

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

ANNUAL REPORT.—1ST JULY, 1904, TO 30TH JUNE, 1905.

OFFICES.

Number.—By the close of the financial year 1903-4 this Colony had been fairly well provided with Post Offices, and there were consequently few additions during the year under review, compared with the rapid growth which had characterised the general re-establishment of Postal Facilities.

The numbers of offices of all classes open on the 30th June of the years 1904 and 1905, were respectively 312 and 332.

Agencies.—Many applications for the opening of Agencies are received from Country Districts, and whenever a fair case can be made out an Agency is opened, on the ground that a service must be provided for all inhabitants of the Colony as effective as is reasonably possible. Applications are, however, repeatedly received from places a long way from the lines of existing mail routes, and the conveyance of mails to and from these places would cost very much more than the inconsiderable number of letters to be carried would warrant. The Private Bag system is intended to meet such cases.

Annexure A is a complete list of all Offices open at the end of the year, and the changes made in the list during the year are shown in Annexure A1.

Temporary Offices were established, as in the preceding year, at the Transvaal "Bisley" meeting in March, and the Volunteer Camp at Irene in April last. At the former there was a great increase of work over that performed last year, many more letters being received and despatched, while about twice as many telegrams were dealt with. At Irene the business was about equal to that at "Bisley"; and these Offices, which are staffed by officials of this Department who are also Volunteers, are found to be of much use.

Buildings.—Business is conducted in 45 Government Buildings, and 30 Offices are rented.

The alterations and additions to the General Post Office Building in Johannesburg were sufficiently advanced at the end of November, 1904, to admit of the return of that part of the Administrative Staff which had been temporarily housed in Caledonian Buildings, and of the transfer of the Accounting and Stores Branches from Glencairn Buildings. The work was completed in December.

The very great convenience of concentrating all Administration, and the large yearly sum saved in rent, more than justify the expenditure upon enlarging the Office. The accommodation for the Administrative Staff is at this moment sufficient, but it is already used to its full extent. The space in the Main Hall is inadequate for certain classes of business, and the public are put to inconvenience in consequence, whilst Parcel Post work is still conducted in a temporary building on Railway property which may at any time be required for Railway purposes. I have placed before the Government a suggestion that in view of the steady development of Postal and Telegraph business, which must at no distant date make it imperative to provide more accommodation, the best scheme in the general interests would be to build a new Post Office with sufficient capacity for all classes of work, and to house other Government Departments now occupying hired premises in various parts of the town in the present Post Office building. The grouping of Government Departments within a limited area would unquestionably be a public convenience, and I cannot too strongly urge the desirability of proceeding with the scheme I have advocated.

The accommodation for Postal and Telegraph Stores in Johannesburg is very unsatisfactory. The Controller and his clerical staff are located in the General Post Office; the Postal Stores are kept in temporary buildings, inadequate in extent, a mile distant in one direction, and the Telegraph and Telephone Stores in equally unsuitable premises half a mile in another direction.

Under such circumstances thoroughly effective supervision is impracticable; owing to the separation of the Stores frequent test checks—so essential in any proper system of storekeeping—involve great loss of time; and the Stores themselves, owing to the insufficiency of cover, deteriorate through exposure to sun and rain.

The proper position for the Stores of a Postal Department is adjoining the Railway, thereby reducing the cost of transport and handling, and during the past year I have conferred with the General Manager of Railways with a view to securing a site for a large central store at Braamfontein. Financial provision for the building has been made, but the question of the site has not yet been settled. If brought to a successful issue it will be practicable for this Department to store all Telegraph and Telephone materials required for its own use and for that of the Railway Department, thereby enabling the latter to abolish its stores for this class of materials, and effecting a saving of public money. I consider it highly important that Government Departments should mutually assist each other in cases of this kind, with a view to preventing duplication and overlapping.

A new Post Office building was opened at Boksburg on the 1st May, 1905. All the arrangements for the transfer of business were carried out satisfactorily.

At many towns in the Colony new or enlarged offices are greatly needed, but the amount of money allocated to this Department for the purpose every year is insufficient to carry out a tenth part of what is required. Meanwhile, business has to be performed under such conditions as do not exist in older countries, and which must militate against efficient and accurate working. The public are the sufferers.

In the coming year it is hoped that new offices will be built at Roodepoort, Pietersburg, Benoni, Bethal, and either at East Rand or Cleveland, whilst at Middelburg the premises will be extended.

At Rustenburg the intention is to take over the present Court House for Post Office purposes as soon as a new Court House has been erected.

At Pretoria the office arrangements are most inconvenient and unsatisfactory. In the one building there are no fewer than six separate offices (excluding the Private Box Office) which the public must use for the transaction of the various classes of business, and there is no internal communication from one room to another. A stranger would require a guide to conduct him from one office to another. Not only are the arrangements inconvenient to the public, but the splitting up of the business into so many sections precludes effective supervision, and causes a large expenditure on staff which would be saved if the public work were concentrated in one large room.

Nothing but a new office will meet the case, and I trust the finances of the country will admit of the necessary provision being made next year.

Posting Receptacles.—The following is a statement of all Posting Receptacles in the Transvaal, the numbers for last year and this being compared.

	30TH JUNE, 1904.	30TH JUNE, 1905.
At Post Offices or Agencies	312	332
Pillar and Wall Boxes	88	99
Totals	400	431

In January last, an experimental collection was made from certain letter boxes in Johannesburg between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m., and the result was so satisfactory that the arrangement has been extended and made permanent. The collection undoubtedly has satisfied a public want, ensuring, as it does, the delivery in the morning in all parts of Johannesburg of letters posted any time during the previous night, and accelerating by a post the delivery of letters for Pretoria and the East and West Rand.

The daily average number of letters brought in when the collection was first started was 890, of which 280 were for local delivery; the number now is over 1,400, of which over 500 are for local delivery.

Burglaries.—Three Post Offices were burglariously entered during the year, viz: Belfast, Pietersburg and Doornfontein, and an attempt was also made to enter the Denver office. There were small losses at Belfast and Pietersburg, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that the burglars in each case have been convicted, and are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment. At Doornfontein the safe was blown open, but the would-be thieves were disturbed and nothing was taken. For the information of those whom it may concern, I may mention that the amount of valuables left in Post Office safes at night is really so small as rarely to offer a sufficient reward for the time, ingenuity, and trouble expended on burglariously opening them.

STAFF.

Number and Distribution.—The white staff of the Department was increased by 93 during the year. The following table shows the numbers and distribution on the 30th June, 1904, and the 30th June, 1905.

	30TH JUNE, 1904.	30TH JUNE, 1905.
Chief Office (Administrative)	141	148
Johannesburg, Circulation Branch	253	268
Johannesburg, Central Telegraph Office	255	269
Pretoria	158	155
Other Offices	283	293
Engineer's Branches	93	143
TOTALS ...	1,183	1,276

This Department employed 287 Natives and 10 Indians on the 30th June, 1905, an increase of 5 Natives and 5 Indians in the year.

In effect the Post Office has in its service a considerable number of persons beyond those directly paid by the Department, the Mail system accounting for many, while Sub-Postmasters and Agents number many more.

Work performed. A comparative statement of staff and work for the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 is here given.

YEAR.	STAFF.	ITEMS OF ALL CLASSES OF BUSINESS.	APPROXIMATE NO. OF ITEMS PER HEAD.
1903-4.	1,183	52,000,000	44,000
1904-5.	1,276	59,000,000	46,000

Although this Statement is of some interest, it is necessary to read with it the explanation that much more leave was taken during the year under notice than in the preceding year, the period of service of many officers having qualified them for Vacation Leave. To keep down the expense of providing substitutes, and in pursuance of the settled policy of training officers for this Department from the youth of this Colony, I have increased the numbers of learners and junior clerks as far as possible, and during the period of their tuition and for some time afterwards, their introduction must lower the average of work performed throughout the whole Department.

One hundred and sixteen learners were under tuition on the 30th June, 1905.

I am pleased to be able to report that less difficulty is found now than formerly in procuring learners whose education has been sufficient to ensure that they shall make satisfactory progress and finally be drafted into the Service as Clerks; and that on all grounds, of economy, efficiency, and the provision of openings for boys and girls whose homes are in the Transvaal, the system is to be regarded as entirely successful, so successful that I do not anticipate any difficulty in future in recruiting the Service without having to import Telegraphists and others.

During the year women Telephone operators have to a large extent taken the places of men, and I propose to further this change until all the operating duties, except at times when men only should be called upon to attend, are filled by women, who are now universally employed upon such duties.

The extended employment of women in other branches of the Department, where their services can be utilized equally well with those of men, is a matter which has my continued attention.

Leave.—I am pleased to report a decrease in sick leave from a total of 8,988 days in the preceding year to 8,130 days in the year under review, or from 7.59 days to 6.37 days per officer employed; these being the most favourable returns for some years.

All other leave amounted to 27,367 days, an average for the whole Force of 21.45 days. In 1903-4 this leave was in the aggregate 17,263 days, an average of 14.6 days for each officer.

It will be seen that the absences on Sick Leave are equivalent to the services of about 22 officers for the year, and on other leave about 75 officers, or together 97 officers—7.6 per cent. of the whole staff. I have found it necessary of late to notify officers who were taking Vacation Leave that Occasional Leave could not be allowed in addition. Many officers qualified for Vacation Leave have had to postpone it in order that the burden of providing substitutes might be equalised year by year.

Deaths.—I have to report, with regret, the deaths of four officers during the year. Mr. T. T. Hardaker, Chief Engineer of the Department, died on the 21st March, 1905. In his

charge had been the entire rehabilitation of the Telegraph system of this Colony after the war, the erection of new lines, and a general reconstruction of the lines which were handed over to this Department. The whole of this work was so carried out by Mr. Hardaker and his assistants that at no time was there anything approaching serious difficulty in transacting Telegraph business.

Resignations and Dismissals.—151 officers resigned their appointments during the year, and 82 were dismissed. Comparatively few of these officers were above the lower ranks of the Department (77 resignations and 30 dismissals were those of Telegraph Messengers); but I hope that the corresponding numbers in future will be much less, as the stability of the Service in all grades is essential to economy and efficiency. I am glad to say that it has not been practicable to retrench a single man because of there being no work for him to do; on the contrary, employment has been given to a considerable number of men retrenched from other Departments.

Salaries, etc.—In 1903-4 the salaries and wages expenditure of the Department was £273,970. In the financial year just ended the corresponding amount was £287,204.

Payments for overtime and for duty on Sundays and Public Holidays amounted to £9,029 in 1903-4, and last year to £8,593.

Allowances to married officers in receipt of not more than £440 a year, whose families resided with them in the Transvaal, amounted to £6,970, as against £6,512 in 1903-4; and the allowances in respect of duty in unhealthy districts were £267, as against £336.

Badges for Postmen.—The system of awarding Good Conduct Badges to Postmen was duly adopted on the 1st July, 1904, in accordance with a paragraph of my last year's report, and seventeen badges have been awarded during the year. The conditions under which they are earned are sufficiently stringent to render the wearing of them a distinctly honourable mark of good service, and each carries, besides, a special monetary allowance. The more of these badges which are earned the better for the Public Service, and I hope that it will soon be rare to see a Postman without one. The result has been, as I anticipated, most satisfactory, and the staff of Postmen is now a far more settled and efficient one than at any previous time.

Inspection.—There has been the usual examination of work and check of accounts at all Money Order Offices during the year.

Discipline.—This has been good throughout the Department.

MAILS.

Numbers.—In Annexure B. are given the numbers of all mail articles dealt with in 1903-4 and 1904-5. The increase shown is small, but this is chiefly attributable to the fact that I have altered the system of counting in such a manner as to prevent danger of reckoning as average postings or receipts any extraordinary number of articles which may be dealt with in the statistical periods; and have also reduced, to accord with the latest observations, the number of articles which are set against weights, in the case of mails which have to be weighed.

It will be noticed that the circulation of correspondence entirely within the Transvaal has substantially increased; the number of Letters and Postcards going up about 6 per cent., Newspapers and Samples 28 per cent., Parcels 17 per cent., and the whole number about 10 per cent. On the other hand a decline appears in the figures for letters sent to and received from other countries, although there are increases in the numbers of articles other than letters. I have no doubt that there has actually been some increase in the exchanges of letters, and that under the old system of taking the statistics I should have had to record a substantial addition to the number of all articles dealt with; but the alteration of system was desirable and the matter is now on a more accurate basis.

Local Deliveries.—The growth of the house to house delivery system steadily continues. In Johannesburg 350,000 letters, etc., are now delivered by Postmen in a month; a year ago the number was 325,000, and before the war less than 100,000. Colonial and Inter-Colonial Parcels, on which there are no duties to collect, are delivered by Postmen; and, in the year, over 16 per cent. of the Inward Oversea Parcels were delivered by carts in Johannesburg. Very great convenience arises from these deliveries, which replace tedious waiting at counters, and help, on the other side, to relieve congested offices; no fewer than 48,000 parcels being taken out and delivered during the year in Johannesburg.

I have in view the early establishment of an Express Delivery Service, and am also considering the feasibility of a system of Rural Collection and Delivery.

During the coming Financial Year I hope to establish a house to house delivery of letters by Postmen at Barberton, Boksburg, Heideberg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Standerton, and Volksrust.

European Mail.—The weekly Special Train which conveyed the mail from Cape Town ceased to run on the 2nd February, 1905, and the train conveying passengers, which the Cape Government Railways and Central South African Railways ran in its place in the following week, reached Johannesburg five hours before the Special Train time of arrival, an earlier departure from Cape Town and the use of the new line from Vereeniging to Johannesburg accounting for the difference. As the hour of arrival in Johannesburg is now 8 a.m., and possible to deliver Boxes are sorted in the Travelling Post Office attached to the train, it is Pretoria under the new arrangement at 10.16 a.m. as against 3.54 p.m. seven months ago.

Since April last it has been possible to include in the despatches from Pretoria on Thursday evenings Oversea correspondence for the Northern and Eastern lines.

Before the war, Oversea Parcels for the Transvaal were examined at Cape Town, and a result of the introduction of direct Parcel Mails to this Colony, and of the accelerated train service, is that Parcels are now delivered five days earlier than formerly.

The Outward Mail Train on Mondays commenced running over the new line to Vereeniging on the 12th November, 1904, starting one hour later than it had hitherto done. An extension of the time of Public posting was made, but not to the full extent of the hour, as it was found advisable to add a little to the margin of time which had been left for disposing of the mail.

Two new Travelling Post Office Vans are now being constructed by the Central South African Railways from designs furnished by this Department. When completed and running, they will add considerably to Postal facilities in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Of the whole number of mail bags and boxes for South Africa which were received by the European Mail Steamers at Cape Town in 1904-5 the Transvaal took over one-third.

The "Cullinan" diamond was sent through the post to London in March last in a registered packet. It was probably the most intrinsically valuable single article ever entrusted to the Post, and the only cost to the senders, beyond the ordinary postage according to weight, was a registration fee of 4d. Had the packet been lost in transmission, compensation to the extent of £2 only would have been paid. The fact that the Post Office was regarded as the safest, as it certainly was the cheapest, medium for the transmission of such a valuable article is a noteworthy testimony of public confidence in the postal service of the Empire and in the registered letter system in particular.

Mail Services.—Annexures C. and C.1 are lists of Cart and Runner Services.

On the 30th June, 1905, there were open :

	938 miles of Postal route by Rail,
1,774	" " " Cart,
2,496	" " " Runner.

During the year the total number of miles traversed by rail considerably decreased, owing to the cessation of running of certain trains which had carried mails. I have not received any complaint of delay consequent on the lessening of the number of mail exchanges thereby caused. There was also a little shortening of the mileage traversed by Carts, and a large increase of Native Runner mileage.

On the night of the 7th September, 1904, the Mail Cart from Klerksdorp to Fourteen Streams was waylaid and robbed about 7 miles from Christiana, the fastenings at the back of the Cart being cut and 7 bags taken. Nearly all the articles taken were afterwards recovered, but no trace of the thief or thieves has been found.

The Cart from Wakkerstroom to Piet Retief was upset while crossing the Assegai River on the 14th January, 1905. Six mules were drowned and the mails were under water for five hours.

Private Boxes.—Hereunder is a statement of the number of these boxes, and the numbers which were let, on the 30th June, 1905.

	No. of Boxes.	No. Let.
Johannesburg	7,000	6,420
Pretoria	1,450	1,256
Other Offices	6,629	4,912
Totals	15,079	12,588

The totals compare with 14,416 and 12,047 respectively, a year ago.

