

SESSION II.

1921.

NEW ZEALAND.



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

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# POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(REPORT OF THE) FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

General Post Office,

SIR,—

Wellington, 4th October, 1921.

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the financial year 1920-21.

During the year it was found necessary, owing to the advanced cost of maintaining the Department's services, due mainly to the increase of officers' salaries to provide for the increase in the cost of living, to make a general increase in the rates and charges. Particulars of those increases are given in the report.

The revenue amounted to £2,590,441; the expenditure amounted to £2,591,786: there was thus an excess of payments over receipts of £1,345.

The fact that the payments exceeded the receipts is accounted for by the fact that the increased rates came into force only from the 1st August, while the salary increases were paid from the 1st April.

I have, &c.,

J. G. COATES,

His Excellency the Governor-General.

Postmaster-General.

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

The receipts and payments of the Department for the financial year 1920-21 are shown in the following table:—

Item.	Postal.		Telegraph.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Postages .. .. .	1,253,512	17 5½	..	..	1,253,512	17 5½
Money-order and postal-note commission .. .. .	47,543	5 6	..	..	47,543	5 6
Money-order commission received from foreign offices .. .. .	1,076	17 3	..	..	1,076	17 3
Private box and bag rents .. .. .	28,470	3 2	..	..	28,470	3 2
Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .	22,074	4 2	12,745	0 7	34,819	4 9
Paid telegrams .. .. .	..	..	691,483	11 10	691,483	11 10
Telephone exchanges .. .. .	..	..	533,534	18 6½	533,534	18 6½
	1,352,677	7 6½	1,237,763	10 11½	2,590,440	18 6
Balance of payments over receipts (Telegraph) .. .. .	..	..	132,015	3 7½	..	..
Balance of payments over receipts (whole Department) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,345	10 3
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>1,352,677</b>	<b>7 6½</b>	<b>1,369,778</b>	<b>14 7</b>	<b>2,591,786</b>	<b>8 9</b>
<i>Payments.</i>						
Salaries (classified officers) .. .. .	665,908	0 10	908,817	5 2	1,574,725	6 0
Salaries (country Postmasters and telephonists, and contributions to Railway Department) .. .. .	26,614	1 2	35,486	0 8	62,100	1 10
Conveyance of mails by sea .. .. .	54,195	18 3	..	..	54,195	18 3
Conveyance of inland mails .. .. .	148,857	15 9	..	..	148,857	15 9
Conveyance of mails by railway .. .. .	81,278	17 8	..	..	81,278	17 8
Money-order commission credited to foreign offices .. .. .	3,426	17 5	..	..	3,426	17 5
Maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines .. .. .	..	..	143,526	10 0	143,526	10 0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	241,726	3 1	281,948	18 9	523,675	1 10
	1,222,007	14 2	1,369,778	14 7	2,591,786	8 9
Balance of receipts over payments (Postal) .. .. .	130,669	13 4½	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>1,352,677</b>	<b>7 6½</b>	<b>1,369,778</b>	<b>14 7</b>	<b>2,591,786</b>	<b>8 9</b>

*Receipts and Payments for the Years 1881-82, 1891-92, 1901-2, 1911-12, and following Years.*

Year.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance of Receipts over Payments.	Excess of Payments over Receipts.
1881-1882 .. .. .	£ 234,529	£ 233,291	£ 1,238	£ ..
1891-1892 .. .. .	320,058	268,343	51,715	..
1901-1902 .. .. .	488,573	465,756	22,817	..
1911-1912 .. .. .	1,087,710	988,911	98,799	..
1912-1913 .. .. .	1,167,826	1,069,272	98,554	..
1913-1914 .. .. .	1,269,921	1,173,314	96,607	..
1914-1915 .. .. .	1,359,059	1,246,850	112,209	..
1915-1916 .. .. .	1,695,757	1,296,522	399,235	..
1916-1917 .. .. .	1,809,317	1,370,810	438,507	..
1917-1918 .. .. .	1,837,260	1,489,446	347,814	..
1918-1919 .. .. .	1,972,539	1,702,048	270,491	..
1919-1920 .. .. .	2,106,995	1,944,161	162,834	..
1920-1921 .. .. .	2,590,441	2,591,786	..	1,345

## STAFF.

*Comparative Return of Officers of the Post and Telegraph Department for the Years ended 31st March, 1920, and 31st March, 1921.*

The total number of officers on the staff on the 31st March, 1920 and 1921, was as under:—

	31st March, 1920.	31st March, 1921.
Postmaster-General .. .. .	1	1
Classified staff—		
Permanent—		
Administrative Division .. .. .	4	4
Clerical and Engineering Division .. .. .	3,563	3,547
General Division .. .. .	4,094	4,211
Temporary—		
Night-watchmen .. .. .	6	8
Postmistresses and assistants, &c. .. .. .	35	9
Switchboard attendants .. .. .	267	174
Postmen, messengers, and chauffeurs .. .. .	242	194
Night telephonists .. .. .	41	5
Other temporary employees .. .. .	151	283
Totals, classified staff .. .. .	8,404	8,436
Employees not on classified staff—		
Country Postmasters and Postmistresses .. .. .	2,252	2,115
Postmasters and telegraphists or telephonists who are Railway officers .. .. .	141	130
Totals .. .. .	10,797	10,681

## HEALTH OF PERMANENT STAFF.

The following table gives the average absence of officers on sick-leave:—

	Number on Staff.	Average Absence per Sick Officer.	Average Absence for each Officer employed.
		Days.	Days.
Men .. .. .	6,486	12.41	7.19
Women .. .. .	1,276	14.62	10.55

Twenty-three officers died during the year.

## PERSONAL AND STAFF.

Mr. W. R. Morris, C.M.G., I.S.O., who assumed the office of Secretary of the Department on the 1st May, 1913, was appointed Public Service Commissioner from the 1st May, 1920. He was succeeded as Secretary by Mr. R. B. Morris, First Assistant Secretary; and Mr. R. B. Morris was succeeded by Mr. A. T. Markman, Chief Clerk.

Mr. G. B. Dall, Second Assistant Secretary, retired on the 30th June, 1920, after completing over forty years' service. Mr. Dall was succeeded by Mr. G. McNamara, Superintendent of Staff.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Chief Inspector, retired on the 31st August, 1920, after completing forty-three years' service. Mr. Williamson was succeeded by Mr. J. Laurensen, Senior Staff Inspector.

The following senior officers retired after serving for the periods stated: Mr. A. P. Dryden, Chief Postmaster, Wellington, forty years; Mr. T. T. King, Chief Postmaster, Dunedin, forty-five years; Mr. J. C. Dale, Chief Postmaster, Westport, forty-six years; Mr. C. H. M. Hawk, Inspector of Telegraph-offices, fifty years; and Mr. F. G. Gannaway, Superintendent, Telegraph Office, Auckland, forty-eight years.

During the absence from the Dominion of Mr. R. B. Morris, who represented New Zealand at the Postal Union Congress at Madrid, Mr. A. T. Markman acted as Secretary.

#### COST-OF-LIVING BONUS AND MARRIED OFFICERS' ALLOWANCE.

From the 1st April, 1920, the cost-of-living bonus was cancelled and salaries were increased by £50 per annum for officers in receipt of over £140 per annum, and by £20 for those in receipt of salaries not exceeding £140. From the same date the minimum payment to married men of twenty-one years of age and over was fixed at £207 16s. per annum for salaried officers and 15s. per diem for wages-men.

#### TRAVELLING-ALLOWANCES.

Owing to the general increase in the charges for accommodation, it was necessary to revise the schedule of travelling-allowances. An improved scale of allowances came into force from the 12th August, 1920.

#### OVERTIME RATE AND RELIEVING-ALLOWANCES.

From the 23rd March, 1921, an improved scale of payment for overtime was adopted providing for rates up to a maximum of 3s. 6d. per hour. From the same date an improved schedule of relieving-allowances came into force.

#### BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS IN WELLINGTON.

In view of the difficulty experienced by junior officers of the Department in obtaining suitable board and lodgings in Wellington, the Department inserted an advertisement in the local newspapers inviting private householders in the city and suburbs who could accommodate such officers to have their names recorded at the General Post Office. As a result of the advertisement, several junior officers were suitably placed.

#### APPEAL BOARD.

Section 10 of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1920, made retrospective to the 1st April, 1919, the right of appeal against promotion granted by section 30 of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1919.

During the year there were three sittings of the Board, covering a period of approximately eleven weeks. The number of appeals dealt with was 413. Of these, sixty-six were appeals the hearing of which was made necessary by the legislation referred to in the preceding paragraph. The percentage of appeals allowed was small. At the last sitting of the Board none of the appeals were allowed.

Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M., of Auckland, was appointed a member of the Board to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. F. V. Frazer on his appointment to the position of Assistant Public Service Commissioner. Mr. Cutten was also appointed Chairman of the Board, which position had been held by Mr. Frazer.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 1920-21 the number of officers who sat for efficiency examinations was 1,640, of which number 1,027 were either wholly or partially successful.

#### DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE TECHNICAL CLASSES.

The departmental correspondence classes, by means of which members of the service may receive instruction in technical subjects, have maintained their popularity. The total number of students registered since October, 1919, is 1,170. The number on the roll at the end of 1920 was 642. A course for the Overseers, Construction Branch, has been added; and tuition is now given in six courses.

Taken over nine examinations, the percentage of passes obtained by candidates from the departmental classes is 89, a satisfactory indication of the efficiency of the instruction.

#### TELEGRAPH SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

A telegraph school was opened at Sydenham on the 23rd July, 1920.

On the 15th March, 1921, a class in telegraphy was established at the Hamilton Technical School. Twenty junior officers of the Department are attending.

#### SALARIES OF NON-PERMANENT POSTMASTERS AND TELEPHONISTS.

The scale on which is based the salary of a non-permanent Postmaster or Telephonist was increased from the 1st August, 1920, by 33½ per cent. In connection therewith the salaries paid at all non-permanent offices have been reviewed, and increases due have been granted.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF CHIEF POST-OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

On the 1st November, 1920, a new postal district was established with Hamilton as the chief post-office.

The establishment of the new district was found necessary owing to the growth in recent years of the Auckland Postal District. By the change the Auckland District has been brought within reasonable limits.

The new district contains 232 offices to commence with. Its boundaries are—North: The south line of the Waikato River from the west coast to and including Mercer, and thence to the west side of the Firth of Thames, but excluding Kaiāua and Miranda. East: The western boundary of the Thames district as far south as the Auckland and Gisborne boundaries. South and west: The boundaries of the Auckland District.

## INCREASE IN RATES.

Owing to the increased cost of maintaining the Department's services it was found necessary to increase the rates and charges generally. The schedule below shows the principal changes. The alterations took effect from the 1st August, 1920, unless otherwise stated.

Item.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Letters and letter-cards for inland delivery . .	1½d. up to 4 oz., and ½d. for each additional 2 oz.	2d. up to 2 oz. and 1d. for each additional 2 oz.
Letters and letter-cards addressed to United Kingdom, British possessions, United States of America, and certain other places	1½d. for the first ounce. . . . .	2d. for the first ounce.
Post-cards for inland delivery . . . . .	1d. . . . .	1½d.
Newspapers for inland delivery . . . . .	½d. . . . .	1d.
Registered magazines— For inland delivery . . . . .	1d. for first 8 oz., and ½d. for each additional 8 oz.	2d. for each 8 oz. (altered from 28th October to 2d. for first 8 oz., and 1d. for each additional 8 oz.).
Addressed to Australia, Fiji, and certain islands in Pacific	½d. up to 2 oz.; 1d. up to 4 oz.; 1½d. up to 8 oz.; ½d. for every additional 4 oz.	2d. for each 8 oz.
Inland packets . . . . .	½d. each 2 oz. up to 1 lb., plus war-tax ½d. per packet; total for 1 lb., 4½d.	1½d. each 4 oz. up to 1 lb.; total for 1 lb., 6d.
Parcels for inland delivery . . . . .	4½d. for first pound . . . . .	6d. for first pound.
Late fee on correspondence . . . . .	1d. . . . .	2d.
Registration fee . . . . .	2d. . . . .	3d.
Fee for insurance up to £2 of parcel for inland delivery	2d. . . . .	3d.
Fee for private box at place where there is postman's delivery	£1 per annum . . . . .	£1 10s. per annum. (From 20th January, 1921, double ordinary fee, charged hitherto only at Auckland and Wellington, was charged generally for larger-size boxes.)
Fee for private bag . . . . .	£2 per annum . . . . .	£2 10s. per annum.
Money-orders payable in New Zealand . . . . .	3d. for each £5 . . . . .	1d. for each £1, with minimum charge of 6d.
Money-orders payable beyond New Zealand, except in Australia, United States of America, or Canada	3d. for each £1 . . . . .	6d. for each £1.
Postal notes . . . . .	½d. for 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., or 2s. 6d.; 1d. for 3s. or 5s.; 2d. for 10s., 15s., or £1	1d. up to 2s. 6d.; 2d. for 3s. to 15s.; 3d. for £1.
Telegrams (ordinary) . . . . .	8d. for 12 words . . . . .	1s. for 12 words. (Requirement that double week-day rates be paid for telegrams lodged on Sundays made applicable also to public holidays as follows: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and the King's Birthday.)
Press telegrams (other than parliamentary news from Wellington)	1s. or 1s. 4d. for 100 words according to time of presentation	1s. 6d. for 100 words, from 16th February, 1921; 1s. for message not exceeding 50 words, from 16th March, 1921.
Press telegrams containing parliamentary news from Wellington	1s. for 100 words presented between 11 p.m. and midnight	1s. 4d. for 100 words presented between 5 p.m. and midnight or close of office, from 16th February, 1921.
Fee for registration of code addresses . . . . .	10s. per annum . . . . .	£1 per annum.
Telephone exchange connections— At exchanges open continuously . . . . .	£7 per annum for business connection not exceeding ½ mile from exchange	£9 10s. at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington for distance up to 1 mile; £8 at any other place up to ½ mile, increased by 15s. the ¼ mile up to 1 mile.
At exchanges not open continuously . . . . .	£5 for private-residence connection not exceeding 1 mile from exchange (or, if two-thirds of each class agreed, £6 "common" rate)	£6. ("Common" rate, £7. Excluded from application to Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington.)
At all exchanges . . . . .	£5 per annum whether for business or for private-residence connection not exceeding ½ mile or 1 mile respectively from exchange	£6.
Telephone toll communications . . . . .	Up to 25 miles—6d. for 3 minutes and 2d. for each additional minute Over 25 and not over 50 miles—6d. and 2d. Over 50 and not over 75 miles—9d. and 3d. Over 75 and not over 100 miles—1s. and 4d. Beyond 100 miles—charge increased by 6d. and 2d. respectively as distance increased by 50 miles	For each ¼ mile beyond the maximum distance for the minimum subscription the charge was increased by 2s. 6d. Up to 20 miles (from 1st September 25 miles reverted to)—6d. and 2d. Over that distance and not over 50 miles—9d. and 3d. Over 50 and not over 75 miles—1s. and 4d. Over 75 and not over 100 miles—1s. 6d. and 6d. Beyond 100 miles—charge increased by 9d. and 3d. respectively as distance increased by 50 miles.



#### POST AND TELEGRAPH AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

A short amendment to the Post and Telegraph Act was passed in 1920.

In connection with the Post Office Savings-bank, provision is made for the interest-bearing limits in respect of deposits to be increased to £500 (interest 4 per cent.) and £5,000 (interest  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.), instead of £300 and £1,000 respectively, and for the Savings-bank year to terminate on the 31st March instead of on the 31st December. Section 36 of the Finance Act, 1918 (No. 2), under which the Post Office Savings-bank Reserve Account was established, is repealed, and is re-enacted in the Post and Telegraph Act, with the limitation of the amount of the fund to £350,000 removed.

The declarations of Post officers and Telegraph officers may be taken by authorized Telegraph as well as Post officers.

The rights of the Postmaster-General with regard to exclusive authority to carry letters for hire or reward are made more definite by the term "letter" being defined to include any letter, post-card, letter-card, commercial paper, pattern, or sample packet, and any other postal packet of a class declared by the Governor-General to be letters for the purpose of the section of the Act. It is provided not to be unlawful to send or deliver, otherwise than by post, trade announcements, circulars, printed extracts from newspapers, or advertisements that are not addressed to any person, or to deliver any letter by the servant of the sender, or by a messenger specially employed for the purpose, who is not a person employed generally to deliver letters.

