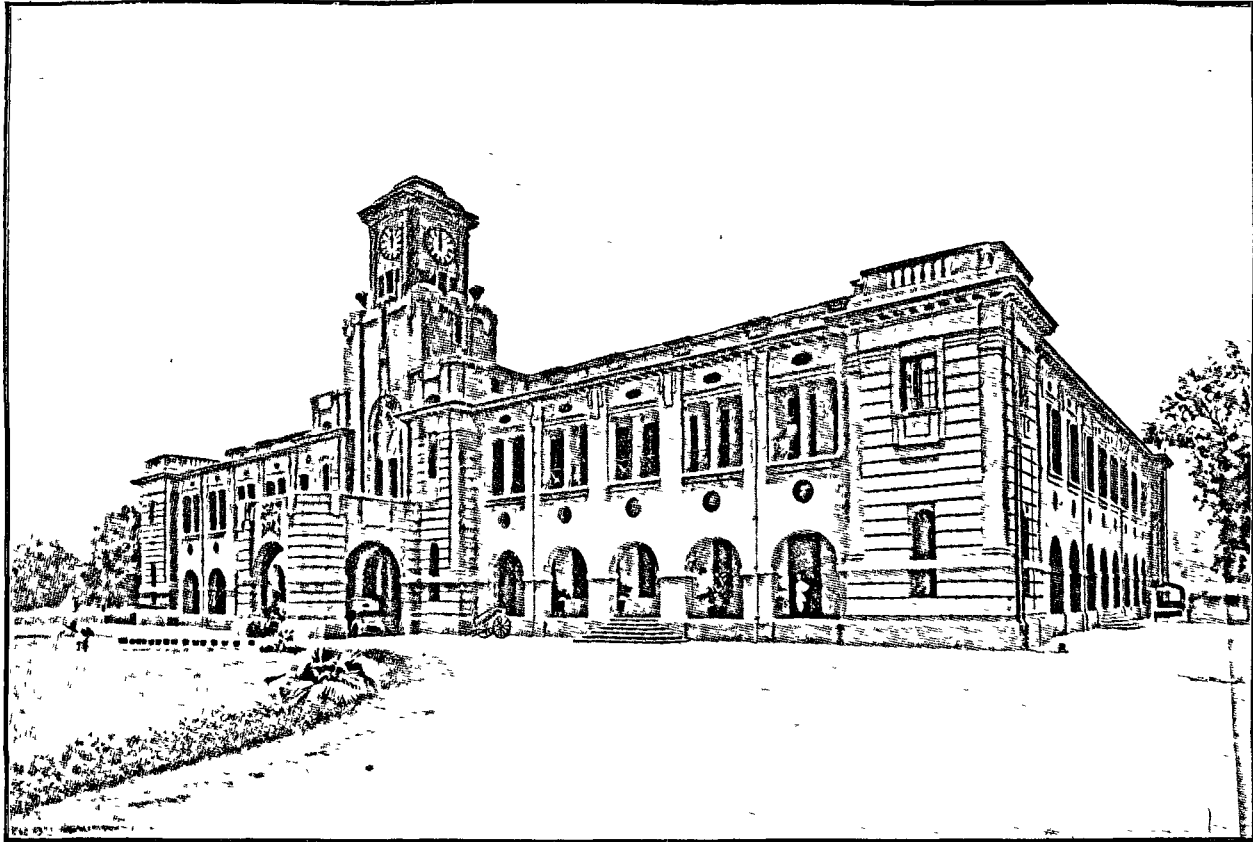
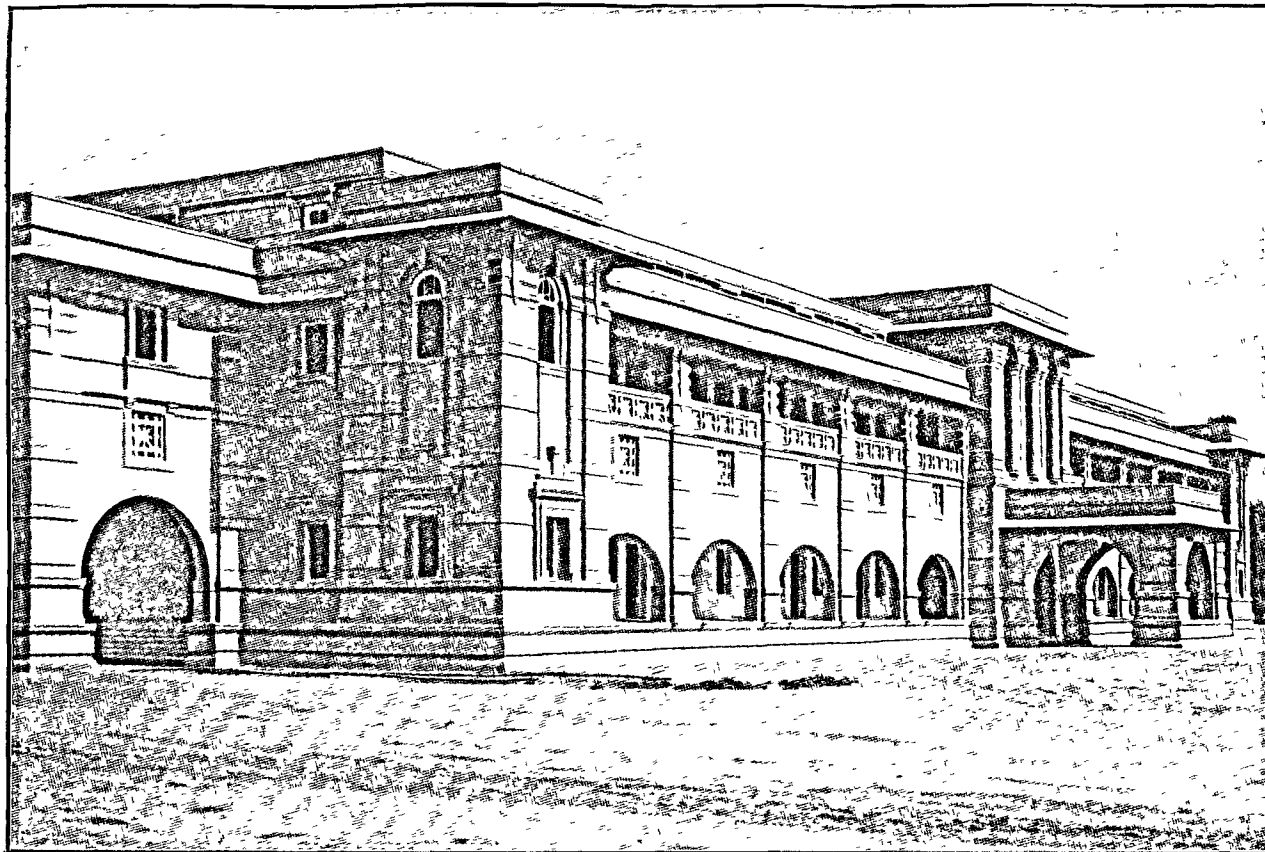


POST AND TELEGRAPH
ANNUAL REPORT 1923-24.

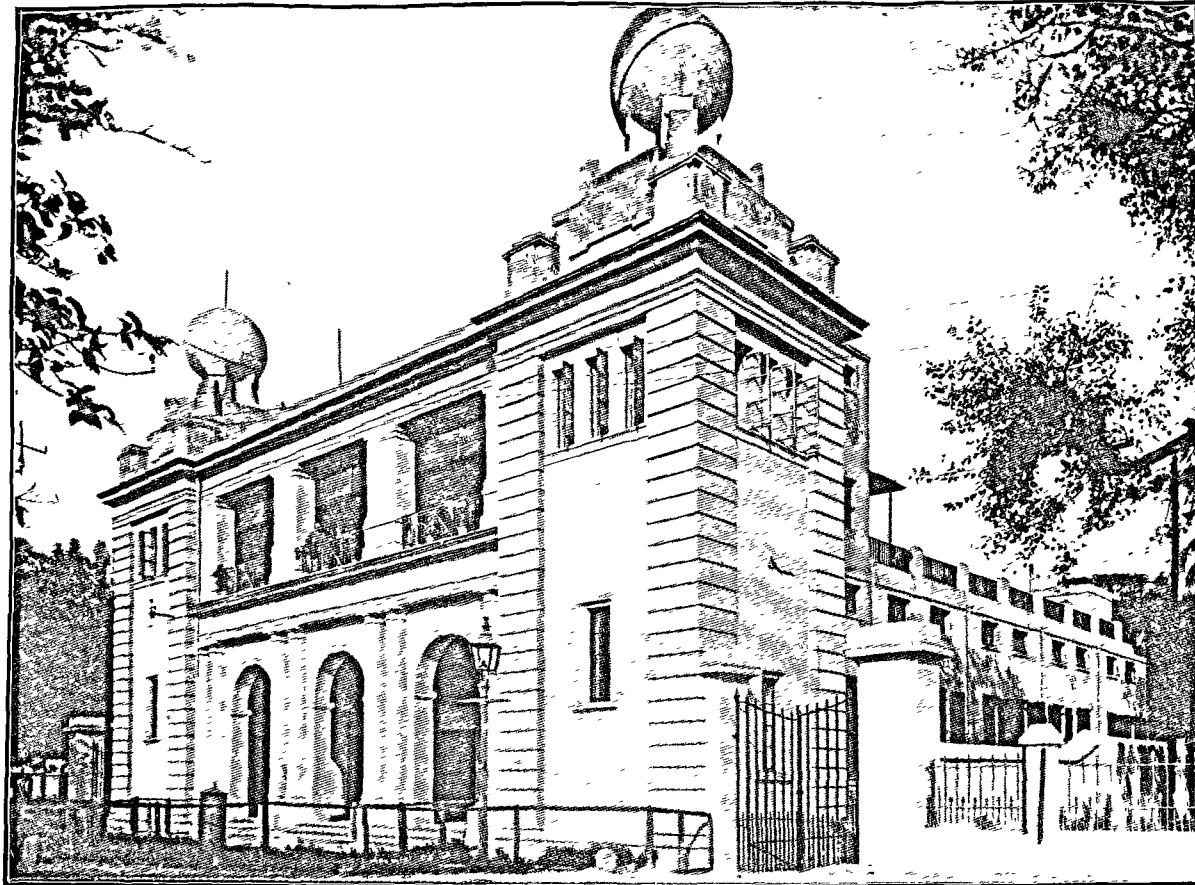


POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, LUCKNOW.

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POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PATNA.



POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA.

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Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1923-24.

No. 742-R, dated Delhi, the 27th November 1924
From—G. R. CLARKE, Esq., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., DIRECTOR-
GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
To—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1923-24.

2. *Charge*.—Mr. H. A. Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S., was in charge of the Department up to 5th May 1923 from which date the administration was in my hands.

POSTS—General.

3. *General Survey*.—The previous two years in succession showed that progress in almost all branches of postal business had been retarded. It is satisfactory however to note that the situation improved during the year and that there was an expansion of business in all branches. There was an increase in correspondence and also an increase in parcel mail articles dealt with by the Post Office. This improvement appears to be due to the recovery of trade and also to the fact that the public are getting used to the revised rates of letter postage which were introduced in April 1922.

The financial position showed a surplus of Rs. 35,22,665 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 22,67,180 during the preceding year.

4. *Magnitude of business*.—At the close of 1923-24 there were 105,880 postal officials, 19,491 post offices, and 155,460 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,209 million articles, including 45½ million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 55 millions were sold for postal purposes; over 32¼ million money orders of the total value of Rs. 813 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 255 millions was collected from tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 5½ million insured articles valued at 1,533 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 7 million rupees, was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to

Rs. 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 18,147 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1924, there were 2,089,314 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions and 43,019 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

5. *Retrenchment.*—The total budget estimate for the year was Rs. 9,84,48,000 compared with Rs. 11,62,15,000 for 1922-23. The reduction of Rs. 1,77,67,000 was made as the result of the recommendations of the Incheape Retrenchment Committee. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,89,33,116 which included Rs. 26,43,053 on account of pensionary charges and Rs. 16,36,575 representing the cost of postage stamps and postal stationery held in stock by the Stamp Depots at the end of the year 1922-23. Charges for these two items had not been borne by this Department in the past and they were not provided for in the budget estimate for the year. Excluding the charges for these two items, the actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,46,53,488 compared with Rs. 10,07,44,787 during 1922-23 and Rs. 11,16,37,117 during 1921-22.

6. *Transfer of control of the Post and Telegraph Department and appointment of a Financial Adviser.*—With effect from the 16th April 1923 the Post and Telegraph Department was removed from the administrative control of the Public Works Department of the Government of India and made a branch of the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour. A Financial Adviser, as recommended by the Incheape Committee was attached to the Department from the same date. The appointment has been an unqualified success.

During the year 152 questions relating to this Department were asked and answered in the Legislative Assembly. No bills were introduced and only one resolution was moved.

7. *The British Empire Exhibition.*—The Department spent a sum of Rs. 3,500 in the preparation for the British Empire Exhibition of a cinematograph film depicting various phases of the work of the Post and Telegraph Department in India. Special dies to advertise the Exhibition were supplied to the Calcutta and Bombay General Post Offices and are still in use.

8. *Use of Franking Machines.*—The International Postal Convention held at Madrid in 1920 agreed that impressions by franking machines should be universally accepted in recognition of payment of postage. A successful trial of the machines

in this country resulted in the authorisation of the use by Government Offices, public bodies and commercial firms. The machines are used under a license issued by the Head of the Postal Circle within whose jurisdiction the licensee resides. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was collected from the users of franking machines.

9. *Advertisement in Post and Telegraph Buildings.*—An agency was given to an advertising firm for the display of advertisements and location of book-stalls in Post and Telegraph buildings and their premises, excluding certain selected buildings and premises where advertisements would be out of place. The scheme is only in its initial stage and it is not possible at present to forecast what profits will ultimately be realised for the Department.

10. *Principal events.*—With effect from the 16th January 1924, the rate of insurance fees for inland articles was altered from one anna for insured value not exceeding Rs. 50 and one anna for every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof to two annas for an insured value not exceeding Rs. 100 and two annas for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof. From the same date, also the rate of fees for *inland*Insurance* of foreign articles was altered from one anna for an insured value not exceeding Rs. 50 or £3 and one anna for every additional Rs. 50 or £3 or fraction thereof, to two annas for a value not exceeding Rs. 100 or £6 and two annas for every additional Rs. 100 or £6 or fraction thereof.

The system of insurance was extended to registered letters for Esthonia, Lettonia and Lithuania and to parcels for Canada, French Togoland, Lithuania, Turkey and Bangkok in Siam.

The telegraphic money order service was extended to the Federated Malay States and was resumed with Baghdad, Basrah and Kuwait.

A direct parcel service was introduced with the Fiji Islands in place of the service maintained through the Commonwealth of Australia.

A simplified arrangement for the treatment of undeliverable foreign parcels, in order to obviate delay in their disposal, was introduced in the exchanges with a number of countries, including Great Britain. Steps are being taken to extend it to other exchanges.

*Articles which must be insured during inland transit when insurance in respect of the whole transit is not available.

The fee levied for the performance of customs formalities on every foreign parcel imported by post into British India on which import customs duty is payable was raised from 2 annas to 4 annas.

To expedite the disposal of the inward parcel mails, the bulk of which had hitherto been advised to the Bombay General Post Office, arrangements were made with the British Post Office for parcels to be consigned in direct bags to the post offices at the principal customs ports serving the places of destination.

The money order service to Brazil and to Memel Territory, the parcel service to Russia in Asia and the insured parcel service to Liberia had to be temporarily suspended.

The Irish Free State and Palestine joined the Universal Postal Union.

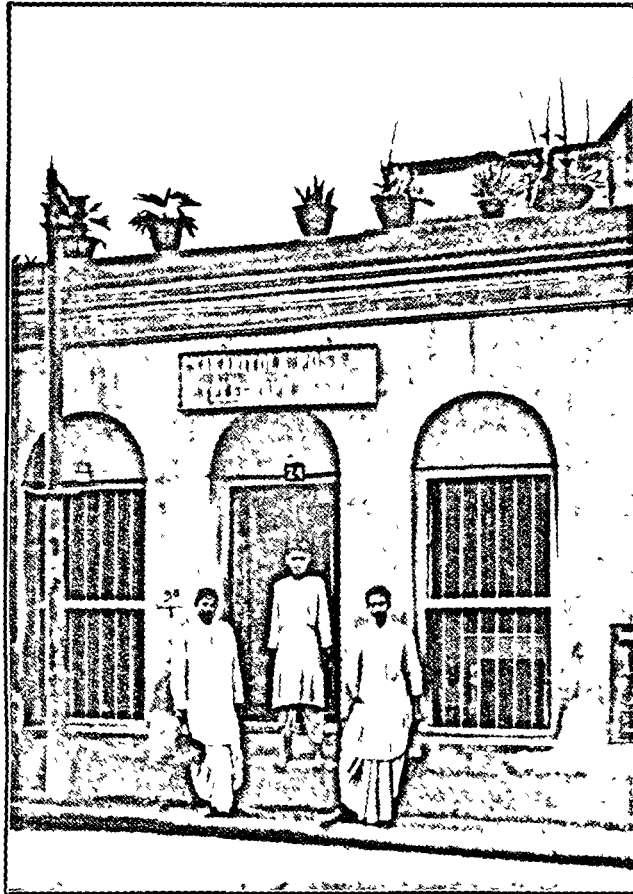
The Indian post offices situated in Persian territory on the Persian Gulf were closed in April 1923, the postal work at those places being undertaken by the Persian Post Office. An arrangement was at the same time introduced for the exchange of money orders and value-payable articles with Persia through the Persian post offices on the Gulf and the system of insurance was made available for registered letters and parcels exchanged with those offices.

The Indian field post offices which had been maintained in North China were closed on the 1st November 1923.

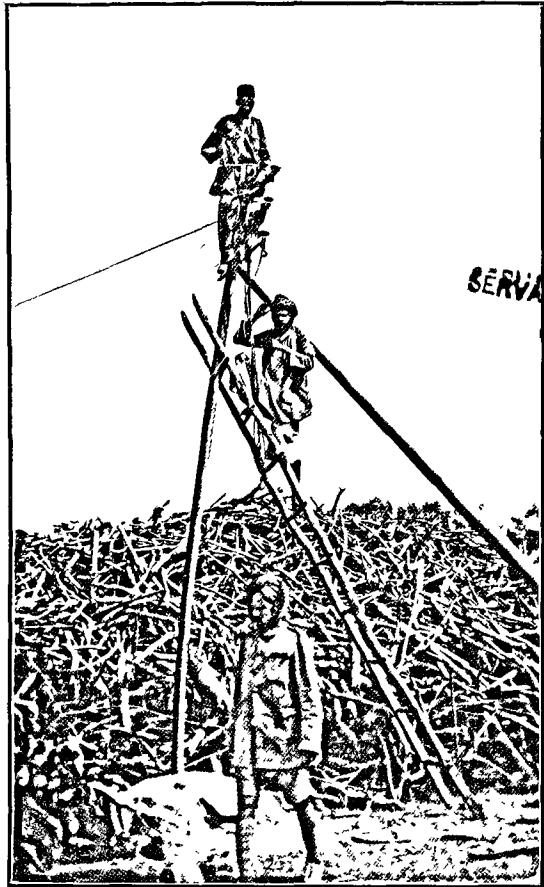
The working of the steamer services maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company continued to show improvement during the year.

11. *Raids on post offices.*—During the year there were three cases of raids on post offices, two in Calcutta and one in Baluchistan. On the 24th May 1923 at about 5 P.M. four armed men appeared at the Ultadanga post office and, threatening the Postmaster with a revolver, took away cash to the extent of Rs. 451-13-3.

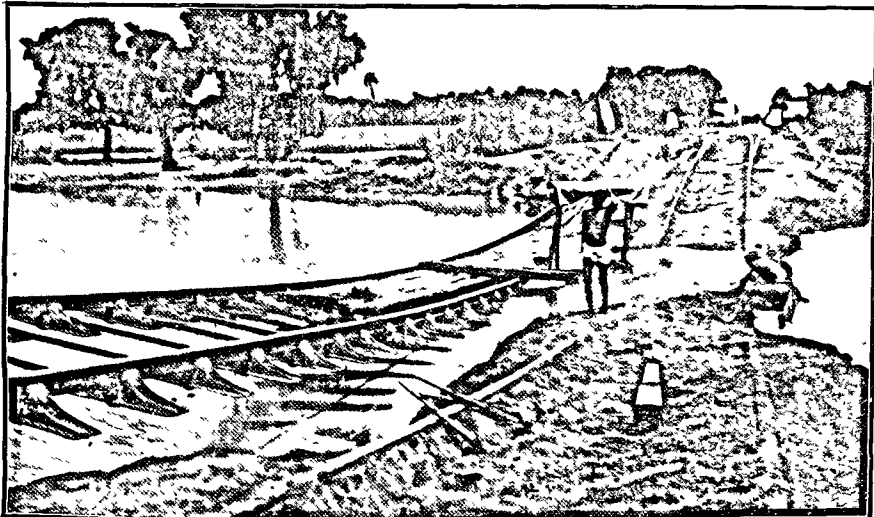
The second raid, which took place at the Sankaritola post office had more serious consequences and unfortunately resulted in the death of the post-master. On the 3rd August 1923 at about 3-30 P.M. four armed men, one of whom was masked, appeared at the post office and presenting revolvers demanded from the sub-postmaster, Babu Amrita Lal Roy, the cash which he was then engaged in counting preparatory to its remittance to the General Post Office. The sub-postmaster very pluckily refused to part with the money and was shot dead. Immediately after firing, the miscreants bolted, firing as they fled,



SAKARITOLA POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, CALCUTTA.
(where Mr Amritlal Roy the Postmaster was murdered)



Repairing of Telegraph poles at Markundi



ARRAH FLOODS.
(Breach at Bihta.)

and were chased by the packer Hariprosad Das and a few men of the locality. One of the criminals was eventually seized by the packer, was tried and condemned to death. The striking heroism and sense of duty displayed by the late sub-postmaster has been suitably recognised by the grant of a compassionate gratuity and extraordinary pensions to his widow and his family. The packer was given a cash reward of Rs. 300.

On the 17th August 1923, the Kila Abdulla post office (Quetta) was raided by outlaws, when the sub-postmaster received mortal wounds to which he succumbed. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was obtained as blood money from the culprits and was made over to the postmaster's widow, and an extraordinary pension of Rs. 55 a month has also been sanctioned in her favour.

12. *Riot in Agra.*—A communal riot started at Agra on the night of the 26th August 1923 and by the following morning became serious. All post offices in the town except the Agra Head Office were closed during the riot. The despatch of mails to and from the R. M. S. was not however interrupted. Assistance was rendered by the Military who supplied escorts to the mails.

13. *Cyclones and floods.*—The year was remarkable for cyclones, floods and heavy rains which considerably dislocated the mail arrangements. A severe cyclone accompanied with heavy floods swept over the east coast section of the B. N. Railway in November. The Railway line was breached in a number of places and telegraph lines were swept away. Four post office buildings were badly damaged and certain records were lost. The mails for Madras and Ceylon were diverted *via* Manmad and Raichur until on the 27th December 1923 through running was restored. A similar cyclone passed over the Arakan Division in Burma and damaged some post office buildings.

In July there were unprecedented floods on the river Irrawady in the Bassein district in Burma and the surrounding country was submerged for miles. There was a serious dislocation in the mail arrangements in that district owing to the suspension of train services. From the beginning of November, however, all through communications were restored.

In August abnormal floods of the river Ganges in Bihar caused serious breaches on the East Indian and Bengal and North Western Railways with consequent dislocation of mail arrangements. The train services were entirely suspended and telegraphic communication was interrupted. The

normal running of trains was resumed at the end of September. There were floods also in Malabar and in Rajputana causing some dislocation of local mail arrangements.

14. *Breaches and accidents.*—There were 221 interruptions in the mail service owing to breaches and accidents on Railway lines. The largest number of breaches took place in the Eastern Circle. In 9 of these cases the interruption lasted from 1 month to 4 months and 20 days.

15. *Epidemics.*—69 officials of the department died of plague during the year as against 67 in 1922-23, of this total more than half the deaths occurred in the Punjab Circle. The number of deaths from influenza was 5 against 7 in 1922-23. There were no instances of unwillingness on the part of postal officials to serve in plague-infected areas.

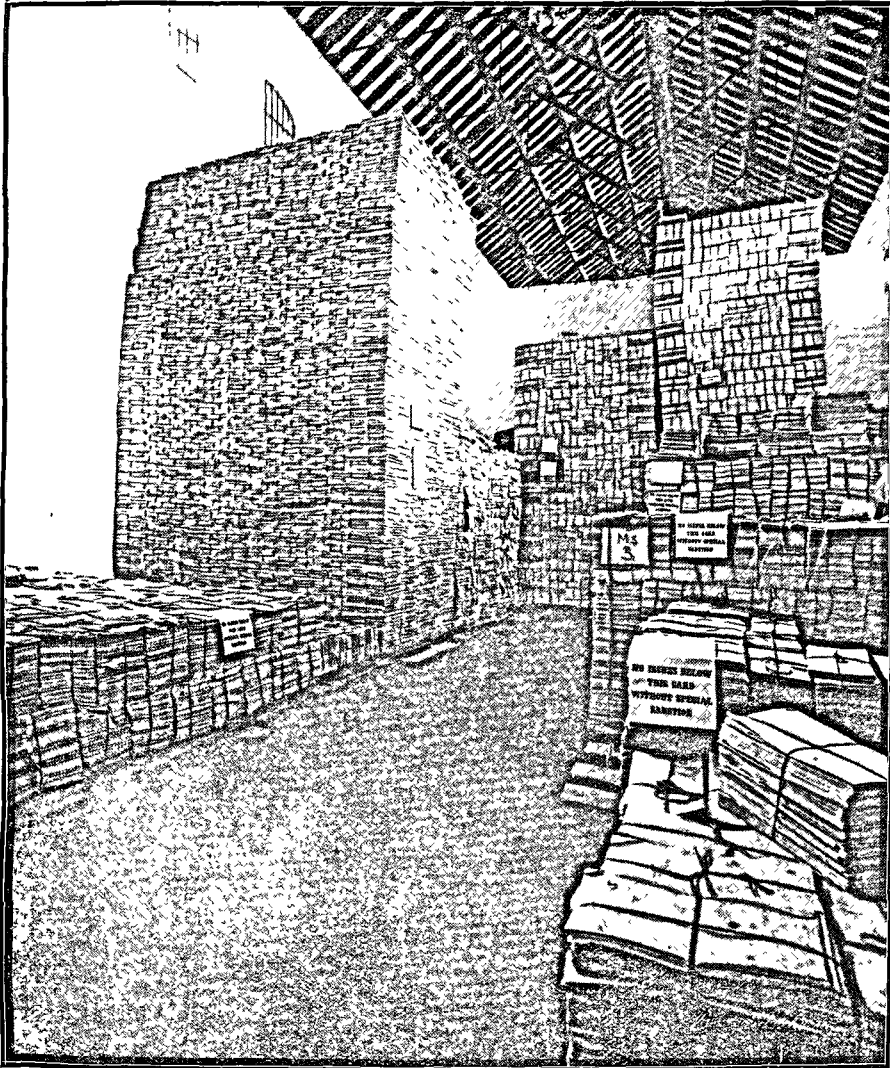
16. *Increase of pay.*—The selection grades in Circle Offices and D. L. Os. were assimilated to those in post offices.

The number of selection grade posts was increased by 29 with an equivalent reduction in the number of time-scale appointments. 8 posts were transferred from a lower to a higher selection grade but this was accompanied by the transfer of 4 appointments from a higher to a lower selection grade.

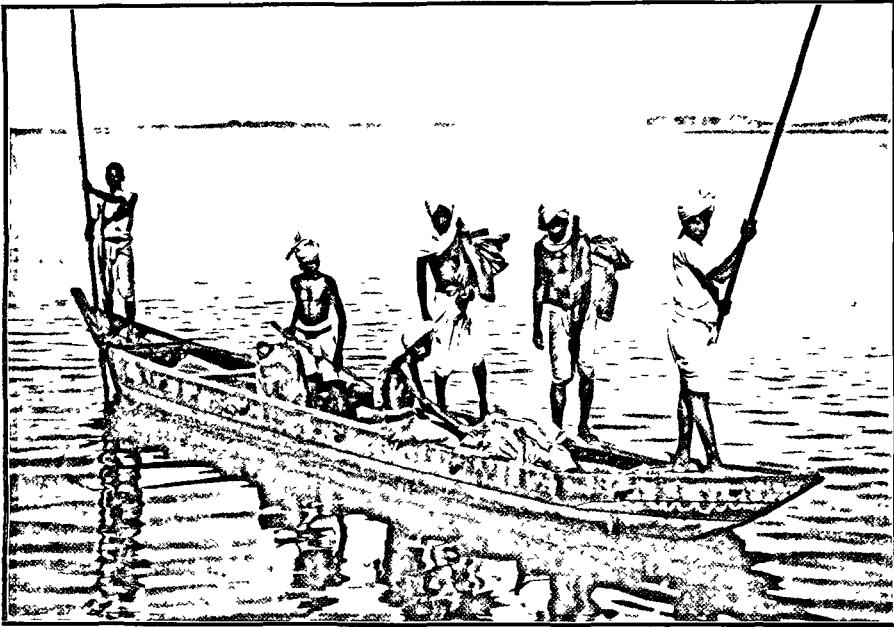
The time-scale of pay for departmental branch postmasters in Baluchistan was raised.

17. *Working of the P. and O. contract.*—During the year, 52 steamers left London with the mails for India, while the same number of steamers left Bombay with the mails from India. The average time occupied in the transit of these mails by the overland route—London-Marseilles—was 14 days 20 hours from London to Bombay and 15 days 5 hours in the reverse direction, compared with 15 days and 15 days 19 hours, respectively, during the preceding year.

