

1915.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEFENCE FORCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE FORCES
FROM 25TH JUNE, 1914, TO 26TH JUNE, 1915.

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

Department of Defence, Headquarters Office,
Wellington, 2nd July, 1915.

The Hon. the Minister of Defence.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Defence Forces which I have the honour, in the absence of Major-General Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B., to temporarily command. The report covers the period from date of last year's report to the opening of Parliament on the 26th June, 1915.

Since last annual report the Empire has been involved in a serious and far-reaching war, necessitating the despatch of an Expeditionary Force for service where required and for the duration of the war.

The first to leave New Zealand was a Force which successfully occupied Samoa. Shortly afterwards the Main Body was despatched. Regular Reinforcements on highest scale have regularly followed, and several new units have been organized and have sailed, while others are in training at Trentham for despatch in due course. Detachments of nurses, and personnel for stationary hospitals, have also been organized. A hospital ship is nearing completion.

The embarkation of the Forces has been accomplished without a single serious accident to man and horse, and the casualties have been remarkably low while *en route* or in camp of training here.

Concurrent with above the mobilization of the Coast Defence Forces and the training of the Territorial Force and Cadets have been successfully carried out, the number trained exceeding that of any previous year. The spirit shown by all ranks has been excellent, the result under the circumstances quite satisfactory, as will be seen by perusal of report under Section I, Chief of the General Staff.

The suggestions made by the Inspector-General Overseas Forces on his recent visit are being steadily carried out as far as is consistent with the war emergency which now exists. To further this object a qualified officer, appointed by the Civil Service Commissioner, has since February last been inspecting the various departments with a view to improvements and rectifying weak points in the detail administration.

Perusal of Section II, Adjutant-General's Branch, will show that the suggestions made by General Sir Ian Hamilton *re* administration in the various groups and subdivisions of the districts are being carried out.

The annual quota for this and future years will be posted on a true quota of age to ensure a regular inflow to eventually reach and maintain the Territorial Force at the 30,000 provided for in the Act.

Reference to Section III, Quartermaster-General's Branch, and to Appendices D and F, Table of Duties, indicates how the War Expenses Department is organized.

Every care is being taken to administer the annual appropriation for the Defence Forces apart from that of the war expenses, also to keep separate the home mobilization, Samoan, and Main Force in detail and total, to enable the cost at any time to be ascertained as accurately as possible.

I desire to especially bring to your notice the splendid and loyal work of all ranks of the Military, and Civil, and Clerical Staff of the Defence Department, the various Departments of State, Territorial officers and non-commissioned officers who are temporarily filling the places of the Permanent Staff, and many others not directly connected with the Department, such as Transport Board, various committees, and others throughout the Dominion who have given excellent service. All have laboured early and late, and will continue to do so in the cause the people of New Zealand and yourself, sir, have so much at heart.

I have, &c.,

A. W. ROBIN, Brigadier-General,
Commanding New Zealand Forces.

SECTION I.—THE DOMINION SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

1. DRILLS AND PARADES.

Drills and parades throughout the Dominion were somewhat disorganized in the early period of the war owing to the large percentage of the New Zealand Staff Corps and New Zealand Permanent Staff called up for active service with the Expeditionary Force.

There is not sufficient variety included in the drills as carried out by a large proportion of Territorial officers. This lack of variety is mainly due to the fact that officers commanding squadrons, companies, &c., do not work out beforehand carefully prepared programmes of progressive training. This matter is receiving attention.

There is too great a tendency to adhere to stereotyped work in drill-halls, instead of taking advantage of fine weather for outdoor training.

There has been a still greater improvement in attendance during the past year and an improvement in discipline attributable mainly to the influence of the war.

Drills and parades are necessarily confined to those men who can be home-trained and whose proximity to drill centres makes their attendance possible, but there can be no high degree of efficiency in units until every man belonging to a unit is compelled to undergo regular training.

2. TERRITORIAL TRAINING-CAMPS.

The annual camps for the year were held by units. Attention was particularly devoted to squadron, company, &c., training in accordance with section 3 (11) of Training and Manœuvre Regulations, 1913.

The Garrison Artillery units did not go into annual camps, as their training was carried out when mobilized for duty on the coast defences in connection with the war.

On the whole the weather during the period of the annual camps was excellent, but in some cases outbreaks of influenza interfered somewhat with the training.

The localities of camps held throughout the Dominion are given in Appendix B. Thanks are due to the landowners who allowed the troops to camp and train on their lands. Information regarding these landowners is given in Appendix B.

As regards the sites of camps, it is considered that economy should be exercised by selecting sites near to suitable water, so avoiding the necessity of laying pipes and erecting tanks. Money spent in this manner would be much better utilized in providing mess accommodation for the men.

All units completed their annual training in camp before the end of May. As last year, Mounted Rifle regiments and country companies of Infantry went into annual camp four days before the remainder of the unit, and completed eleven days' training instead of seven. These four extra days' training were in lieu of a proportionate number of drills during the year.

On the completion of the main annual camps casual camps were held at centres in each district for the instruction of casuals.

The total attendance in the annual camps was 21,245, or 84·34 per cent. This, compared with 83·31 per cent. last year is satisfactory, particularly when the scarcity of labour on account of the war is considered. The cause of the high percentage of attendance and the exceptionally high standard of discipline must be traced to the patriotic and soldierly spirit engendered by the war.

It is regretted that, owing to the pressure of the work in connection with the war, the Commandant and Chief of the General Staff were unable to visit the whole of the camps throughout the Dominion.

In accordance with instructions laid down in section 5 (1), Training and Manœuvre Regulations, officers commanding squadrons, companies, &c., were required to prepare their programmes of training for the annual camps, but the programmes submitted were not always entirely suitable.

It was noticed that, in the majority of units, men who had had no previous training whatsoever were put through squadron and company training. It is considered that in future these men would be better dealt with by being formed into a separate squadron or company in camp for elementary instruction under the Permanent Staff.

Almost without exception throughout the camps of the Territorial Force during the present year the absence of officers and non-commissioned officers has been severely felt, but thanks are due to the officers of the Reserve List for the way in which they came forward to assist. Great credit is due to the depleted staffs in the districts for the efficient manner in which the training in the camps was carried out.

The arrangements made for the attendance of Medical Officers at the various camps were satisfactory with one or two exceptions. Severe epidemics of influenza involved the abandonment of two camps. Sanitary arrangements of the camps were satisfactory.

The various religious denominations were represented at the various camps, and among others the Y.M.C.A., C.E.M.S., and Salvation Army had institutes in the majority of the camps. Thanks are due to them for the work which they did amongst the men and for the recreation they provided.

3. CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in Sir Ian Hamilton's report, the country squadrons and companies were permitted to go into concentration camps for a period of eight days in lieu of the drills and parades required by the Defence Act. The attendance in these concentration camps was, however, voluntary and not compulsory. The results were on the whole satisfactory. The concentration camps have the demerit that touch is not maintained with men throughout the year, and that they are in a way lost to the Territorial Force accordingly.

The training carried out in the concentration camps was productive of good results. The men appeared to take a greater interest in the work in the camps than they did in the work carried out at drills and parades. It is considered that, in view of the results obtained in certain districts, and especially in scattered and milking districts, the principle should be made compulsory instead of voluntary.

4. TRAINING GENERALLY OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

In view of the number of officers of the Permanent Forces who have either been sent to the front or to duty in Trentham Training-camp, the training of the Territorial Force has been carried out under difficulties during the past year. But Territorial officers have realized to some extent that they are responsible for the training of their men in accordance with the principles contained in the training manuals. Sir Ian Hamilton called attention to this matter in his report of last year, and it has apparently had effect. The knowledge and efficiency of the junior officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force have shown a marked improvement during the past year. This is due in a great measure to the special courses of instruction which have been held in districts. The Wellington District has been particularly successful in this direction. The work of the officers of the New Zealand Staff Corps and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff in the instruction of the Territorial Force and Cadets has been very satisfactory. Officers and non-commissioned officers have worked very hard, as not only have they had to carry on their ordinary duties, but they have had to make up for the absence of their comrades at the front. In many cases officers have been performing duties with great efficiency for which they had received little previous training or experience.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force and Reserve who have been temporarily posted for duty in the place of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force now serving at the front have, in the majority of cases, worked with great zeal, and have shown considerable ability.

5. MOUNTED RIFLES.

The training of the Mounted Rifles during the year has shown steady improvement. Benefit has been derived from the instruction received in the squadron concentration camps. More time has been spent in actual training, and the men have profited accordingly.

In the Mounted Rifles, even more than in the Infantry, officers have shown a tendency to devote all their attention to more advanced training before the training of the individual has been completed. It is hoped that this matter will be remedied by more attention and time being devoted to the preparation of sound training programmes on progressive lines.

The horses provided by the town squadrons are still below the standard of the country squadrons.

6. FIELD ARTILLERY.

(a.) *Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field Artillery Section).*

The strength of the Field Artillery Section has been considerably depleted since the commencement of the war. There are a large number of recruits in the Royal New Zealand Artillery Depot in Wellington who, when sufficiently trained, will be distributed amongst the various Field Artillery cadres.

The equipping of the Field Artillery of the Expeditionary Force threw much extra work on the Field Artillery cadres throughout the Dominion, who, however, carried out their duties well and efficiently.

All the permanent Adjutants of the Field Artillery brigades have been posted to the Expeditionary Force, and their duties are now being performed by Territorial officers (temporarily appointed) at Auckland and Palmerston North. No temporary Adjutants have yet been appointed at Christchurch and Dunedin; the duties at these latter stations are being performed by the local Officers Commanding Royal New Zealand Artillery (Garrison Section).

The number of N.C.O.s and men of the Field Artillery Section stationed at each cadre, although very small, is sufficient to care for the limited quantity of equipment on charge and to assist in the instruction of the Territorial batteries.

Generally, the discipline has been very good.

(b.) *Territorial.*

The training of the Field Artillery has suffered considerably throughout the Dominion owing to the majority of the guns and equipment being sent out of the Dominion, and also owing to the number of the Permanent Staff instructional cadres now serving with the Expeditionary Force or in Trentham Camp.

All batteries have carried out their full course of drills during the year, but in nearly every case the half-day parades had to be abandoned owing to lack of harness. In the case of batteries failing to carry out their half-day parades an extra four days' training was done in camp. Instructional shell practice was carried out by A, G, E, and H Batteries with the 15-pr. gun.

A very encouraging feature of the Field Artillery is the general and increasing keenness of all ranks to make themselves efficient and the readiness with which officers and N.C.O.s give additional time to instruction. The standard of discipline maintained in one battery is below that of the remainder.

(c.) *Cadet Field Artillery.*

The training of the Cadet Field Artillery Section has been interfered with owing to the guns being required for the Territorial batteries. Arrangements have, however, been made with the schools for Cadets to attend at the Artillery drill-sheds for instruction under the Royal New Zealand Artillery instructors. This scheme is at present working smoothly, and the Cadets show great interest in their work.

7. GARRISON ARTILLERY.

(a.) *Royal New Zealand Artillery (Garrison Section).*

At the commencement of hostilities the Garrison Artillery Section, including the Electric Light Section, performed the duties required during the precautionary stage. Later they supplemented the Garrison Artillery Territorial companies in manning the various works of defence. When pressure ceased they returned to their ordinary duties as Storekeepers and District Gunners. They also have resumed their duties as instructors to the Territorial Garrison Artillery. Assistance has been given in general work in connection with the care of forts, armament, &c.

The discipline and efficiency of the Garrison Artillery Section is of a very high nature.

(b.) *Territorial.*

During the past year the Garrison Artillery companies have been mobilized for a considerable period, and have received a thorough course of instruction during that time. Annual instructional and service practices have been carried out by all Garrison companies. On the whole, the efficiency of the Garrison Artillery units may now be considered as being very high.

The Garrison Artillery did not go into annual camps, as the mobilized duty was considered sufficient training.

Discipline and soldierly spirit are good.

8. ENGINEERS.

(a.) *Field Companies.*

The lack of equipment and instructors which were necessarily taken by the Expeditionary Force handicapped the Field Engineers in their training. Nevertheless, progress has been made, and the Engineers have worked satisfactorily and well. Equipment had to be improvised to a very large extent in the annual camps.

(b.) *Signal Units.*

Signal units suffered even more severely than the Field Engineers from lack of equipment, but, again, sufficient equipment was improvised in order to carry out the annual training.

(c.) *Railway Battalions.*

The work and training of the battalions has proceeded, for the most part satisfactorily, during the year. Before the outbreak of war the members were completely uniformed, armed, and equipped. Since then all arms and equipment have been withdrawn, which has been a serious setback to progress in musketry training, and has also, to some extent, affected the infantry training of the corps.

A small supply of technical equipment received a few months prior to the close of the year has enabled good work to be done, and the keenness and enthusiasm shown by both officers and men augurs well for the future progress in this branch of training.

During the year two instructional camps were held for officers and non-commissioned officers—the first, for the South Island Battalion, in November, at Hampden (Otago), where some one hundred attended, and the second for the North Island Battalion, at Turakina (Wanganui District), some ninety-five officers and non-commissioned officers receiving a thorough training in all branches of engineering.

These instructional camps have proved to be highly satisfactory in every way, and it is proposed to hold one such camp for each battalion every year. The course of training received has enabled officers and non-commissioned officers to train their men at the numerous company camps held at week-ends more efficiently.

