

1925.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

(ANNUAL REPORT ON).

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

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SIR,—

Department of Immigration, Wellington, 9th July, 1925.

Herewith I have the honour to submit the annual report upon the immigration which has taken place into New Zealand from the United Kingdom during the year 1924–25.

I have, &c.,

H. D. THOMSON, Under-Secretary.

The Hon. W. Nosworthy, Minister of Immigration, Wellington.

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## REPORT.

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I AM pleased to report that during the past year, owing chiefly to the fact that greatly reduced fares were offered to the public under the new agreement entered into by the Imperial and New Zealand Governments, there has been an increase of 30·7 per cent. in the numbers of Government-assisted immigrants over the totals of either of the two preceding years. All the assisted passengers have been met by officers of the Department and given a kindly and cordial welcome. Their physical fitness and keenness for work made the matter of their absorption a pleasurable and easy task. It is gratifying to be able to state that, although there was the above-mentioned increase in numbers, it had really no effect on the labour-market, for throughout the year the demands made to the Department were always greater than the supply—principally skilled trades, farm and domestic labour. Never, in my opinion, has New Zealand gained such a valuable asset from the migratory movement as during the past twelve months. The nomination system, which is the sheet-anchor of the present policy, has been strictly adhered to, and every endeavour has been made to foster schemes for obtaining child and juvenile migrants. At the present time immigrants coming under this heading can obtain a free passage to New Zealand up to the age of seventeen years.

During the past year 208 public- and secondary-school boys have arrived and have been satisfactorily placed with suitable farmers, and with few exceptions are doing exceedingly well. The following figures indicate the numbers that have been allotted to the different provincial districts: Auckland (including Poverty Bay), 86; Taranaki, 53; Wellington, 11; Hawke's Bay, 19; Nelson, 7; Marlborough, 7; Canterbury, 6; Otago, 10; Southland, 9.

The extracts given hereunder are from the monthly reports which the Department receives from these boys:—

Many thanks for your letter of the 1st instant. I am pleased to say that I am still progressing favourably and getting good experience in practically every branch of mixed farming. I am thinking of taking out a £25 bond in New Zealand Perpetual Forests (Limited), (which I pay in about four years and a half at an average of 2s. per week), and I hope you will approve of same.

I should be glad to know if you still require monthly reports, or whether they can be extended to quarterly.

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I herewith state my progress report for June:—

I have been working a six-horse team at plough, a four-horse team at skim-ploughing, a four-horse team at drill, and a four-horse team at harrow. On 22nd and 23rd June I attended the travelling farm school, which will, I feel sure, prove very beneficial. Owing to wet weather work has been somewhat slack at times, and, as winter has approached us somewhat forcibly, we have been compelled to begin winter feeding.

Since my last report I have gained considerably more experience in this type of farming. I was working on the machines at crutching-time, in the time when I was not mustering. For the past two months I have been fencing with an experienced fencer, and have gained a useful knowledge of that branch of farming. I have had a rise of 5s. per week in my wages, and am to get 30s. per week during the busy season. Thanking you for the interest you are taking in me.

I must apologize for not reporting on my progress to you before, but I have been so interested in my new surroundings that it completely slipped my memory.

It is rather difficult to give you my idea of this place, because this country seems so strange and wonderful after England. Since I have been at — the work has been very much the same. I cannot imagine how any boy could return Home and say that New Zealand has no possibilities, because it is full of them, providing one is willing to work and settle down to colonial conditions.

Mustering on the hills with good dogs is very fine work, and I enjoy it immensely. There are a very fine lot of sheep here, practically all purebred Romneys and Merinos, which require constant attention for the many ailments they are subject to. There is a good herd of milking-cows here, and a well-equipped modern dairy.

My employer is very good to me, and shows me anything I want to know. In fact, all the men are very willing to help me with my work, which is very encouraging to one who is in the country for the first time. I am extremely grateful to you for the interest you have taken and are still taking in me. I shall never regret coming out here, and would not return to the Old Country for anything, unless for a holiday in years to come.

I will report to you again soon, but up to the present my work has been nearly all mustering. When the lambing and shearing comes around I shall have plenty to say. Thanking you again for your utmost consideration.