Private Bags.—On the 1st July, 1904, there were 141 private post bags in use in the Transvaal. At the end of the financial year there were 187.

Returned Letter Office.—In 1903-4, 639,600 articles were sent to the Returned Letter Office or 13·3 per thousand of the total number dealt with. In 1904-5 the number of articles sent was 637,989, or 13·2 per thousand of all mail articles handled.

The percentage of the letters received in this office which were finally undeliverable and were unreturnable to the senders decreased from 34 to 31. Of these a large proportion are letters to and from Natives.

Coin and other valuables in letters sent to the Returned Letter Office during the year were worth £10,381. In 1902-3 the value was £18,588, and in 1903-4 £12,586.

In January, 1905, it was arranged that undeliverable letters bearing outside the addresses of the senders should be returned direct to them from the office of address without passing through the Returned Letter Office, considerable time being thus saved.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.—The Revenue for the financial year amounted to £405,118 15s. 7d., an increase upon last year's returns of £46,805 11s. 11d. Of the total Revenue £250,907 6s. 0d. was derived from Postal Business, and £154,211 9s. 7d. from Telegraphs and Telephones. The figures for the previous year were £220,152 5s. 2d. and £138,160 18s. 6d. respectively.

Expenditure.—The Expenditure amounted to £366,334 6s. 1d. as against £385,340 4s. 7½d. last year; a decrease of £19,005 18s. 6½d. Of the total expenditure for the year £184,164 4s. 2d. is chargeable to Postal Services, and £182,170 1s. 11d. to Telegraphs and Telephones. As explained in my last report the allocation of charge is to a considerable extent estimated, as at all Post Offices, except Johannesburg and Pretoria, officers perform duties in connection with all branches of postal and telegraph business.

The surplus on the year's working amounted to £38,784 9s. 6d., this being the first occasion in the history of the Transvaal Postal and Telegraph Department of a balance on the right side. Statements of Revenue and Expenditure for 1903-4 and the year just ended will be found in Annexures D and E.

Salaries.—Payments on account of Salaries, Wages and Allowances represented 78·3 per cent. of the total working expenditure, as compared with 71·09 per cent. last year. The actual increase is chiefly due to the granting of annual increments, and to the provision of additional staff for meeting leave of absence and a development of business at various offices. The percentage becomes higher from a large reduction in expenditure under other heads.

Free Services.—During the year the value of Post Office services rendered to other Government Departments without remuneration amounted to £38,679 6s. 1d., made up as follows:—

Postage on letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	£15,414	14	3
Telegrams	...	...	...	...	16,019	9	0
Telephones	...	...	...	...	5,772	2	10
Private Boxes and Bags	...	...	...	...	336	0	0
Abbreviated addresses	...	...	...	...	1,137	0	0
					<u>£38,679</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

Last year these services were of a value of £63,286 2s. 9d.

Collections for other Departments.—During the year the Post Office was again responsible for the collection of a large sum for other Departments.

The amount collected as Customs Dues on dutiable packets was £35,610 12s. 9d. During the last financial year the amount was £39,704 14s. 0d.

Revenue Stamps to the amount of £85,202 14s. 0d. were sold at Post Offices, as against £91,197 5s. 6d. in 1903-4.

Dog and Game Licences of the value of £1,550 19s. 0d. were issued. During the previous financial year the value of licences sold was £892 12s. 0d.

From the 1st July, 1904, the Post Office undertook to collect in various country districts, Farm Taxes, Squatters' Rents, and Crown Rents. These collections during the year amounted to £3,030 3s. 3d.

The amounts derived from Revenue Stamps sold, Licences issued, Farm Taxes, Squatters' Rents and Crown Rents collected, were paid to the Treasury as "Revenue collected for other Government Departments."

A considerable amount of work for this Department was done during the year by the Public Works Department and the Government Printer. I am, however, unable to furnish a statement of the value of these services as the information has not yet been supplied to me.

I consider that the present system under which some Departments render services, involving expenditure, to others, free, is an unsatisfactory one. Not only is it calculated to conceal the true cost of the working of any Department but it encourages extravagant use of such services as Telegraphs and Telephones, and I am satisfied that economy would be effected if the estimates of the Departments requiring such services had to bear the cost. This opinion is borne out by the experience of the Cape Colony, where Government Departments are now required to pay for mutual services rendered.

The Postmaster-General of that Colony, in reply to my enquiry on the subject, states that "the result has been to curtail to a very considerable extent the propensity to use the telegraph."

I have more than once advocated a change in this respect, and the only argument I have heard against it is that the Revenue and Expenditure of the country would, on paper, be unduly inflated, but that need not be, because the payments made by one Department to another could be regarded by the latter as "appropriations in aid" and not as revenue—that is, the sums received would be in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving Department and not additions to its revenue. The incidence of the expenditure would be changed, but the total would not be altered.

Not only is the present system a bad one, but it is not logically applied. For instance the Central South African Railways, South African Constabulary, and Post Office pay each other for mutual services rendered, but the Post Office whilst rendering free services to, say, the Prisons Department, has to pay that Department for any work it does for the Post Office—such as repairing mail receptacles, etc. On the other hand the Post Office does not pay the Government Printing Department nor the Public Works for services rendered, the broad result being that the balance sheet of any Department is not a true reflex of its financial position.

Capital Account.—The expenditure from Capital Account during the year amounted to £33,623 11s. 7d. Of this amount £27,529 4s. was obtained from Treasury Balances. The total Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1905, amounted to £310,758 14s. 7d., allocated as follows:—Telegraph Construction and Reconstruction £132,519 5s. 7d., Telephone Construction £99,085 3s. 8d., the balance being represented mainly by materials in hand.

MONEY ORDERS.

The following figures show the Money Order business transacted in the Colony during the financial year, as compared with 1903-4:—

YEAR.	ISSUED.		PAID.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1903-4	331,100	£ 1,357,569 13 2	93,366	£ 382,932 1 9
1904-5	309,020	1,316,751 2 9	93,367	405,226 9 4
Increase	—	—	1	£22,294 7 7
Decrease	22,080	£40,818 10 5	—	—

Part of the falling off in the amount of the issues is to be attributed to the increased use of Postal Orders for making small remittances, but general depression in trade also had its effect. The transactions for each month of the year are given below:—

MONTH.	ISSUED.		PAID.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
July, 1904	27,408	£ 107,851 6 8	7,904	£ 31,142 0 4
August	25,267	98,047 7 1	7,738	29,956 17 10
September	24,381	103,267 18 9	7,619	32,573 7 7
October	25,408	108,835 10 4	7,530	32,865 17 0
November	27,159	113,997 11 1	7,348	33,604 15 8
December	30,852	122,612 4 11	8,329	35,153 12 19
January, 1905	22,876	101,136 16 3	7,695	33,651 18 4
February	23,569	105,355 17 9	7,357	32,144 16 0
March	25,905	113,332 8 0	8,222	35,193 8 9
April	24,994	113,257 17 3	7,719	35,028 7 5
May	25,575	112,861 6 8	7,993	36,433 9 9
June	25,626	116,194 18 0	7,933	37,477 17 10
	309,020	£1,316,751 2 9	93,367	£405,226 9 4

The above figures include both ordinary and telegraph Money Orders. Full details of the transactions will be found in Annexures F., G., H. and J.

The following Tables relating to Money Orders indicate the changes in transfer of Money by this means during the years 1898, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5.

Issued in Transvaal for payment in	Percentage of whole No. Issued in the year.				
	1898	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5
Transvaal	30	5	16	17	18
Coast Colonies (Cape Colony & Natal)	34	50	29	20	21
United Kingdom and Europe	33	39	44	48	50
Other Countries	3	2	11	15	11
	100	100	100	100	100

Paid in the Transvaal and issued in	Percentage of whole No. Paid in the year.				
	1898	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5
Transvaal	53	42	58	60	59
Coast Colonies (Cape Colony & Natal)	31	44	25	22	23
United Kingdom and Europe ...	4	9	0	9	9
Other Countries... ..	12	5	7	9	9
	100	100	100	100	100

In 1904-5 the amount remitted by Money Order to the Cape Colony and Natal was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, to the United Kingdom, 15 times, to Australia, 23 times, and to India, 105 times, as much as the amounts received from these respective Countries.

Average Amount.—The average amount of each order issued was £4 5s. 3d., and of each order paid £4 6s. 10d.

In regard to the orders issued, it is worthy of note that the average amount of each for payment in the Transvaal was £4 8s. 8d., for payment in Cape Colony about a shilling less and in Natal a shilling more, for payment in the United Kingdom £3 11s., in Australia £5 1s. 6d. and in India £10 6s. 1d.

Commission.—The gross amount of Money Order Commission received from the Public during the year was £20,969 11s. 6d. Of this amount £5,327 18s. 8d. was paid to other countries, and £15,641 12s. 10d. was paid to Revenue. Commission to the amount of £774 17s. 8d. was received from other countries and paid to Revenue.

Money Order Offices.—The number of Offices open for the transaction of Money Order business on the 30th of June, 1905, was 105, as against 101 on the 30th June, 1904.

Extension of Service.—On the 1st October, 1904, Conventions providing for the direct exchange of Money Orders were entered into with the Post Offices of Portuguese East Africa and Hong Kong. The Transvaal has agreed to act as intermediary between Portuguese East Africa and certain Oversea Countries, including the United Kingdom. Orders drawn on Japan and China are now forwarded through Hong Kong Post Office instead of *via* London.

During the year the Money Order service was extended, through the intermediary of the United Kingdom, to the following Countries :—

British Protectorate of Northern Nigeria,
British Protectorate of Somaliland,
Mexico, United States of
Peru, and
Russia.

It is in contemplation to enter into Conventions for the direct exchange of Money Orders with France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. At present Orders for and from these Countries are exchanged through the London Office, which makes a small deduction from the amount of each order for its services. Under the proposed arrangement no deduction would be made. I hope that it will be possible to bring the Conventions into force during the year 1905-6.

Maximum Amount.—As foreshadowed in my Report for last year, the maximum amount of a single Money Order has been raised from £10 to £40. The change was made on the 1st September, 1904, in regard to orders payable in South Africa and the United Kingdom, and at various later dates throughout the financial year in regard to other countries, until at the close of the year the increased maximum applied to nearly all countries transacting money order business. A decrease in clerical labour has been the result of the change.

Alterations in Rates.—On the 1st September, 1904, the rates of commission on Money Orders were altered as follow :—

For Orders Drawn on.	Old Rates.				New Rates.
	For Sums not exceeding				
The Transvaal and other South African Colonies	£2	...	...	...	6d.
	£5	...	...	...	1/-
	£7	...	...	...	1/6
	£10	...	...	...	2/-
Oversea Countries	£2	...	...	...	9d.
	£5	...	...	...	1/6
	£7	...	...	...	2/3
	£10	...	...	...	3/-
Transvaal—					
For every sum of £4 or fraction thereof					
6d.					
Other South African Colonies—					
For every sum of £4 or fraction thereof					
3d.					
Oversea—					
For every sum of £4 or fraction thereof					
1/-					

It will be seen that under the new rates the lowest rate of commission on an order drawn on any oversea country is one shilling, as against ninepence under the old rates. It was intended that the new rates should come into operation at or about the same time as the introduction of British Postal Orders for payment in the United Kingdom, to which I referred in my Report for last year. It has not yet been found possible to arrange finally with the Imperial Post Office for the introduction of British Postal Orders in the Transvaal, though it is hoped that they will be put on sale early in the year 1905-6. As soon as this takes place the remittance of small sums to the United Kingdom will naturally be made by British Postal Orders at a lower rate of commission, while larger remittances will continue to be made by Money Order.

From the 1st September, 1904, the fee for a duplicate Order was reduced to one shilling; the fee for stoppage of payment of an Order to sixpence; and the fee for the issue of a corrected advice to threepence.

Void Orders.—The value of void Money Orders paid to Revenue during the year was £799 5s. 8d., as against £768 13s. 6d. for the previous year.

Orders to the United Kingdom, etc., Christmas, 1904.—The mail despatched from the Transvaal to reach England at Christmas, 1904, conveyed 14,031 Orders of a total value of £45,966 0s. 7d. In corresponding mail in 1903, 7,286 orders of a total value of £22,748 10s. 2d. were despatched.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Issues.—130,641 Postal Orders, of a face value of £70,741 5s. 0d., were issued at Transvaal Post Offices during the year.

During the previous year the number issued was 92,415, and the value £50,560 9s. 0d.

Poundage.—The Poundage received on Orders issued was £1,067 1s. 9d., against £762 19s. 8d. during the previous financial year.

Payments.—128,478 Transvaal Postal Orders were paid during the year, and their face value was £69,847 6s. 6d. To these Orders stamps of the value of £49 19s. 6d. were affixed to make up broken amounts. Of the total number 81,692 were paid in the Transvaal, and 46,786 in other parts of South Africa.

The Department also paid 15,820 Postal Orders issued in other South African Administrations, of a face value of £7,730 17s. 0d. Stamps of the value of £14 12s. 2d. were affixed to these Orders to make up broken amounts.

More complete details of Postal Order transactions will be found in Annexure K.

Extension of System.—The Post Office of the Province of Mozambique having introduced a Postal Order Service, this Department arranged in November, 1904, that Postal Orders issued in that Territory should be payable at Transvaal Offices, and that Transvaal Postal Orders should be payable at Offices in Mozambique. The arrangement for making up broken amounts by means of stamps affixed to the Orders applies in both directions to Orders exchanged.

The arrangement under which Postal Orders are issued at Postal Agencies was further extended during the year. On the 30th June, 1905, orders could be purchased at 102 Agencies—26 more than at the beginning of the year.

Abolition of Paying Commission.—Until the 31st August, 1904, a fee equal to that levied at the time of purchase was collected on Postal Orders issued in other Colonies and paid in the Transvaal. The fees amounted to only about £100 a year, and it was decided to abolish them on and from the 1st September, 1904. Under the new arrangement, Postal Orders issued in the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, and the Province of Mozambique are cashed at par at Transvaal Offices. Orange River Colony now cashes Transvaal Postal Orders at par, but the Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique still levy the paying commission. I hope, however, that these Administrations will see their way in the near future to abolish the charge on payment, as the revenue it provides is very little, while the diminution of small remittances by the amount of the second commission is found to be very inconvenient to the public who use this means of settling small accounts.

British Postal Orders.—The arrangement under which British Postal Orders are to be issued in the Transvaal for payment in the United Kingdom, and paid in the Transvaal when issued in the United Kingdom, has not yet been brought into force as the supply of such orders has not been received from London. As soon as the orders are received they will be put on sale at all Money Order Offices in the Colony. The rates of commission will be :—

For sums up to and including 5/-	...	...	...	2d.
" " from 7/6 to 10/6 inclusive	...	...	...	3d.
" " above 10/6 to 21/- inclusive	...	...	...	4d.

Transvaal Postal Orders for 21/-.—At present the highest amount for which a single postal order is issued is 20/-; but so many remittances of 21/- are made that I have considered it advisable to arrange for the introduction of a new order of that value. A supply of the new orders has been indented for, and I hope that they will arrive in time to be placed on sale on the 1st January next. The rate of commission will be threepence.

SAVINGS BANK.

Transactions.—The progress made by the Savings Bank during the year ended 30th June, 1904, was not maintained during the period under review; but upon consideration of the general financial depression of the Colony during the whole year, I think the amount of business transacted may be regarded as satisfactory.

The comparison is as follows:—

YEAR.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1904-5	119,326	£ 1,272,087 19 7	59,528	£ 1,129,366 7 4
1903-4	114,625	1,386,233 5 4	59,282	1,196,468 12 6
Increase	4,681	—	246	—
Decrease	—	114,145 5 9	—	67,102 5 2

The excess of deposits over withdrawals amounted to £142,721 11s. 3d., a decrease of £47,043 0s. 7d., as compared with 1903-4.

The total number of deposits and withdrawals for each month of the year is shown in Annexure L.

Number of Accounts.—The number of accounts open on the 30th June, 1905, was 40,844, an increase of 5,785 on the number open on the corresponding date in 1904. During the year 20,041 accounts were opened and 14,256 closed.

The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £26 5s. 8d., as against £25 11s. 6d. in the previous year; and the average amounts deposited and withdrawn were £10 13s. 2d. and £18 19s. 5d. respectively.

There appears to be a general tendency towards a reduction of the average amount deposited, which may partly be accounted for by the financial depression, and partly by the fact that an increasing number of children and youths now lodge their savings with the Department—a development of business quite in accord with the primary object of the Bank in the encouragement of thrift.

Number of Offices.—The number of offices transacting Savings Bank business is now 105, an increase of 4 during the year.