To increase further their efficiency the Railway Department has provided for the use of the Railway battalions a miniature rifle range and accessories at each of the four centres—viz., Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The necessary accommodation is now being provided at those centres most requiring it for the storage of the varied assortment of tools, &c., inseparable from an Engineering unit.

With a few exceptions, all officers appointed at the formation of the battalions have had their appointments confirmed.

As far as the present crisis is concerned, the Railway battalions have been enabled to show in a practical manner the part they are to take in a national emergency. The whole of the men were mobilized, although not by Proclamation, under instructions from the General Officer Commanding, to protect the railway-lines of communication, and for nearly a month after the outbreak of the war every tunnel and bridge of the New Zealand railway system was guarded day and night.

(d.) *Post and Telegraph Corps.*

The training of this corps has proceeded steadily throughout the year. The men enrolled are proving first-class material for military instruction, and have shown considerable improvement both in general appearance and steadiness on parade. The corps (especially since it has been raised to the status of Engineers) has paid particular attention to signalling in all branches. It has been

considerably handicapped in this connection owing to the lack of material and equipment, but in many instances difficulties have been overcome by means of extemporized instruments, &c., which have proved quite useful for instructional purposes, and with a certain practical value in case of emergency.

A conference of the officers of the corps was held at Wellington in June, 1914. This led to greater uniformity in training methods, besides simplifying the internal organization.

A special training-camp for officers and non-commissioned officers was held at Waikanae in March, 1915, extending over ten days. Those attending came from all parts of the Dominion, and the arrangements, which were entirely in the corps' hands, were carried out without a hitch. Much useful instructional work was carried out, and the benefit of those attending should be reflected in the training of the various companies.

In August last the corps was called on at very short notice to supply specialists for the Expeditionary Forces. As was to be expected, the men were readily forthcoming. In addition to this, the corps promptly volunteered for the duty of posting and maintaining guards at the various wireless stations and cable-landings throughout the Dominion.

9. INFANTRY.

Great keenness of all ranks was noticeable in the camps of the Infantry battalions. It did not appear to be so difficult to find officers for the Infantry units to take the place of those at the front as was the case in the Mounted Rifles unit.

The value of individual training has not yet been sufficiently recognized by officers commanding companies. Without efficient individual instruction it is impossible to obtain an efficient company. It is only by the preparation of well-thought-out training programmes, by the constant exertion of officers throughout the year, and by the attention devoted to the obligatory drills and parades that men will come into the annual camps prepared to carry out their collective training. Satisfactory results can never be attained until officers establish a personal touch with their men, not only in the annual training camp, but throughout the year. It is hoped that when the principles laid down in the Training and Manœuvre Regulations, 1914, and the Infantry Training, 1914, have been more fully studied, even better results will be obtained in the future.

The influx of the General Training Section men, who were called up on the outbreak of war in August, caused a very large amount of elementary training to be necessary.

10. MUSKETRY.

Despite the fact that large numbers of the New Zealand Staff Corps, Permanent Staff, trained officers and N.C.O.s of the Territorial Force have been taken for the Expeditionary Force, the musketry progress on the whole may be considered fairly satisfactory. The musketry course was much interfered with owing to the preparation and despatch of the Expeditionary Force. This, combined with the fact that large numbers of the General Training Section were posted to Territorial units prior to the close of the training year, accounts in some measure for the numbers of men who were not exercised in range practices.

The inauguration of squadron and company concentration camps proved a valuable assistance to musketry. These camps enable musketry instruction to be given in a thoroughly practical manner, the elementary training, range, and field practices being systematically carried out by squadron and company officers and N.C.O.s. Every endeavour should be made by units to take advantage of this means of training.

Field practices were carried out by some units, principally those who performed their training in concentration camps. In some units the lack of trained musketry instructors rendered the carrying-out of the field practices with any degree of efficiency impractical.

Again, it is to be regretted that, owing to insufficient range accommodation, large numbers are still being exercised on 25-yards ranges.

It has been noticed that in certain Cadet companies the conduct of range practices is not understood.

The question of the use of miniature rifle ranges mentioned in last year's report has not been lost sight of. Four hundred .22 rifles of Army pattern have been received from England, and are being issued to districts.

The institution of group rifle meetings for Territorials and Senior Cadets has more than justified itself. These meetings are a considerable stimulus to shooting, chiefly because indifferent shots are encouraged.

11. RIFLE CLUBS.

There are now 240 Defence Rifle Clubs in the Dominion, with a total enrolled strength of 8,770. Of this number of clubs, thirty-three have been accepted since the commencement of the war.

Permission has been accorded for the registration of Mounted Rifle Clubs.

See Appendix N, showing alphabetical list of clubs, with respective strengths.

Notwithstanding the fact that the outbreak of war has necessitated the curtailment of the supply of rifles and ammunition to Rifle Clubs, yet the keenness of members has in most cases proved so great that more attention has been paid to training than in the past. In general much interest has been evinced throughout the Dominion by members in drilling and fitting themselves, as far as possible, to take the field if required. As many of the younger members have recently had some form of volunteer training, and others have recently completed their term of Territorial training, a fair measure of efficiency is becoming apparent. Most clubs have been put through in rifle exercises, platoon drill, and extended-order work, in many cases with very satisfactory results.

The Legion of Frontiersmen and Farmers' Union early after the outbreak of war decided to co-operate with the Defence Department by registering as Rifle Clubs. In some instances, and notably on the west coast of the South Island, sections of the National Reserve have formed Rifle Clubs, and have been accepted by the Department.

The concession granted by the Government to Rifle Clubs—namely, insurance against accident—has been much appreciated.

12. GENERAL TRAINING SECTION.

During the year the General Training Section has been drafted into Territorial units.

Experience shows that touch has not always been kept with the men of the General Training Section, and many men have been lost. In the Wellington District 2,554 men were on the roll at the outbreak of the war, but 1,294 only were obtained when they were called up.

13. CADETS.

The behaviour and attendance of Senior Cadets during the year have shown a decided improvement, and the interest taken in the work shows a better spirit. This is probably due to a large extent to the war. The steadiness of most of the companies is most encouraging. A large number of officers have been lost to the Expeditionary Force, and a considerable number of new appointments have been made to fill gaps thus caused.

The training of the Cadets residing in towns has progressed, but that of those in the smaller centres has deteriorated, for the reason that sufficient instructors have not been available.

During the year the following cadet courses were held in each district:—

- (a.) An obligatory six-days course for Senior Cadet N.C.O.s going up for examination for commissions in August.
- (b.) A voluntary six-days course of instruction for Unattached List (b) officers preparatory to the examination for promotion in August.
- (c.) A fourteen-days district refresher course for officers and non-commissioned officers of Senior Cadets.
- (d.) A voluntary six days course of instruction for officers preparatory to the February examination for promotion.
- (e.) An obligatory six-days course (including examination) for Senior Cadet N.C.O.s going up for examinations.

With regard to (e), in one district the candidates were brought to one centre for the course, during which the examination for first appointments was held.

14. SPECIAL TRAINING OF CADETS AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Owing to the abnormal conditions obtaining throughout this year it was not possible to hold the special course initiated last year. It is hoped that this course may be resumed during the coming year.

15. SPECIAL TRAINING OF PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The following officers were in England prior to the outbreak of war, and they are now serving in various capacities in the Imperial Army:—

- Major-General R. H. Davies, C.B., on loan to the Imperial Government.
- Colonel V. S. Smythe, N.Z.S.C.
- Major G. S. Richardson, N.Z.S.C. (temporary Lieut.-Colonel, Imperial Army).
- Major M. M. Gard'ner, R.N.Z.A.
- Major R. O. Chesney, N.Z.S.C.
- Captain R. B. Smythe, N.Z.S.C.
- Captain C. W. Melville, N.Z.S.C.
- Lieutenant H. A. Davies, R.N.Z.A.
- Lieutenant J. L. H. Turner, R.N.Z.A.

Major W. L. H. Burgess, N.Z.S.C., exchange officer with the Commonwealth Military Forces, has a command in the Expeditionary Force from the Commonwealth.

Colonel R. Logan, N.Z.S.C., A.D.C., is Administrator in Samoa.

16. STAFF COLLEGES.

During the year Major R. O. Chesney, N.Z.S.C., passed through the Staff College, Camberley, and he is now employed with the Imperial Army. He is shown in the Imperial Army List as having graduated.

Major J. E. Duigan, N.Z.S.C., although he did not complete his full course at the Staff College, Quetta, was held to have graduated. He is now General Staff Officer, Auckland Military District.

Captains R. B. Smythe and C. W. Melville, N.Z.S.C., who were at the Staff College, Camberley, at the outbreak of war, are now employed with the Imperial Army. It is not at present known if they are to be considered as having graduated or not. The Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta were closed on the outbreak of war.

In 1914 two New Zealand Staff Corps officers sat for the entrance examination to Camberley, but up to the present no information has been received as to whether they qualified or not.

17. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA.

There are now twenty-one New Zealand Staff Cadets at the Royal Military College, Duntroon. During the year one Cadet was rejected as not being up to the required standard. Ten Cadets entered the College this year.

The 1912 Cadets, six in number, were withdrawn in their third year, and, with one exception, are all serving in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

The 1913 Cadets, three in number, will also be withdrawn before their full term is up. Before leaving Australia they are to attend a special war course of training.

18. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The arrangement whereby His Excellency the Governor may nominate three New-Zealanders each half-year for entrance to Sandhurst, subject to their passing the Army Entrance Examination, has not been widely taken up.

Three gentlemen who were successful in passing an examination for direct commissions in the Imperial Army at the outbreak of war, and who were found to be under age, have been admitted to the College. Only one New Zealand candidate sat for the Army Entrance Examination, and he failed.

Two gentlemen have been nominated for the November examination, and of these one is to sit in England and the other in New Zealand.

19. EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION.

(a.) *Officers of the Royal New Zealand Artillery and the New Zealand Staff Corps.*

In April one officer of the New Zealand Staff Corps presented himself for the examination for tactical fitness, Part I. He was successful. Six officers presented themselves for the examination for the rank of Major, and all passed. Six officers sat for the rank of Captain, of whom four passed, one failed in one subject, and one in two subjects.

On the outbreak of war, all written examinations for promotion for officers of the above corps were cancelled.

Since the inauguration of the scheme of universal training ninety-two officers have presented themselves for examination, and of this number seventy-five have passed, a percentage of 81·52.

(b.) *Territorial Officers.*

The August, 1914, examination was cancelled owing to work entailed by the raising of the Expeditionary Forces.

In February, 1915, sixty-five officers sat for promotion, and of these thirty-five passed. Of the thirty who failed, twelve did so in one subject and eighteen in all subjects.

The result of the practical examinations since the 1st June, 1914, is as follows: Six officers passed for Lieut.-Colonel; eleven officers passed for Major; twenty-five officers passed for Captain; 175 officers passed for Lieutenant.

The examination of Lieutenants for promotion to Captain is entirely written.

Altogether since the inauguration of the scheme of universal training 585 officers have presented themselves for examination, and 350 passed—a percentage of 59·82.

20. EXAMINATION FOR FIRST COMMISSION IN THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

In the above examination, held in July, 1914, all candidates who presented themselves on the recommendation of Officers Commanding Districts were accepted as having passed. The actual examination was not held, owing to the work entailed by the war.

In February, 1915, 110 non-commissioned officers presented themselves for examination. Forty-two were successful. This result is not quite satisfactory, but better results are hoped for in the future. The failures in arithmetic amounted to 35·43 per cent.

21. STAFF EXERCISES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Prior to the outbreak of war it had been the intention to hold a Dominion Staff exercise as usual, but owing to the majority of the Senior Staff Officers leaving the Dominion the project was abandoned.

In December a short course of instruction was held at Trentham Camp for Officers Commanding Districts and their Staff Officers. Special attention was paid to methods of carrying out instructions by means of small exercises on the ground without troops. This course was productive of excellent results, inasmuch as the teaching was passed on at local courses held in the districts to the officers of the Territorial Force.

In the districts, as was the case last year, a number of courses of instruction were held throughout the year. These proved of great assistance in the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force and Senior Cadets.

22. HARBOUR DEFENCES.

There have been no changes in the armament of the forts during the past year. On the outbreak of war the schemes for the mobilization of the coast defences proved workable and productive of efficient results.

23. SURVEYS AND MAPS.

During the year the topographical survey of the neighbourhood of Auckland was commenced. This map is being produced at a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ on the projection recommended by the International Congress for the Projection of an International Map. The survey is based on trigonometrical points supplied by the Lands and Survey Department. The work in the field is being carried out by plane tabling on the same scale as that of the final map. Up to the present the military surveys in the Dominion have been carried out by tachometric methods. The new system is proving to be very much more rapid and greatly cheaper. With further practice even better results are hoped for.

The lack of a suitable topographical map of the Dominion is a serious handicap to training. It is hoped that, if the Auckland sheet now under preparation proves a success, money may be found to carry on the work on a larger scale than is at present possible. There is a growing

demand for a good map by the rapidly increasing motoring public, and fortunately the requirements of a military map and of a good motoring map coincide.

In addition to this map the Survey Staff has also produced the following work :—

- (a.) Trentham manoeuvre area, 1 in. to a mile.
- (b.) Preparation of charts and maps in connection with coast defences.
- (c.) Landscape targets for use in musketry instruction.
- (d.) Architectural designs, drawing, and estimates in connection with hutments and other buildings in Trentham Camp and elsewhere.

