

(No. 80.)



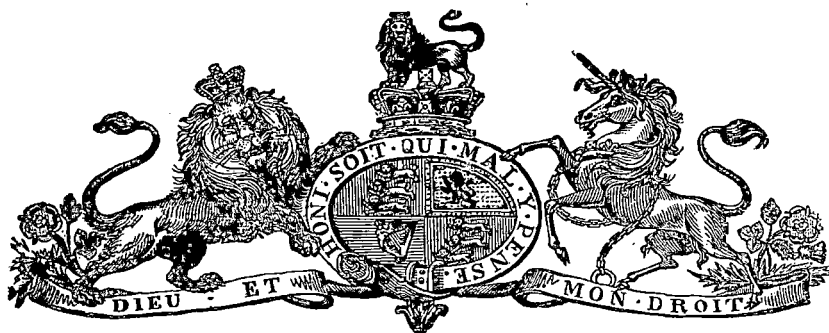
1894.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT:
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

Cost of printing—£5 15s.



Department of Surveys, Hobart, 9th July, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to furnish a Report on the working of the Department of Surveys for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1894.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AREAS SURVEYED.

The area surveyed for agricultural farms under "The Crown Lands Act, 1890," and the amended Act, 1893, 57 Vict. No. 12, as shown by the receipt of survey plans, is 12,815 acres, being 11,504 acres less than the return for the preceding year. The area of the surveys effected for auction sales also shows a decrease of 1204 acres upon the previous return. The following statement contains the necessary information as to all allotment surveys, and the localities in which they are situated :—

Return of Selection and Auction Surveys received during the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1894.

SURVEY DISTRICT.	OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SURVEY DISTRICT.	SELECTION SURVEYS.		AUCTION SURVEYS.		TOTAL.	
		Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.
Buckingham	Combes, H.	991	32	....	...	991	32
Cumberland	Frodsham, T.	1334	29	160	3	1494	32
Dorset	Eddie, G. T.	1932	15	1 rd.	1	1932½	16
Devon	Hall, R.	495	23	12	10	507	33
Deloraine	Sorell, J. A.	960	26	276	9	1236	35
Franklin	Innes, E. G.	939	19	...	...	939	19
Fingal	Smith, G. C.	1116	18	84	8	1200	26
Moorina	Walpole, E. G.	99	2	...	...	99	2
Mersey	Chalmers, H. T.	295	8	1 rd.	1	295½	9
Montagu	Jones, D.	268	3	...	...	268	3
Oatlands	Hardy, W. M.	540	14	...	...	540	14
Tasman's Peninsula	Hinsby, J. H.	414	6	...	...	414	6
Wellington	Windsor, F. E.	1581	22	21	14	1602	36
King and Flinders Islands .....	...	1286	23	...	...	1286	23
Various Districts	Other Surveyors.	565	8	48	145	613	153
		12,815	248	601½	191	13,416½	439

REASONS ASSIGNED FOR FALLING OFF IN NUMBER OF SURVEYS EFFECTED.

It will be generally understood that the reduction in the area surveyed, as compared with previous years, is due to a marked falling off in selection, which has been occasioned by the general depression under which the Colony has been suffering for some time past, and the consequent cessation from the construction of roads, bridges, and Public Works in the outlying districts. For many years past selection in the agricultural districts has advanced far beyond made roads and actual settlement, but so long as such roads were extended year by year under a liberal Public Works policy of the past, our bush lands were readily "taken up" in advance, under the deferred payment system. A considerable proportion of these lands, selected during the prosperous "eighties," is still unsettled upon, and therefore unimproved. In such circumstances it will be apparent that road communication to the Crown land at the back is practically cut off, and the would-be selector is in consequence compelled to abandon the idea of making a home for himself on a Crown selection. Again, agricultural settlement is considerably hampered by reason of the very large proportion of Crown land "withdrawn from selection" for mining purposes. It may not be generally understood that about 5,000,000 of acres, or about half the State lands of the

Colony are locked up in mining reserves, including some of its most fertile lands, while there is not $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of the area comprised within such reserves either leased for mining or held under any kind of occupation whatever. These are the principal impediments to progress which at present block the way of selection, and until they be, at any rate partially removed, there is little prospect of any material revival taking place. Consequent on the residential clauses of "The Waste Lands Act, 1870," 34 Vict. No. 10, having been so long disregarded, it will probably be found advisable to introduce amended legislation to remedy the first-named evil; the latter can be dealt with by Executive Minute.

