

1891.  
—  
VICTORIA.

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# REPORT

UPON THE AFFAIRS OF THE

# POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1 8 9 0.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

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By Authority:

ROBT. S. BRAIN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

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# PRÉCIS OF REPORT FOR 1890.

The number at the end of the paragraph denotes the page upon which details will be found.

## REVENUE.

Postal (the actual Revenue cannot be stated, but the amount received for the sale of stamps, exclusive of Telegraph receipts, was)				£592,954	6	9	
Telegraphic	...	...	...	138,969	3	9	
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Notes				14,262	18	9	
Parcel Post	...	...	...	8,238	9	4	
Telephone Exchanges	...	...	...	36,808	7	11	(ix)

## EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	£302,157	18	0	
Contingencies	...	...	...	121,312	1	4	
Telegraph Lines	...	...	...	24,938	8	7	
Inland Mail Services (including £55,548 paid to the Railway Department)	...	...	...	123,911	13	10	
Foreign Mails	...	...	...	49,721	19	0	
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels	...	...	...	1,857	2	6	
Duplicate Cable Subsidy	...	...	...	13,885	3	7	

The expenditure in 1889 for similar items was £595,849 11s. 1d. The increase in 1890 was £41,934 15s. 9d., or 7 per cent. (ix)

## INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

The number of Letters shows an increase of 14,429,180 over those despatched and received in 1889; of newspapers an increase of 2,066,273, and of packets, 681,028. (x)

The Parcel Post business shows an increase in 1890 of 12 per cent. over that of 1889. (xi)

## TELEGRAPH MATTERS.

New Lines—98 miles of line and 800 miles of Wire. Total mileage of existing lines, 4,000; of wires, 8,720. Number of stations opened, 18. Total number of stations, 344, exclusive of 404 Railway Telegraph Stations. (xvi)

Telephone Lines—395 miles of poles; 7,104 miles of wires; 65 miles of aerial cables; 10 miles of underground cable.

## LOCAL TELEGRAMS.

In Victoria—Number 2,594,565; value £88,466 14s. 10d. (Exclusive of O.H.M.S. messages. (xvii)

## EUROPEAN AND EASTERN MESSAGES.

Total number to and from Victoria, 22,149; value, £117,652 3s. 10d.

Total number to and from all Australasian Colonies, 67,066; value, £331,468 2s. 11d. (xviii)

## TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Number of subscribers to the Central Exchange, 1,769; Ballarat, 126; Bendigo, 70; Geelong, 143; Malvern, 45; Windsor, 53; Warrnambool, 54; Brighton, 34; Hawthorn, 13 (xix)

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The new buildings for the electric lighting are now completed, and the electric light is again brought into operation. (xv)

## POSTAL CONFERENCE HELD IN SYDNEY IN FEBRUARY, 1891.

Report and *précis* of the decisions arrived at, &c. (xxxi)

## COST OF OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Cost of Victoria, £33,888 14s. 8d. Amount received for Postage, Transit Rates, and Parcel Post, £37,779 8s. 6d. Surplus, £3,890 13s. 10d. (xix)

*San Francisco Line.*

Amount paid by Victoria, £6,495 19s. 5d. Received for Postage £1,943 10s. 11d. Deficit, £4,552 8s. 6d. (xx)

*Torres Straits Service.*

Amount paid by Victoria, £39 11s. 3d. (xx)

## DEAD LETTERS.

Received in D.L.O.—Letters	...	...	...	464,637
" Packets	...	...	...	28,296
" Newspapers	...	...	...	122,372 (xx)

## MISSING LETTERS.

Number of inquiries dealt with, 4,139. (xxi)

## NEW BUILDINGS.

New post and telegraph offices erected, 16. In the course of erection and approaching completion, 6.

Eighty buildings rented by the Department at a total rental of £5,222. (xix)

## STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Total number employed (exclusive of Mail Contractors, Postmasters not on the establishment, and persons not regularly engaged), 2,859. Females (included in the above number), 368. (xxii)

## NEW OFFICES.

Post Offices	...	...	...	...	84
Telegraph Offices, Postal	...	...	...	...	15
Railway	...	...	...	...	40
Money Order Offices	...	...	...	...	31
Savings Banks	...	...	...	...	29 (xxiii)

## TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICES.

Post Offices	...	...	...	...	1,671
Telegraph Offices (exclusive of Railway Telegraph Stations)	...	...	...	...	344
Money Order Offices	...	...	...	...	421
Savings Banks	...	...	...	...	348

## STAMPS, ETC.

Issued—Adhesive, number, 79,872,828; value, £703,360 11s. 3d. (xxv)

Impressed, " 10,993,472; " 61,511 4s. 7d.

Licences—Issued, 341; revoked, 65; in force, 2,311; increase, 276. (xxiv)

Commission paid on Duty Stamps ... .. £8,983 17 9

" " Railway Freight ... .. 381 14 0 (xxiv)

## INLAND MAIL SERVICES.

Paid to Private Contractors	...	...	£68,363	11	10	
" Railway Department	...	...	55,548	2	0	
Distance travelled	...	...	8,811,204	miles.		
Length of New Services	...	...	383	miles.		(xxvi)

## MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

Money Orders issued,	251,267.					
" " paid,	229,745.					
Increase in orders issued,	22, or .008 per cent.					
" " paid,	3,466, or 1.53 per cent.					
Decrease in value of Orders issued,	£2,276 18s. 2d., or .28 per cent.					
Increase " " paid,	£14,535 2s. 9d., or 2.05 per cent.					
Postal Notes paid—Number,	407,298 ; value, £168,406 18s. 6d.					
	Increase in number, 94,658, or 30.27 per cent.					
" " value,	£35,867 6s., or 27.06 per cent.					(xxviii)

## SAVINGS BANK.

Number of Accounts at end of 1890	...	...	104,320			
Amount of Deposits received	...	...	£1,356,950	8	5	
" " repaid	...	...	1,219,334	6	5	
Interest (4 per cent.) credited to depositors			67,727	0	0	
Total amount to credit of depositors	...	...	1,996,093	6	0	
Increase in " "	...	...	205,337	4	10	or 11.45 per cent.
Average balance " "	...	...	19	2	8½	
" repayments " "	...	...	10	1	2½	
Withdrawals by telegraph—Number, 6,496 ;						
amount	...	...	42,155	14	9	(xxix)

# REPORT.

The following Report upon the affairs of the Post and Telegraph Department is presented to Parliament in accordance with section 86 of the *Post Office Act 1890*, No. 1128.