Cross Entry System.—The number of Cross Entry transactions (*i.e.*, deposits or withdrawals at an office other than that at which the account was opened), was 36,373, as against 34,314 in 1903-4. The deposits numbered 20,644, and the withdrawals 15,729.

Progress.—Figures showing the progress of the Savings Bank since its establishment on the 1st January, 1893, are given in Annexure M. For the first time the amount to the credit of depositors exceeds one million pounds, the actual figures being £1,073,592 12s. 5d.

A statement of the transactions for the year grouped into districts appears in Annexure N. It will be seen that nearly 65 per cent. of the whole business was transacted at Johannesburg and offices on the Witwatersrand between Springs and Randfontein.

Immediate and Telegraphic Withdrawals.—The proportion of withdrawals made by Telegraph and under the Immediate System has not materially changed. The particulars are as follows:

DATE.	IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWALS.		Fees for Immediate Withdrawals.	TELEGRAPHIC WITHDRAWALS.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
1904.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
July	1643	26,182 1 8	82 3 0	985	18,157 15 7
August	1743	27,569 15 9	87 3 0	1048	17,357 8 4
September	1729	29,340 6 11	86 9 0	1087	18,026 15 6
October	1791	31,425 8 3	89 11 0	1144	17,760 11 3
November	2037	39,128 18 1	101 17 0	1195	21,702 0 9
December	2078	32,246 14 0	103 18 0	1525	23,553 16 7
1905.					
January	1762	32,539 15 3	88 2 0	1230	24,492 8 4
February	1554	28,812 17 9	77 14 0	1049	21,277 3 0
March	1659	30,372 3 1	82 19 0	1278	21,043 3 11
April	1950	38,911 1 9	97 10 0	1261	23,074 19 2
May	1766	31,967 1 11	88 6 0	1208	21,091 13 11
June	1653	28,466 0 11	82 13 0	1166	20,079 19 2
Totals, 1904-5	21,365	376,962 5 4	1,068 5 0	14,176	247,618 15 6
" 1903-4	22,976	424,622 3 2	1,148 16 0	13,278	257,067 14 1

The Savings Bank derives no revenue from telegraphic withdrawals, though they involve extra work; the fees for immediate withdrawals, however, are purely Savings Bank revenue.

Lost Books.—The number of books supplied during the year to replace books lost by depositors was 261. The charge for a new book issued in such circumstances is 2s. 6d., the fees collected amounting to £32 16s. 6d.

The number of accounts closed within one month from the date of opening was 1,048, and the fines paid thereon were, in all, £52 8s. 0d.

Society Accounts.—The number of Accounts for Societies opened during the year was 16, making the total number of such accounts 50.

Deceased Depositors.—The accounts of 138 deceased depositors were closed in the course of the year, the distribution being as follows:—

	ACCOUNTS.	
	No.	Amount.
Paid on production of Letters of Administration	86	£ 5,395 4 9
„ with the consent of the Attorney-General	30	485 5 5
„ to the Master of the Supreme Court	17	687 7 2
Soldiers' Accounts—Paid to Officers commanding Regiments	5	54 7 10
Total	138	6,622 5 2

It is desirable that every facility should be afforded to relatives and others for withdrawing the moneys of deceased depositors. Under the Savings Bank Proclamation if the amount to credit exceeds £50 Letters of Administration must be produced; but if the amount be less, payment cannot be effected until two months have elapsed from the date of death. I am in favour of simplifying this method, and have already taken steps in this direction. The introduction of a form of nomination on the lines of that existing in the United Kingdom, to take the place of Letters of Administration, and to operate, so far as the Savings Bank is concerned, exactly like Letters of Administration, I think, meet a distinct want.

South African Constabulary Account.—The Special Account opened during the war for the benefit of members of the South African Constabulary, has been abolished, and the balances transferred to the ordinary account. As explained in my Report for 1903-4, the necessity for the special account had even then passed away.

Account for Chinese Coolies.—I am in communication with the Managers of the various mines on which Chinese labour is employed, with the object of arranging a method whereby the coolies may use the Savings Bank. The main difficulty is the question of identification, but I am hopeful that the scheme will be in operation in the course of a few months.

Increase of Limit.—The desire for an increase in the limit allowed to be deposited in any one year still continues, and cases are continually being detected in which depositors have endeavoured to evade the law by opening two or more accounts. As the extension of business has revealed the necessity for certain modifications of the Proclamation governing the regulations under which the Savings Bank is conducted, I propose to ask, at an early opportunity, for the passing of an Amending Ordinance and the raising of the annual limit from £100 to £200 or £250.

As an additional facility for small investors, I am considering the adoption of a system whereby depositors may transfer £100 (or any multiple thereof up to £1,000) from their ordinary Savings Bank accounts to a special account on which a higher rate of interest would be allowed. Such a system obtains in the Cape Colony and is much used there. Allowing 4 or even 4½ per cent. per annum as interest the scheme would, there is every reason to believe, be financially successful.

Financial Position.—The position of the Bank on the 30th June is evident from the following statement:—

<p>To Balance due to Depositors on 30th June, 1904 ... £902,010 17 10</p> <p>Less Warrants issued but not paid on that date ... 5,373 15 4</p> <p>„ Cash received from Depositors from 1st July, 1904, to 30th June, 1905 ... 1,272,087 19 7</p> <p>Less Cash received to adjust overpayment in 1903-4 ... 0 9 2</p> <p>„ Interest on Depositors' Accounts calculated to 30th June, 1905 ... 34,226 18 6</p> <p>£2,202,951 11 5</p>	<p>By Withdrawals from July, 1904, to 30th June, 1905 ... £1,129,366 7 4</p> <p>Less Overpayments (since adjusted) ... 7 8 4</p> <p>„ Balance due to Depositors on 30th June, 1905 (including Interest) ... 1,080,154 15 7</p> <p>Less Warrants issued but not paid on that date ... 6,562 3 2</p> <p>1,073,592 12 5</p> <p>£2,202,951 11 5</p>
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Revenue and Expenditure—The amount in the hands of the Investment Board at the close of the year was £1,079,102 10s., and the interest received on bonds amounted to £60,521 14s. 3d.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Interest on Bonds ...	£60,521	14 3	Interest allowed to Depositors ...	£34,226	18 6
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,153	5 6	Working Expenses ...	11,085	9 3
			Balance—Net profit ...	16,362	12 0
	£61,674	19 9		£61,674	19 9

The surplus of interest received on Bonds over the interest allowed to Depositors is now credited to the General Revenue of the Post Office. The Working Expenses for the year are estimated as follows:—

Salaries and proportions of Salaries of Officers employed wholly or partly on Savings Bank duties at the Head Office ...	£5,189	18 8
Overtime (actual) ...	515	15 7
Salaries and proportion of Salaries of Officers at Post Offices ...	2,750	0 0
Stationery ...	400	0 0
Travelling ...	200	0 0
Rent, Lighting, &c. ...	650	0 0
Postage ...	1,330	0 0
Total ...	£11,085	9 3

The Savings Bank is so closely inter-worked with the general Postal System that it is necessary to estimate many of the figures given above.

TELEGRAPHS.

Offices.—During the year eight additional postal offices were opened for the transaction of telegraph business, and three (Brugspruit, Greylingstad, and Vandermerwe) were closed, as they were so little used; leaving a total on the 30th June, 1905, of 104.

Eight offices have been transferred to other buildings, and 57 have been refitted.

The number of Railway Telegraph Offices open at the end of the year for the acceptance of Public telegrams was 113.

The wants of country districts have received careful consideration, and wherever a need existed for telegraphic communication an effort has been made to establish it.

I propose to extend the system still further to the smaller centres of population, working generally by telephone instruments, whenever the initial cost of construction is not large, and the returns are estimated to be not greatly below the necessary regular expenditure.

The system of working small offices by telephone, although the cost in the first place is comparatively heavy, has the advantage that as a knowledge of Telegraphy is not necessary, the work can be performed by the local Sub-Postmasters or Agents at far less cost than would have to be incurred for skilled Telegraph operators.

The Railway Offices at which Public Telegraph business is transacted are at present unable to deliver telegrams beyond a radius of half a mile. The arrangement is not all that might be desired, but it is found to answer very well generally, as Public Telegraph business is only left to the Railway Department at places where the population is too small to warrant the establishment of a Postal Telegraph connection.

Number of Messages.—The number of telegrams of all classes dealt with during the year shows a decrease of 108,630, the figures for 1903-4 being 4,389,930 and those for 1904-5 4,281,300. (In these figures transmitted telegrams are counted twice.) See Annexure O.

The number of Johannesburg messages increased by 114,529, and the decrease in the rest of the Transvaal is, therefore, 223,159. This decrease can, to some extent, be accounted for by the withdrawal of the officials of certain Government Departments from outlying districts, but I fear that the main cause for the falling off has been the general depression in trade. The Johannesburg statistics are distinctly encouraging, and I think that the increase is in great measure due to the better facilities given for prompt communication by the establishment of direct connections between the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and the Telegraph Offices at Cape Town, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Pretoria.

Revenue.—The revenue derived from paid telegrams during the year shows an increase of £4,150 1s. 0½d., while the work done for other Government Departments has decreased in value by £9,882 7s. 11½d. The total value of Government telegrams despatched was £19,177 1s. 11d., of which work to the value of £16,019 9s. was performed without payment, and £3,157 12s. 11d. worth was paid for by the Army and the Departments under the control of the Inter-Colonial Council.

The amount paid for the registration of telegraphic addresses has increased by £150. The increase is principally at Johannesburg.

Annexure S is a comparative statement of Telegraph and Telephone Revenue.

Exceptional Pressure.—The usual pressure of business on the 24th December was met by the staffs at Johannesburg and Pretoria in the same praiseworthy manner as I had to record in my last report. The day's transactions were:—at Johannesburg, 11,506; and at Pretoria, 3,327 telegrams of all classes. Counting transmitted messages twice the figures were 15,607 and 4,114 respectively. The lines at both offices were practically clear at 6.30 p.m.

As the Christmas pressure recurs regularly, arrangements for meeting it can be anticipated.

During the year under review two other occasions arose when the capacity of the Telegraph Branch was tried to the utmost, viz.:—The 16th of December, 1904, the day of the interment of the body of President Kruger; and the 25th of April, 1905, on which date the new Transvaal Constitution was published at Pretoria.

On both occasions a very large amount of Press work was transmitted from Pretoria, and the promptitude with which the whole of the matter was dealt with evoked deservedly appreciative Press notices.

Public Complaints.—It is, of course, impossible to conduct a telegraph service without cause for complaints arising. I have, however, pleasure in stating that during the year under review comparatively few have been made in which it has been proved that the Department has been in the wrong. Many complaints of the non-delivery of telegrams have been received, which, upon investigation, have been found to be groundless.

A fruitful source of trouble in this respect is the "Telegram" slot in doors. In innumerable instances no receptacles are provided behind these slots, and in many the receptacles used are most unsuitable. The box recommended by the Department is one of open wire-work, in which it would be impossible for anything to be overlooked. Several cases have come under notice where telegrams said to be undelivered have been subsequently found in rubbish heaps by the addressees, evidently having fallen on the floor and been swept away as waste paper by native servants.

One complaint was made by a Johannesburg firm that three telegrams of the same date had gone astray. Upon enquiry being made it was found that these messages had been received at different periods of the day, and had been entrusted for delivery to three different messengers, each of whom affirmed positively that the telegrams given to him had been placed in the addressee's "Telegram" box. A senior officer of the Department was sent to examine the box, and all three messages were found in it in an upright position, having been overlooked by the person who should have cleared the box.

Delivery.—The maintenance of a prompt and reliable delivery service has always presented considerable difficulty in this country, owing in a large measure to the limited supply of boys of the right type, but a marked improvement has been effected during the past year by the introduction of a system of payment by results—that is, instead of boys being paid fixed wages irrespective of the amount of work they did, they are now paid so much for each message they deliver.

The effect has been to promote a spirit of healthy rivalry amongst the boys; fewer are needed than formerly; loitering has become rare; and, whilst the service to the public has been greatly improved, the cost of delivery has been materially reduced.

Cases of mis-delivery or other irregularities are met by calling upon the messenger in fault to deliver a number of telegrams without payment. This form of punishment is found to be the most effective for checking carelessness.

Addressing of Telegrams.—A considerable saving of time and labour has been effected in the Central Telegraph Office by the extended use of ready-addressed envelopes for firms receiving many telegrams. Two hours of a boy's daily work is sufficient to keep the standing stock replenished, the machine which is used having a capacity for printing 1,200 addresses per hour. Liability to error is greatly minimised, and it is estimated that the use of the machine (which cost £26) effects a saving to the extent of not less than the salaries of two clerks.

Deposit Accounts.—In order to afford increased facilities to business men who use the telegraph largely I arranged for the introduction on the 1st December last of a system of deposit accounts for the prepayment of charges on telegrams. Accounts are settled monthly, and a charge of 5 per cent. on the actual turnover is made to cover the cost of the necessary extra clerical labour. The system is giving satisfaction and is of great assistance to those using it, particularly at the Stock Exchange, where the slightest delay in the despatch of a telegram may be a matter of serious moment. No time is lost at the counter in affixing stamps, as all accounting is done at the end of the day. Telegrams handed in on behalf of depositors can thus be transferred direct to the wires. Another advantage is that it is no longer necessary for the senders of telegrams to entrust their messengers with cash for the prepayment of the charges upon the messages. I attribute to this a considerable proportion of the diminution in the number of complaints of telegrams going astray.

Stock Exchange.—On the 21st November, 1904, direct telegraphic communication was established between the Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, and the principal towns in South Africa. A considerable proportion of the telegraph work of Johannesburg emanates from, or is directed to,

the Stock Exchange, and the new arrangement permits of its treatment with a promptitude which was not possible when all the messages had to be delivered or despatched from the Central Telegraph Office, where at times there was some difficulty in dealing with the congestion.

Many cases are recorded daily in which a reply is despatched over the wires within two or three minutes of the receipt of the telegram asking for information.

If the other South African Colonies will provide direct communication to their several Exchanges the advantage to the Stock Exchange community will be greatly increased.

Learners.—I have already referred to learners under the head of Staff.

The method pursued in the Johannesburg and Pretoria Telegraph Schools of giving technical and operating tuition concurrently results in the recruiting of intelligent operators with a good theoretical knowledge of the apparatus used in their daily work, and I am confident that this plan will ultimately provide the Service with a staff of operators of a class better versed in all-round duties than any who could be imported for the same salaries.

Fifty-nine boys and nine girls are at present receiving tuition in the Johannesburg school and 14 boys at Pretoria. Other learners are at country offices.

Technical Instruction.—The weekly technical lectures referred to in my last year's report have been continued and still afford promising results.

A course of instruction in theoretical and practical telegraphy and telephony has been arranged by the Transvaal Technical Institute, and I have urged the officers of this department to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

General.—The general working of the lines throughout the Colony has been satisfactory during the year. No interruptions of any serious duration have occurred except in the beginning of June, when direct communication with Natal by the land lines was entirely suspended for ten days.

The terrific storm which visited Natal on the 31st May practically demolished the telegraph system of that Colony. Except by means of the East Coast cable between Durban and Leiden, Natal, south of Newcastle, was completely isolated telegraphically from the rest of South Africa until the 3rd June, when communication was re-established on one wire to the Cape Colony, over which messages for the Transvaal were also transmitted. A direct wire to the Transvaal was restored on the 10th June and a second on the 15th. These lines have as yet only undergone temporary reconstruction, and I fear that some considerable time must elapse before communication will be altogether satisfactory.

Cablegrams.—The value of cable traffic during the year has, I am glad to say, exceeded the amount which must be reached to avoid the payment of the subsidy of £5,000, or a portion of £5,000, agreed upon in the event of the average takings of the Cable Companies for the whole of South Africa falling below £300,000 for the last three years.

The earnings of the Companies for these three years have been returned as follows :—

1902	...	...	£465,791	0	0
1903	...	...	391,108	0	0
1904	...	...	340,284	0	0

A statement regarding cable traffic to and from the Transvaal is contained in Annexure P.

Extra Inland Traffic.—Payments on account of extra Inland traffic are now made upon figures compiled from statistics taken at periods mutually arranged by the several South African Administrations. The differences have been judged too insignificant to warrant the expense of preparing detailed accounts for the whole year. Periodical checks have proved this system of accounting quite satisfactory.

10,202 messages were forwarded in the year, 15,132 were transmitted and 10,890 were received.