LAND CLASSIFICATION.

Underlying the above-mentioned defects in our land legislation, and the policy hitherto adopted in its administration, there is a broader question of general classification of the Crown lands to which I desire to direct attention. The uniform rate of £1 per acre regardless of position, quality, or kind as now obtains is not operating satisfactorily, its effect being to discourage selection upon land of a second-class or inferior quality, and to act as a direct incentive to selectors to pick the eyes out of the country. This pernicious system has continued for nearly a quarter of a century; and when it is borne in mind that the best lands, and those situated in the most favoured localities, have long since passed into private ownership, that the good agricultural lands remaining in the possession of the State are generally of a rough description, at considerable elevation above the level of the sea and somewhat remote from market, and that many thousands of acres of the poorer lands at present lying idle would be readily taken up and improved if obtainable at a price commensurate with their value, it will be self-evident that not only is the natural development of the country being unduly retarded, but an annual loss to the revenue is thereby occasioned. The subject is one surrounded with difficulties, and in endeavouring to introduce reform in the admitted evils of the present system care must be exercised to avoid falling into others of perhaps greater magnitude. There are two safeguards, however, which, if exercised, would go far towards dissipating any apprehension of the creation of a monopoly of these lands,—viz., a restriction of area, and imperative conditions of actual improvements upon the land, according to the class to which it may belong.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WORKING OF NEW LAND ACT.

I enclose a Table (*vide* Appendix) showing the operation of "The Crown Lands Act, 1890," as compared with the amended Act of 1893. Since the latter came into force in November of last year to 30th of June ult., the area applied for under the Act of 1890 is 13,846 acres; but the area upon which the survey fees (amounting to £377 2s. 6d.) has been paid is 400 acres; while the area applied for under the Act of 1893 is 28,194 acres, and that upon which the registration fee of £1 has been paid by the applicants is 12,720 acres, upon which the survey fees (amounting to £1717 5s.) are to be provided by the Government in the first instance. They, however, form portion of the credit purchase of the land to be paid by the purchaser in instalments, and are therefore ultimately refunded to the State if purchase is completed. It will be seen that the survey fees under the Act of 1893 is a considerable item to be provided for, and as the Act becomes better known there is little doubt that its liberal provisions will be more generally availed of by selectors, and that the cost of the surveys will form a serious charge upon the revenue, while there is doubt as to the *bona fides* of the applicants. I understand it is the intention of the Hon. the Minister of Lands to ask Parliament to repeal the portion of the Act relating to payment of survey fees by the Crown at as early a date as possible.

CROWN LANDS AND SELECTION WITHIN SURVEY DISTRICTS.

Of the District of Buckingham, Mr. H. Combes reports that a few selections, principally as additions to former holdings, have been made. About 12 in number are under the Act of 1893. He draws attention to the necessity for opening up the back country by track-cutting, and for throwing open to selection the mining reserve at Sandfly.

On the District of Cumberland, Mr. Frodsham again directs attention to the Florentine country, comprising an estimated area of 18,000 acres, 12,000 acres of which are reported to be first-class soil. The natural outlet for this land is by way of Russell's Falls. The distance from the railway station at Glenora is about 37 miles, 15 miles of which distance is along a very good cart road. In the Russell's Falls Valley a large area of good land has been taken up, upon which a large amount of *bonâ fide* work has been done. A considerable area of good agricultural land still remains in the possession of the Crown, but it is not accessible for the want of roads.