24. AVIATION.

Acting on the advice of the Imperial Government, no steps have been taken towards the formation of an Aviation Corps in New Zealand.

The monoplane "Britannia" has been presented to the Imperial authorities for use by the Royal Flying Corps. The only qualified aviator belonging to the Defence Forces of the Dominion has been loaned to the Indian Government.

Lieutenant W. W. A. Burn, N.Z.S.C., gained during the year the certificate of the Royal Aero Club. His services have been loaned to the Indian Government.

25. MILITARY JOURNAL.

Only two numbers of the *New Zealand Military Journal* were published last year. Certain additions and improvements were made in these issues of the *Journal*. Owing to the pressure of work due to the war it has been deemed advisable to suspend publication for the present. Contributors have been invited to forward articles for future numbers.

26. MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The military tournament which was to have been held in Dunedin was abandoned owing to the war. It is not the intention to hold a military tournament so long as the war continues.

27. DOMINION RIFLE MEETING.

On account of the establishment at Trentham of a training-camp for the Expeditionary Force the annual rifle meeting was abandoned. It is not likely to be held during the war.

28. NEXT YEAR'S TRAINING.

During the coming year it is intended to devote particular attention to the training of squadrons, companies, &c. The principal fault at present lies in the lack of individual instruction of officers and men; this results in a low standard of collective training of the unit.

It is intended to bring officers and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Forces into the training-camp of the Expeditionary Force Reinforcements at Trentham for short courses of instruction. It is also intended to invite the attendance of a certain number of Territorial officers. Officers to attend these courses will be selected only from amongst those who are unable to offer their services for the Expeditionary Force. These courses must necessarily fit in with the training of the Expeditionary Force Reinforcements, which is of paramount importance.

SECTION II.—THE BRANCH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

29. ROYAL NEW ZEALAND ARTILLERY.

The regiment is now five officers over and five N.C.O.s and men under establishment. Enlistments during the year, 14. Discharges: By purchase (prior to war), 3; services no longer required, 1; conviction by C.P., 1; on transfer to Public Service, 1; for misconduct, 5: total, 11. No discharges by purchase or retirements on account of age, &c., have been permitted since the war commenced. Desertions 3: Of these, one deserter has been apprehended and is now awaiting trial by Court-martial. The desertions all appear to have been due to a desire to get to the front.

Ten officers and eighty-seven N.C.O.s and men are absent with the Expeditionary Force.

30. NEW ZEALAND STAFF CORPS.

The strength of the New Zealand Staff Corps is now eighty-eight, or twelve under establishment. At present there are twenty-one Cadets at the Royal Military College of Australia, who will receive commissions in the Staff Corps as they qualify.

31. NEW ZEALAND PERMANENT STAFF.

The following is now the establishment :—

Sub-area sergeant-majors	..	..	..	..	..	142*
Regimental quartermaster-sergeants (including two for New Zealand Railway Battalions)	..	..	..	..	..	31
Engineer instructors	..	..	..	..	..	12
Field Ambulance instructors	..	..	..	..	..	4
Army Service Corps instructors	..	..	..	..	..	4
Group quartermaster-sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total	..	..	..	..	..	211

*Twenty-nine of these are utilized as regimental sergeant-majors and eight as brigade sergeant-majors at camps.

One hundred and one have proceeded on active service.

The increase of pay referred to in last year's report has since been granted.

Vacancies due to the absence of officers of the New Zealand Staff Corps and warrant officers and N.C.O.s of the Permanent Staff have been filled by the temporary appointment of officers and N.C.O.s of the Territorial Force.

All areas are at present commanded by Territorial officers, and the fact that the normal work of the areas has been carried on and recruiting for the Expeditionary Force has proceeded satisfactorily speaks well for the manner in which they have carried out their duties.

32. MEDICAL SERVICES.

The work done by officers of the New Zealand Medical Corps attending the annual camps has been excellent, although their numbers had been depleted by the demands of the Expeditionary Force. Except in one or two isolated cases there was not the same difficulty as in former years in obtaining the services of Medical Officers for the annual camps.

The training of the Field Ambulance has gone on as usual. All the companies are up to their full strength, and the men are most keen in their work. The sanitation in camps was satisfactory, and the teaching and experience of past years is now bearing fruit. The assistance of civil practitioners has been requisitioned in some instances in outlying districts in order to cope with the medical examinations of recruits for the Expeditionary Force. It was found necessary to abandon two of the annual camps on account of an influenza epidemic.

From experience gained in organizing the Medical Services for the Expeditionary Force, controlling and training them in camp, utilizing them to the best advantage for the requirements of recruiting, and keeping pace with the developments of the Territorial Force, it has become evident that the time has arrived for the appointment of a permanent Medical Officer on the Headquarters Staff to carry out the duties of Director of Medical Services. The satisfactory performance of these duties requires the undivided attention and all the available time of an officer of the highest qualifications. Under the present conditions of a small annual remuneration the Director of Medical Services can hardly be expected to sacrifice his private practice, which represents the major portion of his income, nor is the Department in a position to demand more than an equivalent of his services.

33. STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

The strength of the New Zealand Defence Forces on the 30th April, 1914, was as under :—

Territorial Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,447
Senior Cadets	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,446
General Training Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,075
Rifle Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,770
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,738

34. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES.

Headquarters.

The reorganization of duties at Army Headquarters, recommended by the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, has been effected, and is detailed in tabulated form in Appendix D.

It will be observed that there are now only three heads of branches—viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, and the Quartermaster-General—instead of five, as formerly.

The duties of the Director of Ordnance have been taken over partly by the Artillery, Engineer, and Army Service Corps Inspectors, and partly by the Quartermaster-General, whilst those of the Director of Accounts come directly under the Quartermaster-General.

The duties of the Adjutant-General's Branch have, in common with other branches, been largely increased under war conditions. The additions include recruiting, mobilization, compilation, and upkeep of personal records, casualties, care and disposal of returned sick and wounded, discharges, pensions, and prisoners of war. This has necessitated the formation of Record, Casualty, and Discharge Sections. The work in these sections is carried out by a staff of civilian clerks under military supervision, and will greatly increase as the war progresses.

Districts.

District Staffs have been reorganized on the same lines as Army Headquarters. The Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General has been replaced in the district by an Assistant Quartermaster-General, who has been given more responsibility in business and financial matters, with a view to relieving the District Commander, who should be free to give his whole time to his purely military duties. The General Staff Officer of the district continues to be responsible for training, and also carries out Assistant Adjutant-General's work in the district.

The geographical subdivision of the districts for military purposes has not been materially altered, but a further division of the areas into sub-areas has been found desirable, for the purpose of providing a definite command and centre for the Permanent Staff sergeant-majors.

The area-group has been redesignated a "group" (commanded by a group officer) and is divided as heretofore in most cases into four areas, two of which are under the command of an area officer. The area is subdivided into two or more sub-areas, the extent of which is dependent upon the geographical area that can be efficiently controlled by one sergeant-major (entitled a "sub-area sergeant-

major”) who is responsible for the registration and training of every person within that locality who is of military age.

The group is commanded by the senior officer of the Staff Corps present in the group, who controls the area officers and the Permanent Staff sergeant-majors allotted to him as his group staff. His duties may be classified as consisting of record-office work and depot duties. With regard to the former, he compiles and keeps a personal record of every man liable for military training in his group, and is responsible for their registration, attestation, posting, transfer, and, in the event of their evading service, for their prosecution. He should be in touch with every trainee in his group, and at all times be in a position to render statistics affecting the personnel of his command. His depot duties consist of clothing, arming, equipping, and training the Senior Cadets, recruits, General Training Section, and Reservists in his group.

Consequent on the establishment of record offices in groups, civilian clerks have been appointed as group clerks to carry out the purely clerical work, thus freeing instructors for their legitimate duties. Personal files to take the place of record-books have been introduced, and new forms designed to meet the requirements of the new records system.

The area is commanded by an officer of the New Zealand Staff Corps, junior to the Group Commander, who is responsible for the superintendence of the work of the sub-area sergeant-majors in his area. Although not permanently appointed as Adjutant to the regiment in his area, he will for the first twelve months or so of the reorganization keep in close touch with the regiment until the Territorial officers can maintain and train their own commands.

Area officers do not keep records, but provide the medium of their communication from the sub-area sergeant-majors to the Group Commander. They also carry out the duties classified as depot duties, and superintend the work of the sub-area sergeant-majors.

The sub-area sergeant-major does not keep records, but compiles and forwards them to the record office of the group, as indicated above. He must be in close touch with every trainee in his sub-area, and is responsible for everything connected with his military training.

This principle of making a sergeant-major responsible for the training, &c., of every one in a definite locality, instead of giving him a roving commission and partial responsibility throughout the group, designed as it is for peace and war purposes, has proved very satisfactory, and has greatly facilitated the recruiting and mobilization of volunteers for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

R.N.Z.A.

An Army Ordnance Corps Section of the Royal New Zealand Artillery has been formed, with an establishment of one non-commissioned officer and six gunners, as a nucleus of an Ordnance Store Corps, for the special duties of making up all artillery ammunition. This will be much more economical than the present system of importing ammunition already made up, and it will ensure that the ammunition of the field and coast-defence guns will be always properly kept and ready for service.

Other Units.

The New Zealand Forces Motor Reserve of Officers has been redesignated the “New Zealand Forces Motor Service Corps,” and has been divided into two sections—(a) the Motor-car Section, and (b) the Motor-boat Section, with a view to utilizing the services generously offered by owners of motor-boats. The new regulations have been gazetted to effect this reorganization.

A New Zealand Army Nursing Service has been formed, from which three drafts of nurses have already proceeded abroad on service.

35. LEGISLATION.

It is proposed to introduce amendments to the Defence Act for the following purposes:—

- (1.) To provide a more adequate scale of pensions and allowances for the injured and for the dependants of those killed or who die on active service :
- (2.) To secure for the National Reserve some recognition as a Defence organization :
- (3.) To legalize the Army Nursing Service :
- (4.) To include the Senior Cadets and General Training Section in the definition of “Defence Forces” :
- (5.) To provide for the transfer of a Territorial to the General Training Section :
- (6.) To fix the time of liability of the Senior Cadet for transfer to the Territorial Force or General Training Section at June of the year in which he reaches the age of eighteen ; the transfer of a Territorial to the Reserve at June of the year in which he reaches the age of twenty-five ; and the passing out of the Reserve at June of the year in which he reaches the age of thirty ; thus ensuring that each phase of a soldier’s military career corresponds both with the commencement of the training-year and with the posting period :
- (7.) To validate the Financial Instructions and Allowance Regulations in regard to compensation, and to make them applicable to members of the Expeditionary Force who are not on active service, as well as to members of the Territorial Force :
- (8.) To provide for rights over land required for training and manœuvres.

36. DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of both the Senior Cadets and the Territorial Force, as predicted in previous reports, is steadily improving, and it is gratifying to note that on the parade-ground and in camps it has reached a higher standard than has been recorded in previous years. It has been reported that

the discipline at the casual camps has been particularly good this year, which, in view of a certain absence of uniforms and equipment and a shortage of permanent instructors resulting from the war, is indicative of a most creditable spirit in the rank and file.

37. PROSECUTIONS.

Appendix E gives a return of prosecutions under the Defence Act from the 1st May, 1914, to the 30th April, 1915. During the above period the percentages of convictions to prosecutions were as under: Territorials, 90.50; Senior Cadets, 81.87. These figures show a marked increase on the percentages for the same period last year, which were 86.68 and 81.66 respectively. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the number prosecuted during the twelve months ended 30th April, 1915, show a decrease of 1,800 in the Territorial Force and 1,034 in the Senior Cadets; and this must be considered very satisfactory considering the increase in the strength of the Forces.

38. DETENTION.

There has been no departure from the prevailing system of detention during the past year. Detention is awarded by the Magistrates for failure to pay fines imposed for breaches of the Defence Act, and the sentence is undergone in prescribed places of detention under the control of the various Os.C. Detachment Royal New Zealand Artillery. As emphasized in the report of last year, this imposes on the officers and N.C.O.s of the R.N.Z.A. an irksome and extraneous duty, from which they might well be freed in order to permit them to give their full time to their normal special duties. It is therefore again recommended that detention be restricted as a punishment for military offences committed on duty, and that persons failing to carry out their statutory obligations be dealt with and punished by the Civil Courts. Repeated defiance of the Act might well be met by limitation or deprivation of the franchise. It would also be of benefit to the scheme if a uniform scale of fines were adopted throughout the Dominion by Magistrates for the various breaches of the Act.

During the period from the 1st May, 1914, until the 30th April, 1915, eleven men have been placed in military detention, as compared with 234 for the previous twelve months. Seven were committed twice, two three times, and one five times. Whilst a certain proportion of this marked decrease can be attributed to a temporary withholding of convictions made necessary by lack of detention accommodation and staff, due to the mobilization of the R.N.Z.A., it may safely be assumed that the enlistment in the Expeditionary Force of previous objectors to military training has been a larger factor in reducing the numbers.

39. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The medical examinations were carried out on the same lines as in previous years.

During the year 1914, 8,223 recruits for the Territorial Force were medically examined. Of these, 246 (3 per cent.) were classified as unfit to serve during the current year, and 415 (5 per cent.) were declared totally unfit for service. 7,562 recruits were found to be fit for service in the Territorial Force and General Training Section.

