

performed by the larger bodies—by the half-squadron or squadron in the Mounted Rifles, by the half-company or company in the Infantry, by the battery in the Field Artillery, by the company in the Garrison Artillery. The annual training in camp should be carried out by regiments, battalions, and similar units.

The drills, half- and whole-day parades have a relative value and are convertible, but the principle laid down above is that which the organization must be designed to serve.

3. The cases of the Infantry battalions, or portions of battalions, drawn from the towns, and of those units of other arms whose nature necessitates their location at populous centres, present no difficulty; in such cases there is room for considerable latitude in the posting of individuals, since all will be within easy reach of the headquarters of the unit.

It is in the internal organization of the country battalions and of the Mounted Rifle regiments that greater decentralization and more careful allotment of individuals is required.

4. In connection with these scattered units there are two points to be considered :—

(1.) What is to be the radius of compulsory attendance at drills and parades : *i.e.*, at what distance from his place of residence can a man reasonably be compelled to attend a drill ?

(2.) Who is to conduct the drills and parades ?

As regards (1), the conditions and means of locomotion at the disposal of individuals are so varied that a statement of distance is not sufficient. It has therefore been decided that, as a general guide, the radius of compulsory attendance for drills and half-day parades shall be one hour's journey, and for whole-day parades two hours' journey.

As regards (2), the instructors of the Territorial Force are (a) the Company Officers, (b) the Territorial N.C.O.s, and (c) the members of the New Zealand Staff Corps, Permanent Force, and Permanent Staff. In theory (a) and (b) should be the instructors of the men, and (c) the instructors of (a) and (b); and this will eventually be so in practice. But it is not universally so now. Recruits (and nearly the whole Force this year will come under that heading) have to be taken in hand at once; therefore the Permanent officers, W.O.s, and N.C.O.s, must do most of the drilling. Those Territorial Officers and N.C.O.s, who are not themselves instructing, should take the opportunity of being drilled with their men.

5. The Permanent officers, warrant officers, and N.C.O.s in districts who are available for instructing and drilling are as follows :—

- 4 Mounted Rifles Brigade-majors.
- 4 Infantry Brigade-majors.
- 4 Staff Officers for Senior Cadets.
- 12 Mounted Rifles Adjutants.
- 16 Infantry Adjutants.
- 28 Regimental Sergeant-major Instructors.
- 56 Area Sergeants-major.

Taking the strength of the Territorial Force (exclusive of the Garrison and Field Artillery and the Engineers, who have their own instructors from the R.N.Z.A., &c.) as being this year approximately 22,000 men, the proportion of instructors to Territorials will be about 1 to 180.

Allowance has to be made on the one hand for the fact that all these officers and instructors have also certain clerical and administrative duties to perform; and that in the country districts many of the drill-centres will be difficult of access, and may in extreme cases comprise no more than a small squad of men collected either between milking-hours, or at a barn or schoolhouse in the evening. On the other hand, some of the existing Territorial officers and N.C.O.s are fit and able to carry out the necessary instruction with only occasional help; a large portion of the Force can be conveniently trained at company or corresponding centres; and the really inaccessible parts of the country will be eliminated under the exempted-area clause.

All things considered, the General Officer Commanding, after a careful and personal study of the conditions in every part of the Dominion, has come to the conclusion that the available machinery, given judicious local arrangement and constant application on the part of regimental and area permanent officials, is sufficient for the carrying-out of the training on the lines above described.

SENIOR CADETS.

6. The organization of the Senior Cadets will be governed by the same principles and considerations as those which have been discussed above as applying to the Territorial Force. The training of the Senior Cadets is equally important with that of the Territorial Force, and must be proceeded with simultaneously. It will probably be found, however, that the Senior Cadet drill-centres, being subject to like considerations, will naturally coincide with those of the Territorial Force; in any case they should be made to do so as far as possible. Instructors will then be able in the majority of outlying centres to fit in a Senior Cadet drill with the holding of a drill for Territorial soldiers.

The judicious selection of the Territorial colour-sergeant instructors for Cadet companies (under paragraph 713 of the Regulations) will do much to facilitate the Senior Cadet training.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

7. It is not intended that the establishments laid down for Territorial units should be rigidly adhered to. These establishments have been compiled to combine as far as possible the requirements of each unit for war with its requirements for training in normal times of peace. As regards war they are final; but as regards the composition of units in peace some latitude is permissible as to