

steamer, sailing every Saturday from Quebec in summer, and from Portland and Halifax in winter; and a special mail for the Maritime Provinces is sent once per fortnight by Canadian steamer sailing from Halifax every alternate Tuesday.

Once a week for England by Cunard steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.

With Manitoba the postal communication is daily all the year round.

To British Columbia, mails are forwarded daily, via the United States, and thence by steamer from San Francisco to Victoria, on 1st, 10th and 20th of each month during the winter. Mails are also sent overland through Washington Territory to Puget Sound and thence by steamer to Victoria.

From Victoria, mails are despatched on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month during the winter, by steamer, via San Francisco. Mails are also sent from Victoria by way of Puget Sound, and thence by land through Washington Territory.

The direct postal routes from Canada to the following countries are as follows:—

To Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco.

To Mexico, the Isthmus of Panama and South America, and the West India Islands, via New York; twice a week on the principal sea routes and once a fortnight on the less important lines.

To Bermuda and St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the West India Islands, via Halifax, from whence steamers sail once per month to Bermuda and St. Thomas, and once per fortnight to Newfoundland.

To all other parts of the Globe, via England.

SUMMARY OF POSTAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

1. All mail matter of every kind shall be fully paid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

2. Each country will transport domestic mails of the other free of charge.

3. Patterns and samples not exceeding in weight 8 ozs. subject to regulations made by either Post Office Department, to prevent violation of Revenue Laws. They must never be closed to inspection. Postage on each such pattern or sample 10 cents. Must be prepaid.

4. No accounts kept between the two Post Office Departments. Each to retain all the postage it collects.

5. Dead letters to be returned to each without charge.

6. Expense of transporting mails between the frontier exchange offices where the conveyance is by water, to be borne equally by the two Departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country.

7. Offices exchanging mails shall continue to act as offices of exchange; or any of them may be discontinued and others agreed on.

8. Existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries shall continue, but the registration fee on registered letters sent from the United States to Canada shall

be the same as the registration fee charged in the United States for domestic registered letters.

9. This arrangement shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; and it may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given unto the other.

SUMMARY OF POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT

The amendments to the Postal Law passed in the Session of 1875, came wholly into operation from 1st October of that year. By this law, prepayment upon all letters, newspapers and other mailable matter was made compulsory.

The number of Post Offices in the Dominion on 1st January, 1876, was 4,222. Number of miles of Post route, 28,430. The number of miles actually travelled on mail service during the year 1875 was 13,384,678. 42,000,000 of Letters and Post Cards were sent through the Post, and 81,200,000 Newspapers. The number of Registered Letters was 1,750,000, and of Free Letters 1,220,000. The number of parcels sent by Parcel Post was 121,354.

The Postal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1875, was \$1,536,300, and the Expenditure, \$1,873,241.

The amount of Money Orders issued was 56,721,429. In Ontario and Quebec there were at that date 268 P. O. Savings Banks, with 24,394 depositors. There was deposited during the year the sum of \$1,042,325, and the total amount to credit of depositors at that date was \$1,236,000.

By arrangement with the Imperial Post Office, the letter rate between Canada and the United Kingdom has been reduced to the rate of the International Postal Union, 5 cents currency, and this rate is uniform by whatever route a letter may be carried.

In August, 1875, the arrangement for Interchange of Money Orders between the United States and Canada came into effect, and during the five months to the close of the year, these amounted to \$153,905.

The publication of an official Postal Guide was commenced in October, 1875.

The Free Delivery system was in 1875 put in operation in Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, St. John, N. B., and Halifax. 117 Letter Carriers are now employed to these cities, under the direction of a Superintendent of Letter Carriers in each city. The carriers are required to wear a certain uniform, for which an allowance of \$6 per annum is made. The advantages anticipated from the Free Delivery system have already been realised; the delivery service is essentially improved, and a large increase in the number of letters and papers delivered by Letter Carriers has resulted. The average weekly delivery by Letter Carriers in November, 1875, was 90,423 letters and 28,288 newspapers. The total annual expenditure of the service is \$68,421 for the seven cities.

The Railway Mail Service has increased very remarkably. Mails are now regularly conveyed over 4,116 miles of railway. Every week day there are 56 travelling Post-offices on the road, in which mails are received, sorted and delivered by P. O. clerks.