Of the District of Deloraine, Mr. J. A. Sorell, reports a somewhat extensive area of Crown land in the vicinity of Frnakford, which would, if cleared, be very suitable for dairying purposes. It lies principally along the valley of and west of the Supply River.

Of the County of Devon, Mr. Richard Hall has no new discoveries to report, but he draws attention to some 11,500 acres of basaltic and limestone country lying to the south-west of Nietta, and another block to the south of the latter estimated to contain 12,500 acres of fair land. It is principally covered with myrtle and dogwood scrub, and heavy timber of gum, stringy-bark, and blackwood. In each case these lands are somewhat remote from made roads. He also refers to 1900 acres of good scrub land to the south of the present selections on the east of the River Blythe. Of the mineral lands Mr. Hall writes:—"As these mines (called The Belmont Gold and

Tin Mines) seem to me to be the most promising thing in my district at present; I desire to draw attention to them. At this time they are successfully working gold, tin, and bismuth, and have good prospects in lead and silver. The mineral country seems to me to be a very extensive one, and may be counted by thousands of acres."

On the County of Dorset, Mr. Eddie reports the existence of some first-class land in the neighbourhood of the Camden Plains, to the east of Mt. Barrow, and that the Camden Plains are also of excellent quality and growing good native grass at the present time. The country is, however, at a considerable elevation above sea level, and would perhaps be to some extent severe on stock in winter; a road is also needed to give access to it. Some 1800 acres have recently been selected to the south east of Mt. Barrow, and further selection is anticipated in the same locality.

On the District of Kent, Mr. E. G. Innes reports a large area of good agricultural land between the Town of Franklin and the Arve River. A road is required to give access to this land. He reports country of a similar character in the Parishes of Honeywood, Price, Thanet, Garrett, Blakeney. These lands are all heavily timbered, and covered with dense scrubs of myrtle, dogwood, musk, and sassafras. They are not as a rule more than a few miles from the Channel shipping ports, but the country is generally hilly and unfavourable for road-making. The clearing of the land in this district is almost universally very heavy, and as every foot of road must be made before settlement can be established, the apparent very favourable situation of the Crown lands, as compared with those of other districts, is somewhat misleading to the intending selector. The nature of the soil and the humidity of the climate throughout the Franklin district are better adapted to the production of fruit and root crops than grain-growing: it can be turned to more profitable account in small than large holdings. Mr. Innes directs attention to one exception to the above described character of country; viz.:—"In the Parish of Purves there is a considerable area of comparatively open land, some of which is apparently of first-class quality. It is swampy and would require draining; but this would be far less expense than clearing the heavily-timbered lands. There is plenty of timber in the vicinity for fencing and draining purposes. I consider this land well worth the attention of intending selectors with a small capital who could afford to wait a year or two before they got any return for their outlay." Mr. Innes gives considerable prominence to the necessity for the construction and extension of branch roads to open up the country in various parts of his district. Exploration tracks are also needed to give access to the almost impenetrable tract of country lying between the River Huon on the north and the extreme southern boundary of the County at South West Cape.

Upon the Mersey District, Mr. Chalmers reports:—

"Excepting Crown lands at an elevation of over 1000 feet above sea-level, I have none of a first class character to point to, my district being both poor and broken, and essentially a mineral-bearing country, requiring the expenditure of large sums of money to open up and develop. There is, however, a considerable area along the western slopes of Gad's Hill, through which the old Van Diemen's Land Companies track passes, to which I have continually drawn attention; but to make it even fairly accessible heavy and lengthy road construction is required, which it would be unadvisable to undertake at the present time. As this land is situate in close proximity to the Middlesex Gold Field, I feel that the future of the locality is assured. I am confident that time and capital will bring the field prominently forward, and that in the future it will be the gold-field of the Colony. The steady and very satisfactory yield of alluvial gold at Belmont, which is identical with Middlesex, together with my personal knowledge and experience of the successful gold-bearing formations of the other Colonies, lead me to believe that I am correct in my opinion."