Owing to the fact that there has not been much farm-work to be done beyond the feeding of the stock, much progress in farm knowledge has not been possible. However, I could neither milk nor ride on my arrival, but am now able to do both. I have learnt to harness and feed the horses, as well as driving and using them about the farm. I have learnt to work milking-machines of the L.K.G. make and New Zealand varieties, and understand the working and disassembling of them. I can also work the gas-engine and start the water-wheel used for driving the machines. I have worked on a sheep-dip, and could now dip sheep by myself. Beyond the general work of the farm there has been nothing else done, but most of the cows, with the exception of sixteen which will be milked all through the winter, will be dried off in a week's time. When these have been put out into the rough country we will begin sowing-time, and will soon be on to ploughing. I have done some potato digging and grading, and can use harrows. When we get into the more serious work of the farm I can report on my progress, and will forward my next report with full details.

I am most thankful for all the thoughtfulness and consideration which was shown to our party throughout the journey, and everything seems to have been done for our comfort.

I am sorry I did not send a report last month, but I forgot all about it until I came across your letter recently.

I have quite settled down to farm-life, and I like it very much. I have learnt quite a good deal already, but, of course, it is very little in comparison with what there is yet to learn. I am getting good experience in several branches of farming, as there are cows, sheep, pigs, and a few crops on the farm. The cows are milked by machinery, and I am now capable of milking them by myself when occasion demands. I do a variety of jobs such as fencing, disking, harrowing, rolling, maize-cutting, tree-logging, &c. There is always plenty to do, but it is a fine life, and I have no desire at all to return to England. It really is a wonderful country, and every day conditions are much better than I expected. Altogether I think I am making very good progress.

*Re* your letter of the 18th, I am pleased to say that I am enjoying the best of health, and I am progressing favourably with the farm-work. In January last my wages were raised another £1. My farming experience at Home has helped me immensely out here. Since my last report to you I have been haymaking, which lasted practically all the month of January; then, in February, I was busy draining—putting in new ones and cleaning out the old. At present I am working a three-horse team, ploughing, disking, and harrowing in the grass and oats. Next week I hope to be on the mower cutting the second crop of hay, weather permitting, or else it will have to be for ensilage. On the whole I have found the conditions and surroundings which prevail in this district to come up to all my expectations; also the great kindness and generosity which has been extended to me from all with whom I have been in contact—especially from Miss —. I think that is all that I have to report up to the present, so thanking you for your interest in my welfare here in New Zealand.

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 2nd February, *re* my quarterly report, the overlooking of which I apologize for.

My employer is writing a report to you per this mail. The following are the chief extracts from my diary, 1924:—

“November 4th: Shearing commenced. I ran the engine, did the experting, and put in time wherever required when I could get my regular duties (such as oiling, grinding, &c.) finished. I also picked up useful information in the classing of wool. Shearing was in full swing for practically the whole of November.

“December: This month was spent mostly in making gates, doing up fences, a few days in the garden, and milking until the arrival of —. I did no milking during shearing.

“January, 1925: Main operations this month were cutting ragwort and cattle-mustering (in which I made good to the effect that at time of writing I am the owner of two dogs, and go out and keep same hours as shepherds, and put in full time with sheep-work, and generally hold a responsible position during the dipping). Shearing of sheep which were missed at shearing-time was also performed. January 29th, 30th, and 31st were spent in introducing — to his duties.”

In conclusion I should like to say that I am very well placed here, and that any one who makes up their mind to get on would always get on with such an employer as Mr. — and on such a station. I have no complaints whatever to make up to the present, and I hope that circumstances will permit me to remain here for some time yet. My parents have forwarded me a letter from Mr. — (England), whose son is, I believe, due to land here this month. Mr. —, according to the letter, was given my parents' name by New Zealand House, London, and, from the way the letter is written, also reports of progress made by some of us.