18. *Aligarh Press and Workshop.*—The Aligarh Press printed and supplied during the year all standardised forms for the Post Office and certain Manual forms for the United Provinces, Punjab and N. W. F. and Bombay Circles. The total earnings during the year, computed according to the rates at which payment is made to the contractors for printing Government of India, Stock forms, amounted to Rs. 1,15,996 as against Rs. 1,18,108 during 1922-23, while Rs. 1,11,906 represents the cost of working the press, compared with Rs. 1,14,936 during 1922-23. Thus there was a profit of Rs. 4,090 against Rs. 3,172 during 1922-23.



STOCK OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH FORMS AT CALCUTTA.



Oriya mail runners crossing the Mahanady river



Runners coming down the Sikkim side of the Jelap Pass conveying mails.
The Jelap Pass is 15,000 feet above sea level.

The Postal Workshop manufactures and supplies seals, date stamps, brass padlocks, scales with weights, letter boxes and other articles required for postal purposes throughout India and Burma. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,219, compared with Rs. 2,65,457 during 1922-23, while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,49,546 against Rs. 2,28,869 during 1922-23. Thus there was a loss of Rs. 18,327 in the working of the workshop against a profit of Rs. 36,588 in 1922-23. This is due to a considerable falling off in the business of the workshop, the result of smaller demands from Heads of Circles

Post Offices and Postal communications.

19. *Post Offices and Letter Boxes (Appx I, pages 52-53).*—There were 19,491 post offices and 50,037 letter-boxes at the close of the year, *i.e.*, 119 post offices and 177 letter-boxes less than on the 31st March 1923, a decrease due to the closing of unnecessary post offices and the removal of letter-boxes in pursuance of a policy of strict economy. The number of post offices in charge of school-masters and other extra-departmental agents rose from 12,729 to 12,777.

20. *Postal communications.*—The total distance over which mails were conveyed during the year by agencies employed by the Department was 155,460 miles, being a reduction of 1,188 miles as compared with the previous year.

The following are the more important of the new motor mail services that were established :—

Circle.	Line.	Distance (in miles).
Bombay . .	Chikodi Road-Nipani	30
	Poona-Khed Shivapur	22
	Ratnagiri-Chiplun	63
Sind and Baluchistan.	Loralai-Fort Sandeman	114
	Dera Ismail Khan-Jandola	74
Punjab and N.-W. F.	Jandola-Sararogha	20
	Idak-Asadkhel	22
	Megyangye-Taungdwingyi	33

The total distance over which mails were conveyed by rail was 36,183 miles as compared with 35,901 miles in the preceding year, and by steamer 18,042 miles as compared with 18,080.

Postal articles and postage stamps.

21. *Statistics of postal articles (Appx. II, pages 54-55).—* The total number of postal articles of all kinds, excluding money orders, transmitted during the year is estimated at 1,209 millions, being 23 millions more than in the preceding year, as detailed below :—

Classes of postal articles.	1923-24.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with previous year.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-).
<i>Articles of the letter mail.</i>			
Paid unregistered letters .	465,036,253	+ 7,066,685	+ 1.54
Unpaid letters . . .	21,795,219	- 770,925	- 3.41
Registered letters and packets (including insured and value-payable).	33,107,970	+ 792,615	+ 2.45
Postcards	531,906,208	+ 8,232,789	+ 1.58
Registered newspapers .	71,020,397	+ 646,286	+ .92
Ordinary unregistered packets.	72,893,995	+ 5,932,787	+ 8.86
Total .	1,195,760,042	+ 21,950,237	+ 1.87
<i>Articles of the parcel mail.</i>			
Registered parcels (including insured and value-payable).	12,430,372	+ 677,145	+ 5.76
Unregistered parcels .	1,136,518	+ 236,315	+ 26.25
Total .	13,566,890	+ 913,460	+ 7.22
GRAND TOTAL .	1,209,326,932	+ 22,863,697	+ 1.93

The increase in ordinary unregistered packets and parcels appears to be due to the increase in the initial rates of letter postage. It appears that trade circulars and other similar matter which before the introduction of the enhanced letter

postage rate used to be sent by the letter post are now being sent by the packet post. Similarly, the parcel post is now being resorted to more extensively than before for the despatch of bulky official correspondence and publications like catalogues of trading firms which used to be sent by the letter post.

The percentage of unpaid letters to the total number of unregistered articles of the letter mail is steadily declining every year. This seems to be due to the spread of education, to the increased familiarity of the public with the Post Office rules and also to the extended use of postcards.

22. *Parcel traffic (Appx. II, pages 54-55)*—The statistics which are not mere estimates but actuals relating to parcels, show that the total number of parcels was 13,566,890 against 12,653,430 in 1922-23, an increase of 7.22 per cent.

23. *Delivery work.*—It is computed that out of the total of about 1,242 million articles including money orders which were posted during the year, 99.94 per cent. were actually delivered or paid compared with 99.93 per cent. out of a total of 1,218 millions in the preceding year.

24. *Work of Dead Letter Offices. (Appx. III, page 56)*.—The total number of postal articles excluding money orders, that reached the different Dead Letter Offices during the year was 9,606,207 compared with 11,306,899 in the preceding year. Of this number 45 per cent. were disposed of by redirection to the addressees and 44 per cent. were returned to the senders. Out of the total number of articles issued by Dead Letter Offices only 137,034 or 1.60 per cent. came back to them undelivered. The number of articles finally deposited as "dead" was 1,188,810 and represented 1 out of every 1,000 of the total number given out at post offices for delivery, and included a large number of articles which from their nature were not capable of delivery. In Bengal, Bombay and Madras alone, an average of 117 articles were posted every day with no address whatever, and many of them contained money or valuables. In articles opened by the five larger Dead Letter Offices, cheques, hundis, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins and other property of the nominal value of over 20 lakhs of rupees were found. The great majority of these articles were successfully delivered to the addressees or were returned to the senders.

25. *Foreign correspondence.*—The figures given in Appendix II include both inland and foreign correspondence received for delivery in India,

The estimated number of letters and postcards received from Great Britain and Ireland was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions as compared with nearly 11 millions in the preceding year, while the number of newspapers, book-packets and samples received was nearly 10 millions as compared with over $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1922-23. These figures are calculated from data furnished by the British Post Office of the total weight of correspondence sent to India and the average number of articles to the lb. ascertained by a special analysis. The data for the year under report show that, while the total weight of letters and postcards has increased by over $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the number of such articles to the lb. has decreased by over 21 per cent., indicating that heavier rather than more numerous letters are being sent from Great Britain and Ireland to India. The estimated number of letters and postcards despatched to Great Britain and Ireland was over $11\frac{3}{4}$ millions compared with about $11\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1922-23, while the number of other articles despatched was about $1\frac{3}{8}$ millions compared with about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the preceding year.

The estimated number of letters and postcards received from countries other than Great Britain and Ireland was over $10\frac{3}{4}$ millions compared with approximately $9\frac{3}{4}$ millions in 1922-23, while the number of other articles received was a little over 12 millions against about 12 millions during the preceding year. The numbers of (1) letters and postcards, and (2) other articles despatched to those countries were about $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions and over $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions compared with 10 millions and over $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions, respectively, in the preceding year.

26. *Foreign parcels.*—The total number of parcels despatched by the foreign post from this country was 617,236 compared with 613,175 during the preceding year and the number received was 669,500 against 632,618. There was thus an increase of .66 per cent. in the number of parcels exported and an increase of 5.83 per cent. in the number imported as against a decrease of 4.7 per cent. and an increase of 3.85 per cent., respectively, in 1922-23.

The number of parcels sent to and received from Great Britain and Ireland alone was 209,501 and 474,577 against 234,841 and 450,296, respectively, during the preceding year. In addition 1,406 parcels were despatched from India through the medium of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, while none were received in this country through that agency.

27. *Exchange of value-payable ("C. O. D.") parcels with Great Britain and Ireland.*—The following figures show the year's transactions in value-payable ("C. O. D.") parcels with Great Britain and Ireland :—

	V.-P. PARCELS SENT FROM INDIA TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.		V.-P. PARCELS RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	
	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number	Amount of trade charges recoverable.
		Rs		£
1923-24	1,071	60,963	59,416	164,429
1922-23	1,085*	63,696*	44,007*	125,285*
Increase (+) or decrease (-).	-14	-2,733	+15,409	+39,144

Of the number of value-payable parcels received in India from Great Britain and Ireland, 2,734 or 4·6 per cent. had to be returned as undeliverable. The non-acceptance of value-payable parcels by addressees causes serious loss to senders and tends to discourage them from complying with orders of that kind from India. It is therefore most important for the success of the scheme that members of the public should not order articles from the United Kingdom by value-payable post unless they intend to take delivery of them and that on arrival they should not delay in taking delivery and paying the charges due.

28. *Postage stamps.*—The aggregate value of stamps issued for sale from treasuries was as follows :—

Ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery.	Rs. 7 crores 29·8 lakhs—an increase of about 4 lakhs
Service postage stamps	Rs 89·5 lakhs—a decrease of over 4·2 lakhs.

*Revised figures.

Charges on telegrams and postal articles that would otherwise have been paid in stamps were realised in cash by the use at certain places of Cash Registers and Franking Machines. A sum of about Rs. 14,00,000 was realized by the use of the Cash Registers compared with a sum of over Rs. 7,50,000 in the preceding year. Another Rs. 20,000 was collected from the users of Franking Machines.

The following table shows the varieties of ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery that were issued in the largest quantities from the five Central stamp depôts in India :—

	NUMBER ISSUED FOR SALE (IN MILLIONS).	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
1a. adhesive stamp	229.1	224.6
Inland single postcard	206.3	211.9
½a. adhesive stamp	29.2	180.3
¼a. adhesive stamp	224.8	108.7
Ordinary envelope	80.3	73.7
Inland reply postcard	77.6	71.6

The total number of stamp booklets issued from the Central Depôts was 3,158,983 as compared with 3,755,184 issued in 1922-23, showing a decrease of about 16 per cent.

In addition to postage stamps, non-judicial and court fee stamps are sold in many post offices, but, except in Burma, postmasters act as private vendors of these stamps which do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma, where such stamps are kept by postmasters in the same way as postage stamps, the sale during the year amounted to Rs. 101,310-11 against Rs. 92,361-0-0 in 1922-23.

Insured and Value-Payable Post.

29. *Insurance business.*—The number of insured letters and parcels posted was 5,706,137 of the aggregate declared value of about 153½ crores of rupees, an increase of 353,621 or 6.61 per cent. in number and of over 2 crores or 1.38 per

cent. in value. The insurance fees realised amounted to over 20 lakhs of rupees. The average amount for which each letter and parcel was insured was Rs. 266 and Rs. 300 respectively.

30. *Claims for compensation.*—The total value of insured articles handled during the year was Rs. 1,53,32,56,680 and a sum of Rs. 20,09,880 was collected as insurance fees. The number of claims for compensation received was 728: of these 452 only were admitted and the total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 1,48,429 against Rs. 1,22,282 in 1922-23. Recoveries however to the extent of Rs. 44,479 were made and the cost to Government for compensation amounted to Rs. 1,03,950 which represents 1 084 annas against a receipt of 20 annas for every Rs. 1,000 insured.

31. *Value-payable business.*—The number of value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post was 10,971,414 compared with 10,343,718 in 1922-23. The total amount declared for recovery was about $25\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees against $23\frac{2}{3}$ crores in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 6.06 per cent. in the number of articles and of 7.39 per cent. in the amount specified for recovery. The average value of a value-payable article was Rs. 23-5-0 against Rs. 22-14-5. In Calcutta alone, over $2\frac{2}{3}$ million value-payable articles were posted, representing over $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the entire postings of the Bengal and Assam Circle and nearly a quarter of the number posted in the whole of India, while the total sum realised by the Department for the tradesmen of Calcutta amounted to over $5\frac{2}{3}$ crores of rupees. The total number posted in the city of Bombay was over 1 million or about $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the postings in the Bombay Circle, and the amount recovered by the Post Office for the senders of these articles was over $3\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees.

32. *Value-payable business with Ceylon.*—The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon was 153,387 representing a total sum of Rs. 20,84,443 compared with 143,430 articles valued at Rs. 20,37,537 in 1922-23. The number of such articles from Ceylon to India was 4,880 representing a total sum of Rs. 1,07,540 against 5,450 and Rs. 1,24,474 in the previous year.

Money Orders.

33. *Money Order business—General (Appx. IV. (a), page 57).*—The total number of money orders issued of all

kinds, inland and foreign, exceeded $32\frac{4}{5}$ millions, of the aggregate value of approximately $81\frac{1}{3}$ crores of rupees as compared with 32 millions, of an approximate value of Rs. $79\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the preceding year.

34. *Inland money orders.* (*Appendix IV (b) page 58*).—More than $32\frac{1}{2}$ million inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, of a total value of Rs. 80 crores were issued and more than 1 crore of rupees was realised as commission. There was an increase of 2.64 per cent. in number and 2.26 per cent. in value as compared with last year's figures.

35. *Telegraphic money orders.*—The total number of telegraphic money orders issued, inland and foreign, rose from 821,531 to 847,914 but their value decreased from 7.95 crores to 7.94 crores of rupees. This system is especially popular in Burma, where the number of telegraphic money orders issued was 36.67 per cent. of the total for the whole of India and Burma.

36. *Foreign money orders* (*Appendix IV (c) pages 59-61*).—In the sterling exchanges with Great Britain and Ireland, British Dominions and foreign countries generally the total number of money orders sent and received was 191,278 of the aggregate value of £1,026,765 compared with 174,410 for £1,159,486 in the preceding year. The amount received during the year for payment in India exceeded that advised from this country by nearly £142,200.

Foreign rupee money orders, which are exchanged with Ceylon, 'Iraq, the Far East, the Portuguese Settlements in India and certain other countries, numbered 543,527 of the value of 2 crores 37 lakhs. sent and received, against 538,390 for 2 crores 50 lakhs in 1922-23. The orders received for payment in India far exceeded in number and value those sent from this country, the balance in favour of India being nearly 2 crores of rupees.

The largest amounts in the sterling exchanges were received from Great Britain and Ireland (£197,805), South Africa (£146,283), Kenya and Uganda (£101,276), New South Wales (£20,945), Sudan (£17,465) and Fiji Islands (£16,853) and in the rupee exchanges from Ceylon (Rs. 97 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 34 lakhs), 'Iraq (Rs. 31 lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 30 lakhs).

37. *British Postal Orders.*—The following figures show the year's transactions in British Postal Orders:—

	SOLD IN INDIA.		PAID IN INDIA		Com- mission realised.
	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1923-24	213,731	£ 139,867	111,853	£ 87,441	Rs. 6,512
Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	+36,269	+26,708	+13,236	+10,297	+993

Of the 41 denominations of Postal Orders ranging from 6d. to 21 shillings, those for 5, 10 and 20 shillings formed over 62 per cent. of the number sold, the last named denomination alone representing over 42 per cent. of the total. Of the Orders paid, 2,951 for £1,802 were originally sold in India.

Savings Bank.

38. *General results.* (*Appendix V (a), pages 62-63.*)—The number of active accounts was 2,089,314 representing an increase of 2.24 per cent. The total balance at the credit of depositors rose from about 23¼ crores to over 24¾ crores an increase of 6.84 per cent. The average balance at the credit of a depositor was Rs. 118 64 as compared with Rs. 113 52 in 1922-23.

39. *Transactions in Government securities.*—Investments in Government securities through the Post Office are shown in the following statement:—

	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (NOMINAL VALUE).		
	Purchased.	Sold.	Held in custody of Accountant- General, Posts and Telegraphs, on behalf of depositors.
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Rs. 32,63,350	Rs 20,86,925	Rs 5,01,35,075
Percentage of— Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	—1,05,52,500	—4,35,725	—34,31,325
	—76.37	—17.27	—6.40

The decrease is attributable mainly to the fact that the Loan of 1923 was open for six days only, but was no doubt also partly due to the new Post Office Cash Certificates issued in April 1923 proving more attractive than Government Promissory notes as a form of investment for the small investor.

During the year Investment Certificates of the nominal value of Rs. 1,11,973 were discharged.

40. *Financial results.*—The following estimate of the financial result of the working of the Savings Bank has been prepared in accordance with Resolution No. 2423, dated the 13th May 1902, of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Interest at 4.641* per cent. per annum on total balance at credit of depositors . . .	1,09,87,975	Interest actually paid to depositors	67,08,070
		Estimated cost of managing the Bank	21,87,000
TOTAL .	1,09,87,975	TOTAL .	88,95,070

Field Service.

41. *Field Post Office Work.*—Indian Field Post Offices continued to serve the troops operating in Waziristan and in East Persia throughout the year. The total number of Field post offices at the end of the year was 5 and the number of postal officials serving in the field was 45. All Field Offices were finally closed in April and May 1924.

Miscellaneous.

42. *Post Office Guarantee Funds (Appendix VI, page 66).*—The Post Office Guarantee Fund opened with a deficit of Rs. 12,151 and closed with a balance of Rs. 3,061. The deficit was adjusted by the sale of Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 and the realisation of the discharge value

* This represents the average rate of interest on Treasury Bills for the year 1923-24.

of 4 per cent. Terminable Loan for Rs. 500. In consequence the nominal value of Government Securities at the credit of the Fund fell from Rs. 11,13,500 to Rs. 11,03,000. A sum of Rs. 33,414 was decreed against the fund compared with Rs. 31,328 in the previous year, and Rs. 12,044 were paid in compassionate gratuities to Postal Officials and their families.

43. *Complaints by the public.*—The number of complaints received from the public was 151,543 as compared with 153,661 during the preceding year. The percentage of complaints found to be justified was 32, the same as last year, while 87,643, about 58 per cent., of the complaints proved to be groundless. In the remaining cases, either no definite conclusion could be arrived at or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year.

44. *Compensation for uninsured registered articles.*—Although the Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in connection with the loss of or damage to postal articles which are not insured, compensation is paid, as an act of grace, up to a maximum of Rs. 25 in each case in respect of uninsured inland registered articles lost or damaged in the course of transmission by post. The total sum paid on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 7,311 as compared with Rs. 12,117 paid in the preceding year.

45. *Offences by postal officials (Appendix VII, page 67).*—Five hundred and eleven postal officials were implicated in some measure during the year in criminal offences. Of these 266 were convicted by Criminal Courts and the rest punished departmentally. Defalcations and losses amounted to Rs. 1,16,999 but adjustments to the extent of Rs. 39,462 were effected up to the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 12,806 had to be written off.

46. *Offences by other persons.*—The offences against the Post Office committed by persons not belonging to the Department included 60 cases of money order frauds, 22 of fraudulent withdrawal from the Savings Bank and 97 of thefts from mails and post offices. The total amount involved was Rs. 21,481 of which Rs. 9,482 was recovered, Rs. 1,471 was written off as finally lost and Rs. 10,528 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

47. *Highway robbery of mails.*—There were 43 cases in which mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year as compared with 31 in the preceding year. Six cases occurred in Indian States and the rest in British Territory.

One was attended with murder and in six instances mail carriers were wounded. In 29 cases out of the 43 Government suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 30,819. The entire mail was recovered in six and part of the mail in 22 cases, while in the remaining cases the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 14 cases and nine convictions obtained.

48. *Other Casualties.*—Of the several cases during the year in which mails were lost or postal property destroyed, some were attended with loss of life.

Of four runners, carrying mails, two were buried under an avalanche on the Zojila pass on the Srinagar-Leh mail line. All efforts to recover the bodies and the mail bags proved fruitless. Two runners while carrying mails were killed by tigers. A sub-postmaster was bitten by a snake while engaged in his office work and died in spite of medical treatment. One post office building in Burma and another in Madras were destroyed by fire. The loss to the Department was not, however, heavy.

49. *Post Office Staff.*—On the 31st March 1924 the total number of postal officials was 105,880 compared with 107,067 at the close of 1922-23. The number includes 261 pensioned soldiers of the Indian Army and 161 women of whom 105 were Europeans or Eurasians.

The number of officials dismissed was 593 against 628 in the previous year. Of this number 267 were postmen or village postmen.

50. *Postal Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The Co-operative movement has made steady progress in the Department. Of the total of 32 Co-operative Societies, 18 are in the Bengal and Assam Circle and 7 in Bombay. The number of members has increased from 17,121 to 19,710 and the subscribed capital from 5.6 to 6.55 lakhs. Loans amounting to Rs. 13.86 lakhs were advanced to 7,947 members compared with 10.75 lakhs to 7,371 members in the previous year. The Societies in Rangoon, Nagpur, Bombay, Nasik, Calcutta and Shillong carry on Fidelity Bond business and the Rangoon Society has shown originality and initiative in its attempts to deal with the difficulty experienced by its members in finding suitable house accommodation at reasonable rent. The Society has purchased a two storied house for Rs. 21,240 and after carrying out necessary improvements has rented it to six of its members at the low monthly rental of Rs. 165. The investment yields approximately 9 per cent. as a return.

The system of making recoveries from members by deductions from their salary bills has been abolished as it involved some delay and caused inconvenience to the societies, but post offices have recently been authorised to send the monthly collections from members to the societies by means of postal service money orders.

51. *Buildings*.—The most important work completed during the year was the new building for the combined post and telegraph office at Ajmer. Among other projects finished were :

- (1) new buildings for the post offices at Churchill Road (Rangoon), Chaklala Cantonment (Rawal Pindi) and Summer Hill (Simla);
- (2) a new building for a telephone exchange at Poona;
- (3) new buildings for an instrument room in the Agra telegraph office, a bicycle shed in the Cawnpore telegraph office and a cable guarding house in the Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore;
- (4) an annexe to the Poona head office;
- (5) additions and alterations to the combined post and telegraph office at Krishnagar;
- (6) extension of the Instrument room in the telegraph office, Karachi;
- (7) Quarters for linestaff at North View (Simla) and Lothian Road (Delhi).

Non-Postal Branches.

52. *Post Office Insurance Fund (Appendices VIII (a), VIII (b) and IX, pages 68-71)*.—There were 4,360 new Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies of the aggregate value of Rs. 98,99,999 against 4,229 for Rs. 95,05,375 in the previous year. The number taken by pure Asiatics was 4,235. Seven women were insured during the year so that there were 53 women policy holders in all. Three contracts for monthly allowances were entered into, the amount secured being Rs. 8.

The total sum realised on account of premia on old and new policies taken together amounted to Rs. 29,15,773 compared with Rs. 25,71,172 representing the revised figure for the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs. 16,78,460 were discharged compared with Rs. 14,73,451 in 1922-23, while 485 policies for a gross sum of Rs. 5,44,049 lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled.

53. *Receipt of Salt Revenue.*—During the year 30 post offices acted as agents for the receipt of salt revenue in the Central, the Punjab and North-West Frontier and the United Provinces Circles only. There were 565 transactions during the year involving 484,412½ maunds of salt of the value of Rs. 9,36,658, yielding a commission of Rs. 1,211, as against 463,410 maunds of the value of Rs. 7,00,624 yielding a commission of Rs. 904 last year.

54. *Sale of quinine.*—During 1923-24, 18,147 lbs. and 5,199 grs. of quinine were sold through the Postal agency at a total price of over 5 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 22 per cent. on the sales of the preceding year.

55. *Payment of Indian Military pensions.*—In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, 135,023 pensioners of the Indian Army received their pensions during the year through the agency of the Post Office compared with 135,060 in 1922-23. The total amount disbursed on this account was Rs. 1,76,79,013 as against Rs. 1,66,89,097 in the preceding year. The commission received by the Post Office as remuneration for this special service amounted to Rs. 1,32,592.

In the Sind and Baluchistan Circle 458 pensioners of the Indian Army received their pensions through the Quetta Office compared with 437* in 1922-23. The total amount so paid was Rs. 75,833 as against Rs. 53,127 in the preceding year. The commission realised on this account was Rs. 568.

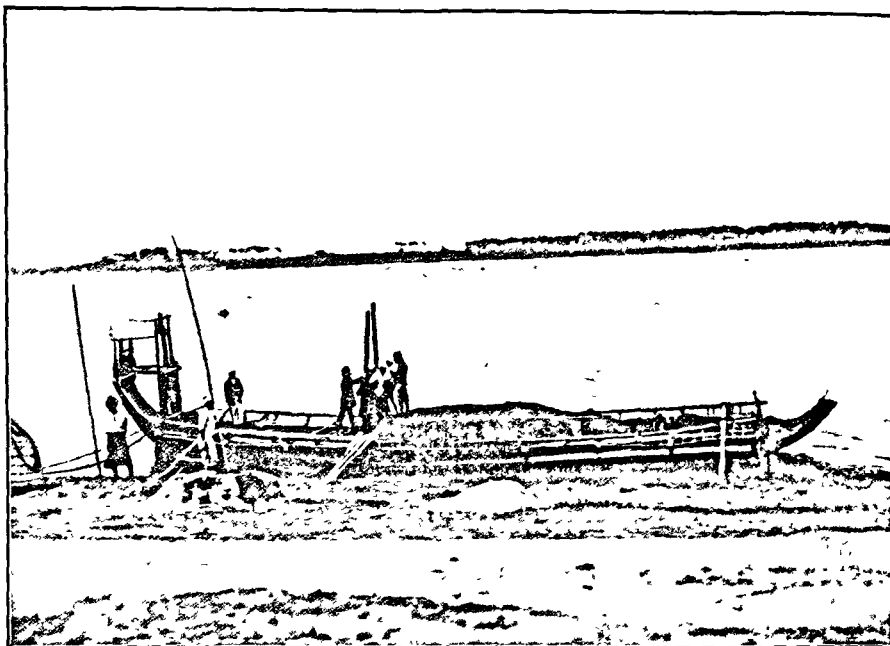
56. *Post Office Cash Certificates (Appendix V (b), pages 64-65.*—The total amount invested in Post Office Cash Certificates about Rs. 921 lakhs, compared with Rs. 70 lakhs of the nominal value of Rs. 90½ lakhs in the previous year. This striking increase was due to the popularity of the new issue of Certificates at more favourable rates and under more convenient conditions from April 1923. Certificates of the denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 were most in demand, while over Rs. 197½ lakhs were invested in certificates of the new denomination of Rs. 1,000 introduced in August 1923.

The total amount paid to investors on the discharge of certificates decreased from Rs. 240½ lakhs to Rs. 189 lakhs.

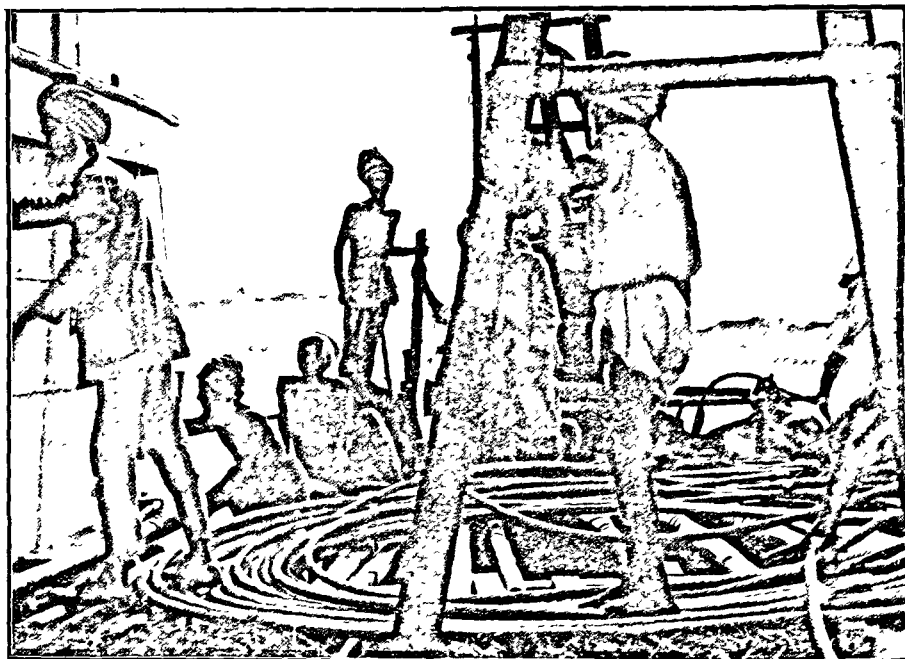
Financial result of the Post Office.

57. *Review (Appendix X, pages 72-75).*—The Accounts show that receipts for the year totalled Rs. 6,78,54,237 and charges

* Revised figure.



CABLE BOAT (BURMA).



CABLE LAYING AT MINHLA (BURMA).

Rs. 6,55,16,139. After allowing for a further debit of Rs. 1,43,018 against the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, and making the usual adjustments notably in connection with free services rendered to and by the Department, the net surplus was Rs. 35,22,665 compared with Rs. 26,67,180 for the previous year. This financial result is exclusive of any credit for the maintenance of unremunerative post offices and mail lines required for military and political purposes.

The accounts of the Post and Telegraph Department are in the process of being recast on a commercial basis and due allowance will have to be made in future years for charges on account of such items as full pensionary liabilities, depreciation, etc. It is probable that when such allowance is made, the present surplus will disappear.

TELEGRAPHS—Engineering.

58. *Staff.*—At the close of the year, the total strength of the Engineering staff was 5,765, of whom 20 were women.

59. *General Review.*—There were 1,799 Railway and Canal administrative telegraph offices, of which 1,505 were maintained by the Department.

The policy of converting post offices into Combined Post and Telegraph Offices was restricted owing to retrenchment. Only 65 such offices were opened during the year while the telegraph branch of 38 unremunerative combined offices was closed. Altogether 15 departmental telegraph offices, and 417 combined post and telegraph offices were refitted and overhauled during the year.

60. *Line construction and reconstruction.*—During the year 145 miles of aerial line carrying 5,835 miles of wire and 117 miles of cable containing 17,393 miles of conductors, were added to the Telegraph and Telephone net-work, thereby increasing the total line and the wire mileage to 93,054 and 461,593 respectively on 31st March 1924.

Of the total wire mileage, 73,789 miles were of copper, of which 43,497 miles were used for telegraph purposes, and 30,292 miles for telephones and train control purposes. The total cable-mileage at the end of year was 897 of which 387 miles (with 4,368 miles of conductors) were for telegraph purposes and 510 miles (with 57,453 miles of conductors) were for telephones.