Mr. Hardy reports as follows upon the Crown lands in the District of Outlands:—

"There are only very small and isolated patches of arable land available for selection, not sufficient in extent to be worked profitably unless the selector is already possessed of land in the neighbourhood. Good pastoral land is, no doubt, to be obtained; but I question whether it will be selected unless the present selling price of £1 per acre is reduced. I would again suggest the subdivision and sale of the reserve adjacent to the railway line situate between Jerusalem and Rhyndaston." There is a considerable area of scrub land suitable for selection in the eastern portion of this district near Carrickfergus Bay facing Maria Island. There is nothing fresh to report relating to this Island; it is still held on lease to a private company.

Mr. Hinsby reports fair progress in settlement on Tasman's Peninsula; the best lands are situate between Cape Raoul and Tunnel Bay. "There are fine patches of heavy scrub land, musk, peartree, cathead fern, and blue gum" being the prevailing growths. The soil varies from rich black sand to black vegetable loam, with basalt and sandstone rock formation. There are many small patches of good land throughout Tasman's and Forestier's Peninsulas; but the country although of comparatively low elevation is very hilly, and the nature of the soil exceedingly changeable. The localities of which special mention is made are Wedge Bay, Cripps' Creek, Fortescue Bay, Eagle Hawk Neck, Norfolk Bay, Blackman's River, and Flinders' Creek. Recommendations for opening up the Crown lands by the construction of roads are contained in Mr. Hinsby's Report.

Mr. Jones reports as follows on the lands suitable for selection in the District of Montagu:—

"Under this head it may be stated that, although about 1300 acres of good land has been selected and surveyed in the neighbourhood of Granville Harbour, there are still available for selection another 1200

acres at least, including some 400 or 500 acres that can only be selected in 10 acre lots, as they are within the one mile radius of the Town of Granville. Most of this is clay soil of the best kind, covered with a forest of gums and myrtles, and an undergrowth of musk and sassafras, tree ferns, cathead and other ferns; the remainder is a light loamy soil, with an undergrowth of dogwood scrub and laurel ferns. At the Pieman Heads there is also an area of fair land, consisting of, say 500 acres well adapted for pastoral purposes, for which it is now stated to be leased. There are patches, too, of good land at the Tasman River and Duck Creek open for selection under the Crown Lands Amended Act.

At Strahan most of the good land has been taken up. Detached areas, however, could be found along either side of the railway line from Strahan to Zeehan. These areas would not exceed 200 acres each. About Zeehan and Dundas patches of land suitable for agriculture could be found, but is not available until withdrawn from the operation of the Mineral Lands Act.

There are about 5000 acres of land, fairly good basaltic soil, to the east, south-east, and north-east of the Town of Waratah,—some of it forest clad, and some covered with the fine grass indigenous to this colony, which really should be thrown open to selection, as no minerals are likely to be found upon what is suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

Near the junction of the Huskisson River with the Pieman River, as stated in a previous report, good land exists; but until some road or railway is made to it it will not be of much value. It is situated near the route selected for the proposed Great Northern Railway to connect Zeehan with Emu Bay. It is not possible, without careful examination, to give a correct idea of the area, but it should be fully 1500 acres.

The following extracts are taken from the report of Mr. G. C. Smith, on the Fingal District :—

The principal tract of agricultural land available for selection in this district is situated on the upper branches of the George River.

In the Parish of Weld about 3000 acres may be found fit for selection. The soil is good, basaltic in places, stony, and heavily timbered, as usual in such country, with dense undergrowth. This land would be reached by a road from the present road between St. Helen's and the George Settlement (opposite Brown's selection) to Weldborough. This area includes some of the land reserved for mining, but the reservation here is quite unnecessary.