It is made an offence to use for hire or profit, without the consent of the Governor-General, any private telephone-line erected prior to the passing of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1919.

Provision is made for the issue of licenses in accordance with regulations to any person, association, or corporation for the installation and working of wireless telegraphic apparatus.

Power is given for regulations to be made authorizing the imposition of small fines for minor breaches of duty by officers of the Department.

Section 30 of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1919, granting every officer the right of appeal to the Appeal Board against any determination of his superior officers relative to his classification, grade, salary, or promotion, is extended to allow of appeals made against appointments made on or after the 1st April, 1919; and the Appeal Board is directed to hear and determine any appeals which by reason of the absence of that authority it had previously dismissed or not determined.

#### PREVENTION OF BETTING.

Regulations have been made as under, in order to prevent the use of the Department's services for betting purposes:—

(1.) No private box may be held for the purpose of conducting a betting business, and if any box is known to be used for such purpose, or if the holder of a box is believed to conduct any such business, the holder may be deprived of the use of the box without notice.

(2.) Any person who uses or allows to be used a telephone for the purpose of making a bet, inscribing a betting transaction, or otherwise for the purpose of gambling on the result of a horse-race or other sport or pastime, is regarded as putting the telephone to an improper use, thereby rendering the telephone liable to removal.

(3.) The regulation prohibiting the transmission of telegrams in plain language relating to betting or to investments on the totalizator, or in coded language reasonably supposed to relate to betting or to investments on the totalizator, addressed to any person on a racecourse, or to any person who had been convicted in a Court of law under the Gaming Act, 1908, or any amendments thereof, of any offence relating to betting or investments on the totalizator, has been extended to apply to such telegrams, to whomsoever or howsoever addressed.

These regulations came into force on the 8th April, 1920.

#### LOITERING IN POST OR TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

On the 26th August a regulation was gazetted providing that any person who loiters in a post-office or telegraph-office shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, and any person found so loitering may be ejected.

#### VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Special arrangements were made by the Department in connection with the visit to the Dominion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The privilege of free postal and telegraphic facilities was extended to the Prince and to the principal officers of his party. The hours of attendance were extended at many offices, and many special-telephone connections were made for use in connection with the visit.

The arrangements made for dealing with the greatly increased volume of telegraph work were entirely satisfactory. At the close of the tour the journalists from abroad who accompanied the Royal party expressed their appreciation of the facilities afforded by the Department, and the unvarying courtesy and readiness to assist shown by all officers with whom they had come in contact.

During the visit to Wellington the General Post Office building was decorated and illuminated. Post Office buildings at other places visited were also decorated and illuminated, or decorated only.

For the purpose of assisting visitors to the various centres to obtain accommodation during the Prince's visit, information bureaux were established at the post-offices. Persons having accommodation available, whether in hotels, boardinghouses, or private residences, were invited to give the bureaux full particulars. Persons accepting accommodation made payment to the bureaux, receiving a ticket in exchange, and the persons providing the accommodation obtained payment on presentation of the tickets at the bureaux.

## POSTAL UNION CONGRESS AT MADRID, 1920.

The seventh Postal Union Congress, which was to have met in 1911, but was postponed until 1914 at the instance of the Spanish Government, and further postponed on account of the outbreak of war, assembled at Madrid on the 1st October, 1920.

The Congress was attended by 165 delegates, New Zealand being represented by the Secretary of the Department, Mr. R. B. Morris.

The sittings of the Congress were held in the General Post Office, Madrid, which is probably the most palatial post-office in the world. The opening ceremony took place in the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, the Diplomatic Corps, and high Government officials. The inaugural address was delivered by His Excellency Count de Bugallal, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Congress was declared open by His Majesty the King.

The labours of the Congress lasted two months. The final sitting, in the course of which the various conventions and arrangements were signed by the delegates of the Union countries, was held on the 30th November.

During these two months twelve plenary sittings of the First Committee (Principal Convention), fifteen sittings of the Second Committee (Postal Parcels and Insured Articles), ten sittings of the Third Committee (Money-orders, Collection Orders, and Newspaper Subscriptions), two sittings of the Fourth Committee (Postal Cheque Service), and three sittings of the Fifth Committee (Committee for the Revision of the Wording of the Conventions, &c.) were held. Each committee had its sub-committees for the discussion of various questions.

Mr. Morris was instrumental in obtaining the approval of the Congress to three special matters. These were the recognition by countries of the Union of impressions of automatic stamping-machines as used in New Zealand; the right of each country to fix, within certain limits, its own postage rates; and the use at future Congresses of the French and English languages conjointly instead of French only.

A resolution was brought forward by the United States delegate to reduce the voting-strength of Great Britain and her Dominions from six votes to one. This produced a warm discussion; but the motion was rejected by forty-one votes to twenty-two.

In Article V of the Final Protocol note is taken of the declaration made by the British delegation, in the name of their Government, that it has assigned to New Zealand, with the Cook Islands and other island dependencies, the vote which the Convention attributes to the other dominions and the whole of the British colonies and protectorates.

During the Congress the Territory of the Sarre, and French and Spanish Morocco (as separate Administrations) adhered to the Universal Postal Union, and new votes in respect of colonial possessions were accorded to the United States and to Japan.

The Congress decided that the basis for the settlement of transit accounts should in future be theoretical gold francs, and in the revised Convention the expression "effective francs" is superseded by "gold francs." Gold francs are not at present in circulation in any country. The exact weight and fineness of the metal in the standard coin are, however, defined by the legislation of the countries constituting the Latin Union; and it is this weight of metal which will in effect be used for the standard in question, its current value being normally determined by the market price of gold in a country where the exportation of the metal is free, and where it is readily obtainable in exchange for notes.

The Congress adopted the gold basis not only for the settlement of accounts, but also for postage-rates. As, however, it would be impossible in present circumstances to insist that the postage-rates of countries where the currency is seriously depreciated should follow closely the market rate of exchange of the amounts laid down by the Convention, it was agreed that these rates should be considered as maxima. Every country is now at liberty to fix its postage-rates at any point between the rates in force on the 1st October, 1920, and the maximum fixed (on a gold basis) by the Convention, on the understanding that, whatever equivalents are adopted, the proportion between the rates for the various categories of correspondence should be as closely as possible the proportion between the rates prescribed by the Convention.

In any case in which a country fixes its equivalents so low that it would become advantageous to post correspondence for that country unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, in consequence of the fact that the surcharge collected would be less than the postage payable in the country of origin, the country of origin is empowered to insist on full prepayment of correspondence of every kind addressed to the country whose equivalents are unduly low, and also to suppress the reply post-card service with that country.

The unit of weight for letters remains at 20 grams (1 oz. in the case of countries which use the avoirdupois system), and the permission given by the Rome Convention to postpone the introduction of the 20-gram unit has been withdrawn.

The maximum postage-rates fixed by the Convention are: Letters, 50 centimes (5d.) for the first 20 grams or 1 oz., 25 centimes (2½d.) for each succeeding 20 grams or 1 oz.; post-cards, 30 centimes (3d.); printed papers, commercial papers and samples, 10 centimes (1d.) per 50 grams (2 oz.), with minima of 50 centimes for commercial papers and 20 centimes (2d.) for samples; literature for the blind, 5 centimes (½d.) per 500 grams (1 lb.). Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence is to be charged double the deficient postage on delivery, with a minimum charge of 30 centimes. The amount to be collected from the addressee, whether on unpaid or on insufficiently paid correspondence, is to be indicated by the office of origin in francs and centimes. The registration fee and the fee for an advice of delivery are fixed at a maximum of 50 centimes. One franc (10d.) may be charged for an advice of delivery applied for after posting, or for requests for information as to the disposal of ordinary or registered packets.

All countries, whether they issue reply coupons or not, must in future exchange reply coupons presented to them for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter. The minimum selling-price of the coupon is fixed at 50 centimes.

Correspondence in the international service may be prepaid in future not only by adhesive postage-stamps, but also by impressions of official stamping-machines working under the immediate control of Postal Administrations (not only in post-offices, but also on the premises of firms and individuals). The impressions of such stamps must be in bright-red ink; they must show the amount of postage represented, together with an indication of the country of origin; and specimen impressions must be sent to the International Bureau to be distributed in the same way as issues of postage-stamps.

The principle of adopting typical colours for the postage-stamps used for the principal rates has been maintained, and the stamps for the new letter rate must be blue, the new post-card rate red, and the first rate for printed papers green.

In future, statistics for calculating the payments due for the transit of correspondence are to be taken every three years, and the statistical periods are to be the first twenty-eight days of May and the twenty-eight days following the 14th October alternately. The result of the statistics to be taken in May, 1921, is to be applied exceptionally to payments on transit accounts for the four years 1920 to 1923 inclusive; the period 15th October to 11th November, 1924, is to apply to the three years 1924 to 1926, and so on.

For letters a limit of weight of 2 kilograms (4 lb.) and maximum dimensions (those at present in force for printed papers) have been fixed. Samples may in future be 500 grams (1 lb.) instead of 350 grams (12 oz.) in weight; and single volumes of books as well as printed matter intended for the blind may be sent up to 3 kilograms (6½ lb.) in weight, the maximum of 2 kilograms remaining in force for other printed matter.

It is forbidden to attach to post-cards samples of merchandise and similar objects, but the list of articles which may be attached has been enlarged, and now includes illustrations, photographs, stamps of all kinds, address labels and slips to fold back for address purposes, and labels and cuttings of all kinds, on condition that they consist of paper or other very thin material, that they are completely adherent to the card, and that they are not of such a nature as to alter the character of cards as post-cards.

In the case of samples, *clichés* (blocks used for printing, engraving, &c.) are now admitted at the sample rate. Corrugated cardboard is admissible for packing glass and liquids, but colouring-matters must in future be sent in tin boxes enclosed in wooden boxes with sawdust between the two receptacles. Samples of articles which would spoil if sent open may be forwarded in hermetically sealed receptacles, the offices of origin or destination having the power to have the contents verified by the sender or the addressee, either by having some receptacles opened or in any other manner. The list of manuscript additions allowed on samples has been enlarged to include the name, position, profession, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, and number of postal or banking account of the sender, and a manufacturer's or trade mark.

Similar indications in manuscript are allowed on printed papers, and the following additions have been made to the existing manuscript alterations allowed: The hour and the place of the visit in announcements concerning travellers, and the hour and the ports of departure and arrival in announcements as to ships. A "dedication" is defined as a simple expression of regard, and it is provided that a dedication may be added on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed, or mimeographed.

To avoid difficulties from variations in the equivalents adopted by various countries for the fixed indemnity of 50 francs payable for the loss of a registered packet, it was decided that the sender alone should have the right to an indemnity, so that the amount paid for the loss of a registered packet should be the same for all packets posted in the same country.

Forms of advice of delivery are in future to be printed on cards of the size and thickness of a post-card. When the form has been completed by the office of destination it will be returned directly to the sender, without troubling the office of origin.

The following regulations have been adopted in regard to the use of envelopes with "cut-out" or transparent panels: Envelopes which are entirely transparent or have an open panel are prohibited. Transparent panels must form an integral part of the envelope and be placed lengthways, in such a position as to show the address lengthways and as not to interfere with the date-stamp; the panel must be so transparent as to ensure that the address is perfectly legible even by artificial light, and must be so prepared as to take writing. Articles sent in envelopes with transparent panels are definitely admitted to registration.

It is now forbidden to send by post opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics (except in insured boxes under proper medical safeguards), and countries which are parties to the Convention must take or propose to their Legislatures measures necessary to prevent and, if necessary, to punish the despatch of these articles by post.

Although many other matters were dealt with by the Congress, the foregoing may be regarded as the principal results.

The changes instituted by the Congress come into force on the 1st January, 1922, except the alterations in postage charges, which may be brought into force by any Administration on giving one month's notice to the International Bureau of its intention to do so. New Zealand has not raised the international postage-rates.

The members of the Congress were most hospitably received and treated by the Spanish Government and various public bodies and institutions throughout Spain, the receptions being on a very lavish scale.

The next Congress will meet at Stockholm in 1924.

#### CHIEF TELEGRAPH ENGINEER'S VISIT TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

During the year a visit to Europe and America was made by the Chief Telegraph Engineer, Mr. E. A. Shrimpton, with a view to investigating the latest developments in connection with land-line and wireless telegraphy and telephony, and kindred subjects, and also with the object of facilitating the delivery of overdue shipments of telegraph and telephone materials. Much valuable information was gained, and a report covering the whole field of investigation has been submitted to the Minister of Telegraphs.

Rapid developments have taken place in recent years in connection with the engineering work of the Department, and much valuable information as to recent developments and operating methods and systems has been gained by the Chief Telegraph Engineer. This information will assist in bringing the telegraph and telephone services of the Dominion into line with the latest developments abroad, and in utilizing improvements connected therewith for increasing the efficiency of our telegraph and telephone communications.

#### POST-OFFICE SAFE-DEPOSIT SYSTEM.

The Post Office safe-deposit system, which provides facilities for the public leaving with the Post Office for safe custody wills, deeds, insurance policies, debentures of all kinds, and other valuable securities for a small annual fee, ranging from 5s. upwards according to the size of the package, has now been in existence for a sufficient time to prove its usefulness. It is somewhat of a surprise that in the smaller centres, where it was anticipated such a system would be a great boon, it has not been taken advantage of to so great an extent as in the cities. However, there are evidences that a certain section of the public fully appreciates the great advantages to be derived from the arrangements made by such a widespread institution as the Post Office for the safe custody of valuable securities and documents.

#### ROBBERY AT RUNCIMAN.

On the 28th May, 1920, the postman at Runciman was attacked on the road, the post-office keys stolen from him, and the post-office robbed. A subsequent examination of the books showed a deficiency of £101 5s. 10½d. This was made up of cash to the amount of £50 7s. 7½d. and paid pension advices and cheques to the amount of £50 18s. 3d. Pension advices and cheques to the value of £45 15s. 5½d. were afterwards recovered at various places on the side of the railway-line to Auckland. They had apparently been thrown from a train. An exhaustive attempt to trace the perpetrator of the offence met with no success.

#### PILFERING FROM PARCEL-MAILS.

A number of cases of pilfering from parcel-mails received from abroad was reported during the year. It was established in practically every case that the pilfering took place before the arrival of the mail in the Dominion. Pilfering from parcel-mails has now almost wholly ceased.

On the 6th August, 1920, a minor case was reported of pilfering from parcel-mails left overnight in closed wagons in a railway-yard. The case was investigated without success.

#### ARRANGEMENTS DURING AUCKLAND TRAMWAY STRIKE AND CESSATION OF TRAM SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF COAL SHORTAGE.

During the cessation of the tramway service in Auckland from the 4th to the 7th June on account of the tramway strike, and from the 27th September to the 10th October owing to the coal shortage, the following arrangements were made in that city in connection with the clearance of receiving-boxes and with postmen's deliveries: Receiving-boxes at suburban post-offices were cleared only twice daily, at noon and at 5 p.m., instead of at every hour from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and at 10 p.m. These clearances included mail-matter collected from the suburban receivers during the morning and afternoon. Postmen's deliveries were made as usual, except that only two deliveries were made daily in those residential portions of the suburbs where there were ordinarily three deliveries.

#### GRAY MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Gray Memorial Medals for 1917, 1918, and 1919 were awarded to Mr. H. M. Patrick, clerk, Chief Post-office, Auckland; Mr. P. Baikie, clerk, General Post Office; and Mr. G. H. Longdin, clerk, Chief Post-office, Christchurch, respectively.

#### PARCEL-POST: CASH ON DELIVERY.

From the 1st January, 1920, a system of cash on delivery for parcels posted in the United Kingdom addressed to New Zealand, and *vice versa*, was inaugurated. The system enables a person in New Zealand to order goods from the United Kingdom, or a person in the United Kingdom to order goods from New Zealand, have them despatched by parcel-post, and pay for them on delivery. For parcels posted in New Zealand addressed to the United Kingdom a fee of 2½d. for each £1 or fraction of £1 of the trade charge, and a special posting fee of 3d., is payable in addition to the ordinary postage. On parcels received from the United Kingdom a special delivery fee of 4d. per parcel is charged.

#### WAR-LOAN CERTIFICATES.

War-loan certificates, which were first issued by the Post Office on the 11th August, 1916, proved a very acceptable form of investment to that portion of the public which was either not able or not desirous of investing in ordinary Government bonds. They were sold continuously from the date of the first issue until the 30th October, 1920, and the total amount of sales was £4,619,983 10s.