I do not know whether the “first-party reports,” which were only an experiment on our part, have helped the scheme, or whether they are just side-lights; but the arrival of Mr. —'s letter has given me an impression that if we only try and make an effort, not only on our own personal part and in our daily duties, but as a body of public-school boys, to recognize and support any movement of the Department of Immigration in that way, so that we may at least feel that we have tried to thank the New Zealand Government for their venture (which might have been a risky and costly one) in supporting the scheme, and make a name of credit which will draw more to New Zealand, and in due time bring a greater wealth and prosperity to the Dominion, or, as Mr. F. Milner, in a letter to the association, wrote, “an educational glory of our great Empire.”

I therefore hope that if there is any way in which we can show ourselves above and beyond the first goal of making good ourselves, by helping our new home, that you will let me know, when you have time, so that I may acquaint the members and do our best to achieve it. I will forward my report for this present quarter on May 1st, which is a down-river mail-day, without fail.

The following report on the junior migration scheme has been received from the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce:—

TARANAKI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*Report of the Immigration Committee covering its work in connection with the British Public-school Boys.*

The committee, in presenting a report of its work, desires to first express its appreciation of the ready assistance given it by the Immigration Department (and particularly the Under-Secretary, Mr. H. D. Thomson) and the whole community, which entered into the spirit of a scheme that was in many respects original and had to be tested by actual experience.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the chairman of the committee was visiting England at the time of the initiation of the scheme, and was thus able to confer with the authorities at Home, and see the boys and their parents, and generally to manifest an oversight over the arrangements for selecting and despatching the boys. In this he had the ready help of General Sir Andrew Russell, Sir James Allen, and Mr. F. T. Sandford, Chief Immigration Officer, all of whom were keen on sending out to the Dominion the fine colonizing-material such as the English public-school boy. Altogether over fifty boys came out in various ships to New Zealand, and were met by members of the committee on arrival and escorted to New Plymouth, where they were met by local citizens, who acted as hosts to them until they were despatched to the various farms to which they had been allotted. Before leaving they were accorded a public welcome.

The committee has kept in touch with the boys, also with the farmers training them. Without this interest the results would not have been as successful as we confidently feel they have been.

If there is one thing more than another which has impressed itself upon us it is that young men like the public-school boys must be able to consult and be guided by a body of responsible and disinterested men if they are to be successfully merged into New Zealand's population. Things here are so different from what they have been accustomed to, and it takes time for them to fit in and settle down. For temperamental and other reasons, several of the boys have applied for transfers to other farms, and these applications have received careful attention, the committee being anxious to consider the interests of the farmers as well as of the boys, and, where thought advisable, the applications have been agreed to. In a few instances the boys have found that they are unsuited to farming-life, and they have secured positions in the towns and are making good.

Those on the farms are also making satisfactory headway, some, of course, to a greater extent than others. The committee are quite satisfied with the results. The boys have shown more adaptability than was expected, and are keen upon their work. Most of them come straight from school at Home, and are therefore quite unused to the hard work associated with colonial farming operations, but they have "stuck it" manfully and shown that they possess grit and perseverance and not a little capacity. There has really been no absolute disappointment, for whilst some have found that farming is not their vocation, they have succeeded in other walks of life, and still remain a great asset to the Dominion.

The system of giving some of the younger boys, who came out here in February, a course, mainly in agricultural subjects, at the high school before going on the land has been attended with striking success. The process has been greatly facilitated by the Principal and his teachers, who have entered wholeheartedly into the work. Our considered judgment is that this is unquestionably the best way of training the lads from Home in agriculture. They are brought out at the right age, they gain the atmosphere of their adopted country in the school, they make friends there, they are taken out to the farms where they are given practical demonstrations, they are taught by experts the rudiments of their future work, and they are thus well equipped to start on their subsequent course of training on farms, on completion of which they will be able to take up farming on their own account.

So successfully was the whole scheme developing that towards the end of last year the committee cabled to Mr. List, in London, to arrange for another batch of fifty boys this year. There will be no difficulty in placing them with good farmers, the applications already being in excess of the number of boys available.

The committee's chief desire is to see the boys successfully settled and subsequently able to take up properties of their own. Many will be in this position after the completion of their training-period. The work naturally occupies a good deal of the time of members of the committee, but this has cheerfully been given because of a recognition of the importance of the work not only to Taranaki, but to the whole of the Dominion.

THOMAS C. LIST,  
Chairman of Committee.