The Statistics are for the year 1890, but the Report contains a quantity of information relating to 1891.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

### *Revenue.*

The receipts from the sale of stamps, including postage, stamp duty, fee stamps for registration, electoral purposes, &c., and electric telegraph, amounted to £731,933 10s. 6d., as against £821,683 14s. 7d., showing a decrease of £89,764 4s. 1d., which is chiefly owing to the reduction in the rate of inland postage.

The electric telegraph receipts (included in the sale of stamps) were £138,969 3s. 9d., being an increase over the receipts during 1889 of nearly 10 per cent.

The commission on money orders and postal notes was £14,262 18s. 9d., being an increase of 6 per cent. on the amount received for 1889.

The postage on parcels was £8,238 9s. 4d., showing an increase of 13½ per cent.

The receipts from telephone exchanges and private wires amounted to £36,808 7s. 11d., being an increase of 17½ per cent. over the receipts for 1889.

### *Expenditure.*

The expenditure of the Department for 1890 was as follows:—

Salaries and wages	...	...	...	£302,157	18	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	121,312	1	4
Construction and repairs of telegraph lines and maintenance of telephone exchanges (exclusive of salaries)	...	...	...	24,938	8	7
Inland mail service (including £55,548 2s. paid to the Railway Department)	...	...	...	123,911	13	10
Foreign mails	...	...	...	49,721	19	0
Gratuities to masters of vessels (special appropriation)	...	...	...	1,857	2	6
Duplicate cable subsidy (special appropriation)	...	...	...	13,885	3	7
				<hr/>		
				£637,784	6	10

The expenditure in 1889 under similar items was £595,849 11s. 1d. The increase in 1890 was 7 per cent.

## TELEGRAPH MATTERS.

The contracts for repairs to lines between Warragul and Sale, Caulfield and Warragul, and Kyneton and Sydenham, mentioned in the last Report as being in progress, have been satisfactorily completed, as also has a contract for repairs between Castlemaine and Ballarat.

The Wheatstone ABC instruments on the lines between Melbourne and Whittlesea, Melbourne and Heidelberg, and Melbourne and Kangaroo Ground, have been superseded by telephones. On the two last-named lines the telephones are placed in circuits as derivations from main lines, with high resistances in the bell circuits, this system having been found to give more satisfaction on lines where a number of instruments are in circuit than placing them in series. The system will be applied to other lines as necessity arises.

Telephones have been substituted for Morse instruments on the branch line St. James to Lake Rowan, the staff office at the latter place having been closed.

Broadford has been made a staff office and placed in circuit on the main line, and Reedy Creek made a branch office from Broadford.

An alteration has been effected in the Swan Hill and Wycheproof circuits, the former being now connected from Inglewood through Bridgewater to Sandhurst, and thence to Melbourne on one of the main lines, while the latter has been connected at Inglewood to the old Swan Hill line, thus giving Wycheproof, Charlton, and Wedderburn direct communication with Melbourne. This arrangement distributes the traffic over the lines, and obviates the necessity of repeating the business of a number of stations hitherto worked on branch lines, but which have now grown in importance.

A short line has been erected between Morningsington and Mount Martha, and equipped with telephones.

A new copper wire has been run from Ballarat to the South Australian border, where it meets a similar line erected between Adelaide and the same point. This is now in use as a quadruplex circuit between Melbourne and Adelaide, the Ballarat to Melbourne section being connected on the old iron wire, pending the erection of a copper wire, which is a portion of the work under a contract let for the transference of lines to railway enclosures.

The following works are now in progress and approaching completion :—

Erection of a new line within the Railway enclosure between Braybrook Junction and Gordons, and dismantling of the old line along the traffic road from Sydenham. The first section, Braybrook Junction to Melton, has been poled with 24-foot iron poles, and the rest of the line with the serviceable wood poles taken from the old road. Repairs to the existing line, Gordons to Warrenheip, are included in this contract.

Arising out of this transfer from road to railway is an alteration which leaves the small township of Myrning on a branch line from Ballan. This was necessitated by the extensive deviation which the railway there makes from the old road, leaving Myrning some 4 or 5 miles away, with a very rough piece of country between. The Myrning branch has been connected to the Blackwood branch at Ballan, and they are now worked as one circuit.

The line between Newport and North Geelong having been re-spaced at 22 poles to the mile (instead of 30, as hitherto), is now being reconstructed, the first section being poled with 26-foot iron poles, while the serviceable wood poles from this section are employed to replace the condemned ones on the second section. The re-spacing of this line will effect a considerable saving in maintenance in the future.

New lines are in course of construction from Omeo to Benambra, *via* Hinmoomunje; Bairnsdale to Metung, *via* Swan Reach; Stratford to Dargo; and Warrnambool to Purnim, *via* Woodford.

The new Post and Telegraph Office at Geelong having been completed, the telegraph wires were transferred from the temporary office without any interruption whatever to business.

The trouble and expense caused by the vicious practice of breaking telegraph insulators, still necessitates unceasing vigilance on the part of the police and of the departmental officials. At the Avenel Police Court on the 29th January last, two lads were fined £1 each for this offence, and a few more such instances would, no doubt, have an excellent deterrent effect.

## TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

The erection of the extended switch-boards at the Central Exchange has occupied a large staff for some months past, a number of temporary hands having been employed in order to expedite the work, which is now approaching completion. Immediately the extensions are ready the business will be transferred to them, and the alterations to the old boards necessary to make them equal to and uniform with the improved type, will be undertaken. When completed, the boards will have capacity for 2,400 subscribers, with capabilities for increasing up to 3,600 by the addition of further sections.

The staff, consisting almost entirely of lady assistants, has been nearly doubled, and now numbers about 80. By direction of the Postmaster-General, the Hon. J. Gavan Duffy, these ladies have now been provided with seats while performing their duties. Previously they had to remain standing for several hours, which was very fatiguing, especially during the summer months.

Mr. Quarry, the Electrical Foreman of the Department, has also introduced an improvement in the shape of a new combination receiver and transmitter. The ordinary transmitter used by subscribers weighs about 28oz., but Mr. Quarry's instrument weighs only 13oz., and contains a moveable transmitter, so that each operator can have the exclusive use of one.