40. REGISTRATION.

The total number of registrations for military training recorded since the inception of the scheme of universal service up to the 30th April, 1915, is given in detail hereunder:—

District.					Territorials.	Senior Cadets.	Totals.
Auckland	..	..	..	..	9,677	13,419	23,096
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	6,686	15,446	22,132
Otago	..	..	..	..	6,406	10,704	17,110
Wellington	..	..	..	..	8,804	18,155	26,959
Totals	..	..	..	..	31,573	57,724	89,297

Thanks are due to the police for assisting to trace those who were evading service during the year. They have been instrumental in procuring convictions of approximately 600 shirkers who were untraceable by the Defence Department.

41. POSTING.

After the annual posting of June, 1915, the Territorial Force will be approximately at full strength, and men who were twenty-years of age at the first posting of 1911 will pass to the Reserve.

The scheme is based on a seven-years cycle, covering the service of a soldier from the age of eighteen to twenty-five years, and provides for the posting of seven annual quotas of sufficient strength to bring the Territorial Force up to its maximum legal establishment of 30,000 at the end of the first cycle, and thereafter to make good the numbers passing to the Reserve on completion of their seven years' service.

In order to place the Territorial Force on a working basis, the first posting of 1911 combined three quotas, and included men of the age of eighteen to twenty years. After the 1912 posting of another quota, it was found that various factors had been at work, which could not be foreseen at the commencement of the scheme, and which by causing an undue shrinkage upset the initial calculations. In 1913 posting was systematized and simplified, and provision was made for a hard-and-fast annual quota designed to procure an even flow of recruits into the Territorial Force, and a correspondingly

even egress to the Reserve. Though satisfactory as an expedient, this revision did not overcome the defects that crept in on the initial postings, which will now become apparent when the men commence to go to the Reserve.

To enable a force to reach a maximum strength of 30,000 by seven annual quotas, an even posting of not less than 4,250 per annum is required. As, however, the men of each quota have to serve seven years, it is obvious that a certain amount of wastage, due to casualties, &c., must occur, so that the first quota of the seven-years cycle requires to be considerably over 4,250, as it will fall away annually. After the 1915 posting the Territorial Force may be considered as consisting of seven classes, each class representing members born in the same year. Thus, the men of the latest class, 1915, will be eighteen years of age, the next class nineteen years of age, and so on. Taking 5,000 as the approximately correct number for each fresh posting of lads of eighteen, and allowing 5 per cent. for wastage, the Force should at present consist of classes of the following ages and strengths :—

Those of 18 years of age (1915 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	5,000
„ 19 „ (1914 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	4,750
„ 20 „ (1913 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	4,500
„ 21 „ (1912 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	4,265
„ 22 „ (1911 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	4,035
„ 23 „ (1911 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	3,830
„ 24 „ (1911 quota) ..	..	..	..	..	3,620
Total	..	..	..	..	30,000

A return of the numbers at present serving in New Zealand in the Territorial Force according to their ages has been carefully compiled for comparison with the above table, and it will be the duty of posting committees this year, in addition to posting the annual quota of youths of eighteen, to readjust the present strength of units on this principle.

42. REGULATIONS.

The recommendations made by the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces necessitate considerable revision of the regulations. Amendments are in course of preparation, and will shortly be submitted for approval.

Revised regulations for the New Zealand Forces Motor Service Corps have been issued.

43. CHAPLAINS.

The excellent work performed by Chaplains throughout the year is greatly appreciated both by the Military authorities and the troops themselves. Their duties in annual camps, at the forts when the Coast Defence troops were mobilized, and in the Expeditionary Force camps were carried out with a zeal and earnestness which undoubtedly proved a large factor in the discipline of the troops.

44. NATIONAL RESERVE.

This movement has received a tremendous impetus through the outbreak of war and the consequent creation of a situation the possible results of which it was designed to meet.

From a comparatively small body of enthusiasts working in the Otago District it has, during the last twelve months, grown into a large organization extending over the whole of the Dominion.

As the National Reserve developed it was found necessary to change the rules and organization upon which the founders were working in its initial stages, and instructions were issued early in the year indicating the general lines upon which the Reserve might be worked to the best advantage of the Defence Department. These instructions defined the object of the Reserve, the manner in which it should be organized and administered, its duties in peace and in time of national emergency, and its relation to the Defence Department.

Briefly, the National Reserve consists of those who, though under no obligation for service, still desire to organize and assist in the protection of the Dominion in time of emergency. In order to fit in with the New Zealand Defence scheme, if called up under the terms of the Militia Act, members are organized into platoons, companies, squadrons, batteries, &c., in the area in which they reside.

In each military district the affairs of the National Reserve are administered by an executive committee consisting of a President, Vice-President, and ten other members.

The Military authorities cannot undertake to drill or train the National Reserve in peace-time, nor can they provide arms or equipment, but they will do all in their power to advise and assist the executive on the lines indicated in the instructions.

45. THE PRESS.

I have again to acknowledge the assistance and sympathy extended to the Defence scheme by the Press, and their support during the present emergency.

SECTION III.—THE BRANCH OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

46. SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.

The contract with the Colonial Ammunition Company will expire next year. A new contract has been entered into for an extended period, the text of which is in the hands of the parliamentary authorities. The ammunition delivered during the year has been of excellent quality, and the factory has satisfactorily met the increased demands upon it.

47. SMALL-ARMS.

It is satisfactory to know that the stock of small-arms has been such that in spite of the large demand necessary to equip the Expeditionary Forces the training of the home Forces has not been seriously affected as regards arms. The greatest care is being exercised in the preservation and husbanding of our stock in the Dominion, and, with the extra reserve of rifle-barrels and spare parts which we have been accumulating in the past three years, enables us to, where necessary, refit rifles, making them all absolutely fit for service.

48. ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Mills web Infantry equipment, with which the Territorials were equipped, was found excellent for our purpose. At present the Territorial Forces are practically denuded of this useful equipment. I do not recommend any attempt being made to replace this equipment until the experience on campaign proves its value.

Bandoliers for Mounted Rifles and Field Artillery services, and Sam Browne belts for officers, have been manufactured during the year in New Zealand, and the supply so far meets all our demands.

49. CAMP EQUIPMENT.

The establishment of the Expeditionary Force camps, which was concurrent with Territorial training, severely taxed our supplies of camp equipment. Nevertheless the camp training of the Territorial Force has been carried out successfully with a minimum of loss and waste. The erection of the huts at Trentham now approaching completion will enable a saving of tents and marquees to be effected, and these will be available for the coming training season of the Territorial Force.

The Roberts patent cookers are proving of value for military purposes. They are economical when provision has to be made for large bodies of men. This cooker has been largely adopted by the Commonwealth Military Forces.

50. TRANSPORT.

The matter of transport for our Territorial Forces is in the same position as last year—that is, for training and training camps recourse had to be made to hired vehicles. It is hoped this year that a nucleus of transport and harness will be available for use at the coming training-camps.

51. CLOTHING.

During the year, up to the outbreak of war, the normal or peace output was easily met by the contractors. To meet the extraordinary demand it was found necessary to call in the aid of all factories and mills to assist in producing the emergency supply. At times it seemed almost hopeless to expect that we could cope with the demand, but with the co-operation of the various firms the difficulties were met, and I am glad to be able to report that I anticipate no further difficulty, and very shortly hope to complete the Territorial clothing and to be able to send some assistance in this matter to the troops at the front.

52. UNDERCLOTHING, SOCKS, SERVICE BOOTS, SHIRTS, ETC.

These are not articles of issue to the Territorial Force, and on the outbreak of war the work of securing the supplies and of maintaining the supplies fell to this Department. All demands in this direction have been met, and I am glad to report that the standard has been generally maintained.

Boots for the Department for sale at cost price to the Territorial Force have proved satisfactory. However, not being an article of issue, special arrangements had to be made in order to cope with the requirements of the Expeditionary Force. After many difficulties this has been accomplished, and I am glad to report that the output lately arranged for will meet all demands, and if found necessary we may possibly be able to forward surplus quantities to the troops at the front.

53. ARMOURERS.

At the date of the last report there was only one armourer under engagement from the Imperial Government, the remainder of the staff being young men trained in the Dominion. We were fortunately able to find several more or less skilled workers to augment the establishment at the outbreak of war. The whole of this staff is kept busily employed overhauling, repairing, and refitting all the arms in the Dominion to a service standard. As the old scale of pay was not deemed adequate a new scale has recently been adopted, which has been the means of retaining the services of several of these armourers at this time.

54. ELECTRIC-LIGHT STORES.

The electric lighting of the Auckland Forts has been augmented. Owing to the large consumption of carbon for the searchlight during the earlier months of the war the stock on hand was rapidly consumed, and it became necessary to manufacture carbons locally. Professor Easterfield, of Victoria

College, in consultation with Mr. Ferguson, consulting engineer, has been able to produce a good class of carbon, which has carried us over the emergency, and which I hope may prove of commercial value in the future. The Electric and Barrack Store Accounts are kept in a satisfactory condition by the Royal New Zealand Artillery.

55. ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

There is but little change in this armament. The alterations involved by lists of changes in war *matériel* have been carried out, and local improvements in connection with the fort guns have been executed, adding materially to the effect and rate of fire of these guns.

An Ordnance Store Corps has been established which will be ultimately of great service in saving of expense to this Department.

56. MEDICAL STORES.

The medical equipment for the use of the New Zealand Forces was during last year and this year brought up to a serviceable standard, the various medical corps and regiments in the Dominion being supplied with new and complete stretchers, medicine-chests, and surgical haversacks. The requirements of the Expeditionary Force have, in a measure, reduced this equipment, and various ambulance units are being provided with a supplementary issue to enable their training to be effective.

57. VETERINARY STORES AND HORSE EQUIPMENT.

All units in the earlier part of the year had been provided with veterinary chests and the necessary appliances for their use. The system of picketing and of each unit providing its own saddles, bridles, &c., at home-defence and training camps not being suitable for service abroad, arrangements had to be made for large supplies of picketing-gear, various horse-appliances, and saddlery for service abroad. Considerable difficulty arose in connection with this, and as far as reports are available results seem to be quite satisfactory.

58. STORES, BUILDINGS, AND MAGAZINES.

The store buildings in Wellington, which were considered ample, have been taxed to the utmost by the quantity and variety of stores requisitioned for the complete equipment of our Forces going abroad. Recently the congestion was so great that it became necessary to lease a store to relieve the pressure. This store comprises a flat in Taranaki Street, and being fairly near the main store buildings is proving of great service for the receipt and examination of saddlery, supplies, &c. It will shortly become necessary to make provision for a new magazine at Auckland for the storage of ammunition, owing to the increased annual supply of cordite which is now necessary for the additional supply for small-arms ammunition contracted for by the Colonial Ammunition Company.

The departmental magazine at Kaiwarra has recently been relieved of the storage of merchants' explosives, and the magazine-keeper has now only departmental ammunition, &c. The merchants' explosives have been removed to a new magazine built at Shelly Bay, under the control of the Internal Affairs Department.

A good store is urgently needed at Christchurch, and this is being arranged for.

The supply of military stores for the Wellington Military District has been hitherto arranged from the Defence Stores, Wellington, but a small store for camp equipment and other such stores for camp has been established at Palmerston North this year, and a Mobilization Storekeeper appointed. It is most necessary that a suitable store building be erected, also a small-arms-ammunition magazine and a central armourers' shop, so that all work for the district will be controlled from District Headquarters.

59. WATERPROOF SHEETS.

The supply for the use of these useful articles is being maintained, and although in a few Territorial camps there was a shortage, the supply will be made good for this year's training-camp.

60. STOCK-TAKING.

I regret to report in regard to annual stock-taking in 1914 the provisions of the Public Service Regulations could not be carried out. Our annual stock-taking should have taken place in September, when the training season usually ends, but owing to the outbreak of war on the 4th August it became utterly impossible to conduct the stock-taking, which will have to stand over meanwhile.

61. DRILL-BOOKS, FORMS, ETC.

The supply of drill-books ordered in England has been considerably restricted owing to the war. Nevertheless, minimum supplies were obtained, enabling the latest instruction in military training to be carried into effect at Trentham and at the Territorial camps. The great demand for forms, printing, &c., has been a heavy tax on the Government Printing Office.

62. DRILL-HALLS, STORES, AND OFFICES.

During the past year the Department's drill-halls, stores, and offices have been maintained, repairs and renovations being effected where necessary. The drill-halls generally are in a good state of preservation, and in the majority of centres where established provide ample facilities for the training and administrative requirements of the local units. Since the passing of the Defence Amendment Act, 1912, drill-halls have been directly under the control of the Department, provision has been made for adequate caretaking, and their administration placed on a sound basis.

The erection of the new drill-hall at Dunedin to replace the old Garrison Hall, which had become inadequate for present requirements, is proceeding. The new drill-hall at Invercargill has been completed, and the necessary orderly-room and store accommodation is being erected on the new site. This work has been greatly assisted by the Prisons Department providing the necessary concrete blocks at nominal cost. Drill-halls have also been completed at Cambridge and Thames. At New Plymouth, where the repair of the old drill-hall was not deemed advisable, the local Agricultural Society's hall has been acquired under advantageous conditions to provide the necessary accommodation. A fire at King Edward Barracks, Christchurch, has necessitated the rebuilding of several orderly-rooms. As these buildings had vested in the Crown, the cost of rebuilding will be recouped from the fund created by the Public Revenues Act for replacing buildings destroyed by fire. The provision of drill-hall, orderly-room, and store accommodation in several of the larger centres is still essential, and necessary to do away with the cost of renting temporary premises. Such cases are being duly considered, and the necessary provision will be made for buildings as suitable sites can be obtained and definite requirements arrived at.

