181,424 | 71,950 | 39,552 | 102,258 | 354 | 1,288 | 1,068 | 6,658 |
| 188 | 9,583 | 10,65 | 23,698 | 38,24 | 10,04 | 9,000 | 3,307 | 23,92 | 111,036 | 189,20 | 189,109 | 102,85 | 38,288 | 78,094 | 508 | 1,344 | 2,261 | 1,628 |
| 1888-80 | 10,998 | 10,888 | 23,992 | 48,418 | 11,878 | ,780 | 2,980 | 20,26 | 113,03s | 148.68 | 172,905 | 107,32 | 41,220 | 34,684 | 414 | 1,44 | 3,324 | 2,094 |
| 1889-90 | 13.057 | 18,007 | 24,354 | 42,10s | 13,s90 | 12,44 | 3,668 | 21,12 | 125,500 | 151,038 | 178,205 | 113,99 | 48,717 | 26,120 | 440 | 1,057 | 2,558 | 2,894 |
| 1800-91 | 15,654 | 13,45 | 26,640 | 44,49 | 14,48: | 11,755 | 3,232 | 23,482 | 127,733 | 155,578 | 188,217 | 119,008 | 58,178 | 35,702 | ${ }^{571}$ | 2,002 | 4,000 | 545 |
| 1891-92 | 17,737 | 13,735 | 28,126 | 48,881 | 18,289 | 14,812 | 3,296 | 25,34 | 181,199 | 184,801 | 192,097 | 127,90 | 50,500 | 56,35 | 558 | 1,554 | 5,885 | 3,588 |
| 1892-93 | 20,546 | 16,778 | 28,017 | 40,471 | 15,311 | 14,585 | 3,581 | 25,617 | 188,487 | 166,554 | 191.35 | 133,848 | 45,130 | 44,699 | 526 | 1,212 | 8,002 | 4,456 |

APPENDIX K.-continued.

## Money Orders.

'1able: showing the Amúnt (to the nearest Pound) of Money Order Transactions between the United Kingdom and

| Year. | Iceland, and Danish W. Indies |  | Netherinnds, and Dutch E. Indies |  | Norway. |  | Portugal. |  | Sweden. |  | Switserland. |  | Tunis. |  | United States. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { int the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Icelland. } \\ \text { d D.W.I. }\end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { insthe } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tssued } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Insued } \\ \text { ins } \\ \text { way. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { int the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | Issued tugal. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Isued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Sweden. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iseud } \\ & \text { int the } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | Issued in Swit- zerland. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { in the } \\ \text { U.K. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Tunis. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iseud } \\ & \text { inthe } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued } \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { in.S. } \end{gathered}$ | Issued inthe. U.K. | Issued Abroad. |
| 1883-84 | $\underline{\text { 2 }}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underset{9,095}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{14,277}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{16,720}{\boldsymbol{R}}$ | $\underset{2,408}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $\underset{480}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | ${ }_{810}^{\boldsymbol{R}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\boldsymbol{L}, 015}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{e}}{\boldsymbol{8}, 832}$ | $\underset{23,280}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\underset{11,709}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{\boldsymbol{R}}$ | $118,297$ | $\underset{\text { ©30,700 }}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | (477,208 | ${ }_{\text {906,25s }}$ |
| 1884-85 | 31 | 3,5s0 | 8,881 | 14,408 | 18,118 | 2,544 | 980 | 1,488 | 10,301 | 4,573 | 24,020 | 14,671 | - | - | 132,588 | 867,877 | 508,875 | 21,718 |
| 1886-86 | 218 | 3,861 | 8,772 | 14,750 | 17,758 | 2,094 | 1,780 | 2,788 | 12,386 | 5,789 | 25,881 | 16,107 | - | - | 185,550 | 561,775 | 532,528 | 961,942 |
| 1880-87 | 103 | 7,088 | 0,807 | 15,417 | 18,474 | 2,980 | 2,187 | 3,201 | 18,488 | 6,00 | 25,854 | 18,518 | - | - | 188,982 | 729,940 | 652884 | 1,210,620 |
| 1887-88 | ${ }^{656}$ | 5,580 | 10,638 | 18,819 | 22,461 | 2,874 | 4,142 | 3,415 | 15,449 | 6.525 | 28,417 | 18,03 | - | - | 148,410 | 956,003 | 588,238 | 1,415,874 |
| 1888-89 | 680 | 10,787 | 11,887 | 16,594 | 26,663 | 3,142 | 3,845 | 4,029 | 21,234 | 6,410 | 28,370 | 19,14 | - | - | 170,217 | 1,047,619 | 648, 130 | 1,405,981 |
| 1889-90 | 436 | 6,226 | 12,870 | 19,314 | 28,500 | 4,945 | 5,178 | 4,408 | 25,755 | 7,983 | 31,273 | 82,912 | 80 | 217 | 180,028 | 1,060,280 | 682,03 | .,508,241 |
| 1890-01 | 558 | 4,867 | 15,008 | 20,963 | 27,350 | 6,176 | 6,291 | 3.790 | 28,371 | 8888 | 32,045 | 21,685 | 142 | 278 | 181,383 | 1,115,788 | 720,380 | 1,501,038 |
| 1891-92 | 665 | 8,117 | 16,651 | 23,252 | 24,632 | 6,677 | 2.002 | 11,145 | 7,942 | 8,876 | 32,786 | 22,402 | 87 | 517 | 188,430 | 1,107,282 | 748,139 | 1,643,845 |
| 1892-83 | 688 | 5,537 | 18,928 | 28,522 | 25,551 | 7,203 | 1,785 | -+ | 27,598 | 8,004 | 32,674 | 81,842 | 124 | 501 | 194,224 | 1,160,400 | 741,470 | 1,688,542 |