During the year 4,318 miles of wire were erected for Rail ways and 568 miles for Irrigation.

61. *Maintenance Repairs.*—The maintenance repairs of the lines during the year, although carried out more extensively than in the previous year, still left room for considerable improvement. On account of retrenchment and restrictions on travelling, and also on account of shortage of staff, about 21 per cent. of the lines and 16 per cent. of the wires could not be repaired during the year. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 40 per cent. and 53 per cent.

62. *Theft of wire and breakage of insulators.*—There were several cases of theft of copper wire which were all investigated by the Police but their investigations did not lead to any useful results. As the majority of these thefts occurred along railways, rewards were offered to the Watch and Ward staff of some of the Railway Administrations for information leading to arrest and conviction of the culprits. Steps have also been taken to replace all copper wires, wherever the thefts are frequent, by copper-weld steel wires. There were many cases of breakage of insulators in Burma. The object of the mischief was the theft of the steel-stalks. There were also 14 cases of thefts of iron wire, 1.15 miles in length valued at about Rs. 120 in the Agra Division.

63. *Interruptions to inland communications.*—A comparative summary of the total number of definitely traced faults on telegraph lines for the last 5 years is given in the following table:—

Year.	Number of faults.	Percentage of traced faults to total faults.	Average duration in hours	Number of faults per 100 miles of line.	Number of faults per 100 miles of wire.
1919-20 . .	7,372	70.34	15.87	8.84	2.28
1920-21 . .	7,746	72.36	16.29	9.16	2.32
1921-22 . .	9,410	71.78	15.04	10.89	2.70
1922-23 . .	10,946	69.78	13.97	12.60	3.06
1923-24 . .	16,005	72.84	15.47	18.68	4.61

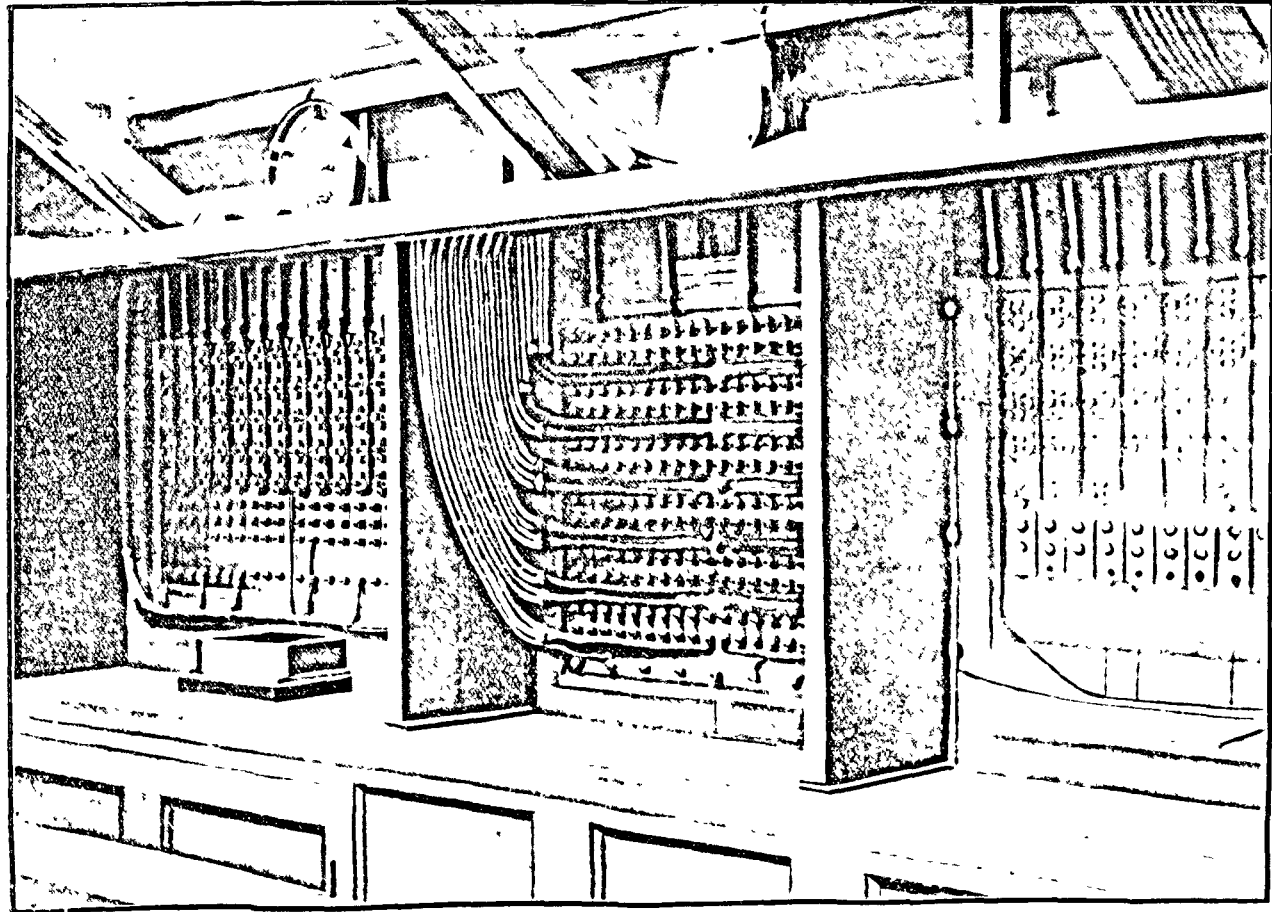
Of the total number of faults during the year 14,357 were due to unpreventable causes, *e.g.*, cyclones, floods, fires, malice, etc. Of the remaining 1,648 faults, a large number was traced to faulty maintenance due to insufficient staff.

A commendable spirit of devotion to duty was displayed by the linestaff in Burma in connection with the restoration of communication, during a heavy flood under most difficult circumstances. They were suitably rewarded. The case of Lineman Hpa Hla is specially deserving of mention. He made up some rafts himself and piloted them in most dangerous situations in order to restore communication promptly. He remained at his post and continued working till communication was restored, although the news had reached him that his wife was dangerously ill. Unfortunately his wife died before the lineman could return to his station.

64. *Telegraphic communication with foreign countries.*—There were no interruptions on the Suez route to Europe. The Indo-European route was re-opened for traffic with the United Kingdom on the 3rd August 1923. During the year there were 64 interruptions on this route lasting 762 hours. During these interruptions all messages marked *via* Indo were diverted *via* Suez. The Zanzibar-Mombasa Cable was interrupted from the 4th to the 30th June 1923. Communication with China *via* Bhamo was interrupted for 1,033 hours during the year. Communication with Siam *via* Moulmein was interrupted for about 1,575 hours compared with 2,970 hours during the previous year. Direct cable communication with Australia and the Far East was maintained throughout the year without interruption. Owing however to the earthquake, in Japan, communication with Tokio, Yokohama and other affected places was interrupted for a few days during September, 1923, and telegrams for Japan had to be accepted at sender's risk only. The Kabul line was interrupted within Indian limits, for 224 hours.

65. *High-speed Telegraph system (Wheatstone Working).*—As mentioned in the Administration Report of the previous year, the Creed-Wheatstone automatic system has now been practically replaced by modern Multiplex systems, *e.g.*, Baudot, Murray, Morkrum.

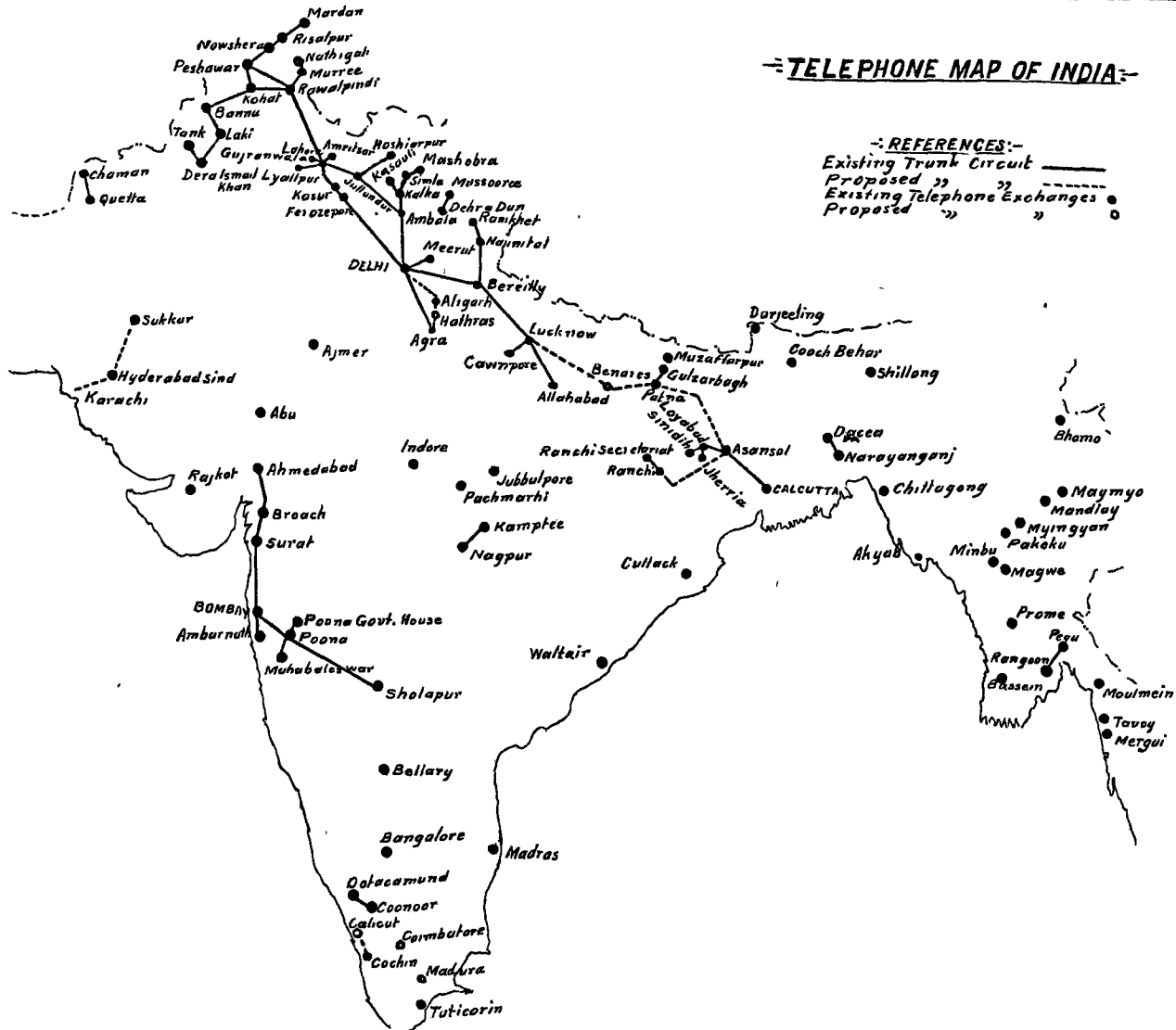
Baudot and Murray-Baudot.—The Baudot system continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year. Murray key-board perforators and tape transmitters were installed in



WIRING OF SWITCH-BOARD AT AGRA

TELEPHONE MAP OF INDIA

- REFERENCE:-
 Existing Trunk Circuit ———
 Proposed " " - - - - -
 Existing Telephone Exchanges ●
 Proposed " " ○



67. *Issue of Stores.*—The approximate value of Telegraph material issued to Expeditionary Forces and other Departments during the year 1923-24 was as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Waziristan Field Force	29,839
(2) East Persia	1,772
(3) Indo-European Telegraph Department	1,152
(4) Other Military Departments	33,430
	66,193

Telephones and Private Lines.

68. *Early History.*—It may be of interest to recall that the first private line supplied by the Telegraph Department was erected in August 1875 between the Fort Office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. in Bombay and the Mazagaon dockyard. The modern telephone had not then been invented and the instruments used were of the alphabetical dial type. Other firms and companies followed the lead of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and private lines worked with "A. B. C." or alphabetical dial instruments soon became general in all the large cities of India. In this instrument the letters of the alphabet were arranged round a circular dial with a key opposite each letter and words were spelt out letter by letter by depressing the keys corresponding to the letters. The operation of the keys caused a pointer on the dial of the instrument at the other end of the line to move to, and stand at, the required letter until the next letter was signalled. It was a slow method of communication but the business houses of that time apparently appreciated the means it provided for communicating with their branch offices.

The invention of the microphone in 1877, and the rapidity with which it was improved and combined with the telephone, gave a new direction to the attention of the department. Various forms of apparatus obtained from England, America and elsewhere were put under trial, while experiments with other designs were made and an instrument invented by the Departmental Electrician Mr. Johnston was finally adopted. The alphabetical dial instruments were then replaced by telephones and the department announced that it was prepared to

undertake the business of supplying private telephone lines and also exchanges

Since that time the Government system has steadily expanded. The Department has kept in touch with the latest improvements in apparatus and in all times has striven to supply a first rate service. In 1907 the first Central Battery exchange in the East was erected at Cawnpore and in 1913 the first automatic exchange in the East was installed in Simla.

69: *Licensed systems.*—In 1881 the Government of India decided that private enterprise in telephone business should be encouraged in India and licenses were granted to the Oriental Telephone Company Limited, to establish exchanges at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon. The Crossley Company was also granted a license for Calcutta. The license granted to the latter company lapsed but the Oriental Telephone Company commenced operations at once and established exchanges at each of the places named. In 1882 the Company opened an exchange also in Karachi.

In January 1883 the Oriental Telephone Company were allowed to transfer its licenses for Calcutta and Bombay to the Bengal and Bombay Telephone Companies, Limited, respectively (the latter including Karachi in its operations) but retained its licenses for Madras and Rangoon.

70. *Royalty.*—In October 1883 the Government of India revised the rules regarding the grant of licenses with the object of facilitating the operations of the Telephone Companies. In this connection the Royalty which, in the licenses ordinarily granted to the Oriental Telephone Company, was fixed at the rate of 10 per cent. was reduced to 5 per cent. with an additional 1 per cent. for connections extending beyond the limit specified in the license. These rates are still in force.

The Government of India having decided not to exercise its right to purchase the Company's undertakings in 1923, supplementary agreements were concluded with the Companies giving them security of tenure till 1943 on conditions calculated to ensure the efficiency of the service. With the transfer of the control of the Rangoon and Madras systems to newly formed local Companies, all the licensed systems are now controlled and managed by companies registered in India.

In 1900 there were 42 exchanges with 500 connections and the Companies had 16 exchanges with 2,200 connections. The

numbers are now 231 and 14 exchanges with 13,631 and 25,222 connections respectively. The Government connections have thus increased in the 24 years by 27 times and the Companies by 11 times.

Appendices XV(a) and XV(b) show the growth of the telephone business in India from its inception up to the year under review.

71. *Telephone exchanges operated by the Department.*—At the close of the year the number of exchanges operated by the Department was 91 with 10,829 straight line connections and 1,179 extensions.

72. *New systems.*—New public exchanges were opened during the year at Kasauli, Cochin, Surat, Hyderabad (Sind) and Trichinopoly while at the close of the year work in connection with the installation of new systems was in progress in Sukkur, Gujranwalla, and Sholapur. The five exchanges opened during the year had 229 connections at the close of the year.

73. *Improvement of existing systems.*—At Lahore a 500 line extension of the Automatic Exchange was installed raising the capacity to 1,700 lines. The Quetta, Rawalpindi and Nagpur systems were converted from Magneto to Automatic working, the plant in each case being supplied by the Relay Automatic Telephone Company. The results have so far been satisfactory, the improvement in the service being much appreciated. The C. B. systems at Cawnpore, Jherriah and Sinidih were converted to Automatic, the plant being supplied by the Peel Conner Telephone Works. The installation of the latter type of plant at Loyabad was in progress at the end of the year. The Bangalore system was also converted from Magneto to Central Battery.

74. *Replacement of aerial lines by underground cables.*—Aerial lines were replaced by underground cables at a number of places where this was absolutely necessary with a marked improvement in the general efficiency of the systems. The replacement of the heavy aerial telegraph lines between Lahore Telegraph Office and Lahore Cantonment by underground cables which also carry the telephone junctions between the exchanges at these two places has resulted in a considerable improvement in communication. The total length of cable laid during the year was 96 34 miles containing 16,591 44 miles of conductor.

75. *New Delhi.*—During the year an extensive cable scheme in connection with the telephone service of the new Capital was carried out and orders were placed for the apparatus for the new exchanges. The general scheme decided upon consists of two automatic exchanges, one situated in Lothian Road in old Delhi, which will serve the present Delhi area, and the other in the Secretariat in Raisina. These exchanges will be linked up by an adequate number of junctions and will have a full automatic service between the two. The plant is being supplied by the Peel Conner Telephone Works Limited and consignments of apparatus had begun to arrive towards the close of the year. It is anticipated that installation work will take about 18 months to complete.

76. *Trunk Lines.*—During the year the trunk telephone system was extended by approximately 800 circuit miles.

The first trunk telephone circuit in Burma was established between Rangoon and Pegu by superimposition on two existing telegraph wires. The circuit was opened to the public in December 1923 and earned a revenue of Rs. 571 during the year on a total number of 761 calls.

At the instance of the Military Department a trunk circuit between Quetta and Chaman was established for their sole use on the usual guarantee terms. The work was commenced on the 25th January 1924 and completed by the 5th February 1924, the General Officer Commanding, Western Command thanking all concerned for the expedition with which the work was carried out.

The circuit between Poona and Sholapur was completed towards the close of the year and the system was thrown open to the public from 2nd April 1924.

A trunk telephone circuit was also completed between Jullunder and Hoshiarpur on 2nd August 1923.

Two telephone record circuits and one additional trunk circuit were also erected from Asansol to Loyabad while Ranikhet and Risalpur have been linked up with the trunk line system of Northern India.

77. *Summary.*—On March 31st, 1924, the number of exchanges owned and maintained by Government was 231 with 12,004 straight line connections and 1,624 extension telephones of which 140 exchanges with 1,175 straight line connections

and 445 extension telephones were not operated by the Department. There were also 343 independent Non-exchange systems with 1,035 telephones. The number of exchanges owned by the licensed Telephone Companies was 14 with 25,222 connections. The revenue earned by the Companies' systems was Rs. 53,49,636 against Rs. 48,52,532 in the previous year.

78. *Telephone Revenue Account.*—The following is a statement of the Revenue accounts of the Telephone system for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.

1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Receipts—</i>		<i>Receipts—</i>	
Exchange Revenue	22,94,925	Exchange Revenue	23,83,248
<i>Pro forma</i> rental of 817 Departmental free connections (excludes telephone service connections)	1,82,445	<i>Pro forma</i> rental of 837 Departmental free connections (excludes telephone service connections)	1,85,510
Total exchange earnings	24,77,370	Total exchange earnings	25,68,758
Trunk Revenue	3,82,090	Trunk Revenue	4,41,571
Non-Departmental ex- change and non- exchange connections	2,22,299	Non-Departmental ex- change and non- exchange connections	2,57,526
Total Receipts	30,81,759	Total Receipts	32,67,855
<i>Expenditure—</i>		<i>Expenditure—</i>	
Departmental exchange—		Departmental exchange—	
Interest on Capital at 5½ per cent.	7,15,073	Interest on Capital at 5½ per cent.	8,03,112
Operation and super- vision	4,76,835	Operation and super- vision	5,61,743
Maintenance of lines and offices	5,66,710	Maintenance of lines and offices	5,63,383
Rent	18,684	Rent	43,462
Control and Audit (5 per cent. on Revenue expenditure)	53,082	Control and Audit (5 per cent. on Revenue expenditure)	57,379
Depreciation	4,97,595	Depreciation	6,43,099
TOTAL	23,27,979	TOTAL	26,72,178

Expenditure - contd.

Trunks—	
Interest on capital at 5½ per cent.	2,17,472
Operation and supervision	47,503
Maintenance of lines and offices	52,921
Control and Audit (5 per cent. on revenue expenditure)	5,017
Depreciation	1,21,865
TOTAL	<u>4,44,778</u>
Non-Departmental exchange and non-exchange—	
Interest on capital at 5½ per cent.	88,072
Operation and supervision	7,645
Maintenance of lines and offices	87,490
Control and Audit (5 per cent. on revenue expenditure)	4,767
Depreciation	67,013
TOTAL	<u>2,54,987</u>
Total expenditure	30,27,744
Surplus	54,015
Royalties from licensed telephone companies	2,39,354

Expenditure - contd.

Trunks—	
Interest on capital at 5½ per cent.	2,52,901
Operation and supervision	52,888
Maintenance of lines and offices	53,064
Control and Audit (5 per cent. on revenue expenditure)	5,284
Depreciation	1,72,422
TOTAL	<u>5,36,559</u>
Non-Departmental exchange and non-exchange—	
Interest on capital at 5½ per cent.	74,545
Operation and supervision	10,589
Maintenance of lines and offices	78,742
Control and Audit (5 per cent. on revenue expenditure)	4,879
Depreciation	62,621
TOTAL	<u>2,31,376</u>
Total expenditure	34,40,113
Deficit	1,72,258
Royalties from licensed telephone companies	2,65,712

79. *Experimental Research. Telephone Repeaters*—A series of experiments with various types of telephone repeaters was carried out. It was found that Oxide coated American Valves together with the B. P. O. Repeater gear gave very satisfactory results on the long aerial lines in India. Excellent commercial speech could be maintained with this combination, so long as the distance between the Repeater stations did not exceed 12 to 15 miles of Standard Cable. As a result of these experiments Telephone Repeaters were installed in Lahore and Delhi, to afford inter-provincial trunking facilities between Telephone offices in the Punjab on the one side, and those in

the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the other. Through the Lahore Repeater, excellent commercial conversation can now be carried on between Simla and Rawalpindi. As an experimental measure, Telephone Repeaters were also installed in Agra and Rutlam and it was found possible to maintain good telephonic communication between Simla and Delhi on the one side and Bombay on the other. Unfortunately the lines on which the Repeaters were installed were subject to frequent disturbances owing to there being several working parties on the section during the period of the experiment with the result that efficient service was not possible at all times.

80. *Composite Working.*—After a series of experiments with a view to ascertaining whether ordinary Magneto-Telephones could not be used on combined office circuits, both for calling up and for conversation, a circuit arrangement has been evolved, with the aid of 5 A A Retardation Coils, by means of which it is possible to establish good telephonic communication between offices on omnibus circuits (with ordinary Magneto-Telephones), so long as the distance between them does not exceed 14 to 16 miles of Standard Cable.

81. *Telegraph working with valve.*—A considerable amount of experimental work was carried out in this connection during the year. It is now possible to dispense with the use of Electro-Magnetic Relays even for Baudot working. The use of valves will, however, be of great help in all systems of high speed working generally.

82. *Training.*—The following statement shows the number of officers and men who received their training in the Chief Electrician's Branch during the year :—

Deputy Assistant Engineers	7
Phone Supervisors	16
Telegraphists under training for Engineering Branch, 2½ years' course	38
Murray Multiplex Supervisors	8
Linemen and Sub-Inspectors	71

Telegraph Stores and Workshops.

83. *Telegraph Stores.*—The values of stores transactions during 1922-23 and 1923-24 were as follows :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Opening Balance	1,97,49,010	2,06,06,606
Receipts from all sources	1,26,11,480	80,30,619
Issues	1,17,53,884	1,03,84,844
Closing balance	2,06,06,606	1,82,52,361

Compared with the transactions of the previous year, the total issues were small. Activity however revived during the latter part of the year and the rate of issue of stores was practically normal at the close. Owing to existing commitments and to the necessity of providing for maintenance works, the receipts appear large compared with balances and issues. Every endeavour is however being made to reduce stock balances.

In December a tentative order for the manufacture of 100 tons of hard drawn copper line wire was placed with the Indian Cable Company. Satisfactory deliveries had begun before the end of the year.

The Calcutta Pottery Works have increased their output of insulators and it is hoped that in the near future this firm will be able to meet the entire requirements of the Department for insulators, the annual consumption being about 5 lakhs.

The services of the newly created Indian Stores Department were largely utilised towards the end of the year and such items as oils, electric light and fan fittings and various other stores were purchased through this agency.

84. *Telegraph Workshops.*—The outturn of the Telegraph Workshops during the year was comparatively low on account of retrenchments. The following statement shows the value of works completed, as compared with that of the previous year.

	1922-23.	1923-24.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction stores .	20,41,170	8,74,779	—11,66,391
Instruments (new) .	2,22,782	2,29,275	—6,493
Instruments (repaired) .	2,49,485	1,75,831	—73,654
Other works . . .	4,13,230	3,80,373	—32,857
TOTAL .	29,26,667	16,60,258	—12,66,409

This represents a decrease of 43 per cent. on the previous year's figures.

During the year 9,889 instruments were manufactured and 16,328 repaired in the Workshops.

In the Construction Branch 43,218 galvanised tubes for telegraph poles and 1,24,453 brackets with fittings for supporting the line wires were made. The outturn from the iron foundry weighed 945 tons.



INSTRUMENT ROOM, KARACHI TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

TRAFFIC—General.

85. *Staff.*—At the close of the year the total number of Telegraph Traffic officials was 8,001, of whom 118 were women.

The signalling staff on the 31st March 1924 (excluding those on Field Service, on deputation, or lent to the Engineering and Wireless Branches) were classified as follows:—

	Telegraph Masters.	Telegraphists.
General Service, <i>i.e.</i> , liable for service anywhere in India or Burma	325	2,496
Local Service, <i>i.e.</i> , liable for service in a certain definite area usually, the Postal Circle	26	155
Station Service, <i>i.e.</i> , liable for service in a particular station only	2	518
TOTAL	353	3,169

86. *Station Service.*—On the 31st March 1924, there were 527 telegraphists actually employed in the Station Service against 499 on the corresponding date of the previous year and a sanction of 700 appointments.

87. *General Survey.*—There was an increase of about 1 per cent. in the total number of Inland and Foreign paid telegrams as compared with the previous year's figures.

The number of telegraph offices open for paid traffic at the close of the year was 9,318. This number consists of 172 departmental offices, 3,507 combined post and telegraph offices, 5,632 railway and 7 Canal offices. In addition to the above, there were 5,274 post offices which accept telegrams from the public and send them by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission over the wires.

Statistics maintained by 58 of the principal offices showed that 31 per cent. of the telegrams were transmitted within 10 minutes of receipt and 53 per cent. within 20 minutes. Of telegrams received for delivery 57 per cent. were sent out to the addressees within 10 minutes of receipt.

19,090,236 telegrams (paid and free) were transmitted and the number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to the office of destination was 87,192,276, with an average of 4.56 operations per telegram against 4.54 for the last three years.

88. *Opening of Departmental telegraph offices.*—Two Departmental telegraph offices were opened, one at Nabha and the other at Jaitu with effect from the 11th September 1923, and the Combined Office at Delhi Chandni Chowk working by-hand with the Delhi telegraph office was converted into a Departmental telegraph office from the 13th December 1923.

89. *Conversion of Departmental telegraph offices into Combined Post and Telegraph offices.*—The Departmental telegraph offices at Sirajganj and Jalapahar in the Bengal and Assam Circle, at Sialkot, Risalpur, Ferozepore, Darvai, Malakand, Chakdara and Gilgit in the Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle and at Deesa, Colaba (Bombay) and Baroda Camp in the Bombay Circle were converted into Combined Post and Telegraph offices in the course of the year and a yearly saving of Rs. 33,696 was effected.

90. *Retrenchment.*—In connection with the retrenchment of expenditure the following measures were adopted:—

- (i) Vacancies in the lowest grade of the menial establishment were left unfilled, wherever possible.
- (ii) Temporary establishment was reduced to the minimum.
- (iii) Transfers of staff at Government expense were restricted to the lowest possible extent. Tours of inspection by Departmental Officers were so arranged as to get the maximum amount of inspection with the minimum expenditure on travelling allowance.
- (iv) Repairs to Telegraph Office buildings were made only at places where there was urgent necessity.

91. *Advertisements on Telegram forms and delivery envelopes.*—During the year a scheme was authorised for printing advertisements on the back and on the margins on the front of both sent and received telegram forms. The first series of advertisements printed on five million forms were distributed to the telegraph offices throughout India and Burma during August 1923, and by the beginning of January 1924, the second series on another five million forms were printed and distributed. The public, at first, protested against the introduction of the new forms on the ground that they would be liable to be mistaken for ordinary trade circulars and that the legibility of manuscript telegrams was liable to be impaired in consequence of the heavy printing on the back of the forms, but the number of such objections is declining and the public are now getting accustomed to the use of the forms. It is estimated that the advertisements will bring in a revenue of approximately Rs. 10,000 for each series.

Advertisements were also printed at the bottom on the front side of Telegram delivery envelopes, and the approximate revenue therefrom is expected to be Rs. 4,500 for a total number of twenty million envelopes which is the estimated consumption for a year.

92. *Increase in the fees for the registration of abbreviated addresses.*—The fee, for the registration of abbreviated addresses, namely, Rs. 10 yearly or Rs. 5 half-yearly, was considered incommensurate with the amount of work involved. With effect from the 1st December 1923, it has been increased to Rs. 15 yearly and Rs. 7-8-0 half-yearly. The concessional rates for the registration of a number of addresses above 10 and 20 have also been increased proportionately.

93. *Training fee for Canal Probationers.*—The fee chargeable by the Post and Telegraph Department for training in telegraphy probationers for employment in Canal Telegraph Offices was revised during the year and fixed at Rs. 70 for each probationer for the entire course of his training.

94. *Improvements in pay and prospects.*—With effect from the 1st March 1924, the Government of India sanctioned the revision of the scales of pay and of house rent allowances of certain Telegraph Traffic officials stationed in Rangoon at an additional cost of Rs. 19,620 per annum.