Reduction in Rates.—The Government has decided to reduce the charge for Inland telegrams from 1s. for 10 words and 6d. for each additional 5 words or portion thereof, to 1d. per word with a minimum charge of 1s. This alteration, which will take effect from the 1st July, will make the rates throughout South Africa uniform.

Construction.—The following additions have been made to the telegraph system during the year :—

			Miles.	Yards.
Length of Route	...	...	—	1,645
Mileage of Wire	...	...	48	40
making the totals to date under these heads :—				
Length of Route	...	...	2,446	722
Mileage of Wire	...	...	9,469	294

A detailed statement of lines is in Annexure Q.

Maintenance.—Work under this head for the general improvement of the system is too varied in character to be described in detail. The overhaul and thorough repair of the under-mentioned sections of routes are an example of the work that has been done.

Section.	Distance in Miles.	Work done.
Pretoria—Waterval North	12	Overhauled.
Pretoria—Nelspruit	232	" Wooden arms replaced by brackets from Waterval Boven to Nelspruit.
Belfast—Nelspruit (<i>via</i> Lydenburg)	145	Overhauled and poles numbered.
Barberton—Lake Chrissie	86	Poles numbered.
Darkton—Bremersdorp	35	" "
Heights—Piggs Peak	12	" "
Belfast—Carolina	23	Overhauled.
Pretoria—Rustenburg	63	"
Rustenburg—Zeerust	76	"
Zeerust—Ottoshoop	17	"
Ottoshoop—Lichtenburg	31	"
Zeerust—Lobatsi (Border)	28	"
Zuurfontein—Modderfontein	4½	"
Schweizer Reneke—Biesjesvlei	80	"
Johannesburg—Standerton	115	Overhauled and two iron wires replaced by copper wires between Heidelberg and Balfour.
Wolmaransstad—Fourteen Streams	93	Overhauled and windstayed.
Halfway pole Vereeniging—Pretoria Section to Wolmaransstad	103	" "

Double Current working has been introduced on all long lines in the Colony with a considerable saving in battery power and material.

The most modern types of lightning protectors have been substituted for the older patterns formerly in use, and the cost of maintenance has been greatly reduced thereby.

Accident.—I regret to have to report that a Wireman fell from a telegraph pole near Heidelberg on the 30th November last, and sustained injuries which ultimately terminated fatally.

TELEPHONES.

As shown in the comparative statement contained in Annexure R the Telephone System has considerably expanded during the past financial year, and I confidently anticipate a further large increase in the near future.

Alteration of System.—The old Berthon installations have now been replaced by a thoroughly up-to-date system, the switchboard of which is known as a "Full Lamp Signal Semi-Central Energy Double Lamp Supervisory Multiple Switchboard." The apparatus supplied to subscribers is also of the latest and most efficient pattern.

The plant in use in the Johannesburg Exchange has an ultimate capacity for the accommodation of 3,600 Subscribers, and is at present equipped for 2,100.

The Exchanges at Pretoria, Germiston, Boksburg and Krugersdorp have also been re-fitted with up-to-date apparatus, and the whole system is now modernised and a satisfactory service is being given at all centres.

A great improvement has been effected in the speed of switching and in the diminution of cases of interruption, and complaints of faulty service have almost ceased. An Inspector specially appointed on the 1st April to test the operating apparatus and other details of the system outside the Exchanges, in his reports upon 1,221 connections inspected, states that 97 per cent. of the subscribers visited expressed satisfaction with the service given, and that several who have had considerable experience of Telephone Systems in other countries declare the Johannesburg Service to be at least as good as any over which they have spoken.

In nearly every case of defective service now brought under notice the fault is traceable to the overhead system of unprotected wires, and their liability to interruption through scaffoldings, etc., for new buildings, causing disconnections, short circuits and earth faults. These earth faults are almost entirely responsible for the cases which arise at times of a connection being broken while the subscribers are still engaged in conversation.

Underground Cables.—The work of laying underground cables to replace the present overhead lines, has, however, now commenced (the whole of the cables and the necessary tools have arrived from England), and the laying of pipes and building of Junction and Distributing Chambers will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The cables will be laid and all jointing and distribution carried out by the local Departmental Staff. The work is of an intricate and tedious character, but it is estimated that it will be completed and the system ready for use by the end of this year or early in 1906.

New Exchange.—All the cables will be centred at the new Exchange Building, now in course of construction on Von Brandis Square, which, it is hoped, will be handed over by the Contractors by the end of November.

It was found necessary to arrange for the erection of a new Exchange at Johannesburg as the present building is quite inadequate for the Telephone business at that centre. The erection of only two-thirds of the Exchange originally planned has as yet been sanctioned, but this portion will provide accommodation for the necessary plant for 4,000 Subscribers, and for the offices at present required for the Engineering Staff. In view, however, of the expected rapid expansion of the system, it is my intention to ask for funds for the completion of the original plan during the next financial year.

Construction.—The mileage of wires in the system was increased during the year by 2,974, making the total, on the 30th June, 1905, 9,008 miles.

In consequence of the congestion of wires in the vicinity of the Exchanges at Johannesburg and Pretoria, and on various overloaded routes in these towns, it was found necessary to erect aerial cables as a temporary relief. The cables erected were :—

2½	Miles containing	204	Wires.
10½	„	102	„
2	„	52	„

Two additional Trunk circuits have been erected between Johannesburg and Pretoria, two between Johannesburg and Krugersdorp, two between Johannesburg and Boksburg, and four between Johannesburg and Germiston.

Owing to the overloaded condition of many of the routes in the Johannesburg District I regret that some delay has, of necessity, arisen in meeting the requirements of some applicants for Exchange connection.

With the establishment of the underground cable system it is hoped that these delays, which naturally cause inconvenience and annoyance to the public, will cease, and that it will be possible to install connections within a few days of the date of application.

Earnings.—It will be seen in Annexure S that the Revenue of the System in 1904-5 shows an increase of £12,068 7s. 2d. over that of last year, while the amount of work done for other Government Departments without payment was £5,772 2s. 1d., a decrease of £162 6s. 11d. on the previous year's transactions.

Call Offices.—On the 1st November the charge for local calls made from Call Offices was reduced from 1s. to 6d. The revenue derived from this source during the year was £880 18s. 10d., of which £193 8s. 6d. represents the takings for the first quarter. Of course it cannot be definitely stated that the reduction in rate is entirely responsible for the increase in the takings, but the figures may, I think, be considered distinctly encouraging.

There are now 16 Public Call Offices in direct communication with the Johannesburg Exchange; 4 at Pretoria, and one each at Germiston, Boksburg and Krugersdorp.

Trunk Service.—Greater use is being made of the Trunk Service to Pretoria. The two new Junction Circuits erected during the year are being worked almost to their full capacity, and in the near future it will probably be found necessary to duplicate the lines.

In connection with the Trunk Service I have instituted a system of deposit accounts for subscribers wishing to have trunk conversations from their own telephones, the number of whose conversations annually is not sufficient to make it worth their while to pay the annual subscription of £20 per annum for unlimited service. In these accounts the subscribers are debited with the usual Call Office Fee for the calls originated by them.

Maintenance.—A serious breakdown on the Commissioner Street route was caused by a fire which occurred on the 30th January. Extensive repairs to the lines were necessary, but the work was taken in hand promptly and communication was restored on all lines the following day.

The Exchange areas at Germiston, Boksburg, and Krugersdorp have so extended that it has been found necessary to supply the faultsmen at these places with motor bicycles to enable them to cope with the increased work with promptitude.

It is my intention to arrange for the provision of a motor car for the Johannesburg Engineering Staff for use in case of emergency or of extensive breakdown.

Considerable disturbances which have been observed almost daily for the past 18 months on the Johannesburg and Pretoria systems were traced to private telephones on mining properties, the wires for which are almost invariably erected upon electric lighting lines. In most of the cases the private telephones are installed in the same rooms as the instruments belonging to the Department, and in some cases it was found that the private lines had actually been inter-connected with those of the Department. The induced currents from the lighting and power lines, although not noticeable on a short private line, assume considerable dimensions when a junction is made with the lines of the Town system, not only on the circuit to which the disturbing line is connected but often over the whole system, their influence being even more marked at a distance than at the centre of disturbance. To prevent this trouble and to procure uniformity of practice it is my intention, whenever necessary materials and apparatus are available, to approach the different Mining Companies with a view to taking over their private installations and making them to accord with the method of the Department. In one instance I have already been able to make this arrangement and the result has proved entirely satisfactory.

General.—The day work at the Exchanges is now almost entirely performed by girl operators. They have shown great aptitude in learning their duties and now after three months' practice they have attained a fairly high degree of efficiency.

The night duty is still performed by men and will continue to be.

The establishment of telephonic communication with Pietermaritzburg and Durban has been under discussion for some time, but I fear that the scheme must be held over at present, as I am informed that the Government of Natal, although in sympathy with the scheme, is unable to spare the money necessary for the erection of lines to the border of this Colony.

During the year a Private Branch Exchange has been installed at Winchester House, Johannesburg, for the accommodation of the Government Departments housed there, and similar Exchanges have been established on several of the Mines in the Johannesburg district. These connections are reported to be giving satisfaction, and I anticipate that this system will eventually be extensively used in business houses and on the Mines where a considerable number of intercommunicating connections are required.

The question of the establishment of Exchanges at several towns in the Colony is receiving my attention, and where a sufficient number of subscribers can be guaranteed I hope to be able to give the facilities required.

For the purpose of meeting the requirements of subscribers who comparatively seldom use the telephone Two Party lines are being introduced, and for subscribers at a considerable distance from the Exchange, Six Line Automatic Switches are being tried. The experiments with these switches have so far given fairly promising results, and I have ordered an additional supply to provide for the applications which may be expected for this class of connection.

It is frequently represented to me that the present rates charged for telephone connections in this Colony are excessive. I think they are high for the small user—chiefly private house holders—they are fairly equitable for the moderate user, but for the large users they are exceptionally low. This indicates that the incidence of the charges is inequitable, and confirms the experience of other countries, that the true unit of charge is the message and not the instrument.

It is anomalous that the same subscription should be payable for connections to private users as to busy mercantile offices, and it will certainly be necessary before long to introduce what is known as the "measured service" or "toll rate," under which each subscriber is called upon to pay for the actual number of times the telephone is used, subject, of course, to a minimum fixed charge for the connection.

In the revised regulations recently issued provision has been made for the application of this system to connections established in hotels, clubs, exchanges, and similar institutions, and my future recommendations on the subject will be largely governed by the results observed in these cases. Careful calculation will be necessary to fix the amount to be paid for each call in order that the system may be worked economically, with the greatest possible efficiency, and with a view to giving the greatest benefit to the greatest number at a reasonable rate.

The system now in use is known as the "flat rate," and is one which has had to be discarded in most of the great telephonic centres of the world. It is found that certain subscribers are not always scrupulous to observe the regulations that their connections must be used for their own business only. With a fixed payment for each call the department at least would lose nothing in such cases, and the small user would have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not required to pay at a dearer rate for his calls than his busier fellow-subscriber.

J. FRANK BROWN,

Postmaster-General.

A.

OFFICES OPEN ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1905.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Airlie	Eastern	Agency.
Alberton	Witwatersrand	"
Alkmaar	Eastern	"
Allisonia	"	"
Amersfoort	"	Money Order Sub-Office.
Amsterdam	"	Head Office.
Anckland Park, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Badfontein	Eastern Mining	Agency.
Balfour	Eastern	Head Office.
Balmoral	"	"
Bank	Western	Agency.
Bankop	Eastern	"
Bankpan	"	"
Bapsfontein	"	"
Barberton	Eastern Mining	Head Office.

OFFICES OPEN—(Continued).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Barberspan	Western	Agency.
Beerlaagte	Eastern	"
Begin Jerlyn	"	"
Belfast	"	Head Office.
Belgravia, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Agency.
Benoni	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Bergvlei	Johannesburg	Agency.
Bertrams	"	Town Sub-Office.
Bethal	Eastern	Head Office.
Bethanie	Western	Agency.
Biesjesvlei	"	"
Blaauwbank	"	"
Blaauwberg	Northern	"
Bloemhof	Western	Head Office.
Boksburg	Witwatersrand	"
Bonnefoi	Eastern	Agency.
Boschfontein	"	"
Boschhoek	Western	"
Boschpoort	"	"
Bosmanspan	Eastern	"
Bosmansrust	Western	"
Braamfontein	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Brakkloof	Western	Agency.
Brakpan	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Brandspruit	Eastern	Agency.
Bree Street, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Bremersdorp	Eastern	Money Order Sub-Office.
Brereton	"	Agency.
Bronkhorstspuit	"	"
Brugspruit	"	Money Order Sub-Office.
Buffels	Northern	Agency.
Buffelsvlei	Eastern Mining	"
Buhrmans Drift	Western	"
Caledonia	Eastern	"
Canada Station	Witwatersrand	"
Cantonment (Middelburg)	Eastern	Branch Office.
" (Potchefstroom)	Western	"
" (Standerton)	Eastern	"
Carolina	"	Head Office.
Christiana	Western	"
Chunespoort	Northern	Agency.
Church Street West, Pretoria	Pretoria	Branch Office.
Cleveland	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
*Commissioner Street East, Joh'burg	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Craighall	"	Agency.
Crocodile Poort	Eastern	"
Cyferbult	Western	"
Dalmanutha	Eastern	Agency.
De Langes Drift	"	"
Denver	Witwatersrand	Sub-Office.
Derby	Eastern	Agency.
Doordrift	Western	"
Doornbult	"	"
Doornfontein	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Dovesdale	Western	Agency.
Driefontein (Volksrust)	Eastern	"
" (Germiston)	Witwatersrand	"
Duivelskloof	Northern	"
Dullstroom	Eastern	"
Dwaalfontein	"	"
Dwars River	Northern	"
East End, Lichtenburg	Western	"
East Rand	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Edenkop	Eastern	Agency.
Eikenkop	Western	"
Elandsriver	Eastern	"
Elandshoek	"	"
Elsburg	"	"
Ermelo	"	Head Office.
Eureka	Eastern Mining	"
" Station	"	Agency.

*Non-Money Order Office

OFFICES OPEN—(Continued).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Florida	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Fordsburg	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Fortuna	Eastern	Agency.
Fraser Street, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Frederikstad	Western	Agency.
Geldenhuis	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Germiston	"	"
Geysdorp	Western	Agency.
Gezina	Pretoria	Money Order Sub-Office.
Godwan River	Eastern	Agency.
Gopanie	Western	"
Grassridge	Eastern	"
Greylingstad	"	Money Order Sub-Office.
Groot Afdeeling	Western	Agency.
Groot Olifants River	Eastern	"
Groot Spelonken	Northern	"
Haenertsburg	Northern	Money Order Sub-Office.
Hamburg	Witwatersrand	Agency.
Hammanskraal	Northern	"
Hartebeestfontein	Western	Head Office.
Harts River	"	Agency.
Hatherley	Eastern	Sub-Office.
Hauptsrust	Western	Agency.
Haverklip	Eastern	"
Hebron	Pretoria	"
Hectorspruit	Eastern	"
Heidelberg	"	Head Office.
Hekpoort	Western	Agency.
Helvetia	Eastern	"
Hillbrow	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Hlatikulu	Eastern	Agency.
Hoedspruit	"	"
Holbank	"	"
Houtboschdorp	Northern	"
Indian Bazaar	Western	Agency.
Irene	Pretoria	Sub-Office.
Jachtfontein	Western	Agency.
Jacobsdal	"	"
Jeppetown	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Johannesburg	"	General Post Office.
Kaalfontein	Western	Agency.
Kaapmuiden	Eastern	"
Kaapsche Hoop	Eastern Mining	Head Office.
Kaffirskraal	Western	Agency.
Kalkbank	Northern	"
Klein Letaba	"	"
Klein Street, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Klerksdorp	Western	Head Office.
Klerkskraal	"	Agency.
Klipdam	Northern	"
Klipplaatdrift	Western	"
Klip River	"	"
Knights	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Koekemoor	Western	Agency.
Komatie Poort	Eastern	Head Office.
" River	" Mining	Agency.
Koraanafontein	Western	"
Kraai	Eastern	"
Kraalkop	Western	"
Kromdraai	Eastern	"
Kroondal	Western	"
Krugersdorp	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Krugerstop	Eastern Mining	Agency.
Lake Chrissie	Eastern	"
Langlaagte	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
La Rochelle	Johannesburg	Agency.
Lawley	Western	"

OFFICES OPEN—(Continued).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Leeuwdoorns	Western	Agency
Leeuwklip	Eastern	"
Leeuwspruit	"	"
Leydsdorp	Northern	Sub-Office.
Lichtenburg	Western	Head Office.
Lindequesdrift	"	Agency.
Lindleyspoort	Western	Agency.
Linleyville	"	"
Linokana	"	"
*Location	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Losberg	Western	Agency.
Louis Trichardt	Northern	Sub-Office.
Lovedale Park	"	Agency.
Luipaards Vlei	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Lydenburg	Eastern Mining	" "
'Mbabane	Eastern	" "
Mabaalstad	Western	Agency.
Machadodorp	Eastern	Head Office.
Malelane	"	Agency.
Mapela	Northern	"
Mara	"	"
Marabastad	"	"
Maraisburg	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Market Square, Pretoria	Pretoria	Branch Office.
Market Street, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	" "
Meyerton	Western	Agency.
Middelburg	Eastern	Head Office.
Middelfontein	Northern	Agency.
Millvale	Western	"
Modderfontein	"	Sub-Office.
Moedwil	"	Agency.
Molsgat	Northern	"
Mooibank	Western	"
Moodies	Eastern Mining	"
Morgenzon	Eastern	"
Muldersdrift	Western	"
Naauwte	Northern	"
Naboomspruit	"	"
Natal Spruit	Western	"
Nel Spruit	Eastern	Sub-Office.
New Agatha	Northern	Agency.
New Denmark	Eastern	"
Newlands	Witwatersrand	"
New Smitsdorp	Northern	"
Nigel	Eastern	Head Office.
Nooitgedacht (Ermelo)	"	Agency.
" (Springs)	"	"
Noordkaap	Eastern Mining	"
Nomahasha	Eastern	"
North Bridge, Potchefstroom	Western	"
Norwood	Johannesburg	"
Nylstroom	Northern	Head Office.
Old Town, Klerksdorp	Western	Agency.
Olifantsfontein	"	"
Olifantshoek	"	"
Onverwacht	Eastern	"
Ophirton	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Oshoek	Eastern	Agency.
Ottoshoop	Western	Head Office.
Paardekop	Eastern	Agency.
Paardeplaats	"	"
Palmietfontein	Western	"
Pan	Eastern	"
Pella	Western	"
Phokeng	"	"
Pienaars River	Northern	"

* New-Money Order Office.