\footnotetext{
† The issue of Money Orders in Portugal on the United Kingdom is suspended.

|  | *Roumania. |  | $\ddagger$ Luxemburg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Issued in } \\ \text { the U.K. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Issued in Roumania | Issued in | Issued in Lasemburg |
| 1880-91 | 425 | 1,150 | - | - |
| 1881-92 | 588 | 2,308 | - | - |
| 1882-08 | 609 | 2,885 | 96 | 91 |

## Postal Orders.

Table showing the Number and Value of Postal Orders issued to the Public from the nommencement on the lst January 1881 to



## APPENDIX M.

## Official Correspondence.

A Statrment showing the Weiget of Correspondence carried for the following Public Offices, \&cc. in the Year ended the 31st March 1893.

| NAMEs of Ofyices. | Correspondence. |  |  | Total. <br> Weights. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weight in Ounces. |  |  |  |
|  | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |  |
| Admiralty $\quad:$Attorney GeneralBoard of AgricultureBoard of SupervisionBoard of TradeCape of Good Hope, Agent General for | 㖪 | 08. | oz. |  |
|  | 1,076,811 |  |  | 6,973 |
|  | 2,970,593 |  |  | 2,270,593. |
|  | 2,20,33 | 62,518 |  | 62,518 |
|  | 1,860,552 |  |  | 1.860,562 |
|  | 40,851 $\mathbf{4 5 , 9 3 0}$ |  |  | 40,861 43,930 |
| Cape of Good Hope, Agent General for Census Offle - <br> Chancellor, The Lord | 866,882 |  |  | -868,882 |
| Charity Commissioners | 220,763 |  |  | 280,763 |
|  | 87,829 |  |  | 87,229 |
| Chicago Exhibition - | 92,096 |  |  | ${ }_{92,046}$ |
| Chier Secretary, Dublin Castle | 109,519 889,276 |  | 347,430 | 456,779 |
| Clert of the Parliaments | 320,287 |  |  | 389,276 320,297 |
| Colonial Office - - | 438,670 |  |  | 488,670 |
| Congested Districts Board. | , |  | 49,923 | 40,923 |
| Constabulary of Ireland ${ }^{\text {Courta }}$ of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - |  | 351,173 | 351,173 |
| Courts of Law and Justice, Scotland |  | 29,075 |  | 29,075 |
| Crown Office | - | 74,159 | 68,844 | 62,139 |
| Customs ${ }^{-}$- - | 935,981 |  | 4,280 | 958,811 |
| Emigrants' Information Office - | 207,857 |  |  | 207,857 |
| Exchequer and Audit Department: | 292,993 | 29,109 |  | ${ }^{2092993}$ |
| Foreign Office - | 311,727 |  |  | 311,727 |
| Home Offlice - | 1,187,121 | 7,818 |  | 1,194,939 |
| House of Commons | 252,068 |  |  | 252,088 |
| Inland Revenue | 18,677,180 | 6,618,528 | 3,332,583 | 28,628,289 |
| Irish Fisheries, Inspector of | - | - | 108,076 | 108,076 |
| Loan Pund Board ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 286,193 7898 | 286,183 7,898 |
| Local Government Board | 2,287,211 |  | 541,172 | 2,811,383 |
| Lord Lieutenant and Private Secretary | 280,320 |  |  | 280,329 |
|  | 36,171 |  | 10,103 | 10, 521 |
| Merchant Searnen, Registrar of | 636,668 |  | 16,00 | 636,686 |
