

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL

(DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS)

FOR THE

YEAR 1916.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Price 1s.

CAPE TOWN :

CAPE TIMES LIMITED, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

1917.

[U.G. 31—'17.]

Cost of Printing: 6 s. 12 d. 3 7/8

B9,4958,1103,17
C.F.Ltd.—B2310.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE following Government Publications in addition to Blue Books and Papers, printed by order of Parliament, are obtainable at the Government Printing and Stationery Department, Good Hope Hall, P.O. Box 28, Cape Town. Cheques, Money Orders or Postal Notes should be made payable to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery. Printed lists will be sent post free on application. Post free in South Africa. Orders must be accompanied by remittance, which may be sent by Free Money Order, payable to "Revenue" and obtainable at any Post Office.

C. J. FAWCETT,
Superintendent.

Goevernements Drukwerk en Schryfbehoeften Kantoor,
Kaapstad, Kaap de Goede Hoop,
Oktober 1916.

VERKOOP VAN GOEVERNEMENTS PUBLICATIES.

DE volgende Goevernements Publicaties, behalve de Blauw Boeken en Papieren gedrukt op last van 't Parlement, zijn te krijgen in het Goevernements Drukwerk en Schryfbehoeften Kantoor. Goede Hoop, Zaal Post Bus 28, Kaapstad. Cheques, Geld Order of Post Noten moeten betaalbaar gemaakt worden aan de Opziener van Drukwerk en Schryfbehoeften. Gedrukte lijsten zullen postvrij worden gezonden op aanvraag. Post vrij in Zuid Afrika. Met Bestellingen moet het geld samengestuurd worden, hetgeen kan worden gezonden per Vrije Geld Order, betaalbaar aan "Revenue" en te krijgen in enig Postkantoor.

C. J. FAWCETT,
Opziener.

Acts of Parliament, Cape Province.			Price.					Price.	
								s. d.	
			Octavo.	Foolscap.					
			s. d.	s. d.					
1861	...	...	2 6	—	Letters Despatched, Vol. 1., 1652-1662,	Bound	...	5 0	
1862	...	...	2 0	—	Do. do. do. do. do.	Stitched	...	4 0	
1863	...	...	2 0	—	Do. Vol. 2. do. do. do.	Bound	...	5 0	
1865	...	...	3 6	—	Do. do. do. do. do.	Stitched	...	4 6	
1866-7	...	...	2 0	—	Do. do. do. do. do.	Stitched	...	7 6	
1867	...	...	2 0	—	Do. do. do. 1696-1702	Bound	...	4 6	
1868	...	...	2 0	—	Do. do. do. do. do.	Stitched	...	3 6	
1879	...	...	—	1 6	Rambles through the Archives, 1668-1700	...	...	2 6	
1880	...	...	—	1 6	Resolution (Dutch), 1652-1662, Bound	...	...	4 0	
1881	...	...	—	1 6	Do. do. do. do. do.	Stitched	...	3 0	
1882	...	...	—	—	Riebeeck's Journal, Part 2 (1652-1658), Bound	...	...	4 6	
1883	...	...	2 6	1 6*	Do. Part 3 (1659-1662), Bound	...	...	5 0	
1884	...	...	2 0	1 6*	Do. do. do. do. do.	Stitched	...	4 0	
1885	...	...	2 0	1 6*	Slachters Nek Papers, English	...	...	10 0	
1886	...	...	2 0	—	Do. do. do. Dutch	...	...	7 0	
1888	...	...	3 6	1 6*	Requesten (Memorials) 1715-1806, Vol. 1A-E	...	...	6 6	
1889	...	...	4 6	4 6*	(Cloth) Do. do. do. do. do.	...	...	5 6	
1890	...	...	3 6	1 6*	Do. do. do. do. do.	Vol. IIF-O	...	6 6	
1891	...	...	2 0	1 6*	Do. do. do. do. do.	(Cloth)	...	6 6	
1892	...	...	3 0	1 6*	Do. do. do. do. do.	(Paper)	...	5 0	
1893	...	...	2 6	1 6*	Basutoland Records, Vol. 2, 1853-1861	...	...	10 6	
1894	...	...	2 6	—	Do. Vol. 3, 1862-1868	Theal	...	10 6	
1895	...	...	2 6	1 6*	British Bechuanaland Proclamations, Vol. 1, 1835-	...	...	10 6	
1896	...	...	2 6	1 6*	1893 (Ward)	...	...	10 6	
1897	...	...	2 6	1 6	Do. do. do. do. do.	Vol. 2, 1893-	...	10 6	
1898	...	...	—	—	1893 (Ward)	...	...	5 6	
1900	...	...	2 6	—	British Kaffraria, Laws of, 1869	...	...	7 6	
1902	...	...	1 3	—	Cape Divisional Council, Report and Evidence	...	...	5 0	
1903	...	...	1 3	—	of Commission on	...	...	6 6	
1904	...	...	3 6	—	Census Report, with Annexures, 1904	...	...	1 6	
1905	...	...	3 6	—	Commerce and Industries Commission, Minutes of	...	...	0 4	
1906	...	...	3 6	—	Evidence of the (U.G. 9-13)	...	...	5 0	
1907	...	...	2 6	—	Companies Act No. 25, 1892	...	...	0 3	
1908	...	...	3 6	—	Do. Amendment Act No. 8, 1906	...	...	...
1909	...	...	3 6	—	Customs Union Tariff	...	...	...
*Also obtainable in Dutch, at 1/6 each.					Do. do. do. (Amendment)	...	...	...
1910-11 Union Acts of Parliament, Bound, Cloth	...	...	10 6	...	De Extraordinis Criminibus, 1893	...	...	1 0	
1912	"	"	7 6	...	Divisional Councils, Acts of Parliament relating to	...	...	3 6	
1913	"	"	7 6	...	Do. Do. Do. (Dutch)	...	...	3 6	
1914	"	"	7 6	...	Delimitation Commission, Report of the, 1913	...	...	1 0	
1915	"	"	7 6	...	English or Dutch	...	...	...
1916	"	"	10 6	...		...	...	...

Separate Acts for recent years are also obtainable.

Abstract of Debates of Council of Policy at the Cape, 1651-1687 (Theal)	...	...	2 6
ARCHIVES OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (Leibbrandt):	...	...	...
Defence of W. A. v. d. Stel, 1897, Bound	...	...	4 0
Do. do. do. do. do.	...	...	3 9
Journal, 1662-1670, Bound	...	...	5 6
Do. do. do. do. do.	...	...	4 6
Do. 1671-1676, Bound	...	...	5 6
Do. do. do. do. do.	...	...	4 6
Letters Received, Vol. 1, 1649-1662, Bound	...	...	4 6
Do. do. do. do. do.	...	...	3 0
Do. Vol. 2, 1649-1662, Bound	...	...	9 6
Do. do. do. do. do.	...	...	7 6
Do. do. do. 1695-1702, Bound	...	...	3 0

EDUCATION PAMPHLETS:

1. Elementary School Course (English or Dutch) 1916	...	...	0 3
2. Training and Examination of Teachers 1916	...	...	0 6
3. School Buildings	...	...	0 6
4. Instructions regarding Attendance, Registration and Inspection	...	...	0 3
7. Examination Papers, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915	...	...	0 6
9. Good Service Allowances and Pensions	...	...	...
10. Manual Training for Girls (Needle-work)	...	...	0 9
13. Grants to Schools	...	...	...
15. Kindergarten	...	...	0 2

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL

(DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS)

FOR THE

YEAR 1916.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

CAPE TOWN :

CAPE TIMES LIMITED, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

1917.

[U.G. 31—'17.]

B3/41P58,1100,3,17
C.T.Ltd.—B2310

INDEX.

SUBJECT.	PAGE.	
	Report.	Appendices.
I.—POSTAL	2	..
Dead and undelivered correspondence	5	..
Expenditure	1	23
Mail Services—Inland—Branch Posts	2	..
Cost of Mail Conveyance	2	..
Delays to Mails	3	..
Destruction of mails by fire	3	..
Main Posts	2	..
New lines of railway	2	..
Private Post Bags	3	..
Summary of mail services	2	..
Use of motor cycles	3	..
Oversea—Mail Service	3	..
Postal War Taxes	4	..
Missing mail enquiries	5	..
Money Orders	5	22
Postal Drafts .. .. .	..	..
Postal Orders .. .. .	..	22
Posting receptacles	2	..
Post Offices	2	..
Revenue	1	..
Savings Bank	7	19
 II.—TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES	7	..
Telegraphs—		
Cable interruptions	9	..
Cable revenue	9	..
Cable Traffic	9	..
Deferred Cablegrams	9	..
Distress Signals	9	..
Government Radio Traffic	9	..
Inter-state Communication	8	..
Night telegrams	8	..
Offices open	7	..
Press telegrams	7	..
Revenue	8	23
Submarine service	9	..
Telegrams sent by Mail Steamer and telegraphed forward	8	..
Traffic	7	..
Traffic Arrangements	8	..
Wireless Telegraphs	9	..
Telephones—Capital Account	10	..
General	10	..
Maintenance	12	..
Mileage of lines and wire	12	..
Revenue	10	23

SUBJECT.	PAGE.	
	Report.	Appendices.
III.—GENERAL	12	..
Buildings	14	..
Burglaries	16	..
Capital Account, Telegraph and Telephone .. .. .	..	24
Financial Statement	12	..
Fires	16	..
Inspection of Offices	16	..
Officers on Active Service	14	..
Penny Banks	14	..
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone business—Summary	13	..
Post and Telegraph Guide	14	..
Prosecutions	14	..
Reading Matter for S.A. Troops	14	..
Revenue and Expenditure	1	23
Revenue collections for other departments	13	..
Roll of Honour	17	..
Sick and holiday leave	17	..
Staff	16	..
Suggestions Scheme	14	..
Technological examinations	17	..
Transfer, S.B. Accounts, S.W.A.	14	..

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL for the Year 1916.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency
the Governor-General.*

INTRODUCTORY.

The revenue collected during the year shows an increase under all heads as compared with 1915 with the exception of General Postal Revenue and Commission on Money Orders. The decrease under the first-mentioned head is accounted for by the non-receipt before the end of the year of the surplus interest on Savings Bank investments which, in accordance with the provisions of Section 68 (2) of the Post Office Act, is transferred by the Public Debt Commissioners to the Post Office and accounted for by this Department in its revenue returns. The amount involved is considerable, about £63,000, and its non-inclusion in the revenue receipts for the year has converted what would otherwise have been a satisfactory increase in Postal Revenue into a shortfall, as compared with the previous year, of £13,386. Money Orders are being steadily supplanted in public favour by Postal Orders, each year showing a decline in the former class of business, and the revenue accruing from the commission on issue of Money Orders shows a reduction from £20,285 in 1915 to £18,308 in 1916. Other branches of the Department's business show satisfactory increases for the year; Telegraph revenue increased from £386,701 to £388,770, and Telephone revenue amounted to £357,980 as compared with £316,498; these items, together with an increase of £625 in Postal Order and £53 in Postal Draft business, give a net increase on all classes of business for 1915 of £30,165 and a total revenue for the year of £1,775,689. Had therefore the Department duly received credit before the 31st December for the surplus Savings Bank interest above referred to, as has previously been the case, the excess revenue derived from the Department's operations in 1915, viz., £94,219, would have been largely exceeded in 1916.

The expenditure for the year after deducting the cost of administering Post and Telegraph Offices in the South-West Protectorate amounted to £1,669,230, being an increase on the figures for the year 1915 of £26,192, and a decrease of £16,677 on those for 1914. Some 924 officers of the Department are now on active service and their emoluments as officers of the Postal Department have been adjusted in consonance with the general arrangement under which the civil salary drawn by a public servant is reduced in proportion to the pay drawn by the individual from the Department of Defence as a member of the Union Forces on Active Service.

On a cash basis Revenue exceeded Expenditure by £106,459 as compared with a credit balance of £110,955 for the year 1915.

Depleted staff conditions made it impossible for the Department to undertake at any time during the year the considerable labour involved in arriving, by means of statistics, at the value of the free postal services performed for other Government Departments or to estimate by the same means the total postings of all classes of mail matter during the year, and it has been decided, therefore, to adopt the variation in the value of postage stamps sold during the two years as a basis of computation of the value of free postal services performed in 1916 since the rise or fall in commercial activities, as reflected in the work of the Post Office, may reasonably be regarded as indicating approximately to the same extent the operations of Government Departments—the value of free telegraph and telephone services is ascertainable from the records of the actual work performed. On this basis the Department is shown to have rendered and to have been rendered free services as follows:—

Rendered by the Post Office to other Government Departments £272,488.