The following shows the number of subscribers to the various Exchanges at the present time, viz. :—

Melbourne	...	...	...	...	1,769
Windsor	...	...	...	...	53
Malvern	...	...	...	...	45
Brighton	...	...	...	...	34
Hawthorn	...	...	...	...	13
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	126
Bendigo (Sandhurst)	...	...	...	...	70
Geelong	...	...	...	...	143
Warrnambool	...	...	...	...	54
Total	...	...	...	...	2,307

The Hawthorn Branch Exchange was opened on the 9th March, 1891, and a branch is now being established at Footscray.

The Exchange at Bendigo (Sandhurst) was transferred to the Government buildings on the 10th October, 1890, several new lengths of underground cable having been laid, and one length of cable thrown out of use in effecting the transfer.

The trunk wire between Melbourne and Geelong continues to work satisfactorily, and has been fairly patronized; the subscribers complain of the loss of time in having to wait their turn to use it, and have made representations to the Department suggesting the erection of a second trunk line. Negotiations are now pending for the carrying out of this work.

Inquiries have been made with a view to connecting Ballarat and Warrnambool by telephone with the metropolis, and estimates have been furnished showing the amount required to be guaranteed in each case to assure the Department against loss, but no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at.

The Telephone Exchange at Geelong was transferred to the new building on the 16th May.

## UNDERGROUND AND AERIAL CABLES.

With the exception of a few short lengths in Bendigo, as previously mentioned, no underground cables have been laid. Several of those laid by the late Telephone Exchange Company in Queen-street are showing signs of failing in insulation, the locality of the fault having been traced, as far as two of them are concerned, to the point where the tramway crosses their route at the intersection of Lonsdale and Queen streets. It is supposed that they must have received some injury during the laying of the tramway, although every possible precaution was taken to protect them. Temporary aerial cables have been erected to take the place of two of the worst of them, and the faults have thus been eliminated. The work of removing the injured



portions of the others is now in hand. It has also been decided to make a practical test in this matter by placing a number of wires, which are at present overhead, in the section of Mr. T. R. James' underground system for carrying such wires, which was laid in Wills, Latrobe, and Queen streets in 1888 by a private firm.

A large quantity of aerial cable has been erected throughout the city, and in all cases cables are employed to carry the connexions away from the Telephone Exchange to convenient distributing points.

As the multiplication of wires and cables on the poles in the city continues, the question of placing them underground presses upon the Department more and more every day, and the matter has been brought into greater prominence by the action of the City Council in deciding to undertake the illumination of the city by means of electricity, the conductors for which they propose to lay underground.

With a view to some concerted action being taken, the Mayor suggested a conference between the officers of the Council and of the Department, which was agreed to. Mr. Mountain, the City Surveyor, and Mr. Arnot, the City Electrical Engineer, were appointed on behalf of the City Council, and Mr. T. R. James, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. George Smibert, Telegraph Engineer, on behalf of the Post and Telegraph Department.

At a preliminary meeting, when the business was introduced by Mr. James Smibert, the Deputy Postmaster-General, and by Mr. FitzGibbon, the Town Clerk, the following questions were remitted to the members of the Board for consideration and report, viz:—

1. The practicability, or otherwise, of constructing conduits to convey electric light, telegraph, and telephone wires.
2. Whether the different kinds of wires would require separate conduits, or could be carried in one and the same conduit.
3. As to the cost of carrying out any scheme which might be recommended.

After two meetings, the following report was submitted. It may be mentioned that in the interim Mr. FitzGibbon, having resigned his position as Town Clerk, and Mr. James Smibert being compelled through illness to relinquish for a time the performance of his duties, neither of these gentlemen took any further part in the conference:—

Melbourne, 4th June, 1891.

*Report on Subways for Electric Wires, in connexion with the City Council of Melbourne and the Postal Department of Victoria.*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

SIR,—The members of the Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the practicability and probable cost of constructing conduits or subways for carrying all lighting, telegraphic, and telephone wires within the limits of the city proper—being the area bounded by Spencer, Flinders, Spring, and La Trobe streets—have the honour to submit the following recommendations as the outcome of careful consideration and discussion:—

1. It was agreed to omit from the inquiry any special considerations of telephone wires, as they can, without much expense, be easily dealt with—either conjointly with or independently of other wires—whenever it is found necessary to place them underground.

2. It was agreed that, whilst separate conduits, draw-pits, and manholes are recommended for lighting and for telephone wires, economy would be effected if such conduits, &c., were laid in the same trench, provided a division wall at least 2 inches thick, preferably built of good Portland cement concrete, be built with a view to keeping the different wires thoroughly apart.

3. As regards the routes of the conduits for electric lighting, it is desirable that every street in the above-described area should have a conduit on each side, if practicable under the footways. This will amount to a length of about 28 miles. Also, one smaller conduit will be needed in each lane or right-of-way, amounting to a further length of about 10 miles.

These conduits to be made available for telephone wires, on the principle above laid down, in all streets or lanes indicated by the Postal Department.

4. It is further suggested, as being worthy of consideration both by the Government and the city authorities, that the work of constructing conduits should be carried out by the city; and that rental should be paid on an equitable basis by the Postal authorities for the use of such special conduit as would be reserved for telephone or telegraph purposes.

5. It is impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate of the cost of this work until such time as it is definitely decided what system of "undergrounding" is adopted, on which will largely depend the form and construction of conduit employed, and to what extent the conduits will be jointly used for both lighting and telephone purposes.

For electric lighting solely, including provision for private lighting in the future, it may be roughly estimated that a complete system of undergrounding throughout the entire area under consideration will mean the construction of 6 miles of 9-way conduit; 16 miles of 5-way conduit; and 14 miles of 2-way conduit; the cost of which we estimate at £78,680.

These figures are based on the supposition that the conduit will be laid in the following manner:—

The ducts, varying in number as needed, to be of cast-iron pipes laid and jointed parallel to each other in horizontal or vertical lines. These pipes to be thoroughly embedded in best Portland cement concrete, the top of which to be from 9 to 12 inches below surface of ground. Manholes to be constructed at all corners; also junction boxes where necessary. The whole left ready to receive the cables.

We are not in a position to give an estimate of the cost of laying conduits for the telephone system, from the fact that it does not appear that the Postal Department has yet definitely decided on any particular system or scheme.