| Mint, The Royal ${ }^{\text {National Debt }}$ - | 19,204 | - | - | 19,204 |
| Patent Office - | 98,356 | - |  | 98,356 |
| Paymaster General | 60,819 |  |  | 542,995 |
| Prisons Board - |  |  | 141,280 | 141,280 |
| Privy Council Office: | 1,989,411 |  |  | 1,989,411 |
| Public Works Loan Board | - | 43,195 | 673,604 | 716,799 |
|  | 24,209 |  |  | 24,209 |
| Record Office - : | 1,n83 | 79,785 | 3,880 | 16,274 |
| Registrar General <br> Registrar of Priendly Societies | 1,277,402 | 214,788 | 283,067 | 1,785,312 |
|  | 132,075 | 15,158 | 2,402 | 149,635 |
| Registrar of Petty Sessions, Clerks |  | - | 76,107 | 78,107 |
| Science and Art Department | 2,720,943 | - |  | 2,720,943 |
| Secretary for Scotland | 122,652 |  | - | 974,656 |
|  | 7,423 |  |  | 12,423 |
| Stationery Office | 969,336 |  | 57,446 | 1,026,782 |
| Supreme Court of Judicature | 487,309 | - | - | 487,509 |
| Survers of the United Kingdom | 42,203 |  | 100,544 | 142,747 |
|  | 511,567 | - |  | 611,567 |
|  |  |  | 51,431 | 51,431 |
| Woods and Porests, Commissioners of Works and Buildir. ${ }^{\text {s }}$, Commissioners of - | 3,445,973 | 10,765 | 401,511 | 3,866,640 |
|  | 96,562 187,823 | - | 369,795 | 466,357 187,823 |
| Totals | 41,960,748 | 6,197,945 | 7,298,888 | 56,457,5 81 |

APPENDIX N.

## Private Wires.



| Financial Year. |  | Net Increase in each Financial Year. |  |  |  | Totals at end of each Financial Year. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Contracts. | Miles. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Instruments } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Batteries. } \end{gathered}$ | Rentuls. | Contracts. | Miles. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Instruments } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Batteries. } \end{gathered}$ | Rentals.* |
| 1883-84 | - | 412 | 1,768 | 1,113 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \& & 8 . & d . \\ 12,109 & 16 & \underset{4}{ } \end{array}$ | 8,102 | < | 8,861 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 113,683 & 12 & 7 \end{array}$ |
| 1884-85 | - | 183 | 1,129 | 110 | 7,249 4 | 3,285 | 15,336 | 8,971 | 120,882 1611 |
| 1885-86 | - | 122 | 919 | 208 | $5.615 \quad 59$ | 3,407 | 16,255 | 9,179 | 126,498 28 |
| 1886-87 | - | 93 | 317 | - | † - | 3,500 | 16,572 | 9,045 | 122,768 1111 |
| 1887-88 | - | 43 | 301 | 116 | 1,304 97 | 3,543 | 16,878 | 9,161 | 124,073 16 |
| 1888-89 | - | 52 | 171 | 90 | 1,149 00 | 3,595 | 17,044 | 9,251 | 125,222 116 |
| 1889-90 | - | 89 | 167 | 81 | 1,695 1.510 | 3,684 | 17,211 | 9,832 | 126,917 17 4 |
| 1890-91 | - | 21 | 2,884 | 117 | 12,518 158 | 3,705 | 20,045 | 9,449 | 189,486 18 0 |
| 1891-92 | - | 150 | 2,121 | 478 | $\ddagger$ - | 3,855 | 22,166 | 9,992 | 138,257 1011 |
| 1899-98 | - | § - | 662 | 196 | 1,874 1114 | §3,809 | 22,828 | 10,188 | 136,813 69 |