At Palmerston North the existing Defence Reserve, at present partly occupied by the local Field Artillery Depot (gun-shed, quarters, and stables), is being increased by the acquisition of an adjoining section, to provide the space requisite for the erection of the drill-hall, office, and store accommodation necessary at this centre, and plans for the proposed buildings are in course of preparation.

In regard to the four cities, and particularly in Auckland and Wellington, where the existing Garrison Halls were built long prior to the establishment of the present Territorial and Senior Cadet organization, there is much congestion, and though in good condition and ample for the demands of the late Volunteer units, these structures are proving inadequate for the growing requirements of the districts, and do not give the training and administrative facilities necessary for the existing Territorial units and Senior Cadets, or allow for the increase of the Forces with the increase of population. It is not considered feasible or advisable to add to any extent to the buildings on these sites, as this would not materially reduce the congestion at present felt where so many companies have their headquarters in conjunction. It will therefore be imperative to shortly consider the provision of smaller drill-halls in some of the more thickly populated suburbs, to reduce the pressure at the central drill-halls and to eliminate the expense of renting accommodation in the more distant suburbs at present obligatory, also saving Territorials and Cadets travelling long distances to the central halls.

Drill-halls erected now are built with earth floors (only the necessary orderly-rooms, store-rooms, or offices being floored and lined), and as far as possible of similar type; size and annexes being, of course, varied to suit the population and requirements of the different centres.

The time has arrived when the question of providing regimental mobilization stores should receive consideration. Hitherto district stores have been utilized. Should a course of this description be adopted it will supply a much-felt want and tend to greater efficiency of units and readiness to take the field. It would obviate the necessity, now existing, for the enormous amount of work thrown on the shoulders of District, Brigade, and Regimental Headquarters Staffs, which was recently very manifest during the mobilization of the Expeditionary Force for war.

Owing to the expense which such provision will entail, it will be necessary to proceed by degrees, and it is proposed, as a preliminary step, that for the first year only four mobilization stores for units be erected—viz., at Auckland, Palmerston North, Christchurch, and Dunedin, as follows: At Auckland and Christchurch each for one Mounted Rifle Regiment; at Wellington and Dunedin each for one Infantry Regiment. The following year one Infantry unit each in Auckland and Christchurch would be provided for, and one Mounted Rifle unit each in Wellington and Dunedin, and so on alternately year by year. Thus in seven years Mounted Rifle and Infantry Brigades would be provided for, the advantage of the system being twofold: (a) Expenditure would be spread over considerable time; (b) as time proceeded experience of defects and future requirements would be gained.

The question of purchase of sites must be considered, but in the case of Palmerston North one is already available, while in other parts this question will require consideration. When complete, mobilization stores will contain the war outfit for units, comprising war equipment, clothing and necessities, regimental supplies, medical and veterinary equipment. Accommodation will be provided for armourers, transport vehicles, machine guns, saddlery, harness, and, where necessary, stables.

In the smaller training centres, where the Department has been unable so far to provide drill accommodation, or where the number of Territorials and Senior Cadets does not warrant the provision of permanent accommodation, local schools, public halls, and other buildings have, as previously, been utilized for training purposes, more especially during the winter season and in inclement weather. In the large majority of cases the use of these buildings is secured at nominal rates to cover lighting and caretaking charges only, and in some cases use is given free.

The majority of older towns where drill-halls exist are those where, in the past, Volunteer Corps existed, and in most of these cases at some time or other a suitable drill-hall site had been secured, though frequently not till the actual occasion for building arose. In newly established townships the necessity of a drill-hall does not arise as early as that for the establishment of schools, post-offices, or other public buildings. With universal training under the Territorial system as now in vogue, sooner or later, with the development of the country and growth of population, the want of a drill-hall, orderly and store room, or rifle range for the use and administration of the local units will be felt. It is therefore desirable that, where possible, suitable reserves for the purpose should be made to meet future requirements and minimize the ultimate cost of providing for such requirements. Officers Commanding Districts have therefore been requested to have particular attention given to this matter, and the assistance of the Commissioners of Crown Lands and their staffs invoked, so that where possible sites may be secured in rising townships or localities likely to steadily increase in population.

63. DEFENCE VESSELS.

The Defence vessels have been fully employed during the year, or have rendered valuable service which could only have been obtained at higher cost by the use of hired vessels in their place. The outbreak of war and contingent establishment of examination services at the defended ports, also the additional services involved by the mobilization of the Coast Defence troops and manning of the forts, necessitated the employment of other vessels as detailed below to meet all requirements; and in this connection the Department received very great assistance from several highly public-spirited gentlemen and bodies, who most generously placed launches or vessels at our disposal.

At Auckland, owing to the cost of keeping this vessel in repair, compared with the work required by this Department under ordinary conditions and that obtained from other State Departments, it had been decided to lay up the s.s. "Lady Roberts." As, however, the maintenance of the examination service required the use of a steamer, it was decided to temporarily repair the "Lady Roberts," which then carried out the duty of examination-vessel from September. The hire of a suitable examination-vessel for the period would, it is estimated, have cost £3,175, while the cost of repair and upkeep, &c., of the "Lady Roberts" during this service amounted to £1,493 18s. 3d., her retention in commission thus effecting a considerable saving. The New Zealand Power Boat Association, Auckland, placed several of its motor-boats at the disposal of the local Military authorities for harbour patrol and other services.

The s.s. "Janie Seddon" performed the duties of examination-vessel at Wellington, prior to which she carried out the ordinary departmental work of conveying troops and explosives, towing targets, &c., and such work as was required by other Departments, being advantageously employed throughout the year. The hire of a vessel to tender the "Janie Seddon" while on examination service in respect to relief crews, coal, water, &c., and for carrying out such other services as were entailed by the mobilization of the Garrison Artillery at the forts, &c., was necessary, and for this purpose the s.s. "Riwaka" was employed. The establishment of the internment camp for war prisoners on Somes Island also necessitated the maintenance of regular transport thereto.

At Lyttelton the hire of an examination-vessel was necessary. All other work in connection with the port defences was carried out by the Defence launch, except when heavy weather necessitated the employment of a larger vessel.

At Port Chalmers the Defence launch has been fully employed on the ordinary services of the station, and since the commencement of hostilities, with the launch "Tangaroa," belonging to Mr. Alexander Garden, has maintained communication and the transport of lighter stores to the Heads. The "Tangaroa" proved particularly useful in heavy weather, when the Defence launch could not be used, the Department bearing running-expenses.

The Otago Harbour Board loaned to the Department the s.s. "Plucky," this vessel carrying out the service of examination-vessel, wages and upkeep being met by the Department. For the transport of troops to the Heads on mobilization, and the transshipping from time to time of stores and gun ammunition in bulk at this port, it was here necessary to hire the s.s. "Tarewai."

64. VETERINARY SERVICES AND REMOUNTS.

There has been some improvement in the class of horse brought into the Territorial camps during the year. The system of valuation and compensation to owners in the event of serious accidents or death occurring among the horses, and also the fact, now well known throughout the Territorial Forces, that sick and injured animals receive skilled attention while in camp, have evidently helped considerably in this direction.

In certain of the Territorial training-camps recently held the condition of the horses has been poor. This has been mainly the result of scarcity of feed, caused by an exceptional period of drought. The European war has led to great demands being made upon the resources of the New Zealand Veterinary Corps. In common with other branches of the Defence Department, the whole of the members of the Veterinary Corps readily offered themselves for service with the Expeditionary Force. Their spirited and energetic response is especially worthy of mention. The exigencies of the Department of Agriculture, to which the majority of the officers belong, did not permit certain of the applicants to leave the country, but each has contributed his share in effectively carrying out the various duties devolving upon the corps by efficiently performing the work assigned to him. Such duties comprise the purchase of remounts, supervision of horse-accommodation on transports, provision of veterinary equipment, and training of personnel.

Horses have been transported with an average loss amounting to less than 2 per cent. of the total number. This result must be considered highly satisfactory, and constitutes a performance most creditable to all concerned. The class of horses purchased for service with the Expeditionary Forces has been, on the whole, eminently suitable for the purpose in view, and no great difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient numbers. In this connection mention must be made of the excellent services rendered by Inspectors of Stock appointed from the Department of Agriculture as purchasing officers, and also by certain veterinary surgeons in private practice, to whom the Department's thanks are due for their great assistance in enabling such large numbers of horses to be assembled. The New Zealand Farmers' Union, through their executive officers, rendered invaluable assistance in rapidly obtaining large numbers of horses in the early days of the war. To the donors of gift horses it is desired also to express sincere appreciation.

It is very satisfactory to note that all the horses required have been obtained without difficulty, and it is evident that an ample supply of suitable horses is still available in the Dominion. A remount depot has been established at Upper Hutt.

In Territorial camps injuries resulting from kicks received on the horse-lines still furnish the great majority of cases requiring treatment, and provide the bulk of claims received from owners for compensation for loss or disablement of their horses. The prevention of such accidents is highly desirable, but it is a somewhat difficult matter, seeing that the horses brought to Territorial camps have not been accustomed to be tied up in the company of other horses. They are strangers to each other, and this no doubt increases the tendency to kick. An increased number of pickets on the lines at night, and thorough supervision in the direction of ensuring that they exhibit no laxity in carrying out the duty, would help to prevent this trouble. Also, officers and men of Mounted Territorial regiments should be impressed with the necessity of never bringing to camp horses which have a habit of kicking when in company with others. The extension of the lines to accommodate horses at wider intervals would be another method, but this would necessitate the occupation of a much greater area, and be liable to objection on that account. Another point that should be mentioned in this connection is the habit of horses biting through their halters and getting loose. This leads to endless trouble and numerous accidents. To avoid such mishaps it is suggested that, in place of rope halters, light head-collars or leather head-stalls with chains be provided, together with proper arrangements for attaching the same firmly to the picket-lines.

Strangles and ringworm have been the most conspicuous ailments among the horses of the Expeditionary Force prior to leaving New Zealand. Thanks, however, to energetic treatment, involving the effective isolation of all such cases, together with suspects, these highly infectious diseases have never assumed formidable proportions. Their appearance has entailed constant watchfulness on the part of the Veterinary Officers in charge and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Veterinary Corps. The assistance of the latter has been of great value in observing cases in the initial stage, and ensuring their prompt removal from the lines.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to report that the work of the corps throughout the year has been of a very satisfactory character, and the services of officers have been duly recognized by all ranks of the mounted units.

65. TRAINING AND MANŒUVRE AREAS.

The area reserved for a training and manœuvre ground in the Waimarino district was not used during the year, the annual field training having been carried out by units in regimental camps within their Territorial districts; nor will it be possible, as previously indicated, to utilize it till able to concentrate the troops in the North Island there for training and manœuvres without the loss of time and difficulties arising from the present facilities for transport and communication. The reserve, however, remains a valuable departmental asset, and provides an area which would be incalculably more expensive and difficult to secure as settlement extends.

The area selected in the Waimakariri district as a central training and manœuvre ground for the South Island had to be abandoned. This area consisted principally of rural runs leased from the Waimakariri River Board, for which it was proposed to exchange Crown-land runs of similar capacity and value. The Lands and Survey Department has, however, been unable to find suitable areas with which to effect the necessary exchanges, and the permanent provision of a training and manœuvre area in the South Island, of a size to permit extensive training and manœuvres, remains in abeyance.

The conducting of regimental camps this year eliminated the necessity for large manœuvre areas during the period, but the future training requirements of the Territorial Force, in brigade, divisional, or more extensive training, make it essential that areas of sufficient size, and situated conveniently for the concentration of the troops, should be available in each district.

To obviate field training and manœuvres being confined year after year to the same locality and provide suitable variation of country, it is most requisite that a Manœuvre Act, such as exists in England and Australia, should be provided, so that troops may be encamped on and exercised over ground most suitable for the purpose of the training, and convenient for the concentrations desired.

66. RAILWAY AND STEAMER TRANSPORT.

As this year the annual training of units was carried out in local regimental camps at dates and places within their Territorial districts most convenient to local requirements, the demands on the transport services, railway and steamer, were naturally not so heavy at any one time as during the two previous training seasons, when brigade and divisional training-camps respectively were carried out in the several military districts.

The concentration of the units of the Main Expeditionary Force at the district concentration camps, and the despatch of district quotas of the subsequent reinforcement drafts to the Trentham Camp for organization and training prior to embarkation for the seat of war, have, however, greatly increased the total demands made on the railway and ferry steamer services over previous years. The exigencies of the situation have imposed these additional transport services on the ordinary transport requirements of the community periodically throughout the year, and the manner in which all demands of the Department in this connection have been met, and special trains and services expeditiously and efficiently arranged for, cannot be too highly emphasized. The provision of the railway transport required has obviously placed much extra work on the Railway Department, and the thanks of this Department are due to the General Manager and staff, District Traffic Managers and staffs, and all Railway officers, for the excellent arrangements made and assistance rendered wherever possible.

The Railway Department has also, where possible, arranged extra trains to enable friends and relatives of the men to visit the Expeditionary Force camps, and for the troops to take advantage of leave, for which appreciation must be expressed.

In the conveyance coastwise where necessary the Union Steamship Company has also rendered valuable service, and where drafts can be accommodated in the ordinary time-table steamers, the company very generously gives the Department special reductions on ordinary fares, in addition to meeting any special demands necessitating special trips.

