$\mathbf{C}$ .—1.

are not usually of a character suitable for close settlement, and the supply from these sources, except for the re-opening of runs, must diminish; hence the future extension of settlement depends upon the opening up of the remaining Crown lands in Auckland, Taranaki, Poverty Bay, Wellington, Nelson, Westland, and to some extent in Southland. In view of the fact that the undisposed of Crown lands comprise as a rule hilly, forest-clad country, remote from centres of population, unconnected by railway or roads, it is imperative that ample funds be provided for opening them up for settlement, and that the Department spares no effort to explore, survey, and prepare the areas for selection as early as possible, having a due regard to the requirements and convenience of the future occupants. This should be supplemented by operations under the Land for Settlements Acts, whereby suitable private estates may be acquired and apportioned to meet the demands of the increasing population of the colony. With a failing supply of Crown land it behoves us to encourage the full development of the resources of the lands already under occupation.

## LANDS DISPOSED OF.

In pursuance of the recognised departmental practice, Table B has been compiled to illustrate the land transactions for the year, under all systems and phases prescribed by law. Full details of each system are given in the numerous tables in the Appendix and in the reports of the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

Table B.

Number of New Selectors, and Area taken up, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902, and
Total Amount of Money received during the Year.

Nature and Tenure of Lands selected.	Number of Purchasers or Selectors.	Ауеа.	Average Holding.	Cash received on Past and Current Transactions.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Town lands sold for eash	156	116 1 16	0 2 39 26	1.4
Suburban lands sold for eash	95	432 2 1	4 2 8.4	22,317 11 0
Rural lands sold for cash	237	26,739 0 31	112 3 11.7	10.051 1.0
Perpetual leases made freehold		52 0 0	۳۵ ۰۰ ۵	40,851 1 2
Deferred payment instalments	1 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8,288 6 10
Perpetual leases Occupation with right of purchase	447	128,892 3 9	288 1 16.1	$\begin{bmatrix} 8,176 & 12 & 3 \\ 28,565 & 11 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
	241	65,468 1 29	271 2245	28,565 11 2 $26,722 18 5$
	1	27 3 0	27 3 0	25 16 9
Agricultural lease	21	9 3 9	0 0 22.9	163 4 0
" deferred payment		0 0 0	0 0 22 3	163 16 4
" perpetual lease			i	451 15 11
" made freehold				1.127 14 5
occupation with right of purchase	1	1 0 1	1 0 1	11 6 8
lease in perpetuity	32	455 1 28	14 0 37.1	564 2 9
Village-homestead special settlement (lease in perpetuity)	30	469 1 25	15 2 23.5	2,865 5 4
Special-settlement associations, deferred payments	, .			99 0 2
" perpetual lease		• •	• •	185 4 9
" lease in perpetuity				5,670 5 10
Improved-farm special settlements (lease in perpetuity)	9	1,617 3 26	$179 \ 3 \ 2.8$	3,185 14 0
Occupation leases, Mining D.L.O. Act	71	2,506 3 10	$35 \ 1 \ 9.1$	514 6 7
Small grazing-runs	25	96,708 1 18	3,868  1  13.1	23,828 19 3
Pastoral runs	54	572,050 1 26	10,232  0  34.7	71,513 4 1
Thermal springs, Rotorua	•••	440 400 0 -		1,511 3 10
Miscellaneous leases and licenses	440	113,432 2 7	257  0  34.6	22,067 12 0
Miscellaneous	• •	• •	••	30,027 8 8
Cheviot Estate—	3	1.422 3 0	474 1 0	C 900 10 F
Lease in perpetuity	ъ	1,422 3 0	474 1 0	6,397 19 5 800 11 10
petuity)	••	••	• •	800 11 10
Grazing farms				6,285 11 11
Pastoral runs	•	• •	• •	250 13 8
Miscellaneous leases		, ,	• • •	274 8 11
Miscellaneous	• • •	<u> </u>		51 19 11
Land for Settlements Acts—				
Cash	1	2 0 0	$2 \ 0 \ 0$	17 15 0
Lease in perpetuity	257	49,235 1 3	$191 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2$	79,022 2 3
" village	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	257 15 4
Special-settlement associations (lease in perpetuity)			•	157 4 0
Small grazing-runs	11	16,239 2 0	1,476 1 10.9	7,272 16 7
Pastoral runs	<b>2</b>	953 2 38	476 3 19	60 16 6
Miscellaneous	22	17,242 1 30	783 2 39.5	2,376 11 11
Totals	2,159	1,094,086 2 27	506 3 0.9	£402,124 9 5

On comparison with the past year's figures, it will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of transactions for the year of 153 selectors, and a falling-off of over half a million acres, principally under the pastoral runs, occupation-with-right-of-purchase, and lease-in-perpetuity systems, and a loss in revenue of about £4,200. A closer investigation shows that the area of cash sales fell from 58,700 to 27,288 acres, and the receipts from £33,987 to £22,317. As might be expected, there is a large reduction in the perpetual-lease and deferred-payment revenue; selections under the occupation-with-right-of-purchase rural system aggregated 447, whilst those under