

## XIV.—FAIR ISLAND EMIGRATION.

28. The Minister for Immigration has indorsed the strong recommendation made by the Superintendent of Otago, in favour of allowing to the population of Fair Island the opportunity of proceeding to New Zealand. I have, therefore, to add to the instructions already given to you, that I desire that means should be placed at the command of the Scotch agency, to enable the population of Fair Island to proceed to New Zealand, if, after careful inspection and report by the Rev. Mr. Barclay, it is considered desirable they should go. With this view, I am willing that the regulations as to age, &c., should be very much relaxed. There must, of course, be a limit to such relaxation. If, in your opinion—supposing we do not take over the Scotch agency—the departure from the regulations necessary to enable the shipment of those people to be made, would be so extreme and inexpedient as to render it undesirable to send them to the colony, you must exercise your discretion in that direction. If the Scotch agency is taken over, it would be better to leave that agency to use its discretion in the matter. You are clearly to understand that nothing but an extreme, obvious, and irreconcilable objection is to prevent the intention to send out the Fair Island population from being carried into effect.

## XV.—CHILDREN'S MESS.

29. An opinion has been expressed in the colony, which I believe you do not share, as to the desirableness of a separate mess for children. I hope that you will hereafter be able to send out a much smaller proportion of children than has hitherto been sent. In deference to the objections you have raised to a separate mess, I will not give any positive instruction on the subject, beyond this—that I wish you to make it a regulation that it shall be in the power of the surgeon of any ship, to order a separate mess for children, and that you enjoin upon each surgeon that, if he find it feasible, and thinks it desirable, he shall establish such a mess. You should also place at the disposal of each surgeon, from £5 to £10, according to the number of children under his charge, to enable him to give gratuities to some of the emigrants for attending to the children. The relatives or parents should clearly understand that it is not desired to relieve them from properly attending to the children, but that you are simply adopting a plan which is common on board first-class passenger ships, by which the children are fed separately, and thus enabled to enjoy much greater advantages in cooking and in description of food, as well as in regular and punctual attendance to their wants, than is possible if they are divided amongst several messes of adults.

## XVI.—IMMIGRANTS TO BE SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION.

30. I have to repeat the instruction previously given, that you are not to ship emigrants for ports other than those of their destination, except in very extreme and exceptional cases. Sending people to one province in order that they may be there shipped for another, causes in all cases great inconvenience, and often necessitates large expense; and the plan is looked upon with general and great disfavour by the province to which the immigrants ought ultimately to proceed. Of course, you must still observe the instructions about immigrants to Marlborough, Westland, and Nelson.

## XVII.—BUSINESS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT.

31. I have to ask you to cause to be prepared, and to forward regularly to the colony, a four-weekly report, as to the proceedings of your department.

32. Copies of all correspondence between your department and the various departments of the Imperial Government should be sent to the colony each month.

33. I have strongly to urge that you will use your best endeavours to give effect to these instructions.

34. The new forms for the use of emigrants, the regulations for medical examination, and the notices to intending emigrants intimating the new practice to be adopted, I hope you will be able to issue during the next few days. The investigations I have had to make, and the study of the correspondence and of the returns which I have had prepared, have closely occupied me during several weeks, and have delayed, much to my regret, the despatch of this letter of instructions.

The Agent-General for New Zealand.

I have, &c.,  
JULIUS VOGEL.

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[Enclosure No. 1.]

## GRANTS OF LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

UNDER "The Immigrants Land Act, 1873," persons who are approved by the Agent-General as suitable immigrants, and who pay their own passages to New Zealand, are entitled to obtain grants of land in the colony, free of cost, but subject to conditions of occupation and cultivation. Full particulars from the Agent-General for New Zealand, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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[Enclosure No. 2.]

## NEW ZEALAND.—"IMMIGRANTS LAND ACT, 1873."

"THE Immigrants Land Act, 1873," provides that persons who are approved by the Agent-General for the colony as suitable immigrants, and who pay their own passages to New Zealand, shall be entitled to obtain grants of land at any time within five years after arrival in the colony; such grants, however, to be subject to conditions of occupation and cultivation.