67. FIELD ARTILLERY GUN-SHEDS, QUARTERS, AND STABLES.

The accommodation completed the previous year for the guns and permanent cadres of men and horses of the field batteries at Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Napier, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill has been maintained, minor alterations and additions which experience proved desirable being made. The suitability of these depots for the purpose for which provided was remarked by General Sir Ian Hamilton, and there is no doubt they have largely assisted the organization and training of the New Zealand Field Artillery, more particularly the new batteries established after the inception of the Territorial Force, and enabled the Dominion to provide the necessary proportions of this arm in its Expeditionary Force.

68. RIFLE RANGES.

Rifle ranges exist in a large number of places throughout the Dominion, near the more important centres on departmental reserves, where suitable range accommodation for local requirements has been maintained, and in numerous other localities where ranges, held under various tenures, have been established to meet the necessities of the local detachments of Territorials and Senior Cadets and Defence Rifle Clubs. The smaller ranges are either leased or rented, though in a number of cases shooting-rights are given gratuitously by landowners. Miniature rifle ranges have been established at a number of drill-halls and centres, to permit preliminary musketry practice being carried out, and to afford opportunity for practice when time or other circumstances do not permit recourse to a full-length range. Full range accommodation is, however, most necessary, and is preferable where it can be secured. The difficulty, however, of obtaining accessible and safe range-sites in most cases is very great, and modern arms and ammunition, with contingent musketry regulations, also the trend of population, increase this difficulty. These circumstances have led to a number of previous range-sites being abandoned. Where no suitable Crown-land site has been available, in the case of the smaller localities, the Department has endeavoured, wherever possible, to secure a convenient site of sufficient area on lease for a suitable term, to prevent encroachment and give tenure for a period reasonable when compared with the cost of construction and maintenance of the range, and a number of leases have been so arranged within the last year or two.

Very great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining in the vicinity of some of the larger centres sites of sufficient area and suitable contour to provide safe ranges under modern conditions. In some cases, owing to the cutting-up of land and building, it has become necessary to acquire further areas to give an adequate danger-zone, and to preclude abandonment of the range and consequent loss of the money already sunk in formation. The old range at Timaru, located partly on a small reserve and partly on the foreshore, has been closed as dangerous, and a new site is under consideration. The Nelson (Brightwater) Range, situated on a small reserve not placed suitably for extension to give adequate safety conditions, has been abandoned, and the selection of a new site to provide the necessary range accommodation for Nelson and district is in hand. A block embracing the Te Ore Ore (Masterton) rifle range, giving the additional safety area essential and security of occupation, has been acquired under the Public Works Act. A new site has been similarly acquired at Riverton. A range has been established on a new site at Hawera. At Balclutha river encroachment on the local reserve has made the obtaining of another site necessary. The lease of the present Invercargill range runs out shortly, and it is necessary here to provide more adequate range facilities for the increased number of local troops. For this purpose an area large enough to provide for target, trench, and safety requirements has been acquired under the Public Works Act. The firing-mounds will be placed in the estuary adjacent, and the construction of a sea-wall and flood-gates or other means of reclamation will in time create an extensive reserve and a very valuable asset. The subdivision of the Withers Estate, Blenheim, on which the Vernon range was situated, made it necessary that the actual range-site as previously occupied, with an adequate extension to meet the safety requirements of the altered conditions, should be reserved, and the capital cost of the land thus withdrawn from selection will be provided on the estimates for refund to the Land for Settlements Account. A new range-site has been also acquired at Rangiora.

Of the commitments involved by the acquisition of the foregoing areas, very little has come to charge during the past year, owing to the contingent claims having to be disposed of by the Compensation Courts. The selection of a site to provide the necessary range accommodation at Gisborne is under consideration. A suitable site will be required at Napier, where the present very old range on the foreshore is quite inadequate for requirements.

The desirability of providing reserves to meet future demands has been previously emphasized. This is particularly so in respect to rifle ranges, essential at every centre, as it becomes necessary to carry out Territorial training, or if the ideal of making rifle shooting a national pastime is to be reached. The difficulty of securing sites of suitable size and formation to enable the construction of safe ranges within reasonable distance of the centres concerned, and the increased cost of acquiring such where land has passed into cultivation or become closely settled, makes it of paramount importance that close attention should be given to this matter, and available Crown-land sites reserved wherever possible.

The Municipal Corporations Act enables these bodies to establish rifle ranges for local use from Corporation funds. In some instances this has been done, or assistance given in the upkeep of local ranges. No doubt in the great majority of cases the absence of a suitable site on municipal reserves or endowments, and the cost of acquiring an available area, have militated against any action in this respect; but if a good range-site is held this should either be developed by the Corporation or placed at the disposal of the local units, the members of which are, after all, citizens whose convenience is entitled, at the very least, to the same consideration as that given to sports bodies or other sections of the community. The Department will be only too glad to afford any local body expert assistance in the selection of sites and construction of ranges.

69. ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The organization of the New Zealand Army Service Corps was commenced in January, 1914, on the arrival of the four Imperial Army Service Corps officers from England. One-seventh of the normal establishment had been posted at the June, 1913, posting, but no training took place until February, 1914. About thirty of all ranks of the corps went into each of the district camps in April and May, 1914, and performed supply duties. In June, 1914, five-sevenths of the normal establishment was posted, and the various companies were just being equipped when the war broke out.

The organization and training of the Army Service Corps has progressed very favourably. The companies are established as under:—

Auckland District: No. 1 Company (Headquarters), Auckland; No. 2 Company (Infantry Brigade), Auckland, Te Kuiti, Te Aroha, and Dargaville; No. 5 Company (Mounted Rifles Brigade—Independent), Auckland.

Canterbury District: No. 7 Company (Infantry Brigade), Christchurch, Nelson, Rangiora, Timaru; No. 9 Company (Mounted Rifles Brigade), Christchurch.

Otago District: No. 6 Company (Headquarters), Invercargill; No. 8 Company (Infantry Brigade), Dunedin; No. 10 Company (Mounted Rifles Brigade—Independent), Dunedin.

Wellington District: No. 3 Company (Infantry Brigade), Wellington; No. 4 Company (Mounted Rifles Brigade), Palmerston North, Napier, Masterton, and Hawera.

The four Imperial Army Service Corps officers and four warrant officers on the outbreak of war had unfortunately to relinquish their positions as Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport and Instructors respectively to each Military District, three officers proceeding with the Expeditionary Force, and the fourth was posted to Headquarters as Inspector of Army Service Corps. Two warrant officers proceeded with the Expeditionary Force.

The majority of these companies are now nearly up to establishment, as a quota of four-sevenths of normal establishment was posted at the end of May, 1914, and one-seventh at the usual June posting. The shortage is mostly in the artificers, principally caused by the great demand for these specialists in the Expeditionary Force and reinforcements.

In the Otago and Auckland camps Army Service Corps companies or sections of companies accompanied units to camp and performed the supply and transport duties necessary. This system worked well and caused a saving in expenditure.

The Army Service Corps personnel have worked well, and this branch of the service has become very popular.

70. SUPPLIES AT TRAINING-CAMPS.

The supplies for the regimental camps were obtained by contract, those in the Auckland and Otago Districts by the Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport, and the issue and accounting was done by the Army Service Corps. In the Wellington and Canterbury Districts supplies were obtained by contract and special purchase where unavoidable under regimental arrangements. Both ways worked well, but the former was found to be the more economical. The number of tenders received was up to the average, the contracts were well carried out, and the quality of the supplies was good.

71. CANTEENS.

The dry canteens in camp were arranged regimentally. No complaints were received.

72. RATIONS AND FORAGE.

As camps were held regimentally this year, and the Army Service Corps Permanent Staff being greatly diminished, districts were given the option of rationing units by means of utilizing the Army Service Corps companies as supply detachments, or by drawing the allowance (2s. per man per diem) and allowing the regiment to make their own arrangements as regards the provision of rations.

The scale of rations was the same as last year, with the exception that those units that were rationed by the Army Service Corps were not granted the 2d. per man per diem for extras. The ration was suitable, with the exception that it was found necessary to purchase green vegetables and dried fruits, &c., on account of the 2d. per diem having been discontinued. In no case did the extras purchased exceed 2d. per man per diem.

Experience has proved that the best system of rationing Territorial troops in this Dominion is by a ration similar to that issued in the 1914 annual camps, supplemented by a messing-allowance of 2d. per man per diem.

The following gives the average cost of rations and forage per head per diem in the following districts :—

District.	Average Cost of Rations, Fuel, and Light and Straw per Diem.		Average Cost of Forage per Horse per Diem.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Auckland	1	6.179	1	9.291
Otago	1	6.056	1	5.720

The Canterbury and Wellington Districts were rationed regimentally by the units drawing the allowance of 2s. per man per diem and 1s. 6d. per horse per diem, though the latter allowance had in many cases to be exceeded.

73. FIELD TRANSPORT.

On account of the outbreak of war it has not been possible as yet to supply each Army Service Corps company with two wagons for training purposes. It is hoped during the present year to establish in each district a permanent cadre of two wagons, two pairs of horses, and two permanent Army Service Corps drivers, which will effect a saving to the Dominion in cartage charges, and be of the greatest use in training Army Service Corps companies.

74. FIELD COOKING.

The cooking for the Territorials in the camps was carried out partially by military cooks and partially by civilians. Roberts field cookers were used, supplemented in some cases by trench cooking. The field cookers with few exceptions were found satisfactory: the causes of failure were probably due to want to knowledge of the cooks.

It is considered that regimental officers should pay more attention to the utilization of Government rations to the best advantage. In very few camps that were visited had a menu been prepared. Variety in the preparation of food is very necessary, and this matter is being attended to.

75. THE PAST YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

The amount voted out of the Consolidated Fund last year to defray the cost of defence was £512,328, of which sum £499,137 was expended, leaving a credit balance of £13,191. The credit balance is mainly owing to the fact that many permanent officers and non-commissioned officers have been despatched with the Expeditionary Forces, their pay then becoming a charge against the War Expenses Account. These officers and non-commissioned officers have been temporarily replaced in the Dominion by officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force.

76. THE ESTIMATE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The rearrangement of the estimates in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the report of the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces was carried out last year, and the estimates for the current year have been similarly arranged. They have been compiled very carefully, and show only what is absolutely necessary for the training and equipping of the Forces, and as far as pay is concerned are based on the assumption that the permanent officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who are at present with the Expeditionary Force will not have to be provided for this year under the Consolidated Fund.

77. EXPENDITURE FROM THE PUBLIC FUND.

Under the heading "Contingent defence" a sum of £50,000 was voted, of which £15,222 was expended, leaving a credit balance of £34,778. There is little chance of the estimate under this head being reduced for a few years, as the provision for drill-halls, &c., in many centres is necessary from an economical point of view, so that the expenditure incurred in hiring of halls, &c., may be reduced to a minimum. This applies with equal force to rifle ranges.

78. LIABILITIES OF OLD VOLUNTEER CORPS.

I am pleased to report that the liabilities of old Volunteer corps have practically all been liquidated by the Government, and only a nominal amount is asked for on the current year's estimates to meet any liability that as yet may not have been brought under the notice of Headquarters.

79. FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS.

A number of amendments have been made to these regulations during the past year, which have had the object of making them more workable and of remedying many legitimate grievances in regard to the pay and allowances of the Forces.

80. INSPECTION OF ACCOUNTS.

During the year the Inspector of Departmental Accounts paid a visit to Army Headquarters for the purpose of inspecting the financial branch of the Department. He reported most favourably on the work of the branch, which in his opinion was understaffed, and made certain suggestions to improve the system of keeping accounts, which were immediately given effect to.

Owing to the war and the large amount of work at Headquarters, it was impossible for an officer from Headquarters to visit the headquarters of the four military districts, as was originally intended, for the purpose of examining the accounts. It is hoped, however, that this important matter will be attended to during the current year. In February the four District Accountants attended a short class of instruction at Headquarters, and the Assistant Inspector of Departmental Accounts was also present at the request of the Public Service Commissioner. A uniform system of keeping accounts at District Headquarters has been adopted, and so far has worked very well indeed.

Arrangements have been made for an inspection of District Offices by representatives of the Public Service Commissioner and the Auditor-General. The extra work entailed by the Expeditionary Force and the mobilization of the Coast Defence troops necessitated an increase in the clerical staff of the District Offices.

81. THE WAR.

Immediately following the decision to despatch an Expeditionary Force and to mobilize a portion of the Territorial Force, it was deemed advisable to set up a special branch under the Quartermaster-General to deal with the vast amount of work connected with allotments of pay, troopship accounts, &c.

I would like here to draw attention to the fact that an enormous amount of ammunition, clothing, and equipment has been issued to the Expeditionary Force for which the Defence vote should be recouped, as this *materiel* will require to be replaced as early as possible. Under the circumstances it will be impossible to keep the Defence expenditure down to the amount originally estimated under normal peace conditions.

A. W. ROBIN, Brigadier-General,
Commanding N.Z. Military Forces

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF ATTENDANCE AT CAMPS BY UNITS, 1915.