OFFICE OPEN—(Continued).

Name.	District.	Class.
Pietersburg	Western	Head Office.
Piet Retief	Eastern	Head Office.
Piggs Peak	" Mining	Sub-Office.
Pilgrims Rest	" "	Head Office.
Platrand	"	Agency.
Pokvuni	"	"
Potchefstroom	Western	Head Office.
Potgieterarust	Northern	"
Pretoria	Pretoria	"
" Station	"	Branch Office.
Primrose, Germiston	Witwatersrand	Agency.
Pyramid	Northern	"
Randfontein	"	Head Office.
Rayton	Eastern	Money Order Sub-Office.
Remhoogte	"	Agency.
Rhenosterkop	"	"
Rieckertsdam	Western	"
Rietfontein Mines	Witwatersrand	"
Rietfontein	Western	"
Rietvlei	Eastern	"
Roberts' Heights	Pretoria	Branch Office.
Rockey Street, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	" "
Roodebank	Eastern	Agency.
Roodedraai	"	"
Roodegrond	Western	"
Roodekop	Eastern	"
Roodepoort	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Rooijantjesfontein	Western	Agency.
Rooisloot	"	"
Rustenburg	"	Head Office.
Rustplaats	Eastern	Agency.
Sabie	Eastern Mining	Head Office.
Sachsenwald	Johannesburg	Agency.
Sannieshof	Western	"
Saulspoort	"	"
Schweizer Reneke	"	Head Office.
Scheerpoort	Pretoria	Agency.
Schoemanskloof	Eastern Mining	"
Schoonoord	Eastern	"
Scoocoedie	"	"
Snawaas	Northern	"
Silverkraus	Western	"
Smutsog	Eastern	"
Spelonken	Northern	Sub Office.
Sprinkbokflats	"	Agency
Springs	Witwatersrand	Head Office.
Standerton	Eastern	"
Station Road, Middelburg	"	Agency.
Steenbokfontein	Western	"
Sterkfontein	"	"
Sterkstroom	"	"
Strydkraal	Eastern	"
Sulphur Springs	"	"
Sunnyside, Pretoria	Pretoria	Sub Office.
Syferkuil	Western	Agency.
Thabina	Northern	"
The Brook	Eastern	"
Tendeloos	Eastern	"
Trichardtsfontein	"	"
Troyeville, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
T'sama River	Northern	Agency.
Turffontein	Johannesburg	"
Uitkyk	Eastern	"
Umtulwana	"	"
Vaalbank	"	"
Vaalkop	Western	"
Vaalkraus	Eastern	"
Val	"	"
VanderMerwe	"	"

OFFICE OPEN—(Continued).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Van Wyks Rust	Western	Sub-Office.
Ventersdorp	"	Head Office.
Venterskroon	"	Sub-Office.
Vereeniging	"	Head Office.
Villieria	Pretoria	Agency.
Vlakhoeck	Western	"
Vlaklaagte	Eastern	"
Vogelfontein	Witwatersrand	"
Vogelstruisfontein	Western	"
Volksrust	Eastern	Head Office.
Vrededorp	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Waaikraal	Eastern	Agency.
Wagendrift	"	"
Wakkerstroom	"	Head Office.
Warmbaths	Northern	" "
Waterval Boven	Eastern	" "
" Onder	"	" "
Welverdiend	Western	Agency.
Wemmershoek	Eastern	"
Weltevreden	"	"
White River	"	"
Wildealskraal	"	"
Wilge River	"	"
Wilgefontein	"	"
Witbank	"	Head Office.
Wittenberg	"	Agency.
Witpoort	"	"
Witpoortje	Witwatersrand	"
Wolhuterskop	Western	"
Wolmaransstad	"	Head Office.
Wonderfontein	Eastern	Sub-Office.
" (Marico)	Western	Agency.
Yeoville	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Zandfontein	Northern	Agency.
Zandriesspoort	"	"
Zandspruit	Eastern	"
Zendeiingsfontein	Western	"
Zeerust	"	Head Office.
Zoutpansdrift	"	Agency.
Zuurfontein	"	Sub-Office.
Zwagershoek	Northern	Agency.
Zwartlaagte	Western	"
Zwartuggens	"	"
Zwartfontein	"	"

SUMMARY OF POST OFFICES OPEN ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1904, AND THE 30TH JUNE, 1905.

DISTRICT.	HEAD & BRANCH OFFICES.		SUB-OFFICES.		AGENCIES.		TOTALS.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
(1) Johannesburg	9	11	8	*8	5	7	22	26
(2) Witwatersrand	16	16	1	1	8	9	25	26
(3) Pretoria	6	5	2	3	4	3	12	11
(4) Eastern Mining District (Barberton, Lydenburg, &c.)	6	6	1	1	5	7	12	14
(5) Northern (north of Pretoria)	5	4	3	4	29	30	37	38
(6) Eastern (east of Pretoria and Johannesburg, including Eastern railway line)	26	22	2	8	81	90	109	120
(7) Western (west of Pretoria and Vereeniging, including Zeerust and Rustenburg)	14	14	5	4	76	79	95	97
Totals	82	78	22	29	208	225	312	332

* Includes 2 Non-Money Order Offices.

A1.

OFFICES.—CHANGES, Etc.
OFFICES ESTABLISHED DURING 1904-5.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Alberton	Witwatersrand	Agency.
Allisonia	Eastern.	"
Bankop	"	"
Blaauwberg	Northern	"
Buhrman's Drift	Western	"
Buffelsvlei	Eastern Mining	"
Canada Station	Witwatersrand	"
Doornfontein	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Duivel's Kloof	Northern	Agency.
Dwaalfontein	Eastern.	"
Edenkop	"	"
Grassridge	"	"
Groot Afdeeling	Western	"
Haverklip	Eastern.	"
Hebron	Pretoria	"
Hillbrow	Johannesburg	Branch Office.
Indian Bazaar	Western	Agency.
Kroondal	"	"
Lawley	"	"
Leeuwklip	Eastern.	"
Location	Johannesburg	Town Sub Office.
Moedwil	Western	Agency.
Mooibank	"	"
New Denmark	Eastern.	"
Norwood	Johannesburg	"
Rayton	Eastern.	Money Order Office
Rieckertsdam	Western	Agency.
Roodewal	"	"
Rooisloot	"	"
Suchsenwald	Johannesburg	"
Scheerpoort	Pretoria	"
Schoeman's Kloof	Eastern.	"
Schoonord	"	"
Silverkrans	Western	"
T'sama River	Northern	"
Umtulwana	Eastern.	"
Vergenoeg	Western	"
Weltevreden	Eastern.	"
Wildealskraal	"	"
Wittenberg	"	"
Wolhuterskop	Western	"
Zoutpansdrift	"	"

OFFICES CLOSED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Baviaan's Krans	Western	Agency.
Beit Street, Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Town Sub-Office.
Bergen	Eastern.	Agency.
Biesjeslaagte	Western	"
Brandewynskuil	"	"
Corsica	"	"
Crown Douglas	Eastern	"
Doonkop	Witwatersrand	"
Hartebeestpoort	Pretoria	"
Krabbefontein	Northern	"
Leeuwpan	Western	"
Machavie	"	"
Roodewal	"	"
Roodekloof	Western	"
Roossenekal	Eastern	"
Schoeman Street West, Pretoria	Pretoria	Branch Office.
Tweefontein	Northern	Agency.
Vergenoeg	Western	"
Waterpan	"	"
West End, Potchefstroom	"	Town Sub-Office.
Wildebeesthoek	Pretoria	Agency.
Zoutpansdrift	Western	"

OFFICES ALTERED IN CLASS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Class from.</i>	<i>Converted to.</i>
Amersfoort	Eastern	Head Office.	Tel. M.O. Sub-Office.
Bremersdorp	"	Agency.	M.O. Sub-Office.
Brugspruit	"	Head Office.	"
Gezina	Pretoria	Agency.	M.O. Office."
Greylingstad	Eastern	Head Office.	M.O. Sub-Office.
Haenertsburg	Northern	"	Tel. M.O. Sub-Office.
Nelspruit	Eastern	Agency."	M.O. Sub-Office.
Sterkstroom	Western	"	"
Sterkstroom	"	M.O.S. Office.	Agency."
Vandermerwe	Eastern	Head Office.	"

B.

MAILS.

Articles posted in the Transvaal for delivery within the Colony.

	1903—4.	1904—5.
Letters and Postcards	13,273,208	14,113,788
Registered Packets	240,370	241,514
Newspapers, Samples, &c. . . .	2,845,742	3,632,478
Parcels	69,876	81,614
	16,429,196	18,069,394

Articles Posted in the Transvaal for destinations in other Countries.

	1903—4.	1904—5.
Letters and Postcards. . . .	11,574,354	11,022,124
Registered Packets	217,662	206,662
Newspapers, Samples, &c. . . .	1,916,238	2,433,886
Parcels. . . .	49,530	50,778
	13,757,784	13,713,450

Articles received in the Transvaal from other Countries.

	1903—4.	1904—5.
Letters and Postcards. . . .	11,489,608	10,252,008
Registered Packets	188,912	115,298
Newspapers, Samples, &c. . . .	5,879,900	5,944,896
Parcels. . . .	185,594	198,588
	17,744,014	16,510,790
Total of all Articles dealt with	47,930,994	48,293,634

C.

MAIL CARriage CONTRACTS IN FORCE ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1905.

ROUTE.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		COST PER ANNUM.
	From.	To	
Klerksdorp — Fourteen Streams .	1st January, 1904	30th June, 1905	1500
Wolmaransstad . — Schweizer Reneke .	16th October, 1904	30th June, 1906	252
Klerksdorp — Haartebeestfontein .	1st July, 1904	do.	144
Potchefstroom — Zeerust	14th September, 1903	30th June, 1905	2400
Krugersdorp — Rustenburg	1st January, 1904	do.	550
Pretoria — Rustenburg	1st July, 1904	30th June, 1906	450
Rustenburg — Zeerust	do.	do.	550
Brakpan — Benoni	do.	do.	120
Heidelberg — Nigel	do.	do.	240
Standerton — Ermelo	1st January, 1904	30th June, 1905	420
Standerton — Bethal	31st July, 1904	do.	225
Ermelo — Amsterdam	1st January, 1905	30th June, 1906	133½
Ermelo — Lake Chrissie	1st July, 1904	do.	144
Wonderfontein — 'Mbabane	do.	do.	900
Volkswater — Amersfoort	8th September, 1904	do.	165
Volkswater — Piet Retief	1st January, 1904	30th June, 1905	996
Machadodorp — Pilgrims Rest	1st July, 1904	30th June, 1906	1100
Pietersburg — Leydsdorp	do.	do.	1650
Pietersburg — Spelonken	do.	do.	775
Lichtenburg — Barberspan	do.	do.	360
Middelburg — Cantonment	1st April, 1904	30th June, 1905	96
Pretoria — Roberts' Heights	8th March, 1905	do.	350
Standerton — Cantonment	13th March, 1905	30th June, 1906	150
Johannesburg Local Service	1st July, 1903	30th June, 1905	1920
Pretoria " "	1st January, 1904	do.	1075
Pietersburg " "	1st July, 1904	30th June, 1906	119
Klerksdorp " "	1st March, 1904	30th June, 1905	120
Potchefstroom " "	do.	do.	114
Standerton " "	1st July, 1904	30th June, 1906	207
Middelburg " "	do.	do.	192
Gerritsfontein " "	do.	do.	210
Heidelberg " "	do.	do.	207

C. 1.

MINOR MAIL SERVICES (GENERALLY BY NATIVE RUNNERS) IN OPERATION
ON THE 30TH JUNE 1905.

Route.	Cost per annum.
Amersfoort — Driefontein	£ 12
Amsterdam — Piet Retief	72
Bronkhorstspuit — Waaikraal	12
Balfour — Edenkop	12
Bank — Kraalkop	48
Belfast — Tonteldoos	108
Bethanie — Wolhuterskop	12
Blaauwbank — Zwartlaagte	36
Bapsfontein — Kaalfontein	18
Barberspan — Geysdorp	24
Barberspan — Harts River	18
Barberton — Piggs Peak	40
Barberton — Noordkaap	24
Barberton — Komatie River	24
Barberton — Moodies	12
Brakpan — Benoni	12
Boksburg — Local	48
Boksburg — Local	12
Brereton — Vaalbank	12
Bronkhorstspuit — Rhenosterkop	12
Caledonia — Grassridge	18/15/0
Caledonia — Umtulwana	18/15/0
Carolina — Bonnefoi	8
Doordrift — Mabaalstad	12
Dwars River — Groot Spelonken	24
Ermelo — Amersfoort	36
Ermelo — Smutsoog	24

MINOR MAIL SERVICES—(Continued).

Route.	Cost per annum.
Ermelo — Nooitgedacht	12
Ermelo — Remhoogte	12
Ermelo — Weltevreden	12
Eureka — Eureka Station	36
Germiston — Elsburg	24
Godwan River — Kaapsche Hoop	72
Greylingstad — Wilgefontein	12
Haenertsburg — Duivels Kloof	12
Haenertsburg — Houtboschdorp	21
Hartebeestfontein — Korannafontein	65
Hartebeestfontein — Doornbult	28
Johannesburg — Van Wyks Rust	42
Johannesburg — Eikenhof	36
Johannesburg — Craighall	12
Krugersdorp — Hekpoort	48
Krugersdorp — Local	84
Knights — Reitfontein Mines	12
Komatie Poort — Nomahasha	24
Kalkbank — Blaauwberg	18
Kraalkop — Lindeques Drift	48
Krugersdorp — Muldersdrift	12
Lichtenburg — East Rand	6
Lichtenburg — Rooijantjesfontein	48
Lilliebarn — Caledonia	37/10/0
Louis Trichardt — Lovedale Park	60
Lydenburg — Boschfontein	36
Lydenburg — Rustplaats	12
Lydenburg — Sabie	180
Lydenburg — Secocoenie	24
Lydenburg — Wemmershoek	12
Marabastad — New Smitsdorp	12
'Mbabane — Bremersdorp	36
Middelburg — Bosmanspan	18
Middelburg — Hoedspruit	12
Maraisburg — Newlands	18
Millvale — Steenbokfontein	24
Neispruit — White River	48
Nylstroom — Zandriverspoort	36
Nylstroom — Zwagershoek	42
Pietersburg — Buffels	24
Pietersburg — Kalkbank	36
Pietersburg — Molsgat	36
Pietersburg — Mara	24
Pietersburg — Zandfontein	24
Piet Retief — Wittenburg	12
Piet Retief — Derby	18
Piet Retief — Sulphur Springs	48
Potchefstroom — Cantonments	100
Potchefstroom — Mooibank	12
Potchefstroom — Venterskroon	36
Potgietersrust — Mapela	12
Rooijantjesfontein — Doornbult	24
Roosenekal — Pokwani	24
Rustenburg — Boschpoort	12
Rustenburg — Kroondal	12
Rustenburg — Pella	54
Rustenburg — Phokeng	12
Rustenburg — Saulspoort	39
Spelonken — Klein Letaba	24
Spelonken — Shewass	24
Spelonken — T'sama River	24
Springs — Nooitgedacht	50
Sulphu Springs — Hlatikulu	30
Welverdiend — Klerkskraal	24
Warmbaths — Springbokflats	42
Uitkyk — Vaalkranz	36
Ventersdorp — Palmietfontein	24
Vereeniging — Jachtfontein	12
Volksrust — Roodedraai	12
Wolmaransstad — Leeuwdoorns	36
Zeerust — Linokana	18
Zeerust — Kaffirskraal	24
Zeerust — Zwaartfontein	24
Zwartlaagte — Vlakhoek	12
Transfer of Oversea Mails for Natal	46/16/0

D.