Rendered by other Government Departments to the Post Office £283,838.

Revenue collected for other Departments during the year amounted to £692,279. Revenue stamps of the value of £239,373 and cigarette labels of the value of £200,562 were sold. Customs duty collected on parcels received by post from places oversea amounted to £172,796 and was transferred in due course to the Department of Customs and Excise. Pension warrants of the approximate value of £129,000 were cashed on behalf of the

Treasury and similar warrants of the approximate value of £55,000 were cashed on behalf of the Department of Railways and Harbours.

Savings Bank transactions afford a good indication of the financial condition of the people generally and it is pleasing to record an increase of 16,861 in the number of Savings Bank accounts, the figures for 1915 and 1916 being 254,361 and 271,222 respectively. The number of deposits made during the year increased by 36,746. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the books of the Department at the end of the year was £6,724,358 as compared with £6,558,819 at the end of December, 1915, an increase of £165,539. Owing doubtless to the higher rate of interest now being offered by the Treasury and by Banks and other institutions the Certificate Account—which is more in the nature of a Fixed Deposit system—shows a decline from £775,100 to £673,200, a reduction in the twelve months of £101,900.

POSTS.

Post Offices.—The number of offices transacting postal business on the 31st December, 1916, was 2,522, an increase of 44 during the year.

Posting receptacles.—The number of posting receptacles, other than those at Post Offices, was 987, an increase of 25 during the year. Thirty-four were on trains and 9 on mail steamers.

INLAND MAIL SERVICES.

Main Posts.—The main posts in the Union, excluding railway services, numbered 293. The following were the principal changes made during the year:—

Alice to Peddie.—A direct connection between Kingwilliamstown and Peddie was substituted for the Alice-Peddie post.

Victoria West to Lorton.—A service 3 times a week from Pampoenpoort has been introduced, and the Victoria West connection terminated.

Maclear to Tsolo.—This route being no longer of postal use was discontinued.

Bethulie to Smithfield.—A post from Edenburg was introduced in lieu of that from Bethulie.

Dealesville to Victor.—Running on this section was abandoned, and Victor is now served from Kimberley only.

Branch Posts.—The branch posts numbered 1,105. Several new routes were opened during the year, on which the revenue likely to be earned would not be altogether out of proportion to the expenditure involved.

New Lines of Railway.—The undermentioned sections were opened for public traffic and utilised for mail conveyance in place of road services:—

Cape.

Bityi to Umtata.

Williston to Kotjeskolk.

Natal.

Donnybrook to Underberg.

Orange Free State.

Aliwal North to Zastron.

Transvaal.

Morgenon to Volksrust.

Delarey to Pudimoe.

Upon the opening of the railway to Zastron the postal service between Wepener and Aliwal North was discontinued and a service instituted from Wepener to Bushmanskop.

The Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke and Sandspruit to Amersfoort routes were no longer necessary when the Delarey-Pudimoe and Morgenon-Volksrust lines were made use of.

Summary of Mail Services.—The following is a summary of the mail services other than those on the Union Government Railways:—

CONVEYED BY													
Posts.	Cart	Tram	Horse	Foot	Ox Cart	Pack Ox.	Boat	Cycle	Motor Car	Camel.	Private Rly.	Hand-cart	Total
Main ..	223	12	4	1	5	..	7	..	38	..	1	2	293
Branch ..	237	1	198	617	1	2	..	24	4	1	3	17	1,105
	460	13	202	618	6	2	7	24	42	1	4	19	1,398

Cost of Mail Conveyance.—The contracts in force, exclusive of the ocean mail service, represented the following liabilities:—

	£
Conveyance by road and rail	165,231
Landing and shipping of mails	1,949
Total	£167,180

Delays to Mails.—On the 4th and 5th May abnormal rains fell in the southern areas of the Cape Province causing disastrous floods in many divisions. The rivers west of and including the Sundays River were flooded, and the Gamtoos River rose to an unparalleled height, with the result that there was considerable loss of life and property. The bridges over the Groote River at Steytlerville and the newly constructed bridge at Knysna were entirely swept away. The railway services between Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet, Klipplaat and Oudtshoorn, Port Elizabeth and Avontuur, and Gamtoos and Patentie were suspended owing to washaways, whilst postcart services were interrupted between Aberdeen Road and Aberdeen, Uniondale Road and Uniondale, Steytlerville and Barroe, Knysna and George, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay, Patentie and Camhris and Somerset East and Pearston,—a number of Branch Posts being affected conjointly with the main routes. The best temporary arrangements were made for serving the isolated points, and normal arrangements were reverted to at the earliest possible moment.

The Sidbury postcart despatched to Sandflats at 8 a.m. on the 23rd December was washed down the Bushmans River which was in flood. The driver escaped with his life, but the two horses were drowned. The mails were subsequently recovered.

The mails which left Port St. Johns for Umtata on the afternoon of the 23rd December were delayed for 23 hours. The motor car conveying them left the road at a point near the Big Umgazi and turned turtle resulting in the regrettable death of one of the passengers. Another passenger and the driver were seriously injured.

Destruction of Mails by Fire.—A fire occurred amongst the mails stowed at the back of the postcart which left Springbok for Garies on the evening of the 10th January and a small number of letters were rendered undeliverable and two parcels useless.

A truck containing overseas mails for Rhodesia and beyond attached to the Royal Mail train which left Capetown on Wednesday the 13th September was found to be on fire between Hermon and Porterville Road and a considerable number of bags was destroyed. The origin of the conflagration could not definitely be ascertained.

Use of Motor Cycles on Postin. Box Clearances.—The motor cycle vehicles running in Johannesburg maintained a fairly efficient service; but owing to the continued inability of the manufacturers to supply replacement parts it has been decided to put them out of commission in the near future and replace them by electrically driven vans. One of the latter has been assisting in the work since May and has proved to be both economical and reliable.

Private Postbags.—The total number of private postbags in use on the 31st December was 3,077, as against 3,011 at the end of the previous year.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICES.

Ocean Mails.—There was considerable irregularity in the Ocean Mail Service during the year 1916 the Union-Castle Company having been unable to despatch a weekly mail steamer from England on 15 occasions and from South Africa on 11 occasions. These failures were attributable to Admiralty requisitions, and the deficiencies were met as well as was possible by the utilisation of private ships for the conveyance of the mails. In the aggregate, the number of mail opportunities afforded between England and South Africa and *vice versa* approximated that provided by the South African Ocean Mail Contract, although, of necessity, the intervals were somewhat irregular.

The contract time was exceeded by most of the Union-Castle Company's steamers, this being due in great measure to the substitution of slower vessels for some of the regular mail steamers requisitioned by the Imperial Government and to the deviations from the ordinary trade routes made under instructions from the Admiralty.

In view of the prevailing conditions the service given may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory, and it is a subject for congratulation that the vessels conveying South African mails to and from the United Kingdom evaded the German submarine menace in every instance.

Loss of Mails.—So far as is known the only mail of Union origin lost during the year owing to the German submarine campaign was one consisting of a small number of letters for Las Palmas despatched from Cape Town on the 9th November, 1916, by the Dutch Steamer "Kediri," which was sunk off the Canary Islands.

Wreck of the S.S. Rangatira.—The steamship "Rangatira" which was wrecked on Robben Island on the 31st March, 1916, had a large number of parcel mails from England for New Zealand on board, most of which were salvaged. Officers of this Department rendered every possible assistance in ensuring the landing of the parcel receptacles and the drying of such of the contents as had been damaged by water.

Mail for Tristan da Cunha.—A mail for Tristan da Cunha was despatched from London on the 22nd September, 1916, and a quantity of mail matter for the Island which had accumulated at Cape Town was disposed of by that opportunity.

East African Service.—During the year the postal traffic with East Africa was very heavy, the number of postal parcels despatched being, in particular, very considerable.

South West Protectorate.—A direct despatch of closed parcel mails from London for Windbuk was inaugurated on the 3rd November, 1916, but parcels from the South West Protectorate for overseas are still disposed of through Union channels. The great bulk of the traffic consists of parcels for prisoners of war.

Oversea Parcel Traffic.—As a result of the irregularity in the ocean freight services, the oversea parcel traffic has increased in a noteworthy degree and the number of packets containing articles of merchandise has also increased considerably. The increase is most noticeable in the case of commercial parcels; business houses finding it advantageous to import supplies of goods of small bulk through the Post in preference to awaiting more tardy delivery through the usual freight channels.

Extra-Union Parcel Traffic.—The total number of parcels despatched beyond the Union and received in the Union during the last three years is as follow; the figures for 1916 indicating an increase of 65 per cent. over those for the year 1914.

			1914.	1915.	1916.
Despatched beyond the Union...	...	...	57,457	115,479	173,763
Received from beyond the Union	...	...	208,295	246,244	277,772
Total extra-Union parcel traffic	...	...	265,752	361,723	451,535

Prisoner of War Parcels.—The total number of "Prisoner of War" parcels despatched from the Union to the United Kingdom during 1916 was 1,731 and the total number received from the United Kingdom was 6,866.

Oversea Mail Traffic.—In contrast with the parcel traffic, which shows a large increase over that of the year 1914, there has been a shrinkage in the volume of oversea correspondence. The extent of the diminution is, however, less than might be deduced from the fact that fewer mail bags were conveyed, for this traffic has to a considerable extent been concentrated on Cape Town, and the bags are consequently better filled.

I append a comparative statement showing the mails conveyed between the United Kingdom and South Africa and *vice versa* during the last three years.

	To South Africa.			From South Africa.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Mail Bags	87,413	75,211	70,224	28,235	27,680	26,559
Parcel Receptacles	17,224	22,682	29,050	1,997	2,149	2,394

Inward Mails.—The mails conveyed from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa during 1916 were divided as follows:—

	Destination.	Mail Bags.	Parcel Receptacles.
Union of South Africa	...	56,293	28,067
Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Rhodesia and East Coast, etc.	...	13,043	983
Madeira, Ascension, St. Helena	...	458	—
Mauritius	...	364	—
Ocean Post Offices	...	52	—
Australia (in transit)	...	14	—
		70,224	29,050

Homeward Mails.—The mails conveyed from South Africa to the United Kingdom, Madeira, Ascension, and St. Helena were divided as follows:—

	Mail Bags.	Parcel Receptacles.
British Isles (excluding London and London Districts ...	9,557	2,394
London and London Districts ...	12,816	
Foreign Countries	2,907	
Madeira	1,264	
Ascension and St. Helena	15	
	26,559	2,394

POSTAL WAR TAXES.

It may be of interest to observe that in several of the British Dominions and Crown Colonies additional postal charges are being levied with the direct object of raising revenue for the prosecution of the War. In New Zealand a war tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per article is applicable to all letters and parcels, whilst in Canada 1 cent. per letter or post-card addressed to countries embraced in the penny postage scheme is charged.

In various Crown Colonies the war tax ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. on letters and from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. on parcels.

Increased postal charges on certain classes of mail matter and in respect of particular classes of telegraph and telephone business have been in force in the United Kingdom since October 1915, but the increased revenue is not specifically devoted to war purposes.

In the British East Africa Protectorate the unitary weight of letters addressed to places within the penny postage scheme has been reduced from 1 ounce to $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.

Several of the belligerent and even neutral countries have made slight increases in the postal charges applicable to certain classes of business, thus, the Portuguese Province of Mozambique imposes a war-tax of 1 centavo on letters, letter-cards, post-cards, and commercial papers, and 5 centavos on parcels.

MISSING MAIL ENQUIRIES.