Unit.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Strength of Unit on Last Day of Camp.		14	15
													A.	B.		
AUCKLAND MILITARY DISTRICT.																
3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles	..	26	344	..	..	..	19	..	389	14	32	92	435	527	89-43	414
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles	..	..	326	..	..	2	29	..	357	8	59	133	424	557	84-20	510
11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles	..	..	310	..	..	..	30	..	340	27	34	81	401	482	84-79	414
Auckland Field Artillery Brigade	..	90	51	..	..	1	..	5	147	6	2	135	155	290	94-84	336
*Auckland Garrison Artillery Division	..	..	382	..	..	..	..	..	382	14	..	..	396	396	96-46	351
No. 3 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers..	..	111	21	..	..	..	2	..	136	3	1	43	140	183	97-15	167
Auckland Mounted Signal Troop	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	2	26	2	..	9	28	37	92-86	37
No. 1 Divisional Signal Company (Nos. 1 and 3 Sections)	..	58	12	..	..	..	..	2	72	4	..	63	76	139	94-74	63
3rd (Auckland) Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own)..	..	418	90	2	..	1	..	57	568	36	123	167	727	894	78-13	789
Coast Defence Detachment, 3rd (Auckland) Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own)	..	279	15	..	..	1	24	..	319	12	..	97	331	428	96-37	372
6th (Hauraki) Regiment	..	175	360	..	..	..	166	..	701	23	124	118	848	966	82-67	789
15th (North Auckland) Regiment	..	..	533	..	..	..	85	1	619	209	113	89	941	1,030	65-78	789
16th (Waikato) Regiment	..	82	475	..	..	..	83	..	640	56	142	339	838	1,177	76-37	789
No. 1 Field Ambulance	..	73	19	..	..	12	6	1	111	7	2	34	120	154	92-50	166
No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance	..	..	41	..	..	1	5	..	47	8	1	1	56	57	83-53	66
Nos. 1, 2, and 5 Companies, Army Service Corps	..	..	294	1	..	3	1	23	322	7	34	44	363	407	88-70	321
Totals	..	1,312	3,299	3	..	21	450	91	5,176	436	667	1,445	6,279	7,724	82-43	6,373
CANTERBURY MILITARY DISTRICT.																
1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	..	2	309	12	..	..	18	4	345	33	37	98	415	513	83-13	414
8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles	..	..	308	..	..	..	47	..	355	7	40	315	402	717	88-31	414
10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles	..	..	305	..	..	2	13	..	320	24	24	124	368	492	86-96	414
Canterbury Field Artillery Brigade	..	1	164	..	1	..	12	2	180	2	14	56	196	252	91-84	336
*Nos. 4 and 8 Companies, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	..	..	195	..	..	..	5	..	200	2	7	29	209	238	95-69	233
No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers..	..	128	25	2	2	..	4	1	162	12	11	26	185	211	87-57	176
Canterbury Mounted Signal Troop	..	..	19	..	..	..	7	..	26	..	..	6	26	32	100-00	37
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Headquarters and No. 2 Section)	..	37	9	..	..	..	..	1	47	5	..	29	52	81	90-38	53
1st (Canterbury) Regiment	..	425	52	12	..	..	72	..	561	26	80	150	667	817	84-10	789
Coast Defence Detachment, 1st (Canterbury) Regiment	..	221	..	10	1	1	53	1	287	23	137	42	447	489	64-20	372
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment	..	186	411	..	..	..	109	34	741	6	322	608	1,069	1,677	69-32	789

12th (Nelson) Regiment	590	..	..	1	148	..	739	40	62	418	841	1,259	87-87	789
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	581	..	..	5	64	..	873	16	70	189	959	1,148	91-03	789
Coast Defence Detachment, 13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	74	..	..	..	29	..	103	..	..	18	103	121	100-00	92
No. 3 Field Ambulance	37	116	..	8	..	..	164	8	12	41	184	225	89-13	166
No. 6 Mounted Field Ambulance	1	75	..	4	..	..	81	1	3	31	85	116	95-29	66
Nos. 7 and 9 Companies, Army Service Corps	14	71	..	..	..	..	96	1	10	17	107	124	89-72	161
Totals	1,331	3,094	40	21	69	671	54	206	829	2,197	6,315	8,512	83-61	6,081

OTAGO MILITARY DISTRICT.

5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars)	253	..	..	2	43	..	298	21	45	84	364	448	81-87	414
7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles	231	7	53	..	9	..	303	15	48	74	366	440	82-78	414
12th (Otago) Mounted Rifles	201	..	..	3	31	..	235	16	18	70	269	339	87-36	414
Otago Field Artillery Brigade	143	..	..	..	..	..	156	9	8	69	173	242	90-17	336
*No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	97	..	..	..	..	..	98	2	..	32	100	132	98-00	116
No. 2 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	29	77	..	7	..	..	120	5	8	44	133	177	90-23	167
Otago Mounted Signal Troop	..	12	..	..	2	..	14	2	..	6	16	22	87-50	37
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Nos. 1 and 3 Sections)	6	40	1	..	..	..	58	..	..	14	58	72	100-00	63
4th (Otago) Regiment	..	458	..	15	..	..	536	37	142	194	715	909	74-97	789
Coast Defence Detachment, 4th (Otago) Regiment	16	181	..	30	1	..	235	11	16	104	262	366	89-69	372
8th (Southland) Regiment	512	50	3	2	39	55	14	71	195	192	941	1,133	71-73	789
10th (North Otago) Regiment	292	277	..	1	3	42	27	14	120	263	776	1,039	82-73	789
14th (South Otago) Regiment	514	..	..	4	11	75	4	608	54	167	778	945	78-15	789
No. 2 Field Ambulance	6	120	2	13	..	..	148	10	2	67	160	227	92-50	166
No. 7 Mounted Field Ambulance	3	17	..	8	..	..	32	1	1	14	34	48	94-12	66
Nos. 6, 8, and 10 Companies, Army Service Corps	88	1	..	21	63	..	173	13	35	32	221	253	78-28	321
Totals	1,240	2,391	59	97	82	320	142	281	754	1,426	5,366	6,792	80-68	6,042

WELLINGTON MILITARY DISTRICT.

Queen Alexandra's 2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles	292	..	..	..	30	..	322	35	46	91	403	494	79-90	414
6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles	327	..	..	..	62	..	389	16	19	125	424	549	91-75	414
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	390	..	..	..	65	..	457	22	20	127	499	626	91-58	510
Wellington Field Artillery Brigade	16	141	..	1	1	15	174	12	2	57	188	245	92-55	336
D (Mountain) Battery	..	86	..	..	..	..	86	12	7	83	105	188	81-90	165
*Wellington Garrison Artillery Division	369	..	..	..	..	..	369	28	..	..	397	397	92-95	351
No. 4 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	14	56	..	..	4	..	78	8	1	63	87	150	89-66	167
Wellington Mounted Signal Troop	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	3	26	29	100-00	37
No. 1 Divisional Signal Company (Headquarters and No. 2 Section)	..	32	..	..	..	..	33	2	..	16	35	51	94-29	53
5th (Wellington) Regiment	116	521	..	2	..	..	807	90	52	379	949	1,328	85-04	789
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment	359	401	1	1	4	142	51	30	71	121	1,060	1,181	90-47	789
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment	166	231	261	..	..	17	137	20	71	105	903	1,008	89-93	789
11th Regiment (Taranaki) Rifles	661	..	..	..	2	226	27	28	28	148	973	1,121	94-24	789
17th (Ruahine) Regiment	508	86	..	..	..	118	15	45	78	127	850	977	85-53	789
No. 4 Field Ambulance	47	64	..	2	..	24	137	8	2	48	147	195	93-20	166
No. 8 Mounted Field Ambulance	41	..	..	..	..	17	58	4	2	26	64	90	90-62	66
Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Army Service Corps	89	..	2	1	14	..	107	5	7	22	119	141	89-91	161
Totals	1,618	3,421	264	8	7	764	376	365	406	1,541	7,229	8,770	89-20	6785
Grand totals	5,501	12,205	366	126	179	2,205	663	1,288	2,656	6,609	25,189	31,798	84-34	25,281

* No camp held on account of mobilization, which this year was accepted in lieu of annual camp. The figures given in column 9 show the maximum number performing mobilized duty at any one time.

APPENDIX B

NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1915.

Units.	Camp.	Date.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
(a.) UNIT CAMPS.					
<i>Auckland Military District.</i>					
3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles (including attached)	(a.) Te Papapa	May 3-15 ..	50	418	Lent by Onehunga Borough Council subject to compensating for grazing-rights. Compensation, £7. Lent by Auckland City Council.
	(b.) Auckland Domain				
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles, A, B, and C Squadrons and Machine-gun Section	Kiwitahi ..	April 19-May 1 ..	20	206	Loaned by Lieutenant J. B. Starkey.
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles, D and E Squadrons	Tauranga ..	Mar. 13-25 ..	11	92	Tauranga Showgrounds. Rent, £1 10s.
11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles ..	Whangarei ..	Mar. 1-12 ..	14	296	The Government paid £150 subsidy in 1915 on condition of having Kensington Park Racecourse.
A Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Takapuna ..	April 19-27 ..	6	84	Government property.
G Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Hamilton ..	April 6-18 ..	7	49	Loaned by J. W. Madill, Esq.
Garrison Artillery Division* ..	Forts ..	4/8/14-26/3/15 ..	—	382	Government property.
No. 3 Field Company, Engineers ..	Ngaruawahia ..	April 6-17 ..	3	123	Loaned by Messrs. Paterson and Paterson.
Mounted Signal Troop ..	Hautapu ..	May 3-19 ..	1	25	Loaned by Mr. Ruru, Hautapu.
Divisional Signal Company ..	Ngaruawahia ..	April 6-17 ..	2	69	Loaned by Messrs. Paterson and Paterson.
3rd (Auckland) Regiment ..	Otahuhu ..	Mar. 22-30 ..	22	561	Loaned by Messrs. Gill and Andrews.
Coast Defence Detachment, 3rd (Auckland) Regiment	Brown's Bay ..	Mar. 1-13 ..	18	343	Loaned by P. Brown, Esq.
6th (Hauraki) Regiment ..	Paeroa ..	April 6-17 ..	27	502	Loaned by Mr. Goonan.
15th (North Auckland) Regiment ..	Ruatangata ..	Mar. 13-23 ..	15	469	Rented, £8.
16th (Waikato) Regiment ..	Hamilton ..	April 19-27 ..	20	538	Waikato Showgrounds. Rent, £15.
No. 2 Company, Army Service Corps ..	Otahuhu ..	Mar. 18-30 ..	3	23	Arranged for by the 3rd (Auckland) Regiment.
No. 2 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	Ruatangata ..	Mar. 2-13 ..	1	6	Arranged for by 15th (N.A.) Regiment.
No. 2 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	" ..	Mar. 5-18 ..	1	3	Arranged for by 15th (N.A.) Regiment.
No. 2 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	" ..	Mar. 15-23 ..	1	5	Arranged for by 15th (N.A.) Regiment.
No. 5 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	Whangarei ..	Feb. 20-28 ..	1	9	Arranged for by 11th (N.A.) Regiment.
No. 5 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	" ..	Feb. 27-Mar. 7 ..	1	9	Arranged for by 11th (N.A.) Regiment.
No. 5 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	" ..	Mar. 6-14 ..	1	9	Arranged for by 11th (N.A.) Regiment.
No. 5 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	Brown's Bay ..	Feb. 27-Mar. 7 ..	1	6	Arranged by Coast Defence Detachment.
No. 5 Company, A.S.C. (1 Section) ..	" ..	Mar. 6-14 ..	1	6	Arranged by Coast Defence Detachment.
No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance ..	Morrinsville ..	April 19-27 ..	2	22	Arranged by 4th (Waikato) M.R.
No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance, B Section	Kensington ..	Mar. 1-12 ..	1	17	Arranged by 11th (N.A.) Mounted Rifles.
No. 1 Field Ambulance ..	Otahuhu ..	Mar. 22-30 ..	2	90	Arranged by 3rd (Auckland) Regiment.
Total ..	..	..	232	4,362	
<i>Canterbury Military District.</i>					
1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	Waipara ..	Mar. 27-April 8 ..	11	312	Loaned by Glenmark Estate.
8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles	Waimate ..	Mar. 25-April 6 ..	8	300	Loaned by Waimate Domain Board.
10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles ..	Tapawera ..	April 9-24 ..	19	286	{ Loaned by G. MacMahon, Esq. { Loaned by E. Parsons, Esq.
E Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Kaikoura ..	April 27-May 12 ..	2	87	Loaned by Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association.
H Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Rangiora ..	Mar. 22-30 ..	4	76	Loaned by George MacMahon, Esq.
No. 4 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery*	Tapawera ..	April 12-24 ..	4	102	Government property.
No. 8 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery*	Fort Jervois ..	4/8/14-26/3/15 ..	3	89	Westport Harbour Board.
No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers ..	Westport ..	4/8/14-26/3/15 ..	5	150	Loaned by Captain R. McCartney.
Canterbury Mounted Signal Troop ..	Tai Tapu ..	29/3/15-9/4/15 ..	1	18	Loaned by Waimate Domain Board.
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Headquarters and No. 2 Section)	Waimate ..	Mar. 25-April 6 ..	3	43	Loaned by J. Parkinson, Esq.
1st (Canterbury) Regiment ..	Kaituna ..	April 1-9 ..	18	471	Loaned by J. Fleming, Esq.
1st (Canterbury) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	Balcairn ..	Feb. 26-Mar. 6 ..	6	225	{ Loaned by J. Fleming, Esq. { Government property.
1st (Canterbury) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	Lyttelton ..	Feb. 26-Mar. 6 ..	11	586	Loaned by — MacDonald, Esq.
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment ..	Orari ..	Mar. 9-20 ..	13	577	Loaned by George MacMahon, Esq.
12th (Nelson) Regiment ..	Tapawera ..	Mar. 29-April 10 ..	9	641	Loaned by — Beggs, Esq.
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	Totara Flat ..	Mar. 8-20 ..	1	73	{ Harbour Board and Government property. { Loaned by — Beggs, Esq.
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	Westport ..	4/8/14-26/3/15 ..	3	151	Loaned by New Brighton Trotting Club.
No. 3 Field Ambulance ..	Totara Flat ..	8/3/15-20/3/15 ..	4	72	Loaned by New Brighton Trotting Club.
No. 6 Mounted Field Ambulance ..	New Brighton ..	Mar. 5-13 ..	1	20	Loaned by Kowai Road Board.
No. 7 N.Z. Army Service Corps ..	Balcairn ..	Mar. 5-13 ..	2	65	Loaned by Kowai Road Board.
No. 9 N.Z. Army Service Corps ..	" ..	Feb. 22-Mar. 9 ..	128	4,344	
Total ..	..	..	128	4,344	