REVENUE.

SOURCE.	1903-4.			1904-5.		
POSTAGE—						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stamps Sold	158,018	19	11½	169,096	1	11½
Unpaid Postage	4,286	5	5½	4,162	14	2
Other Postage	11,123	14	11	9,838	16	9
	173,429 0 4			183,097 12 10½		
MONEY ORDERS—						
Commission from Public	21,955	8	9	15,641	12	10
„ from other Countries	757	16	4	774	17	8
	22,713 5 1			16,416 10 6		
POSTAL ORDERS—						
Commission, Transvaal Orders	762	19	8	1,067	1	9
	762 19 8			1,067 1 9		
PRIVATE BOXES AND BAGS—						
Box Rentals	20,479	17	6	21,174	10	0
Box Keys Sold	356	10	0	306	14	0
Bag Fees	167	5	0	196	5	0
	21,003 12 6			21,677 9 0		
TELEGRAPHS—						
Stamps on Telegrams	95,516	8	4	99,666	9	4½
Abbreviated Address Fees	2,732	5	0	2,882	5	0
Other Receipts	6,141	2	4	5,826	5	2
	104,392 15 8			108,374 19 6½		
TELEPHONES—						
Rentals	31,273	14	8	43,431	15	4
Public Call Fees	722	15	0	880	18	10
Removals, etc.	1,771	13	2	1,523	15	10
	33,768 2 10			45,836 10 0		
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Voice Money Orders	768	13	6	799	5	8
Reimbursements	1,072	7	4	1,357	7	9
Savings Bank Profits	—	—	—	26,051	10	7
Other	402	8	9	440	7	11
	2,243 7 7			28,648 11 11		
TOTALS	£358,313 3 8			£405,118 15 7		
INCREASE ... ..	...			£46,805 11 11		

E.
EXPENDITURE.

HEAD.	1903-4.			1904-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES—						
Salaries and Allowances	264,527	8	4½	277,992	9	11
Overtime	7,927	17	7	7,048	18	0
Temporary Assistance	1,101	8	3	1,543	18	7
Commission on Sale of Stamps	253	19	3	264	2	2
" " " Postal Orders	10	2	9	13	14	3
" " " Telegraph Work	—	—	—	200	13	6
Boot Allowance to Postmen	149	0	0	140	0	0
			273,969 16 2½			287,203 16 5
TRANSPORT & TRAVELLING—						
Subsistence and Personal Charges, etc.	4,757	9	10	3,967	2	2
Rail, Coach and Fares	990	13	2	669	19	11
Purchase, Maintenance, and Hire of Cycles	1,360	18	11	592	7	8
			7,109 1 11			5,229 9 9
STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, AND POSTAL ORDERS—						
Supply of Stamps	9,001	14	2	1,051	16	1
" " " Postal Orders	37	0	7	132	3	5
Commission on Money Orders	5,897	19	7	—	—	—
			14,936 14 4			1,183 19 6
MAILS—						
Conveyance of Mails—Inland	39,816	13	6	35,385	2	4
" " " Foreign	17,637	15	11½	17,528	4	0
Supply and Repair of Mail Re- cesses	1,889	13	1	1,448	6	7
			59,244 2 6½			54,361 12 11
CLOTHING—Uniforms	—	—	—	—	—	—
			819 7 10			677 4 4
OFFICE & INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1,864 18 9			624 3 10
STORES—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			3,908 3 5			2,927 17 6
SUBSIDIES & CONTRIBUTIONS—						
Medical Officers	—	—	—	703	0	0
Reuter's Agency	300	0	0	300	0	0
International Bureau	24	5	4	58	5	8
			324 . 4			1,061 5 8
PRIVATE BOXES, LOCKS, KEYS, &c.—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			4,557 16 7			502 1 5
MAINTENANCE—						
Telegraph	7,850	5	11	9,004	14	6
Telephone	4,953	7	3½	2,816	0	6
			12,803 13 2½			11,890 15 0
LOSSES by Default, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—			657 4 9
COMPENSATION for loss of Registered Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—			14 15 0
FINAL ACCOUNT between the Cape Colony and the late Government ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
			3,965 15 6			—
CLAIM ON LATE GOVERNMENT—						
Société Industrielle des Telephones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
			152 . 1			—
MONEY ORDERS of late Government paid	—	—	—	—	—	—
			80 14 7			—
TERRITORIAL TRANSPORT during the War	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1,593 15 4			—
TOTALS			£38 4 7½			£566,334 6 1
DECREASE			—			£19,005 18 6½

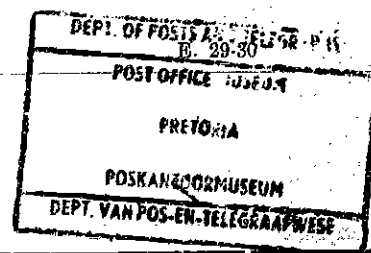
MONEY ORDERS Issued in the Transvaal

DISTRICT OF ISSUE.	Transvaal.		Cape Colony (including St. Helena, German S.W. Africa and Zanzibar).		Natal (including British Central Africa, Ceylon and Mauritius).		Orange River Colony.		Rhodesia.		United Kingdom (including other countries not specially mentioned).		No.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Johannesburg	10,911	£ 48,685 s. 8 d.	23,180	£ 106,924 s. 16 d.	8,766	£ 40,985 s. 16 d.	2,412	£ 12,400 s. 8 d.	257	£ 1,338 s. 11 d.	71,078	£ 250,501 s. 1 d.	8,509
Rest of Witwatersrand ...	10,907	£ 43,356 s. 8 d.	9,197	£ 42,917 s. 9 d.	3,673	£ 14,337 s. 0 d.	951	£ 4,813 s. 16 d.	87	£ 572 s. 19 d.	27,715	£ 100,808 s. 11 d.	586
Pretoria	7,428	£ 33,166 s. 8 d.	5,329	£ 22,316 s. 9 d.	1,819	£ 7,949 s. 8 d.	684	£ 3,013 s. 8 d.	63	£ 476 s. 0 d.	24,110	£ 84,178 s. 17 d.	2,192
Eastern Mining District ...	3,682	£ 15,536 s. 8 d.	1,005	£ 3,549 s. 3 d.	564	£ 2,088 s. 11 d.	55	£ 372 s. 7 d.	10	£ 82 s. 13 d.	3,207	£ 11,519 s. 4 d.	100
Northern (north of Pretoria)	3,392	£ 14,216 s. 19 d.	607	£ 3,224 s. 16 d.	276	£ 1,106 s. 0 d.	74	£ 257 s. 8 d.	15	£ 62 s. 12 d.	1,544	£ 4,937 s. 0 d.	318
Eastern	12,599	£ 58,569 s. 19 d.	3,975	£ 15,398 s. 17 d.	3,200	£ 12,787 s. 15 d.	498	£ 2,584 s. 9 d.	22	£ 123 s. 1 d.	13,832	£ 48,800 s. 13 d.	413
Western	6,495	£ 27,840 s. 13 d.	4,602	£ 17,684 s. 0 d.	406	£ 1,776 s. 0 d.	462	£ 2,210 s. 0 d.	23	£ 138 s. 5 d.	7,284	£ 21,783 s. 4 d.	587
Totals for 1904-5	55,414	£ 245,672 s. 1 d.	48,225	£ 210,915 s. 12 d.	18,104	£ 81,090 s. 12 d.	5,136	£ 25,661 s. 0 d.	487	£ 2,794 s. 4 d.	148,800	£ 528,588 s. 14 d.	12,335
Totals for 1903-4	55,560	£ 225,905 s. 2 d.	54,213	£ 212,187 s. 0 d.	20,759	£ 84,390 s. 2 d.	5,283	£ 20,795 s. 11 d.	585	£ 2,590 s. 1 d.	165,944	£ 569,220 s. 11 d.	16,019
Increase	—	£ 19,766 s. 19 d.	—	—	—	—	—	£ 4,865 s. 14 d.	—	£ 204 s. 3 d.	—	—	—
Decrease	146	—	5,988	£ 1,271 s. 7 d.	2,855	£ 3,209 s. 9 d.	147	—	98	—	7,084	£ 40,631 s. 16 d.	3,184

MONEY ORDERS Paid in the Transvaal

DISTRICT OF PAYMENT.	Transvaal.		Cape Colony (including St. Helena, German S.W. Africa and Zanzibar).		Natal (including British Central Africa, Ceylon and Mauritius).		Orange River Colony.		Rhodesia.		United Kingdom (including other countries not specially mentioned).		No.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Johannesburg	22,507	£ 94,518 s. 3 d.	9,276	£ 36,668 s. 1 d.	3,878	£ 16,651 s. 12 d.	4,010	£ 16,470 s. 13 d.	707	£ 2,961 s. 5 d.	4,679	£ 18,973 s. 3 d.	34
Rest of Witwatersrand ...	5,636	£ 21,673 s. 19 d.	1,437	£ 5,931 s. 15 d.	373	£ 1,638 s. 17 d.	375	£ 1,819 s. 13 d.	71	£ 375 s. 12 d.	747	£ 3,757 s. 3 d.	7
Pretoria	10,136	£ 39,083 s. 15 d.	1,842	£ 6,794 s. 4 d.	602	£ 2,237 s. 16 d.	702	£ 2,513 s. 0 d.	87	£ 416 s. 2 d.	1,484	£ 6,029 s. 8 d.	30
Eastern Mining District ...	1,986	£ 12,817 s. 5 d.	123	£ 601 s. 14 d.	34	£ 465 s. 5 d.	24	£ 94 s. 19 d.	9	£ 37 s. 17 d.	134	£ 715 s. 10 d.	—
Northern (north of Pretoria)	2,800	£ 17,364 s. 19 d.	381	£ 1,780 s. 17 d.	48	£ 283 s. 12 d.	37	£ 283 s. 17 d.	21	£ 134 s. 3 d.	135	£ 669 s. 18 d.	1
Eastern	7,067	£ 35,206 s. 3 d.	705	£ 3,450 s. 9 d.	588	£ 2,553 s. 12 d.	205	£ 1,365 s. 2 d.	29	£ 192 s. 4 d.	659	£ 2,717 s. 8 d.	11
Western	5,067	£ 28,328 s. 2 d.	1,705	£ 7,843 s. 15 d.	124	£ 507 s. 2 d.	426	£ 2,163 s. 17 d.	42	£ 216 s. 18 d.	540	£ 2,362 s. 13 d.	31
Totals for 1904-5	55,199	£ 244,582 s. 7 d.	15,419	£ 63,070 s. 18 d.	5,707	£ 24,392 s. 18 d.	5,869	£ 24,716 s. 9 d.	966	£ 4,334 s. 4 d.	8,878	£ 35,825 s. 5 d.	205
Totals for 1903-4	55,623	£ 226,454 s. 0 d.	15,980	£ 62,098 s. 13 d.	5,520	£ 22,012 s. 15 d.	6,670	£ 25,609 s. 5 d.	884	£ 4,699 s. 11 d.	8,262	£ 35,734 s. 16 d.	170
Increase	—	£ 18,128 s. 7 d.	339	£ 972 s. 4 d.	247	£ 2,380 s. 3 d.	—	—	82	—	126	£ 90 s. 8 d.	83
Decrease	424	—	—	—	—	—	801	£ 892 s. 16 d.	—	£ 365 s. 6 d.	—	—	—

REPORTS FOR 1905.



Financial Year ended 30th June, 1905.

RECEIPT PAYMENT IN.

New Zealand.		Canada.		U.S.A.		Germany.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		Province of Mozambique		TOTALS.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
369	1,742 1 5	262	1,257 10 1	1,075	6,196 1 3	2,543	10,513 17 11	6,123	29,571 13 2	28	210 4 4	168	670 13 8	186,481	603,155 10 10
120	629 12 5	73	280 7 10	761	2,884 0 1	545	2,589 6 3	1,732	9,517 2 8	20	157 0 6	25	96 13 6	55,898	236,065 7 4
108	447 2 9	73	235 13 0	344	795 5 2	645	2,917 9 1	1,561	8,136 11 1	3	21 0 0	68	317 13 9	44,502	184,758 4 11
35	206 16 2	19	94 8 8	81	278 19 1	53	204 14 8	141	891 15 1	—	—	30	109 1 2	9,072	39,969 7 9
12	43 14 11	10	78 9 0	51	85 4 9	176	714 18 7	72	359 3 7	—	—	4	11 1 0	6,313	27,467 8 1
62	425 16 5	30	121 2 3	220	493 6 8	282	991 3 10	486	2,474 1 10	—	—	53	211 1 4	35,702	146,873 12 10
47	271 4 0	22	89 10 1	142	454 11 2	240	824 4 10	232	1,044 12 8	1	2 19 0	6	15 12 6	20,554	78,471 5 0
753	8,766 8 1	489	2,217 9 11	3,574	11,187 8 2	4,484	18,760 15 2	10,247	51,995 0 1	58	399 14 10	354	1,441 4 11	309,020	1,318,751 2 9
897	4,879 1 5	561	2,557 8 7	3,653	11,148 7 11	4,116	17,131 3 0	13,510	71,462 10 5	—	—	—	—	331,100	1,357,569 13 2
—	—	—	—	—	41 0 3	368	1,929 12 2	—	—	58	399 14 10	354	1,441 4 11	—	—
144	1,112 13 4	72	339 18 8	79	—	—	—	3,263	19,467 10 4	—	—	—	—	22,080	40,818 10 5

Financial Year ended 30th June, 1905.

New Zealand.		Canada.		U.S.A.		Germany.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		Province of Mozambique		TOTALS.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
78	275 15 5	50	241 8 5	252	1,037 7 0	159	999 15 11	332	1,344 3 4	2	4 4 0	76	203 4 0	40,070	190,617 4 6
13	70 10 6	9	43 10 0	57	206 1 6	17	87 12 4	63	254 19 2	1	0 5 0	2	18 0 0	8,808	35,903 10 7
39	159 11 6	17	113 3 0	32	146 12 10	63	320 18 6	71	268 16 1	1	3 0 0	11	17 4 6	15,236	59,391 11 5
1	3 0 0	1	1 0 0	9	16 10 7	9	78 13 1	7	37 14 0	—	—	3	10 14 6	2,400	14,880 8 5
—	—	1	1 5 0	11	37 7 9	20	264 6 2	12	72 13 6	1	5 0 0	1	2 2 6	3,419	20,910 2 9
6	17 0 2	8	39 3 3	19	73 16 9	14	113 12 0	33	184 4 9	—	—	6	10 19 6	9,440	46,058 11 11
2	3 5 0	6	71 17 4	13	26 15 9	12	42 8 2	24	106 11 2	2	1 12 0	—	—	7,994	37,464 19 9
139	529 2 7	92	511 7 0	303	1,544 12 2	294	1,907 11 2	542	2,269 2 6	7	14 1 0	99	267 5 0	93,367	405,226 9 4
146	542 9 4	78	263 8 9	308	1,648 17 1	233	1,161 9 11	402	1,806 9 1	—	—	—	—	93,366	382,932 1 9
—	—	14	247 18 3	85	—	61	746 1 3	140	462 12 11	7	14 1 0	99	267 5 0	1	22,294 7 7
7	13 6 9	—	—	—	104 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

H.—TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS issued in the Transvaal during the year 1904-5.

(NOTE.—The figures given below are included in those in Annexure F.)