The following statement shows the number of enquiries made regarding missing articles during the year, and the results of the investigations:—

Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.	Contents of Articles.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Result of Investigations.
2,752	..	127	43	664	No trace.
1,689	1,896	46	25	1,827	Delivered.
109	584	5	2	126	Returned.
43	..	2	6	58	Probably delivered or returned to sender.
113	37	8	7	180	Not dealt with in this Administration.
18	103	1	..	83	On hand, unclaimed, undeliverable or unreturnable.
29	6	6	2	24	Complaint withdrawn.
15	..	4	7	62	Doubtful if posted or contents enclosed.
13	179	3	..	48	Duly forwarded to other Administrations.
..	22	..	..	36	Lost in post.
31	53	2	4	24	Not posted or enclosed.
4,812	2,880	204	96	3,132	Total .. 11,124

Dead and Undelivered Correspondence.—During the year 1,938,158 articles of mail matter failed in delivery; 487,076, say 25 per cent. of the articles were returned by the office of destination to the senders direct in accordance with the instructions to that effect appearing on the cover. The remainder of the undelivered mail matter was dealt with in the Returned Letter Offices at Capetown, Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg, where the letters were opened and the contents returned to the address of the writer where recorded. Although the above figures show that a fair proportion of the public realizes its advantages, it is thought that the practice of recording the sender's name and a request for direct return in the event of non-delivery should be more largely followed by the public having regard to the resulting speedier return of the undelivered article, and the saving of labour to the Post Office. Of the 1,451,082 articles forwarded to the Returned Letter offices 437,894 were not returned to the senders. Book packets and newspapers formed a considerable portion of the unreturnable matter; the larger portion of undelivered letters originates with natives and bears illegible addresses and on examination it is generally found that the writer has omitted to record his address. Letters opened in the Returned Letter Offices were found to contain coin, cheques, stamps, Money Orders, etc., of a total value of £38,486 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The value of articles found in letters which bore no indication of the sender's whereabouts was £2,545 16s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Sales of undelivered and unclaimed property were held at Capetown and Johannesburg during the year; the amounts realized, viz., £98 15s. 4d. at Capetown, and £189 4s. 10d. at Johannesburg, were paid into Revenue.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders issued and paid.—383,010 Money Orders were issued during 1916 as compared with 394,983 for the previous year. The value of the former was £2,298,229, a decrease of £131,938 (5.43 per cent.) on the figures for 1915. The average value of Orders issued was £6. A falling off took place to the extent of £17,198 in Money Orders issued in the Union for payment locally, whilst Orders drawn on Oversea Countries decreased by £114,740. The number of Money Orders paid was 337,638, or 7,030 more than in 1915. The value of Orders paid was £2,005,131 an increase of £50,577 (2.60 per cent.) on the payments of the previous year. This increase is accounted for by the payment of Army Money Orders referred to below. The average value of Orders paid was £5 15s. 9d.

Army Money Orders.—In connection with the demobilisation of troops from German East Africa, an arrangement has been made between the Imperial Command Paymaster and this Department by which soldiers are paid the amounts due to them by means of Money Orders. These Orders are issued by the Inspecting Paymasters at Durban and Wynberg and are paid by the Post Office when the soldier reaches his destination in the Union. Whilst the arrangement throws much additional work on the Department it affords the

Imperial authorities a simple mode of paying the soldiers, and, at the same time, safeguards the men against losing their savings en route to their homes. The arrangement which came into operation in December serves to emphasise the great adaptability of the Post Office in dealing with the receipt and payment of money throughout the Union and the convenience to the people by making free use of its machinery.

During December 3,348 Army Money Orders representing £67,907 were paid.

The value of Money Orders drawn on Oversea Countries amounted to £507,140, as compared with £621,880 in 1915.

A statement showing the number and value of transactions with the various Countries is given in Appendix No. 2.

During 1916 Money Orders of the value of £2,588 were received from Foreign Countries through the medium of the United Kingdom for prisoners of war interned in the Union. On the other hand, Money Orders of an aggregate value of £467 were issued free in the Union for payment to prisoners of war in enemy Countries.

Cable Money Orders.—On the 1st July last a service was introduced for the exchange by cable of Money Orders between the Union and the United Kingdom. The new service is working satisfactorily, and, judging from the large number of Money Orders transmitted, appears to be much appreciated by the public in the Union. During the six months ended 31st December 1916 250 Money Orders of an aggregate value of £2,986 were cabled from the Union, whilst 54 Money Orders, representing £880 were received from the United Kingdom.

Commission.—The commission collected from the public amounted to £18,308, i.e., £1,977 less than in 1915.

Free Money Orders.—During 1916 it is estimated that 71,000 Free Orders, representing £510,000 in value, and £4,000 in commission were issued to the public and to Government Departments for the transmission of Government monies within the Union. The system was also extensively utilised for the payment of allotments, etc., to dependents of men on active service.

Through Money Orders.—The number and value of Money Orders exchanged between other Countries through the intermediary of the Union of South Africa during 1916 were as follows; and show a decrease of £570 on the total for 1915.

				No.	Amount.
Issued in Rhodesia	payable in other Countries	...	...	1,633	£12,027
" Mozambique	" "Rhodesia"	...	...	1,312	5,900
" other Countries	" Mozambique	...	...	187	870
" " " "	" " " "	...	...	94	306
Exchanged between various other Countries		...	...	62	186
				3,288	£19,289

Void Money Orders.—In 1916 £1,391 was surrendered to Revenue in respect of Money Orders issued in the Union and unpaid within the prescribed period. £1,675 was surrendered in 1915.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders issued and paid.—3,681,262 Postal Orders were issued in 1916 as compared with 3,467,201 for 1915. The value of the former was £2,249,173 an increase of £99,373 (4.62 per cent.) on the previous year. 3,102,906 Postal Orders of a total value of £1,824,122 were paid in 1916, an increase of 232,330 Orders, and £111,760 (6.52 per cent.) over the payments of the previous year. The figures for 1916 in respect of payments are the highest recorded since Union. Comparative Statements showing the Postal Orders issued and paid monthly since 1914 are given in Appendix No. 3.

Poundage.—The Union Revenue in respect of poundage on Postal Orders was £23,410 as compared with £22,785 for 1915.

Void Postal Orders.—The value of Postal Orders surrendered to Revenue during 1916 was £2,013.

Summary.—The total Money Order and Postal Order issues during the year amounted to £4,547,402 and the payments to £3,829,253 as against £4,579,967 and £3,666,916 respectively for the previous year.

POSTAL DRAFTS.

The Department made 16,335 demands on behalf of the public under the above system, as compared with 15,134 during 1915, an increase of 1,701. The number of Drafts collected totalled 2,930, i.e., 17.40 per cent. of the number issued, and the value thereof amounted to £3,629. The revenue received from the Postal Draft business during 1916 was £507, as compared with £454 for 1915.

SAVINGS BANK.

The usual statements showing the position of the Post Office Savings Bank of the Union for the financial year 1916-17 form Appendix No. 1 of the Report. For the calendar year the returns are equally satisfactory. The deposits exceeded those of the previous year by 39,371 in number but were £2,164 less in amount, the withdrawals were 8,715 less in number and £30,207 more in value, while the balance standing to the credit of depositors in ordinary and certificate accounts was £165,539 more than at the end of December 1915. The number of accounts remaining open was 271,222, an increase of 16,861 on the total at the close of the previous year, and the number of Savings Bank Offices open was 658.

The total amount to the credit of depositors at the end of the year including interest was £6,724,358 of which £6,051,158 was in ordinary accounts and £673,200 in certificate accounts as compared with £6,558,819 and £5,783,719 and £775,100 respectively at the end of 1915.

The average amount to the credit of depositors during the financial year on the total balance was £25 15s. 7d. The average cost of each transaction to the Department was 10½d. and the investments made on behalf of the Savings Bank gave an average return of 3·81 per cent. An amount of £4,900 14s. 10d. was transferred to Revenue from accounts which had not been operated on for fifteen years and an amount of £392 4s. 7d. similarly dealt with in previous years in respect of 35 accounts was on application re-credited to the depositors concerned.

The following statement shows the position of the Bank under the more important heads for the past five years:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Deposits—Number.. ..	493,612	502,449	444,698	459,302	498,673
Amount*	£4,000,318	£4,002,744	£3,555,326	£3,579,698	£3,577,534
Withdrawals—Number	218,015	223,766	227,174	219,421	210,700
Amount	£3,755,439	£3,883,022	£3,828,448	£3,279,888	£3,310,095
Accounts remaining open, No.	248,110	253,353	242,739	254,361	271,222
Certificates—Issued	£217,900	£200,000	£154,400	£147,800	£128,300
Repaid	£251,100	£243,100	£257,000	£175,900	£230,200
Balance due to depositors:—					
In ordinary accounts*	£5,635,351	£5,757,029	£5,483,908	£5,783,719	£6,051,158
In certificate accounts	£948,900	£905,800	£803,200	£775,100	£673,200

* Including interest.

TELEGRAPHS.

Offices.—The number of Telegraph Offices in the Union of South Africa (including those worked by the Railway Department) on the 31st December 1916 was 1,695, an increase during the year of 39.

Traffic.—There has been a decrease in public paid, Government and Railway Service traffic during the year. The decrease in public paid traffic equals 3·86 per cent., Government messages 28·99 per cent., and Railway Service messages 14·87 per cent. These decreases are probably to be accounted for by the cessation of hostilities in South West Africa. The presence of Imperial Officers in the Union in connection with the East African campaign has increased the number of Imperial messages dealt with during the year by 36·21 per cent., but the total is below the value of the "free" limit of traffic carried by the Union on behalf of the Imperial Government.

The figures for the last five years are as follows:—(These figures do not include Railway Service messages dealt with at Telegraph Offices worked exclusively by Railway officials.)

Class.	Messages.					Compared with 1915.	
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Paid	4,764,127	4,946,707	4,799,741	4,825,999	4,639,503	..	186,496
Government	288,981	320,109	521,404	641,380	455,452	..	185,928
Railway Service	548,571	577,592	657,866	691,273	588,498	..	102,775
Imperial & Military	27,733	19,491	19,504	6,916	9,420	2,504	..
Totals	5,629,412	5,863,899	5,998,515	6,165,568	5,692,873	2,504	475,199

Press Telegrams.—The number of press telegrams dealt with in the Union of South Africa during the last five years is shown below.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Messages ...	298,463	306,530	385,049	423,904	354,236
Words ...	39,313,420	41,197,632	46,205,880	50,868,480	42,508,320

[U.G. 31—'17.]

In 1916 there was a decrease of 69,668 in the number of messages and of 8,360,160 words as compared with the previous year. Despite the effect of the press censorship it may be mentioned that the present volume of press traffic is still markedly higher than it is in normal times.

Revenue.—The telegraph receipts for 1916 amounted to £388,770 being an increase of £2,069 on the previous year.

The value of free telegraph services to other Departments and the Imperial Government was £89,902 as compared with £103,998 in 1915. The decrease is due to the cessation of hostilities in South West Africa but it will be seen that the aggregate is still practically twice as much as that in normal times.

During the last five years the value of free services was as follows:—In 1912, £45,093; in 1913, £48,829; in 1914, £87,834; in 1915, £103,998; and in 1916, £89,902.

Telegrams sent by mail steamer and telegraphed forward.—The figures for the past five years are as follows:—

1912	...	Outwards 83 Messages.	...	Inwards 37 Messages.
1913	...	" 46 "	...	" 22 "
1914	...	" 31 "	...	" 15 "
1915	...	" 17 "	...	" 6 "
1916	...	" 7 "	...	" — "

The irregularity in the homeward mail service is responsible for the decrease. The Imperial Post Office notified the withdrawal of the concession from England, but it was felt that the position in the Union of South Africa with its huge distances was not quite on all fours with that in the United Kingdom and it was thought desirable to retain the service in the Union.

Night Letter Telegrams.—It was considered that the Union night telegram rate of 30 words for 1s. and 3d. for every subsequent 10 words was too liberal and following the example of the United Kingdom and Oversea Dominions it was decided to raise the tariff to 24 words for 1s. and 3d. for every subsequent 6 words. The night telegram continues to retain its popularity and while it is not possible in the circumstances to institute a fair comparison with previous years it may be stated that the general effect of the change has been to maintain the revenue from this source while reducing the number of words handled, a very desirable state of affairs in these times of shortage of staff.

Inter-State Communications.—Telegraph communication with Rhodesia and South West Africa has been fairly well maintained during the past year.

It has still to be recorded that telegraph communication with Lourenco Marques is not satisfactory on the whole and it is unlikely that a service commensurate with the importance of the traffic can be given until an additional wire is available to that port.

Traffic Arrangements.—The redistribution of traffic in the Transkeian area has now been completed with the results that this part of the country has been brought into more rapid communication with the main centres of population and the exchange of local traffic has been facilitated.

There has been a number of serious interruptions to telegraph communication as the result of bad weather but the effects have been minimised by the zeal of the traffic supervisors in disposing of the telegraph business with the least possible delay in the circumstances and by the promptitude of the Engineering Branch in restoring communication. This is not the least important direction in which the burden of short staff throws an enormous strain on those who remain to carry on the Department's manifold activities.

The Department continues to foster the policy of establishing telegraph offices staffed by local persons and where the traffic is transmitted over the telephone. These offices, now nearly 600 in number, bring the advantages of telegraphic facilities to many rural communities which otherwise would be without them owing to the prohibitive expenditure that would be involved if it were necessary to equip every telegraph office with standard telegraph apparatus and staff them with established Departmental officers. The full standard of working cannot be expected from these untrained persons but on the whole the service is satisfactory. When criticising the Department in respect of an error that may have occurred in the transmission of a telegram it would be well to keep this factor in mind. By means of a special signalling table and carefully devised instructions to secure an effective check upon the accuracy of telephoned telegrams the percentage of errors has been reduced to a negligible quantity.