As from the 11th August, 1921, the certificates will commence to fall due, and holders are being offered an investment in 6-per-cent. Government bonds or inscribed stock. Those whose holdings are not sufficient in amount to enable such an investment to be made may invest in Post Office investment certificates at 5½ per cent. compound interest, or place the proceeds of matured certificates in the Post Office Savings-bank on current account.

#### POST OFFICE INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

The necessity for raising further sums of money to prosecute the war having ceased, it was decided to inaugurate a new system of certificates as from the 1st November, 1920. These certificates are called Post Office investment certificates, and are issued on exactly the same lines as were the war-loan certificates, bearing interest, however, at 5½ per cent., and it is anticipated that they will form a regular channel whereby the public can invest moneys from 11s. 9d. upwards for a period of from five to ten years with State security for the capital invested. Up to the 31st March, 1921, the amount so invested has reached the sum of £160,636 5s. 6d.

#### POST-MARKING MACHINES AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES: ADVERTISING THE NEED OF WORK BY RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The arrangement of printing on correspondence passing through the post superscriptions advertising the need of work by returned soldiers was continued until the end of 1920. Notices to the same effect still appear in the telephone directories of the four centres.

#### STORES.

The value of stores handled for the year ended 31st March, 1921, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

	1920.	1921.
	£	£
Stock on hand, 31st March .. .. .	161,331	217,141
Purchases .. .. .	202,575	319,347
Issues .. .. .	268,235	263,537

The position regarding deliveries of supplies eased considerably towards the latter part of the year, and overseas shipments have since been coming to hand freely. Prices during the year were generally higher than previously.

#### WORKSHOPS.

The business of this branch of the Department's activities continues to increase. The plant has been improved by the installation of several machines of modern design. The difficulty experienced in recent years in obtaining delivery of materials has practically ceased. In the motor section the service fleet has been maintained in good running-order. The work of building bodies and manufacturing spare parts for motor vehicles has been developed, and is now carried on in a comparatively extensive manner. The manufacture of steel and rubber stamps has increased to a large extent, and is undertaken for almost every Government Department. Repairs to telegraph and telephone instruments have been efficiently performed, and coin-in-the-slot telephones have been manufactured in sufficient numbers to satisfy requirements.

The branch has been reorganized, and the various sections are now under one control.

#### POST OFFICE.

During 1920 Inspectors visited 2,015 offices.

The number of post-offices opened was 21, and the number closed 54. The number of post-offices open on the 31st December, 1920, was 2,207.

The number of articles delivered in the Dominion, including those received from places beyond New Zealand, during the year 1920, compared with the number in 1919, was as under:—

	1920.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters and letter-cards ..	131,053,351	120,633,071	10,420,280	..
Post-cards .. .. .	3,845,075	3,889,691	..	44,616
Other articles .. .. .	44,905,224	38,614,420	6,290,804	..
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>179,803,650</b>	<b>163,137,182</b>	<b>16,711,084</b>	<b>..</b>
Parcels .. .. .	3,443,658	3,180,621	263,037	..

The letters and letter-cards increased 8.64 per cent., post-cards decreased 1.15 per cent., other articles increased 16.29 per cent., and parcels increased 8.27 per cent.

In 1919, compared with 1918, letters and letter-cards increased 1.92 per cent., post-cards decreased 0.37 per cent., other articles increased 0.52 per cent., and parcels increased 4.68 per cent.

The average number of letters and letter-cards posted per unit of the population during 1920 is estimated at 107.7. The average in 1919 was 108.64.

The declared value of parcels received from places outside the Dominion in 1920 was £2,250,828, against £1,450,476 in 1919. The Customs duty amounted to £450,266 4s. 8d. The declared value of parcels despatched to places beyond the Dominion in 1920 was £100,008, against £76,301 in 1919.

## DEAD AND MISSING LETTERS.

The proportion of dead or unclaimed letters, letter-cards, and post-cards to the total number delivered within the Dominion was 0.5 per cent. 228,258 letters (including letters addressed to soldiers and registered letters) were opened and returned to writers by the Dead Letter Office; 36,395 were returned unopened by the Dead Letter Office to other countries; 97,343 (including those addressed to soldiers) were reissued; 34,523 were destroyed, the senders not being known; 265,143 were returned by Chief Postmasters to senders within New Zealand; 38,792 were returned unopened by Chief Postmasters to other countries: a total of 700,454, compared with 840,470 in 1919.

Other articles numbering 5,143 were returned by the Dead Letter Office to foreign countries; 3,005 were returned to senders by the Dead Letter Office; 118,280 were returned to senders by Chief Postmasters; 26,900 were returned by Chief Postmasters to other countries: a total of 153,328 compared with 112,528 in 1919.

There were 5,465 letters and 2,858 letter-cards posted without addresses; 25,461 letters were wrongly addressed; 99 bore libellous addresses and were intercepted; 26 letters were discovered to bear previously used stamps; 8,063 registered letters were dealt with in the Dead Letter Office; 3,473 newspapers and 3,268 books and other articles were received without addresses, but many of these were subsequently applied for and delivered; 29,632 newspapers were returned to publishers.

There were 6,132 inquiries made during 1920 for postal packets alleged to have been posted and not delivered. In 3,621 of the inquiries—more than half of the total number—the investigations made by the Department resulted in the missing articles being traced or accounted for. These may be summarized as follows:—

Number of Traced Cases.	Result.
805 .. .. .	.. Sender responsible for delay.
1,302 .. .. .	.. Addressee responsible for delay.
355 .. .. .	.. Post Office responsible for delay.
1,159 .. .. .	.. No delay, or responsibility not fixed.
<u>3,621</u>	

## PROHIBITED CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year 452 letters addressed to persons or firms for whom the transmission of correspondence is prohibited under section 28 of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1908, were withheld from transmission.

## REGISTER OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Twenty-three newspapers were registered for transmission by post, and eleven were removed from the register. One magazine was registered, and six were removed from the register.

## REGISTRATION OF MAGAZINES.

The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1919, provided for the registration of a magazine under the principal Act in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations thereunder. Regulations made accordingly were gazetted on the 4th June, 1920. In the regulations a magazine is defined as under:—

“A magazine is a publication, with or without advertisements, which contains information of a public character, or articles relating to literature, sciences, arts, politics, religion, sport, or some special industry. It must have a legitimate list of subscribers, except in the case of Government publications. It need not be printed or published in New Zealand, but shall be published in numbers at intervals of not more than three months, except in the case of Government publications issued at less frequent intervals not exceeding twelve months. The title and date or month of publication must be printed on the cover (if any), or, in the absence of a cover, at the top of the first page, and on every detached page or piece of paper issued as part of the magazine.”

## POSTAGE-STAMPS.

New Zealand “Victory” stamps overprinted for use in Samoa were issued and placed on sale in July, 1920.

In August, 1920, pictorial sets of stamps of the denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., for Aitutaki, Niue, Penrhyn Island, and Rarotonga, were brought into use. The designs of the same denominations are identical in the four sets.

During the year the New Zealand 1d. stamp overprinted “Aitutaki Tai Pene” was superseded by a similar stamp overprinted “Aitutaki” only; and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of the pictorial series of 1898 overprinted for use in Niue and Penrhyn Island were superseded by stamps of the King George series overprinted “Niue” and “Penrhyn Island” respectively.

Owing to the alteration in postage-rates the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are not now required. When the present stocks are exhausted these stamps will not be reprinted.

Consequent upon the increased rates it was decided in August to impress postage on supplies of newspaper-wrappers and letter-cards as under: Newspaper-wrappers, 1d. universal stamp; letter-cards, two 1d. universal stamps.

A  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. post-card was issued in September, the die used being that used for the old  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. letter-card. A new die for post-cards and a 2d. die for letter-cards are being obtained.

In December, 1920, a supply of stamps, coiled by a machine imported from the United Kingdom for the purpose, was received by the Department for use in its stamp-vending machines. After an extended trial the machine-made coils were found to be quite satisfactory, and were brought into general use. Previously the stamps had been coiled by hand.

#### OCEAN MAIL-SERVICES.

##### *Services outward.*

During the year the "Moana" and the "Tofua" were replaced on the San Francisco service by the "Marama" and the "Tahiti," and these two vessels are maintaining a satisfactory service.

Except for some months during which the "Tahiti" replaced the "Makura," the Vancouver service has been performed by the "Niagara" and the "Makura," and a reasonably good service is being maintained.

The contracts for both services have been further extended, and now expire about July, 1922.

During the year a shipping strike in Australia seriously affected the two services, and made it necessary for the Panama route to be availed of for the despatch to America and the United Kingdom of three mails. Mails are despatched by the Panama route when it affords a quicker despatch. The matter of despatching mails via Suez has also been watched, but so far no opportunity for a quick despatch has presented itself. Correspondence specially addressed for despatch by any particular vessel or route continues to be so despatched.

At the request of the United States Post Office, commencing in December, 1920, specially addressed selected-letter mails for certain places in the United States of America were made up at the Auckland and Wellington offices for despatch by steamers sailing for Victoria, B.C., for despatch from there by seaplane service to Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. The United States Administration explained that the object was to test the seaplane service, and show its advantage in the transportation of mails quickly over a large body of water. The service is to terminate on the 30th June, 1921. This Administration has asked to be furnished with the result of the trial.

##### *Services inward.*

The British Post Office has had difficulty for some time past in determining the best route for the despatch of mails to New Zealand. Of late the Suez route has been largely availed of, for the reason that close connections with Pacific steamers have been rendered difficult by the fact that these steamers have been unable to maintain a regular time-table. The Panama route has also been used where it was thought that it would provide a quicker despatch.

It is anticipated, however, that the Vancouver and San Francisco steamers will shortly be in a position to adhere strictly to time-table, and the British Post Office should then be able to take advantage of Atlantic steamers, which, together with railways of the Continent of America, will provide close connections with the Pacific steamers. The matter of selecting the quickest route is one that has been given much consideration by the London Post Office.

#### INLAND MAIL-SERVICES.

##### *Aerial Services.*

The Department during the year continued to utilize aircraft for the carriage of mails.

Between April and July, 1920, mails were carried by seaplane between Auckland, Raglan, and Kawhia; Auckland, Russell, Whangaroa, Mangonui, and Awanui; Auckland and Whangarei; and between Auckland, Dargaville, Rawene, Kohukohu, and Whangape.

In June, 1920, an aeroplane carried mails from Gisborne to Tokomaru Bay and from Gisborne to Napier.

On the 19th October, 1920, Captain Russell (who has since lost his life in an aeroplane crash) took mails by aeroplane from Wanganui to Napier and Hastings.

In December, 1920, Government approved of the recommendation of the Air Board that aerial mail-services between Auckland and Whangarei, and between Christchurch and Timaru via Ashburton, be established by way of trial. The Christchurch-Timaru service, a daily one, was inaugurated on the 31st January, 1921, to run for a period not exceeding three months. For the flight from Christchurch to Ashburton forty minutes was allowed, and for the flight from Ashburton to Timaru the same time. The service was not used for mail-matter to any appreciable extent, but the objects of the Air Board were attained.

The seaplane service between Auckland and Whangarei has not yet been established, but arrangements for its commencement are now well advanced. It is not expected to be a success from a postal point of view, as the mail-services between the places mentioned are already adequate. An aerial mail-service between two distant places such as Auckland and Dunedin may possibly prove remunerative, but the high cost of fuel at present operates against success. While the public are anxious to have quick services for the carriage of their correspondence, the imposition of even the small aerial fee of 6d. per letter apparently deterred many from using the facilities offered.

##### *Land and Sea Services.*

Tenders were invited for the performance of all inland mail-services the contracts for which expired on the 31st December, 1920. No great difficulty was experienced in connection with the reletting, and the new subsidies were, generally speaking, the same as those previously paid.

During 1921 tenders will be invited for the performance for three years from the 1st January, 1922, of the whole of the contract mail-services in the Dominion.

The provisions of section 8 of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1919, whereby the person in charge of a passenger-coach or other vehicle plying for hire may be required to carry mails in conjunction with his passenger service, have been availed of between Gisborne and Napier, thus increasing the frequency of the mail-service between the two places.

During the year heavy rains causing floods and landslips considerably interfered with mail-services.

During a heavy storm on the 23rd April, 1920, the launch belonging to Mr. H. Nilsen, the contractor for the mail-service Half-moon Bay—Paterson's Inlet (Stewart Island), was wrecked on Faith Island. The contractor was two days on the island before being found. The mail was not recovered until the 24th July, 1920.

In the Auckland District severe floods were experienced in the early part of June, 1920. On the 7th two miles of railway near Otorohanga were submerged, and the Main Trunk express trains were unable to get through on that date. Eight road services were disorganized at the same time, and in some cases it was a week before they were fully restored.

Whilst proceeding from Whakatane to Auckland on the 6th August the scow "Te Teko" was wrecked on Slipper Island, five miles off the coast of the Coromandel Peninsula, and became a total loss. The vessel was carrying a mail containing 300 letters and 35 parcels. The mail was lost.

When crossing the Mokau River on the 21st February, 1921, the motor-bus conveying mails between Awakino and Waitara ran backwards from the ferry into the river. One bag of mail for Urenui was lost.

The services throughout the greater part of the North Island were greatly disorganized during the year by a railway strike which lasted from midnight on the 27th April to midnight on the 2nd May, 1920. To meet the situation special motor mail-services were immediately inaugurated. The principal of these were as follows: Wellington to Wanganui and New Plymouth; Wellington to Napier, via Palmerston North; Wellington to Woodville, via the Wairarapa; Wanganui to Raetihi, via Marton; Auckland to Te Aroha, on the Thames line; Auckland to Putaruru, on the Rotorua line; Auckland to Te Kuiti, on the Main Trunk line; Auckland to Helensville and beyond. Besides, the Department received much assistance from private-car owners, who in many cases carried mails gratis to places on their routes of travel. The places to suffer most during the strike were those between Te Kuiti and Ohakune, and arrangements to serve these were complete when the strike terminated. The strike did not spread to the Whangarei district until midnight on the 29th April, so that land services there were not materially affected. Wherever possible, coastal steamers were used for the carriage of mails, Rotorua and district being served in this way via Tauranga. The steamer service between Auckland and New Plymouth provided the outlet for mails exchanged between Auckland and offices in the South Island and in the southern portion of the North Island. During the period of the strike letter-mails only were accepted for places served by such temporary services. Although the strike did not, happily, extend to the South Island, plans had been formulated for the carriage of mails there, and were ready for operation in case of emergency, and arrangements were being made for extra trips to be performed by the Onehunga—New Plymouth steamer.

#### BUILDINGS.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring labour and material, and latterly to the financial stringency, which demanded that only urgent and essential work should be undertaken, the expenditure during the year was not very great. The result has been that several important works involving considerable expenditure have had to be deferred. This is particularly unfortunate, as during the period of the war many new post-office buildings and improvements in existing buildings could not be proceeded with, and at the termination of the war the Department, so far as its building programme was concerned, was practically several years in arrears. A big effort was made to catch up with the deferred work, but the Department was immediately faced with the problems of shortage of material and labour. Time after time no tenders were received for the erection of buildings required urgently; and, somewhat unexpectedly, when conditions regarding material and labour improved, a financial position arose which made it necessary to curtail the programme already planned. It is realized that when conditions improve a very active building programme will be necessary to bring the facilities of the Department up to the pre-war standard.

During the year post-office buildings were erected, or their erection completed, at Crookston, Glen Massey, Kelburn (for automatic telephone exchange), Ormondville, Owango, St. John's (Postmaster's residence), and Sutton; while important alterations were made to the post-office buildings at Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Rangiora, Rawene, Ruatorea, Timaru, and Wairoa.

The acute shortage in housing during the year made it difficult for officers in some places to obtain accommodation, and rendered necessary the purchase by Government of residences for Postmasters and other officers at the following places: Balclutha, Blenheim (two), Coromandel, Darfield, Eltham, Frankton Junction Railway, Greymouth, Hamilton (four), Matamata, Ohura, Pahiatua, Palmerston North, Stratford, Te Araroa, Timaru (three), Tolaga Bay, Waitara, and Waverley (two).

#### MONEY-ORDERS.

The money-order business for the year shows an increase in both the number of transactions and the total of the amount remitted.

Twenty-nine money-order offices were opened and 13 closed, leaving 823 offices open at the close of the year.



The money-orders issued numbered 699,674, for a total of £5,276,776; those paid 606,615, for £4,876,927.