ENGLISH PUBLIC-SCHOOL BOYS ATTENDING THE NEW PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the year six English public-school boys entered this school with the intention of having one year's experience of New Zealand school life before taking up farm-work. All of these have attended English public schools for periods of three to four years, and, with the exception of one boy, have been placed in the Matriculation form.

The boys concerned are a fine type of English schoolboy, and are without exception keen to learn all they can of New Zealand conditions and to equip themselves for the work they have chosen. Their conduct has throughout been exemplary, and they have with apparently little trouble settled down in their new surroundings, and are now taking an active interest in the various school activities, mixing with the other boys and making many friends.

Their objects in coming to this school are—(1) To take a course mainly in agricultural subjects; (2) to become acquainted with and to make friends with the New Zealand boys of approximately their own ages, their own educational standards, and their own outlook on life—in short, to partake of the atmosphere of the Dominion; (3) to be placed on good farms (if possible with parents of New

Zealand boys who are attending the school) at the end of their school course in order to gain further experience before taking up farms of their own; (4) to take up eventually some branch of farming on their own behalf when they have gained the necessary experience.

As their stay here will probably be limited to one year, and as they are all well grounded in the ordinary subjects of the curriculum, it has been deemed advisable to arrange for them to take special work. The school week of thirty-five periods has therefore been divided up as follows: Laboratory work in agriculture and dairy science, nine periods; woodwork, six; metalwork, two; book-keeping, two; arithmetic, one; geography of New Zealand, one; farm practical work, fourteen: total, thirty-five periods.

There is a farm of 35 acres attached to the school, carrying a small dairy herd, farm-horses, pigs, &c. Arrangements have been made for boys to assist with the following: Fencing (repairing and erecting); milking and feeding stock; sawing and splitting posts, &c.; cutting hedges, gorse-grubbing, and eradication of noxious and other weeds; top-dressing pastures. Arrangements have also been made with the manager of the Golf-links Farm, which is in easy reach of the school, for the boys to assist him with the work carried on during the year. On this farm is a flock of 350 ewes, and those boys wishing to gain a knowledge of sheep-farming will therefore be able to do so.

Periodically the boys visit well-known local farmers, and are thus able to see some of the best pedigree herds in the Dominion. The well-known Jersey breeder, Mr. John Hale, who lives in the vicinity of this school, has very kindly offered his assistance, and is at all times willing to give them the benefit of his advice and experience. On several occasions the boys have been allowed to attend pedigree and other sales, in the hope that they will thereby gain valuable knowledge.

It is perhaps too early to venture any opinion as to the success of the scheme. One thing, however, is certain—that the boys will be able to take their places on the farms to which they are allocated with much more chance of making a success of their work than would be the case had they commenced work immediately on their arrival in New Zealand. While having a good general knowledge, they are in most cases totally ignorant of many things with which New Zealand boys are familiar. The year at school will no doubt remedy this defect, and will enable them to compete on even terms with our own boys who are each year leaving school to take up farming.

Under the Flock House scheme (administered by the trustees of the New Zealand Sheepowners' Acknowledgment of Debt to British Seamen Fund) two parties, consisting of fifty-three boys, were met and conveyed to the training-farm in the Rangitikei district. The ages of these lads range from fourteen to seventeen years, and they are chiefly the orphans of British seamen.

Under nomination of the Salvation Army seventy-four lads arrived—thirty-eight of these were boys who had already received a course of training before leaving England—and were placed direct with farmers in both the North and South Islands. The remaining thirty-six were sent to the Salvation Army training-farm at Putaruru, where they are receiving a general course of training in all branches of farm-work, at the completion of which they will be placed in suitable situations. Owing to the fact that such satisfactory results have been obtained from this class of migrant, it is hoped to materially increase the numbers during the coming year.

The total number of arrivals in New Zealand from the United Kingdom and Ireland during the year ended 31st March, 1925, was 12,451 (6,733 males and 5,718 females). Out of the total number of persons arriving—namely, 12,451—8,924 were assisted to New Zealand by the Imperial and/or Dominion Governments. The number of assisted immigrants is made up of persons nominated from New Zealand, and of persons themselves applying for assisted passages in London.

