
The fees on the issues on the United Kingdom, for the first six months under the reduced scale, are estimated at \$5,553. Of this \$2,141 was allowed to the British Office as its proportion of the commissions, leaving \$3,412 to Canada, an amount adequate to the payment of compensation to Postmasters, as well as of clerical and other expenses of management. It is satisfactory to find that under the reduced scale of fees, the exchange of Money Orders with the United Kingdom can be carried on without loss. Six months later, that is, on 1st January, 1883, the British Office reduced to the same scale the fees on Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom on Canada.

The interchange of Money Orders with the United Kingdom having thus been put upon a satisfactory basis, negotiations can be carried on with advantage for an interchange of Money Orders with France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand and Jamaica, and it is hoped that Canada may be able to arrange for the issue of Money Orders upon all the countries named, under conditions as favorable as those under which Orders are issued upon the United Kingdom and United States.

On the 1st July, 1882, a number of changes were introduced in the administration of the money order system, which promise to be productive of economy and increased efficiency. For three patterns of money order formerly employed, a single form was substituted for both domestic and international use, and being printed in both the French and English languages, this form not only meets more satisfactorily the requirements of the public in the Province of Quebec, but becomes (in that respect) admissible to the postal systems of all European countries.

Under an arrangement acquiesced in by the British post office, money orders drawn in Canada on the United Kingdom since the 1st July last have been expressed in Canada currency, postmasters in Canada being thereby relieved of the duty of expressing in sterling money amounts handed to them by remitters, the duty of writing on the advices the amount in Sterling money to be paid in the United Kingdom being undertaken by the chief office in Canada, through which all such advices have to pass. In like manner the British office undertook that advices of money orders on Canada should be stamped in London with the value in Canadian money, for the guidance of paying postmasters in Canada. This mutual arrangement has been of marked advantage, errors in the exchange of orders between the two countries being now of comparatively rare occurrence. The adoption of a single pattern of money order gave an opportunity for simplifying the duties of postmasters of money order offices, as regards their accounts with the Department, and for relieving them of certain statistical duties which had heretofore tended to complicate