In submitting this brief report, your Committee are conscious that probably more detailed information might be given on the subject, but this would have involved delay in sending in our recommendations.

We believe that we have covered the ground of our instructions, but will be glad to continue our labours, if any further particulars are desired.

We have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

A. C. MOUNTAIN, Chairman.

T. R. JAMES,

GEO. SMIBERT, } Members.

A. G. ARNOT,

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The electric light plant at the General Post Office, which had not been worked since June, 1888, owing to the new buildings which were then commenced having necessitated its stoppage, has again been got into working order, and was started for continuous work on the 6th May, 1891, by the Hon. J. Gavan Duffy, Postmaster-General.

It may be mentioned that during the late strike, when there was a probability that the gas supply would fail, an arc-lighting machine and some arc lamps were kindly lent to the Department by the Railway authorities, and temporarily worked by a small engine; one of the boilers, which was then in position, being connected to supply steam. These, together with a number of large reflecting kerosene lamps which the Melbourne Tramways Company were good enough to furnish, successfully tided over the difficulty in supplying light to the Mail rooms, the letter-carriers' rooms, and the Telegraph Office, &c., when the gas supply was deficient. The arc lights during this time gave such good results that they have been retained for lighting the principal portions of the Mail room, and it is considered desirable to permanently use them for this purpose. A large number of incandescent lamps will thus be set free for lighting extensions to other parts of the main building, and for the illumination of the clock, for which extra steam power and dynamos would otherwise have had to be provided.

## THE POST OFFICE CLOCK.

Pending the final completion of the clock, it was decided to set the time portion of it going, so as to indicate during daylight the correct time to the public. The new hands and dial work were made and fitted, and the clock set going on the 22nd September, since which date it has shown the time on one or more of the dials. The work of fitting up the carillon machinery and connecting it with the bells was intrusted to Messrs. T. Gaunt and Co. under contract, and was carried out under the supervision of officers of the Postal Department. It was completed and connected with the mechanism of the clock on the 10th February, since which time, with a few intermissions caused by breakage of ropes, connecting wires, &c., it has continued in action, ringing the quarter chimes and playing the tunes every third hour, as described in the last report. The action of the carillon machinery is not altogether satisfactory, owing to the tune-barrel and the lifting cams being driven from the same driving barrel, the effect being that when the cams have a heavy load to lift (which occurs when three or four of the heavier hammers happen to be down successively), the whole machine labours and consequently lags in time, thus causing irregularities in the timing of the tunes. A means of overcoming this difficulty has been devised by the officers of the Department, but, owing to the additional expenditure required to carry it out, it has not yet been applied.

A contract for the additions to the dials necessary to admit of their being enclosed with glass, &c., to enable the system of illumination determined upon to be carried out, was let to Messrs. T. Gaunt and Co., the lowest tenderers. This contract has been satisfactorily completed, and the glass, which was imported from England

through Messrs. Brooks, Robinson, and Co., as it is of a description not manufactured here, is now being fitted. The electric-light fittings have been made in the departmental workshops, and are now being placed in position, and it is hoped the clock will be illuminated and finally completed in the course of a few weeks.

### PNEUMATIC TUBES.

This matter is in very much the same position as described in the last report, no definite action having yet been taken. The subject is, however, under earnest consideration, and a small installation is being arranged to convey telegrams to and from the Receiving Room on the ground floor and the Operating Room on the second floor at the General Post Office. The valves and office apparatus have been manufactured in the departmental workshops. Some difficulty has arisen in obtaining the necessary air-pumps to produce the required pressure or vacuum, but it is hoped this will be overcome, and that the tubes will shortly be in working order.

### CABLE INTERRUPTIONS DURING 1890.

During 1890 no interruption to cable communication occurred between Banjoewangie and India; but severe volcanic disturbances caused interruption to the cables between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie from 11th June to 20th June, and to the cable between Roebuck Bay and Banjoewangie from 11th June to 1st August.

### *Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph.*

#### STATEMENT of Interruptions during 1890.

Date and Time of—		Locality.	Cause and Nature of Interruption.
Interruption.	Restoration.		
17th January, 11.30 p.m.	21st January, 7.15 a.m.	Between Charlotte Waters and Alice Springs	Insulator broken and leading wire touching iron pin
29th January, 1.15 a.m.	20th January, 6.30 a.m.	Between Alice Springs and Barrow's Creek	Wire fused and broken by lightning
1st September, 8 a.m. ...	2nd September, 9.15 a.m.	Between Peako and Charlotte Waters	Place of wire hanging from line against iron pole
19th September, 5.45 a.m.	19th September, 11.50 a.m.	Between Strangway's Springs and Peako	Line broken by lightning
6th December, 6.5 a.m.	7th December, 8 a.m. ...	Between Daly Waters and Katherine	Man cut wire to obtain relief; was dying for want of water

### EXTENSION AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES.

STATEMENT showing the Extension of Telegraph Lines in the Australian Colonies during the Year 1890, also Lines in Progress, &c.

Colony.	Lines Erected.		Lines Transmitted.		Lines in Progress at end of Year.		Total Number of miles at end of Year.		Number of Stations Opened.	Number of Stations Closed.	Total Number of Stations at end of Year.
	No. of Miles of Line.	No. of Miles of Wire.	No. of Miles of Line.	No. of Miles of Wire.	No. of Miles of Line.	No. of Miles of Wire.	No. of Miles of Line.	No. of Miles of Wire.			
Victoria ...	108	453	29	29	98	300	4,060	8,720	18	1	244
New South Wales ...	287	528	88	34	265	225	11,231	23,898	37	...	542
South Australia ...	104	359	14	74	...	227	8,528	10,368	9	1	218
Queensland ...	477	780	503	325	56	56	9,820	17,437	18	10	261
Tasmania ...	...	36	...	...	120	120	1,643	2,242	4	...	184
New Zealand ...	186	314	...	12	49	49	3,060	12,771	27	3	620
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	516	516	3,961	3,545	...	...	42

### TELEPHONE WIRES.

Place.	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Aerial Cables.	Miles of Under-ground Cables.	Miles of Wire.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	220½	53½	6½	6,483
Hobart ...	20½	1½	...	134
Sandhurst ...	40½	...	1½	274½
Geelong ...	17	2½	...	183
Warrnambool ...	6½	1½	...	58
Total ...	325½	63½	10	7,104½

## LOCAL AND INTERCOLONIAL BUSINESS.

STATEMENT showing the Victorian and Intercolonial Business for the Years 1880 to 1890.