The business with countries outside New Zealand shows a decrease in the amount sent abroad and an increase in the amount received, the total amount sent abroad being £585,059, and the amount received £183,297. The decreased business with countries outside New Zealand is due to the restrictions which had to be imposed through the instability of the rate of exchange with those countries.

The total commission received for the transaction of money-order business amounted to £31,302.

Despite the fact that throughout the war period the pound sterling was slightly depreciated in the United States and Canada, satisfactory arrangements were made to permit of the maintenance of the money-order exchange with those countries without amendment of the rate of conversion. For every pound remitted 4 dollars 87 cents was paid at the office of destination. At the end of the year 1919, however, the exchange value of the pound commenced to decline rapidly, and steps had to be taken to protect the Department against the speculator, and at the same time adjust the loss. This at first took the form of an increase in the rate of commission to 33½ per cent. of the amount remitted. At a later date the method of adjustment was altered, as the result of an agreement with the respective Administrations to pay out in respect of money-orders a lesser sum than that which had come to be regarded as the stabilized equivalent value of a pound. This was fixed at 4 dollars in the case of the United States of America, and 4 dollars 30 cents in the case of Canada. The rate of commission was then reduced to the uniform one fixed for most other countries, but in the case of the United States of America the amount had to be subsequently raised to check speculation in exchange. The rate has fluctuated from 5d. for each sum of 2s. to 6d. for each 5s.

#### POSTAL NOTES.

The postal-note business shows an increase; 2,280,219 postal notes for £705,027 were issued, and 2,284,354 were paid. On this business the commission of £13,826 was received.

Twenty-four offices were opened and 5 closed, leaving 1,055 postal-note offices in operation at the end of the year.

#### BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

The number of British postal orders sold was 83,682, as compared with 67,882 for the previous year. The amount sent away by means of this very useful form of remittance was £51,020. The twenty-shilling and ten-shilling notes continue to have the greatest sales.

#### SAVINGS-BANK.

The business of the Post Office Savings-bank again shows a remarkable increase in the excess of deposits over withdrawals. It amounted to no less than £3,140,365, and, in addition to this, there was credited to depositors' accounts an amount of £1,818,534 for interest. Thus the total amount at credit of depositors was increased during the period by £4,958,899. The total balance at credit of depositors on the 31st March, 1921, was £43,352,031. These results are an indication of the unabated confidence reposed in the institution by the people of the Dominion.

There were 36 new savings-bank offices opened during the period and 11 closed, leaving a total of 819 offices open.

New accounts to the number of 152,930 were opened and 118,894 closed, leaving 664,819 still in operation at the end of the year. This gives a proportion of one account in every 1.83 of the population.

Full particulars as to the number of deposits and withdrawals will be found in the tables. The total transactions show a material increase. The deposits reached a total of £44,302,852, and the withdrawals £41,162,486. The average deposit amounted to £26 12s. 5d., and the average withdrawal to £28 4s. 8d., while the average amount at credit of each depositor was £65 4s. 2d. If the total at credit were divided equally among the whole of the people the amount at credit of each person would be £35 11s. 8d.

The working-expenses of the Savings-bank amounted to 6.14d. per transaction, which gives a cost per cent. on the total amount at credit of depositors of 0.15d.

The system of nomination by depositors in favour of relatives who receive moneys at their credit in case of death continues to grow in favour. During the period 393 nominations were made.

The system of transfer of accounts between the Dominion and the United Kingdom resulted in £187,607 being transferred to the United Kingdom and £66,817 to New Zealand. A similar arrangement with the Australian Savings-banks resulted in £190,544 being transferred to Australia and £194,831 to New Zealand.

From the 1st April, 1920, the rate of interest on sums not exceeding £300 at the credit of depositors was increased from 3½ to 4 per cent., and on sums exceeding £300 from 3 to 3½ per cent. From the 1st January, 1921, the maximum amounts on which the respective rates of interest are payable were raised from £300 to £500 and from £1,000 to £5,000.

The termination of the Savings-bank year has been altered from the 31st December to the 31st March in each year, the change taking effect from the 31st March, 1921. This change was made with the twofold object of bringing the end of the Savings-bank year into alignment with the financial year, and affording officers engaged in Savings-bank work an opportunity of enjoying summer months without working overtime, which is found necessary during the balancing period.

## WORK PERFORMED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Among the many branches of work undertaken during the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1921, for other Departments of the Public Service, those deserving of particular mention are the Customs duties collected, of a total amount of £541,109, and for the same Department £39,841 for beer duty.

The agencies for the State Advances, Public Trust, and Government Insurance Departments lead to a very large amount of business. The amount received for the State Advances reached a total of £1,970,270, for the Public Trustee £860,855, and for the Government Insurance £297,488, while the amounts paid were £1,888,270 for the State Advances and £1,782,770 for the Public Trustee.

Land and income taxes may be paid at any money-order office, and the total amount of these taxes received was £8,527,000. For the Valuation Department fees amounting to £21,438 were collected.

A very large number of claims chargeable to the appropriations made by Parliament are paid through the medium of the Post Office on behalf of the Treasury. Last year the amount so paid in cash was £6,463,620.

For the Pensions Department £913,710 was paid on account of old-age pensions, £391,355 on account of epidemic, military, miners', and widows' pensions, and £2,214,451 on account of war pensions.

Contributions to the National Provident Fund collected by Postmasters amounted to £88,192, and the payments amounted to £41,787; £264,400 was paid out on behalf of the Public Service Superannuation Fund; £117,548 was paid on behalf of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund, and £95,550 received.

Among the items which do not bulk largely with regard to amount, but involve numerous transactions, may be mentioned the sale of fishing licenses to the value of £1,857, and game licenses, £5,545; machinery and boiler-certificate fees collected, £16,635; mining licenses, £204; and sanatorium receipts, £3,333.

On behalf of the British Government £88,583 was paid to Imperial pensioners resident in New Zealand.

For the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and the performance of the marriage ceremony, Postmasters collected £5,386.

Discount-stamps valued at £865 5s. and numbering 830,640 were sold; but the popularity of these stamps does not seem to be increasing, the sales being still practically confined to Wellington.

Some idea of the other services performed may be obtained from the balance-sheet of the Post Office Account.

Treasury postal-drafts for amounts under £5 are issued for payment through the Post Office. The amount paid under this heading was £26,350.

The sum of £1,109,380 was collected for investment in Government loans.

The earnings of inmates of industrial schools are, under the Industrial Schools Act, collected and credited to special Savings-bank accounts open on behalf of each inmate. The total amount collected was £23,707.

## TELEGRAPHS.

Commencing on the 1st November, 1920, a system of night letter-telegrams was introduced, and has been largely availed of. The messages, which must be in plain language, are accepted up to within one hour of closing, and are delivered by post at the office of destination the morning following the day of presentation. The charge is 1s. 6d. for thirty-six words and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each additional word. For the first five months ended on the 31st March, 1921, the number transmitted was 5,525, and the value £494.

A system of rendering telephone toll accounts monthly instead of weekly was tried at the four centres at the beginning of 1920, and proved so successful that the system was later extended to about 130 exchanges.

The telegraph revenue, including telephone-exchange and miscellaneous receipts, increased from £1,038,506 to £1,237,763, equivalent to an increase of 19 per cent. If to this be added the value of free Government telegrams, the total amounts to £1,244,799. The telegraph revenue was £704,228, and the telephone £533,535. The payments made on account of these services amounted to £1,369,780, an increase equal to 27 per cent.

The number of ordinary telegrams decreased from 7,295,992 to 6,324,982, a decrease of 971,010, or 13·3 per cent. This represents 5·29 per unit of population, as against 5·96 for the previous year. The revenue from this class of message increased from £315,454 to £356,106.

Urgent telegrams show a decrease in number of 190,176, or 32·5 per cent., and in revenue of £233.

The number of Press telegrams increased from 358,352 to 372,683, and the revenue from £30,748 to £34,976.

The number of telephone toll communications increased from 6,718,526 to 6,786,707, an increase of 68,181, or 1·01 per cent., and increased in value from £211,911 to £254,182, an increase of £42,271. The average value of each communication increased from 7·5d. to 8·9d. The total number represents 5·68 per unit of population, as against 5·49 last year.

Government telegrams for which no payment was received totalled during the year 116,385, and the value thereof was £7,036, as against 116,452 and £5,830 for the previous year. If the figures for this class of telegram are added to those for paid telegrams the total number of all codes is 14,000,851, valued at £698,520, as against 15,074,067, valued at £610,051, for the previous year. These totals show a decrease in number of 1,073,216, or 7 per cent., and an increase in value of £88,469, or 14 per cent. The proportion of paid messages per unit of population was 11·62, as against 12·32 for the previous year.

The following is the classification of paid telegrams and toll communications under the various headings:—

	Number.	Value. £
Ordinary telegrams .. .. .	6,324,982	528,350
Urgent telegrams .. .. .	394,569	44,364
Press telegrams .. .. .	372,683	36,336
Night letter-telegrams .. .. .	5,525	494
Toll communications .. .. .	6,786,707	254,182
	<u>13,884,466</u>	<u>863,726</u>
Less amount due to other Administrations on cable and radio messages .. .. .	..	172,242
Net totals for paid messages of all codes, 1920-21 ..	13,884,466	691,484
Net totals for paid messages of all codes, 1919-20 ..	14,957,615	604,221

The total number of offices open on the 31st March, 1921, was 2,338, being a decrease of one.

The number of paid telegrams forwarded amounted to five messages for every hundred letters posted in New Zealand.

At the end of the year 853 telegraph instruments, classified as under, were in use: Constant current, 382; intermittent current, 276; single-current duplex, 41; double-current duplex, 37; direct sounders, 2; quadruplex, 76; quadruplex translators, 39.

To operate the above instruments 46,543 cells, classified as under, were required: Leclanche, 35,681; Gordon Burnham, 5,424; Daniell, 3,156; bichromate, 1,786; storage, 172; dry, 324.

During the year 14 new test-boards were installed in telegraph-offices, and 76 offices were rewired. Thirty new offices were opened, 42 closed, and 99 removed to new positions. Five offices were converted from telephone to Morse, and two Morse to telephone.

The length of telegraph and telephone line and wire on the 31st March, 1920 and 1921 respectively, was as follows:—

—	Miles of Pole Line.			Miles of Wire.		
	Year ended 31st March, 1920.	Year ended 31st March, 1921.	Increase.	Year ended 31st March, 1920.	Year ended 31st March, 1921.	Increase.
Telegraph and inter-urban telephone	13,689	13,723	34	50,634	51,228	594
Telephone-exchange plant ..	5,111	5,441	330	177,510	192,027	14,517
Totals .. .. .	<u>18,800</u>	<u>19,164</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>228,144</u>	<u>243,255</u>	<u>15,111</u>

During the year some 46 miles of new telegraph and inter-urban telephone pole line were erected; but, as a set-off against this, 12 miles of pole line were dismantled for erection elsewhere, or, in localities where the Department no longer required it, sold to the settlers for use as private lines. Of telegraph and inter-urban telephone wire, some 616 miles were erected and 22 miles dismantled, making an increase of 594 miles during the year.

In connection with the telephone-exchange plant, the development of both pole line and wire has been well maintained in spite of difficulties in obtaining suitable material, the increases for the year being 330 miles and 14,517 miles respectively. During the year 58 miles of telephone-exchange cables of various sizes, containing 15,499 miles of wire, were run out, and 17 miles of cable, containing 4,052 miles of wire, were dismantled. The total length of telephone-exchange cable of various sizes in existence on the 31st March, 1921, was 798 miles, and this length of cable contains 149,786 miles of conductors. In addition to the telephone-exchange wires contained in cables, 4,067 miles of open aerial wire for subscribers' circuits were erected, and 992 miles dismantled, during the year.

The total length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone wire in use—viz., 51,228 miles—may be classified as follows: 11,066 miles used exclusively for telephone toll traffic, 14,532 miles exclusively for telegraphic traffic, and 25,630 miles used simultaneously for telephone toll and telegraphic traffic.

The total length of wire available for telephone toll traffic is therefore 36,696 miles; the total length available for the transmission of telegrams, 40,162 miles; the length of wire gained for telegraphic transmission by superimposing, 9,176 miles; and toll lines over which telegrams are transmitted by telephone, 16,455 miles.

Phantom circuits were increased by 230 miles, and superimposed circuits by 430 miles.

During the year 3,361 miles of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines were overhauled and in some instances reconstructed.

From the 510 private wires and subsidized lines the amount of rent and maintenance received was £4,509.

#### NEW ZEALAND SUBMARINE-CABLE SERVICE.

The length of submarine cable in use in the Dominion is 416 knots. Three faults occurred in the Cook Strait cables, but were quickly repaired.

#### OCEAN CABLE SERVICES.

The cable business during the year shows an increase in the number sent to and received from all places beyond New Zealand.

The number of cable messages, excluding Press, sent from New Zealand to international offices during the year shows an increase of 11·95 per cent. on the number sent during 1919–20, and the number sent to Australian offices shows an increase of 7·5 per cent.

Messages from Australia increased by 11·17 per cent., and messages received from international offices by 10·97 per cent.

The proportion of cable messages sent "via Pacific" was greater than that sent by the same route the previous year, the percentages being 70 and 67 respectively.

The following table shows the total number of cable messages forwarded by each route during each of the past five years, and also the percentage of such traffic falling to each:—

PACIFIC.				EASTERN.			
Year.		Messages.	Percentage of Total.	Year.		Messages.	Percentage of Total.
1916–17	..	114,718	71	1916–17	..	47,790	29
1917–18	..	114,046	63	1917–18	..	66,318	37
1918–19	..	103,347	59	1918–19	..	70,591	41
1919–20	..	139,772	67	1919–20	..	68,832	33
1920–21	..	159,896	70	1920–21	..	68,406	30

Press messages numbering 1,203 were sent via Pacific and 1,946 via Eastern, compared with 946 and 1,767 respectively during 1919–20. The number received via Pacific was 7,196 and via Eastern 2,726, compared with 7,345 and 2,620 respectively.

The number of cable messages forwarded at the deferred rate was 17,668, compared with 17,827, a decrease of 159 messages, or 0·9 per cent.

The acceptance of week-end messages to the United Kingdom via Pacific was resumed on the 5th February, 1921, and from the United Kingdom and to and from Canada on the 1st March, 1921.

On the 17th February, 1921, the Auckland–Sydney cable was interrupted. International messages via Pacific to Australia, which were in course of transmission when the interruption occurred, were diverted via New Zealand and Eastern at *pro rata* rates. Communication was restored on the following day.

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The New Zealand wireless-telegraph stations, including Chatham Islands, Samoa, and Rarotonga, have during the past year continued in operation at a high state of efficiency.

Between the 20th December and 2nd January, 1921, arrangements were made for the exchange of Christmas-greeting messages between New Zealand, Apia, and Rarotonga at a reduced rate, the tariff being half the ordinary rate. The concession was freely availed of.

The number of forwarded radio messages shows a decrease of 2·86 per cent., while the number of received messages increased by 8·6 per cent. The amounts earned by New Zealand, however, show a decrease under both headings of 27·68 and 7·8 per cent. respectively.

#### TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Five exchanges were opened during the year, and none were closed. Additional switchboard accommodation was provided at 55 exchanges. There is now a total of 296 exchanges.

The work of converting single-line earthworking systems to metallic circuits has proceeded steadily. At the end of the year there were 255 metallic circuit and 41 earthworking exchanges.

The number of new subscribers connected during the year was 8,785, and 7,374 are awaiting connections.

The number of party-line connections now stands at 5,394, with a total of 18,599 subscribers, an increase of 447 and 1,753 respectively.

The total number of telephone-stations (meaning exchange connections of all kinds) in use in the Dominion on the 31st March, 1921, was 88,439. This includes 13,749 extensions and 3,914 bureau and service connections.

The number of telephone-stations at the ten principal exchanges on the 31st March, 1921, was as follows: Auckland, 9,969; Christchurch, 8,065; Dunedin, 5,956; Gisborne, 2,257; Hamilton, 1,865; Hastings, 1,937; Invercargill, 2,129; Napier, 2,065; Wanganui, 2,321; Wellington, 10,615.

The following table shows the distribution of telephones in the Dominion and the four chief centres:—

	Population.	Telephones.	Inhabitants per Telephone.
Dominion	1,218,270	88,439	14
Auckland	157,750	9,969	16
Wellington	107,428	10,615	10
Christchurch	104,972	8,065	13
Dunedin	73,537	5,956	12

The telephone-exchange system now includes 5,441 miles of pole line and 192,027 miles of wire, as against 5,111 and 177,510 miles respectively for the preceding year.