In the Parishes of Lunta and Lowelly I believe about 7000 acres of land fit for cultivation may be found. The soil is very good, the timber swamp gum, myrtle, and sassafras, with a fair proportion of blackwood, the scrub very dense, of musk, dogwood, fern-trees, &c., in fact the vegetation almost universally found on any rich or deep soil in Tasmania. The height above sea-level and the steepness of the hills on much of it are the only drawbacks to the fitness of this land for selection. In the north-east portion of the Parish of Gould, extending into the area reserved for mining, there is a large extent of land on which the soil is deep, and consists of decomposed granite and decayed vegetation from numberless generations of trees and undergrowth. This soil, however, cannot be considered of the best quality, and land of this description within easy access, indeed close to Gould's Country, remains unapplied for. It is a matter of surprise to me that some of this land has not been taken up, and I am disposed to think that it must be generally believed to be a reserve. At present there seems no likelihood that settlement to any extent may be looked for on land of this class, although vegetables and fruit-trees grow on it luxuriantly.

There is a considerable extent of land, heavily timbered with swamp gum and covered with dense scrub, between Urana and Hogan's Track, some of which, where not too steep, may prove fit for future settlement. Most of what I have seen, however, consists of decomposed granite and slate, and, except in the bottoms, is not likely to be taken up.

On the Tyne there are probably 1000 acres of fairly good land, which is almost within reach of an existing road. On the head of the Dan River 1000 acres of good soil might be obtained along the stream, but here little has been done with the land already selected, and some that has been cleared is becoming again overgrown.

About St. Mary's patches of good soil exist here and there in excessively broken country, and probably some selections will yet be made, but not much land will be disposed of at £1 per acre.

West of Huntsman's Cap and about the Sheoak Hills, Parishes of Wolverton and Haslemere, there is land which would be taken up if thrown open for selection. The soil is good, and there is some fair pasturage. Most of this is at present reserved for coal. Round Tower Hill there are some hundreds of acres of fair land in addition to that already selected. If the mines close to the land selected prove remunerative there will be further selection hereabouts. There is a considerable tract of good basaltic land south and south-east of Maurice Town Reserve which is at present withdrawn from selection, but which might without disadvantage be thrown open, and would be eagerly taken up.

Wellington.

This district, which includes the north-west corner of the Island, is well to the fore with a large extent of good agricultural Crown land, situate in various localities, and upon which Mr. Windsor furnishes the following estimate :—Parish of Marawah, about 4000 acres of first-class land still available for selection. Parishes of Williams, Mowbray, and Poilinna.—There are fully 5000 acres of very fair land available for selection in these Parishes; and in the Parishes of Gibson and Medwin, 3000 acres. In the Parish of Anderson, and south of same, there is a large area of good land still to be met with, but the distance from the coast, and the very bad state of the road, render selection improbable for some time to come. In the Parishes of Flowerdale and Preolenna about 5000 acres, and in Quiggin and Calder about 2000 acres, still to be operated upon. The good land in Lewis and Elliott is almost wholly absorbed, but about 4000 acres are still available in the Parish of Yolla. In Oonah and Takonè there is still room for selection, but the land is at considerable elevations, from 1000 to 1500 feet above sea-level. In Stowport and Natonè there are some 2500 acres of land suitable for settlement. Mr. Windsor directs attention to the improve-

ments being effected on selected lands, and to the general progress going on in his districts, together with the requirements of road construction to give access to the Crown lands, in almost every Parish mentioned.

Special Surveys—Annual Return for Twelve months ending 30th June, 1894.
Town of Gormanston (Mt. Lyell), 129 lots surveyed and permanently marked.
52 miles of Road surveyed for the Public Works Department.

Return of Surveys effected for Mines Department for Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1894, as represented by receipt of Plans in the Mines Department.

