

is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1889 having been \$2,973,507.

314. 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 the same expense :—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1889.

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.
					\$			\$ cts.
1868	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1889	7,838	993	56,835	25,756,678	1,789,670	112,023,000	87,832,256	0 73

315. 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 1889 the conveyance of mails over 25,756,678 miles cost $6\frac{3}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 199,855,256 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{8}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum not far from \$100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

316. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1889 was: letters, 29,510,312, and newspapers, 10,714,860. The number of carriers employed was 279. There was a decrease in the number of letters of 735,436, and of newspapers of 353,600, owing probably to the increase in the postage on drop letters.