	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.		
	Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.		Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.		Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.		Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
* Between Victorian Stations ..	476,612	41,719	12 3	718,272	48,882	14 2	874,428	51,115	1 2	662,281	55,927	4 8
From—												
Victoria to New South Wales ..	59,759	11,457	8 3	108,301	14,848	7 6	206,682	15,052	4 8	84,978	16,628	12 2
New South Wales to Victoria ..	59,357	12,371	8 10	138,128	14,082	14 2	217,488	16,323	11 1	87,285	16,558	16 7
Victoria to Queensland ..	5,654	2,508	8 8	14,366	5,115	4 8	18,388	8,021	9 8	29,778	9,528	12 3
Queensland to Victoria ..	12,500	5,879	2 5	17,215	5,617	14 8	29,000	9,668	12 2	25,322	9,488	6 4
Victoria to South Australia ..	13,684	4,548	10 8	20,982	5,500	7 5	43,728	5,568	8 8	49,844	5,927	8 8
South Australia to Victoria ..	20,220	5,827	10 8	15,483	5,212	17 7	47,588	6,008	14 8	45,853	6,079	19 6
Victoria to Tasmania ..	6,771	1,269	10 5	7,889	1,581	15 8	15,881	2,008	6 1	41,205	3,198	3 2
Tasmania to Victoria ..	6,328	1,208	10 10	9,815	1,551	12 10	16,180	2,321	8 8	26,755	3,547	15 7
Victoria to Western Australia ..	7,712	416	8 8	9,518	424	8 8	5,884	378	10 8	9,712	523	2 4
Western Australia to Victoria ..	2,584	458	2 5	2,253	541	12 7	2,300	573	6 4	5,079	794	9 8
Victoria to New Zealand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,646	3,771	3 8	6,008	3,002	12 7
	1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.		Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.		Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.		Number of Private Messages.	Revenue.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
* Between Victorian Stations ..	519,402	51,194	6 2	1,096,121	56,007	19 1	1,649,275	64,275	10 5	1,921,123	65,118	7 4
From—												
Victoria to New South Wales ..	117,084	35,848	15 1	182,242	14,756	12 11	184,668	18,800	19 6	500,548	17,573	8 8
New South Wales to Victoria ..	120,284	17,571	5 6	142,878	14,878	17 8	162,718	16,378	12 3	218,221	17,581	6 8
Victoria to Queensland ..	22,018	4,029	12 10	24,889	8,488	2 7	25,588	5,868	17 4	37,068	8,829	3 8
Queensland to Victoria ..	10,005	5,555	8 7	15,000	8,150	8 7	25,500	8,500	1 8	..	..	..
Victoria to South Australia ..	40,418	8,041	5 10	50,889	8,500	8 9	45,500	6,008	19 4	44,508	7,487	11 2
South Australia to Victoria ..	68,429	6,141	12 7	64,128	5,503	8 4	48,713	5,423	4 5	57,000	7,558	14 3
Victoria to Tasmania ..	25,448	1,449	11 5	25,578	2,559	8 8	25,112	2,598	8 11	28,508	2,125	8 7
Tasmania to Victoria ..	26,428	2,518	4 1	28,821	2,524	2 9	28,727	2,512	3 7	28,418	2,518	18 9
Victoria to Western Australia ..	6,418	645	0 6	8,585	718	19 8	4,256	1,218	0 30	9,001	1,778	29 7
Western Australia to Victoria ..	4,008	618	12 3	4,208	732	7 10	5,848	1,232	2 7	6,608	1,408	38 8
Victoria to New Zealand ..	6,923	3,418	8 2	8,183	3,784	17 8	6,581	3,648	19 2	7,548	2,402	11 2

\* Includes of the number and value of Messages C.E.M.E.

## TELEGRAPH BUSINESS WITH EUROPE AND THE EAST.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Business done between Europe and the Australasian Colonies for the Year 1890.

Colony.	Transmitted.			Received.			Total.		
	Number of Messages.	Value.		Number of Messages.	Value.		Number of Messages.	Value.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
South Australia ..	3,508	15,167	8 0	6,286	23,258	8 1	10,499	48,465	11 1
Victoria ..	10,800	59,346	0 6	11,548	57,708	8 5	22,148	117,632	3 10
Tasmania ..	478	1,931	11 7	416	1,717	7 0	891	3,708	18 7
New South Wales ..	3,722	47,779	8 9	8,654	26,666	18 5	18,686	87,243	3 3
New Zealand ..	4,416	21,669	5 6	4,287	21,169	19 5	8,673	44,212	4 9
Queensland ..	2,824	14,787	17 10	2,220	9,853	0 6	5,044	24,740	18 4
Western Australia ..	887	2,332	17 1	607	2,282	7 1	1,474	4,289	4 2
Totals ..	22,737	145,468	7 2	34,289	165,979	15 9	67,666	231,468	3 11

### POSTAL CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the Ministerial heads of the Postal and Telegraph Departments of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Victoria, met in Sydney on 26th February, 1891, and considered many important matters in connexion with foreign and intercolonial mail and telegraph services. A full report of the proceedings of the Conference, which finally adjourned on 10th March, will be found in Appendix A.

### POSTAL MATTERS.

#### THE VIENNA POSTAL UNION CONGRESS.

##### *Entry of the Australasian Colonies into the Postal Union.*

The Sydney Conference unanimously agreed to the motions of the Hon. J. Gavan Duffy that the Australasian Colonies should be represented at the Postal Union Conference to be held in Vienna in May, 1891; and that the representatives should advocate the admission of Australasia into the Postal Union on the conditions that Australasia should receive adequate representation, and that the maritime transit rates should not be lowered without the consent of the countries maintaining the sea service.

Subsequently the Agent-General, Sir Graham Berry, and His Honour Judge Casey were nominated by the Government as the official representatives of Victoria, and in common with the other Australian delegates were instructed to demand two votes for Australasia in all matters affecting the Union.

The Congress appointed a committee to consider the terms for the admission of the Australasian Colonies to the Union, and it was definitely decided that the whole of the colonies could only have one vote. It was, however, agreed that no change should be made in the maritime transit rates, and finally it was announced, amidst much enthusiasm, that the Australasian Colonies had accepted the terms of admission into the Union, such admission to date from 1st October, 1891.

#### AUSTRALASIAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

A copy of this Convention regulating the exchange of correspondence between the Australasian Colonies will be found included in Appendix A at the end of this report. It will be seen that the permanent heads of departments, in submitting the draft of this convention, suggested that in those colonies where fresh legislation would be necessary to enable the Australasian Convention to be adopted, such legislation should be procured as early as practicable. Their experience enabled them to state that the adoption of the Convention would be of great public advantage, providing as it does for uniformity of action in all the colonies with regard to the rates of postage, general regulations, and treatment of correspondence between the colonies.

A Bill to amend the existing Post Office Act is included among those to be introduced by the Government during the present session of Parliament, and will deal, *inter alia*, with matters relating to the Convention.

#### REDUCTION OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The British postal authorities having fixed upon the 1st January, 1891, as the date upon which to commence the reduction of letter postage between the United Kingdom and the colonies, it was decided that the resolution carried at the Adelaide Postal Conference (May, 1890), "that the rate of postage on letters despatched to all places beyond the colonies be reduced to 2½d. per half-ounce," should also come into force from the above-named date, and a circular letter was despatched to all the countries with which Victoria exchanges direct mails notifying them of the proposed reduction and asking them to reciprocate.

The 2½d. rate was accordingly charged to all countries beyond the colonies from 1st January, 1891, but owing to representations made by the British postal authorities, that it was of essential importance to confine the reduced rate for the present to the United Kingdom, the old rates were reverted to (except for Great Britain) on 3rd February, 1891, and it was agreed that the question of all-round reduction should await the deliberations of the Vienna Congress.

It has since been arranged that the 2½d. rate should be established between this colony and the post-offices of India, Ceylon, and Straits Settlements, and this came into effect from 1st June, 1891.

The following statement shows the number of British and Foreign letters received and despatched during 1890, and during the half-year ended 30th June, 1891 :—

			Received.		Despatched.
1890	...	...	1,032,794	...	907,475
January to June, 1891	...	...	430,383	...	310,763

### THE REDUCED CABLE RATES.

It was anticipated that, as the agreement drafted by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company was accepted by the delegates to the Sydney Conference in February-March, the proposed reduction would come into effect on 1st April, 1891. A delay, however, occurred, as it was absolutely necessary to obtain the consent of Russia and Germany to the alteration in the rates, and the reduction consequently did not commence until the 1st May. A congratulatory cable message on the subject of this event was received by the Postmaster-General from the Right Honorable Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, as follows :—"Allow me to offer you congratulations on the introduction of reduced charge for telegrams, and to express the hope that it may lead to beneficial results to all concerned."

Mr. Duffy despatched the following reply to Mr. Raikes :—"Thanks for congratulations on the introduction of cheap telegrams. Convincing result will be beneficial England and Australia."

The following statement shows the number and value of Foreign cablegrams transmitted for months of May and June, 1890 and 1891, respectively :—

Date.	No. of Messages.	Amount.	Period.	No. of Messages.	Amount.
1890.		£ s. d.	1891.		£ s. d.
May—1st to 31st ... ..	1,006	3,013 13 10	May—1st to 31st ... ..	1,203	4,265 10 11
June—1st to 30th ... ..	277	4,506 0 4	June—1st to 30th ... ..	1,338	4,377 9 11
Total ... ..	...	3,022 16 3	Total ... ..	...	5,543 0 10

### BUILDINGS.

At the close of last year there were contracts in progress for the erection of new Post and Telegraph Offices at Bacchus Marsh, Balmoral, Bridgewater, Coburg, Drouin, Flemington, Mildura, Natimuk, Parkville, Romsey, Tungamah, and Warracknabeal, which have all been completed in a satisfactory manner. These buildings have been taken possession of by the Department, together with the new office at Northcote, erected in conjunction with the local Municipal Buildings. Other premises have also been erected during the year at Boort, Camberwell, and Essendon, the latter being only a temporary structure.

Tenders were let for new buildings at Dunolly, Euroa, Cheltenham, Pyramid Hill, and Gordons, and favorable progress was being made with the new office in course of erection at Geelong.

Extensive additions were made to the Wangaratta premises, and sundry alterations and repairs have been effected at Ararat, Ballarat East, Beechworth, Benalla, Carlton, Colac, Daylesford, Fitzroy, Horsham, Kew, Newstead, St. Kilda, Wahgunyah, and Wilson's Promontory.

The leases for buildings rented by the Department at Bacchus Marsh, Balmoral, Boort, Drouin, Mildura, Natimuk, Northcote, Parkville, Romsey, Tungamah, and Camberwell were terminated on completion of the new offices at those places, whilst suitable premises have been rented during the year at Healesville, Longwood, Moe, Mirboo North, Cavendish, Wunghnu, Meredith, and Mordialloc; those at Minyip, Richmond South, and Tallangatta are retained for a further period, and temporary accommodation has been secured at Footscray, Malvern, and Swan Hill.

There were 80 premises in the occupation of the Department, for which the sum of £5,222 was paid as rent.

The Department has purchased sites for new offices at Arenel, Cunninghame, Malvern, and Morwell; the Victorian Railways Commissioners have granted suitable areas for the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices in the Railway Reserves at Elmore and Meredith; and a temporary reservation has been made by the Government of an allotment of land for the use of this Department at Leongatha.

the missing letters may have passed, and from the answers received is compiled the reply to be sent to the inquirer. The number given above shows an increase of only 412 over similar inquiries made in 1889. This may be looked upon as satisfactory when it is taken into consideration that the increase in the number of letters despatched and received in 1890 over those in 1889 is estimated at over 6,000,000, and that more than 10,000 letters were posted in 1890 with addresses so insufficient that they could not be forwarded anywhere, but had to be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be dealt with there.

The causes of letters going astray are numerous. Frequent changes of address, similarity in the names of post towns, especially when not clearly written, and the rapidity with which correspondence has to be handled, are the sources of many errors, while over-anxiety to deliver letters will even sometimes lead to error, as in the case of a letter-carrier who, being called upon for an explanation for wrong delivery of a letter, asserted that he did it "to further the interests of the Department."