During the year the following steamers brought out assisted immigrants:—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, SHOWING BY WHICH GOVERNMENT ASSISTED.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	New Zealand Government.	Imperial Government.	Both Governments.	Total.	Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	New Zealand Government.	Imperial Government.	Both Governments.	Total.
Ruahine ..	9/4/24	..	..	301	301	Ruahine ..	13/12/24	..	..	168	168
Arawa ..	30/4/24	..	..	229	229	Pakeha ..	16/12/24	..	..	614	614
Rotorua ..	17/5/24	..	..	277	277	Sophocles ..	7/11/24*	..	..	1	1
Dorset ..	21/5/24	..	..	316	316	Ormuz ..	18/10/24*	..	..	1	1
Ruapehu ..	9/6/24	..	..	92	92	Dorset ..	4/1/25	..	..	331	331
Athenic ..	10/6/24	..	..	396	396	Corinthic ..	7/1/25	..	..	326	326
Remuera ..	27/6/24	..	..	305	305	Rotorua ..	24/1/25	..	..	196	196
Suffolk ..	22/7/24	..	..	355	355	Port Denison ..	30/1/25	..	..	4	4
Corinthic ..	22/7/24	3	..	381	384	Ionic ..	18/2/25	..	..	356	356
Ruahine ..	9/8/24	..	..	326	326	Hororata ..	19/2/25	..	..	657	657
Ionic ..	1/9/24	..	..	400	400	Aorangi ..	24/2/25	1	..	2	3
Rotorua ..	18/9/24	2	..	153	155	Remuera ..	7/3/25	..	..	259	259
Arawa ..	12/10/24	..	..	287	287	Arawa ..	12/3/25	..	..	268	268
Remuera ..	2/11/24	..	1	170	171	Tainui ..	30/3/25	1	..	243	244
Tainui ..	7/11/24	..	..	310	310	Suffolk ..	31/3/25	..	..	290	290
Athenic ..	24/11/24	..	..	378	378	Port Wellington	31/3/25	..	..	1	1
Rimutaka ..	26/11/24	..	1	262	263						
Ruapehu ..	7/12/24	..	..	260	260			7	2	8,915	8,924

\* Date of sailing.

## NOMINATED AND APPLIED PASSENGERS PER EACH VESSEL FROM 1ST APRIL, 1924, TO 31ST MARCH, 1925.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Nominated.			Applied.			Totals combined.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total.
Ruahine ..	9/4/24	82	83	119	284	11	3	3	17	301
Arawa ..	30/4/24	84	50	48	182	9	30	8	47	229
Rotorua ..	17/5/24	60	82	87	229	6	33	9	48	277
Dorset ..	21/5/24	73	103	114	290	2	24	..	26	316
Ruapehu ..	9/6/24	20	29	43	92	..	..	..	..	92
Athenic ..	10/6/24	108	106	138	352	6	35	3	44	396
Remuera ..	27/6/24	103	82	117	302	3	..	..	3	305
Suffolk ..	22/7/24	68	86	110	264	51	37	3	91	355
Corinthic ..	22/7/24	118	99	103	320	33	31	..	64	384
Ruahine ..	9/8/24	107	97	99	303	18	4	1	23	326
Ionic ..	1/9/24	122	110	115	347	27	26	..	53	400
Rotorua ..	18/9/24	49	39	65	153	2	..	..	2	155
Arawa ..	12/10/24	76	93	82	251	8	28	..	36	287
Remuera ..	2/11/24	55	56	54	165	4	1	1	6	171
Tainui ..	7/11/24	114	81	76	271	17	22	..	39	310
Athenic ..	24/11/24	157	84	84	325	19	34	..	53	378
Rimutaka ..	26/11/24	60	88	81	229	5	28	1	34	263
Ruapehu ..	7/12/24	72	81	106	259	1	..	..	1	260
Ruahine ..	13/12/24	56	50	56	162	6	..	..	6	168
Pakeha ..	16/12/24	180	167	255	602	10	2	..	12	614
Sophocles ..	7/11/24*	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ormuz ..	18/10/24*	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dorset ..	4/1/25	89	92	108	289	17	25	..	42	331
Corinthic ..	7/1/25	109	86	96	291	7	28	..	35	326
Rotorua ..	24/1/25	50	42	59	151	29	16	..	45	196
Port Denison ..	30/1/25	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	4
Ionic ..	18/2/25	129	90	102	321	19	16	..	35	356
Hororata ..	19/2/25	199	183	216	598	38	21	..	59	657
Aorangi ..	24/2/25	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Remuera ..	7/3/25	93	72	86	251	8	..	..	8	259
Arawa ..	12/3/25	92	63	87	242	26	..	..	26	268
Tainui ..	30/3/25	91	65	65	221	21	..	..	23	244
Suffolk ..	31/3/25	68	68	95	231	32	27	..	59	290
Port Wellington	31/3/25	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	..	2,688	2,430	2,869	7,987	435	473	29	937	8,924