* These amounts include rentals for certain lines leased to Cable Companies, aud accounted for under that heading in the Revenue statement, Appendix $R$. $\dagger$ The rates for double Wire Telephone Lines were reduced in 1886, and existing rentals were reduced accordingly.
8 The decrease is due to the abolition of Rentals for Telephone Trunk Lines, and the substitution of a system of payment per conversation.
APPENDIX 0.
Inland Revenue Licenses.

APPENDIX O,-continued. Inland Revenue
Number and Desoription of Licenses issued by the Post Office during the last Ten Years.

APPENDIX $P$.

| Year. | Gross Revenue | Commission. |  | Total <br> Posta Revenue. | $\qquad$ | Net Revenuc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Newspapers, Booxs, and Parcels. | Money Order. | Postal Order. |  |  |  |
| 1888-84 - - - | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{f}}{7,481,039}$ | $\stackrel{£}{209,704}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{L}}{\mathbf{8}, 945}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{e}}{7,756,688}$ | $\underset{5,146,602}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{2,610,028}{( }}{ }$ |
| 1884-85 - - . | 7,026,624 | 186,719 | 85,567 | 7,898,910 | 6,309,717 | 2,589,193 |
| 1885-86 - - - | 7,882,545 | 165,568 | 114,538 | 8,162,651 | 5,478,771 | 2,683,880 |
| 1886-87 - - . - | 8,180,888 | 142,290 | 139,389 | 8,462,567 | 5,871,510 | 2,501,067 |
| 1887-88 - . - | 8,408,760 | 133,446 | 159,879 | 8,697,085 | 5,925,568 | 2,771,517 |
| 1888-80 - - . - | $8,790,876$ | 129,063 | 176,523 | 9,096,462 | 6,056,588 | 3,039,87. |
| 1889-90 - - - | 9,142,132 | 129,628 | 105,405 | 9,467,165 | 6,258,654 | 3,208,511 |
| 1890-91 - - - | 9,501,115 | 120,425 | 212,728 | 9,849,268 | 6,679,279 | 3,163,989 |
| 1991-02 - - - | 0,824,123 | 130,231 | 228,936 | 10,183,290 | 7,134,582 | 3,048,698 |
| 1899-83 - - - | 9,871,078 | 131,184 | 242,098 | 10,344,363 | 7,518,587 | 2,825,756 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Annual Net Revenue of first period of Five Years Ditto second period of Five Years. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 6 4 , 1 3 4} \\ & 3,057,385 \end{aligned}$ |

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

|  |  |  |  <br> ब ${ }^{9}$ <br>  |
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|  |  |  |  <br>  |

Gross and Net Revenue derived from the Telegkaph Service in the last Ten Years.

(a) The revenue shown in this Table is the amount actually brought to account in each year.
(b) The payments to Cable Companies, \&c. represent the sums actunlly paid in each year.
(c) The Norking expenses are those shown in the Approprintion Accounts of the Post Office Telegrapha Vote, and do not include tho Telerraph Expenditure
charged to the Votes of other Departments, for which see Appendix S.
Note. The initial chnrge for Telegrams was reduced from one shilling to sixpence on the 1st October of 1885.
Offee revenue shown on pafe 24 includes the value of work done for other Government Departments amounting to $39,521 l$. as well as the amounts realised by the Slationery sum of 115,961l. expended by other Departments on account of the Telegraph Bervice.
APPENDIX S .
Expenditure in relation to Telegraphs.