95. *Grant of the sliding scale of Burma allowance.*—During the year the Government of India have sanctioned with effect from the 1st November 1923, at an extra cost of Rs 370 a month, the grant of a sliding scale of Local Allowance known as "Burma Allowance" to the Deputy Superintendents, Traffic and Deputy Assistant Engineers and Deputy Assistant Electricians who are stationed in Burma.

96. *National Cash Register Machines.*—Three National Cash Register Machines were installed in the Rangoon Central Telegraph Office and brought into use in November, 1923. They are working satisfactorily and have caused a reduction in staff in the Public Counter. These Machines are now in use in the Central Telegraph Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon and in the Bombay Kalbadevi Telegraph office; at all these places they have proved economical. Booking of messages by means of these machines is done expeditiously and congestion at the Counter is avoided. Charges on telegrams were realised in Cash by the use of Cash Registers to the extent of about Rs. 14,00,000 as compared with over Rs. 7,50,000 in the preceding year.

97. *Pressure boards in public counters.*—For the benefit of the public it has been arranged that at large telegraph offices a pressure board should be placed in the public counter to enable booking clerks to understand the conditions in the Instrument Room and in the event of heavy pressure on the wires and probable delay to ordinary traffic to advise senders of telegrams to alter the class of their telegrams to a higher class so as to avoid delay in their transmission.

98. *Clear-the-Line and Priority telegrams from Ruling Princes.*—In consequence of the revision of the policy of the Government of India regarding the construction and maintenance of telegraph systems in Indian States, Ruling Princes in India, who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, and their ministers, were, like certain British Government officials, empowered in December 1923 to send 'Clear-the-Line' messages or to mark their messages "Priority" subject to certain conditions.

99. *Cyclones.*—In November 1923, a severe cyclone visited the Madras Coast and caused extensive damage to the telegraph and telephone lines. About 200 miles of the main line from Madras to Calcutta commencing at Anakapalli, south of Vizagapatam to Berhampore (Ganjam), and all local lines in this area were completely interrupted. In many places for considerable distances lines were entirely destroyed. At Vizagapatam the cyclone lasted from 2 P.M. of the 17th till 7 A.M. of the 18th and the telegraph office was for nearly 13 hours flooded with over 3 ft. of water. All telegraphic communication remained entirely suspended for two days. Communication on all these lines was however restored by the 1st December, 1923.

The Engineering staff rendered great service in restoring communication promptly under extremely difficult circumstances. The Traffic staff did good work in saving the instruments and records of the Vizagapatam office.

100. *Training in Telegraphy in Schools and Colleges.*—The progress in the system of telegraph training in approved educational institutions remained stationary during the year, as owing to the stoppage of recruitment there was no increase in the number of schools and colleges imparting telegraph instructions to boys. The scheme has, however, so far proved a success.

The following table shows the names of approved schools and colleges and the number of candidates under training in

each on the 31st March 1924 and also the number who passed out during the year :—

Serial No.	Names of approved educational institutions.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.		Number of candidates passed out.	REMARKS.
		First year class.	Second year class.		
<i>For non-Indian recruits.</i>					
1	St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong.	10	3	8	
2	Bombay Educational Society's School, Byculla.	15	3	6	
3	Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.	.	11*	8	
4	St. Joseph's College, Coonoor.	...	11*	20	
5	St. Francis High School, Lucknow.	15	5†	6	
6	St. Fidelis' High School and Orphanage, Mussoorie.	6	9	.	
<i>For Indian recruits.</i>					
7	Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.	15	9	7	
8	South Suburban College,‡ Bhowanipur (Calcutta).	13	14	2	
TOTAL		74	65	57	

101. *Assistance rendered to other Departments and Administrations.*—At the close of the year, 17 Telegraphists of the General Service were away from this Department on service with the Iraq Government and the Army.

102. *Appreciation of the services rendered by the staff in Waziristan.*—The services rendered by the staff of the Telegraph Branch of this Department during the operations in Waziristan were greatly appreciated by the Major-General Commanding, Waziristan Force and the Deputy Chief Signal Officer, Waziristan Force.

* Admitted for one year's course.

† Includes one under 3 months' extension of training.

‡ Now called "Ashutosh College".

The following *extracts* from their letters are reproduced—

“On the demobilisation of the Lines of Communication, Signal Company, I take this opportunity to thank you and all the ranks of the Company for the excellent work that you have performed whilst in Waziristan. The Company was raised in May 1919 from the personnel of the Indian Telegraph Department and was ordered on Field Service for the Afghan war.”

* * * * *

“On the disbandment of the Line of Communication Signal Company, I wish to thank all ranks of your Unit for the loyal support they have given me during nearly two years during which I have been D. C. S. O., to Waziristan Force. Whatever work I have had to call on them to do, whether on the Engineering or Traffic side, it has always been done most efficiently and without delay.”

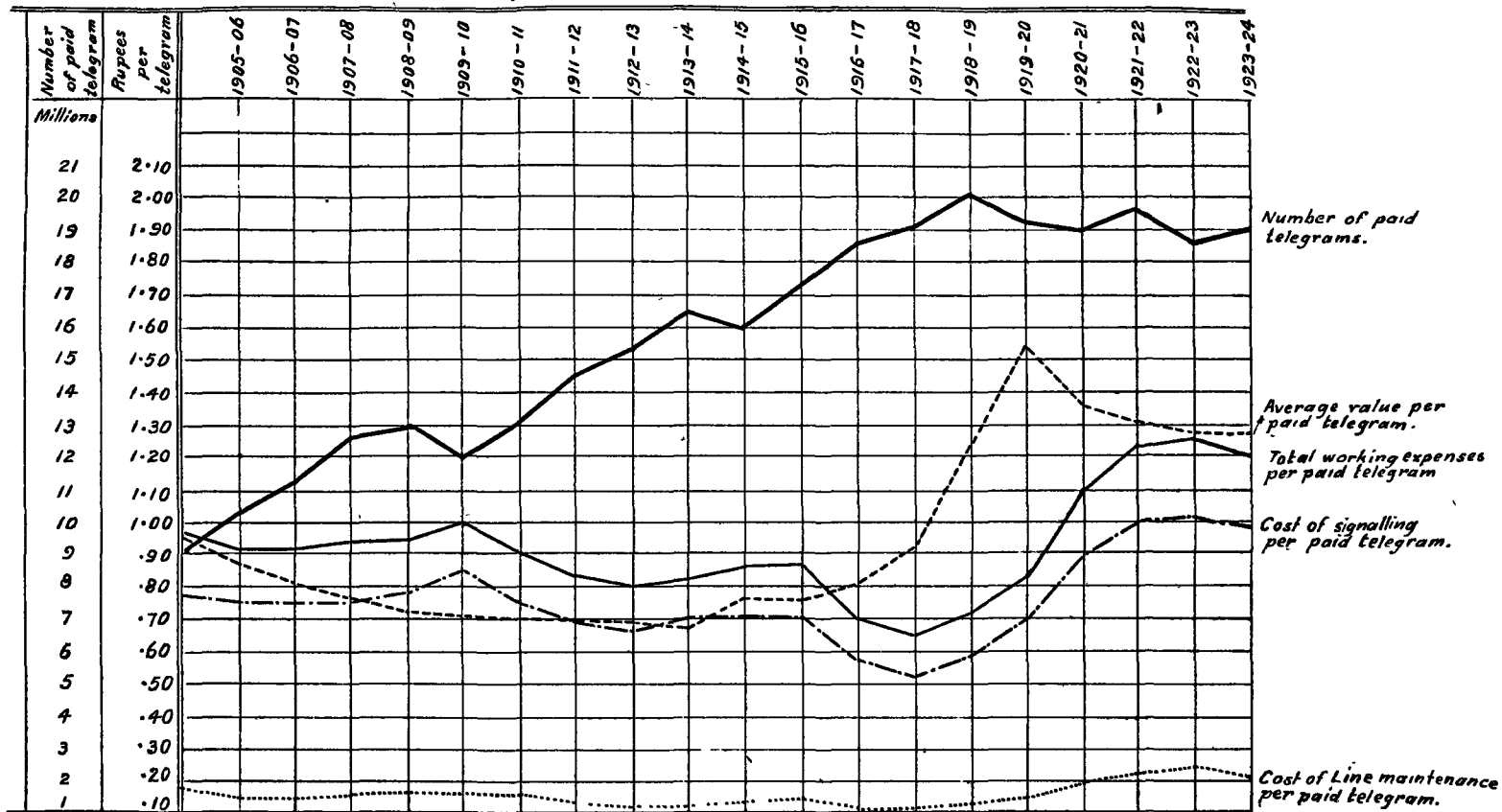
“Considerable difficulties have been experienced and overcome—shortage of personnel necessitating long hours of duty in the hot weather—restoring communications when broken by enemy action or bad weather. Everything has been dealt with in a manner which sets a very high standard for any Line of Communication Unit, which may be raised in the future.” * * * *

* * * * *

103. *Transfers from Local to General Service.*—The recommendations of the Telegraph Committee, 1921, and the orders of the Government of India thereon, for transfers from the Local to the General Service continued to be carried out during the year. 17 Telegraph Masters and 117 Telegraphists of the old Local Service were transferred to the General Service with effect from the 1st January 1924 at an approximate additional cost of Rs. 11,300 for pay and Rs. 9,800 for house rent allowance. Out of these 134 men 126 were Indians.

104. *Overtime allowance.*—The sum of Rs. 73,005 was disbursed to the staff as overtime allowance for the disposal of work outside the ordinary hours of duty, compared with Rs. 1,31,552 in the preceding year.

DIAGRAM SHEWING FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1905-06 TO 1923-24, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS, THE WORKING EXPENSES AND THE AVERAGE VALUE OF A TELEGRAM.



105. *Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.*—The total number of combined post and telegraph offices open on 31st March 1924 was 3,507. Of these, 4 offices in the North-West Frontier were worked by the Army and the others by a staff of 4,455 clerks employed on telegraph duties compared with 3,479 offices and 4,540 clerks employed on the same duties last year. The net increase in the number of combined offices was 28 against 30 in 1922-23.

Excluding service messages the number of telegrams sent from combined offices increased from 9,832,941 in the preceding year to 10,190,431 and the value from Rs. 1,09,99,723 to Rs. 1,12,49,702 or an increase of about 4 per cent. in number and over 2 per cent. in value. The number of telegrams delivered from combined offices was 8,463,868 as against 8,126,621 in the preceding year.

106. *Postal receiving Offices.*—In addition to the messages sent and received from combined post and telegraph offices 66,365 telegrams to the value of Rs. 66,411 were accepted by other post offices for transmission by post to telegraph offices. The corresponding figures for 1922-23 were 77,165 and Rs. 77,483.

107. *Number of newspapers registered under the Press message rules.*—The number of newspapers registered under the Press message rules increased from 431 to 464.

108. *Certificates in telegraphy.*—Certificates in telegraphy were granted to 55 soldiers and 263 post office clerks.

109. *Co-Operative Credit Societies.*—The Co-Operative Credit Societies established for the benefit of the Telegraph staff at Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Rangoon continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of members rose from 2,554 to 2,808 during the year.

It is interesting to note that there is a junior Co-Operative Credit Society at Bombay for the benefit of the delivery peons, office peons and the line staff and that, owing to expansion of work, the senior society has been given the status of a bank and is now called the Central Telegraph Office Co-Operative Credit Bank.

Inland Telegrams.

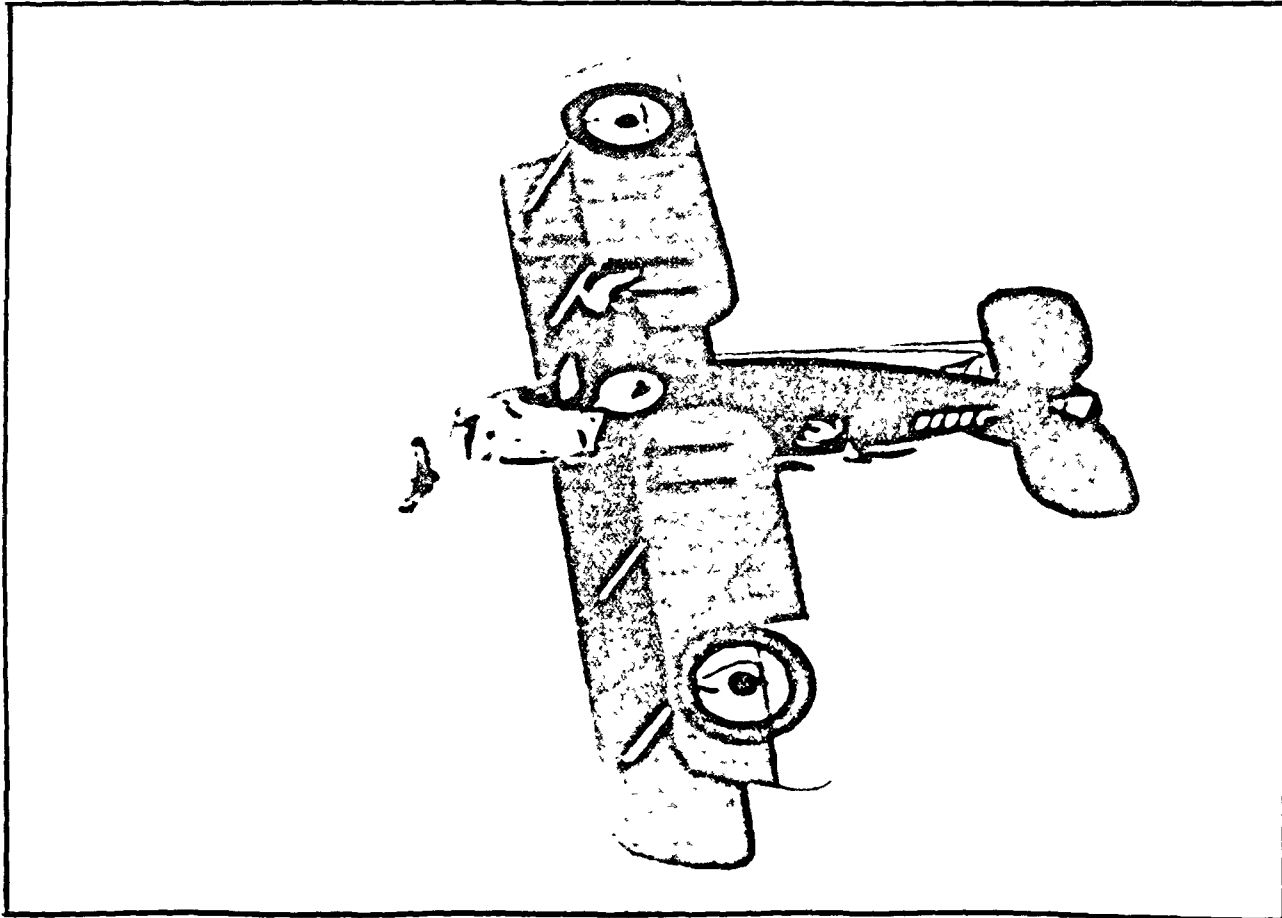
110. *Number and value of telegrams (Appendix XIV (1), pages 80-81).*—There was an increase of about 3 per cent. in

the number and over 2 per cent. in the value of inland telegrams compared with traffic of the preceding year. State telegrams decreased by 5 per cent. in number and by 3 per cent. in value. *Raj* (or Indian State) telegrams increased by 134 per cent. in number and by 100·3 per cent. in value. Private telegrams increased by 3 per cent. in number and by 3 per cent. in value. Press telegrams decreased by 6 per cent. in number and by 5 per cent. in value. The total Inland traffic was 16,259,737 messages and the value Rs. 1,91,69,153.

111. *O. H. M. S. telegram forms.*—Under the orders of the Government of India the arrangements for the supply of O. H. M. S. forms for Inland state telegrams were revised with effect from 1st May 1923 and it was decided that those forms should be provided on payment, in books of 50 forms blocked for 20 words, in addition to the address, at a cost of Re. 1 per form for ordinary telegrams and Rs. 2 per form for express telegrams. The use of these books was restricted by the Government of India to a few selected high officials as an optional alternative to payment by means of service stamps or cash. As the system was intended for the personal convenience of the officials, it was decided that O. H. M. S. forms should only be accepted when signed personally by them. The number of books of each kind sold to the Government Officials authorised to use them during the year was 358 books for Express telegrams and 259 books for Ordinary telegrams at a total value of Rs. 48,750.

112. *System of transfer of messages by messengers instead of by wire.*—During the year the system of transfer of messages by messengers instead of by wire was introduced between the Cochin Departmental Telegraph Office and Cochin Mattanchari combined office, and also between the Agra Central Telegraph Office and two of its local offices. The system has worked satisfactorily in both places and has resulted in an economy in staff.

113. *Delivery of telegrams by Air-Service.*—There was a complete breakdown of the telegraph service with Simla on the 5th and 6th December 1923 owing to a heavy snow storm. The Officer Commanding, 5th Squadron, Royal Air Force, Ambala rendered on these dates a very useful service to the Department in conveying telegrams from Ambala to Simla by air. On each occasion the aeroplane left Ambala at 14 hours and arrived at Simla by 14/45. It is believed that this was the first occasion in India on which telegrams were conveyed by an Air-service.



DROPPING A BAG OF TELEGRAMS ON TO SIMLA.

Foreign telegrams.

114. *Number and value of telegrams (Appendix XIV (3), page 82).*—The total number of foreign telegrams was about three millions containing over 27 millions words. The percentages of increase or decrease in the number of telegrams and words as compared with the figures of 1922-23 for all classes of telegrams are shown in the following statement:—

Classes of telegrams.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) IN NUMBER OF	
	Telegrams.	Words.
State telegrams	—41	—45
Private at ordinary rate	—10	—28
Urgent private at triple rate	—17	—27
Deferred	+3	+4
Press	+8	—42
TOTAL	—8	—23

115. *Introduction of Daily Letter-Telegram Service with Great Britain.*—A daily letter-telegram service in plain language was introduced from 1st October 1923 with Great Britain *via* Eastern at one-fourth the rate for Ordinary Foreign Private telegrams subject to a minimum charge of 20 words per telegram. Daily letter-telegrams, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout, are accepted on any day of the week except Sunday and ordinarily delivered to the addressee after forty-eight hours. During the period October to March 25,048 daily letter-telegrams were exchanged between India and Great Britain.

116. *Foreign Telegraphic Money Order Advices.*—The number of telegraphic money orders exchanged with the United Kingdom was 2,614 as compared with 2,135 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 22 per cent.

The number of telegraphic money order advices exchanged with Ceylon, the Persian Gulf and Aden was 68,861 as compared with 63,870 in the preceding year, an increase of about 8 per cent. The telegraphic money order service with Iraq

was resumed from 1st May 1923 and the number of advices exchanged with the country during the year was 187.

A new telegraphic money order service between India on the one side and the Federated Malay States on the other was introduced with effect from 1st June 1923 and the number of advices exchanged during the year was 424.

117. *Communication with Afghanistan.*—Telegraphic communication with Afghanistan was maintained throughout the year, supplemented by wireless communication when required. The formal agreement for the exchange of telegrams had not by the end of the year been ratified by the Government of Afghanistan. Steps are being taken by the Afghan Government to join the International Telegraph Convention. As an informal arrangement telegrams between India and Afghanistan are accepted at the rates for Indian Inland telegrams, each Administration retaining the fees it collects. Foreign telegrams to and from Afghanistan are also transmitted at rates applicable to foreign telegrams in India; those originating in Afghanistan are accepted from persons who have opened Deposit Accounts at Peshawar, whence they are transmitted to destination in the usual way and those intended for Afghanistan are transmitted to Peshawar and thence forwarded to destination free of charge.

Wireless Telegraphy.

118. *Retrenchment.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee expenditure in the Wireless Branch was reduced to an absolute minimum. No new works were commenced, but the high speed service between Madras and Rangoon was completed and opened for traffic on 1st March 1924.

119. *Wireless Divisions.*—The Wireless Engineering and the Experimental Divisions continued under the charge of one Divisional Engineer, Wireless, who also supervised the erection and tests of the High-Speed Station at Rangoon for which purpose part of his office was transferred to Rangoon from 4th October 1923 to 29th February 1924. The Divisional offices were inspected by me in November and by the Director of Wireless on several occasions.

120. *Construction.*—The new coast station at St. Thomas' Mount near Madras was completed and took over the work previously carried out by Madras Fort Radio on 1st August 1923. The station has worked satisfactorily and shows considerable

improvement over the other Indian coast stations in India of the same power. The installation of apparatus for the high-speed service between Madras and Rangoon was completed during this year. At Rangoon entirely new buildings were erected at Mingaladon and the installation of the transmitting apparatus there commenced on 1st August 1923. At Madras the additional building required for the Transmitter in the Fort was completed and installation of the wireless apparatus commenced on the same date. During the erection of the transmitting apparatus experiments were carried out at both places to find suitable sites for the receiving station. At Rangoon, it was decided to erect the Receiver in the Central Telegraph Office and a 100-ft. lattice mast was erected in the compound for the purpose. At Madras a bungalow in Royapuram was selected and a 72-ft. mast erected. It had originally been intended to use the Wheatstone system for high-speed telegraphy in accordance with the usual practice in Wireless but, in view of the almost complete abolition of Wheatstone working in the Telegraph Department in favour of Baudot, it was decided to carry out tests with the Baudot system at the earliest opportunity with a view to adopting it if satisfactory. These tests were carried out early in February 1924 and it was decided to adopt Baudot. Regular working for a limited period every day commenced on 1st March 1924 and a portion of the telegraph traffic between Southern India and Burma was carried by this route during March.

(1) The following new buildings were completed during the year:—

- (a) Radio Office and quarters near St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
- (b) Radio Office and quarters for high-speed transmitting station at Mingaladon near Rangoon.

(2) There were no new buildings in progress on 31st March 1924.

(3) A new transmitting room at Madras Fort Radio was added.

(4) Annual repairs to the wireless station buildings were carried out at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Jutogh, Lahore, Mhow, Madras, Quetta, Rangoon, Victoria Point, Diamond Island, Port Blair and Maymyo.

No work has been carried out in the Labour Corps Lines at Karachi, the Engineering Division office and the whole of the Experimental Division being still accommodated in the temporary buildings in the Rest Camp.

121. *Maintenance*.—Masts and aerials at all stations were maintained in good repair. At Karachi Radio and Victoria Point they were overhauled and repainted.

Machinery and apparatus at the various stations have been maintained in working order throughout the year. A 35-H. P. Vickers-Petter generating set was installed in Quetta Radio. This set, together with the set of the same kind previously installed, replaced the Gardner 4-KM set which was sent to Stores, Karachi. Previous to retrenchment orders, it had been intended to instal this latter set at Lahore where there is a similar set. This would complete the rearrangement of charging plant by which engines of similar type are located in the same part of the country. New tuners obtained from Signals Experimental Establishment, Woolwich, and valve amplifying receivers, Marconi Type 55-A, have been fitted at Nagpur Radio, Secunderabad Radio and Victoria Point and a valve amplifying receiver, Marconi Type 55A has been supplied to Port Blair in place of "C Mark IV" amplifier. Satisfactory tests were carried out on the use of Blancol oil for accumulators and Blancol has been adopted for regular use. Besides practically eliminating spraying, the use of this oil has effected a large saving in distilled water.

The following maintenance works have been carried out:—

Bombay Radio	. . .	Battery fitted throughout with new separators.
Calcutta Radio	. . .	Hornsby Engine fitted with new vaporiser caps.
Karachi Radio	. . .	New leading-in insulators fitted and extensive repairs to battery completed.
Nagpur Radio	. . .	Extensive repairs to the battery were completed.
Poona Radio	. . .	The wireless station was moved from its original site to Kirkee Arsenal.

122. *Experimental work*.—Experimental and testing work has continued to be carried out under the supervision of the Divisional Engineer, Wireless Research, staff for this purpose being detailed from the Experimental Division.

123. *Training*.—Two operators from the Indo-European Telegraph Department were given the 3 months' Operators' Course and two more commenced the course on 1st February. A special 4-months' course for six departmental telegraphists selected from the Traffic Branch was commenced on 2nd January to provide operators for certain wireless telephone

stations to be erected in Waziristan. A special 3-months' course in wireless telephony was also given to 3 students from the Government of Mysore.

124. *Workshop.*—The plant in the wireless workshop was completely re-arranged and a number of new machines fitted. The workshop is now capable of performing all the ordinary repair work of the wireless stations and construction of all ordinary wireless apparatus with the exception of valves. During the year practically all the repair work for the stations was carried out at Karachi. Four special receiving sets were designed and constructed, two for the Trigonometrical Survey Department and two for the Meteorological Department for use at Madras and Bombay.

125. *Store Agency.*—The Officer-in-Charge of the Wireless Experimental Division is also the Wireless Store Agent. A number of steel bins were provided by the Controller of Telegraph Stores and the stores have been re-arranged in these bins in place of the wooden cupboards used previously, which were on loan from the military. This has effected an improvement in storage conditions. The work of the Store Agency has considerably increased owing to the fact that all wireless apparatus, with the exception of large secondary batteries, has been transferred from the Storeyard, Calcutta, and other Store Depots in India to this Agency. All wireless stores from England are also handled by the Store Agency. Among the stores transferred was a large quantity of unserviceable and obsolete wireless stores which had been occupying valuable space for some time. A special Scrapping Committee was constituted at Karachi under the orders of the Chief Engineer and these stores were condemned and disposed of.

126. *Personnel.*—Three Military Mechanists, holding the grade of Deputy Assistant Engineer, Wireless, left the Department and reverted to the Home Establishment. Three other Military Mechanists were promoted in their place. During 1921 seven Supervisors were recruited in England under the designation "Mechanist Electricians" on a two-years' agreement which expired during the year. One had already been appointed as Deputy Assistant Engineer, Wireless, three were confirmed as Supervisors and the remaining three left the Department on completion of their original engagement. Two new Military Mechanists were appointed as Supervisors Wireless, one subsequently reverting to Military duty. Four temporary Wireless Supervisors were appointed. One Service Operator resigned on account of health and one died.

Traffic.

127. *Radio-telegrams and foreign Radio Communications.*—The number of radio-telegrams to and from Ships at sea, handled by coast stations in India and Burma, was 18,845 compared with 16,278 in 1922-23. As an experimental measure the coast charge for radio-telegrams was reduced from 60 to 40 centimes per word from October to March inclusive in order, if possible, to attract more traffic and revenue. It was found that the volume of traffic showed no appreciable increase over that during the corresponding period of the previous two years; the former coast charge was therefore restored. The system and times of broadcasting weather reports and other information from coast stations to ships at sea were revised and new arrangements were introduced in April 1924.

Foreign Services between Rangoon Radio and Penang and between Bombay Radio and the naval stations at Aden and Matara (for official purposes) continued to work satisfactorily. On closing down the 30-KW transmitter at Madras Fort Radio, communication with Colombo was successfully carried out by the 5-K. W. station at Madras Radio (St. Thomas' Mount).

Peshawar Radio continued to maintain satisfactory communication with Kabul and exchanged traffic whenever the landline was interrupted or congested. Trials were also conducted between Peshawar Radio and the new Marconi stations erected for the Chinese Government at Kashgar and Urumchi in Hsinkingang.

Arrangements were made for direct communication between ships at sea and the Pilot Vessel at Sandheads when required during the hours of watch of the latter.

Special arrangements were made for the handling of ordinary and press messages to and from the B. I. S. N. S. S. "Arankola" conveying His Excellency the Viceroy from Calcutta to Rangoon and back in December and January. This work was satisfactorily carried out and earned His Excellency's appreciation.

In April 1923, as an experimental measure, at the request of the military authorities, test messages were exchanged between Simla and Constantinople *via* Jutogh Radio, Karachi Radio and the Iraq Government station at Basra. This communication was carried out entirely with continuous wave stations.

128. *Special Wireless Messages for the Press.*—Jutogh Radio continued to receive special messages from Oxford

Radio either direct or *via* Cairo, addressed to certain newspapers and news agencies in India from their representatives in London. The British Official Press Communiqués broadcasted from Oxford Radio were also received and passed to Messrs. Reuters Ltd., for distribution during the year, except during a few weeks in June and July when atmospheric conditions combined with the low power of Oxford Radio rendered reception unreliable. On 6th June 1923, a special message announcing the result of the "Derby" was also received in the same manner and forwarded to the addressee at Calcutta.

129. *Wireless stations under "Care and Maintenance Party"*.—The eight Inland stations which were placed under "Care and Maintenance Party" in January 1923, were maintained in that condition during the year. Jutogh Radio and Peshawar Radio, although nominally under "Care and Maintenance", also carried out restricted traffic duties—as indicated above. Transmission and reception tests lasting for one hour have been carried out twice a month by the stations under "Care and Maintenance".

130. *Wireless Communication in connection with the sinking of S.S. "Okara"*.—The sinking of S.S. "Okara" in the Bay of Bengal during a very severe storm in May 1923, was enquired into by a special court appointed by the Government of Bengal. The court found that wireless communications in this connection were satisfactorily carried out.

Miscellaneous.

131. *Legislation*.—The provisions of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, having been incorporated in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, which came into force with effect from 5th May 1923, the former Act was repealed. Various amendments to the rules under the wireless provisions of the latter Act were also made.

132. *Stations erected in Mysore State*.—By permission of the Government of India, two stations were erected in the Mysore State for inter-communication. Demonstrations were also made with wireless sets in other States.

133. *Licenses and Certificates*.—During the period under review the number of licenses issued for both Fixed Stations and Import (Wireless Telegraphs) showed a decided increase, which accords with the interest shown by the whole world in the science of Wireless Telegraphy; 16 Fixed Stations licenses were renewed and 50 new licenses issued whilst 6 Import (Wireless Telegraphs) licenses were renewed and 5 new licenses issued.

Royalties, charged for licensed Fixed Stations in British India working as Limited Commercial Stations, *i.e.*, for private and business purposes of the licensees, were paid by two firms—one firm paying Rs. 1,100 for the year 1923; this amount was also paid during 1924, on renewal of the license for that year.

Mobile stations licensed showed a decrease, the total number being 20 renewed and 7 new licenses issued; this decrease was due to the fact that a number of ships hitherto registered in British India were sold by the Shipping Companies to other countries or were broken up.