The total revenue received was £533,535, an increase of £114,227 on the previous year's figures.

## GENERAL.

There are 11,066 miles of wire being used exclusively for telephone toll work, and 14,532 miles used exclusively for telegraph Morse work; 25,630 miles are being used simultaneously for telephone toll and telegraph Morse.

During the year 3,361 miles of line were reconstructed and overhauled.

The total length of trench line for telephone cables on 31st March, 1921, was 93 miles, and in this length of trench 246 miles of single-duct line of various kinds were buried.

## TELEPHONE TOLL COMMUNICATIONS.

By a rearrangement of existing long-distance telephone and Morse circuits toll communications were made possible over a much wider range than hitherto, thereby giving intercommunication between the subscribers of the principal telephone exchanges in the Napier, Gisborne, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Wellington, and Auckland districts during certain hours.

To enable intercommunication to be carried on between Christchurch, Blenheim, and Nelson, and between Wellington, Blenheim, and Nelson, Morse wires are now used for telephonic purposes during the hours that they can be released from telegraph work. Christchurch, Blenheim, and Nelson intercommunicate between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. on week-days, and all day on Sundays. The Wellington-Blenheim-Nelson service is practicable only during the period 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. on week-days and Sundays.

With the inauguration of the foregoing services a revision of the charges for conversations over improvised circuits was considered necessary, and to this end the special charge for communications over these circuits was abolished in favour of the standard toll charges.

## TELEPHONE FACILITIES FOR BACKBLOCKS.

Owing to the shortage of suitable material, the operation of the scheme to provide telephone facilities for backblock settlers has been rather restricted, but it is hoped that, with material becoming more plentiful, telephone communication with the backblocks will be considerably extended during 1921.

## AUTOMATIC-TELEPHONE-EXCHANGE INSTALLATIONS.

An automatic-telephone exchange, having a capacity of 2,000 lines, was opened at Hamilton, replacing an obsolete manual switchboard by the very latest product of modern telephone engineering. Extensions to existing automatic or manual apparatus were made at all the principal centres, in order to relieve the situation as far as possible until those centres can be converted wholly to automatic working, which has been delayed to a large extent by the non-completion of buildings and the non-arrival of suitable automatic switchboard apparatus. Automatic exchanges are now in course of erection at Auckland, Palmerston North, Wanganui, Kelburn (Wellington), and Oamaru. New central automatic exchanges are being considered for Dunedin and Wellington, and a central exchange building is in course of erection at Christchurch. Owing to the comparative shortage of materials, the development of the telephone system has necessarily been handicapped in this as in other countries, but every effort is being made to provide for all requirements as speedily as conditions will permit.

## AUTOMATIC PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The installation of automatic printing telegraphs has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of the greater part of the apparatus, which is long overdue. A portion of the necessary material has now been received, and staffs are being trained in anticipation of the early introduction of this up-to-date system.

## SLOT TELEPHONES.

The total number of slot telephones in use at the end of the year was 319, against 295 at the end of the preceding year. Additional installations were authorized, but, on account of shortage of material, the manufacture of the machines has been delayed.

Installations in business centres continue to return revenue sufficient to cover working-expenses. Those in residential areas are not so remunerative.

The revenue for the year amounted to £18,512, being an increase of £1,040 over the previous year. The system may therefore be regarded as a success financially, as well as a convenient method of affording telephonic facilities to the general public.

## APPENDIX.

## DESIGNATIONS OF OFFICES CHANGED.

Postal District.	Changed from	Changed to
Dunedin .. .. .	Hyde Township .. .. .	Awareo.
Invercargill .. .. .	Mossbank .. .. .	Takitimu.
Wellington .. .. .	Waimapihi .. .. .	Pukerua Bay.

## CABLE BUSINESS.

The Dominion's outward international and Australian cable business, excluding Press, for the years 1920-21 and 1919-20 was as follows:—

## INTERNATIONAL.

	Number of Messages.	Value. £
1920-21 .. .. .	101,992	160,906
1919-20 .. .. .	91,108	163,565
	Increase 10,884 = 11.94 per cent.	Decrease 2,659 = 1.63 per cent.

## AUSTRALIAN.

	Number of Messages.	Value. £
1920-21 .. .. .	126,310	31,245
1919-20 .. .. .	117,496	29,830
	Increase 8,814 = 7.5 per cent.	1,415 = 4.74 per cent.

There was a total increase of 19,698 messages, and a decrease in value of £1,244. The decrease in value is due to a decrease in the number of words in international messages of 59,507. This is accounted for by a reduction in Government traffic, and by the more extensive use of code as the restrictions were removed.

Of the total revenue received on forwarded cable messages—viz., £192,151—£182,974 was paid to other Administrations and £9,177 retained by New Zealand.

## RECEIVED CABLE MESSAGES.

The number of cable messages received in New Zealand during the years 1920-21 and 1919-20, exclusive of Press, was as follows:—

	International.	Australian.
1920-21 .. .. .	98,575	124,840
1919-20 .. .. .	88,826	112,295
	Increase 9,749 = 10.97 per cent.	Increase 12,545 = 11.17 per cent

## RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

The radio business transacted by the New Zealand coast stations during the years 1920-21 and 1919-20 was as follows:—

Year.	Forwarded.				Received.		
	Number of		Amount earned by New Zealand.	Total Value.	Number of		Amount earned by New Zealand.
	Messages.	Words.			Messages.	Words.	
1920-21 .. .. .	11,267	181,853	£ 3,133	£ 7,201	20,756	246,407	£ 4,861
1919-20 .. .. .	11,589	192,822	4,332	9,114	19,109	248,063	5,272
Decrease .. .. .	322	11,469	1,199	1,913	1,647*	1,656	411

\*Increase.

**Table No. 1.**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED AND OF MONEY-ORDERS PAYABLE IN NEW ZEALAND SINCE THE YEAR 1863.**

*Issued in the Dominion.*

Year.	Commission received.	Where payable.								Total.	
		In the Dominion.		United Kingdom.*		Australia and other British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.†			
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1863	£ 1,057	2,201	£ 9,614	4,740	£ 21,944	4,645	£ 24,145	..	£ ..	11,586	£ 55,703
1873	3,562	34,288	142,642	11,913	48,548	6,150	28,068	..	..	52,351	219,258
1883	9,023	132,232	402,559	26,211	91,634	14,113	46,940	..	..	172,556	541,133
1893	10,249	146,133	576,359	29,616	86,545	35,208	88,025	..	..	210,957	750,929
1903	15,882	273,535	1,108,067	63,309	157,790	59,468	150,368	..	..	396,312	1,416,225
1913	16,872	516,536	2,821,624	100,634	336,992	73,575	199,158	..	..	690,745	3,357,774
1914	16,336	536,674	2,933,911	87,774	299,155	67,070	194,439	..	..	691,518	3,427,505
1915	15,819	511,487	2,986,021	81,483	263,371	71,890	222,426	..	..	664,860	3,471,818
1916	16,966	520,476	3,108,197	60,876	214,254	70,817	221,700	17,186	62,936	669,355	3,607,087
1917	16,077	508,209	2,977,997	54,852	216,835	63,662	212,144	15,960	69,669	642,683	3,476,645
1918	17,487	508,813	3,120,183	48,133	198,452	61,899	217,512	19,655	113,224	638,500	3,649,371
1919	19,329	558,344	3,994,055	48,592	224,667	58,974	240,437	24,381	144,900	690,291	4,604,059
1920	31,302	572,432	4,691,717	49,184	235,295	66,027	310,409	12,031	39,355	699,674	5,276,776

*Drawn on the Dominion.*

Year.	Where issued.								Total.	
	In the Dominion.		United Kingdom.*		Australia and other British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.†			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1863	2,067	£ 9,169	415	£ 1,824	558	£ 3,078	..	£ ..	3,040	£ 14,071
1873	34,288	142,642	1,482	6,626	1,668	7,689	..	..	37,438	156,957
1883	132,232	402,559	3,725	15,553	5,697	23,300	..	..	141,654	441,411
1893	146,133	576,359	8,746	32,617	10,679	40,929	..	..	165,558	649,905
1903	273,535	1,108,067	13,035	49,181	17,777	68,340	..	..	304,347	1,225,589
1913	516,536	2,821,624	12,693	70,084	31,450	110,487	..	..	560,679	3,002,194
1914	536,674	2,933,911	11,439	60,324	30,974	110,032	..	..	579,087	3,104,268
1915	511,487	2,986,021	12,409	58,189	30,356	107,510	..	..	554,252	3,151,720
1916	520,476	3,108,197	8,337	39,908	35,800	128,370	2,445	10,587	567,058	3,287,162
1917	508,209	2,977,997	6,872	34,973	36,978	123,390	2,311	10,348	554,370	3,146,708
1918	508,813	3,120,183	6,802	40,365	33,868	114,652	2,281	12,055	551,764	3,287,255
1919	558,344	3,994,055	8,498	65,526	25,697	104,093	2,410	12,353	594,949	4,176,027
1920	572,432	4,691,717	8,806	67,552	22,946	111,325	1,416	4,420	605,600	4,875,014

\* Includes foreign offices to year 1915.

† In previous years included in United Kingdom and foreign offices.

Table No. 2.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

Postal Districts.	TABLE SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS IN THE VARIOUS POSTAL DISTRICTS IN NEW ZEALAND DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1920, TO 31ST MARCH, 1921.															
	Number of Post Office Savings-Banks Open at the Close of the Period.	Number of Deposits received during the Period.	Total Amount of Deposits received during the Period.	Average Amount of each Deposit received during the Period.	Number of Withdrawals during the Period.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during the Period.	Average Amount of each Withdrawal during the Period.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during the Period.	Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits during the Period.	Cost of Management during the Period.	Average Cost of each Transaction, Deposit or Withdrawal.	Interest for the Period.	Number of Accounts opened during the Period.	Number of Accounts closed during the Period.	Number of Accounts remaining Open at Close of the Period.	Total Amount standing to the Credit of Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest to the Close of the Period.
Auckland	169	339,572	9,803,193 17 1	£ s. d. 28 17 4	329,308	9,948,354 4 7	£ s. d. 30 4 2	145,160 7 6	..	..	£ s. d. 351,767 10 11	31,751	37,519	130,470	7,727,612 9 8	£ s. d. 64 2 11
Blenheim	15	17,827	504,492 13 9	£ s. d. 28 6 0	16,777	495,309 16 10	£ s. d. 29 10 6	..	..	..	£ s. d. 24,748 8 11	1,703	1,246	9,303	572,468 16 11	£ s. d. 61 10 9
Christchurch	72	243,891	6,398,754 19 0	£ s. d. 26 4 4	227,669	6,020,077 3 9	£ s. d. 26 8 10	..	..	..	£ s. d. 270,734 10 0	16,052	11,721	98,381	6,424,546 3 3	£ s. d. 65 6 1
Dunedin	72	156,664	3,698,785 18 9	£ s. d. 23 12 2	183,158	3,697,317 10 0	£ s. d. 27 15 4	1,468 8 9	..	..	£ s. d. 205,192 1 7	10,501	9,051	68,233	4,659,521 9 7	£ s. d. 68 5 9
Gisborne	24	43,660	1,042,266 12 6	£ s. d. 23 17 5	38,837	953,470 9 3	£ s. d. 24 11 0	88,796 3 3	..	..	£ s. d. 41,437 1 3	4,175	3,088	17,006	999,450 9 9	£ s. d. 58 15 5
Greymouth	17	17,735	403,656 1 8	£ s. d. 22 15 2	13,269	364,781 16 5	£ s. d. 27 9 10	38,874 5 3	..	..	£ s. d. 23,975 2 3	1,560	1,353	9,028	569,413 9 4	£ s. d. 63 1 5
Hamilton	80	39,158	1,999,335 0 6	£ s. d. 51 1 2	16,379	434,584 13 5	£ s. d. 26 10 8	1,564,750 7 1	..	..	£ s. d. 18,886 14 5	18,800	890	17,910	1,583,637 1 6	£ s. d. 88 8 5
Hokitika	8	3,620	99,812 19 5	£ s. d. 27 11 5	3,336	93,613 11 9	£ s. d. 28 1 3	6,199 7 8	..	..	£ s. d. 6,443 10 7	500	393	2,630	146,585 10 6	£ s. d. 55 14 9
Invercargill	36	52,642	1,434,067 13 0	£ s. d. 27 4 10	46,688	1,414,850 11 7	£ s. d. 30 6 1	19,217 1 5	..	..	£ s. d. 77,493 2 3	4,974	4,359	26,518	1,755,273 9 5	£ s. d. 66 3 10
Napier	43	81,444	2,147,170 5 2	£ s. d. 26 7 3	68,411	2,082,539 14 6	£ s. d. 30 8 10	64,630 10 8	..	..	£ s. d. 93,659 12 8	7,490	5,890	34,641	2,158,588 2 5	£ s. d. 62 12 0
Nelson	28	28,844	883,938 0 4	£ s. d. 30 12 11	24,830	818,630 12 0	£ s. d. 32 19 5	65,307 8 4	..	..	£ s. d. 41,337 1 2	2,609	1,997	14,845	962,762 2 11	£ s. d. 64 17 4
New Plymouth	33	61,630	1,784,288 10 9	£ s. d. 28 19 0	49,489	1,675,242 10 5	£ s. d. 33 17 0	109,046 0 4	..	..	£ s. d. 71,441 12 6	6,009	4,488	24,862	1,699,424 14 4	£ s. d. 68 7 1
Oamaru	11	17,566	548,970 3 2	£ s. d. 31 5 0	14,319	525,962 13 7	£ s. d. 36 14 8	23,007 9 7	..	..	£ s. d. 28,398 0 2	1,692	1,285	8,078	652,404 9 8	£ s. d. 80 15 3
Thames	38	35,906	982,953 13 10	£ s. d. 27 7 6	27,518	861,619 12 7	£ s. d. 31 6 3	121,334 1 3	..	..	£ s. d. 40,860 3 5	4,824	3,634	18,874	1,015,181 11 10	£ s. d. 53 15 9
Timaru	16	42,789	1,385,437 10 6	£ s. d. 32 7 7	35,463	1,275,777 12 2	£ s. d. 35 19 6	109,659 18 4	..	..	£ s. d. 63,444 11 7	3,922	2,932	19,283	1,483,506 4 2	£ s. d. 76 18 8
Wanganui	40	79,551	1,894,970 10 8	£ s. d. 23 16 5	68,363	1,800,997 1 11	£ s. d. 26 6 11	93,973 8 9	..	..	£ s. d. 74,938 18 5	7,260	5,795	31,356	1,763,962 18 8	£ s. d. 56 5 1
Wellington	97	390,583	9,042,587 11 1	£ s. d. 23 3 0	335,673	8,466,011 4 10	£ s. d. 25 4 5	576,576 6 3	..	..	£ s. d. 369,997 9 11	27,928	22,276	137,705	8,843,568 6 4	£ s. d. 64 4 5
Westport	19	10,439	225,874 18 5	£ s. d. 21 12 9	8,320	225,702 3 7	£ s. d. 27 2 7	172 14 10	..	..	£ s. d. 13,464 18 1	954	947	5,500	314,157 14 7	£ s. d. 57 2 5
Western Samoa	1	685	27,295 5 9	£ s. d. 39 16 11	201	7,643 6 8	£ s. d. 38 0 6	19,651 19 1	..	..	£ s. d. 313 15 1	226	30	196	19,965 14 2	£ s. d. 101 17 4
Totals for period 1/1/20-31/3/21	819	1,664,206	44,302,852 5 4	£ s. d. 26 12 5	1,458,008	41,162,486 9 10	£ s. d. 28 4 8	3,140,365 15 6	..	80,000	£ s. d. 1,818,534 5 2	152,930	118,894	664,819	43,352,030 19 0	£ s. d. 65 4 2



Table No. 3.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

TABLE SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS IN NEW ZEALAND, BY TEN-YEAR PERIODS, FROM THE DATE THEY WERE ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY, 1867, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919, AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1921.