On the other hand, perfect accuracy is not only impossible, but, where it is nearly attained, is not always placed to the credit of the Department, as where the members of a city firm were especially indignant that a letter of theirs should have miscarried, because they could not recollect a single case for 30 years where any of their correspondence had not been duly received.

#### POSTMASTERS PERFORMING TREASURY DUTIES.

The following is a list of Post Offices (32 in number) where the officers in charge have been called upon to perform Treasury work in addition to the business of the Post and Telegraph Department:—

Avera	Dimbeola	Shepparton
Alexander	Henthote	Talbot
Boort	Inglewood	Tarang
Bright	Kyneton	Wangaratta
Casterton	Murtoa	Warracknabeal
Castlemaine	Nhill	Warragul
Charlton	Port Fairy	Wedderburn
Clunes	Portland	Wood's Point
Colac	Queenscliff	Yackandandah
Creswick	Russhworth	Yea
Donald	Seymour	

The duties of Receiver and Paymaster performed by the Postmasters take up, in many instances, a large portion of their time, and an increase of the staff of the office is necessitated. As the Treasury Department receives all the benefit of this arrangement without at present contributing anything to this Department on account of the increased expenditure incurred, it is considered that the Treasury should credit the Postal Department with a sum sufficient to cover the additional cost entailed, which now is reckoned as postal expenses.

#### FOREIGN STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General, Honorable J. Gavan Duffy, has recently given instructions that a supply of foreign stamps should be kept at the General Post-office for the convenience of the public, and British, French, German, Italian, United States, and Australasian stamps are now obtainable.

The London *Evening Standard* having explained the utility and convenience of such a provision, states:—"Singularly enough the first post-office to recognise this difficulty is that of Melbourne, in Victoria. The Postmaster-General of that colony has now made arrangements for the sale of French, German, and other stamps, with a view to accommodate persons who wish to send small sums up to 5s. to correspondents in foreign countries."

#### DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

The Honorable F. T. Derham, who had administered the Department since 17th February, 1886, resigned office on the 18th August. He was succeeded by the Honorable J. B. Patterson, who held office until the 6th November, when he was succeeded by the Honorable John Gavan Duffy.

The increase of the permanent staff during the year was 357, as against 163 in 1889. Thirty-eight officers were dismissed or dispensed with, 20 retired either through infirmity or other causes, 36 resigned, 25 died, and 45 were transferred to other Departments.

## FEMALE OFFICERS.

The number of females on the staff of the Department at the end of 1889 was 335, of whom 132 were postmistresses, 135 clerks and operators, 2 stamp embossers, 19 assistant sorters, and 47 switch-board attendants.

On the 31st December, 1890, the number was 368, distributed as follows:—

Postmistresses ...	...	...	151
Clerks and operators ...	...	...	144
Stamp embossers ...	...	...	2
Assistant sorters ...	...	...	19
Switch-board attendants ...	...	...	52

## STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The total number of the staff for 1889 was 2,502.

The number for 1890 was 2,859, distributed as follows:—

Principal officers, 10 }	...	...	...	...	208
Clerks 198 }	...	...	...	...	69
Postmasters ...	...	...	...	...	8
Relieving postmasters ...	...	...	...	...	144
Postmistresses ...	...	...	...	...	7
Relieving postmistresses ...	...	...	...	...	312
Operators (male) ...	...	...	...	...	144
Operators and clerks (female)...	...	...	...	...	49
Operating messengers ...	...	...	...	...	317
Sorters (male) ...	...	...	...	...	19
Assistant sorters (female) ...	...	...	...	...	2
Stamp embossers (female) ...	...	...	...	...	9
Paralel sorters ...	...	...	...	...	437
Letter-carriers and stampers ...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspectors and overseers of lines ...	...	...	...	...	2
Cable-jointers ...	...	...	...	...	83
Line-repairers and assistants ...	...	...	...	...	14
Inspector and carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	9
Chief storeman and sailmakers ...	...	...	...	...	9
Storeman and packers ...	...	...	...	...	1
Frenchpolisher ...	...	...	...	...	14
Foreman and batteryman ...	...	...	...	...	52
Foreman and instrument fitters ...	...	...	...	...	5
Mail-master and boatman ...	...	...	...	...	781
Messengers and attendants ...	...	...	...	...	119
Porters, pillar-cleaners, and drivers ...	...	...	...	...	11
Painters, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	7
Night watchmen and gatekeepers ...	...	...	...	...	1
Caretaker ...	...	...	...	...	60
Telephone switch-board attendants ...	...	...	...	...	10
Engine-drivers, firemen, and labourers ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,859

The above does not include postmasters or postmistresses paid out of Contingencies, or their servants, nor mail contractors and their servants.

## LETTER PILLARS.

Iron Receiving Letter Pillars have been erected during the year 1890 at the undermentioned places:—

Collingwood	Torak	Flemington	Pahrae
Sandhurst	Northcote (3)	Footscray	Caulfield (4)
Bruswick (4)	Creswick (2)	Geelong (4)	Clifton Hill
South Melbourne			

Iron Letter Boxes have also been erected at the following places:—

Moscopas	Tatura	Cobram	Kew
Creswick (3)	Drovia	Hamilton	Geelong
Box Hill (5)	Yarraville		

There are in all 383 Letter Pillars (140 square and 243 round) erected throughout the colony.



## NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Eighty-four (84) new Post Offices have been opened during the year at the following places:—

Barwon Heads	Fish Point	Peterborough
Basalt Hill	Fidham	Reedy Lake
Bankstown North	Geechville	Rigg's Creek
Beach Forest	Glen Iris	Rewley
Berrigama	Glendee	Salisbury Railway Station
Boskita	Glen Wills	Searesby
Boccalma	Gower East	Skene's Creek
Bolga Railway Station	Hawthorn West	Somersville Railway Station
Boxwood	Hotham Hill	Springdale
Bradshaw's Creek	Ingleton	Steel's Creek
Braybrook Junction	Jubilee	Tablik Railway Station
Brim	Jumbunna	Tambough West
Brookside	Kalpinung	Tankerton
Burlington	Koonawarra	Tatong
Calverton	Lah-arum	Tawunga
Campbellfield Railway Station	Lallat Plains	Theorton Upper
Cann River	Langville	Timb's Crossing
Casimbo North	Liverpool	Tullich
Cathkin	McKenzie Creek	Upper Fern Tree Gully Railway Station
Chariot Railway Station	Margus Hill Railway Station	Warnaga
Chirrap	Meeniga	Wharfedale North
Connawerrico	Mooredund	Winjallock
Crib Point	Morandung	Wodonga East
Dowling Forest	Murrumbidgee	Wrathang
Dumbalk	Mythic Park	Wymbesiel
Eildon	Norwegian	Yance North
Emu Railway Station	Nulla Nulla	Yering Railway Station
Emumerang	Peechella Town	
Fish Creek		