Nine Certificates of Competency for Wireless Operators were issued. These certificates were granted to subjects of Indian States who successfully passed the examination, six being to subjects of the Gwalior State and three to subjects of the Mysore State.

Certificates of Competency as Wireless Watcher, first issued in August 1922, were issued to 322 candidates who successfully passed the examination; approximately seventy per cent. were issued to Indians. A certain number of candidates were also examined and failed, the majority of whom, however, were successful at subsequent examinations.

134. *Radio Clubs*.—The interest aroused in Wireless, owing to the Broadcasting in other countries, resulted in the formation of three Radio Clubs in India—two in Calcutta and one in Bombay. Licenses to broadcast programmes, purely as an experiment, were granted to one club in Calcutta and to the Bombay Club, the result being that great interest has been shown and, although nothing approaching the results achieved in Britain have, as yet, been accomplished, it is anticipated that next year will show a decided increase in the number of Fixed Stations licenses issued.

135. *Broadcasting*.—By the end of March 1924, Government had decided in considerable detail upon the general conditions under which wireless broadcasting was permitted on a commercial scale in British India and steps were taken to circulate these conditions to Local Governments for their remarks.

136. *Imperial Wireless Scheme*.—By the end of 1923-24, it was fairly clear that the Imperial Government had decided to control and operate all the Imperial Radio Stations in the United Kingdom, while agreeing that the Dominions and India should make such arrangements as they consider desirable for the control and operation of their own stations. In India the detailed conditions under which Government was prepared to

hand over the control and operation of the necessary Indian stations to private enterprise had been drawn up and published, the intention being that applications should be received up to the 1st August 1924, after which date a contract would be placed with a private company registered in India.

Financial Results of Telegraph Department.

137. *Review.*—The Accounts for the year 1923-24 and 1922-23 are as follows :—

	1923-24.	1922-23.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	3,14,28,711	3,24,92,568
Charges against Revenue	3,07,33,024	3,16,16,787
Surplus	6,95,687	8,75,781

A charge of Rs. 77 lakhs on account of interest on Capital has been debited against Revenue.

The charges against Revenue include gratuities, leave allowances paid out of India and pensions, while the receipts include the *pro forma* value of free and concessional telegrams.

During the year the Capital Account of the Department was increased by Rs. 35,32,241 and at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,20,23,641.

Financial position of the Posts and Telegraphs.

138. *Review.*—The Financial results of the Post and Telegraph Department during the year are :—

	Rs.
Receipts	10,18,28,510
Expenditure	9,76,10,158
Surplus	42,18,352

Compared with a net surplus of Rs. 35,31,901 in 1922-23.

Personal matters.

139. *Distinguished Field Service, and Honours conferred.*—During the year the names of 7 Postal and 4 Telegraph officials were brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for distinguished service during the operations in Waziristan. In

addition to this the following officials of the Department received the title noted against each as a personal distinction :—

Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Bombay	C.I.E.
Mr. R. M. Ghose, Deputy Postmaster- General, Bengal	Rai Bahadur.
Mr. M. N. Banerji, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bengal	Rai Bahadur.
Mr. G. N. Naidu, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras	Rao Bahadur.
Pandit Gauri Shankar, Retired Superintendent, Office of the Postmaster-General, United Provinces	Rai Sahib.
Mr. B. M. Mitra, Postmaster, Bura Bazar, Calcutta :	Rai Sahib.
Mr. C. L. Dutt, Head Assistant, Office of the Director-General of Posts and Tele- graphs	Rai Sahib.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. R. CLARKE,

Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen and mileage of mail lines.

Names of Circles.	POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.						DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY—											
	NUMBER ON 31st MARCH 1923.			NUMBER ON 31st MARCH 1924.			RUNNERS AND BOATS		RAILWAY.		STEAMER SERVICES—SEA AND RIVER.		MAIL CARTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.		MOTOR SERVICES.		TOTAL.	
	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Post offices.	Letter boxes.	Village postmen	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23.	1923-24.
Bengal and Assam .	3,701	10,973	439	3,697	11,025	433	16,149	15,878	20	20	2,341	2,415	235½	217	292½	330½	19,038	18,860½
Bombay	2,766	*9,769	1,388	2,790	9,744	1,376	12,533	12,178	38	38	3,212	3,309	1,178	1,137	402	517	17,363	17,179
Madras	3,614	8,399	1,364	3,623	8,421	1,369	17,179	16,797	...	...	1,949	1,949	1,472	1,343	658	668	21,258	20,757
United Provinces .	2,362	6,684	2,077	2,322	6,609	2,072	8,534	8,906	...	...	...	..	918	896	252½	315	9,704½	10,117
Punjab and North-West Frontier .	3,242	5,434	1,653	3,152	5,313	1,599	11,923	11,855	...	...	...	..	2,046½	2,025	645	715	14,614½	14,595
Bihar and Orissa .	1,310	3,453	308	1,314	3,291	295	8,132	7,817	...	...	..	...	33	33	241	273	8,406	8,123
Burma	457	2,649	358	464	2,823	377	1,866	1,874	1,755½	1,780½	7,797½	7,868½	1,129	1,152	250	299	12,798	12,974
Central	1,789	2,057	877	1,764	2,029	884	12,236	12,033	...	...	..	...	926	822	359	327	13,520	13,182
Sind and Baluchistan	369	493	74	365	513	73	889	830	...	131	1,572	1,287	2,077½	1,771½	112	226	4,650½	4,245½
Railway Mail Service	...	304	...	...	269	...	...	...	34,088	34,214	1,208	1,213½	...	...	...	...	35,296	35,427½
Total	19,610	*50,214	8,536	19,491	50,037	8,478	89,441	88,168	35,901½	36,183½	18,079½	18,042	10,015½	9,396½	3,211	3,670½	156,648½	155,460½
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	...	...	...	-119	-177	-58	...	-1,273	...	+282	...	-37½	...	-619	...	+459½	...	-1,188

*Revised figure.

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders) in relation to population.

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles	CENSUS OF 1921.		ONE POST OFFICE SERVES—			ONE LETTER-BOX SERVES—			Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	NUMBER OF POSTAL ARTICLES PER HEAD OF—	
		Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.		Population.	Literate Population.
Bengal and Assam	148,381	55,582,708	4,817,437	40	15,034	1,303	10	3,758	326	251,549,527	4 53	52 22
Bombay	140,568	23,421,771	2,047,334	50	8,395	732	11	1,866	163	228,477,590	9 75	111 59
Madras	182,111	66,111,019	5,595,266	50	18,237	1,543	15	5,478	463	206,159,537	3 12	36 84
United Provinces	161,886	47,765,832	1,735,016	69	20,571	747	18	5,311	193	131,101,809	2 75	75 56
Punjab and North-West Frontier	234,340	31,204,029	1,191,079	74	9,900	377	27	3,657	139	166,827,238	5 34	140 06
Bihar and Orissa	111,829	37,961,858	1,701,489	85	28,690	1,295	24	8,209	368	67,094,685	1 77	39 43
Burma	236,738	13,212,192	3,652,043	510	28,496	7,871	72	4,019	1,111	53,005,128	4 01	14 51
Central	282,614	31,063,263	1,218,549	160	17,609	691	74	3,168	320	71,449,115	2 30	58 63
Sind and Baluchistan	187,194	4,272,133	*222,081	513	11,704	608	213	4,366	253	32,222,942	7 54	145 09
TOTAL	1,685,661	310,594,805	22,180,294	86	15,935	1,138	24	4,467	319	1,207,887,571	3 89	54 45

* Revised figure.

APPEN

Estimated number of unregistered articles of the letter mail given out for*

Class of articles.	Bengal and Assam.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces.
<i>Articles of the letter mail—</i>				
Paid unregistered letters	99,614,392	83,572,434	82,509,736	45,332,452
Unpaid letters	3,229,259	3,183,400	2,262,739	4,299,361
Registered letters and packets. { Ordinary	3,875,942	3,393,269	4,927,644	3,099,572
{ Value-payable	1,313,760	941,480	857,870	648,083
Insured letters	902,706	524,160	1,256,880	485,282
Post cards	113,467,732	108,818,206	85,373,839	60,473,958
"Registered" newspapers	12,283,325	11,572,820	12,169,674	7,750,749
Ordinary unregistered packets	13,298,801	13,958,851	14,654,594	7,263,813
Total	247,990,917	225,969,620	204,012,976	129,353,268
<i>Articles of the parcel mail—</i>				
Ordinary registered parcels	1,256,450	891,557	753,877	619,557
Insured parcels	210,570	292,555	207,601	104,643
Value-payable registered parcels	1,967,322	937,505	963,873	806,535
Ordinary unregistered parcels	* 124,268	386,353	221,210	217,804
Total	3,558,610	2,507,970	2,146,561	1,748,541
GRAND TOTAL	251,549,527	228,477,590	206,159,537	131,101,809
<i>Deduct—Number of articles deposited as "dead", &c., as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders.</i>	362,090	230,633	96,150	271,451
TOTAL NUMBER DELIVERED	251,187,437	228,246,957	206,063,387	130,830,358

*Computed from the actual figures

DIX II.

delivery and actual number of registered articles and parcels posted.

Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Bihar and Orissa.	Burma.	Central.	Sind and Baluchistan.	Railway Mail Service.	TOTAL.	
						1923-24.	1922-23.
57,277,729	24,361,612	32,902,638	24,508,994	14,521,629	434,637	465,036,253	457,969,568
2,476,134	1,249,995	3,005,984	1,620,339	468,008	...	21,795,219	22,566,144
3,741,640	1,155,820	967,846	1,395,320	627,939	212,283	23,402,275	23,248,616
923,714	99,523	221,391	164,243	58,608	..	5,223,672	4,915,846
566,109	287,185	132,961	268,271	53,469	...	4,477,023	4,150,890
79,363,827	32,616,452	5,036,374	34,282,547	12,105,955	367,320	531,906,208	523,623,419
10,944,343	3,633,914	5,479,510	4,609,846	2,266,363	304,853	71,020,397	70,374,111
9,681,364	3,352,238	4,562,761	4,116,921	1,882,384	120,268	72,893,995	66,961,208
164,974,860	66,756,739	52,309,465	70,968,481	31,984,355	1,439,361	1,195,760,042	1,179,809,805
962,174	203,680	426,758	262,885	152,393	..	5,549,331	5,205,935
154,117	39,623	48,765	60,579	19,844	.	1,138,299	1,119,373
647,732	85,385	216,218	71,111	47,061	...	5,742,742	5,427,869
88,355	9,258	3,922	66,059	19,289	...	1,136,518	900,203
1,852,378	337,946	695,663	480,634	238,587	...	13,566,890	12,653,430
166,827,238	67,094,685	53,005,128	71,449,115	32,222,942	1,439,361	1,209,328,932	1,186,463,235
74,638	...	76,233	77,616	...	...	1,188,810	1,262,051
166,752,600	67,094,685	52,928,696	71,371,499	32,222,942	1,439,361	1,208,138,122	1,185,201,164

of 14 days of the year.

APPENDIX III

Number of articles dealt with by Dead Letter Offices.

Names of Dead Letter Offices.	RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL*					Total for 1923-24	Total for 1922-23
	Unregistered letters and postcards.	"Registered" newspapers	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, postcards and packets.	Parcels.		
Bombay	1,448,215	36,734	287,178	57,741	6,542	1,836,410	2,789,931
Calcutta	1,130,803	30,478	228,516	62,857	18,473	1,470,627	1,569,549
Madras	1,595,989	23,935	94,040	156,516	13,547	1,884,027	2,061,561
Lahore	1,324,140	37,152	62,778	15,610	5,111	1,444,791	1,908,735
Lucknow	1,537,667	20,648	35,457	26,490	7,518	1,627,780	1,681,738
Nagpur	390,784	8,135	12,202	7,533	1,642	420,296	463,922
Rangoon	874,254	8,342	20,519	14,208	4,953	922,276	831,463
Total (a)	8,301,352	165,424	740,690	340,955	57,786	9,606,297	11,906,899
(1) Issued for delivery to addressees.	4,023,867	71,410	158,410	36,234	17,826	4,307,797	5,128,238
Percentage on total (a).	48.47	43.17	21.39	10.64	30.85	44.84	45.36
(2) Issued for delivery to senders.	3,288,232	85,123	551,697	284,388	37,194	4,246,634	5,076,441
Percentage on total (a).	39.61	51.46	74.48	83.41	64.36	44.21	44.89
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	7,312,099	156,533	710,107	320,672	55,020	8,554,431	10,204,679
Percentage on total (a).	88.08	94.63	95.87	94.05	95.21	89.05	90.25
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders.	7,178,769	156,533	710,055	318,412	53,628	8,417,397	10,044,848
Percentage of (4) on (3).	98.18	...	99.99	99.90	97.47	98.40	98.43
(5) Returned as undeliverable.	133,330	...	52	2,260	1,392	137,034	159,831
Percentage of (5) on (3).	1.82	...	.01	.70	2.53	1.60	1.57
(6) Deposited originally as "Dead", i.e., as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders.	989,253	8,891	30,583	20,283	2,766	1,051,776	1,102,220
Percentage of (6) on total (a).	11.92	5.37	4.13	5.95	4.79	10.95	9.75
(7) Total deposited as "Dead."	1,122,583	8,891	30,635	22,543	4,158	1,188,810	1,262,051
Percentage of (7) on total (a).	13.52	5.37	4.14	6.61	7.20	12.38	11.16

* The figures represent the total number of articles of each kind received in each Dead Letter Office from post offices and other Dead Letter Offices after deducting articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.

APPENDIX IV(a).

Money order business in the last ten years.

Year.	INLAND ORDERS (ISSUED).				FOREIGN ORDERS (ISSUED AND PAID).				GRAND TOTAL			
	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	Number	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.
		Rs.				Rs.				Rs.		
1914-15	29,317,377	51,54,81,941	-2.08	+71	935,005	4,52,78,475	-10.59	-14.37	30,252,382	56,07,60,416	-2.37	-70
1915-16	31,281,231	53,92,17,506	+6.70	+4.61	1,041,363	4,74,18,70	+11.32	+4.73	32,322,594	58,60,36,207	+6.84	+4.61
1916-17	32,331,652	57,54,48,259	+3.36	+6.72	1,117,513	5,55,24,532	+7.31	+17.09	33,449,165	63,09,72,791	+3.49	+7.56
1917-18	33,903,625	62,77,87,899	+4.86	+10	1,285,727	12,92,78,378	+15.05	+132.83	35,189,352	75,70,66,277	+5.20	+19.98
1918-19	34,881,624	69,93,62,433	+2.8	+11.40	1,225,316	9,74,20,140	-4.69	-24.64	36,106,940	79,67,82,573	+2.60	+5.25
1919-20	37,632,888	74,1,43,409	+7.89	+6.83	1,357,927	12,73,67,907	+10.82	+30.74	38,990,815	87,45,11,316	+7.99	+9.76
1920-21	37,226,484	85,73,96,210	-1.08	+14.75	1,278,330	12,62,52,106	-5.86	-87	38,504,814	98,36,48,316	-1.25	+12.48
1921-22	33,328,207	78,41,66,052	-10.47	-8.54	1,038,048	6,56,14,734	-18.79	-48.02	34,366,257	84,97,80,786	-10.75	-13.61
1922-23	31,742,713	78,29,30,898	-4.75	-15	1,011,488	5,21,86,435	-2.56	-20.46	32,754,201	83,51,17,333	-4.69	-1.72
1923-24	32,579,252	80,00,60,606	+2.34	+2.26	1,050,778	4,86,08,296	+3.88	-6.85	33,630,030	84,92,68,902	+2.67	+1.68

APPENDIX IV (b).

Inland (ordinary and telegraphic) money order business.

	ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.				TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.				TOTAL.				Com- mission. Rs.
	ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		
	Number.	Amounts.	Number	Amounts	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bengal and Assem.	8,978,406	16,74,75,670	8,086,709	15,82,73,160	132,724	1,25,33,785	164,516	1,39,31,546	9,111,130	18,00,09,455	8,251,225	17,22,04,706	24,12,910
United Provinces.	8,672,176	7,68,56,959	5,362,713	11,58,07,224	44,190	35,56,755	91,451	73,70,033	8,716,366	8,04,13,714	5,454,164	12,31,77,257	10,93,474
Madras	4,805,095	9,40,61,412	5,184,514	10,70,22,980	100,616	81,32,226	234,554	1,80,50,616	4,905,711	10,21,93,638	5,419,068	12,50,73,602	14,07,957
Bombay	3,464,041	8,99,59,225	3,927,705	9,58,12,589	91,321	83,34,189	87,296	79,63,327	3,555,362	9,82,93,404	4,015,001	10,37,75,916	11,86,668
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	3,364,626	8,83,38,858	3,506,521	9,98,22,985	48,568	51,02,419	58,382	69,04,865	3,413,194	9,34,41,277	3,564,908	10,67,27,850	11,90,585
Burma	1,981,723	6,91,76,107	822,439	3,46,98,884	308,694	3,06,36,878	97,083	1,36,68,241	2,290,417	9,98,12,985	919,522	4,83,67,125	11,25,453
Bihar and Orissa.	2,677,445	5,61,27,855	3,312,154	6,62,22,873	35,696	28,22,234	43,190	35,03,238	2,713,141	6,09,56,069	3,355,344	6,97,26,111	8,00,297
Central	2,231,248	6,15,98,264	1,282,897	3,78,61,188	55,855	49,26,645	34,406	33,32,270	2,287,103	6,65,25,109	1,37,303	4,11,93,458	8,10,682
Sind and Baluchistan.	566,644	1,70,34,681	264,035	98,94,778	20,184	19,80,054	9,967	13,21,422	566,828	1,90,14,935	274,002	1,12,16,200	2,28,137
Total for 1923-24.	31,741,404	72,26,29,221	31,749,687	72,54,16,667	837,848	7,80,31,385	820,845	7,60,45,558	32,579,252	80,06,60,606	32,570,532	80,14,62,225	1,02,56,168
Total for 1922-23.	30,930,158	70,46,53,195	30,871,900	70,91,91,716	812,555	7,82,77,703	793,744	7,60,86,261	31,742,713	78,29,30,895	31,665,644	78,52,77,977	1,00,45,077
Increase (+) or decrease (-).	+ 811,246	+ 1,79,76,026	+ 877,787	+ 1,62,24,951	+ 25,293	- 2,46,318	+ 27,101	- 40,703	+ 836,539	+ 1,77,29,708	+ 904,888	+ 1,61,84,248	+ 2,11,076

Money order transactions with the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign countries and with five Indian States—contd.

Names of Foreign countries and Indian States with which direct exchanges exist.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.						ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.								
	1922-23.		1923-24.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	1922-23.		1923-24.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
Total as above with amounts converted into Indian currency at the rates of exchange current from time to time (A).	110,812	Rs. 61,76,421 13	129,819	Rs. 66,95,420 13	+17.68	+8.24	64,098	Rs. 1,16,07,277	61,459	Rs. 84,49,242 1	-4.12	-27.21			
		B.—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.						B.—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.							
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.				
British Somaliland	183	29,157	9	198	33,554	10	...	6.7	41,560	0	559	24,945	2	...	
Ceylon	21,621	10,3,117	2	27,600	10,19,637	15	...	321,650	92,09,790	11	342,143	97,6,262	11	...	
Federated Malay States	785	38,878	6	644	41,600	15	...	46,218	35,19,084	5	46,680	34,02,370	14	...	
Hong Kong	1,126	1,33,175	15	1,054	1,07,017	12	...	2,258	2,31,041	15	1,569	1,67,858	2	...	
Iraq	1,824	1,59,447	6	1,446	1,41,451	2	...	68,987	58,12,284	8	81,390	31,13,387	4	...	
Kedah	81	1,968	1	84	1,879	10	...	2,610	1,65,919	8	2,772	1,70,418	12	...	
Manritia	144	9,880	3	96	9,532	9	...	491	1,10,143	12	1,904	4,15,308	12	...	
North Borneo	1	6	0	7	814	2	...	553	44,205	15	570	35,473	12	...	
Persia	9,691	4,52,670	7	281	20,820	0	...	8,710	3,10,052	8	6,654	6,66,794	13	...	
Portuguese Settlements in India	11	137	10	6	327	0	...	422	29,411	13	480	30,513	0	...	
Sarawak	89	12,604	2	103	8,391	5	...	429	61,770	6	496	69,490	13	...	
Seychelles	976	53,172	4	840	51,212	8	...	43,324	31,24,858	9	44,328	30,94,453	0	...	
Straits Settlements	122	18,063	13	90	8,358	3	...	3,419	3,30,303	6	4,474	4,44,654	4	...	
Zanzibar (Br. Protectorate)	57	6,373	11	78	5,475	1	...	1,281	94,231	6	1,467	1,11,502	2	...	
Siam	36,861	19,48,633	9	42,503	18,75,209	9	+15.81	-3.77	501,529	2,30,74,701	10	501,022	2,18,44,769	11	-1.10
TOTAL (B)															
		C.—INDIAN STATE RUPEE ORDERS.						C.—INDIAN STATE RUPEE ORDERS.							
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.				
Chamba	1,687	38,440	7	1,393	35,258	3	...	3,619	1,03,393	0	3,760	92,071	13	...	
Gwahor	47,749	14,92,161	6	50,548	14,92,584	11	...	1,03,048	29,76,588	1	1,12,533	32,42,100	12	...	
Jind	9,750	8,57,241	8	9,608	8,52,856	2	...	14,061	3,81,000	15	15,923	4,41,027	2	...	
Mahha	8,566	3,84,243	11	7,995	3,45,235	0	...	10,335	3,97,292	11	12,435	4,45,022	2	...	
Patiala	45,301	17,76,302	13	42,587	16,04,545	0	...	53,032	4,06,176	13	54,793	16,80,530	11	...	
TOTAL (C)	113,953	40,52,689	13	12,126	38,30,459	0	-7.73	-5.4	185,731	54,26,446	8	203,844	59,21,772	8	+9.75
GRAND TOTAL, BEING TOTAL OF (A), (B) AND (C).	260,136	1,21,77,805	3	284,430	1,23,91,089	6	+9.35	-1.75	751,358	4,00,08,425	3	706,325	3,62,16,784	4	-1.99

APPENDIX V(a).

APPEN

Business of the Post

Names of Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	BALANCE OF ACCOUNTS.				Opening balance.	Deposits.
			Balance of the preceding year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance		
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal and Assam	39	2,550	5,76,420	71,854	34,520	6,13,754	6,10,45,708 6 11	4,92,74,127 14 0
Bihar and Orissa	21	855	1,31,925	22,553	13,791	1,40,687	1,52,21,451 8 10	1,24,32,728 5 5
Bombay . . .	25	1,434	3,65,613	52,196	53,671	3,64,138	4,69,07,519 13 1	2,99,87,903 9 6
Burma . . .	23	347	76,581	16,178	12,896	79,863	77,14,905 0 6	76,50,628 6 0
Central . . .	21	767	1,02,816	18,525	18,113	1,03,228	1,20,02,537 15 3	1,05,57,861 13 2
Madras . . .	37	1,838	2,31,130	54,283	35,165	2,50,248	1,43,90,864 14 0	1,89,43,553 15 11
Punjab and North-West Frontier	38	869	2,51,563	63,561	74,845	2,40,279	3,59,24,012 12 3	3,97,92,015 6 5
United Provinces	47	1,401	2,57,351	56,569	67,012	2,46,848	3,23,19,010 10 9	3,21,62,293 2 11
Sind and Baluchistan.	4	219	50,103	10,457	10,291	50,269	64,32,749 13 8	64,31,565 4 4
Total for 1923-24	255	10,280	20,43,502	3,66,116	3,20,304	20,89,314	23,19,98,760 15 3	20,72,12,677 13 8
Total for 1922-23	261	10,469	19,58,324	3,70,740	2,85,562	20,43,502	22,26,24,844 6 11	20,15,10,578 11 0
Increase (+) or decrease (-).	-6	-189	+85,178	-4,624	+34,742	+45,812	+93,73,916 8 4	+57,02,099 2 8
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-).	-2.29	-1.80	+4.34	-1.24	+12.16	+2.24	+4.21	+2.82

* This includes a sum of Rs. 3,00,55,902-11-2 on account of transfers of

DIXV(a).

Office Savings Bank.

Interest.		Total		Withdrawals		Balance.		Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor
Rs	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	Rs.
17,81,646	0 4	11,21,01,482	5 3	4,61,44,416	2 7	6,59,57,066	2 8	237'06	25,475 88	107'46
4,36,811	1 9	2,80,90,991	0 0	1,19,52,050	2 2	1,61,38,940	13 10	160 60	18,423 44	114 71
13,52,647	6 7	7,82 48,070	13 2	3,01,47,258	0 7½	4,81,00,819	12 6½	249 58	32,968 34	132 09
2,12,884	8 8	1,55,58,417	15 2	75,60,714	15 11	79,97,702	15 3	215 84	21,615 41	100 14
3,37,376	0 6	2,28,97,775	12 11	1,01 29,664	14 8	1,27,68,110	14 3	131 00	16,203 18	123'68
4,02,726	12 0	3,37,37,145	9 11	1,84,45,495	9 0	1,52,91,650	0 11	133 46	8,155 54	61 10
10,40,595	14 5	7,67,56,624	1 1	3,78,03,380	1 3	3,89,53,243	15 10	264'91	42,947 34	162'11
9,57,764	15 9	6,54,79,068	13 5	2 96,81,699	4 0	3,57,97,369	9 5	170 47	24,721 94	145'01
1,85 616	14 4	1,30,49,932	0 4	61,71,659	2 5	68,78,272	13 11	225'42	30,844'27	136 82
67,08,069	10 4	44,59,19,508	7 3	19,80,36,338	4 7½	24,78,83,1'0	2 7½	198 32	23,529 48	118'64
62,99,036	11 11	43,04,34,459	13 10	19,84,35,698	14 7	23,19,98,760	15 3	190 44	21,621'50	113'52
+ 4,09,034	14 5	+ 1,54,85,043	9 5	- 3,99,360	9 11½	+ 1,58,84,409	3 4½	+ 7 28	+ 1,907 98	+ 5'12
+ 6 49		+ 3 59		- '20		+ 6 84		+ 4 13	+ 8 82	+ 4 51

Savings Bank Accounts from one post office to another.

APPEN

Statement of Post Office 5-year Cash

Names of Circles.	ISSUED.						Cost price realised.	
	Denominations.						Rs.	A.
	10	20	50	100	500	1000		
Bengal and Assam	18,534	5,608	6,484	28,434	21,265	5,468	1,46,74,200	0
Bihar and Orissa	1,433	1,374	970	4,814	4,221	1,090	28,29,158	0
Bombay	6,927	6,461	8,648	34,843	23,862	5,024	1,58,02,642	8
Burma	475	459	445	2,203	2,321	565	14,86,485	0
Central	3,195	1,892	2,074	8,647	7,361	1,770	48,66,517	8
Madras	2,320	1,164	1,643	5,181	3,971	1,718	82,64,172	8
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	2,004	2,410	3,487	14,930	16,061	3,892	1,02,42,442	8
United Provinces	4,550	4,490	4,906	20,684	17,763	5,769	1,23,26,019	0
Sind and Baluchistan	1,120	1,123	1,224	6,349	4,672	1,012	30,88,320	0
Total	40,758	24,971	29,881	1,26,085	1,01,497	26,348	6,90,79,957	0
Total for the preceding year.	6,815	4,412	6,899	24,017	12,266	...	70,00,083	8
Increase (+) or decrease (-).	+34,443	+20,559	+22,982	+1,02,068	+89,231	+26,348	+6,20,79,873	8
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-).	+545.41	+460.89	+333.12	+424.98	+727.46	...	+885.84	

DIX V(b).

Certificates issued and discharged.

DISCHARGED.								
Denominations.						AMOUNT PAID.		
10	20	50	100	500	1000	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30,477	4,903	4,193	13,628	4,578	198	34,39,220 8 0	5,97,946 3 1	40,37,166 11 1
8,330	1,215	1,043	3,195	1,300	11	8,80,270 8 0	1,68,412 0 11	10,48,682 8 11
11,611	4,273	3,946	12,292	3,897	114	28,43,643 4 0	4,50,934 4 6	32,94,577 8 6
4,858	2,006	960	3,011	1,356	39	8,92,195 8 0	2,00,975 15 6	10,93,171 7 6
7,234	2,465	1,399	4,907	1,901	80	13,16,568 8 0	2,04,456 8 6	15,21,025 0 6
6,604	1,949	1,575	4,063	1,255	51	9,77,181 4 0	1,81,150 14 0	11,58,332 2 0
9,500	4,678	2,664	9,717	3,331	106	23,56,469 0 0	4,12,990 4 9	27,69,459 4 9
11,777	3,345	2,903	9,705	4,040	141	26,51,177 13 0	4,52,169 7 9	31,03,347 4 9
1,994	703	623	2,705	1,242	64	7,85,931 4 0	1,05,608 12 3	8,91,540 0 3
93,385	25,537	19,311	63,223	22,900	804	1,61,42,657 9 0	27,74,644 7 3	1,89,17,302 0 3
1,22,902	42,440	26,493	1,44,891	13,692	..	1,81,70,517 4 0	48,50,985 8 7	2,40,21,502 12 7
-30,517	-16,908	-7,182	-31,668	+9,208	+804	-30,27,859 11 0	-20,76,341 1 4	-51,04,200 12 4
-24 83	-39 82	-27 10	-56 36	+67 25	...	-15 79	-42 80	-21 24

APPENDIX VI.

Transactions of the Post Office Guaranteed Fund; 1923-24.