DISTRICT OF ISSUE.	FOR PAYMENT IN												TOTALS.	
	TRANSVAAL.		CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		RHODESIA.		MOZAMBIQUE.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
Johannesburg ...	1,445	£ 11,609 7 1	5,230	£ 36,245 14 2	1,300	£ 8,944 2 8	498	£ 3,941 17 4	59	£ 399 15 6	25	£ 179 0 0	3,527	£ 61,319 16 9
Rest of Witwatersrand ...	778	4,365 13 4	1,660	10,945 11 3	287	1,927 4 2	168	1,545 0 6	18	148 11 0	2	15 0 0	2,913	18,947 0 3
Pretoria ...	937	5,531 4 10	831	5,364 4 7	231	1,630 5 5	98	632 12 6	22	218 2 2	7	50 0 0	2,126	13,426 9 6
Eastern Mining District ...	302	2,298 17 8	67	498 7 0	74	432 16 9	4	35 0 0	—	—	4	18 10 0	451	3,283 11 5
Northern (north of Pretoria) ...	322	1,907 13 3	81	513 13 3	34	232 7 11	14	71 0 0	3	10 7 0	1	9 10 0	455	2,744 16 5
Eastern ...	1,356	9,511 18 10	356	2,775 9 7	299	1,835 17 1	46	407 19 7	5	28 0 0	3	18 0 0	2,065	14,577 5 1
Western ...	947	6,027 6 6	693	4,710 18 9	79	578 18 10	69	403 16 3	6	30 10 0	—	—	1,794	11,571 10 4
Totals for 1904-5 ...	5,087	41,252 6 6	8,918	61,053 18 7	2,304	15,581 12 10	867	7,037 6 2	113	895 5 8	42	290 0 0	18,331	126,050 9 9
" " 1903-4 ...	5,628	32,112 17 8	9,142	55,822 2 1	2,138	12,677 17 4	735	4,128 3 8	111	741 2 0	—	—	17,749	105,482 2 9
Increase ...	464	£9,139 8 10	—	£5,231 16 6	166	£2,903 15 6	132	£2,909 2 6	2	94 3 8	42	290 0 0	582	20,568 7 0
Decrease ...	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

J.—TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS paid in the Transvaal during the year 1904-5.

(NOTE.—The figures given below are included in those in Annexure G.)

DISTRICT OF PAYMENT.	ISSUED IN												TOTALS.							
	TRANSVAAL.			CAPE COLONY.			NATAL.			ORANGE RIVER COLONY.					RHODESIA.			MOZAMBIQUE.		
	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.			Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.				£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Johannesburg	2,409	14,087 19 8	1,763	10,426 14 11	470	3,254 1 4	632	3,560 16 4	135	1,149 7 10	2	8 10 0	5,461	32,987 10 1						
Rest of Witwatersrand	365	1,981 11 1	224	1,309 13 6	33	146 12 0	38	226 15 9	9	62 11 6	—	—	669	3,727 3 10						
Pretoria	791	4,908 12 8	276	1,762 4 3	69	358 3 6	133	541 11 6	19	177 10 0	1	19 0 0	1,289	7,767 1 11						
Eastern Mining District	222	2,062 2 1	22	123 4 0	16	158 0 0	5	18 0 0	1	9 0 0	—	—	266	2,370 6 1						
Northern (north of Pretoria)	386	3,166 13 10	113	785 2 6	12	182 0 0	9	115 10 0	6	43 0 0	—	—	531	4,292 6 4						
Eastern	919	7,636 1 2	189	1,588 1 11	71	449 7 5	44	262 2 0	9	76 0 0	—	—	1,232	10,011 12 6						
Western	878	6,399 9 6	383	2,680 16 4	17	128 8 0	76	602 7 9	9	67 16 0	—	—	1,373	9,878 17 7						
Totals for 1904-5	5,970	40,242 10 0	2,985	19,175 17 5	688	4,676 12 3	937	5,327 3 4	238	1,585 5 4	3	27 10 0	10,821	71,034 18 4						
" " 1903-4	5,444	31,052 14 6	2,779	17,965 3 0	720	4,620 3 6	795	4,473 17 8	160	1,250 3 6	—	—	9,898	59,362 2 2						
Increase	526	9,189 15 6	206	1,210 14 5	—	56 8 9	142	853 5 8	78	335 1 10	3	27 10 0	923	11,672 16 2						
Decrease	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

K.—POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders issued in the Transvaal during the year 1904—5.

	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	10/6	15/-	20/-	Total No. Issued.	Value.
1904—5 ...	6,380	2,643	5,178	7,951	5,320	2,778	5,877	2,646	15,103	3,870	19,675	2,438	6,512	44,470	130,641	£ 70,741 s. d. 5 0
1903—4 ...	4,831	1,801	3,881	5,861	3,444	1,862	3,391	1,559	10,495	2,787	12,319	1,732	4,392	32,560	92,415	50,560 9 0
Increase, 1904—5 ...	1,549	842	1,297	2,090	1,876	916	1,786	1,087	4,608	1,083	6,356	706	2,120	11,910	38,226	20,180 16 0

Transvaal Postal Orders paid in the Transvaal and other South African Countries during the year 1904—5.

	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	10/6	15/-	20/-	Total No. Paid.	Value.
Transvaal ...	3,643	1,413	3,403	5,002	3,161	1,537	3,580	1,611	9,500	2,497	12,270	1,592	4,397	28,406	81,092	£ 45,054 s. d. 2 6
Cape Colony ...	1,609	736	1,250	1,672	1,360	742	1,376	633	3,324	822	4,375	488	1,244	9,109	28,640	14,846 0 0
Natal ...	722	347	579	817	573	552	592	286	1,559	397	2,110	252	596	5,140	14,322	7,872 10 3
Orange River Colony ...	145	47	185	241	124	57	99	62	376	78	604	50	171	1,360	3,499	1,962 8 5
Rhodesia ...	13	7	11	18	10	8	13	7	34	4	29	3	8	75	235	117 16 2
Province of Mozambique ...	2	1	6	3	7	4	5	1	13	4	13	1	6	24	90	44 8 8
Totals 1904—5 ...	6,134	2,581	5,034	7,753	5,285	2,745	5,565	2,600	14,806	3,802	19,401	2,386	6,422	44,014	128,478	* 60,897 6 0
1903—4 ...	4,479	1,664	3,708	5,495	3,325	1,756	3,792	1,490	10,069	2,643	12,960	1,660	4,297	32,210	89,554	49,638 6 6
Increase, 1904—5 ...	1,655	917	1,326	2,258	1,910	989	1,773	1,110	4,737	1,159	6,441	720	2,125	11,804	38,924	20,258 19 6

* Of this amount, £49 19s. 6d. was affixed to Orders in Postage Stamps.

Postal Orders issued by other Countries and paid in the Transvaal during the year 1904—5.

	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	10/6	15/-	17/6	20/-	Total No. Paid.	Value.
Cape Colony ...	473	392	—	651	—	—	—	—	699	110	825	—	132	5	1,552	4,839	£ 2,418 s. d. 6 0
Natal ...	284	148	179	738	211	130	106	587	587	128	604	16	100	13	1,247	4,743	2,131 16 1
Orange River Colony ...	328	165	285	297	337	162	176	674	674	205	784	126	288	—	1,937	6,082	3,139 10 1
Transvaal ...	32	15	—	17	—	—	—	34	34	7	19	—	4	5	22	156	55 17 0
Totals for 1904 ...	1,117	720	464	1,703	548	292	282	1,994	1,994	450	2,232	187	524	23	4,758	15,820	* 7,745 9 2
Do. 1903 ...	845	450	277	1,273	255	139	127	1,270	1,270	218	1,382	57	275	23	2,853	9,665	4,608 17 10
Increase, 1904—5 ...	272	264	187	430	293	153	155	724	724	232	850	130	249	—	1,905	6,155	3,136 11 4

* Of this amount, £14 12s. 2d. was affixed to Orders in Postage Stamps.

L.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits and Withdrawals in the year ended 30th June, 1905.

MONTH.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1904—		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
July	10,693	131,114 0 3	4,562	84,989 0 3
August	9,987	110,706 19 4	4,616	79,256 9 7
September	10,890	116,318 15 4	4,568	81,253 0 1
October	10,986	112,627 8 7	4,658	83,786 11 0
November	9,222	97,425 8 5	5,251	99,976 1 8
December	8,463	89,699 4 5	6,009	94,435 3 10
1905—				
January	9,466	105,173 12 1	5,343	111,526 2 5
February	10,246	107,394 6 2	4,535	94,407 8 7
March	10,264	101,550 8 4	4,986	97,350 5 11
April	9,720	102,460 10 9	5,256	103,777 4 11
May	9,583	96,308 3 4	5,029	103,475 2 11
June	9,806	101,309 2 7	4,683	90,123 16 2
TOTALS	119,326	£1,272,087 19 7	59,528	£1,129,366 7 4

M.

SAVINGS BANK.

Business Transacted since the Institution of the Post Office Savings Bank in the Transvaal in 1893.

YEAR.	DEPOSITS & INTEREST.		WITHDRAWALS.		Balance due to Depositors at end of Year.	Average Amount to Credit of Each Depositor.	ACCOUNTS.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			Opened in Year.	Closed in Year.	Open at end of Year.
To 31st December, 1893	7,334	£ 73,807 11 6	1,466	£ 25,292 2 8	£ 48,515 8 10	£ s. d. 26 3 7	2,959	406	1,853
" " 1894	16,205	165,166 10 10	4,300	101,290 19 2	112,391 0 6	29 0 3	3,329	1,308	3,874
" " 1895	23,955	265,279 2 7	7,206	205,546 1 3	172,124 1 10	27 3 1	4,648	2,183	6,339
" " 1896	24,374	294,574 4 4	9,069	263,866 3 7	202,832 2 7	24 19 8	5,512	3,733	8,118
" " 1897	30,461	372,350 9 8	11,223	303,633 15 2	271,548 17 1	26 2 7	6,114	3,841	10,391
" " 1898	34,096	405,545 9 9	12,414	345,384 4 3	322,129 17 1	25 13 7	5,866	3,715	12,544
" " 1899	18,705	219,317 0 11	13,027	480,070 11 10	70,956 11 8	7 2 8	2,970	5,569	9,945
" " 31st May, 1900	1,097	25,163 4 1	987	36,778 11 8	59,341 4 1	6 2 8	205	478	9,672
From February, 1901, to 31st December, 1901	7,139	59,029 11 10	262	7,913 19 4	110,456 16 7	9 11 10	2,014	171	11,515
From 1st January, 1902, to 30th June, 1902	8,345	62,188 8 9	931	23,606 1 3	149,039 4 1	12 7 11	948	443	12,020
From 1st July, 1902, to 30th June, 1903	81,051	1,079,449 0 11	29,909	545,523 15 1	682,964 9 11	24 8 10	24,443	8,523	27,940
From 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904	114,645	1,415,234 14 6	59,282	1,196,468 12 6	896,637 2 6	25 11 6	21,640	14,521	35,059
From 1st July, 1904, to 30th June, 1905	119,326	*1,306,314 8 11	59,598	†1,129,366 7 4	1,073,592 12 5	26 5 8	20,041	14,256	40,844
TOTAL	486,933	£5,743,419 18 7	209,804	£4,664,741 5 1	—	—	39,989	59,145	40,844

* Including Interest for the year, 1904, 18s. 6d.

† Including £7 8s. 4d. overpaid, since adjusted.

N.

NUMBER and amount of Savings Bank transactions in the various districts of the Transvaal during the financial year ended 30th June, 1905.

DISTRICT.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.		TOTALS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1. Johannesburg	56,805	650,641 3 5	30,898	574,640 1 8	87,708	1,225,281 5 1
2. Rest of Witwatersrand ...	19,260	253,586 6 3	8,777	255,175 12 0	28,037	458,741 18 3
3. Pretoria	20,417	139,615 8 5	10,109	180,188 11 10	30,526	369,804 0 3
4. Eastern Mining District	1,941	18,173 10 8	800	15,44 15 5	2,741	33,713 6 1
5. Northern	1,218	13,448 2 5	533	10,550 6 2	1,751	23,798 8 7
6. Eastern	13,661	101,596 2 11	5,754	100,24 5 10	19,418	202,320 8 9
7. Western	6,021	45,047 5 6	2,657	42,742 14 5	8,678	87,789 19 11
TOTALS	119,326	£1,272,087 19 7	59,528	£1,129,366 7 4	178,854	£2,401,454 6 11

O.

TELEGRAMS—year ended 30th June, 1905.

DISTRICT.	Forwarded. Inland.	Forwarded. Cablegrams.	Transmitted. All Classes.	Received. All Classes.	TOTALS.
1. Johannesburg	641,418	49,553	591,069	644,880	1,223,920
2. Rest of Witwatersrand ...	93,710	1,306	18,483	101,678	213,172
3. Pretoria	185,510	4,772	123,097	208,207	521,586
4. Eastern Mining District ...	36,198	632	20,153	34,146	91,129
5. Northern	42,405	371	5,338	39,059	87,673
6. Eastern	148,486	1,050	68,051	142,462	360,049
7. Western	111,142	883	18,623	102,809	233,457
TOTALS	1,258,869	58,567	845,314	1,273,236	3,435,986

MONTHLY RETURN.

MONTH.	FORWARDED.	TRANSMITTED.	RECEIVED.	TOTALS.
1904—July	102,638	61,136	104,010	267,784
August	100,691	59,873	99,897	260,461
September	97,896	59,154	97,862	254,912
October	101,855	58,294	99,859	260,008
November	113,091	63,811	107,612	284,514
December	124,831	83,154	118,933	326,918
1905—January	110,734	75,551	107,656	293,941
February	93,220	68,847	95,468	262,535
March	114,192	80,263	110,534	305,044
April	119,698	75,997	111,041	306,736
May	122,492	77,933	113,833	314,308
June	111,098	81,246	106,481	298,825
TOTALS	1,317,436	845,314	1,273,236	3,435,986

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

PERIOD.	FORWARDED.	TRANSMITTED.	RECEIVED.	TOTALS.
1st July, 1903—30th June, 1904	1,359,046	839,673	1,351,533	3,550,257
1st July, 1904—30th June, 1905	1,317,436	845,314	1,273,236	3,435,986

P.

RETURN of Cable Traffic for the financial year ended 30th June, 1905.

Month.	Received for delivery in Transvaal.	Forwarded from Transvaal.	Total.	Payments due to Cape Colony and Natal on behalf of Cable Company.	Amounts received on account of Pre-paid Reply Messages.	Amount of Land Rate charges retained by Transvaal (including those on R.T.P. Cablegrams).
1904.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July ...	4,028	4,116	8,142	6,165 5 7	24 2 4	267 6 11
August ...	4,039	4,101	8,140	7,175 4 11½	17 17 6	222 3 11
September ...	4,361	4,183	8,274	7,102 16 6	21 2 0	215 10 3
October ...	5,367	5,148	10,545	8,517 8 0½	12 14 6	263 6 4
November ...	6,931	6,142	13,103	9,447 7 4½	20 11 4	295 0 7
December ...	6,607	5,824	12,431	9,219 14 11½	20 6 10	288 16 11½
1905.						
January ...	6,171	5,282	11,453	8,682 7 6	29 5 1	272 2 7½
February ...	5,105	4,289	9,394	7,770 6 8½	30 14 3	237 0 8
March ...	5,937	5,355	11,292	8,863 7 2½	19 3 0	270 18 9
April ...	5,525	5,141	10,636	8,281 7 9½	21 2 6	265 6 11½
May ...	5,506	4,908	10,414	8,054 18 8	18 14 7	242 8 6
June ...	5,529	4,078	9,607	7,828 16 0	22 5 0	252 5 11½
TOTALS ...	64,894	58,567	123,461	£97,909 1 3½	£257 18 11	£3,092 7 8

Q.