The volume of telegraphic business has been well maintained bearing in mind the far reaching effect of the war on the normal flow of business. The Department has released a large number of skilled telegraphists for Active Service and in all circumstances it is not unreasonable to claim that the telegraph requirements of the country have been efficiently met by the remaining staff under very trying conditions.

SUBMARINE SERVICE.

Cable Traffic.—The year 1916 shows an increase over 1915 in the value of the traffic handed in at offices of the Union of South Africa for transmission over the wires of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company. The number of messages has increased by 2,820 and the value by £6,914. No doubt the increase is due to the cable requirements of the Military authorities in East Africa. The figures since Union are as follows:—1912, 110,621 messages, value £107,794; 1913, 121,481 messages, value £110,819; 1914, 102,682 messages, value £109,605; 1915, 93,923 messages, value £113,903; 1916, 96,743 messages, value £120,817.

In addition to the last mentioned amount a sum of £5,061 was paid to the Cable Company in respect of press telegrams to the Union as compared with £5,757 in 1915.

The terminal and transit charges accruing to the Union for cablegrams handed to the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company for the year 1916 were £4,637 as compared with £4,609 in 1915, which is very satisfactory in view of the fact that the Post Office makes no charge for the transmission of any Government telegrams over its lines.

The number of messages handed over by the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company to the Post Office for transmission over the South African land lines was 93,400 producing £4,495 in terminal and transit rates as compared with 89,477 messages value £4,295 in 1915.

The amount of the terminal and transit charges is included in the general Telegraph Revenue of the Department.

Cable Revenue.—The revenue derived by Eastern and South African Telegraph Companies from South Africa in respect of cablegrams during 1916 is given as £291,456, subject to final audit, and shows an increase of £11,635 on that of 1915. As this amount falls below the standard revenue of £300,000 the portion (£8,825) of the annual subsidy due from the Union becomes payable.

Deferred Cablegrams.—The number of deferred cablegrams dealt with during 1916 is as follows:—

Incoming in 1916	...	Messages, 37,921	Words, 644,657
Outgoing „ „	...	„ 46,012	„ 874,228
Totals „ „	...	„ 83,933	„ 1,518,885
Totals in 1915	...	„ 95,418	„ 1,590,180
Decrease in 1916	...	„ 11,485	„ 71,295

CABLE INTERRUPTIONS.

The deep sea cable *via* St. Helena-Ascension worked without interruption throughout the year. The sections of Coast Cable interrupted and the duration of the failure of communication in 1916 were as follows:—Benguella-Loanda 1 day; Loanda-San Thome 23 days; Durban-Lourenço Marques 1 day; Durban-Zanzibar 1 day; Accra-Sierra Leone 15 days.

The week-end cablegram service was entirely suspended during the year 1916 with the exception of messages to the members of the Forces on Active Service as detailed in my last Annual Report.

Wireless Telegraphs.—The following figures shew the public paid radio traffic for the last 5 years:—

In 1912: Messages, 6,675; words, 67,914; value, £1,980. In 1913: Messages, 6,028; words, 68,582; value, £2,000. In 1914: Messages, 4,298; words, 51,890; value, £1,514. In 1915: Messages, 1,651; words, 22,540; value, £658. In 1916: Messages, 2,436; words, 39,190; value, £1,143.

The return includes only the amount accruing to the Union in respect of Land and Coast Station charges.

Owing to the Censorship it cannot be expected that the traffic totals of normal times will be reached at any period during the war.

Government Radio Traffic figures as follows:—In 1914: Messages, 2,098; words, 125,513; value £3,661. In 1915: Messages, 1,823; words, 212,631; value, £6,202. In 1916: Messages, 1,822; words, 181,611; value, £5,297. Previous to the war the Government radio traffic was negligible.

The value of wireless telegraphy in facilitating marine communication and the control of shipping in these days when navigation of the high seas is made dangerous by enemy submarines and the indiscriminate sowing of mines by hostile mine layers is too well known to need illustration. The war has demanded unremitting vigilance on the part of the Union radio stations and the work has been well done.

Distress Signals.—Distress signals were received at the Slangkop station from the S.S. Rangatira ashore on Robben Island and from the S.S. Pingsuey ashore on Dassen Island. The requisite particulars were promptly conveyed to the Naval and Harbour authorities who rendered the necessary maritime aid. The Durban Radio Station was similarly able to assist in the prompt rendering of aid to the S.S. Neleus which was represented to be in a sinking condition and to the S.S. Taurus which had broken her rudder.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone system has been extended as follows:—

	At Union.	1915.	1916.	Increase over 1915.
Exchanges	112	417	422	5
Exchange lines	9,290	21,625	22,844	1,219
Call offices	416	1,923	2,038	115
Telephones in use	13,650	32,144	35,463	3,319
Miles of wire in use	—	97,148	104,797	7,559
Miles of wire spare	—	10,798	10,767	—

Trunk line communication has been extended to 47 additional centres.

It is estimated that during the year 62,034,878 local and 2,595,000 trunk calls were made, representing an increase of 4.4 per cent, and a decrease of 3.9 per cent. respectively as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The expenditure on capital works amounted to £103,044 the distribution of which, together with the net capital account for each Province, is shown below:—

	Cape. £	Transvaal. £	Natal. £	O.F.S. £	Total. £
Expenditure during 1916	43,007	31,190	17,729	11,118	103,044
Net Capital Account at 31st December 1916	593,339	1,166,591	215,625	130,677	2,106,232

The revenue collected with the estimated value of telephone services rendered free to Government Departments is as under:—

	Cape. £	Transvaal. £	Natal. £	O.F.S. £	Total. £	Increases over 1915. £
Cash Collections	107,541	200,312	31,793	18,452	*358,098	41,718
Free Service	14,072	20,810	4,224	2,164	41,270	4,149
Total Credit	121,613	221,122	36,017	20,616	399,368	45,867

* Difference of £118 between this figure and amount paid to Revenue is due to an adjustment with the South West Africa Protectorate in respect of the balance due for the previous year.

The effect of the war on the Telephone Service has been scarcely appreciable at the larger exchanges where spare circuits for the partial accommodation of new subscribers generally existed. The actual development that has taken place throughout the system during the year represents an increase of 10.1 per cent. in the number of subscribers' stations and of 13 per cent. in earnings. This is equal to 58 per cent. and 78 per cent. respectively of the pre-war rate of yearly increase.

There are, however, many applications for telephone facilities throughout the country which the Department is still unable to meet, and this position is not likely to be changed for a considerable time to come. The existing conditions in regard to the difficulty in securing supplies of switchboards, copper, steel and other essentials from overseas may, indeed, involve an entire suspension of development in some directions. The best possible use is being made of material in the country, but careful conservation is necessary. It is also a serious consideration that the prices of all telephone material have risen to very high figures (the cost of some important items has increased over 200 per cent.) and the time is, therefore, inopportune for any heavy capital expenditure.

On the 1st June, 1915, the charges for trunk conversations were amended as follows:—
For each three-minutes conversation:

Old Charges.	New Charges.
For each 25 miles ... 3d.	For each 15 miles up to 120 miles ... 3d.
	„ 25 „ thereafter ... 6d.

The old rates were those adopted by the Transvaal Administration in January, 1910, and they were made of general application shortly after Union. They were the same as the rates formerly in operation in Great Britain for distances up to 100 miles, but from 14 to 33½ per cent. lower than the British rates for greater distances.

The British rates in question involved a heavy annual loss and they were recently raised 33½ per cent. It is not surprising, therefore, that in South Africa, with its relatively much higher construction and labour costs, the old charges proved unremunerative. They resulted in a loss (even after allowing full credit for the value of Government calls) of approximately £28,000 a year.

The new charges have resulted, so far, in a drop of 10 per cent. in the traffic and an increase of 24 per cent. in the revenue.

The fixing of a high rate of charge for the longer distances is due to considerations of cost. Whilst copper wires weighing 150 lbs. to the mile will give satisfactory speech within moderate limits, heavier wires and stronger poles are needed for the longer distances. The operating costs, too, are increased on account of the larger number of intermediate exchanges at which the calls have to be dealt with.

Apart from the revenue effect of the change, the periods of waiting for connections have been greatly curtailed and this is a point of considerable advantage to busy users. Under the old rates the construction of expensive additional lines to meet heavy rushes of traffic during a few hours of the day was always a serious difficulty.

Whilst the Department is fully alive to advantages of telephonic communication—its plans provide for the ultimate linking up of all important centres throughout the Union, both urban and rural—it has to be recognized that for the longer distances the telegraph will remain the chief medium for all ordinary purposes. In the case of the telegraph a single iron wire can, by the use of suitable apparatus, be made to carry several messages in both directions at the same time, whereas the telephone requires two copper wires and can carry only one conversation at a time. The economic effect is that whilst a reply-paid telegram from Johannesburg to Cape Town can be carried for 2s., the charge for a telephone conversation between these places (if a trunk line existed) would need, at the present tariff, to be fixed at 14s. 6d. per 3 minutes. This is a high figure; but at the rate charged by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company for conversations between New York and San Francisco the charge would be even higher, viz., £1 per 3 minutes.

On the other hand, the telephone is the ideal medium for communication between towns within a range of about 100 miles, and the smallness of the increase in telegraph revenue since Union, as shown below, is no doubt largely due to a realization of this fact by the public.

	Telegraphs.			Telephones.		
	Telegraph Offices.	Telegraph Wire.	Telegraph Receipts.	Call Offices.	Telephone Wire in Use.	Telephone Receipts.
	No.	Miles.	£	No.	Miles.	£
1910	1,231	47,421	328,250	526	38,832	167,271
1916	1,695	54,031	388,770	2,038	104,707	358,098
Increase Amount }	464	6,610	£60,520	1,512	65,875	£190,827
Per cent. ...	37 %	13 %	18 %	287 %	169 %	114 %

The Department is likely to be faced in the near future with a serious question in regard to "junction line" service between the more distant exchanges embraced within the message rate systems on the Witwatersrand and in the Cape Peninsula. Under the present tariff at these places business subscribers, by paying an additional £2 10s. per annum, are entitled to speak to all other message rate exchanges within 25 miles for a message fee of 1d.

In the Cape Peninsula the traffic to and from Muizenberg during the summer has grown to such an extent as to involve either the building of an entirely new route or the laying down of an underground cable to provide an adequate number of additional circuits, whilst the rate of ordinary development on the Witwatersrand will soon necessitate similar undertakings. The expenditure involved will probably be in the neighbourhood of £50,000 but the small additional revenue to be secured at the present tariff would be altogether out of proportion to the expenditure.

I do not know of any administration in the world which attempts to give "junction" service over 25 miles of line for the low charge in force in South Africa—the usual limit is 10 miles. The matter is receiving careful consideration and it may be that a modification of the tariff, which like the old trunk charges was in operation in the Transvaal at Union, will prove to be the only solution.

Following upon the conclusion of an agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Durban, message rate exchanges were established at South Coast Junction, Pinetown and Malvern and a basis for the exchange of traffic between these and the Durban Exchange (which is owned and worked by the Corporation) was adopted whereby communication between Durban and its suburbs has been cheapened and improved.

MAINTENANCE.

The general maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, cables, apparatus, etc., has been carried out under difficulties caused by delay in the arrival of material from overseas, but the system as a whole is in a satisfactory condition, and no interruptions of long duration have occurred.

Serious damage was caused by floods in the Midland District of the Cape Province, especially in the Gamtoos-Humansdorp area where the unprecedented flooding of the Gamtoos River Valley necessitated the deviation of several miles of telegraph line.

In the Transvaal a hailstorm of exceptional violence was experienced in the Piet Retief district, where considerable lengths of line were broken by hailstones of phenomenal size.

MILEAGES OF LINE AND WIRE.

The total mileage of Line and Wire on the 31st December was as follows:—

Mileage of Line and Wire.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S.	Total.
1. Telegraph Line	10,108	2,520	2,598	810	16,036
2. „ Wire	33,294	6,886	7,996	5,855	54,031
3. Telephone Trunk Line	912	21	1,979	225	3,137
Telephone trunk wire carried on :					
4. Purely Telephone Routes	1,827	104	6,908	1,072	9,911
5. Telegraph telephone routes	3,555	3,181	4,923	2,465	14,124
6. Telegraph-telephone Lines used for Trunk purposes	3,155	1,343	2,171	624	7,293
7. Superimposed Circuits, Trunk.	522	180	1,591	..	2,293
8. „ „ Telegraph	562	1,021	1,613	1,027	4,223
9. Telephone wire, working (including 4, 5 & 6)	22,893	8,912	66,500	6,402	104,707
10. „ „ spare	7,344	480	2,205	738	10,767

GENERAL.

DEPARTMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement for 1916 covers the whole of the transactions of the Post Office, including the value of services rendered to and by other Government Departments for which no actual payments were made:—

To :—	£	By :—	£
Expenditure : Cash Payments, Net *	1,669,230	Revenue : Cash Receipts	†1,775,689
Value of services for which no cash debit is taken	£283,838	Value of services for which no cash credit is received :—	£283,838
Interest liability, 3½% on Capital, £162,054 :		Services rendered to Union Departments, £250,288 :	
From Loan Acts for Telephones ..	58,352	Postage	115,127
From Loan Acts for Telegraphs ..	29,711	Telegrams	86,238
From Revenue Funds, Telephones ..	13,563	Telephones	39,326
From Revenue Funds, Telegraphs ..	16,059	Miscellaneous	9,597
For Stores Reserve	7,000	Services rendered to Provincial Departments, £22,200 :	
Value of Government Buildings ..	37,429	Post- age. Tele-grams. Tele-phones.	
Pension Funds: Government's liability, £44,740 :		Cape .. 3,978 1,367 276 ..	5,621
To contributors to Funds	36,901	Transvaal 5,114 1,356 1,070 ..	7,540
To non-contributors	7,839	Natal .. 1,649 1,422 291 ..	3,362
Services rendered by other Departments, £73,478 :		O.F.S. .. 4,201 1,169 307 ..	5,677
Printing and Stationery	30,720	Amount apportioned to Capital for direction and supervision of Telegraph and Telephone Construction Works ..	4,420
Minor works & furniture maintenance and repairs, rents, rates and taxes ..	41,984		
Law Costs and Damages	530		
Minor Services	244		
Miscellaneous, £3,566 :			
Control and Audit Office services ..	1,566		
Custody and distribution of stamps ..	2,000		
Balance	99,529		
	£2,052,597		£2,052,597

* From the gross Cash Payments (£1,683,387) the sum of £14,157 has been deducted in respect of expenditure in the South West Africa Protectorate.

† An amount of £63,000 which accrued to Postal Revenue for Surplus Savings Bank Interest was not received.

NOTE.—The above Balance Sheet is prepared on the basis of similar statements in previous years. This Department is not debited therein with the cost of buildings provided during the year out of revenue, but a debit is taken for interest charges on all such expenditure. Details in regard to the cash payments and receipts are given in Appendix No. 4.

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS DURING 1916.

Inland Revenue.			Customs and Excise.		Agricultural Department.	Total.
Licences.	Revenue Stamps.	Warmbaths Tickets Sold.	Customs Dues.	Cigarette Labels.		
£78,858	£239,373	£694	£172,796	£200,562	£14	£692,297

The total amount of money handled by the Department's officers during the period 1st January to 31st December 1916 was approximately £22,500,000.

SUMMARISED PARTICULARS OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BUSINESS
1914, 1915 and 1916.

Description.	1914.	1915.	1916.
<i>Posts :</i>			
Revenue	£1,015,836	£1,042,325	£1,028,939
Expenditure	£1,063,231	£985,818	£1,010,032
Offices open No.	2,451	2,478	2,522
Posting receptacles (excluding those at Post Offices) No.	959	962	987
Private Post Bags in use	3,038	3,011	3,077
Main posts running	330	302	293
Branch posts running	1,108	1,076	1,105
Cost of mail conveyance within the Union ..	£179,015	£172,240	£167,180
Cost of Ocean Mail Service	£145,673	£142,984	£155,088
Articles dealt with in Returned Letter Office No.	1,623,347	1,484,024	1,451,082
Money Orders issued	436,541	394,983	383,010
Money Orders paid	366,709	330,608	337,638
Postal Orders issued	3,458,662	3,467,201	3,681,262
Postal Orders paid	2,795,233	2,870,576	3,102,906
Postal Drafts issued	19,259	15,134	16,835
<i>Savings Bank :</i>			
Accounts open No.	242,739	254,361	271,222
Amount to credit of depositors :			
In ordinary accounts	£5,483,908	£5,783,719	£6,051,158
In certificates	£803,200	£775,100	£673,200
Amounts deposited during the year (including interest)	£3,555,326	£3,579,698	£3,577,534
Amount withdrawn	£3,828,448	£3,279,888	£3,310,095
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones :</i>			
Telegraph offices open No.	1,602	1,656	1,695
Revenue Telegraphs	£356,739	£386,701	£388,770
Revenue Telephones	£278,730	£316,498	£357,980
Expenditure	£622,676	£657,220	£673,355
Capital Account : Telegraphs	£1,224,843	£1,249,618	£1,261,588
Telephones	£1,863,727	£2,003,187	£2,106,232
Miles of Telegraph wire No.	50,352	54,256	54,031
Miles of Telephone wire :			
Working No.	85,494	97,148	104,707
Spare	12,454	10,798	10,767
Miles of telegraph-telephone wire	6,246	6,682	7,293
Telegrams dealt with	5,998,515	6,165,568	5,692,873
Telephone Exchanges	400	417	422
Public Call Offices	1,763	1,923	2,038
Exchange Lines	19,870	21,625	22,844
Telephones in use	29,400	32,144	35,463
Telephone Calls	57,400,000	62,076,867	64,629,878
<i>General :</i>			
Total amount of money dealt with	£21,000,000	£22,000,000	£22,500,000
Revenue collected for other Departments ..	£597,827	£589,269	£692,279
Persons fully or partially employed (excluding mail cart drivers, native runners and others) No.	9,002	9,087	9,146

Reading matter for South African Troops.—The Department has agreed to accept from the public at all post offices in the Union books and magazines without wrapper and without address and to deliver them free of charge to the nearest Railway Station whence they are conveyed to the South African Railways St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Durban) for distribution to the best advantage among soldiers and sailors on warships and transports, in camps, base and field hospitals and in the field in East Africa, Nyasaland, France and up the Persian Gulf.

Post and Telegraph Guide.—With the object of conserving as far as possible the limited supply of printing paper in the country only one issue of the Post and Telegraph Guide was published during the year, viz., on the 1st of October. No special inconvenience appears to have been caused to the public by the omission of the issue due to be published on the 1st of April.

Officers of the Department on Active Service.—A card conveying the Christmas greetings and good wishes of the Postmaster-General and the officers of the Headquarters establishment was sent to every officer of the Department on Active Service.

Prosecutions.—The Department successfully instituted prosecutions during the year against 51 individuals, principally natives, for various offences, including 24 cases of theft; 4 of forgery; 5 cases of impersonating Savings Bank depositors; and 4 cases of using defaced postage stamps; the remainder comprised such offences as tampering with correspondence for other persons; damaging telegraph lines; interfering with mails; and intoxication while in charge of mails.

Savings Bank, Penny Banks in connection with.—It has previously been the practice to make a charge, based on the actual cost of printing, for the cash books and ledgers issued to persons establishing Penny Banks with the intention of eventually transferring the accounts opened in connection therewith to the Post Office Savings Bank. With the object of encouraging the establishment of such banks, which tend to reduce the number of Savings Bank accounts opened with trifling initial deposits, it has been decided that in future the necessary cash books and ledgers shall be supplied to the promoters of Penny Banks free of charge.

Savings Bank Accounts, Transfer to South-West Africa Protectorate.—Savings Bank business having been established in the South-West Africa Protectorate, arrangements have been made for the transfer of Savings Bank accounts to the Protectorate from the Union and *vice versa*; the amount transferable in connection with any one account is limited to £500.

"Suggestions" Scheme.—In my last Report I referred to the inauguration of a "Suggestions Scheme" under which officers of the Department are invited to put forward proposals of any kind directed towards securing increased efficiency or economy, monetary awards being paid for useful suggestions. The results completely justify the introduction of the scheme. Numerous suggestions of all kinds have been received, and the First Annual Report of the Committee which has charge of the scheme shows that 159 suggestions were dealt with during the first year, of which 13 were recognized by the granting of monetary awards. Several most useful proposals were made which will result in considerable economy as time goes on. I am glad to say that the scheme is very widely appreciated by the staff and I believe that it will be of increasing benefit both to the staff and the Department in the future.

Buildings.—The urgent necessity for obtaining improved accommodation for the Department at various points throughout the Union has been met in part by the construction of new State-owned buildings at South Coast Junction and the leasing of hired premises (most of them specially built for this Department) at Amersfoort, Belmont, Boksburg North, Dannhauser, Devon, Duivels Kloof, Hillcrest, Longlands, Malvern, Mossdale, Oogies, Oshoek, Paulpietersburg, Paul Roux, Sir Lowry Pass, Sterkwater and Steytlerville. At Kokstad the Post Office was transferred into another part of the Government buildings, and the Post Office building at Klipdam was removed to a more convenient site. The enlargement of the Pinetown office was completed, and additional yard space was acquired for Stores purposes at Pietermaritzburg.

These improvements have afforded a great deal of relief; but there are still many cases to receive attention which have had to be postponed until economic conditions will permit of the necessary outlay.

New buildings are under construction at Enjanyana, Gumtree, Griquatown, Laingsburg, Montagu, Orchard Siding and Umbogintwini, and an extension of the premises is being carried out at Moorreesburg.

Various proposals are under consideration for the provision of new offices or the extension of existing accommodation at the following places: Bergville, Eendekuil, Eerste River Station, New Clare, Sea Point, Somerset East, Umkomaas, Vereeniging and Vierfontein.

Capetown.—The remarkable growth of parcel and other mail work and also of the pressing necessity. Since 1910 the number of parcels dealt with in the Central Post Office building has nearly trebled, while the number of registered packets handled has doubled and the number of mails increased by 73,803 bags. The existing accommodation for the treatment of parcels and Private Box mail matter has been entirely outgrown, and the cramped and dingy conditions under which the staff are now

compelled to work have been the subject of severe criticism for some time past. At the present time there are only 10 out of 1,736 private boxes unlet, and there is no possibility of providing space for additional boxes.

The position in regard to the Telephone Exchange is equally unsatisfactory, but in this connection it is possible to fix more definitely the date when the existing accommodation will no longer be able to meet the requirements of the public. Since 1910 the number of subscribers has considerably more than doubled, and from every indication of future development the capacity of the switchboard will be exhausted in 1920, while there is no possibility of providing in the present building for the new board which it will be necessary to have constructed and in readiness for use by that time.

It is, therefore, imperative that steps should be taken at once for additional accommodation to be erected to meet the needs of the immediate future, as well as to provide for expansion for a period of at least 25 years. The only way of dealing with the matter with the minimum of inconvenience to the local community and the maximum of economy as regards permanent working costs, is to proceed along the lines contemplated when the site of the present Central Post Office was selected, viz., by the erection of an additional building on the Grand Parade immediately behind the original structure. Under this scheme provision would be made on the ground floor for the enormous amount of parcel traffic and the temporary accommodation of certain of the Engineering staff connected with the Exchange. The internal arrangements on this floor would, however, be so designed as to admit of the whole area being utilized for parcel work in years to come. At the same time it would be possible to so arrange the fixtures and the various sections of parcel work as to secure the most expeditious disposal of the traffic.

An underground subway would also, it is hoped, be practicable, to connect the two buildings for the purpose of transferring from one to the other a certain proportion of the parcel traffic which has to be dealt with in different branches.

The removal of the parcel branch to the new building would at once admit of the much-needed relief being given in the case of the Private Box work, as well as a possible extension of the counters.

Unfortunately the site which is essential for the extension of the Post Office is regarded by the Capetown Corporation and certain bodies interested in the local fruit trade as the most suitable for a Retail Fruit Market. In order, if possible, to meet both requirements it has been suggested that one half of the site in question should be utilized for postal extension and the remainder for the market. This proposition has been carefully considered, but it is found that so far as the Post Office is concerned the accommodation which would be provided would not be more than that at present available and would be insufficient for immediate needs by the time the building could be completed. Such a scheme would obviously not be worth the considerable expenditure which would be entailed in the construction of the premises.

Another proposal which has been mentioned is that the Market should occupy the ground floor and the Parcel office and Telephone Exchange the upper floors. Such an arrangement would, however, be out of the question, not only in view of the risk to the most costly telephone plant and valuable contents of public parcels which would be incurred from possible fire on the market premises, but also in view of the fact that owing to the bulk and weight of parcel traffic it is absolutely essential that a parcel depôt shall be on the ground level. Further, it will be necessary for a basement, as extensive as possible, to be available for the storage of empty parcel baskets and cases, and subsequently for the accommodation of certain of the Engineering workmen who, in the first instance, would be located on that portion of the ground floor not immediately required for parcel business.