Year.	Number of Post Savings-banks Open at the Close of the Year.	Number of Deposits received during the Year.	Total Amount of Deposits received during the Year.	Average Amount of each Deposit received during the Year.	Number of Withdrawals during the Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during the Year.	Average Amount of each Withdrawal during the Year.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during the Year.	Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits during the Year.	Cost of Management during the Year.	Average Cost of each Transaction, Deposit or Withdrawal.	Interest for the Year.	Number of Accounts opened during the Year.	Number of Accounts closed during the Year.	Number of Accounts remaining Open at Close of the Year.	Total Amount standing to the Credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest to the Close of the Year.	Average Amount standing to the Credit of each Open Account at Close of the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
* Period ended 31st March, 1921	819	1,664,206	44,302,852	54 26 12	1,458,008	41,162,486	54 28 4	83,140,365	15 6	80,000	0 6 14	1,818,534	21,521,930	118,894	664,819	43,352,030	54 0 65
Totals for 1919 ..	794	1,289,161	29,758,448	37 23 1	994,247	25,962,378	26 2 6	3,796,070	7 1	52,000	0 5 46	1,178,935	6,118,109	77,531	630,783	38,393,130	60 4 17
" 1918 ..	786	1,213,353	18,101,104	23 14 18	727,729	14,938,841	20 10 20	7,316,263	8 1	32,000	0 3 96	1,059,471	8,76,869	53,015	590,205	33,418,125	56 9 12
" 1908 ..	593	706,101	9,074,075	15 13 14	484,672	9,417,820	19 8 8	256,254	13 9	27,000	0 5 44	379,808	7,80,133	57,829	342,077	12,159,293	35 10 11
" 1898 ..	409	281,749	3,279,611	7 5 11	196,764	3,194,893	16 7 16	84,717	10 10	8,500	0 4 26	128,128	6,37,265	26,628	169,968	4,957,771	29 3 5
" 1888 ..	290	145,355	1,544,747	5 10 12	96,204	1,387,471	4 5 10	157,276	6 1	4,000	0 3 97	78,080	0 21,307	16,543	84,488	2,048,441	24 4 10
" 1878 ..	147	69,908	762,084	5 10 18	42,746	742,953	14 3 17	20,030	17 9	2,500	0 5 33	31,664	9,13,005	9,634	32,132	819,071	25 9 9
" 1868 ..	55	13,014	194,535	3 14 18	6,365	107,094	17 3 16	87,440	14 3	789	0 9 77	4,880	7 3,282	1,186	4,252	163,518	38 9 1
Totals from 1st Feb. to 31st Dec., 1867	46	6,977	96,372	7 10 13	1,919	26,415	18 9 13	69,956	9 1	822	1 10 18	1,241	5 0 2,520	364	2,156	71,197	1 33 0

\* Termination of Savings-bank year altered from 31st December to 31st March, with effect from 31st March, 1921. The above figures thus relate to a period of fifteen months.

Table No. 4.

## BALANCE-SHEET OF THE NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE ACCOUNT FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1921.

	Balances on 1st January, 1920.			Transactions.			Balances on 31st March, 1921.		
	Cr.	Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	Dr.	£ s. d.
<b>MONEY-ORDER ACCOUNTS:—</b>									
Money-orders (general) ..	95,827 3 10	..		6,801,997 10 11	6,783,705 18 2	114,118 16 7			
United Kingdom, &c. ..	9,959 7 10½	..		514,698 13 7½	449,939 17 0½	74,718 4 5½			
United States of America ..	12,595 18 10	..		34,970 12 1	41,324 6 8	6,242 4 3			
Australia ..	10,888 16 7½	..		342,995 15 6	357,754 16 3½			3,870 4 2	
Austria ..	8,326 9 7	..				8,326 9 7			
Canada ..	9,718 1 4	..		6,928 7 2	16,465 6 1	181 2 5			
Ceylon ..	120 14 9	..		1,741 10 7	1,616 14 10½	245 10 5½			
Fiji ..	378 7 3	..		7,996 9 7	8,390 7 7			15 10 9	
France ..	888 4 3	..		1,352 18 7	1,883 0 9	358 2 1			
Germany ..	..	1,051 6 10		..	..	..			1,051 6 10
Hong Kong ..	274 19 3	..		2,640 0 5	2,783 10 11	131 8 9			
India ..	13,306 0 7½	..		24,284 3 5	28,353 19 6½	9,236 4 6			
Norway ..	420 11 3	..		1,045 4 7	1,332 19 1	132 16 9			
Samoa ..	..	1,195 6 11		..	..	..			1,195 6 11
Straits Settlements ..	12 3 11	..		317 1 8	416 1 5	..			86 15 10
Tonga ..	..	1,362 13 7		3,620 1 5	3,815 9 8	..			1,558 1 10
Union of South Africa ..	354 7 0	..		10,330 11 9	8,869 6 1	1,815 12 8			
Commission (foreign) ..	..	579 17 9		3,612 9 1	3,426 17 5	..			394 6 1
<b>SAVINGS-BANK ACCOUNTS:—</b>									
Deposits and withdrawals ..	38,393 130 18 4	..		46,121,386 10 6	41,162,486 9 10	43,352,030 19 0			
Investments ..	..	36,368,616 9 7		10,531,847 0 0	16,956,767 0 0	..			42,793,536 9 7
Accrued interest on investments ..	..	410,601 9 5		908,737 17 4	994,611 15 2	..			496,475 7 3
Fixed Deposit Account ..	20,000 0 0	..		800 0 0	800 0 0	20,000 0 0			
Fixed Deposit Investment Account ..	378,560 0 0	..		..	..	399,855 0 0			20,000 0 0
Post Office Savings-bank Reserve Account ..	..	20,000 0 0		21,295 0 0	..	..			..
<b>Transfers—</b>									
New Zealand ..	21,766 4 5	..	904 12 3	5,979,298 7 4	5,968,710 14 8	32,353 17 1			4,134 17 5
Commonwealth S.B. of Australia ..	..	..		47,066 16 9	50,297 1 11	..			
State Savings-bank of Australia ..	2,607 15 5	..		143,477 2 10	144,533 10 5	1,551 7 10			
United Kingdom ..	..	..		187,607 7 9	187,607 7 9	..			
Profit and Loss Account ..	188,056 7 11	..		2,961,994 18 5	2,908,707 2 6	241,344 3 10			
<b>POSTAL ACCOUNTS:—</b>									
Stamps ..	268,365 19 5	..		2,098,265 2 6½	1,968,999 10 0	397,631 11 11½			
Postal Guides ..	50 9 10	..		586 9 4	586 13 4	50 5 10			
Postal notes ..	181,364 18 9	..		870,299 11 9½	869,029 10 11½	182,634 19 7			
Trade charges (M.O. Account) ..	..	..		889 17 7	258 4 2	631 13 5			
Private box and bag rents ..	..	..		44,296 16 6	44,296 16 6	..			
Safe-deposit receipts ..	..	..		142 2 0	142 2 0	..			
Money-order commission ..	..	..		40,584 17 11	40,584 17 11	..			
British postal orders—									
Head Office Account ..	61,786 15 5	..		41,108 6 8	62,467 16 3	40,427 5 10			
C.P.M.'s Account ..	21,565 16 7	..		62,467 16 3	69,043 12 1	14,990 0 9			
London Account ..	..	0 3 5		61,182 3 5½	61,182 0 0½	..			
British postal-order commission ..	..	..		482 13 6½	482 13 6½	..			
Postal revenue ..	19,902 15 7	..		1,642,982 9 3	1,676,346 6 11	..			13,461 2 1
<b>TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS:—</b>									
New South Wales telegraphs ..	1,016 5 2	..		57,082 4 3	56,638 10 4	1,459 19 1			
New Zealand and Australian cable (Eastern Extension) ..	621 1 10	..		15,790 12 6	15,981 11 3	430 3 1			

Pacific Cable Board	9,820	7	11	164,040	18	8	167,385	18	8	6,475	7	11	792,345	5	9
Radio Account	2,368	12	10	10,244	16	1	11,011	11	1	1,601	17	10	1,259,249	6	10½
Telephone-exchange receipts				637,647	16	8	637,647	16	8						
Special-messenger receipts				7,705	6	7	7,705	6	7						
Maintenance of private wires				6,192	1	9	6,192	1	9						
Registration of code addresses				54,172	7	3	53,663	18	11	3,957	9	5			
Cash deposits	3,449	1	1	1,759,178	6	4	1,790,489	19	7						
Telegraph revenue	12,557	18	5½												
GENERAL ACCOUNTS:—															
Post Office Account				46,330,583	15	7½	45,333,614	13	2½						
Postmasters and telegraphists				83,428,624	2	10	83,382,889	6	4½						
Miscellaneous receipts (general)				86,610	10	4	87,521	6	9½						
Foreign postage	23,705	9	7½	25,582	10	8½	29,576	14	9	22,794	13	2			
Foreign Mail Settlement Account	6,861	16	3½	18,914	4	0	4,795	6	2	2,867	12	3			
Miscellaneous expenses	23,787	16	11	7,362,654	6	7	6,463,620	8	11	37,906	14	9			
Discount stamps	2,026	1	0	752	10	0	784	8	0	7,374	15	0			
FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS:—															
Advances to settlers	87,816	8	7	3,897,784	13	1	3,896,574	18	6	89,026	3	2			
Agriculture	68	0	0	2,765	13	8	2,673	19	10	159	13	10			
Arms Act licenses	1	0	0	149	0	0	146	0	0	4	0	0			
Audit fees				55	0	0	55	0	0						
Beer duty	3,124	9	2	39,840	14	10	39,950	8	9	3,014	15	3			
Clerks of Court	0	2	0	121	2	4	121	4	4						
County Clerks				163	9	10	163	9	10						
Customs dues (H.M.C.)	119	15	0	925	14	8	1,026	1	2	19	8	6			
Customs duties (parcels)	18,986	12	10	541,109	7	1	537,632	18	3	22,463	1	8			
Education Department	9	10	0	4,646	11	3	4,606	19	11	49	1	4			
Electoral receipts	2	7	0	0	17	0	3	4	0						
Examination fees (P.S.C.)	0	5	0	145	19	0	145	19	0	0	5	0			
Factories Act	0	1	0	14	2	0	14	3	0						
Fishing licenses	142	7	6	1,857	5	0	1,974	17	6	24	15	0			
Game licenses	18	0	0	5,544	13	0	4,517	9	0	1,045	4	0			
Goldfields revenue	5	14	9	103	10	9	98	4	0	11	1	6			
Government Firewood Depot				6,520	3	5	6,306	5	5	213	18	0			
Government Housing Act				162,298	13	0	159,131	7	5	3,167	5	7			
Government Insurance	24,037	17	8	237,487	17	6	311,714	18	5	9,810	16	9			
Government Printer				4	18	9	4	18	9						
Homing-pigeons Protection Act	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	7	0						
Hospital and Charitable Aid receipts	23	18	10	36	2	0	60	0	10						
Hospital-ship receipts	0	6	0				0	6	0						
Imperial pensions				103,000	0	0	88,582	10	0	4,705	0	3			
Income-tax	16,792	8	0	7,262,075	13	6	7,278,462	11	3	405	10	3			
Industrial-school receipts	1,037	4	0	23,707	1	7	23,988	11	6	755	14	1			
Labour Department				15	2	0	14	1	0	1	1	0			
Land-drainage receipts	171	13	1	8,652	4	0	8,556	19	3	266	17	10			
Land revenue				13	13	0	13	13	0						
Land-tax	35,362	7	11	1,264,924	8	4½	1,295,311	10	6	4,975	5	9½			
Licensing Act				61	10	0	61	10	0						
Machinery fees	1,251	10	0	16,635	5	0	17,046	15	0	840	0	0			
Marine Department receipts	19	3	7	318	9	2	320	10	0	17	2	9			
Mental Hospital receipts				14	13	7	14	13	7						
Mining Act	406	0	0	204	5	0	234	10	0	375	15	0			
Miscellaneous revenue	2,956	8	10	715	0	3	706	3	7	8	16	8			
National Provident Fund receipts	106	3	0	88,191	12	11	89,034	12	2	2,113	9	7			
Orchard-tax				1,820	3	7	1,908	9	5	17	17	2			



Table No. 5.

SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1921.

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.		Cost Price.		Accrued Interest on 31st March, 1921.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	16	8 9
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	90,300	0 0	90,300	0 0	1,484	7 8
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1901 Debentures, 4 per cent.	61,600	0 0	61,600	0 0	810	1 6
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1901 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	32,900	0 0	32,900	0 0	360	19 11
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1901 Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	131	10 2
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1902 Debentures, 4 per cent.	142,900	0 0	142,900	0 0	1,879	4 6
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	25,100	0 0	25,100	0 0	179	9 8
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903 Debentures, 4 per cent.	170,100	0 0	170,100	0 0	1,081	3 7
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	101,050	0 0	101,050	0 0	1,108	15 8
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1906 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	500,000	0 0	500,000	0 0	4,267	2 8
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1906 Debentures, 4 per cent.	76,500	0 0	76,500	0 0	746	2 8
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1906 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	54	17 3
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1907 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	200,000	0 0	200,000	0 0	1,706	17 1
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	991	15 8
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1911 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	739	14 6
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1911 Debentures, 4 per cent.	49,000	0 0	49,000	0 0	477	18 3
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1912 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	186,500	0 0	186,500	0 0	3,839	17 0
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1914 Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,070,100	0 0	1,070,100	0 0	17,590	13 1
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1914 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	1,320,000	0 0	1,320,000	0 0	24,410	18 6
The Aid to Water-power Works Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	821	18 4
The Aid to Water-power Works Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	335,000	0 0	335,000	0 0	5,506	16 10
The Aid to Water-power Works Act 1910 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	64,000	0 0	64,000	0 0	1,183	11 2
Akaroa County Council Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	900	0 0	900	0 0	3	6 7
The Appropriation Act 1912 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	164	7 8
The Appropriation Act 1917 (section 22) Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	70,000	0 0	70,000	0 0	230	2 9
The Appropriation Act 1918 (section 33) Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	75,000	0 0	75,000	0 0	246	11 5
Auckland Harbour Board Debentures, 5½ per cent. . . . .	500	0 0	500	0 0	5	15 1
Canadian Stock, 3 per cent. . . . .	5,000	0 0	4,800	0 0	186	11 6
Canadian Stock, 2½ per cent. . . . .	12,666	15 11	10,133	8 9	315	16 0
Cape of Good Hope Consolidated Stock, 3½ per cent. . . . .	200	0 0	186	1 3	4	3 1
The Coal-mines Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	198	18 1
The Coal-mines Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	135,000	0 0	135,000	0 0	2,685	4 1
The Coal-mines Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	596	14 3
The Consolidated Loan Act 1867 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	13,000	0 0	13,000	0 0	267	13 2
The Consolidated Stock Act 1884 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	194,200	0 0	194,200	0 0	1,234	7 3
The Consolidated Stock Act 1884 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	283,500	0 0	283,500	0 0	2,796	3 4
The Consolidated Stock Act 1884 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	165,000	0 0	165,000	0 0	1,810	9 7
The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	75,000	0 0	75,000	0 0	1,544	3 6
The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870 Debentures, 4 per cent. (New Zealand Loans Act, 1908)	8,100	0 0	8,100	0 0	79	0 0
Devonport Borough Council Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	100	0 0	100	0 0	2	5 0
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	26,000	0 0	26,000	0 0	96	3 3
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915 and Amendment Act 1916 Debentures, 4 per cent.	64,000	0 0	64,000	0 0	210	8 2
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915 and Amendment Act 1916 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	36	19 9
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915 and Finance Act 1917 (section 82) Debentures, 4 per cent.	360,000	0 0	360,000	0 0	1,183	11 2
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act 1919 (section 4) (Lands for Settlement) Debentures, 4 per cent.	250,000	0 0	250,000	0 0	821	18 2
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act 1919 (section 4) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	1,050,000	0 0	1,050,000	0 0	3,883	10 6
The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act 1920 (section 2) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	250,000	0 0	250,000	0 0	585	12 2
The District Railway Purchasing Acts 1885 and 1886 Debentures, 4 per cent.	40,000	0 0	40,000	0 0	390	2 8

Table No. 5—continued.

SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1921—continued.