STATEMENT OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES EXISTING ON 30TH JUNE, 1905.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

SECTION.						LENGTH OF SECTION.		LENGTH OF WIRE.			
FROM						TO		Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.
Johannesburg	...	...	...	...	...	Braamfontein	...	1	—	1	—
"	...	...	...	...	...	Jeppes	...	2	—	2	—
"	...	...	...	...	...	Fordsburg	...	2	—	2	—
"	...	...	...	...	...	Rockey Street	...	1	—	1	—
"	...	...	...	...	...	Race Course	...	2	—	4	—
"	...	...	...	...	...	Bree Street	...	—	880	—	880
"	...	...	...	...	...	Wanderers	...	—	880	—	880
"	...	...	...	...	...	Ophirton	...	1	880	1	880
Langlaagte Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	375	—	750
Maraisburg Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	750	—	1,500
Florida Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	480	—	960
Johannesburg	...	...	...	...	...	Florida	...	10	—	10	—
Rodepoort Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	200	—	400
Luipaardsvlei Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	225	—	450
Johannesburg	...	...	...	...	...	Krugersdorp	...	23	—	66	—
Krugersdorp	...	...	...	...	...	Potchefstroom	...	69	—	133	—
Potchefstroom	...	...	...	...	...	Klerksdorp	...	30	586	60	1,172
Cleveland Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	450	—	900
Knights Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,280	1	800
East Rand Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,260	1	760
Germiston	...	...	...	...	...	Boksburg	...	7	1,017	37	1,564
Benoni Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	41	6	82
Brakpan Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	320	—	640
Boksburg	...	...	...	...	...	Springs	...	14	—	42	—
Modderfontein Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	5	—	10	—
Germiston	...	...	...	...	...	Pretoria	...	37	—	74	—
Johannesburg	...	...	...	...	...	Heidelberg	...	28	—	336	—
Heidelberg	...	...	...	...	...	Balfour Junction Pole	...	17	725	191	935
Balfour Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	340	3	1,020
" Junction Pole	...	...	...	...	...	Greylingstad Junction Pole	...	15	484	152	1,320
Greylingstad Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	4	—	8	—
" Junction Pole	...	...	...	...	...	Standerton	...	33	1,187	336	1,310
Heidelberg	...	...	...	...	...	Nigel	...	9	—	9	—
Germiston	...	...	...	...	...	Vereeniging	...	40	—	160	—
Heidelberg	...	...	...	...	...	Heidelberg Station	...	—	1,320	—	1,320
"	...	...	...	...	...	Vereeniging	...	31	—	248	—
Standerton Barracks	...	...	...	...	...	Standerton	...	2	—	4	—
Standerton	...	...	...	...	...	Oshoek	...	144	—	432	—
Florence Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,029	1	298
Lake Chrissie Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	160	—	320
Amersfoort Loop	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	18	—	36	—
Standerton	...	...	...	...	...	Volksrust	...	20	—	400	—
Volksrust	...	...	...	...	...	Natal Border	...	—	1,600	5	800

Statement of Telegraph and Telephone Lines.—Continued.

SECTION.		LENGTH OF SECTION.		LENGTH OF WIRE.	
FROM	TO	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.
Volksrust...	Volksrust Station ...	—	800	—	800
Wakkerstroom ...	Wakkerstroom ...	16	—	32	—
Piet Retief ...	Piet Retief ...	55	1,093	111	426
Wakkerstroom ...	Amsterdam ...	29	602	58	1,204
Vereniging ...	Natal Border ...	3	1,166	7	672
Johannesburg ...	O.R.C. Border ...	1	88	7	616
Booyens ...	Booyens ...	2	440	27	—
Vereniging ...	Vereniging ...	36	440	290	—
Station ...	Station ...	1	—	1	—
Potchefstroom ...	Potchefstroom ...	50	47	400	376
Klerksdorp ...	Klerksdorp ...	28	1,295	299	760
Venterskroon ...	Venterskroon ...	17	236	17	236
Ventersdorp ...	Ventersdorp ...	32	210	32	210
Vaalskroon Loop ...	—	1	—	1	—
Vaal River ...	Vaal River ...	7	525	7	525
Potchefstroom Cantonments Loop ...	—	—	675	—	1,350
Potchefstroom Station ...	Potchefstroom Station ...	—	880	—	880
Hartebeestfontein ...	Hartebeestfontein ...	18	155	18	155
Klerksdorp ...	Klerksdorp Station ...	1	586	1	586
Wolmaransstad ...	Wolmaransstad ...	49	505	394	638
Wolmaransstad Loop ...	—	—	220	2	—
Junction Pole ...	Bloemhof Junction Pole ...	39	350	313	1,040
Bloemhof Loop ...	—	—	800	9	160
Junction Pole ...	Christiana Junction Pole ...	33	1,620	305	500
Christiana Loop ...	—	1	—	20	—
Junction Pole ...	Fourteen Streams ...	13	1,334	158	112
Bloemhof ...	Hoopstad ...	4	1,650	4	1,650
—	Schweizer Reneke ...	36	265	108	795
Johannesburg ...	Pretoria Half-way ...	16	880	198	—
Randfontein Loop ...	—	—	605	—	1,216
Schweizer Reneke ...	Biesjesvlei ...	72	960	217	1,120
C.T.O. ...	Troye Street ...	—	1,080	7	640
Troye Street ...	Wolhuter ...	2	1,745	35	1,580
Wolhuter ...	Germiston Junction Pole ...	7	1,320	160	1,320
Germiston Junction Pole ...	Germiston ...	—	1,100	5	—
Pretoria Terminal Pole ...	Koch Street, Pretoria ...	—	160	2	1,600
Koch Street ...	Potgieter Street ...	—	560	6	1,200
Potgieter Street ...	Western Route Junction, Church Street ...	—	1,600	7	480
Western Route Junction ...	Railway Junction for Northern line ...	—	1,040	1	1,360
Railway Junction for Northern Line ...	Waterval North ...	13	—	26	—
Waterval North ...	Piensaarsriver Station ...	27	—	54	—
Piensaarsriver Station ...	Junction for Warmbaths ...	22	—	44	—
Warmbaths Loop ...	—	—	500	1	240
Junction for Warmbaths ...	Junction for Nylstroom ...	17	—	34	—
Nylstroom Loop ...	—	1	—	4	—
Junction for Nylstroom ...	Junction for Potgieter ...	56	—	112	—
Potgieter Loop ...	—	—	930	2	200
Junction for Potgieter ...	Junction for Marabastad ...	32	—	64	—
Marabastad Loop ...	—	—	250	—	1,000
Junction for Marabastad ...	Pietersburg Station ...	8	—	16	—
Pietersburg Station ...	Junction for Louis Trichard line ...	—	800	1	640
Junction for Louis Trichard line ...	—	1	220	5	1,100
—	Leydsdorp line ...	—	560	1	1,600
—	Pietersburg ...	15	1,205	31	650
—	Junction for Klipdam ...	—	220	—	880
Klipdam Loop ...	—	20	635	40	1,270
Junction for Klipdam ...	Junction for Dwaarsriver ...	—	120	—	480
Dwaarsriver Loop ...	—	25	790	50	1,580
Junction for Dwaarsriver ...	Junction for Fort Edward ...	—	465	1	160
Fort Edward Loop ...	—	12	550	12	550
Junction for Fort Edward ...	Louis Trichard ...	32	77	32	77
—	Junction for Haenertsburg ...	—	265	—	530
Haenertsburg Loop ...	—	15	1,360	15	1,360
Junction for Haenertsburg ...	Junction for New Agatha ...	—	30	—	60
New Agatha Loop ...	—	9	220	9	220
Junction for New Agatha ...	Junction for Thabina ...	—	1,040	1	220
Thabina Loop ...	—	16	230	16	230
Junction for Thabina ...	Leydsdorp ...	1	1,320	22	1,320
Potgieter Street, Pretoria ...	Test Pole, Johannesburg line ...	—	1,470	11	1,220
Potgieter Street, Pretoria ...	Junction for Artillery Barracks ...	—	170	—	170
Junction for Artillery Barracks ...	Artillery Barracks ...	—	1,610	11	1,570
Test Pole, Johannesburg line ...	Test Pole, Johannesburg line ...	1	1,100	21	220
Junction for Roberts' Heights ...	Junction for Roberts' Heights ...	2	100	2	100
—	Roberts' Heights ...	14	1,320	177	—
Koch Street, Pretoria ...	Half-way to Johannesburg ...	1	—	5	—
Pretoria Station ...	Pretoria Station ...	—	880	1	—
East End Goods Yard ...	East End Goods Yard ...	6	1,320	13	880
Irene Loop ...	Junction for Irene ...	—	150	—	600
Junction for Irene ...	—	20	440	40	880
Koch Street, Pretoria ...	Zuurfontein ...	—	—	—	—
—	Railway Crossing, Middelburg Road ...	4	1,320	28	880

Statement of Telegraph and Telephone Lines.—Continued.

SECTION.		LENGTH OF SECTION.		LENGTH OF WIRE.	
FROM	TO	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.
Railway Crossing, Middelburg Road...	Junction for Hatherley ...	8	—	48	—
Hatherley Loop ...	—	—	200	1	240
Junction for Hatherley ...	Junction for Van der Merwe ...	9	680	28	280
Junction for Van der Merwe ...	Bronkhorst-pruit Station ...	18	880	55	880
Bronkhorstpruit Station ...	Junction for Balmoral ...	15	1,500	47	980
Balmoral Loop ...	—	—	120	—	720
Junction for Balmoral ...	Junction for Brugspruit ...	10	800	31	480
Junction for Brugspruit ...	Junction for Witbank ...	6	240	18	720
Witbank Loop ...	—	—	300	1	40
Junction for Witbank ...	Junction for Middelburg Can-	—	—	—	—
	tonments ...	20	1,320	62	440
Junction for Middelburg Cantonments	Middelburg Cantonments ...	—	150	—	150
" " " " " "	Junction for Middelburg ...	—	1,320	3	—
Middelburg Loop ...	—	1	300	9	640
Junction for Middelburg ...	Middelburg Station ...	1	—	4	—
Middelburg Station ...	Junction for Belfast ...	41	440	123	1,320
Belfast Loop ...	—	1	880	9	—
Junction for Belfast ...	Junction for Machadodorp ...	19	880	39	—
Machadodorp Loop ...	—	—	160	—	960
Junction for Machadodorp ...	Junction for Waterval Boven	7	1,200	15	640
Waterval Boven Loop ...	—	—	100	—	400
Waterval Onder Loop ...	—	—	45	—	180
Junction for Waterval Boven ...	Godwan River Station ...	23	880	47	—
Godwan River Station ...	Junction for Kaapschehoop...	2	—	4	—
Kaapschehoop Loop ...	—	6	1,300	13	880
Junction for Kaapschehoop ...	Nelspruit Station ...	32	1,680	65	1,500
Nelspruit Station ...	Junction for Barberton line,	—	—	—	—
	near Kaapmuiden ...	26	160	78	480
Junction for Barberton line, near	Kaapmuiden Station ...	—	440	1	880
Kaapmuiden ...	Junction for Komatipoort ...	43	110	86	220
Komatipoort Loop ...	—	—	220	—	1,320
Junction for Komatipoort ...	Ressano Garcia ...	2	1,320	5	880
" " Belfast ...	Carolina ...	23	880	23	880
Belfast ...	Dullstroom ...	22	—	88	—
Dullstroom ...	Junction for Lydenburg ...	32	—	64	—
Lydenburg Loop ...	—	—	40	—	160
Junction for Lydenburg ...	Junction for Krugerspost ...	14	—	28	—
" " Krugerspost ...	Krugerspost ...	—	200	—	400
" " " " " "	Pilgrims Rest ...	17	880	35	—
Pilgrims Rest ...	Sabie ...	14	—	28	—
Sabie ...	Nelspruit Station ...	45	—	45	—
Junction for Barberton line, near	Barberton Station ...	34	600	103	40
Kaapmuiden ...	" Terminal Pole ...	—	1,300	2	1,680
Barberton Station ...	Junction for Eureka ...	—	440	2	880
" Terminal Pole ...	Eureka ...	9	—	9	—
Junction for Eureka ...	Junction for Piggsspeak ...	9	880	66	880
" " Piggsspeak ...	Piggsspeak ...	12	—	24	—
" " " " " "	Junction for Steynsdorp ...	16	880	99	—
Junction for Steynsdorp ...	Darkton ...	6	—	36	—
" " Komatie River ...	Komatie River ...	—	350	—	700
" " M'babane ...	M'babane ...	12	—	12	—
M'babane ...	Bremersdorp ...	23	—	23	—
Junction for M'babane (Darkton)	Junction for Oshoek ...	1	—	5	—
Oshoek Loop ...	—	—	1320	6	—
Junction for Oshoek ...	Holnek Shackle Pole ...	26	—	78	—
Western Route Junction, Pretoria	Junction for Rustenburg ...	62	800	311	1,240
Rustenburg Loop ...	—	—	160	—	1,600
Junction for Rustenburg ...	Junction for Cypherfontein...	25	—	125	—
" " Cypherfontein ...	2½ Miles West ...	2	880	15	—
2½ Miles West of Junction for Cypher-	Zeerust ...	49	880	247	880
fontein ...	Junction for Bulawayo ...	—	880	3	880
Zeerust ...	Rhodesian Border ...	28	—	28	—
Junction for Bulawayo ...	Junction for Ottoshoop ...	16	725	98	730
" " " " " "	—	—	40	—	480
Ottoshoop Loop ...	Junction for Lichtenburg Line	—	600	2	80
Junction for Ottoshoop ...	Mafeking Border ...	11	1,160	23	560
" " Lichtenburg line	Bohrmansdrift ...	—	260	—	260
" " " " " "	Junction for Lichtenburg ...	31	—	93	—
Lichtenburg Loop ...	—	—	240	—	1,440
Junction for Lichtenburg ...	Junction for Biesjesvlei ...	20	320	60	960
Biesjesvlei Loop ...	—	—	80	—	160

TELEPHONE LINES.

DISTRICT.	LENGTH OF LINES.		LENGTH OF WIRE.
	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.
Johannesburg ...	319	784	7,658
Pretoria ...	93	600	1,350
TOTAL ...	412	1,384	9,008

R.

TELEPHONES.

ORDINARY CONNECTIONS.

EXCHANGE.	16th August, 1902.		30th June, 1903.		30th June, 1904.		30th June, 1905.		
	Exchange.	Extensions.	Exchange.	Extensions.	Exchange.	Extensions.	Exchange.	Extensions.	Co-Renters.
Johannesburg ...	507	11	695	35	1,039	149	1,314	302	31
Pretoria ...	134	1	170	4	253	26	282	27	2
Germiston ...	12	—	20	—	41	3	52	10	3
Krugersdorp ...	1	—	14	—	22	1	30	6	—
Boksburg ...	—	—	—	—	27	9	33	9	1

GOVERNMENT.

Johannesburg ...	140	7	128	14	76	14	73	49	—
Pretoria ...	160	12	132	35	75	60	83	67	—
Germiston ...	18	—	13	—	9	1	8	1	—
Krugersdorp ...	8	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	—
Boksburg ...	6	—	5	—	6	1	7	1	—
TOTALS ...	986	31	1,182	88	1,554	234	1,888	472	37

PRIVATE WIRES.

DISTRICT.	16th August, 1902.		30th June, 1903.		30th June, 1904.		30th June, 1905.			
	Govt.	Ordinary.	Govt.	Ordinary.	Govt.	Ordinary.	Government.		Ordinary.	
							Wires.	Extensions.	Wires.	Extensions.
Johannesburg	7	49	11	84	13	124	25	1	117	12
Pretoria ...	5	8	7	9	7	31	13	—	23	—
Other Places	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	5	23	25
TOTALS ...	12	57	18	93	20	168	49	6	163	37

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

CENTRE.					30th June, 1905.
Johannesburg	...	...	...	...	16
Pretoria	...	...	...	...	4
Germiston	...	...	...	...	1
Krugersdorp	...	...	...	...	1
Boksburg...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL					23

CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY AND MILITARY EXCHANGES CONNECTED
WITH DEPARTMENT'S EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGE.	30th June, 1905.			Remarks.
	C. S. A. R. Connections.	Military.		
		Connections.	Call Offices.	
Johannesburg	67	—	—	At Artillery Barracks. At Roberts' Heights.
Pretoria	33	8	1	
Germiston	17	12	1	
TOTALS	117	20	2	

S.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EARNINGS.
ORDINARY.

	16th August, 1902, to 30th June, 1903.	1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.	1st July, 1904, to 30th June, 1905.
Telegraph Revenue ...	£ 88,771 18 9½	£ 95,516 8 4	£ 99,666 9 4½
Registration of Addresses ...	2,374 4 0	2,732 5 0	2,882 5 0
Other Receipts ...	8,480 9 2	6,144 2 4	5,826 5 2
Telephone Revenue ...	18,080 1 4	33,768 2 10	45,836 10 0
Total Revenue ...	£117,706 13 3½	£138,160 18 6	£154,211 9 6½

GOVERNMENT.

Telegrams ...	£46,871 5 0	£29,059 9 10½	£16,019 9 0
Telephones ...	8,916 16 9	5,934 9 9	5,772 2 10
Total Earnings ...	£173,494 15 0½	£173,154 18 1½	£176,003 1 4½