The Lands Department is in negotiation with the Corporation with a view to a satisfactory solution of the question being arrived at at an early date; and I have little doubt that the advantage to the public of maintaining local postal facilities at the highest point of efficiency and in the most central position will commend itself to the various bodies interested, and that during the ensuing year it will be possible to proceed with the erection of a second Post Office building.

East London New Post Office.—For many years past the conditions in the East London Post Office have become increasingly cramped, and at the present time the accommodation is entirely inadequate for Departmental and public requirements. Had it not been for the need of the stringent curtailment of capital expenditure the necessity for a new structure would have been pressed before this. The existing building was erected as far back as 1884, and since then alterations and extensions of the accommodation have been made in every possible direction. The premises, besides being inadequate for the traffic which has to be dealt with, are entirely unsuitable for the expeditious and proper performance of the work. To prepare plans and erect a building of the dimensions required will take at least two years, and the position is such that the matter should no longer be postponed, but that the provision of a building specially designed for the efficient and economical conduct of the ever-increasing business of the Department should be regarded as an urgent necessity.

Strong representations have been made locally as to the inadequacy and inconvenience of the accommodation as it affects the public, and there is no question that the complaints are justified; but, as indicated above, the limit of expansion has been reached, and any temporary relief could only be obtained by the expenditure of an amount disproportionate

to the advantage which could be gained, especially in view of the fact that such relief would be secured by encroachment upon areas at present equally cramped in other directions. The position has been felt so acutely by the local community that the Municipality has granted to the Government for a nominal sum a valuable and entirely suitable site, on the understanding that the existing disabilities will be removed at the earliest possible date by the erection of adequate premises. Plans are at present in course of preparation, and it is trusted that the necessary funds will be provided during the next financial year for building operations to be commenced during that period.

Bloemfontein Telephone Exchange.—A suitable site for the proposed new Telephone Exchange at Bloemfontein was secured in Charles Street opposite the Museum and Public Library. Plans were drawn up and a tender accepted for the erection of a handsome three-storey building at a cost of approximately £12,250. The premises are expected to be completed and ready for occupation towards the middle of 1918.

Fires.—There were fires at Goodwood, Matjesspruit, Mooi River, Mossdale, Teakworth and Vaalkrans, none of which seriously affected the Department's operations.

Burglaries.—Burglaries and attempts thereat occurred at Blanco, Dalton, Danahauser, Felixton (twice), Grassmere, Green Point, Hobhouse, Keurbooms River, Knysna, Malonjeni Rail, Middelburg Transvaal, Nancefield, Paddock, Postmasburg, Retreat (twice), Rouxville, Southernwood, Tugela Rail, Val, Walmer and Witteklip. In no case was the loss material.

Inspection of Offices.—Notwithstanding the staff conditions at present obtaining it has been considered desirable to maintain a full complement of Inspecting Officers and the duty of inspecting the accounts of Postmasters at all Money Order and Savings Bank Offices of the Union has been performed without intermission throughout the year.

STAFF.

The number of employees of all grades on the 31st December, 1916, was as follows:—

Administrative and Clerical Division Officers	...	...	...	3,204
General Division Officers	...	...	...	3,351
Learners in training	...	...	...	115
Local persons and Railway officials performing Post Office Work	...	...	...	2,476

The wastage of staff of all grades—excluding learners, local persons and railway officials—during the year through resignations, retirements, dismissals, deaths and transfers to other Departments was at the rate of 12 per cent.

Twenty officers were retired on account of failing health and 10 by reason of their having reached the superannuation age.

The recruiting of learners to replace losses was continued throughout the year, and it is satisfactory to report that a large proportion of lads admitted to the training schools had passed the Junior Certificate Examination of the Cape University. During the year 124 male and 5 female learners were promoted to established positions in vacancies which had occurred.

The Department has kept in view the expressed wish of the Government that as far as possible vacancies should be filled by men who had served in the field and had been discharged as medically unfit for further active service and it has been found practicable to absorb a few such men in positions as Doorkeepers, Night Telephonists etc. It is not anticipated, however, that any large number of these men can be provided for because for the performance of practical post office work a long period of training is necessary. For positions such as Postmen discharged soldiers would be suitable provided they are physically capable of performing the work and as far as possible appointments as Postmen will be given to such men.

The demands on the Department for trained men for the Field Telegraph and Signalling and Army Post Office sections attached to the forces operating in East Africa and Oversea have been very heavy during the year. In February twelve men were provided to deal with the Gifts and Comforts parcels for the troops in East Africa. During April twenty-one men were supplied to undertake the postal duties for the Union troops operating in the field and forty trained telegraphists were provided for telegraph and signalling work. In June a request was made by the Defence Department for twenty-four telegraphists to be employed with the Nyasaland Contingent and this was followed in July by a request for a further thirty telegraphists and twenty linemen to be attached to the Mounted Brigades. Additional men have been supplied from time to time throughout the year to provide the monthly reinforcements for the Oversea and East African Contingents. This serious drain on the staff rendered it necessary to continue the curtailment of postal facilities referred to in previous reports and involved the performance of a large amount of extra duty by the staff remaining at their civil posts. In June last a request was received from His Excellency the Governor of British East Africa for the loan of three Telegraph Engineers from the Union Government for the purpose of maintaining communications for the military forces operating in that country. Owing to the absence of many of the senior engineering officers of the Department on Active Service it was practicable to provide only one such officer.

The total number of officers on active service as at the 31st December, 1916, was as follows:—

Overseas	...	...	...	366
East Africa	...	...	...	545
On military service in Union	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	924

Roll of Honour.—It is with much regret that I have to record the death of the following officers while on Active Service:—

Private A. J. Aldred	...	...	...	4th South African Horse.
" C. R. Buckley	...	...	...	2nd South African Infantry.
" E. W. Bullard	...	...	...	12th South African Infantry.
" C. Campbell	...	...	...	10th South African Infantry.
" K. Christie	...	...	...	4th South African Infantry.
" R. Clark	...	...	...	4th South African Infantry.
" E. J. Coombes	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
" J. P. Dalton	...	...	...	1st South African Infantry.
Sergt. F. N. de Jongh	...	...	...	Cape Corps.
Private H. M. Flynn	...	...	...	1st South African Infantry.
" C. G. Froude	...	...	...	11th South African Infantry.
" J. Gleeson	...	...	...	Nyasaland Contingent.
" V. E. Hutchings	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
2nd Lieut. N. T. Johnson	(attached to an Imperial Regiment).			
Private K. J. Kirby	...	...	...	2nd South African Infantry.
" J. Klein	...	...	...	4th South African Infantry.
" L. M. Mandy	...	...	...	2nd Infantry Battalion.
" W. J. Morgan	...	...	...	1st South African Infantry.
Gunner H. H. Murphy	...	...	...	South African Heavy Artillery.
Private A. V. Norton	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
" H. Osborn	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
" G. H. Palphramand	...	...	...	1st South African Infantry.
Corporal F. W. G. Rand	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
Private D. L. Rowlands	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
" J. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	3rd South African Infantry.
2nd Class Air Mechanician G. Thompson	...	...	...	Royal Flying Corps.
Private L. J. Tuckett	...	...	...	2nd South African Infantry.
" J. B. Wood	...	...	...	2nd South African Infantry.

The following officers have been reported missing from their Units and their fate has not yet been established:—

Private A. W. J. Brookstein	...	...	...	1st South African Infantry.
" P. J. Fitzsimons	...	...	...	4th South African Infantry.
Lieut. G. Forster	...	...	...	2nd South African Rifles.
Private W. A. Harper	...	...	...	Divisional Signal Company.
" A. D. A. McKenzie	...	...	...	1st South African Infantry.
" A. McLachlan	...	...	...	4th South African Infantry.
" C. S. Symons	...	...	...	1st Infantry Battalion.

The following officers were granted the distinctions mentioned for meritorious service in the field:—

Major N. Harrison	...	Distinguished Service Order.
Lieut. R. Poole	...	Military Cross.
Lieut. F. M. Ross	...	" "
2nd Lieut. F. Collins	...	" "
Private A. E. Langman	...	Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Private G. A. Leech	...	Military Medal.
Sergt. G. H. May	...	" "
Private H. W. Munro	...	" "
Private C. J. O'Connor	...	" "
Private E. E. Hollington	...	" "

Technological Examinations.—The Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Telegraphy and Telephony were held at eight different centres throughout the Union. Thirty-two candidates presented themselves for examination of whom 21 were successful and 10 of these were awarded certificates of the first class.

Five candidates entered for the final examinations in Telegraphy and Telephony two of whom were awarded 1st class certificates.

Sick and Holiday Leave.—3,039 officers were granted 39,360 days sick leave averaging 12.95 days per officer and 5,548 officers obtained 128,592 days holiday leave averaging 23.17 days per officer.

The very marked increase in respect of holiday leave as compared with the previous year is mainly due to the fact that the great majority of officers on active service desired that their absence should be regarded as vacation leave up to the limit provided in the regulations; otherwise long leave was generally withheld throughout the year.

CONCLUSION.

The year under report has been no less strenuous than those immediately preceding it, and without the whole-hearted support and zeal of the Staff generally the results shown could not have been secured. The best thanks of the Department are due to the Staff.

At Cape Town,

21st March, 1917.

JER. WILSON,

Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX No. 1.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.*

Particulars.	No.	Amount.		Particulars.	No.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Savings Bank Offices open	658	..			Fees collected :			
Accounts opened	53,038	..			For replacing lost deposit			
Ordinary	52,938	..			books .. .. .	..	89	3 0
Trust Fund	100	..			For issuing Special War-			
Accounts closed	41,565	..			rants .. .. .	..	1,054	16 0
Ordinary	41,453	..			For issuing " Special War-			
Trust Fund	112	..			rants " by telephone on			
Accounts remaining open ..	260,196	..			Johannesburg .. ..	..	1,069	15 0
Ordinary	259,015	..			For retransferring certifi-			
Trust Fund	1,181	..			cates without notice ..	..	517	0 0
Deposits received	471,028	3,467,726	15	3	Surplus interest transferred			
Ordinary	468,111	3,428,783	18	6	to Postal Revenue .. ..	..	64,236	12 0
Trust Fund	2,917	38,942	16	9	Penny Bank Accounts ..	35	1,191	2 3
Withdrawals paid	228,866	3,444,152	13	10	Dormant Accounts	42,774	13,171	7 11
Ordinary	227,931	3,391,167	8	3	Deceased depositors—claims			
Trust Fund	935	52,985	5	7	paid	874	48,898	10 6
Certificates—Issued .. ..	..	144,300	0	0	Cross entry transactions—			
Repaid .. .. .	..	178,900	0	0	Deposits	127,065	..	
Interest added to depositors'	..	188,088	17	9	Withdrawals	90,047	..	
accounts .. .. .	..	..			Lost Books replaced	884	..	
On Ordinary & Trust Fund	..	164,444	17	9	Special warrants issued ..	41,500	530,343	5 10
deposits .. .. .	..	23,644	0	0	Telegraphic warrants issued	78,058	944,808	8 2
On Certificate holdings ..	..	6,708,023	7	10	Transferred to Revenue Ac-			
Balance due to depositors ..	..	5,839,701	0	10	counts having no transac-			
In ordinary accounts .. ..	..	100,522	7	0	tions for 15 years	2,255	4,900	14 10
In Trust Fund accounts ..	..	767,800	0	0	Retransferred from Reve-			
In Certificate accounts ..	..	..			nue	85	392	4 7
Amount invested with Public	..	6,696,664	17	4	Inter-Province transactions—			
Debt Commissioners .. ..	..	..			Deposits	15,205	127,249	18 0
Average amount due to each	..	..			Withdrawals	15,423	221,856	3 9
depositor :—	..	..			Inter-Province transfers ..	185	9,582	15 4
On Ordinary & Trust Fund	..	22	16	7	Transfers—			
accounts .. .. .	..	25	15	7	From other States	297	15,928	11 3
On total balance .. .. .	..	..			To other States	1,056	85,991	5 2
Average amount of interest	..	..			Union of S. Africa 3½ %			
earned on investments .. ..	..	..	3	16 3½	Local Stock purchased			
Average cost of each transac-	..	0	0	10½	by depositors	8	706	0 0
tion .. .. .	..	..				

* Full details are given in the various Annexures (a) to (h) subjoined.