|  | Year. | Expenditure. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Working Expenses charged to the Telegraph Vote, according to the Appropriation Account. | Manufacture and Issuc of Stamps used on Telegrams. | Stationery. | Buildings. | Auditing of Telegraph Accounts by Exchequer and Audit Department. | Rates and Contributions in lieu of Rates paid by Treasury. | Total Cost of Telegraph Service. |
| 1883-84 | - | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\&}{1,709,644}}{ }$ | ${ }_{168}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{24,349}{ }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\varepsilon}{1}}{71,977}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{f}_{1}^{1,911}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\&}{871}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{£}}{1,808,920}$ |
| 1884-85 | - | 1,731,040 | 166 | 24,169 | 62,039 | 2,347 | 1,003 | 1,820,764 |
| 1885-86 | - | 1,733,105 | 237 | 31,391 | 64,353 | 2,161 | 1,155 | 1,832,402 |
| 1886-87 | - | 1,939,764 | 334 | 35,259 | 53,977 | 2,193 | 1,105 | 2,032,652 |
| 1887-88 | - | 1,928,345 | 352 | 35,088 | 31,478 | 2,634 | 1,136 | 1,999,033 |
| 1888-89 | - | 1,969,324 | 377 | 30,937 | 36,774 | 2,825 | 1,124 | 2,041,361 |
| 1889-90 | - | 2,179,921 | 405 | 33,295 | 62,386 | 1,903 | 1,076 | 2,278,986 |
| 1890-91 | - | 2,265,338 | 425 | 29,692 | 90,374 | 1,641 | 1,111 | 2,388,581 |
| 1891-92 | - | 2,507,012 | 420 | 36,652 | 88,946 | 1,688 | 1,177 | 2,635,895 |
| 1892-93 | $\bullet$ | 2,567,828 | 413 | 37,600 | 75,481 | 1,650 | 817 | 2,683,789 |

## APPENDIX 'T.

Cumllative Accocnt showing the Fllctuations in the Consumption of Triegrapi Stores, and the Balances in Depôts.

## APPENDIX T.

Cumulative Account shewing the Floctuations in the


## APPENDIX T.

Consumption of Telegraph Stores, and the Balances in Depóts.

## March 31st.


(Signed)
JAMES J. CARIIN,
Recciven and Accountant Gexeral.

## U 76788

## APPENDIX U.

## ! EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1893.

Inserted by desire of the Select Committce on Fstimates, Revenue Departments.
$\qquad$
Post Office.


## APPENDIX U.-continued.

Telegraph Service.


General Post Office,
1 June 1893.

James J. Cardin,
Receiver and Accountant General.


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Board of Trade Journal, of Tariff and Trade Notices and Miscellaneous Commercial
Information. Prblished on the 15 th of


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[^0]:    * The sybtem of Telegraph Money Orders was commenced experimentally at certnin selected offices on the 2nd September, 1889; it was extended to all Head Offices and Branch Offices on the 2nd March 1890, and to all Money Order Offec: which are also Telegraph Offices on the lst March 1892.

[^1]:    * Further particulars as to the business of the Post Office Savings Bank will be found in Appendix " J.," pp. 53-63.

[^2]:    - Including parcols for Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servin.
    + Including parcels for the Fronch Colonifa and 1)ependencies.
    I:cluding parcols for kantorn Europe, Chill, ec.
    5 Including darcels for China and the China Pleet.

[^3]:    I ncluded in figures for Cape of Good Hope.

[^4]:    - Included in figures for Cape of Good Hope.
    + Included in figures for Straits Settlements.
    Included in figures for France.
    $\frac{1}{8}$ Included in fgares for Gibraltar.

[^5]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
     expenses to capital $10 s .4 \frac{1}{2} d ., 10 s ., 9 s .10 d ., 9 s .6 \frac{1}{2} d ., 9 s .5 d ., 9 s .6 d$., and $9 s, 2 \frac{2}{2} d .$, respectively
    Parliamentary Paper No. 523,1861 ) that the average cost of each transaction would be $7 d$.

[^6]:    (a) Value, inclusive of interest, to 31st December 1892.

[^7]:    * No payment for the services rendered is received from any of the Government Departments, except the India Office. The India Office and the Metropolitan Police pay two-thitds commission, and the Patriotic Fund is charged the ordinary rates.