	Government Securities (nominal value).	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of 1922-23	11,13,500	—12,151(a)
Government securities sold and discharged	—10,500	
<i>Receipts—</i>	11,03,000	
Interest on Government Securities of 3½ per cent. loan.	10	
Interest on Government Securities of 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17.	17,392	
Interest on Government Securities of 5 per cent. War loan of 1929-47.	30,145	
Interest on Government Securities of 5½ per cent. War Bond of 1928.	2,750	
Interest on Government Securities of 6 per cent. Bond of 1930.	1,500	
Interest on Government Securities of 4 per cent. Terminable loan of 1915-16.	20	
Interest on the balance of 1923-24	462	
Interest on duplicate notes to be issued in lieu of G. P. notes lost.	345	
Discharge value of 4 per cent. terminable loan of 1915-16 for Rs. 500.	500	
Sale proceeds of G. P. notes for Rs. 10,000	10,421	
Recoveries against awards of previous year	2,452	
Recoveries against awards of current year	262	
Recoveries of travelling expenses for medical examination of Post Office Life Insurance.	180	
Total	66,439	
<i>Deduct</i> interest on the deficit balance of the Fund for the year 1922-23.	—337	
Balance	66,052	
<i>Charges—</i>		
Sums decreed against the Fund	33,414	
Reward for information in Post Office robbery cases and for specially honest and courageous service	3,492	
Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property.	1,686	
Compassionate gratuity	12,044	
Travelling expenses for medical examination for Post Office Life Insurance.	342	
Value of Government security repaid	—138	
Total	50,841	
Surplus for the year	15,212	15,212
Balance on 31st March 1924	11,03,006	3,061

(a) Differs from the closing balance shown in the Annual Report for 1922-23 by Rs. 417 owing to the amount having been charged to the fund after the publication of the Report.

(b) The market value on 31st March 1924 of 3½ per cent. loan was Rs. 200-4-0; of 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17 was Rs. 3,60,884 (Monday Market quotation); of 5 per cent. War loan of 1929-47 was Rs. 5,62,957-14-0; of 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1928 was Rs. 41,600; and of 6 per cent. Bonds of 1930 was Rs. 28,718-12-0.

APPENDIX VII.

Number of cases in which postal officials were guilty of offences punishable by law and number punished in those cases.

ASCERTAINED CASES AGAINST POSTAL OFFICIALS.

Names of Circles,	CONVICTIONS IN COURTS OF LAW.		DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENT		TOTAL.	
	Number of cases.	Number of offenders	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.
Bengal and Assam	41	42	64	60	105	102
Bombay	29	29	33	33	62	62
Madras	58	34	65	48	123	82
United Provinces	31	27	27	27	58	54
Punjab and North-West Frontier	57	51	41	40	98	91
Burma	31	22	2	2	33	24
Bihar and Orissa	108	21	16	10	124	31
Central Circle	45	28	7	7	52	35
Sind and Baluchistan	1	1	8	9	9	10
Railway Mail Service	10	11	9	9	19	20
Total for 1923-24	411	266	272	245	517	511
Total for 1922-23	487	274	281	257	768	531

NOTE — The figures in this appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a postal official. Besides the 683 cases shown above, there were 106 cases in which postal officials were charged with offences, but no punishment was imposed owing to the case not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

APPEN

Business of the Post Office Insurance Fund, in Life

	LIFE INSURANCE.						ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.									
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in prema, including fines and medical fees.			Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.			Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in prema, including fines and medical fees.			Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Post and Telegraph Department.	330	5,40,011	1,51,643	12	6	1,53,303	10	3	1,516	24,22,230	7,53,251	10	4	4,61,073	6	0
Local Funds.	26	79,500	8,404	1	1	4,722	0	0	93	2,22,000	42,885	7	10	21,106	5	0
Other Civil Departments	351	10,75,858	2,97,934	11	8	1,31,225	2	7	1,791	48,18,500	15,20,930	14	3	8,50,116	1	5
Military Department.	53	1,70,500	32,151	6	6	7,284	0	0	200	5,71,400	1,08,571	4	8	49,629	10	9
Total for 1923-24	(a) 760	19,65,869	4,90,133	15	9	2,96,534	12	10	(b) 3,600	80,34,130	24,25,639	5	1	18,81,925	7	2
Total for 1922-23.	683	18,17,425	4,33,565	3	1	2,61,720	0	6	3,546	76,87,950	21,37,667	1	0	12,11,730	8	3
Increase .	77	48,444	56,568	12	8	34,814	12	4	54	3,46,180	2,88,032	4	1	1,70,194	14	11
Decrease .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.		Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(a) 1923-24 .	731	29	(b) 1923-24 .	3,504	96
1922-23 .	662	21	1922-23 .	3,429	117

* Revised

DIX VIII(a).

Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances.

GRAND TOTAL.				MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,846	29,62,241	9,04,895 6 10	6,14,377 0 3	2	3 0 0	40 2 2	17 0 0
119	3,01,500	51,289 8 11	25,828 5 0	...	...	...	3,846 4 5
2,142	58,94,358	18,18,865 9 11	9,81,341 4 0	1	5 0 0	625 9 0	946 8 0
253	7,41,900	1,40,722 11 2	56,913 10 9	...	...	...	6 0 0
4,360	93,99,999	29,15,773 4 10	16,78,460 4 0	(c) 3	8 0 0	665 11 2	4,815 12 5
4,229	95,05,375	25,71,172 4 1	14,73,450 8 9	2	14 8 0	2,411 5 3	4,984 10 9
131	3,94,624	3,44,601 0 9	2,05,009 11 3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	1,745 10 1	168 14 4

	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(c) 1923-24	3	...
1922-23	2	...

figures,

APPENDIX VIII (b).

Abstract of Life Insurance Policies, Endowment Assurance Policies and Monthly Allowance Contracts issued, discharged, lapsed and surrendered.

	LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED			MONTHLY ALLOWANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED.			
	Number.	Amount.		Number	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		
		Rs	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs	A. P.	
Balance of 1922-23	7,947	1,46,29,197	0 0	32,041	5,10,49,726	0 0	73	688	4 8	
Issued during the year	760	18,65,869	0 0	3,600	80,34,130	0 0	3	8	0 0	
TOTAL	8,707	1,64,95,066	0 0	35,641	5,90,83,856	0 0	76	696	4 8	
<i>Deduct</i> —Discharged during the year. By death	124	(a) 2,41,342	0 0	296	4,09,604	0 0	} (b)	8	42	4 1
„ maturity		424	7,23,891	0 0		
„ surrender	56	76,350	0 0	277	2,93,999	0 0		
„ lapse	14	17,300	0 0	124	1,29,400	0 0		
„ cancella- tion.	1	5,000	0 0	13	22,000	0 0		
TOTAL	195	3,39,992	0 0	1,134	15,78,894	0 0	8	42	4 1	
Balance on 31st March 1924	8,512	1,61,55,074	0 0	34,507	5,75,04,962	0 0	68	654	0 7	

(a) In addition to this sum Rs. 39,292 was paid as bonus on Life Insurance Policies

(b) In addition to these sums Rs 79,764 was paid as bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies.

APPENDIX IX.

Financial results of the Post Office Insurance Fund.

Life Insurance.			Endowment Assurance.			Monthly Allowances.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts—			Receipts—			Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1923		*44,45,449 6 11	Balance on 1st April 1923		*	Balance on 1st April 1923	...	85,616 7 4
Premia realised on Life Insurance Policies	4,69,799 11 9	..	Premia realised on Endowment Assurance Policies	24,23,480 6 4	..	Subscriptions realised	665 11 2	..
Fines realised	314 4 0	..	Fines realised	1,566 2 9	..	Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowance	..	..
Medical fees realised	20 0 0	..	Medical fees realised	592 12 0	..	Fines realised	..	..
TOTAL		49,01,33 15 9	TOTAL		24,25,639 5 1	TOTAL		665 11 2
Payments—			Payments—			Payments—		
Life Insurance Policies paid	2,44,461 13 8	..	Endowment Assurance Policies paid	11,34,698 4 10	..	Allowances paid	4,715 12 5	..
Surrender values paid	24,873 0 0	..	Surrender values paid	1,35,86 0 0	..	Surrender values paid	..	..
Medical fees paid	2,800 0 0	..	Medical fees paid	13,769 4 0	..	Refunds of subscription	..	..
Refunds of medical fees	..	..	Refunds of medical fees	60 0 0	..	Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	100 0 0	..
Other refunds	1,614 15 2	..	Other refunds	10,524 14 4	..	Fees for actuarial report	..	..
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	22,785 0 0	..	Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	87,467 0 0	..	TOTAL		4,815 12 5
Fee for actuarial report	..	..	Fee for actuarial report	..	..	
TOTAL		2,96,534 12 10	TOTAL		13,81,925 7 2			
Deduct— Net reserve value of policies converted from Life Insurance to Endowment Assurance		3,632 0 0	Add— Net reserve value of policies converted from Life Insurance to Endowment Assurance		3,632 0 0			
Interest on balance		1,69,309 7 8	Interest on balance		5,62,793 4 10	Interest on balance	..	2,912 1 9
Balance on 31st March 1924		47,94,526 1 6	Balance on 31st March 1924		1,70,86,629 7 5	Balance on 31st March 1924	..	84,378 7 10

* Revised figures.

OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1923-24.

APPEN
RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINAN
Part I.—Receipts

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Postage realised in cash	16,10,823	
DEDUCT—Refunds of postage	3,290	
		16,07,533
Gross sale of ordinary postage stamps	6,80,22,004	
DEDUCT—Civil Department share	19,00,800	
Net payments made by India in respect of correspondence and parcels exchanged with other countries	—6,92,728	
	12,09,072	
Net Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of ordinary postage stamps	6,68,13,932	
Gross sale of service postage stamps	80,54,283	
Total Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of postage stamps .	7,57,68,215	
DEDUCT—Telegraph Department share	2,07,32,173	
Net Post Office share of sale of postage stamps . . . . .	...	5,50,36,042
Receipts on account of money orders and British postal orders . . . . .	...	1,06,32,794
Fees and other receipts—		
Fees for window delivery tickets	70,847	
Contributions from private individuals and Indian States	7,083	
Supply of overprinted stamps to Indian States	23,634	
Recoveries on account of mail robberies	311	
Sale of books, forms and maps	11,155	
Other Items	5,60,984	
TOTAL .	6,78,964	

DIX X.

CIAL POSITION OF THE POST OFFICE.
and Charges.

CHARGES.		Amount.		
CHARGES SHOWN IN THE POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS.		Rs.	Rs.	
CONTROL	Pay of Officers	7,50,638	36,77,873	
	Pay of permanent Establishment	18,97,285		
	Pay of temporary Establishment	12,581		
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc	2,18,632		
	Apparatus and Plant	4,428		
	Other supplies and services	5,18,407		
	Contingencies	2,75,902		
OFFICE OF ACCOUNT AND AUDIT.	Pay of officers	1,55,534	19,69,628	
	Pay of permanent Establishment	17,36,375		
	Pay of temporary Establishment	61,875		
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	50,473		
	Maintenance and repair of buildings, etc.	1,423		
	Other supplies and services	437		
	Contingencies	62,645		
DEDUCT—Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance Section of the Accountant General's Office debitabale to Postal Insurance Section		—99,134		
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES	Pay of officers	11,05,392	4,17,58,743	
	Pay of permanent Establishment	3,57,13,406		
	Pay of temporary Establishment	1,69,875		
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	16,73,334		
	Other supplies and services	2,42,131		
	Maintenance and repairs of buildings and Tel Lines, etc.	2,52,652		
	Contingencies	26,01,953		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Subsidies and payments to Railway Companies, etc	38,08,943		
ROAD ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARGES.	Pay of permanent Establishment	30,46,729	1,03,71,971	
	Pay of temporary Establishment	19,389		
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc	59,375		
	Other supplies and services	1,38,224		
	Contingencies	49,959		
FERRY AND BOAT ESTABLISHMENT CHARGE..	Pay of permanent Establishment	15,407	15,59,828	
	Pay of temporary Establishment	138		
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	8,480		
	Contingencies	1,240		
RAILWAY CHARGES	Subsidies and payments to Railway Companies, etc —	7,285	15,59,828	
	Gratuities to Masters of Ships	2,57,307		
	Special train hire	27,206		
	Construction of vans	29,32,239		
	Other payments to railways	29,32,239		
STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	Stationery supplied by Superintendent, Government Printing	3,01,589	33,523	
	Stationery supplied for Central Stores	5,90,599		
	Stationery purchased or manufactured in the country	54,503		
	Printing at Government presses	4,33,162		
	Printing at jail and private presses	4,473		
	Printing at Departmental presses.	Pay of Permanent Establishment		1,07,232
		Pay of temporary Establishment		9,062
		Allowances, Honoraria, etc.		1,567
		Stores		11,450
		Contingencies		46,191
STORES AND WORKSHOP ESTABLISHMENT.	Pay of Officers	9,188	33,523	
	Pay of permanent Establishment	29,792		
	Pay of temporary Establishment	488		
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	3,055		
	Contingencies	3,055		
MISCELLANEOUS	Contingencies	36,92,057	39,92,749	
	Compensation for loss	1,67,085		
	Other supplies and services	1,33,607		
Superannuation allowances and pensions	20,08,806	
TOTAL		...	6,53,73,121	

APPEN

Part I—Receipts

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
DEDUCT—Refunds of window delivery fees	80	...
Refunds of other receipts	1,09,970	
	1,10,050	
Net fees and other receipts . . . . .	...	5,63,914
Contribution of pensions and gratuities		13,954
TOTAL RECEIPTS AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS	{ For 1923-24	6,78,54,237
	{ For 1922-23	6,56,61,076

Part II—General

	Credit item.	
	1922-23.	1 23-24.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Post Office Accounts	6,56,61,076	6,78,54,237
Finance and Revenue Accounts . . . . .	...	...
ADJUSTMENTS.		
(a) Share of marine subsidies strictly chargeable to other Departments.	4,43,729	...
(b) Estimated cost of managing the Post Office Savings Bank	19,51,000	21,87,000
(c) Estimated value of free services rendered to Indian States	9,19,165	...
(d) Estimated cost of cash certificate work	2,52,729	3,58,562
Total	6,92,27,699	7,03,99,799
Less debit—total	6,65,60,519	6,68,77,134
Net Surplus	26,67,180	35,22,665

DIX X—contd
and Charges—contd.

CHARGES.	Amount.	
	Rs	Rs.
(B)—CHARGES NOT SHOWN IN THE POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS BUT DEBITED TO THE POST OFFICE IN THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.		
Stores from England		
Payments under Postal arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury		
Absentee allowances and contingent expenses	1,43,018	1,43,018
GRAND TOTAL		
	{ For 1923-24 .	6,55,16,139
	{ For 1922-23	6,30,37,237

Financial Position.

	Debit items	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
CHARGES	Rs.	Rs.
Post Office Accounts	6,29,84,811	6,53,73,121
Finance and Revenue Accounts	52,426	1,43,018
ADJUSTMENTS		
(a) Estimated Railway free service	35,023	...
(b) Rent of Government buildings	12,76,199	12,94,406
(c) Gratuities	14,596	...
(d) Pensions (average of 5 years capitalised at 10 165 years, purchase)	21,41,333	...
(e) Absentee allowances not included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts	56,131	66,589
TOTAL	6,65,60,519	6,68,77,134

APPENDIX XI.

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company

- (1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.
- (2) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway (during fair season only) and Rangoon
- (3) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon
- (4) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.
- (5) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui
- (6) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeu, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.
- (7) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, Palaw, Mergui, Kamaw, Bokpyin, Karathuri, Victoria Point and Malwun.
- (8) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.
- (9) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast Ports.
- (10) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basra *via* the *principal* Persian Gulf ports.
- (11) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Basra *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
- (12) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushire *via* the Persian Gulf ports
- (13) Weekly communication from Negapatam to the Straits (Temporarily fortnightly).
- (14) Direct weekly communication between Rangoon and Penang.
- (15) Fortnightly communication between Bombay, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban with calls on the outward voyage every four weeks at the Seychelles, Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam.
- (16) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines and between any of the ports on the Coromandal Coast and Rangoon

Under contract with the Post Office from 1st February, 1913 to 31st January, 1934, on an annual subsidy of Rs 10,12,000 and under fresh contract with the Post Office from 1st February, 1924, on an annual subsidy of Rs 15,18,000 for the same services except No. (7) which has been abolished.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

- (17) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.

No present contract with the Post Office, the mail service being performed under special arrangements made by Government.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.**By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited*

- (13) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.
- (19) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Bassein and Myaungmya
- (20) Daily communication (Saturdays excepted on the up trip and Mondays excepted on the down trip) between Prome, Thayetmyo, Minbu and Yenemgyeung.
- (21) Communication twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pakokku
- (22) Daily communication (Mondays excepted) between Yenemgyeung, Sale and Singu.
- (23) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Sale and Pakokku
- (24) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Myingyan and Pakokku.
- (25) Weekly communication between Pakokku and Pantha.
- (26) Weekly communication (provided the depth of the water permits) between Pantha and Homalin.
- (27) Daily communication between Katha and Bhamo.
- (28) Daily communication between Rangoon and Kyauktan.
- (29) Daily communication between Kyauktan and Thongwa.
- (30) Daily communication between Rangoon and Pyapon.
- (31) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Yandoon and Pyapon.
- (32) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Myaungmya.
- (33) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Myaungmya and Moulmeingyun.
- (34) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Moulmeingyun.
- (35) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Kyonmangne
- (36) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Yandoon and Moulmeingyun.
- (37) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Myaungmya and Eime
- (38) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Kyauklat and Kyawzan.
- (39) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Henzada and Yandoon, *via* Zalum, Apyauk and Daunbyu
- (40) Daily communication between Prome and Henzada.
- (41) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Moulmein and Kya-in
- (42) Daily communication (Sundays excepted on the up trip and Mondays excepted on the down trip) between Moulmein and Kyondo.
- (43) Daily communication between Moulmein and Kado

Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of six years from 1st January 1914 or until determined by notice by either of the contracting parties. The annual subsidy is Rs. 1,86,140, of which Rs. 58,832 is paid by the Post Office.

APPENDIX XI—concl'd.

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—concl'd.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited—cont'd.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>(44) Daily communication between Moulmein and Natmaw.</p> <p>(45) Daily communication (Sundays excepted on the up trip and Mondays excepted on the down trip) between Moulmein and Shwegun.</p> <p>(43) Communication three times a week between Bassein Ngaputaw and Pyinkayaing.</p> | } | <p>Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of six years from 1st January 1914 or until determined by notice by either of the contracting parties. The annual subsidy is Rs. 1,86,140, of which Rs. 58,882 is paid by the Post Office.</p> |
|---|---|---|

By the Arracan Company, Limited.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>(47) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Burhidaung.</p> <p>(48) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa via Pannagyun and Kyauktaw.</p> <p>(49) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw via Myohaung.</p> <p>(50) Communication once a week between Akyab and Myaungbwe via Sunye.</p> <p>(51) Weekly communication between Akyab and Sakenmaw via Myebon and Kyaukpyu.</p> <p>(52) Weekly communication between Akyab and Kyaukpyu.</p> <p>(53) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Cheduba via Ramree.</p> <p>(54) Weekly communication between Sandoway and Kyaukpyu via Ranree and Taungup.</p> <p>(55) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.</p> | } | <p>Under contract with the Burma Government. The annual subsidy Rs 1,05,200, of which Rs. 1,200 is paid by the Post Office.</p> |
|---|---|---|

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>(56) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.</p> | } | <p>The consideration is not in the form of a money subsidy but of a guarantee of certain concessions.</p> |
|--|---|---|

By other Agencies.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>(57) By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.</p> | } | <p>Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st October to the 31st May each year. The monthly subsidy paid by the Post Office is Rs. 4,500, towards which the Government of Portuguese India contribute Rs. 200. This subsidy was temporarily reduced to Rs 4 000 during the year.</p> |
| <p>(58) By Mr. Trikamjee Jiwandas, Bombay—Daily communication between Rozi Bandar and Tuna Bandar.</p> | } | <p>Under contract with the Post Office on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 2,000.</p> |
| <p>(59) By Messrs Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Brothers.—Weekly communication between Aden, Bebera and Zeyla</p> | } | <p>The contract, which was with the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate, expired on the 31st March 1918, and has not since been renewed. Mails were, however, conveyed regularly during the year under report by the steamers of the Company.</p> |
| <p>(60) By the Retriever Flotilla Company—Communication four times a week between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, and also between Cox's Bazar and Maungdow during fair season only (provided weather permits).</p> | } | <p>Under contract with the Post Office from 1st January 1914 and terminable at six months' notice. Subsidy Rs. 6,600 a year.</p> |

APPENDIX XII.

The total number of sent telegrams, the total number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetition at intermediate offices, and the average number of signalling operations per sent telegram, for the last five years

Year.	Total number of sent telegrams paid and free.	Total number of signalling operations.	Average number of signalling operations per sent telegram.
1919-20	20,275,352	91,521,427	4.51
1920-21	19,893,162	90,447,162	4.54
1921-22	20,611,459	93,698,296	4.54
1922-23	19,250,961	87,491,936	4.54
1923-24	19,090,236	87,192,276	4.56

APPENDIX XIII.

News-free and concessional message traffic during 1923-24.

Particulars.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Number.	<i>Pro forma</i> value.	Number.	<i>Pro forma</i> value
		Rs.		Rs.
French Government Service	747	2,430	978	3,293
Portuguese Government Service	5,014	17,055	4,627	16,660
Kalat State . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Kashmir State	10,032	28,113	9,533	22,315
British Indian and Colonial Government	26,791*	1,38,925*	19,125*	78,686*
On His Majesty's Service (Free State messages,)	310,041	12,58,735	5,589†	31,272†
TOTAL	352,625	14,45,258	39,852	1,52,226

Represents half the total number and value of British Indian and Colonial Government telegrams.

†Figures for the month of April 1923. The revised system of supply of books of O. H. M. S. forms for Inland State telegrams on payment came into force with effect from 1st May 1923.

APPEN

STATISTICS OF
(1) Inland

Particulars	STATE.				PRIVATE.			
	EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.		EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1923-24	199,757	7,69,218 7	1,028,170	14,72,975 0	2,629,543	62,83,250 15	11,918,314	1,11,11,612 15
1922-23	208,764	7,72,597 2	1,079,578	15,46,608 15	2,761,346	55,68,195 5	11,311,392	1,03,21,700 4
Increase . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	606,922	7,89,912 11
Decrease	9,087	3,368 11	51,408	73,628 15	1,31,803	2,84,944 6	...	...
Percentage of increase . . . . .	...	...	...	..	...	..	5'36	7'65
Percentage of decrease	4'32	0'43	4'76	4'76	4'77	5'11	..	...
Percentage on total of each class for 1923-24.	16'27	34'31	83'73	65'69	19'08	32'23	81'92	67'77
Percentage on total of each class for 1922-23.	16'21	33'31	83'79	66'69	19'62	35'04	80'38	64'96

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 3,72,808 on account of Abbreviated Addresses
(b) Inclusive of Rs. 2,97,696-9-0 on account of Abbreviated Addresses

DIX XIV.

TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams.

RAJ.				PRESS.				GRAND TOTAL.	
EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.		EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.			
Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
8,166	26,079 5	30,447	41,964 2	135,744	1,62,122 11	309,576	2,09,028 6	16,259,737	1,91,69,152 13 (a)
5,351	18,933 13	11,152	16,031 0	164,701	1,66,419 12	311,461	3,21,141 6	15,853,775	1,87,31,612 9 (b)
2,835	9,145 8	10,205	25,934 2				...	405,962	4,37,540 4
...	..	..	...	28,957	4,297 1	1,865	21,213 0		
52 98	48 30	173 01	161 77				..	2 56	2 33
...	...	...	...	17 58	2 58	0 60	6 60	.	
21 19	40 00	78 61	59 01	30 48	35 09	69 52	64 61	..	
32 42	54 15	67 58	45 85	34 59	34 12	65 41	65 37	.	

and exclusive of Rs. 4,79,367-12-0 on account of Debit adjustments.
and exclusive of Rs. 5,76,638-9-0 on account of Debit adjustments.

APPENDIX XIV.
(2) Inland Telegraphic Money Orders.

Particulars.	EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Number.	Telegraph charges.	Number.	Telegraph charges.	Num bcr.	Telegraph charges.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1923-24	28,872	52,938 0	840,828	6,09,976 14	878,200	6,90,200 14
1922-23	24,994	46,789 0	745,155	6,06,355 0	770,149	6,63,149 0
Increase	3,878	6,147 0	104,173	98,621 14	108,051	99,788 14
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

(3) Foreign Telegrams.

Particulars.	STATE.			PRIVATE.								
	Number.	Words	Indian share of value.	ORDINARY.			DEFERRED.			DAILY LETTER TELEGRAM*.		
				Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.
			Rs. A.			Rs. A.			Rs. A.			Rs. A.
1923-24	19,848	563,180	1,00,867 4	2,147,249	18,342,153	35,60,067 1	3,84,094	5,208,967	5,28,474 5	25,048	641,477	29,688 7
1922-23	33,685	10,10,178	1,46,648 2	2,391,143	25,662,265	40,12,204 6	3,71,480	5,020,312	4,58,109 14	..	..	..
Increase . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,614	188,855	70,364 7	25,048	641,477	29,688 7
Decrease	13,830	456,998	45,180 14	743,895	7,210,132	4,63,137 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of increase	40 61	44 83	30 97	10 19	28 21	11 28	3 39	3 75	15 42	..	..	..
Percentage of decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Particulars.	PRIVATE.			PRESS.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	URGENT (AT TRIPLE RATE).			Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.
	Number.	Words.	Indian share of value.						
			Rs. A.			Rs. A.			Rs. A.
1923-24	183,748	1,416,327	8,31,994 2	30,963	990,993	52,828 4	2,790,647	27,151,806	60,91,719 7
1922-23	219,781	1,027,534	9,04,776 9	28,592	1,606,978	60,519 14	3,044,561	35,216,286	66,79,468 13
Increase . . . . .	..	..	..	2,371	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	36,413	511,207	83,782 7	..	716,085	7,691 10	253,914	8,064,299	4,87,739 6
Percentage of increase . . . . .	..	..	..	8 29	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of decrease	18 56	26 53	0 14	..	42 19	12 70	8 33	22 69	8 74

N.B.—The number and value of Press telegrams shown above relate 'only to those sent from and to India, and those for Transit Press telegrams are included under the head "Private-Ordinary."
The number and value of Indo-Ceylon State messages are included under the head "Private-Ordinary."
*Introduced with effect from 1st October 1923.

APPENDIX XIV.

(4) Foreign Telegraphic Money Order 'Advices.

Name of countries with which the advices were exchanged	1922-23.						1923-24					
	OUTGOING		INCOMING.		TOTAL.		OUTGOING		INCOMING		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tele-graph charges.	Number	Tele-graph charges.	Number	Tele-graph charges.	Number.	Tele-graph charges	Number.	*Tele-graph charges	Number	Tele-graph charges.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ceylon	5,330	6,401	58,454	44,513	63,784	50,914	7,798	11,054	61,003	76,904	68,801	87,958
Iraq*	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	225	152	169	187	394
Persian Gulf	46	36	34	54	80	90	40	34	5	7	45	41
Aden	6	80	...	...	6	80	15	196	...	...	15	196
United Kingdom	2,134	27,004	1	2	2,135	27,006	2,611	30,088	3	6	2,614	30,094
Federated Malay States†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	107	412	895	424	1,002
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	24
TOTAL	7,516	33,521	58,489	44,569	66,005	78,090	10,512	41,728	61,575	77,981	72,087	1,19,709
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.86	24.48	5.27	74.96	9.21	53.29
Percentage of decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Telegraphic Money Order service with Iraq resumed from 1st May 1923.

† Telegraphic Money Order service with the Federated Malay States was introduced with effect from the 1st June 1923.

APPEN

Growth of Telegraph Department and

Year.	MILES OF				NUMBERS OF OFFICERS.		
	Cable.	Wire in cable.	Line including cable.	Wire including cable.	Departmental.	Combined post and telegraph.	Total.
1854-55 . . . . .	.	..	3,255	3,314	48	...	48
1859-60 . . . . .	..	..	10,589	10,944	131	...	131
1864-65 . . . . .	...	...	13,258	14,137	174	...	174
1869-70 . . . . .	...	...	13,793	21,378	190	...	190
1874-75 . . . . .	...	...	18,155	33,347	216	...	216
1879-80 . . . . .	..	...	20,520	52,914	262	...	262
1884-85 . . . . .	...	..	25,387	75,115	254	287	521
1889-90 . . . . .	...	...	35,279	106,369	248	63	311
1894-95 . . . . .	...	...	44,648	138,526	253	1,109	1,363
1899-00 . . . . .	..	...	52,908	171,040	239	1,612	1,851
1904-05 . . . . .	.	..	61,684	227,740	272	1,917	2,189
1909-10	327	3,892	72,746	287,266	279	2,463	2,763
1914-15	465	9,135	84,124	330,033	209	3,199	3,408
1915-16	468	10,354	86,067	337,720	196	3,255	3,451
1916-17	492	11,310	87,480	343,487	94	3,332	3,526
1917-18	527	14,687	87,714	347,906	202	3,337	3,539
1918-19	546	16,119	87,814	357,472	185	3,398	3,553
1919-20	576	19,507	88,417	369,273	198	3,363	3,561
1920-21	606	22,898	89,711	367,395	184	3,4	3,584
1921-22	650	31,366	91,780	411,897	182	3,449	3,631
1922-23	780	44,428	92,792	438,365	179	3,479	3,658
1923-24	897	61,821	93,054	461,593	172	3,507	3,679

- (a) Inclusive of 80,560 State press telegrams, value Rs 44,609
(b) Inclusive of 160,368 State press telegrams, value Rs. 75,952.
(c) Inclusive of 135,941 State press telegrams, value Rs 72,936.
(d) Inclusive of 96,975 State press telegrams, value Rs. 56,910.

DIX XV.

its operations from 1854-55 to 1923-24.

NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS										Year
FOREIGN.			INLAND			TOTAL STATE.	TOTAL PRIVATE.	TOTAL PRESS.	GRAND TOTAL.	
State	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.					
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1854-55
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	1859-60
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	1864-65
...	48,291	..	39,403	371,624	...	39,403	415,215	..	454,618	1869-70
1,805	100,338	...	77,226	658,522	...	76,531	754,654	4,206	837,391	1874-75
3,272	231,287	...	200,622	1,037,330	..	203,894	1,261,267	7,360	1,662,511	1879-80
6,088	359,352	877	286,966	1,351,618	12,906	283,054	1,711,170	13,873	2,018,097	1884-85
5,947	436,315	3,224	403,443	2,166,866	24,789	409,389	2,605,169	28,013	3,132,571	1889-90
6,804	564,202	3,094	535,571	3,205,353	26,202	532,375	3,769,555	29,396	4,391,236	1894-95
11,669	816,300	6,524	792,055	4,655,627	45,326	713,724	5,471,827	51,750	6,237,301	1899-00
16,942	990,477	8,022	891,170	7,241,710	40,024	818,112	8,332,187	48,048	9,068,345	1904-05
15,174	1,259,650	11,897	834,435	9,802,124	161,417	849,609	11,061,774	173,314	12,084,697	1909-10
35,668	1,214,500	21,159	1,651,930	13,034,315	232,774	1,687,618	14,248,915	283,933	16,190,366	1914-15
62,307	1,381,182	22,091	1,737,901	13,996,050	342,337	1,800,208	15,377,232	365,448	17,542,888	1915-16
84,068	1,603,427	27,670	1,741,891	14,999,720	273,040	1,825,979	16,593,147	300,710	18,719,836	1916-17
110,576	1,843,211	35,038	1,891,395	15,021,706	235,129	2,001,971	16,864,917	270,167	19,137,055	1917-18
139,018	2,000,775	36,176	2,047,950	15,878,590	225,559	2,186,968	17,879,305	261,735	20,328,068	1918-19
109,743	2,433,133	24,407	1,800,129	14,726,483	283,115	1,909,872	17,104,618	307,522	19,382,010	1919-20
73,796	2,656,654	25,814	1,428,087	14,607,259	261,271	1,502,783	17,263,913	288,055	19,054,781	1920-21
49,731	2,389,108	25,695	1,557,848	14,635,276	340,341	1,607,579	17,724,379	366,036	19,697,994	1921-22
33,585	2,982,384	26,592	1,288,372	14,069,341	476,162	1,321,957	17,071,625	504,764	18,898,336	1922-23
19,943	2,739,736	30,863	1,227,927	14,566,480	446,320	1,247,673	17,326,329	476,263	19,050,364	1923-24

(g) Inclusive of 71,434 State press telegrams, value Rs. 49,695.
 (h) Inclusive of 116,796 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,05,960.
 (i) Inclusive of 97,030 State press telegrams, value Rs. 83,804.
 (j) Inclusive of 117,840 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,13,442.
 (k) Inclusive of 272,676 State press telegrams, value Rs. 2,25,637.
 (m) Inclusive of 196,944 State Press telegrams, value Rs. 1,58,782.

APPEN

Growth of Telegraph Department and

Year.	VALUE OF PAID					
	FOREIGN.			INLAND.		
	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 . . .	..	...	.	24,050	40,760	...
1859-60 . . .	...	.	...	1,16,080	4,10,210	...
1864-65 . . .	...	...	...	1,13,818	7,02,558	...
1869-70 . . .	...	2,55,253	.	1,36,760	7,38,987	..
1874-75 . . .	11,053	5,74,675	..	2,57,315	10,73,835	...
1879-80 . . .	40,232	9,70,800	...	11,86,636	15,32,853	...
1884-85 . . .	52,403	12,73,315	3,908	6,63,648	14,55,286	40,347
1889-90 . . .	45,244	17,38,047	18,175	9,46,586	21,90,087	79,213
1894-95 . . .	56,993	19,97,375	18,678	11,52,652	31,13,170	1,02,804
1899-00 . . .	80,922	21,14,782	32,286	16,63,062	42,59,720	1,57,503
1904-05 . . .	1,18,023	22,32,835	42,003	15,87,734	47,46,565	93,440
1909-10 . . .	54,599	21,21,235	39,173	7,71,556	54,72,633	1,68,363
1914-15 . . .	2,60,515	22,61,934	20,796	23,79,660	73,59,662	(a) 2,03,210
1915-16 . . .	4,98,560	26,24,380	30,000	23,39,430	79,25,254	(b) 2,67,612
1916-17 . . .	4,56,765	20,47,899	32,130	26,10,668	91,63,229	(c) 2,17,154
1917-18 . . .	5,77,864	37,09,976	36,711	28,30,893	1,06,20,073	(e) 2,11,557
1918-19 . . .	10,10,815	40,23,702	41,465	38,01,154	1,52,62,882	(g) 2,12,169
1919-20 . . .	10,60,928	75,46,003	32,860	43,62,337	1,66,34,020	(i) 3,30,888
1920-21 . . .	4,76,964	52,52,744	37,748	30,15,414	1,70,91,469	(k) 2,90,654
1921-22 . . .	2,71,315	55,45,387	50,230	29,67,821	1,71,03,793	(m) 3,93,934
1922-23 . . .	1,45,848	53,73,091	60,520	23,19,191	(o) 1,59,24,861	4,87,561
1923-24 . . .	1,00,667	40,38,224	52,828	22,42,194	(r) 1,64,64,908	4,62,061

(a) Inclusive of 89,560 State press telegrams, value Rs 44,609

(b) Inclusive of 159,398 State press telegrams, value Rs 75,652.

(c) Inclusive of 135,941 State press telegrams, value Rs 72,936.

(d) Exclusive of 232 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs 1,103, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(e) Inclusive of 96,075 State press telegrams, value Rs 58,610

(f) Exclusive of 5,448 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 23,615, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(g) Inclusive of 71,494 State press telegrams, value Rs 49,698

(h) Exclusive of 14,338 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs 51,920, handed in at licensed telegraph offices

(i) Inclusive of 116,769 State press telegrams, value Rs 1,05,060.

(j) Exclusive of 36,503 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 2,27,367, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(k) Inclusive of 97,030 State press telegrams, value Rs. 83,804.

DIX XV—contd.

its operations from 1854-55 to 1923-24—contd.

TELEGRAMS.			GRAND TOTAL.	NEWS-FREE AND COMMONS- SIONAL TELEGRAMS.		Year.
TOTAL STATE.	TOTAL PRIVATE	TOTAL PRESS		Number.	Pro forma value.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
24,050	40,760	...	64,810	..		1854-55
1,15,989	4,10,210	..	5,26,199	...		1859-60
1,13,513	7,92,558		9,06,376	..	10,043	1864-65
1,36,760	9,94,220	...	11,30,980	3,565	35,400	1869-70
2,68,368	16,30,890	17,620	19,16,878	7,365	1,59,670	1874-75
12,35,668	24,61,164	51,468	37,48,530	3,856	1,13,973	1879-80
7,16,141	27,28,601	53,285	34,98,027	1,683	29,349	1884-85
9,01,830	39,37,134	97,388	50,26,352	2,464	45,363	1889-90
13,09,845	51,10,545	1,21,482	64,41,872	6,546	1,14,572	1894-95
17,43,984	63,74,511	1,89,788	63,08,263	9,282	1,36,767	1899-00
17,05,757	69,69,400	1,35,452	88,10,609	10,960	1,18,791	1904-05
8,28,155	75,03,888	2,07,536	86,27,559	217,096	1,81,799	1909-10
26,49,175	96,41,886	(a) 2,32,006	1,25,24,067	351,203	4,86,578	1914-15
28,37,990	1,04,40,634	(b) 2,97,612	1,35,85,236	586,960	6,15,187	1915-16
30,67,733	1,21,11,128	(c) 2,40,284	1,54,28,145	(d) 577,856	(e) 8,98,992	1916-17
34,08,757	1,44,20,049	(e) 2,48,268	1,80,77,074	(f) 760,732	(g) 13,99,121	1917-18
48,11,069	2,01,66,564	(g) 2,53,894	2,52,52,217	(h) 986,875	(i) 24,27,103	1918-19
54,52,263	2,41,80,023	(i) 3,63,748	2,99,96,034	(j) 893,342	(k) 29,55,049	1919-20
84,92,378	2,23,44,243	(k) 3,28,402	2,61,65,023	(l) 838,381	(m) 24,80,371	1920-21
32,39,136	2,26,40,179	(m) 4,44,173	2,63,32,488	(n) 913,465	(o) 25,73,267	1921-22
24,65,039	2,12,07,952	(p) 5,48,061	2,43,11,072	(q) 352,625	(r) 14,45,258	1922-23
23,42,861	2,14,03,132	(s) 5,14,879	2,42,60,672	(t) 39,852	(u) 1,52,226	1923-24

(l) Exclusive of 21,503 Inland O H M S telegrams, value Rs. 1,34,557, handed in at licensed telegraph offices

(m) Inclusive of 117,640 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,13,442

(n) Exclusive of 12,538 Inland O H M S telegrams, value Rs. 80,849, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(o) Inclusive of 16,503 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 24,965

(p) Inclusive of 272,676 State press telegrams, value Rs. 225,637

(q) Exclusive of 6,894 Inland O H M S telegrams, value Rs. 43,944, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(r) Inclusive of 38,833 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 70,044

(s) Exclusive of 198,944 State press telegrams, value Rs. 163,722

(t) Exclusive of 1228 Inland O H M S telegrams, value Rs. 7,813 handed in at licensed telegraph offices prior to

1st May 1923. The marked decrease is due to the concession of sending free State telegrams on O. H. M. S. forms having been withdrawn from 1st May 1923.

APPENDIX XV (a).

Growth of Departmental Telephones from 1882 to 1923-24.

Year.	Number of exchanges	Number of exchange connections.	Number of private line offices.	Gross rental.
				Rs.
1882	8	56	147	40,069
1883	12	92	148	47,131
1884	9	72	200	53,213
1885	8	71	257	61,443
1886	8	79	247	60,182
1887	11	105	195	58,118
1888	11	97	217	58,981
1889	13	103	203	64,871
1890	13	93	224	53,794
1891	16	141	260	64,618
1892	23	188	273	75,946
1893	26	205	320	87,749
1894	30	260	360	93,278
1895	31	265	394	1,06,511
1896	36	296	418	1,15,309
1897	41	357	454	1,35,194
1898	42	395	468	1,44,588
1899	43	421	511	1,54,133
1900	42	500	540	1,61,127
1901	41	550	576	1,62,044
1902	56	607	655	1,70,852
1903	64	786	677	1,95,692
1904	73	933	805	2,04,520
1905	84	1,161	824	2,32,866
1906	103	1,453	848	2,66,533

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'

BRANCH LIBRARY

BOMBAY

APPENDIX XV (a).

Growth of Departmental Telephones from 1882 to 1923-24.

Year.	Number of exchanges	Number of exchange connections	Number of private line offices	Gross rental.
				Rs.
1907	125	1,886	934	3,25,706
1908	142	2,414	1,007	4,06,946
1909	166	2,862	1,029	4,88,875
1910	167	2,982	1,228	5,37,045
1911	176	3,443	1,144	5,90,164
1912	183	4,313	1,248	6,76,356
1913	180	5,193	1,530	7,44,497
1914	175	5,768	1,580	8,54,435
1915	224	5,890	1,107	9,75,983
1916	226	6,511	1,115	10,56,625
1917	238	6,905	1,127	11,99,213
1918	241	7,066	1,047	12,41,115
1919	245	8,975	1,058	14,53,386
1920-21	255	10,703	1,092	14,84,417
1921-22	256	11,973	1,110	17,39,371
1922-23	227	13,320	1,157	25,17,224
1923-24	231	12,007	1,035	29,06,049

APPENDIX XV (b).

Growth of Telephones under licensed Companies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon and Moulmein, from 1882 to 1923-24.

Year.	Number of connections.	Number of exchanges.	Gross rental.	
			Rs.	
1882	244	Information not recorded.	73,009	
1883	392		1,19,165	
1884	703		1,37,490	
1885	837		1,51,349	
1886	871		1,66,876	
1887	842		1,79,448	
1888	923		1,93,948	
1889	1,001		2,02,100	
1890	1,040		2,12,757	
1891	1,186		2,30,380	
1892	1,237		2,53,584	
1893	1,380		2,73,371	
1894	1,432		2,90,570	
1895	1,546		3,10,421	
1896	1,655		3,32,322	
1897	1,802		3,64,683	
1898	1,894		3,90,956	
1899	2,005		4,11,334	
1900	2,200		16	4,35,076
1901	2,294		16	4,63,843
1902	2,396	16	4,77,467	
1903	2,520	16	5,14,482	
1904	2,642	17	5,35,353	
1905	2,962	17	5,79,919	
1906	3,181	16	6,23,607	

APPENDIX XV (b).

Growth of Telephones under licensed Companies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, from 1882 to 1923-24.

Year.	Number of connections.	Number of exchanges.	Gross rental.
			Rs.
1907	3,667	16	6,92,356
1908	3,883	16	8,04,571
1909	4,425	12	9,53,485
1910	5,185	12	11,12,324
1911	6,876	14	12,71,182
1912	7,899	13	14,53,906
1913	9,046	13	16,40,010
1914	9,710	11	17,45,875
1915	10,766	13	19,53,188
1916	12,894	13	23,63,685
1917	14,741	13	24,86,193
1918	15,653	13	25,77,513
1919	17,810	13	29,67,821
1920-21	20,335	11	34,91,264
1921-22	23,958	10	41,69,004
1922-23	25,590	12	48,52,532
1923-24	25,222	14	53,49,636

APPENDIX XVI.

Working expenses per telegram under signalling line maintenance and average value of a paid telegram from 1903-04 to 1923-24.

Year.	Total number of paid telegrams in millions.	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.			WORKING EXPENSES PER TELEGRAM IN RUPEES.			Average value of a paid telegram.
		Line maintenance.	Signalling.	Total.	Line maintenance.	Signalling.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1903-04	No 7·367	Rs. 17·80	Rs. 70·50	Rs. 88·10	Rs. ·241	Rs. ·964	Rs. 1 205	Rs. 1·100
1904-05	9·098	17·28	71·75	89·03	·190	·788	·978	968
1905-06	10·461	17·18	79·67	96·88	·165	·762	·927	·884
1906-07	11·385	18·40	86·91	105·31	·161	·763	·924	·836
1907-08	12·750	23·19	98·13	121·32	·182	·769	951	·786
1908-09	13·007	22·45	102·12	124·57	·172	·785	·957	·748
1909-10	12 084	21·76	102·44	124·20	·180	·847	1·027	·713
1910-11	13 090	22 68	99·73	122·41	·173	·762	·935	·707
1911-12	14·672	21·16	103 90	125·06	·144	·708	·852	·706
1912-13	15·449	25·67	104 66	130·33	·139	·677	·816	·696
1913-14	16·596	22·63	115·67	138·30	·136	·697	·833	·688
1914-15	16 190	22 93	118·29	141·22	·142	·731	·873	·774
1915-16	17·542	28·25	126·44	154·69	·161	·721	892	·774
1916-17	18·719	23·68	111·53	135·21	·127	·596	·723	·824
1917-18	19·137	22 46	105·05	127·51	·117	·549	·666	945
1918-19	20 328	27 50	121 29	148·79	·135	·597	·732	1·242
1919-20	19 382	29·94	136·31	166·25	·154	·703	·857	1·548
1920-21	19·055	39·59	175·54	215 13	·208	·921	1·129	1 373
1921-22	19 698	43·56	199·44	243 00	·221	1·012	1·233	1·337
1922-23	18·898	45·45	193·16	238·61	·240	1·022	1·262	1·286
1923-24	19·050	43·57	185·10	228 67	·229	·972	1·201	1·273

N. B—Charges not properly debitable to signalling are excluded. "Interest charges" are taken into account in calculating the working expenses connected with the handling of message traffic.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPEN

RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINANCIAL

Part I.—Receipts

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	Rs.	Rs.
MESSAGE REVENUE—		
Telegraph Department share of gross sale of ordinary stamps.	2,07,32,173	...
Receipts from other Telegraph Administrations . . .	4,00,731	...
Receipts from Bearing State messages, River Service, etc. .	3,38,117	...
Telegraph charges realised in cash	1,25,26,839	...
Total	3,39,97,860	...
 <i>Deduct—</i>		
Payments to the Indo-European Telegraph Department . .	12,93,220	...
Net payments to other Telegraph Administrations . . .	82,06,127	...
Refund of overcharges and payments of delivery charges .	4,73,653	...
TOTAL DEDUCTION	99,73,003	...
NET MESSAGE REVENUE . . . . .	...	2,40,24,857
 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—		
Rent of wires and instruments leased to Railways and Canals.	37,40,413	...
Rent of Telephones	25,13,254	...

DIXXVII.

POSITION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
and Charges.

CHARGES.		AMOUNT.	
		Rs.	Rs.
(A)—CHARGES SHOWN IN THE TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.			
CONTROL	Pay of officers	6,84,719	
	Pay of permanent establishment	5,17,160	
	Pay of temporary establishment	6,476	
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	94,566	
	Apparatus and plant	2,595	
	Other Supplies and Services	287	
	Contingencies	69,283	
		13,75,086	
<i>Deduct</i> —Share of establishment debitable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings.		2,80,088	
	NET CONTROL . . . . .	..	10,94,998
OFFICE OF ACCOUNT AND AUDIT.	Pay of officer	59,263	
	Pay of permanent establishment	5,11,258	
	Pay of temporary establishment	21,867	
	Allowance, Honoraria, etc.	7,825	
	Apparatus and plant	1,382	
	Other Supplies and Services	18	
	Contingencies	22,180	
	Maintenance and repairs of Buildings	75	
		6,23,868	
<i>Deduct</i> —Indo-European Telegraph Share of Account Establishment		24,547	
<i>Share of Establishment debitable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings.</i>		6,609	
	NET ACCOUNT AND AUDIT	93,149	5,30,719
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Pay of officers	1,61,825	
	Pay of permanent establishment	92,40,137	
	Pay of temporary establishment	1,01,244	
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	19,60,078	
	Apparatus and plant	8,17,597	
	Maintenance and repairs of buildings, Telegraph Lines, etc	1,03,297	
	Contingencies	5,35,602	..
	Subsidies and payments	1,66,140	
	TOTAL PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES . . . . .	..	1,30,85,802
STORE AND WORKSHOP ESTABLISHMENT.	Pay of officers	40,590	
	Pay of permanent establishment	2,92,161	
	Pay of temporary establishment	3,476	
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	26,801	
	Apparatus and plant	6,846	
	Contingencies	6,39,696	
	Stores	2,93,117	
		13,02,703	
<i>Deduct</i> —Percentage realised on stores issued to other Departments		53,076	
<i>Share of store contingencies chargeable to Telegraph Lines</i>		1,16,233	
<i>Share of Workshop Establishment chargeable to manufacture.</i>		84,638	
<i>Share of repairs to plant and machinery</i>		2,172	
<i>Share of Workshop Contingencies chargeable to Machinery</i>		58,647	
<i>Amount chargeable to other Departments</i>		..	
	NET STORE AND WORKSHOP ESTABLISHMENTS	3,14,766	
			9,87,937

APPEN

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES, AND GENERAL FINANCIAL

Part I.—Receipts and

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	Rs.	Rs.
OTHER RECEIPTS—		
Royalties from Telephone Companies	2,65,712	
Recoveries from Guarantors	1,45,168	
Trunk Telephone call fees	4,11,094	
Sale of Books, Forms, and Maps	—2,073	
Sale of "Telegraph Gazette"	20,125	
Wireless Branch—Fees and Royalties	4,997	
Other Items	1,52,938	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE . . . . .	...	72,51,628
TOTAL RECEIPTS AS PER TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS . . . . .	...	3,12,76,485

Part II.—General

RECEIPTS.	CREDIT ITEMS.	
	1922-23	1923-24.
Telegraph Accounts	3,10,01,411	3,12,76,485
ADJUSTMENTS.		
(a) News-free messages	43,994	} 1,52,226
(b) Concessions to French and Portuguese India, etc.	14,45,258	
(c) Rent of Telegraph Buildings realised and paid to the Public Works Department.	1,905	
Total	3,24,92,5. 8	3,14,28,711
LESS DEBIT TOTAL	3,16,16,787	3,07,33,024
NET SURPLUS	8,75,781	6,95,687

DIX XVII—contd.

POSITION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Charges—contd.

CHARGES.		AMOUNT.	
		Rs.	Rs.
STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	Stationery supplied by Superintendent, Government Printing.	79,724	
	Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,49,132	
	Stationery purchased and manufactured in the country.	21,449	
	Printing at Government presses	1,52,865	
	Printing at jail and private presses	4,047	
TOTAL STATIONERY AND PRINTING			4,07,217
MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPH LINES.	Pay of officers	4,61,026	
	Pay of permanent establishment	28,70,226	
	Pay of temporary establishment	46,538	
	Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	7,44,876	
	Apparatus and plant	12,731	
	Contingencies	1,46,273	
Maintenance and repairs of buildings, Telegraph Lines, etc.		17,40,729	
		60,22,399.	
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount chargeable to other Departments		15,579	
Share of establishment debitable to Telegraph Lines and Buildings.		3,43,697	
		3,64,276	
NET MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPH LINES			56,58,123
MISCELLANEOUS—(Cost of ordinary and service stamps)			6,214
Interest on debt			63,83,919
Superannuation allowances and pensions . . . . .		...	6,34,247
TOTAL CHARGES AS PER TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS . . . . .		..	2,87,89,176
(B)—CHARGES NOT SHOWN IN THE TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS BUT DEBITED TO TELEGRAPHS IN THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			
Absentee allowance			5,72,074
GRAND TOTAL			2,93,61,250

Financial Position.

CHARGES.	DEBIT ITEMS.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.
Telegraph Accounts	2,86,08,787	2,87,89,176
Finance and Revenue Accounts	2,09,704	5,72,074
ADJUSTMENTS.		
(a) Pensions	9,78,766	...
(b) Commutations of Pensions	9,315	...
(c) Gratuities	1,236	...
(d) Absentee allowances not included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts	14,359	10,500
(e) Interest charges on the capital outlay charged to Revenue of the Telegraph Department.	17,94,620	13,61,274
TOTAL	3,16,16,787	3,07,33,024

APPENDIX XVII—*concl'd.*

RECEIPTS, CHARGES AND GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Part III.—Capital Outlay.

	AMOUNT.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
I.—Indian Expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.
Telegraph Lines	57,70,981	46,45,954
Telegraph Buildings	—12,29,974	10,27,339
Apparatus and Plant	19,67,460	16,63,977
Purchase of Stores in India, etc.	26,08,833	13,23,749
Share of Establishment charges, etc.	11,26,582	9,03,452
Other additions of capital nature	47,759	...
Replacements	—49	48
Tools and Plants	5,731	17,110
	1,02,97,421	95,81,629
<i>Deduct</i> —Value of stores issued to Capital	63,93,124	53,48,416
Credits for issue of stores to Working Expenses.	17,99,780	19,87,777
Credits for sales and issues to other Departments.	4,46,613	4,93,527
Receipts from capital Account . . . . .	...	5,980
	86,39,517	78,15,700
TOTAL INDIAN EXPENDITURE	16,57,904	17,65,929
II.—Expenditure in England—		
Cost and freight of stores	58,52,376	17,66,312
GRAND TOTAL	75,10,280	35,32,241

APPENDIX XVIII.

DIX XVIII.

Telegraph Department on the 31st March 1923 and the 31st March 1924.

-ras.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.		United Provinces.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Sorting Circles.		Engineering Circles.		Telegraph Stores and Workshops.		Wireless Section.		Officers on deputation.		TOTAL.	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
...	1	1
...	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10
...	1	1
...	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7
...	1	1
2	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	20
2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	13
...	36	41	1	2	.	.	1	3	41	48
...	2	3	.	.	3	5
...	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	12	8	14	14	...	...	...	...	26	23
...	1	1
...	6	5

* Wrongly shown as 1 in last year's statement.

APPEN

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraph

	Direction		Office of Accounts.		Bengal and Assam.		Bihar and Orissa.		Bombay.		Burma.		Central.		Mad.
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	
14. Assistant Accountant-General, and Assistant Accounts Officers.	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Inspectors of Post Offices and Head Clerks to Superintendents of Post Offices.	...	..	..	..	113	114	40	47	86	82	23	33	53	52	97
16. Assistant to the Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, Superintendents of Telegraph Traffic, Superintendents-in-charge of Agra, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi or Simla, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ahmedabad and Bawalpudi Telegraphs offices and Assistant Superintendents, Calcutta and Bombay, Telegraph offices.	1	1	..	..	7	7	1	...	5	5	3	3	2	1	4
16(a). Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Traffic.	...	..	..	..	9	9	2	2	11	11	5	5	4	4	11
17. Deputy Assistant Engineer, Telegraph Engineering, including Personal Assistants to Director, Telegraph Engineering, Deputy Assistant Engineers employed under Controller of Telegraph Stores and Assistant Electricians.	2	4	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17(a). Deputy Assistant Engineers (Wireless) and Instrument makers (Wireless)..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Postmasters, including Presidency Postmasters and Deputy Assistant, Sub-Branch Postmasters and Clerks, Accountants, etc	...	...	..	..	5,104	5,083	1,514	1,526	790	3,683	1,530	1,344	674	1,526	3,941
19. Extra Departmental Agents, (School Masters, Station Masters, etc) in charge of Post Offices.	...	..	...	..	2,268	2,275	649	657	1,866	2,026	46	48	1,168	1,132	3,626
20(a). Signalling Establishments in Departmental Telegraph Offices including Telegraph Masters, Civil and Military Telegraphists.	...	...	...	...	634	654	74	71	666	659	298	296	172	169	555

DIX XVIII—contd.

Department on the 31st March 1923 and the 31st March 1924—contd.

ras.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.		United Provinces.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Sorting Circles.		Engineering Circles.		Telegraph Stores, and Workshops.		Wireless Sections.		Officers on deputation.		TOTAL.		
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
...	11	9
88	80	89	78	77	13	13	148	149	.	.	..	..	..	..	6	4	766	758
4	6	6	5	5	2	2	.	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	36	35
11	4	4	5	5	3	3	.	.	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	54	54
..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	86	86	8	9	..	.	2	2	98	101
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	11	11	..	..	11	11
3,469	987	3,270	221	3,601	165	563	1,521	4,775	.	...	..	..	...	..	10	5	16,337	27,845
2,693	2,328	2,265	1,474	1,480	206	201	.	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	12,729	12,777
545	556	525	481	482	140	156	..	..	..	...	.	.	..	..	9	6	3,595	3,558

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraphs

	Direction..		Office of Accounts.		Bengal and Assam.		Bihar and Orissa.		Bombay..		Burma..		Central.		Mad..
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
20(b). Electrical and Engineering Supervisors, Indian Inspecting Telegraphists, Telephone Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors and Inspectors	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20(c). Supervising staff and operating staff of wireless stations including those attached to Wireless Divisions, viz., Military Mechanists [other than Deputy Assistant Engineers (Wireless)] Supervisors, Wireless, Mechanists, Electricians, Extra Military Operators, Extra Service Operators, Civil Telegraphists, Military Telegraphists (employed on wireless stations)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Clerks (including Telegraph Operators) Accountants and all other superior servants of the Post Office and Telegraph Department not referred to in the preceding items, Establishment of the Director General's Office, the Account's Office, Post and Telegraph Workshops and the Offices of the Postmaster General, Director, Telegraph Engineering, etc.	218	270	2,238	2,280	..	..	..	..	3,464	532	..	212	1,026	112	..
22. Road establishments of the Post Office including overseers, runners, boatmen, syces, coachmen, etc.	..	..	..	4,074	4,040	1,922	1,893	1,679	1,713	203	204	2,085	2,030	5,067	..
23. Postmen, village Postmen and inferior servants of the Post Offices not referred to in other items.	160	163	146	145	8,058	7,994	2,592	2,613	6,739	6,908	1,796	1,780	2,973	2,922	7,075
24. Telegraph Line maintenance establishment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Telegraph Peons, Messengers in combined offices and all other inferior servants of the Telegraph Department not referred to in other items including those in Administrative and combined offices.	..	..	..	750	747	31	30	629	642	314	317	181	111	261	..
26. Superintendents, Motor Service and Motor Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Research and Traffic Officers, Wireless Division.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	403	465	2,392	2,300	21,021	20,929	6,836	6,841	16,090	16,266	4,230	4,227	8,270	8,063	17,872

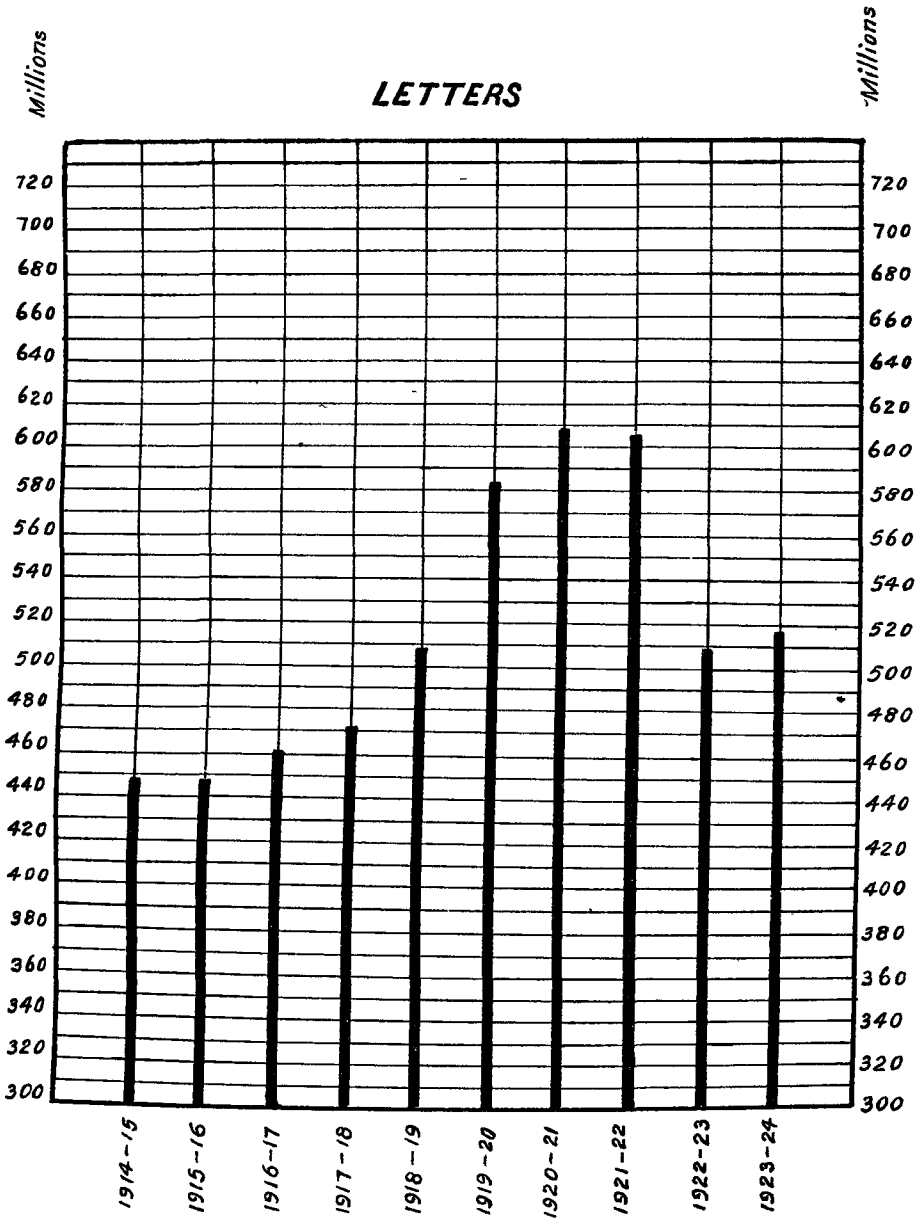
DIX XVIII—concl'd.