*Annexure (b).—Schedule of Investments held on behalf of the Post Office Savings Bank
at 31st March, 1916.*

Nominal Value.	Description of Investment.	Cost.
£		£ s. d.
355,000	Transvaal 3% Guaranteed Stock, 1923-53	326,872 0 9
191,200	1958	171,202 19 10
800,000	Union of S.A. 4% Local Stock, 1933-53	791,565 3 2
2,988,229	Union of S.A. 3½% Local Stock, 1933-53	2,898,337 15 8
499,500	Cape of G.H. 3% Colonial Stock, 1924-44	458,859 18 4
13,000	Cape of G.H. 4% Stock, 1916-36	12,967 10 0
716,000	Cape of G.H. 3½% Stock, 1929-49	714,790 12 10
143,400	Cape of G.H. 3% Stock, 1933-43	122,326 5 5
30,000	Natal 3½% Stock, 1934-44	28,704 12 2
188,500	Natal 3% Stock, 1929-40	168,118 7 8
25,000	Canada 3½% Stock, 1909-34	24,932 5 5
14,000	Canada 3% Stock, 1938	13,467 11 4
13,000	Ceylon 3% Stock, 1940	12,634 6 8
25,000	New South Wales 3½% Stock, 1924	24,732 16 9
2,000	New South Wales 3½% Stock, 1918	1,979 12 3
35,000	New South Wales 3% Stock, 1935	31,089 10 1
61,000	New South Wales 3½% Stock, 1930-50	57,461 2 10
25,000	New Zealand 3% Stock, 1945	21,096 8 8
21,000	Queensland 3% Stock, 1922-47	16,566 19 11
10,000	Queensland 3½% Stock, 1924	9,371 15 4
10,000	Queensland 3½% Stock, 1930	9,271 15 4
15,000	Queensland 4½% Loan, 1920-25	14,850 0 0
22,000	South Australia 3% Stock, 1916 and after	17,935 14 0
4,800	South Australia 4% Bonds, 1916	4,965 0 0
52,000	South Australia 3½% Stock, 1926-36	47,931 7 4
40,000	South Australia 3% Stock, 1916-26	37,575 19 6
8,000	Tasmania 3½% Stock, 1920-40	7,265 14 8
10,000	Victoria 3½% Stock, 1921-26	9,378 0 4
50,000	Victoria 3% Stock, 1929-49	12,363 17 0
31,000	West Australia 3% Stock, 1915-35	26,551 7 11
10,000	West Australia 3% Stock, 1927	8,789 3 4
31,000	West Australia 3% Stock, 1916-36	28,053 13 7
	Treasury Bills	
	Cash	
	Total	£6,696,664 17 4

APPENDIX No. 1 (continued).—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Annexure (c).—General statement of transactions in Depositors' Accounts.

Year.	Deposits and Interest.		Withdrawals.		Balance due to Depositors.		Average Amount to Credit of each Depositor in Current Account.			Accounts.		
	No.	£	No.	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	No.	No.	No.
<i>(i) Cape and Orange Free State.</i>												
1911-12	228,312	2,028,710	85,485	1,813,325	2,754,020	935,800	21	14	9	28,798	21,502	126,694
1912-13	242,844	2,047,987	104,564	1,940,207	2,861,800	861,100	22	8	1	27,373	26,318	127,749
1913-14	247,318	1,917,383	99,035	1,825,490	2,953,693	757,100	21	17	10	25,928	18,765	134,912
1914-15	215,470	1,698,297	104,703	1,682,867	2,969,123	669,200	22	13	7	22,541	26,542	130,911
1915-16	238,615	1,787,062	110,649	1,636,489	3,119,696	626,000	22	11	5	27,043	19,747	138,207
<i>(ii) Transvaal.</i>												
1911-12	191,943	1,848,604	83,472	1,758,127	2,198,576	23,900	25	12	10	23,120	17,115	85,732
1912-13	190,106	1,847,077	101,739	1,839,698	2,205,955	74,100	25	5	10	23,982	22,496	87,218
1913-14	194,918	1,723,651	99,194	1,774,427	2,155,179	100,900	24	4	9	22,742	21,034	88,926
1914-15	167,308	1,458,100	87,063	1,514,627	2,098,652	109,900	23	16	11	18,678	19,601	88,003
1915-16	171,475	1,426,903	89,105	1,422,471	2,103,084	113,400	23	4	5	19,716	17,148	90,571
<i>(iii) Natal.</i>												
1911-12	62,960	431,875	27,345	389,176	625,819	7,100	22	15	11	7,998	6,661	27,450
1912-13	62,704	476,869	30,064	447,018	655,670	15,000	23	2	6	7,241	6,340	28,351
1913-14	64,975	474,698	30,683	446,480	683,888	21,000	23	0	3	7,160	5,792	29,802
1914-15	54,095	404,576	29,291	427,679	660,785	23,300	22	3	4	5,642	5,552	29,809
1915-16	60,938	441,851	29,112	385,193	717,443	28,400	22	16	9	6,279	4,670	31,418
<i>(iv) General Statement of transactions in Depositors' Accounts for the Union of South Africa.</i>												
1911-12	483,215	4,161,872	209,302	3,966,628	5,578,415	966,800	23	5	1	59,916	45,278	239,876
1912-13	495,654	4,371,933	236,367	4,226,933	5,723,425	950,200	23	10	5	58,596	55,154	243,318
1913-14	507,211	4,115,732	228,912	4,046,327	5,792,759	879,000	22	16	11	55,830	45,591	253,557
1914-15	436,873	3,560,974	221,060	3,625,172	5,728,560	802,409	23	0	8	46,861	51,695	248,723
1915-16	471,028	3,655,816	228,866	3,444,153	5,910,223	767,800	22	16	7	53,038	41,565	260,196

Annexure (d).—Savings Bank Certificates.

Province and Year.					Certificates issued.	Certificates repaid.	Balance due to Certificate Holders.
					£	£	£
<i>(i) Cape and Orange Free State.</i>							
1911-12	..	..	..	..	259,000	221,800	935,800
1912-13	..	..	..	..	153,300	228,090	861,100
1913-14	..	..	..	..	120,800	224,800	757,100
1914-15	..	..	..	..	97,500	185,400	669,200
1915-16	..	..	..	..	95,900	139,100	626,000
<i>(ii) Transvaal.</i>							
1911-12	..	..	..	..	25,300	1,400	23,900
1912-13	..	..	..	..	60,600	10,400	74,100
1913-14	..	..	..	..	54,100	27,300	100,900
1914-15	..	..	..	..	45,500	36,500	109,900
1915-16	..	..	..	..	35,800	32,300	113,400
<i>(iii) Natal.</i>							
1911-12	..	..	..	..	7,500	400	7,100
1912-13	..	..	..	..	11,100	3,200	15,000
1913-14	..	..	..	..	11,200	5,200	21,000
1914-15	..	..	..	..	12,200	9,900	23,300
1915-16	..	..	..	..	12,600	7,500	28,400
<i>(iv) Total Union of South Africa.</i>							
1911-12	..	..	..	..	291,800	223,600	966,800
1912-13	..	..	..	..	225,000	241,300	950,200
1913-14	..	..	..	..	186,100	257,300	879,000
1914-15	..	..	..	..	155,200	231,800	802,409
1915-16	..	..	..	..	144,300	178,900	767,800

APPENDIX No. 1 (continued).—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Annexure (e).—Accounts transferred from and to the Savings Banks of other Administrations and Provinces during the Financial Year 1915-16.

Name of Administration or Province.	Cape and Orange Free State.					Transvaal.				
	Transferred to.			Transferred from.		Transferred to.			Transferred from.	
	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No. 1	£ s. d. 3 4	No.	£ s. d.	
India .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3 4	..	..
Mozambique .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Rhodesia	44	1,426	4 8	38	1,807 17 11	28	910 10 2	34	1,477 10 8	
United Kingdom	413	28,901	3 7	82	4,058 8 9	469	47,138 5 3	113	6,926 16 10	
	457	30,327	8 3	120	5,866 6 8	498	48,048 18 9	147	8,404 6 8	
Cape and Orange Free State..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2,280 13 5	76	3,780 8 7
Transvaal	76	3,780	8 3	38	2,280 13 5	..	..	..	..
Natal	22	946	12 10	14	988 12 3	18	478 16 2	17	1,107 12 1	
	555	35,054	9 8	172	9,135 12 4	554	50,808 8 4	240	13,292 7 4	

Name of Administration or Province.	Natal.					Union of South Africa.				
	Transferred to.			Transferred from.		Transferred to.			Transferred from.	
	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	
India	1	3 4	
Mozambique	
Southern Rhodesia	12	268 17 11	8	607 19 1	84	2,605 12 9	80	3,893 7 8		
United Kingdom	89	7,346 0 3	22	1,049 18 10	971	83,385 9 1	217	12,035 3 7		
	101	7,614 18 2	30	1,657 17 11	1,056	85,991 5 2	297	15,928 11 3		
Cape and Orange Free State	14	988 12 3	22	946 12 10	..	..	..	..
Transvaal	17	1,107 12 1	18	478 16 2	..	..	..	..
Natal	
	132	9,711 2 6	70	3,083 6 11	1,056	85,991 5 2	297	15,928 11 3		

Annexure (f).—Cash Accounts for Financial Year 1915-1916.

Cash Account Financial Year 1915-16.	Cape and Orange Free State.			Transvaal.			Natal.			Union of South Africa.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Receipts.</i>															
Balance 1st April, 1915:—															
Ordinary Account	2,969,123	2	10	2,098,651	19	5	660,785	6	5	5,28,560	8	8			
Certificate Account	669,200	0	0	109,900	0	0	23,300	0	0	802,400	0	0			
													6,530,960	8	8
Cash received	1,507,423	2	11	1,301,688	18	7	396,080	8	7	3,205,192	19	1			
Inter-Province Transfers	3,269	5	8	4,888	0	8	1,427	9	9	9,582	15	4			
Official Entries	30,674	8	2	26,215	17	3	16,768	19	10	73,659	5	3			
Re-transfers from:—															
Revenue	370	2	1	11	17	0	10	5	6	392	4	7			
Certificate Account	139,190	0	0	32,300	0	0	7,500	0	0	178,900	0	0			
													3,467,726	15	3
Certificates Issued	95,900	0	0	35,800	0	0	12,600	0	0				144,300	0	0
Interest allowed on:—															
Ordinary Account	86,593	0	0	58,481	1	3	19,370	16	6	164,444	17	9			
Certificate Account	19,632	0	0	3,317	5	0	694	15	0	23,644	0	0			
													188,088	17	9
Total Receipts	5,521,285	1	8	3,671,254	19	2	1,138,536	0	10				10,331,076	1	8
<i>Payments.</i>															
Cash paid	1,502,786	15	0	1,354,028	7	2	352,544	12	7	3,259,359	14	9			
Less 1914-15 Warrants cashed	8,726	7	3	5,659	7	8	1,502	10	5	15,968	5	4			
	1,494,060	7	9	1,348,368	19	6	350,962	2	2	3,193,391	9	5			
Add 1915-16 Warrants issued but not cashed	9,661	10	5	6,266	11	9	2,390	6	10	18,318	9	0			
	1,503,721	18	2	1,354,635	11	3	353,352	9	0	3,211,709	18	5			
Inter-Province Transfers	4,727	1	5	2,759	9	7	2,096	4	4	9,582	15	4			
Official Entries	30,674	8	2	26,215	17	3	16,768	19	10	73,659	5	3			
Transferred to:—															
Revenue	1,465	17	5	3,059	17	10	374	19	7	4,900	14	10			
Certificate Account	95,900	0	0	35,800	0	0	12,600	0	0	144,300	0	0			
													3,444,152	13	10
Certificates re-transferred	139,100	0	0	32,300	0	0	7,500	0	0				178,900	0	0
Balance due to Depositors on 31st March, 1916:—															
Ordinary Account	3,119,695	16	6	2,103,084	3	3	717,443	8	1	5,940,223	7	10			
Certificate Account	626,000	0	0	113,400	0	0	28,400	0	0	767,800	0	0			
													6,708,023	7	10
Total Paym	5,521,285	1	8	3,671,254	19	2	1,138,536	0	10				10,331,076	1	8

APPENDIX No. 1 (continued).—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Annexure (g).—Balance Sheet, Union of South Africa.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance due to depositors on 31st March, 1916:—			Funds lodged with Public Debt Commissioners for investment	6,508,575	19 7
Ordinary Account	5,940,223	7 10	Interest added to depositors' accounts for 1915-16, due by Public Debt Commissioners	188,088	17 9
Certificate Account	767,800	0 0	Cash in Postmaster-General's deposit account	29,676	19 6
Warrants issued but not cashed by 31st March, 1916	18,318	9 0			
	£6,726,341	16 10		£6,726,341	16 10

Annexure (h).—Statement reconciling the total figures for the year 1915-16 with the Cash figures shown on the 31st March, 1916.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance due to depositors on 31st March, 1916, as per Savings Bank Ledgers	6,708,023	7 10	Balance due to depositors on 31st March, 1916, as per Accountant's Ledgers	6,538,249	19 1
Outstanding warrants on 31st March, 1916	18,318	9 0	" In Transit " Natal Province	3	0 0
	£6,726,341	16 10	Interest added to depositors' accounts for 1915-16	188,088	17 9
				£6,726,341	16 10

APPENDIX No. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND VALUE OF MONEY ORDERS.—(a) issued in the Union for payment in other Countries and *vice versa*, and—(b) issued in the Union for payment within the Union during 1916.

