

1910  
NEW ZEALAND.

---

# SETTLEMENT ON CROWN LANDS:

LEASE-IN-PERPETUITY HOLDERS WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR FEE-SIMPLE.

*Return to an Order of the House of Representatives dated the 19th October, 1910.*

*Ordered, "That there be laid before this House a return showing the number of lease-in-perpetuity holders in each provincial district who have made application for the right to purchase the fee-simple of their lands under section 20 of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1907, or section 177 of the Land Act, 1908."—(Mr. RUSSELL.)*

RETURN showing the Number of Lease-in-perpetuity Holders in each Land District who have made Application for the Right to purchase the Fee-simple of their Lands under Section 20 of the Land Act Amendment Act, 1907, or Section 177 of the Land Act, 1908.

Land District.						Number of Applications to acquire Freehold.
Auckland	...	...	...	...	...	49
Hawke's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	8
Taranaki	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	24
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	41
Marlborough	...	...	...	...	...	15
Westland	...	...	...	...	...	40
Canterbury	...	...	...	...	...	4
Otago	...	...	...	...	...	8
Southland	...	...	...	...	...	40
Total	...	...	...	...	...	240

NOTE.—The information has been supplied for each land district, as particulars of this nature are not recorded for provincial districts.

WM. C. KENSINGTON, Under-Secretary.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (1,400 copies), £1 5s.

By Authority : JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1910.

Price 3d.]

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. It states that any difference between the recorded amounts and the actual amounts must be investigated immediately. The responsible party should identify the cause of the error and take steps to correct it. This process helps to maintain the integrity of the financial records.

The third part of the document describes the methods for reconciling accounts. It explains that accounts should be reconciled regularly, typically at the end of each month. This involves comparing the balance in the accounting records with the balance in the bank statement. Any differences should be identified and explained.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It states that a strong system of internal controls is essential for preventing fraud and ensuring the accuracy of financial reporting. This includes measures such as segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and regular audits.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping, prompt investigation of discrepancies, regular reconciliation, and robust internal controls. These practices are fundamental to sound financial management.

The document concludes with a statement of approval. It states that the procedures outlined have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authorities. This ensures that the financial management process is compliant with applicable regulations and standards.