Survey District.	Officer in charge of District.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.
Buckingham	Combes, H.	—	—
Cumberland.....	Frodsham, T.	—	—
Dorset.....	Eddie, G. T.	142	18
Devon.....	Hall, R.	372	14
Deloraine.....	Sorell, J. A.	163	22
Franklin.....	Innes, G. E.	40	8
Fingal.....	Smith, G. C.	1913	112
Moorina.....	Walpole, E. G.	630	49
Mersey.....	Chalmers, H. J.	200	4
Montagu.....	Jones, D.	6432	184
Oatlands.....	Hardy, W. M.	—	—
Tasman's Peninsula.....	Hinsby, J. H.	10	2
Wellington.....	Windsor, F. E.	40	2
Flinders' Island.....	—	—	—
TOTAL.....		9942	415

THE DRAFTING ROOM.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the compilation of plans, 5 Country, 8 Town, and 3 other plans having been compiled during the year, including one for the Maritime Conference, shewing the Light-houses on the Australian and Tasmanian Coasts. A compilation of the City of Hobart (which is very much needed), giving the lengths of boundary lines, areas, grantees, names, &c., has been commenced on a scale of two chains to an inch, but the progress has been very slow, the draftsman employed on it having to be constantly taken off to do other work, and I am greatly afraid it will have to be abandoned when the reductions in the staff take effect. The dealing with road deviations continues to give a great deal of trouble, and interferes very largely with the progress of work generally. The mounting of original plans, and the recording of them on the County sheets, has now practically been completed, and in consequence great benefit is felt owing to the readiness in which plans can be found, and information supplied to the public and other Departments.

RETURN of the principal Office Work of the Survey Department for Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1894. (Compiled from Records of Drafting Room).

Plans prepared.	County and town plans compiled and drawn.....	16	
	Ditto ditto posted up for photo-lithography	26	42
Applications dealt with.	Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1893 (selection)	655	
	Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1890 (selection)	393	
	Ditto (auction and private purchase)	91	
	Ditto (rent)	165	
	Ditto (selection in mining areas).....	32	
	Ditto (occupation in goldfields)	5	
	Residence Areas Act, 1891 (purchase)	74	
		1415	
Grants prepared.	Grant deeds prepared in duplicate.....	438	
Diagrams of surveys received.	Selections	244	
	Auction and residence areas	186	
	Real Property Act.....	25	
	Roads and re-surveys, &c.....	150	
		605	
Diagrams and plans examined.	Computed and examined	582	
	In course of examination... ..	23	
	Unexamined	—	
		605	

Roads surveys recorded.	Plan of road surveys received from Public Works Department and recorded on original plans.....	145
Diagram books and grant schedules.	Diagram books prepared for binding	17
	Grant schedule books ditto	2
		19
Instructions for surveys.	Instructions prepared and issued to district and authorised surveyors	597
Surveyors' accounts.	Surveyors' accounts in triplicate passed for payment	105
Register of documents.	New subjects registered	945
Closed roads.	Roads described for closing by proclamation	53
Plans and presses.	Plans numbered and indexed on working and manuscript plans.....	538
Descriptions.	Descriptions of surveys furnished to Lands Department for contracts for sale of land	190
Plans of districts.	Plans of Districts prepared for Boundaries Board of Advice	6
Proclamations of districts.	Roads Districts described for proclamation	10
	Municipal ditto	2
	Electoral ditto	7
	Fruit ditto	3
	Recreation ditto	1
	Water ditto	1
		24

FIELD INSPECTIONS.

Such time as I have been able to take from office duties I have spent in overlooking surveys, and during the year I have inspected the field operations of 7 surveyors, which were generally satisfactory; but in two instances the work was not up to the requirements of the Regulations, and the surveyors responsible for the defects were called upon to remedy them on the ground. Fresh evidence of the necessity for vigilant field supervision over the work of the contract surveyors is constantly coming to light, and inasmuch as the Land Laws of the Colony declare that the ground-marks shall determine the limits of a Crown Grant as against any discrepancy in the metes and bounds contained in the written description of title, it is of the utmost importance that all surveys should be well and permanently defined on the ground. In order to insure compliance with such requirements, under a contract system of survey such as obtains in Tasmania, there is much need of the services of an experienced surveyor whose time should be wholly devoted to field inspections. As I have represented in previous reports, such an officer is an essential factor in a well organised survey department, and his duties must eventually prove reproductive to the country in the security they would afford for the *bona fides* of the surveys, and in the direct curtailment of the heavy drain upon the revenue incurred in re-surveys under the existing conditions.