(a) Money Order exchange with.	Issued in the Union.		Issued in other Countries.		(a) Money Order exchange with. (continued).	Issued in the Union.		Issued in other Countries.	
	No.	£	No.	£		No.	£	No.	£
Australia	5,546	19,109	2,999	10,234	Rhodesia	1,127	8,431	7,336	42,856
British East Africa	93	550	438	2,746	St. Helena	23	127	62	627
Canada	582	3,116	745	2,147	United Kingdom	47,311	271,202	12,696	61,444
Ceylon	29	257	26	129	United St. of America	5,985	18,069	1,801	6,658
France	1,353	3,744	188	800	Zanzibar	19	85	26	155
Hong Kong	146	937	7	18	Total (a)	77,494	507,140	28,918	143,940
India	12,555	163,862	969	7,229	(b) Issued in the Union for payment in				
Mauritius	304	1,686	216	819	Union	305,516	1,791,089		
Mozambique	1,368	10,390	600	3,329	Grand Total	383,010	2,298,229		
New Zealand	334	2,019	539	2,661					
Norway	642	2,743	177	1,288					
Nyasaland	77	813	93	800					

APPENDIX No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF POSTAL ORDERS.—(a) Issued, and (b) paid monthly throughout the Union, from 1st January, 1914, to 31st December, 1916.

Month.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
(a) Issued :	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
January	247,992	155,718	237,355	153,064	269,367	165,249
February	288,006	180,484	256,952	162,037	285,482	175,373
March	315,489	197,601	290,250	187,204	310,680	186,069
April	310,319	194,064	278,861	172,341	286,680	176,385
May	305,940	190,853	276,905	169,686	303,123	185,621
June	321,866	201,492	299,699	187,472	305,952	188,282
July	322,074	200,726	293,202	179,977	303,571	185,938
August	274,404	168,781	283,891	175,227	311,152	189,306
September	263,824	159,065	317,927	188,637	318,056	191,592
October	252,404	157,202	267,484	167,852	304,203	186,576
November	265,275	168,321	323,335	200,875	365,185	224,577
December	291,069	182,006	341,340	210,428	317,808	194,205
Total (a)	3,458,632	2,156,313	3,467,201	2,149,800	3,681,262	2,249,173

APPENDIX No. 3 (continued).

Month.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
(b) Paid :						
January	199,043	120,158	203,039	121,376	232,811	138,269
February	223,908	135,542	216,856	130,352	247,810	146,416
March	250,519	149,768	248,155	149,423	265,492	153,752
April	241,248	145,142	234,625	141,255	241,668	143,005
May	248,517	148,998	232,986	140,202	259,112	153,024
June	258,821	156,249	250,735	150,982	263,860	156,510
July	257,636	154,302	239,445	144,126	254,098	149,979
August	238,332	141,145	238,018	141,911	266,640	156,968
September	230,956	136,008	243,427	144,131	268,996	156,550
October	220,238	130,728	240,124	141,628	261,428	153,289
November	191,931	112,688	250,803	146,815	268,096	156,144
December	234,084	138,838	272,363	160,161	272,895	160,216
Total (b)	2,795,233	1,669,566	2,870,576	1,712,362	3,102,906	1,824,122

APPENDIX No. 4.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, CALENDAR YEAR 1916.

A.—REVENUE.

	£	£
(a) Postal (£1,028,939).		
Postage	817,633	
Commission on Money Orders	16,718	
Poundage on Postal Orders	22,839	
Private Box and Bag Rents	26,327	
Ocean Mail Service Receipts	131,240	
Miscellaneous	10,057	
Savings Bank Revenue	4,125	
		1,028,939
(b) Telegraphs (£388,770).		
Ordinary Paid and Press Messages	263,775	
Registered Address Fees	5,326	
Miscellaneous	119,699	
		388,770
(c) Telephone (£357,980).		
Private Wire and Exchange Rentals	187,257	
Subscribers' Call Fees	118,060	
Call Office Receipts	42,983	
Miscellaneous	9,680	
		357,980
Grand Total "A" Revenue		£1,775,689

B.—EXPENDITURE.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone.	£	£
Salaries, Wages and Allowances { Union, £1,204,206 }	1,218,333	
{ S.W.A., £14,127 }		
Transport and Travelling .. { Union, £22,656 }	22,682	
{ S.W.A., £26 }		
Uniforms	13,284	
Commission	2,177	
Conveyance of Mails .. { Union, £322,275 }	322,277	
{ S.W.A., £2 }		
Cable Subsidy and Subscriptions	9,766	
Maintenance of Telegraphs and Telephones	55,302	
Purchase, Maintenance of Transport	12,218	
Technical Furniture and Fittings	2,348	
Postage Stamps	2,693	
Telegraph and Telephone Stores	6,342	
Postal Stores and Supplies	13,146	
Incidental { Union, £2,817 }	2,819	
{ S.W.A., £2 }		
Grand Total "B" Expenditure		£1,683,387

APPENDIX NO. 5.—SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CAPITAL ACCOUNT
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

			From Loan Acts.	From Revenue.			Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Telegraphs	..	..	802,481 1 11	459,107	0 0		1,261,588 1 11
Telephones	..	..	1,716,279 5 1	389,953	0 0		2,106,232 5 1
Total	..	..	£2,518,760 7 0	£849,060	0 0		£3,367,820 7 0

	Price. s. d.		Price. s. d.
EDUCATION PAMPHLETS—(Continued)			
17. Education Office Library Catalogue ... 1902	0 6	Marine Investigations in South Africa, Vol. I.	20 0
18. School Libraries ...		Do. Do. Vol. II.	20 0
20. School Board Act and Regulations (English) ... 1912	0 9	Do. Do. Vol. III.	20 0
20. Do. do. do. (Dutch) ... 1912	0 9	Do. Do. Vol. IV.	20 0
The School Board Amendment Act No. 45 ... 1908	0 6	Do. Do. Vol. V.	10 6
The School Board Amendment Act No. 25 ... 1909	0 4	Marriage Laws, 1903	1 6
Fencing Act, No. 17, 1912 (English and Dutch) ...	0 6	Marriage Law Amendment Act No. II of 1906	0 4
Field-Cornet's Manual, 1904 (English) ...	2 0	Miners' Phthisis Commission Report of the 1911 English or Dutch ... each	2 0
Do. do. (Dutch) ...	5 3	Miners' Phthisis Prevention Committee, General Report of the 1916	7 6
Education Commission, Minutes of Evidence, Vol. 1-4, 1911 (English only) ... each	5 0	Mines Works and Machinery Act with Regulations, 1911	2 6
Explosive Act with Regulations, 1911 ...	1 0	Municipalities, Acts of Parliament relating to	3 6
Geodetic Survey of South Africa, Vol. I., 1894	7 6	Native Territories, Statutes, Proclamations and Government Notices in force on the 30th June, 1907	12 6
Do. Do. Vol. II., 1899	10 6	Do. Do. Bound, non-interleaved	16 6
<i>Geacht Register der Oude Kaapse Familien:</i>		Ordinances, Cape Provincial, 1911	1 0
Vol. 1, A-J, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth ... nett	7 6	Do. do. do. 1912	2 0
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Calf ...	14 0	Do. do. do. 1913	1 0
Vol. 2, A-O, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth ... nett	7 6	Do. do. do. 1914	1 0
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Calf ...	11 6	Do. do. do. 1915	1 0
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth ...	17 0	Do. do. do. 1916	1 6
Vol. 3, P-Z, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth ... nett	7 6	Do. Natal do. 1911	3 0
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Calf ...	13 9	Do. do. do. 1912	2 6
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth ...	20 0	Do. Orange Free State Provincial, 1911	3 6
1 Set Vols. 1, 2, and 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth nett	21 0	Do. do. do. 1912	2 6
Gazette, Cape Govt. Proclamations and Principal Govt. Notices, Index to, 1803-1881	6 6	Do. Transvaal Provincial, 1911-12	2 6
Gazette, Cape Govt. Proclamations and Principal Govt. Notices, Index to, 1881-1891	4 0	Patents: Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the granting of Letters Patent for Inventions and for the Registration of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyright (No. 9 of 1916)	1 0
Gazette, Cape Govt. Proclamations and Principal Govt. Notices, Index to, 1891-1901	6 6	Postal Route Map, Mounted on Rollers	6 6
Gazette, Cape Govt. Index to, to June, 1906 (2 yearly) ... each	1 6	Do. do. Unmounted	1 0
Gazette, Cape Govt. Index to, July, 1906, to December, 1909 (2 yearly) ... each	2 6	Precious Minerals Act, No. 31, 1898	1 4
Gazette, Cape Govt. Index to, January, 1910, to 30th May, 1910	2 6	Do. do. Amendment No. 16, 1907	0 6
Gazette, Union Govt. Index to, June to September, 1910	5 0	Do. do. (Selections)	1 0
Gazette, Union Govt. Index to, January, 1911, to March, 1914	5 0	Precious Stones Act, No. 11, 1899	1 4
Gazette, Union Govt. Index to, April, 1914, to March, 1916 (Quarterly) ... nett	2 6	Do. do. Amendment No. 27, 1907	0 6
Gazette, Cape Official, Index to, June to December, 1910	1 6	Public Health Act, 1902	2 6
Gazette, Cape Official, Index to, January to June, 1911	1 0	Public Service List, 1914	5 0
Gazette, Cape Official, Index to, July, 1911, to June, 1916	1 6	Records of Cape Colony (Theal), Vols. 3-35 (1789-1831), per Vol.	17 6
Griguiand West, Laws of, 1871-1880	6 6	Records of Cape Colony (Theal), Register of Contents, Vols. 1-35	17 6
Historical Documents (Theal), Dutch, 1896, Vols. 1 and 2 ... each	1 6	Records of South-East Africa (Theal), Vols. 2-9 per Vol.	17 6
Historical Documents (Theal), Dutch, 1911, Vol. 3	12 6	Rural Council, Rules and Regulations for the Guidance of the ... nett	0 4
Horse, Diseases of and their Treatment, by Dr. Hutcheon (English or Dutch) ...	4 0	Sheriff's Instructions (Revised)	6 0
House of Assembly, Index to Annexures and Printed Papers, 1854-97, 1898-1903 and 1904-1910 ... each	7 6	Stamp Duties Handbook, with Decisions of the Inland Revenue Department, 1916	2 6
House of Assembly, Standing Rules and Orders of, 1912, English or Dutch, each	3 6	Statute Law of the Cape of Good Hope, 1896 to 1909	42 0
Insolvency, Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to, (No. 32 of 1916)	1 0	Do. Do. Do. Do. 1902 to 1906	each with index
Irrigation Act with Regulations, 1912 (English and Dutch) ... each	3 0	Statute Law of the Cape of Good Hope, Index to, 1896-1900 (Bound)	21 0
Irrigation in America, 1915 (Lewis) ...	10 6	Statute Law of the Cape of Good Hope, Index to, 1902-1906 (Stitched)	5 0
Justices of the Peace, Manual for the guidance of, 1891 (Tennant) ...	10 0	Statistical Registers	21 0
Kaffir War of 1835, Documents relating to the (Theal) ...	16 6	Statistical Year Book, 1912/13 [U.G. 32-'14]	7 6
Leprosy, Handbook on, 1896 (Impey) ...	12 0	Do. do. 1913/14 [U.G. 14-'15]	10 6
Liquor Laws, 1900 ...	0 9	Do. do. 1914/15 [U.G. 17-'16]	10 6
		Do. do. do. [U.G. 26-'16]	0 6
		(Supplement)	
		Supreme Court, Rules of	1 0
		South Africa Act (Union)	0 5
		Do. Index to	0 6
		South African National Convention Minutes, English or Dutch	5 0
		Trade and Shipping, Monthly Statement of the, each	3 6
		Do. do. Annual Statement of the, each	30 0
		Transfer Duty, Law of, 1894	2 6

CAPE COLONY COAT OF ARMS, IN COLOURS,
SHEET 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1s. 3d. each.