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.		Cost Price.		Accrued Interest on 31st March, 1921.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The Education Purposes Loan Act 1919 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	80,000	0 0	80,000	0 0	658	7 2
The Education Purposes Loan Act 1919 Debentures, 5 per cent.	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0	369	17 3
Ellesmere Land Drainage Board Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	2,850	0 0	2,850	0 0	52	9 4
The Finance Act 1909 Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	46,901	0 0	46,901	0 0	335	7 4
The Finance Act 1909 Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0	34	19 2
The Finance Act 1915 Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	6	10 9
The Finance Act 1916 (section 35) (War Expenses) Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,120,000	0 0	1,120,000	0 0	22,277	5 4
The Finance Act 1916 (section 35) Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	1	16 11
The Finance Act 1916 (section 35) Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	1,100	0 0	1,100	0 0	4	1 5
The Finance Act 1916 (section 35) Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	1	16 11
The Finance Act 1916 (section 49) Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	800,000	0 0	800,000	0 0	5,084	18 4
The Finance Act 1916 (section 50) (State Forests) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	6	15 1
The Finance Act 1916 (section 50) Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	41,900	0 0	41,900	0 0	266	6 5
The Finance Act 1917 (section 77) Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	725,000	0 0	725,000	0 0	4,608	4 1
The Finance Act 1918 (section 10) Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	1,500,000	0 0	1,500,000	0 0	19,725	18 9
The Finance Act 1918 (section 29) (Aid to Public Works) Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,950,000	0 0	1,950,000	0 0	12,394	9 8
The Finance Act 1918 No. 2 (section 29) (Aid to Public Works) Debentures 4½ per cent.	550,000	0 0	550,000	0 0	3,932	16 5
The Finance Act 1918 (section 30) Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	9,500	0 0	9,500	0 0	31	4 7
The Finance Act 1918 No. 2 (section 31) (Discharged Soldiers) Debentures, 4 per cent.	800,000	0 0	800,000	0 0	2,630	2 6
The Finance Act 1918 No. 2 (section 31) (Discharged Soldiers) Debentures, 4 per cent.	200,000	0 0	200,000	0 0	657	10 8
The Finance Act 1918 (section 32) (State Forests) Debentures, 4 per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	317	16 1
The Finance Act 1918 No. 2 (section 32) (State Forests) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	357	10 8
The Finance Act 1918 No. 2 Part IV Debentures, 4½ per cent.	500	0 0	500	0 0	9	19 9
The Finance Act 1920 (section 15) (Public Works) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	570,000	0 0	570,000	0 0	2,992	3 7
The Finance Act 1920 (section 15) (Public Works) Debentures, 5 per cent.	349,240	0 0	349,240	0 0	5,699	16 8
The Fishing Industry Promotion Act 1919 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	520	0 0	520	0 0	2	3 3
The Fruit-preserving Industry Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	17,300	0 0	17,300	0 0	344	2 2
The Fruit-preserving Industry Act 1913 and Finance Act 1917 (section 80) Debentures, 4 per cent.	16,450	0 0	16,450	0 0	327	3 11
The Fruit Preserving Industry Act 1913 and Finance Act 1917 (section 80) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	18,400	0 0	18,400	0 0	411	14 7
The General Purposes Loan Act 1873 Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,200	0 0	5,200	0 0	95	3 5
The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	105,000	0 0	105,000	0 0	1,553	8 4
The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	12,900	0 0	12,964	10 0	125	16 5
The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	100,000	0 0	100,000	0 0	369	17 2
The Government Advances to Settlers Extension Act 1901 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	80,000	0 0	80,000	0 0	1,183	11 2
The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1908 (Part 3) (Workers) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	25,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	369	17 3
The Government Railways Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	9	17 3
The Government Railways Act 1908 and Railways Improvement Authorization Acts 1904-7 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	14	6 1
The Government Railways Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	9	15 0
The Government Railways Act 1908 and Finance Act, 1909	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	554	15 10
The Government Railways Act 1908 and the Railways Improvement Authorization Acts 1904-7 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	140,000	0 0	140,000	0 0	1,553	8 5
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	50,350	0 0	50,350	0 0	320	0 7
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	48	15 4
The Government Railways Amendment Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	71,350	0 0	71,350	0 0	695	18 1
Greymouth Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	260,000	0 0	260,000	0 0	2,535	17 7
Hamilton Borough Council Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	21	9 1
Hamilton Borough Council Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	22	7 6
The Hauraki Plains Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	16,000	0 0	16,000	0 0	101	13 11
The Hauraki Plains Amendment Act 1913 and Appropriation Act 1918 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	34,000	0 0	34,000	0 0	243	2 5
The Hauraki Plains Amendment Acts 1913 and 1914 Debentures, 4 per cent.	19,000	0 0	19,000	0 0	120	15 4

Table No. 5—continued.

SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1921—continued.

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.		Cost Price.		Accrued Interest on 31st March, 1921.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.
The Hauraki Plains Amendment Act 1913 and Appropriation Act 1918 Debentures, 4 per cent.	36,000	0 0	36,000	0 0	228	16	5
The Housing Act 1919 (section 30) Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	180,000	0 0	180,000	0 0	1,827	2	5
The Housing Act 1919 (section 46) Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	3,150	0 0	3,150	0 0	40	0	0
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts 1903 and 1905 Debentures, 4 per cent.	100,000	0 0	100,000	0 0	1,643	16	8
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts 1903, 1905, and 1907 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	127,000	0 0	127,000	0 0	2,348	12	7
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts 1903, 1905, and 1907 Debentures, 4 per cent.	27,590	0 0	27,590	0 0	175	7	4
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0	95	6	10
The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	32	17	6
The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	20,900	0 0	20,900	0 0	430	6	2
India Stock, 2½ per cent. . . . .	109	4 8	51	15 0	2	0	1
India Stock, 3½ per cent. . . . .	216	14 5	213	18 9	5	11	2
India Stock, 3 per cent. . . . .	52	13 9	45	15 0	1	3	1
Inscribed Stock, 3½ per cent. . . . .	618,000	0 0	618,000	0 0	5,274	3	6
Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent. . . . .	2,260,495	11 1	2,244,582	18 0	33,628	15	3
The New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act 1917 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	134,470	0 0	134,470	0 0	2,039	14	10
The New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act 1917 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	150	0 0	150	0 0	2	10	4
The New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act 1917 and Finance Act 1917 (Post Office 5-per-cent. War Bonds) Debentures, 5 per cent.	300	0 0	300	0 0	5	11	9
The New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act 1917 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	254,300	0 0	254,300	0 0	5,079	0	7
The New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act 1917 Debentures, 5 per cent.	1,372,260	0 0	1,372,260	0 0	7,997	19	6
The Irrigation and Water-supply Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	65,000	0 0	65,000	0 0	1,292	17	6
The Irrigation and Water-supply Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	24,900	0 0	24,900	0 0	557	3	8
The Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act 1914 Debentures, 4 per cent.	18,000	0 0	18,000	0 0	295	17	8
The Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act 1914 and Appropriation Act 1918 Debentures, 4 per cent.	12,000	0 0	12,000	0 0	197	5	4
The Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act 1914 and Appropriation Act 1918 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	18,000	0 0	18,000	0 0	332	17	6
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	62,000	0 0	62,000	0 0	1,233	4	2
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	29,500	0 0	29,500	0 0	484	18	7
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	312,215	0 0	312,215	0 0	1,984	9	8
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	385,200	0 0	385,200	0 0	3,757	0	1
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	44,925	0 0	44,925	0 0	438	3	5
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	400	0 0	400	0 0	8	0	0
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	36	19	8
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	124,770	0 0	124,770	0 0	892	3	8
The Land for Settlements Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	137,735	0 0	137,735	0 0	1,511	6	3
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	2,600	0 0	2,600	0 0	25	7	2
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	39	0	3
The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 Debentures, 4 per cent.	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	397	16	2
The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act 1894 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	341,000	0 0	341,000	0 0	..		
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	14,200	0 0	14,200	0 0	138	9	11
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	90,800	0 0	90,800	0 0	577	2	9
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	244,800	0 0	244,800	0 0	804	16	4
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	698,000	0 0	698,000	0 0	13,883	10	3
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	8,000	0 0	8,000	0 0	59	12	4
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	100,000	0 0	100,000	0 0	1,315	1	3
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 and Appropriation Act 1918 (section 42) Debentures, 4 per cent.	530,000	0 0	530,000	0 0	10,541	18	5
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	54,200	0 0	54,200	0 0	387	11	3
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	3,600	0 0	3,600	0 0	39	10	0
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	225	0	0
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0	1,342	12	1
The Land Laws Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent., and Appropriation Act 1918 (section 42)	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	223	15	4
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	785,000	0 0	785,000	0 0	8,613	9	10
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	416,000	0 0	416,000	0 0	1,367	13	4
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	370,000	0 0	370,000	0 0	1,368	9	7
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	657	10	8
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	231,500	0 0	231,500	0 0	761	1	10
The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	250,000	0 0	250,000	0 0	924	12	11
The Maori Land Settlement Act 1905 Debentures, 4 per cent.	34,175	0 0	34,175	0 0	333	6	5

Table No. 5—continued.

SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE  
POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1921—continued.

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Cost Price.			Accrued Interest on 31st March, 1921.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act 1907 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	548	12	8
The Mining Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	115	1	5
The Mining Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	83	4	4
The Mining Amendment Act and Amendment Act 1919 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	184	18	7
The Native Land Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,003,500	0	0	1,003,500	0	0	19,960	0	8
The Native Land Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	480,000	0	0	480,000	0	0	10,404	5	0
The Native Land Purchases Act 1892 Debentures, 4 per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,068	9	11
The New Zealand Consols Act 1908 Debentures, 3½ per cent.	340	0	0	340	0	0	1	17	10
The New Zealand Consols Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	6	7	1
The New Zealand Consols Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	16,000	0	0	14,400	0	0	101	13	11
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	1,740	8	3
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	37,000	0	0	37,000	0	0	689	19	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	205,000	0	0	205,000	0	0	2,695	17	6
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	750,000	0	0	750,000	0	0	13,068	8	9
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	2,093	15	0	2,093	15	0	13	6	2
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	325,000	0	0	325,000	0	0	5,656	6	9
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	1,864	14	7
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	205,000	0	0	205,000	0	0	1,999	8	11
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	406	5	0	406	5	0	2	11	8
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Guaranteed Mining Advances Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	93	4	8
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	435	2	1
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 and New Zealand Loans Act 1908 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	99,000	0	0	99,000	0	0	1,969	3	0
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	38,600	0	0	38,600	0	0	634	10	5
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	741,066	0	0	741,066	0	0	12,263	2	8
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	15,300	0	0	15,300	0	0	251	10	2
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	69,500	0	0	69,500	0	0	441	15	1
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	22	3	10
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	410,000	0	0	410,000	0	0	7,645	7	6
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	62,000	0	0	62,000	0	0	1,233	4	2
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Land for Settlements Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	141,165	0	0	141,165	0	0	1,376	16	8
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	48,000	0	0	48,000	0	0	954	14	10
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	6,961	12	11
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	975,000	0	0	975,000	0	0	16,969	0	3
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) (Crown Lands) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	112,000	0	0	112,000	0	0	1,949	5	2
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	275,000	0	0	275,000	0	0	4,786	2	8
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	96,000	0	0	96,000	0	0	1,790	2	9
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	179	0	4
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	381,600	0	0	381,600	0	0	6,641	8	2
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	559	8	5
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts 1909 and 1910 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	994	10	5



Table No. 5—continued.

SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1921—continued.

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.		Cost Price.		Accrued Interest on 31st March, 1921.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 3½ per cent.	54,500	0 0	54,500	0 0	1,016	5 6
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act 1909 (Native Land Settlement Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	110,000	0 0	110,000	0 0	2,187	18 11
Patea Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	35,000	0 0	35,000	0 0	220	1 4
The Post and Telegraph Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	200,000	0 0	200,000	0 0	2,194	10 5
The Public Revenues Act 1910 (Reserve Fund Securities Act, 1907) Debentures, 4 per cent.	800,000	0 0	800,000	0 0	5,084	18 4
The Public Revenues Amendment Act 1915 (War Expenses) Debentures, 4 per cent.	3,750	0 0	3,750	0 0	23	16 8
The Public Revenues Amendment Act 1915 (War Expenses) Debentures, 4 per cent.	390,000	0 0	390,000	0 0	6,410	19 0
The Public Revenues Amendment Act 1915 (War Expenses) (section 5) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	1,700,000	0 0	1,700,000	0 0	12,156	1 3
The Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Debentures, 4 per cent.	217,000	0 0	217,000	0 0	1,379	5 8
The Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Debentures, 4 per cent.	8,000	0 0	8,000	0 0	50	16 11
The Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	380,000	0 0	380,000	0 0	2,717	4 9
The Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Debentures 5 per cent.	30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	238	7 2
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	32	17 6
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Amendment Act 1914 Debentures, 4 per cent.	9,000	0 0	9,000	0 0	29	11 9
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Finance Act 1917 (section 81) Debentures, 4 per cent.	30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	98	12 7
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Appropriation Act 1918 (section 44) Debentures, 4 per cent.	30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	98	12 7
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Appropriation Act 1918 (section 44) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	22,000	0 0	22,000	0 0	81	7 5
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Appropriation Act 1919 (section 19) Debentures, 4½ per cent.	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0	221	18 3
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Amendment Act 1914 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	17,000	0 0	17,000	0 0	62	17 6
The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act 1913 and Finance Act 1920 (section 16) Debentures, 5 per cent.	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	160	5 6
The Scenery Preservation Act 1908 Debentures, 4 per cent. . .	89,000	0 0	89,000	0 0	1,463	0 3
The Scenery Preservation Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . .	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	92	9 4
South Australian Stock, 4 per cent. . . . .	1,772	16 2	1,861	9 0	70	14 3
South Australian Stock, 3½ per cent. . . . .	12,000	0 0	11,760	0 0	312	8 3
The State Advances Act 1913 (Advances to Settlers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	573,200	0 0	573,200	0 0	7,537	18 9
The State Advances Act 1913 (Advances to Workers Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	657	10 8
The State Advances Act 1913 (Local Authorities Branch) Debentures, 4 per cent.	200,000	0 0	200,000	0 0	2,630	2 6
The Swamp Drainage Act 1915 Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	46,000	0 0	46,000	0 0	756	3 4
The Swamp Drainage Act 1915 and Appropriation Act 1918 (section 46) Debentures, 4 per cent.	25,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	410	19 1
The Swamp Drainage Act 1915 and Appropriation Act 1918 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	784	2 2
The Swamp Drainage Act 1915 and Appropriation Act 1918 (section 46) Debentures, 5 per cent.	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	30	16 5
Thames Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	198	18 1
Timaru Borough Council Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	39	9 1
Victorian Stock, 3 per cent. . . . .	12,379	19 10	10,708	13 10	293	14 0
The Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act 1910 Debentures, 4 per cent.	130,000	0 0	130,000	0 0	826	5 11
The Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act 1910 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	143	0 3
The Waikaka Branch Railway Act 1905 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	53,476	0 0	53,476	0 0	988	18 9
War Loan Certificate (Special Investment) . . . . .	80	0 0	80	0 0	..	..
British War Loan Stock, 5 per cent. . . . .	421,052	12 8	400,000	0 0	6,921	8 2
War Purposes Loan Act 1917 Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	1,800	0 0	1,800	0 0	30	3 7
War Purposes Loan Act 1917 Debentures, 5 per cent. . . . .	100	0 0	100	0 0	1	17 3
Wellington City Council Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	100,000	0 0	99,000	0 0	975	6 10
Wellington City Council Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	25,000	0 0	24,500	0 0	246	11 6
Wellington Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent. . . . .	26,300	0 0	26,300	0 0	94	18 7
Wellington Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	47,300	0 0	47,300	0 0	160	13 9
The Wellington-Manawatu Railway Purchase Act 1908 Debentures, 4½ per cent.	499,700	0 0	499,700	0 0	1,838	4 0
Westport Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent. . . . .	489,500	0 0	489,500	0 0	4,774	5 7
Totals . . . . .	42,833,174	8 6	42,793,536	9 7	496,475	7 3

Table No. 6.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.