The Post Offices named below have been closed:—

Bellvue	Lenava	Wrathang
Fernshaw	Tallangatta Camp	

Telegraph Offices have been opened at the undermentioned localities in connexion with the respective Post Offices at those places:—

Brigsdown	Hawksburn	Lauriston
Brighton East	Hawthorn West	Queensferry
Brighton South	Ivanhoe	Swift's Creek Junction
Essay	Katamatite	Walshpool
Goroka	Landing Place	Wanghin

Telegraph Offices have also been opened in connexion with the Railway Stations at—

Abbotsford	Illora	Murchison
Addington	Korait	Narmon
Alexandra-road	Lake Boga	Nyora
Amphitheatre	Lake Charm	Pannure
Baddaginnia	Lang Lang	Penshurst
Ballaarat East	Lerpent	Port Fairy
Bayaverater	Linton	Pyalong
Bothanga-road	Lech	Rushworth
Bolga	Maring	Rutherglen
Carum	Merton	Somersville
Cathkin	Mithee North	Stony Point
Cudgee	Morawell Colpits	Swan Hill
Eversley	Mortlake	Warraambool
Harcourt		

New Savings Banks have been opened at—

Broomedowns	Krombruk	Queensferry
Buchan	Kyalram	Survey Hills
Cobram	Langwarrin	Swift's Creek Junction
Coongulmerang	Madra Upper	Tallagaroopna Railway Station
Darwin Railway Station	Mentone	Teongabbie
Essendon	Milawa	Thorpdale
Flynn's Creek Railway Station	Morland	Whitlock
Hawthorn West	Myrniong	Williamstown North
Hotham Hill	Myia Railway Station	Yarragon
Kurling	Narre Warren Railway Station	

# New Money Order Offices have been opened at—

Alberton	Hotham Hill	Strathdownia
Azedale	Inverloch	Surrey Hills
Buchan	Katanga	Swift's Creek Junction
Clemontston	Kurtzing	Tallagaroona
Coburn	Mentone	Thorpdale
Darnum Railway Station	Milawa	Tooleen
Eddington	Morland	Toora
Essendon	Mysia Railway Station	Wanda
Flynn's Creek Railway Station	Narre Warren Railway Station	Williamstown North
Greta	Queensferry	Wychisella Railway Station
Hawthorn West		

## The names of the following Post Offices have been changed:—

Callawadda to Bismark	Murchison Railway Station to Murchison East
Chimman's Creek to Woodbrook	St. Hubert's to Yeringberg
Longwood to Longwood East	Strathdownia East to Strathdownia
Molewarre Railway Station to Buckley's-road	Warrimbirship to Birchip

## STAMPS AND POSTAL NOTES.

### Licences.

Three hundred and forty-one new stamp licences have been issued and 65 revoked during the year, making the total number at the end of the year 2,311, being an increase on 1889 of 276 licences.

### Re-purchase.

The amount of commission charged on the re-purchase of stamps from the public for the year 1890 was £489 11s. 6d.

### Commission Allowed.

The following is the commission allowed in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps during the year 1890, viz.:—£8,383 17s. 9d., and to licensed vendors of freight stamps, £381 14s.; total, £9,365 11s. 9d.

### Adhesive Stamps.

The following statement shows the number, denomination, and value of adhesive stamps issued during the year 1890:—

Number.	Denomination.	Value.	Number.	Denomination.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
5,220,260	Halfpenny ... ..	11,120 10 0	76,151,020	Brought forward ...	593,196 5 0
55,985,000	One penny ... ..	223,200 0 0	3,480	One pound ten shilling ...	3,720 0 0
1,205,500	One penny post cards ...	6,357 15 0	4,220	Two pound ... ..	12,640 0 0
2,480,000	Twopenny ... ..	26,000 0 0	1,600	Two pound five shilling ...	3,600 0 0
360,000	Twopenny halfpenny ...	1,750 0 0	2,700	Five pound ... ..	13,500 0 0
636,000	Threepenny ... ..	7,550 0 0	260	Six pound ... ..	2,160 0 0
4,320	Threepenny post cards ...	34 0 0	240	Seven pound ... ..	1,595 0 0
552,000	Fourpenny ... ..	5,200 0 0	240	Eight pound ... ..	1,920 0 0
240,000	Five penny ... ..	1,000 0 0	240	Nine pound ... ..	2,160 0 0
2,331,000	Sixpenny ... ..	28,500 0 0	2,320	Ten pound ... ..	23,200 0 0
95,000	Eight penny ... ..	3,200 0 0	330	Twenty-five pound ...	8,250 0 0
695,000	One shilling ... ..	24,800 0 0	160	Fifty pound ... ..	8,000 0 0
979,000	One shilling and sixpenny ...	20,835 0 0	210	One hundred pound ...	21,000 0 0
168,000	Two shilling ... ..	16,800 0 0	3,089,808	Halfpenny wrappers ...	6,443 7 0
74,000	Two shilling and sixpenny ...	9,250 0 0	77,192	One penny wrappers ...	521 12 8
53,000	Three shilling ... ..	7,800 0 0	348,017	One penny stamped envelopes	1,695 14 2
34,000	Four shilling ... ..	4,800 0 0	74,640	One penny farthing stamped envelopes	288 15 0
74,000	Five shilling ... ..	12,000 0 0		Twopenny stamped envelopes	49 11 10
8,400	Six shilling ... ..	2,520 0 0	5,251	Fourpenny farthing stamped envelopes	46 12 0
70,000	Ten shilling ... ..	35,000 0 0	2,640	One penny farthing letter cards	517 10 0
5,200	Fifteen shilling ... ..	3,900 0 0			
31,200	One pound ... ..	31,200 0 0	55,360		
1,200	One pound five shilling ...	2,100 0 0			
76,151,020	Carried forward ...	593,196 5 0	76,878,848	Total ... ..	768,940 11 3