\* Date of sailing.

DOMESTICS WHO ARRIVED PER EACH VESSEL, AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES, ALSO NOMINATED AND APPLIED DOMESTICS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Auckland.	Canterbury.	Hawke's Bay.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Otago.	Southland.	Taranaki.	Wellington.	Westland.	Total.	Nominated.	Applied.	Total.
Arawa ..	30/4/24	10	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	16	..	36	9	27	36
Rotorua ..	17/5/24	13	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	15	..	35	6	29	35
Dorset ..	21/5/24	12	7	..	..	2	3	1	2	16	..	43	19	24	43
Athenic ..	10/6/24	5	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	24	..	39	8	31	39
Suffolk ..	22/7/24	8	8	2	..	..	1	2	..	22	..	43	8	35	43
Corinthic ..	22/7/24	17	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	17	..	41	11	30	41
Ionic ..	1/9/24	9	4	2	..	2	2	2	2	14	1	38	13	25	38
Arawa ..	12/10/24	6	11	1	1	1	3	..	1	17	1	42	15	27	42
Tainui ..	7/11/24	12	3	2	..	2	3	..	..	15	..	37	15	22	37
Athenic ..	24/11/24	16	8	2	..	..	2	1	4	9	1	43	9	34	43
Rimutaka ..	26/11/24	15	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	17	1	42	16	26	42
Pakeha ..	16/12/24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Dorset ..	4/1/25	4	5	1	..	1	4	1	2	16	..	34	10	24	34
Corinthic ..	7/1/25	14	9	3	1	..	1	..	..	11	..	39	12	27	39
Rotorua ..	24/1/25	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	22	6	16	22
Ionic ..	18/2/25	10	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	19	3	16	19
Hororata ..	19/2/25	7	5	5	..	1	..	2	1	9	..	30	13	17	30
Suffolk ..	31/3/25	7	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	18	1	33	7	26	33
Totals ..	..	177	88	28	3	17	31	10	13	245	5	617	181	436	617

FARM LABOURERS PER EACH VESSEL, SHOWING NOMINATED AND APPLIED.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Nominated.				Applied.				Total.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ruahine ..	9/4/24	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	5	7	..	..	7
Arawa ..	30/4/24	5	..	..	5	4	..	..	4	9	..	..	9
Dorset ..	21/5/24	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	5
Athenic ..	10/6/24	6	..	..	6	2	2	..	4	8	2	..	10
Remuera ..	27/6/24	5	1	..	6	3	..	..	3	8	1	..	9
Suffolk ..	22/7/24	3	..	..	3	47	1	..	48	50	1	..	51
Corinthic ..	22/7/24	8	1	..	9	28	1	..	29	36	2	..	38
Ruahine ..	9/8/24	3	1	..	4	14	3	..	17	17	4	..	21
Ionic ..	1/9/24	7	..	..	7	25	1	..	26	32	1	..	33
Rotorua ..	18/9/24	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	3
Arawa ..	12/10/24	1	..	..	1	8	1	..	9	9	1	..	10
Remuera ..	2/11/24	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	4	..	..	4
Tainui ..	7/11/24	3	..	..	3	17	..	..	17	20	..	..	20
Athenic ..	24/11/24	4	..	..	4	17	..	..	17	21	..	..	21
Rimutaka ..	26/11/24	4	..	..	4	4	1	..	5	8	1	..	9
Ruapehu ..	7/12/24	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	3
Ruahine ..	13/12/24	3	..	..	3	6	..	..	6	9	..	..	9
Pakeha ..	16/12/24	6	1	..	7	10	2	..	12	16	3	..	19
Dorset ..	4/1/25	10	..	..	10	16	1	..	17	26	1	..	27
Corinthic ..	7/1/25	5	..	..	5	6	1	..	7	11	1	..	12
Rotorua ..	24/1/25	7	2	5	14	28	..	..	28	35	2	5	42
Ionic ..	18/2/25	9	..	..	9	17	..	..	17	26	..	..	26
Hororata ..	19/2/25	15	..	..	15	37	4	..	41	52	4	..	56
Remuera ..	7/3/25	5	..	..	5	8	..	..	8	13	..	..	13
Arawa ..	12/3/25	6	..	..	6	24	..	..	24	30	..	..	30
Tainui ..	30/3/25	5	..	..	5	20	2	..	22	25	2	..	27
Suffolk ..	31/3/25	5	1	..	6	32	1	..	33	37	2	..	39
Totals ..	..	133	8	5	146	386	21	..	407	519	29	5	553

## DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOURERS BY PROVINCES.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Auckland.	Canterbury.	Hawke's Bay.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Otago.	Southland.	Taranaki.	Wellington.	Westland.	Total.
Ruahine .. ..	9/4/24	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	7
Arawa .. ..	30/4/24	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
Dorset .. ..	21/5/24	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Athenic .. ..	10/6/24	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	10
Remuera .. ..	27/6/24	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	9
Suffolk .. ..	22/7/24	9	8	3	..	..	12	..	1	17	1	51
Corinthic .. ..	22/7/24	13	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	16	1	38
Ruahine .. ..	9/8/24	4	4	2	..	..	5	1	..	5	..	21
Ionic .. ..	1/9/24	9	3	..	..	..	6	1	1	13	..	33
Rotorua .. ..	18/9/24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Arawa .. ..	12/10/24	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	10
Remuera .. ..	2/11/24	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Tainui .. ..	7/11/24	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	20
Athenic .. ..	24/11/24	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	21
Rimutaka .. ..	26/11/24	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	9
Ruapehu .. ..	7/12/24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Ruahine .. ..	13/12/24	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9
Pakeha .. ..	16/12/24	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	2	19
Dorset .. ..	4/1/25	7	4	1	..	..	2	1	2	9	1	27
Corinthic .. ..	7/1/25	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	12
Rotorua .. ..	24/1/25	6	12	1	1	..	1	4	..	17	..	42
Ionic .. ..	18/2/25	7	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	13	..	26
Hororata .. ..	19/2/25	18	6	2	..	..	5	1	4	20	..	56
Remuera .. ..	7/3/25	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	13
Arawa .. ..	12/3/25	9	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	14	..	30
Tainui .. ..	30/3/25	5	4	..	..	1	2	..	2	13	..	27
Suffolk .. ..	31/3/25	12	4	2	..	2	4	..	..	15	..	39
		154	72	20	1	4	61	15	16	205	5	553

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL BOYS.

Auckland .. ..	..	86	Southland .. ..	..	9
Canterbury .. ..	..	6	Taranaki .. ..	..	53
Hawke's Bay .. ..	..	19	Wellington .. ..	..	11
Marlborough .. ..	..	7			
Nelson .. ..	..	7			208
Otago .. ..	..	10			

## DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTED PASSENGERS BY DISTRICTS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Auckland .. ..	1,017	1,023	1,077	3,117
Canterbury .. ..	330	362	339	1,031
Hawke's Bay .. ..	128	136	131	395
Marlborough .. ..	14	14	10	38
Nelson .. ..	103	108	146	357
Otago .. ..	351	271	324	946
Southland .. ..	81	65	79	225
Taranaki .. ..	146	88	88	322
Wellington .. ..	887	782	630	2,299
Westland .. ..	66	54	74	194
	3,123	2,903	2,898	8,924

### OCCUPATIONS AS PER INDIVIDUAL BOATS.

[illegible]

\* Date of sailing.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (625 copies), £12 15s.

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