

“revenue and expenditure for the current year,” and it is mentioned that the issue of postage stamps for the first six months of the present year exceeded the issue of the same for the corresponding period of last year by \$102,868.

Postal
operations
1867-1887.

343. The following comparative statement, shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at same expense :—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1887.

YEAR.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
1868.....	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	\$ 543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	\$ cts. 0 31
1887.....	7,534	933	54,786	24,324,217	1,654,703	90,656,000	85,066,326	0 71

Cost of
transmission
1867-
1887.

344. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{1}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1887 the conveyance of mails over 24,324,217 miles cost $6\frac{8}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 175,722,326 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., between \$50,000 and \$60,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Revenue
from postage
stamps.

345. Almost the whole of the revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps, the sum of \$2,577,714 having been