Department on the 31st March 1923 and the 31st March 1924—concl'd.

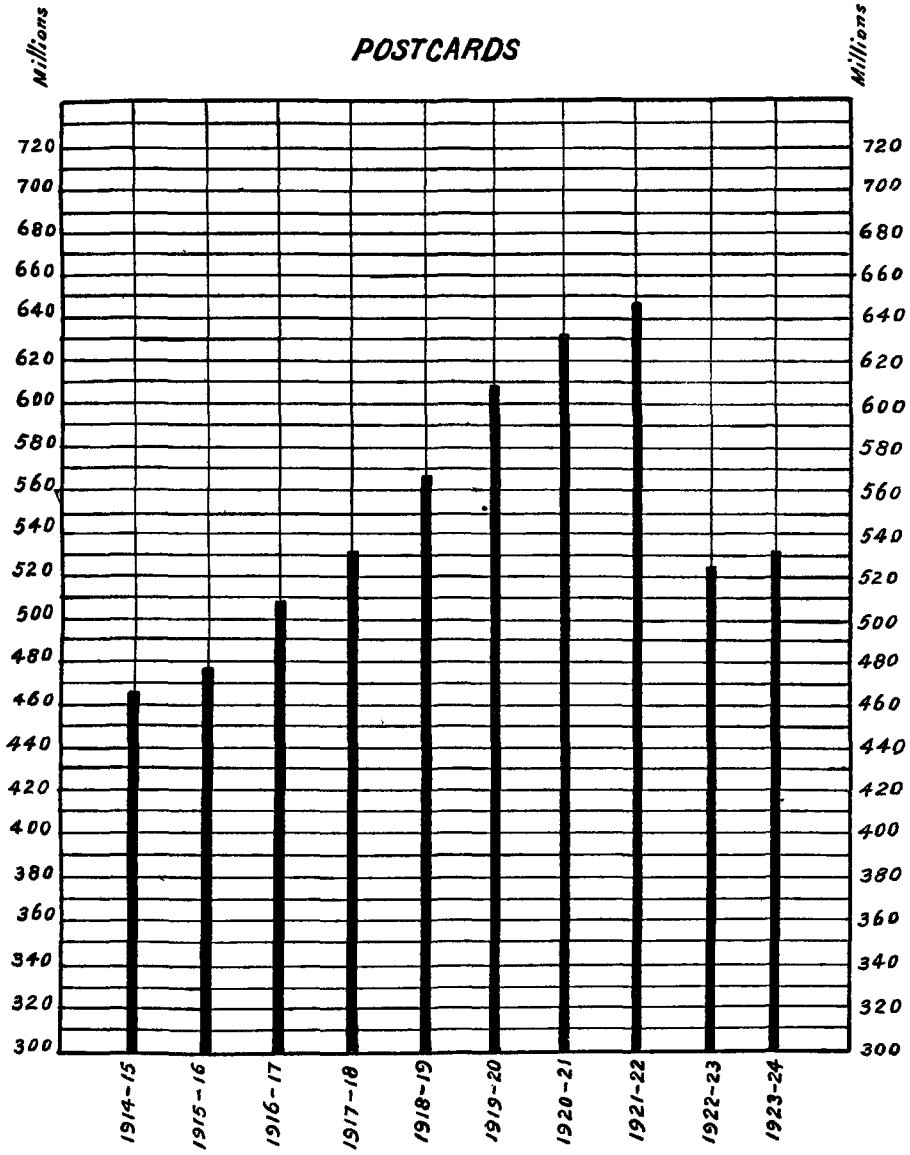
ms.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.		United Provinces.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Sorting Circles.		Engineering Circles.		Telegraph Stores and Workshops.		Wireless Section.		Officers on deputation.		TOTAL	
	1924	1923.	1924	1923	1924.	1923	1924	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924	1923	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
..	..			...	.				253	207		1		.	...	..	253	275
.	..								..	.		..	27	20			27	29
S08	2,403	134	2,664	215	521	86	3,444		801	757	142	148	9	41	0	4	16,950	5,144
2,954	2,430	2,340	2,209	2,140	148	149	1	1	...	...							17,848	17,464
6,956	5,590	5,488	6,370	6,300	768	776	2,326	2,046	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,683	44,021
..	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	3,687	3,807	...	..	..	..	42	1	3,720	3,808
933	452	456	324	322	131	134	3	..	202	278	65	80	60	31			3,452	3,481
.	.	.	.	.	...				.	.	..	..	.	.			2	
17,461	14,980	14,581	15,845	13,631	2,007	2,004	7, 16	6,974	5,172	5,249	232	256	188	185	70	25	1,30,773	1,19,646

DELHI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS
1924

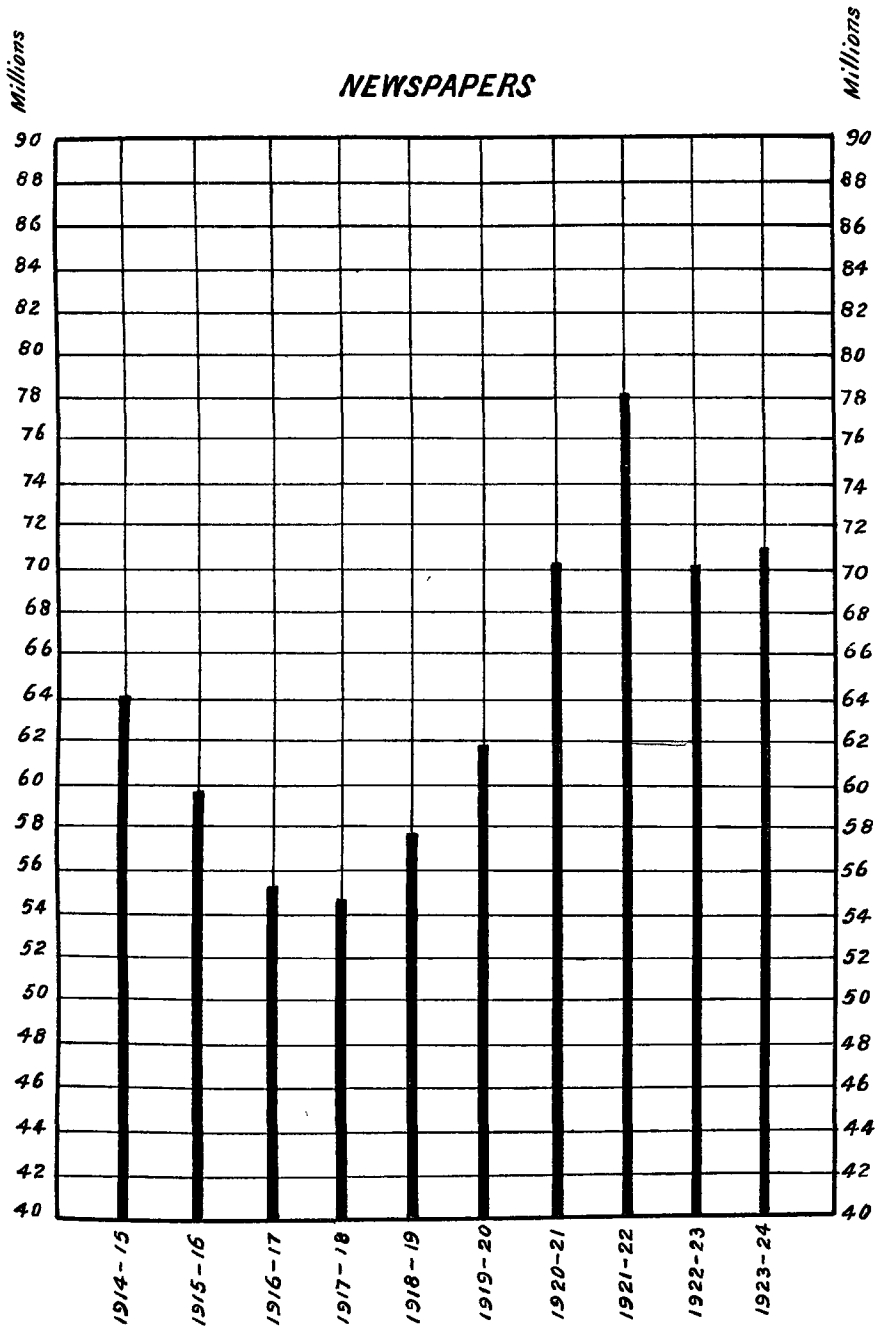
LETTERS



POSTCARDS



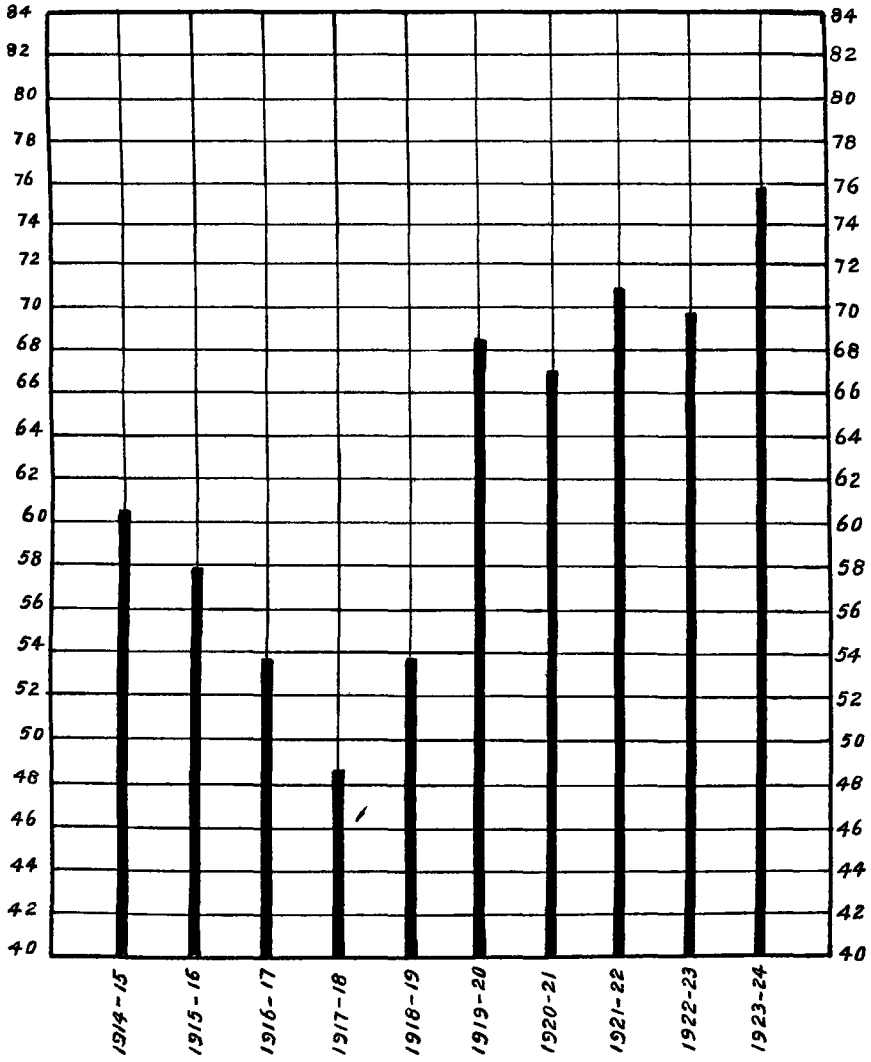
NEWSPAPERS



Millions

PACKETS

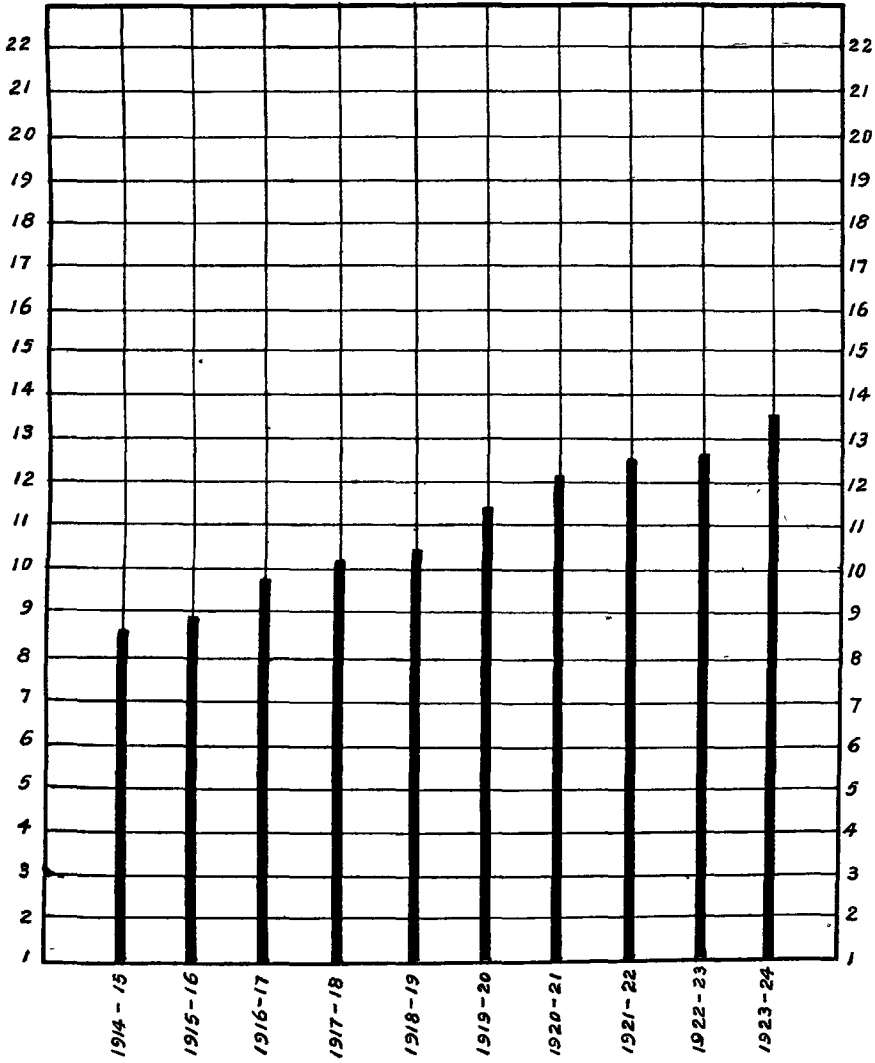
Millions



Millions

PARCELS

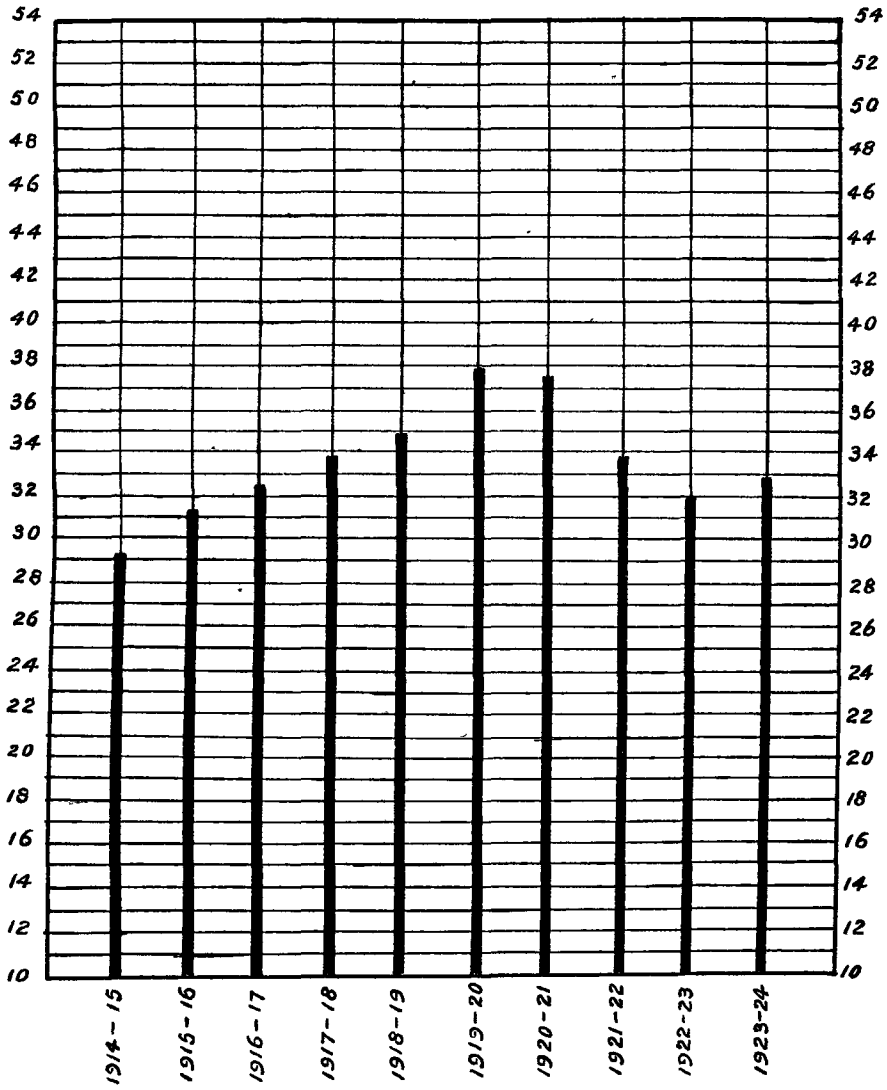
Millions



Millions

MONEY ORDERS

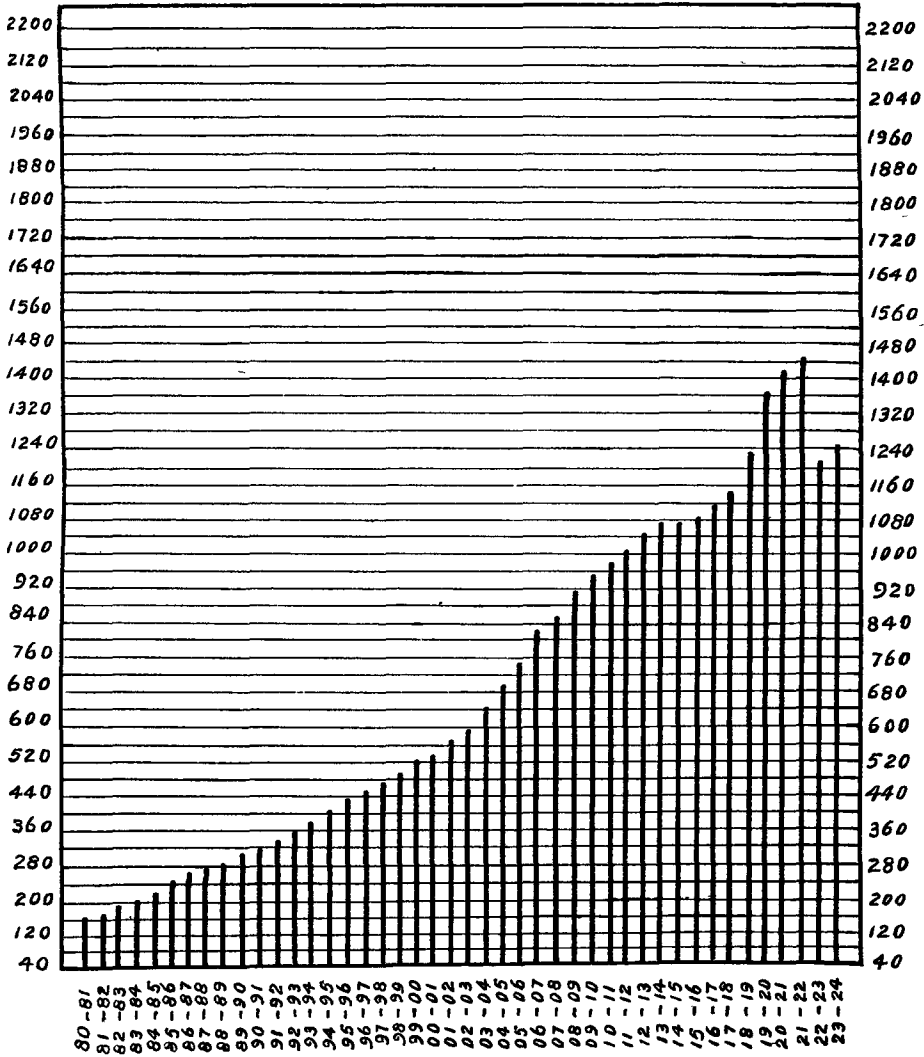
Millions



Millions

DIAGRAM SHOWING GROWTH OF POSTAL TRAFFIC SINCE 1880-81 - ALL ARTICLES.

Millions



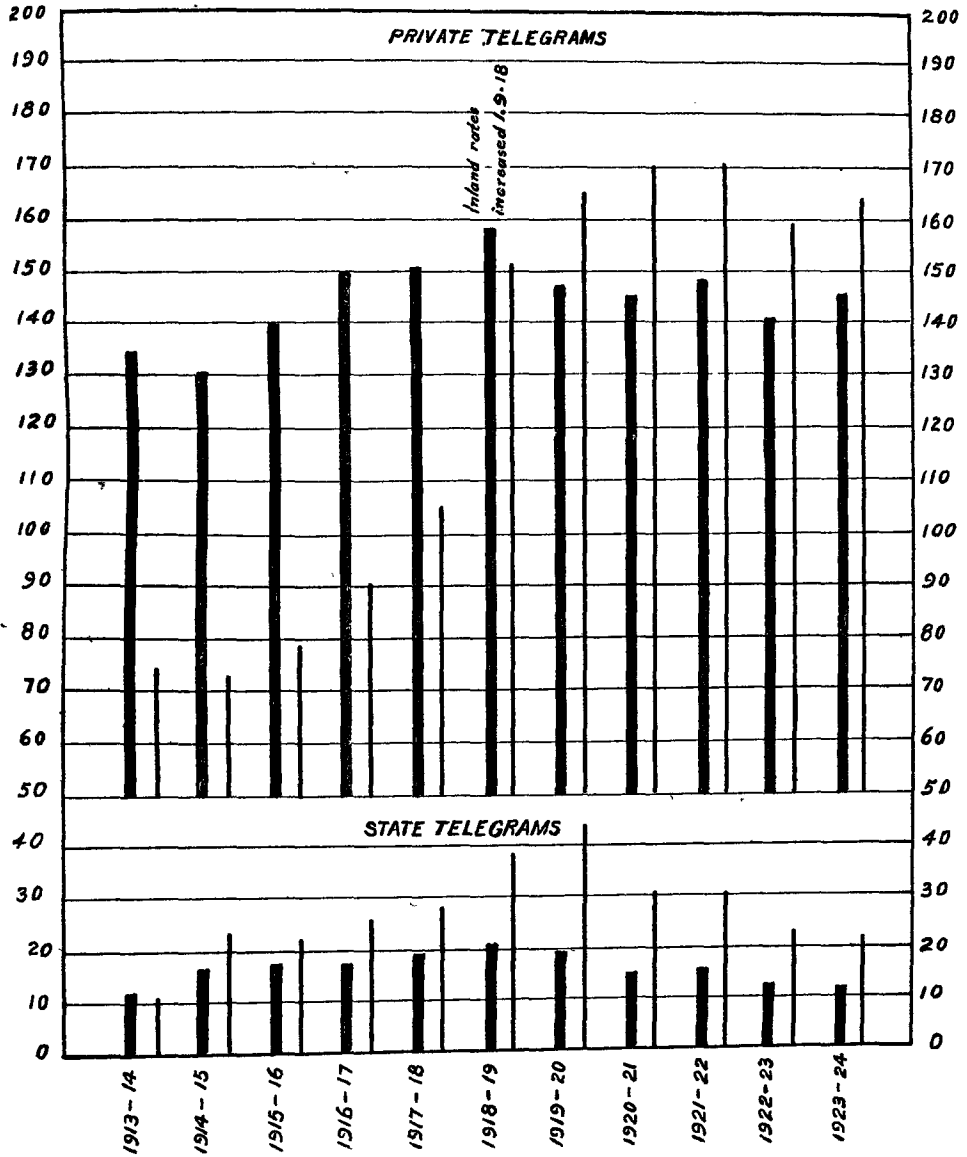
INLAND TELEGRAMS

(Excluding Press)

Lakhs of telegrams.
Lakhs of rupees.

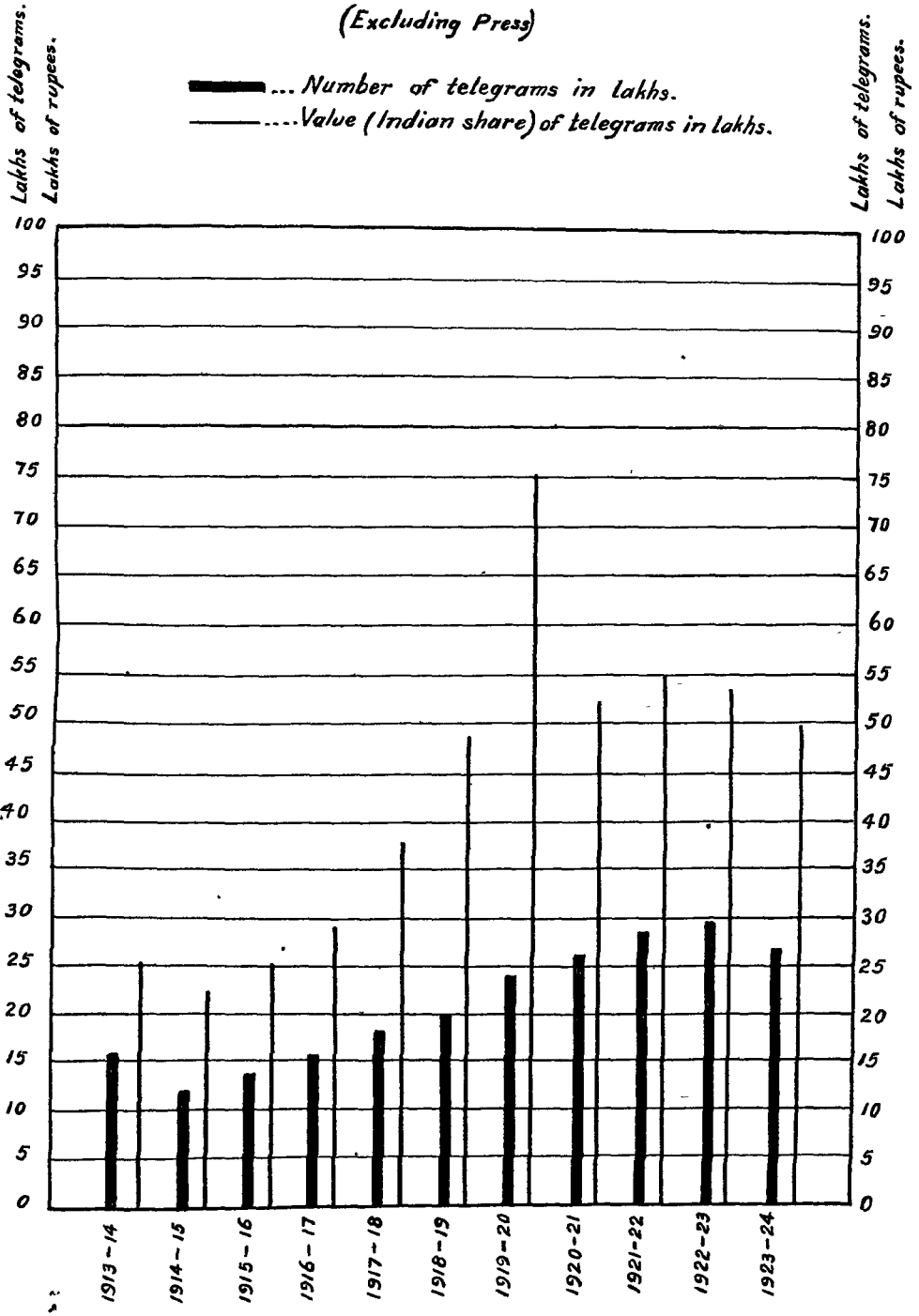
—..... Number of telegrams in lakhs.
..... Value of telegrams in lakhs.

Lakhs of telegrams.
Lakhs of rupees.



FOREIGN PRIVATE TELEGRAMS

(Excluding Press)



FOREIGN STATE TELEGRAMS