ROADS.

The same wearisome, costly, and irritating process under which roads of access are acquired in agricultural settlements, and of which I have complained for years, still continues; but I am pleased to observe that, with the concurrence and assistance of the Recorder of Titles with this Department, a new departure in the mode of proceeding has at last been agreed upon, which, while much facilitating the conduct of the business, will, it is believed, amply protect the interests of all parties concerned. The necessary provisions to give effect to the proposed alterations in the present road system are embodied in a draft Bill prepared for the sanction of Parliament during the present Session.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

During the year (12 months) under review four regular meetings of the members of the Board have been held, and two examinations conducted. At the first of these examinations, commenced on 5th September, 1893, two candidates presented themselves, both of whom failed. The next examination was commenced on 5th March, 1894, at which a similar number of candidates were examined, only one of whom obtained the requisite number of marks to qualify as a surveyor.

These examinations were commenced simultaneously with those held in Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, as a first step towards the adoption of the recommendation of the Conference of Surveyors held in the latter city in 1892. Correspondence from the Secretaries of the Board of Examiners in Sydney and Melbourne is still under consideration of this Board as to the desirableness of adopting identical as well as simultaneous examinations, the other colonies concurring.

The names of three surveyors have been recommended to the Hon. the Surveyor-General as qualified to effect surveys in Tasmania, all of whom have been authorised by the Governor in Council. Two of these gentlemen hold certificates of competency from the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales respectively.

In closing this Report I venture to hope that my desire to conform to your instructions to condense matters as far as possible may not be inconsistent with an intelligent record of the year's operations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

E. A. COUNSEL, Deputy Surveyor-General.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works.

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Selections under Crown Lands Act, 1890, and Crown Lands Amended Act, 1893, from date of latter (14th November, 1893) to 30th June, 1894.

COUNTIES.	CROWN LANDS ACT, 1890.					CROWN LANDS AMENDED ACT, 1893.				
	No. of Applications received.	Total Area applied for.	No. of Applications on which Survey Fee paid.	Area on which Survey Fee paid.	Survey Fees paid by Applicants.	No. of Applications received.	Total Area applied for.	No. of Applications on which Registration Fee paid.	Area on which Registration Fee paid.	Amount of Survey Fees advanced by Government.
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	£ s. d.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	£ s. d.
Buckingham	10	553	1	25	3 2 6	120	4690	67	2675	376 0 0
Cornwall.....	24	1169	5	145	22 5 0	37	1598	14	615	80 15 0
Cumberland	4	86	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	100	1	50	6 5 0
Devon	40	2807	10	495	69 5 0	145	6692	62	2961	380 15 0
Dorset	34	4561	11	2140	138 15 0	74	3280	21	975	124 10 0
Glamorgan	3	459	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	28	1316	13	636	81 5 0
Kent	9	710	3	325	33 15 0	54	2332	22	928	124 0 0
Lincoln	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	100	1	50	6 5 0
Monmouth	3	136	2	122	15 0 0	32	1182	17	644	90 10 0
Pembroke	4	195	1	50	6 5 0	64	2625	38	1525	210 10 0
Somerset	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6	280	3	130	18 15 0
Wellington	32	1935	11	564	67 10 0	53	2433	17	790	101 15 0
Flinders' Island	8	446	2	135	21 5 0	19	691	13	441	72 5 0
King's Island.....	2	420	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	150	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Westmorland	5	369	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	15	725	7	300	43 15 0
TOTAL.....	178	13,846	46	4001	377 2 6	655	28,194	296	12,720	1717 5 0