*Receipts and Payments for the Fifteen Months ended 31st March, 1921.*

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance at credit of depositors on 1st January, 1920 .. .. .	38,393,130	18	4	Withdrawals, 1st January, 1920, to 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	41,162,486	9	10
Deposits 1st January, 1920, to 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	44,302,852	5	4	Balance at credit of depositors on 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	43,352,030	19	0
Interest credited to depositors, 1st January, 1920 to 31st March, 1921	1,818,534	5	2				
	<u>£84,514,517</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>£84,514,517</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

*Fixed Deposit Account.*

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance at credit on 1st January, 1920	20,000	0	0	Withdrawals, 1st January, 1920, to 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	800	0	0
Deposits, 1st January, 1920, to 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	..	..	..	Balance at credit on 31st March, 1921	20,000	0	0
Interest credited, 1st January, 1920, to 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	800	0	0				
	<u>£20,800</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£20,800</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

*Reserve Fund Account.*

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance at credit on 1st January, 1920	378,560	0	0	Amount at credit of Reserve Fund Account on 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	399,855	0	0
Interest credited, 1st January, 1920, to 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	21,295	0	0				
	<u>£399,855</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£399,855</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

*Liabilities and Assets.*

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance at credit of Post Office Savings-bank depositors on 31st March, 1921	43,352,030	19	0	Securities (Post Office Savings-bank) .. .. .	42,793,536	9	7
Balance on fixed deposits .. .. .	20,000	0	0	„ (fixed deposit) .. .. .	20,000	0	0
„ transfer .. .. .	29,770	7	6	Balance uninvested .. .. .	1,229,464	0	9
Balance at credit of Reserve Fund Account .. .. .	399,855	0	0				
Balance of assets over liabilities .. .. .	241,344	3	10				
	<u>£44,043,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£44,043,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>

*Profit and Loss Account*

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Interest credited to depositors during the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	1,818,534	5	2	Balance forward, 1st January, 1920 .. .. .	188,056	7	11
Interest paid on fixed deposits .. .. .	800	0	0	Interest received during fifteen months ended 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	1,883,088	16	10
Interest credited to Reserve Fund Account .. .. .	21,295	0	0	Accrued interest, 31st March, 1921 .. .. .	496,475	7	3
Paid Public Account for cost of Savings-bank management .. .. .	80,000	0	0		2,379,564	4	1
Balance forward to next account .. .. .	241,344	3	10	Less accrued interest on 31st December, 1919	410,601	9	5
	<u>£2,161,973</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>		1,968,962	14	8
				Sundry receipts .. .. .	4,954	6	5
					<u>£2,161,973</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>

Table No. 7.  
SAVINGS-BANK ACCOUNTS REMAINING OPEN ON 31st MARCH, 1921, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH ACCOUNT.

District.	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and up to £50.	Exceeding £50 and up to £100.	Exceeding £100 and up to £200.	Exceeding £200 and up to £300.	Exceeding £300 and up to £400.	Exceeding £400 and up to £500.	Exceeding £500 and up to £600.	Exceeding £600 and up to £700.	Exceeding £700 and up to £800.	Exceeding £800 and up to £900.	Exceeding £900 and up to £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000 and up to £2,000.	Exceeding £2,000 and up to £3,000.	Exceeding £3,000 and up to £4,000.	Exceeding £4,000 and up to £5,000.	Exceeding £5,000.	Total Number of Accounts Open.
Auckland	82,227	11,208	7,856	7,906	3,784	2,609	1,575	1,147	710	432	277	236	449	40	6	3	5	120,470
Blenheim	6,207	949	671	595	333	213	113	75	39	25	34	12	35	2	..	..	..	9,303
Christchurch	62,704	10,476	8,399	7,008	3,630	2,179	1,349	889	609	367	241	161	352	13	..	1	3	98,381
Dunedin	44,381	6,728	5,124	4,952	2,719	1,669	929	636	391	220	163	115	202	8	2	3	1	68,233
Gisborne	11,553	1,667	1,183	1,085	581	305	183	145	95	58	37	34	76	4	..	..	..	17,006
Greymouth	6,077	814	619	597	309	226	119	105	64	25	17	16	40	..	..	..	..	9,028
Hamilton	8,876	2,672	2,081	1,885	915	519	322	211	133	82	67	52	90	4	..	1	..	17,910
Hokitika	1,790	236	193	165	99	67	26	22	9	10	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	2,630
Invercargill	16,306	2,945	2,246	2,256	1,102	642	406	226	116	111	46	35	75	6	..	..	..	26,518
Napier	20,684	4,262	3,097	2,566	1,465	799	545	461	268	169	115	77	125	6	1	1	..	34,641
Nelson	9,511	1,484	1,172	1,137	610	364	182	129	66	48	47	39	53	1	1	1	..	14,845
New Plymouth	15,209	2,793	2,117	2,161	985	651	324	223	104	102	52	52	85	2	..	..	2	24,862
Oamaru	4,572	881	826	722	410	266	140	92	65	30	22	21	30	..	1	..	..	8,078
Thames	11,677	2,860	1,754	1,258	400	331	175	142	78	69	53	25	46	5	..	1	..	18,874
Timaru	10,790	2,543	2,061	1,618	875	508	297	181	152	76	42	41	91	5	2	1	..	19,283
Wanganui	21,320	3,053	2,216	2,004	1,061	621	377	231	167	82	64	41	96	3	..	..	..	31,356
Wellington	91,942	13,125	10,100	9,459	4,860	2,889	1,629	1,249	741	466	310	285	588	35	13	4	10	137,705
Westport	3,905	398	371	345	178	119	60	49	22	14	14	8	15	..	1	..	1	5,500
Western Samoa	75	36	28	28	13	7	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	196
Totals 31st March, 1921	429,806	69,130	52,114	47,747	24,329	14,984	8,753	6,225	3,830	2,386	1,605	1,255	2,456	134	27	16	22	664,819
Totals 31st December, 1919*	394,280	68,331	56,828	50,111	25,340	13,796	7,994	5,331	3,071	1,819	1,186	1,033	1,663*	..	..	..	..	630,783

\* Exceeding £1,000.

**Table No. 8.**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND LETTER-CARDS, POST-CARDS, BOOK-PACKETS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PARCELS POSTED AND DELIVERED IN THE SEVERAL POSTAL DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.**

Postal Districts (1920).	Posted in the Dominion.					Delivered in the Dominion.					Total posted and delivered.				
	Letters and Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters and Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters and Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
Auckland (including Hamilton)	33,197,400	827,736	6,604,724	4,954,423	868,413	29,615,521	745,056	4,497,844	4,258,761	839,874	62,812,921	1,572,792	11,102,568	9,213,184	1,708,287
Blenheim	1,576,839	59,605	286,754	252,967	20,852	1,588,912	66,339	243,308	417,885	43,065	3,165,731	125,944	530,062	670,852	63,917
Christchurch	14,882,569	372,112	2,574,507	1,464,062	438,295	17,408,599	856,284	3,564,509	2,067,819	501,577	32,291,168	1,228,396	6,139,016	3,531,881	939,872
Dunedin	13,069,394	510,809	3,129,639	1,720,300	339,521	13,458,497	537,524	3,496,168	2,151,884	285,066	26,527,891	1,048,333	6,625,807	3,872,164	624,587
Gisborne	2,419,848	24,024	547,054	531,575	44,889	2,557,204	44,265	472,381	1,018,745	82,481	4,977,052	68,289	1,019,435	1,550,320	127,370
Greytown	1,177,824	18,291	186,410	181,844	24,349	1,226,667	15,028	163,449	303,461	61,428	2,404,491	33,319	349,859	487,305	85,777
Hokitika	504,881	10,036	36,348	109,005	13,416	661,336	9,412	66,391	248,677	25,563	1,166,217	19,448	102,739	357,682	38,979
Invercargill	5,893,610	107,120	1,177,391	647,126	97,773	6,609,785	178,776	1,013,103	946,465	149,939	12,503,395	285,896	2,190,494	1,593,591	247,712
Napier	6,388,736	157,963	1,663,114	936,331	110,539	6,987,240	150,904	1,382,316	1,699,048	200,329	13,375,976	308,867	3,045,430	2,635,379	310,868
Nelson	1,932,355	39,208	187,822	211,611	47,931	2,363,595	52,689	230,880	420,381	88,598	4,295,950	91,897	418,702	631,992	136,529
New Plymouth	4,402,368	116,259	820,578	530,141	69,589	4,905,160	146,081	721,851	790,959	158,024	9,307,528	262,340	1,542,429	1,321,100	237,613
Oamaru	1,647,130	53,365	248,606	118,196	22,191	1,841,489	63,271	275,132	245,336	39,067	3,488,619	116,636	523,738	363,532	61,258
Thames	3,003,001	49,868	459,287	260,780	50,856	3,943,927	74,009	405,717	735,488	117,711	6,946,928	123,877	865,004	996,268	168,567
Timaru	4,455,638	208,351	1,230,890	448,852	50,375	6,442,404	207,051	1,065,805	765,232	93,020	9,098,042	415,402	2,296,695	1,214,084	143,395
Wanganui	4,723,352	97,916	1,194,405	680,848	94,601	5,257,733	137,423	893,607	1,143,324	183,873	9,981,085	235,339	2,088,012	1,824,172	278,474
Wellington	28,670,051	432,484	5,945,899	3,557,395	833,833	27,033,773	551,915	5,145,959	3,587,935	541,417	55,703,824	984,399	11,091,858	7,145,330	1,375,250
Westport	744,887	7,332	98,126	113,503	17,212	951,509	9,048	126,516	336,908	32,626	1,696,396	16,380	224,642	450,411	49,838
Totals	128,689,883	3,092,479	26,391,554	16,718,959	3,144,635	131,053,351	3,845,075	23,764,936	21,140,288	3,443,658	259,743,234	6,937,554	50,156,490	37,859,247	6,588,293
Previous year	126,510,112	3,403,231	24,566,898	16,637,330	3,012,854	120,633,071	3,889,691	19,753,487	18,860,933	3,180,621	247,143,183	7,292,922	44,320,385	35,498,263	6,193,475

Table No. 9.

## REGISTERED ARTICLES.

The number of registered articles dealt with in 1920, compared with the number in 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1919, is as follows:—

	1890.	1900.	1910.	1919.	1920.
From places beyond the Dominion	26,374	52,343	132,493	179,989	191,115
Registered in the Dominion	169,321	464,036	993,675	2,296,827	1,937,344
Totals	195,695	516,379	1,126,168	2,476,816	2,128,459

## DEAD LETTERS.

	1919.	1920.
Opened and returned to writers	262,126	228,258
Returned unopened to other countries	36,269	36,395
Reissued	212,368*	97,343*
Destroyed	32,247	34,523
Returned unopened by Chief Postmasters	254,216	265,143
Returned unopened to other countries by Chief Postmasters	43,244	38,792
Totals	840,470	700,454

\* Includes letters addressed to soldiers.

Table No. 10.

## PARCEL-POST.

The following shows the number and weight of parcels posted during the years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1919, and 1920:—

	1890.	1900.	1910.	1919.	1920.
Number	121,292	199,413	1,190,711	3,012,854	3,144,635
Weight	336,643 lb. 12 oz.	682,140 lb. 7 oz.	3,953,284 lb. 15 oz.	14,078,492 lb.	15,826,317 lb.

The following table shows the number and weight of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom and the undermentioned places during the years 1919 and 1920:—

Country.	Received.				Despatched.			
	1919.		1920.		1919.		1920.	
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
		lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
United Kingdom and foreign countries (via London)	114,256	637,400	211,214	1,219,881	33,025	164,031	21,540	79,283
New Zealand Expeditionary Force	384	1,423	..	..	9,851	33,593	..	..
United States of America	61,472	427,632	62,447	430,975	2,823	12,891	3,186	11,906
Canada	3,348	19,414	4,566	27,879	742	2,401	957	3,138
Victoria	15,889	83,397	23,218	126,347	3,262	9,728	3,989	12,701
New South Wales	27,462	138,939	33,733	158,169	6,033	19,233	7,831	24,496
South Australia	493	1,799	669	2,042	456	1,322	615	1,827
Queensland	873	3,089	1,306	4,684	729	2,331	1,033	2,920
Tasmania	215	573	261	589	487	1,197	594	1,474
Western Australia	330	696	462	1,093	378	1,083	426	1,195
Fiji	329	747	397	949	1,265	4,255	1,470	5,202
Ceylon	282	1,342	395	1,841	79	326	117	459
Cape of Good Hope	1,067	3,860	853	3,508	60	204	110	402
Natal	..	..	..	..	261	834	298	1,003
India	1,544	7,383	1,508	8,002	592	3,061	724	3,449
Tonga	45	138	54	215	617	2,515	825	3,501
Tahiti	23	90	58	327	566	2,895	781	5,123
Hong Kong	1,273	10,826	2,735	24,086	259	1,247	316	1,337
Straits Settlements	142	431	145	403	175	881	183	624
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
New Hebrides	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals	229,427	1,339,179	344,021	2,010,990	61,660	265,028	44,998	160,044

Table No. 11.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT DURING THE TEN-YEAR PERIODS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1866 AND 1876, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1886, THE 31ST MARCH, 1896, 1906, 1916; AND THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year ended	Number of Miles of Line.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Offices Open.	Number of Telegrams and Toll Messages forwarded during the Year.			Revenue (including Miscellaneous Receipts).		Value of Government Messages.	Total Value of Business done during the Year.	Total Expenditure (excluding Cable Subsidy).
				Private and Press.	Government.	Total.	Telegraph.	Telephone.			
30th June, 1866	699	1,390	13	24,761	2,746	27,407	£ 5,562	£ ..	£ 483	£ 6,045	£ 6,377
„ 1876	3,154	7,247	142	890,382	160,704	1,051,086	62,716	..	16,154	78,870	82,771
31st Dec., 1886	4,546	11,178	412	1,583,717	252,549	1,836,266	106,639	..	27,281	133,920	98,875
31st Mar., 1896	6,245½	15,764½	743	1,899,632	224,579	2,124,211	97,178	25,933	25,844	148,955	143,665
„ 1906	8,355	25,116	1,312	5,351,084	289,135	5,640,219	184,369	89,542	24,168	298,079	276,580
.. 1916	13,684	48,052	2,413	10,708,910	127,841	10,836,751	549,627	287,547	9,085	846,259	658,572
„ 1917	13,896	50,320	2,409	10,734,168	140,952	10,875,120	527,249	317,275	10,774	855,298	681,217
„ 1918	13,687	50,291	2,371	11,510,710	114,010	11,624,720	516,865	344,368	6,949	868,182	803,691
„ 1919	13,813	50,742	2,354	11,989,882	101,135	12,091,017	615,786	373,169	5,036	993,991	879,497
„ 1920	13,721	50,751	2,339	14,957,615	116,452	15,074,067	619,188	419,318	5,830	1,044,336	1,078,961
„ 1921	13,724	51,643	2,338	13,884,466	116,385	14,000,851	704,228	533,535	7,036	1,244,799	1,369,780

NOTE.—Inland Telegram Tariff: Prior to the 1st September, 1869, inland telegrams were charged for on a mileage basis. From that date a uniform rate was fixed of 2s. 6d. for ten words and 6d. for each additional five words. From the 1st April, 1870, the minimum charge was reduced to 1s. From the 1st November, 1873, the rate was further reduced to 1s. for ten words and 1d. for each additional word, address and signature, hitherto charged for, being free up to ten words. From the 1st July, 1877, there was introduced the “urgent” code, at double the ordinary rate. From the 1st July, 1878, a “delayed” system was introduced, the rate being fixed at 6d. for ten words, exclusive of address and signature, up to ten words and ½d. for each additional word. From the 1st February, 1892, the number of words allowed for the minimum charge in each case was increased to twelve, with free address and signature up to six words. From the 15th August, 1892, the ordinary rate was fixed at 1s. for eighteen words, including address and signature. From the 1st June, 1896, the rate was fixed at 6d. for twelve words, including address and signature, and 1d. for each additional word, and “delayed” telegrams were abolished. From the 1st November, 1906, the charge for additional words was reduced to ½d. each. From the 23rd September, 1915, the ordinary rate was increased from 6d. to 8d. for twelve words (“urgent” 1s. 2d.); and on the 1st August, 1920, it was further increased to 1s. for twelve words and 1d. for each additional word; (“urgent,” 2s., and 2d. for each additional letter word); Sundays and holidays, double rates. From the 1st November, 1920, there was introduced a system of night letter telegrams, to be delivered by post on the morning following the day of presentation. The rate is 1s. 6d. for thirty-six words and ½d. for each additional word.

Table No. 12.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONE-EXCHANGE CONNECTIONS AT EACH TELEGRAPH ENGINEER'S DISTRICT IN THE DOMINION.

Engineer's District.	Number of Connections on 31st March,					
	1921.			1920.		
	Direct Connections.	Extensions.	Total.	Direct Connections.	Extensions.	Total.
Auckland .. ..	19,731	3,207	22,938	17,862	2,777	20,639
Wellington .. ..	33,246	5,898	39,144	30,172	5,369	35,541
Canterbury .. ..	11,430	2,597	14,027	10,656	2,471	13,127
Otago .. ..	10,283	2,047	12,330	9,513	1,903	11,416
Totals .. ..	74,690	13,749	88,439	68,203	12,520	80,723

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,100 copies), £75.

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