* See footnote at end of Appendix A.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1915—*continued.*

Units.	Camp.	Date.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
(a.) UNIT CAMPS— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Otago Military District.</i>					
5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars) ..	Wingatui Race-course	April 10-22 ..	13	242	Loaned by Dunedin Jockey Club.
7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles ..	Five Rivers ..	May 3-15 ..	7	227	Loaned by David Cunningham, Esq.
12th (South Otago) Mounted Rifles ..	Kelso ..	April 28-May 8 ..	6	198	Loaned by Lieut. J. L. Herbert, Kelso.
B Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Wingatui Race-course	Mar. 13-25 ..	3	73	Loaned by Dunedin Jockey Club.
C Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Makarewa ..	Mar. 3-15 ..	3	69	Loaned by Messrs. Counsell and Son.
No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery*	Taiaroa Heads Central Battery (Garrison duty)	2/8/14-22/3/15	6	93	Defence property.
No. 2 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers ..	Merton ..	Mar. 10-20 ..	3	110	Loaned by A. S. Orbell, Esq., Merton.
Mounted Signal Troop ..	Wingatui Race-course	April 14-22 ..	1	11	Loaned by Dunedin Jockey Club.
Divisional Signal Company ..	Sutton ..	April 16-24 ..	1	50	Rented in conjunction with 4th and 14th Regiments.
4th (Otago) Regiment ..	..	April 16-24 ..	7	466	Rented in conjunction with 14th Regiment; £10.
Coast Defence Detachment, 4th (Otago) Regiment	Waitati ..	Feb. 25-Mar. 9	7	268	Rented, £5.
8th (Southland) Regiment ..	Five Rivers ..	May 3-15 ..	9	594	Loaned by George Price, Esq.
10th (North Otago) Regiment ..	Oamaru ..	April 10-21 ..	12	560	Loaned by North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association.
14th (South Otago) Regiment ..	Sutton ..	April 19-May 1	5	524	Rented in conjunction with 4th Regiment. Rent, £10.
No. 6 Company, Army Service Corps ..	Five Rivers ..	May 3-15 ..	..	32	Loaned by J. McArthur, Esq.
No. 8 Company, Army Service Corps ..	Sutton ..	April 16-May 1	1	47	Rented in conjunction with 4th and 14th Regiments. Rent, £10.
No. 10 Company, Army Service Corps ..	..	April 16-May 1	3	27	Ditto.
No. 7 Mounted Field Ambulance ..	Five Rivers ..	May 3-13 ..	1	27	Loaned by George Price, Esq.
No. 2 Field Ambulance ..	Sutton ..	April 16-28 ..	3	138	Loaned by Messrs. Murray, Roberts, and Co.
Total ..	..	..	91	3,756	

Wellington Military District.

Queen Alexandra's 2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles	Waverley ..	April 30-May 14	22	279	Loaned by Mr. R. Bremer.
6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles ..	Levin ..	April 12-24 ..	16	341	Horowhenua Racecourse, loaned by the Park Company.
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	Otane ..	April 15-29 ..	20	321	Loaned by Mr. Witherson.
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	Patutahi ..	May 7-15 ..	4	67	Loaned by Patutahi Domain Board.
D (Mountain) Battery ..	On trek ..	Feb. 27-Mar. 6	2	87	On trek from Wellington to Palmerston North.
F Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Napier ..	May 7-15 ..	3	67	Loaned by Messrs. Richard and Farnie, Moanee.
J (Howitzer) Battery ..	Palmerston North	April 26-May 4	2	86	Rented; £6.
Garrison Artillery Division* ..	Forts ..	4/8/14-26/3/15	..	369	Government property.
No. 4 Field Company, Engineers	Waikanae ..	Mar. 12-20 ..	1	69	Loaned by Mr. H. Parata.
Mounted Signal Troop ..	..	Mar. 8-20 ..	3	25	..
Divisional Signal Company ..	..	Mar. 12-20 ..	1	31	..
5th (Wellington) Regiment ..	Karori ..	April 12-24 ..	29	627	Loaned by Karori Park Company.
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment ..	Marton ..	Mar. 11-23 ..	31	748	Loaned by Marton Jockey Club.
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment ..	Napier ..	Mar. 16-30 ..	20	447	Loaned by Napier Trotting Club.
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment ..	Patutahi ..	May 7-15 ..	10	201	Loaned by Patutahi Domain Board.
11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles) ..	New Plymouth	Feb. 26-Mar. 10	28	666	Government property.
17th (Ruahine) Regiment ..	Opaki ..	April 12-24 ..	28	574	Rented; £30.
Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, A.S.C. ..	Waikanae ..	Mar. 6-20 ..	3	90	Loaned by Mr. H. Parata.
A Section, No. 4 Field Ambulance ..	Karori ..	April 12-24 ..	4	42	Loaned by Karori Park Company.
B Section, No. 4 Field Ambulance ..	Opaki ..	April 12-24 ..	1	39	Arranged by 17th Regiment.
C Section, No. 4 Field Ambulance ..	New Plymouth	Mar. 2-10 ..	1	24	Government property.
Total ..	..	..	229	5,200	

(b.) CASUAL CAMPS.

Auckland Military District.

3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles ..	Auckland ..	May 17-29 ..	..	19	Loaned by Auckland City Council.
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles ..	..	..	..	31	
11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles ..	..	..	..	30	
Divisional Signal Company ..	..	..	..	3	
3rd (Auckland) Regiment ..	..	..	..	58	
6th (Hauraki) Regiment ..	..	..	..	165	
15th (North Auckland) Regiment ..	..	..	..	84	
16th (Waikato) Regiment ..	..	..	..	81	
Coast Defence Detachment ..	..	..	..	24	
Army Service Corps ..	..	..	..	34	
No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance ..	..	..	..	5	
Unattached List (b) ..	..	..	16	3	
Total ..	..	..	16	537	

* See footnote at end of Appendix A.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*
NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1915—*continued.*

Units.	Camp.	Date.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
<i>(b.) CASUAL CAMPS—continued.</i>					
<i>Canterbury Military District.</i>					
1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	Rangiora	May 8-20	..	22	Showgrounds, loaned by Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Association.
E Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	..	..	2	
No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	..	..	..	5	
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Head-quarters and No. 2 Section)	..	..	..	1	
1st (Canterbury) Regiment	..	..	1	69	
1st (Canterbury) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	..	..	1	52	
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	..	..	..	48	
No. 3 Field Ambulance	..	..	..	2	
N.Z. Army Service Corps	..	..	..	8	
Unattached List (b)	..	..	9	..	
8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles	Timaru	May 8-20	1	46	Loaned by Timaru Agricultural and Pastoral Association.
Canterbury Mounted Signal Troop	..	..	..	7	
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment	..	..	1	142	
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	Greymouth	May 1-13	..	1	Racecourse, loaned by Greymouth Jockey Club.
No. 8 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	..	..	1	10	
1st (Canterbury) Regiment	..	..	..	2	
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	..	..	..	106	
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	..	..	..	29	
N.Z. Medical Corps	..	..	1	..	
Chaplains	..	..	2	..	
10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles	Tapawera	May 13-25	1	13	Loaned by George MacMahon, Esq.
H Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	..	..	12	
12th (Nelson) Regiment	..	..	4	149	
N.Z. Army Service Corps	..	..	..	1	
Total	..	..	22	727	

Otago Military District.

5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars)	Oamaru	May 14-25	..	43	Loaned by North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association; also Defence Drill-hall.
7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles	..	..	..	9	
12th (South Otago) Mounted Rifles	..	..	..	31	
B Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	..	..	5	
C Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	..	..	3	
No. 2 Field Company, Engineers	..	..	..	7	
Mounted Signal Troop	..	..	..	2	
4th (Otago) Regiment	..	..	1	62	
Coast Defence Detachment, 4th (Otago) Regiment	..	..	1	6	
8th (Southland) Regiment	..	..	..	69	
10th (North Otago) Regiment	..	..	2	67	
14th (South Otago) Regiment	..	..	..	79	
No. 6 Company, Army Service Corps	..	..	..	24	
No. 8 Company, Army Service Corps	..	..	..	14	
No. 10 Company, Army Service Corps	..	..	..	25	
No. 7 Mounted Field Ambulance	..	..	..	4	
No. 2 Field Ambulance	..	..	..	7	
Unattached List (b)	..	..	2	..	
Total	..	..	6	457	

Wellington Military District.

Queen Alexandra's 2nd (Wellington) West Coast Mounted Rifles	Palmerston North	May 17-29	1	30	Rented; £5.
6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles	..	..	1	62	
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	..	..	1	40	
No. 4 Company, Field Engineers	..	..	..	8	
Divisional Signal Company	..	..	..	1	
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment	..	..	..	1	
11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles)	..	..	..	3	
No. 8 Mounted Field Ambulance	..	..	1	16	
Army Service Corps	..	..	..	5	
N.Z. Medical Corps	..	..	1	..	
Senior Cadets	..	..	1	..	
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	Wairoa	May 17-29	..	13	Loaned by Mr. J. Corkill.
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment	..	..	..	25	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1915—*continued.*

Units.	Camp.	Date.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
(b.) CASUAL CAMPS— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Wellington Military District—continued.</i>					
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	Patutahi ..	May 23-31 ..	..	14	Loaned by Patutahi Domain Board.
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment ..	..	..	1	25	
Post and Telegraph Corps ..	..	..	1	..	
N.Z. Medical Corps ..	..	..	1	..	
Senior Cadets ..	..	..	2	..	
Chaplains ..	..	..	1	..	
F Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Napier ..	May 16-24 ..	..	5	Government property.
J Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery ..	Palmerston North	May 9-17 ..	..	11	Government property.
5th (Wellington) Regiment ..	..	May 3-15 ..	1	167	Rented; £5.
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment ..	..	..	1	192	
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment ..	..	..	3	100	
11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles) ..	..	..	..	253	
17th (Ruahine) Regiment ..	..	..	2	131	
No. 4 Field Ambulance ..	..	..	..	24	
Army Service Corps ..	..	..	1	8	
N.Z. Medical Corps ..	..	..	1	..	
Senior Cadets ..	..	..	6	..	
Reserve of Officers ..	..	..	2	..	
Total ..	..	..	29	1,134	

TOTALS.

Officers.
753Other Ranks.
20,517Total.
21,270

APPENDIX C.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

1. PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

(a.) Colonel, Trentham Regiment (*The Earl of Liverpool's Own*).

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., has been pleased to accept the Colonelcy of the Trentham Regiment ("The Earl of Liverpool's Own"), and has been gazetted accordingly.

(b.) Staff at Headquarters.

On the departure of the Main Body Expeditionary Force the following temporary appointments were made to fill vacancies during the absence from the Dominion of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force :-

To command the New Zealand Military Forces.—Colonel A. W. Robin, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., New Zealand Staff Corps, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster-General to the Forces, *vice* Major-General Sir Alexander Godley, C.B., K.C.M.G. Colonel Robin has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Chief of the General Staff.—Major (temp. Lieut.-Colonel) C. M. Gibbon, *p.s.c.*, has been granted the rank of Colonel whilst so employed, *vice* Major (temp. Colonel) W. G. Braithwaite, Imperial General Staff.

Adjutant-General.—Major H. E. Pilkington, Royal New Zealand Artillery. This officer has been granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel whilst so employed, *vice* Colonel E. W. Chaytor, T.D., *p.s.c.*

Assistant Military Secretary and A.D.C. to the Commandant.—Captain F. Hudson, New Zealand Staff Corps, from the General Staff at Headquarters, *vice* Lieutenant J. M. Richmond, R.N.Z.A., and 2nd Lieutenant A. T. C. Rhodes, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve).

Inspector of Garrison Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Hume, R.N.Z.A., in addition to his duties as Officer Commanding the Auckland Military District, *vice* Major (temp. Colonel) G. N. Johnston, Royal Artillery.

Inspector of Field Artillery.—Major A. F. Roberts, New Zealand Field Artillery, *vice* Major (temp. Colonel) G. N. Johnston, Royal Artillery.

Director of Medical Services.—Colonel J. R. Purdy, M.B., T.D., Reserve of Officers, New Zealand Medical Corps, *vice* Colonel W. J. Will, M.B., N.Z.M.C.

Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters.—Captain (temp. Major) W. L. Robinson, New Zealand Staff Corps, *vice* Captain J. R. Henderson, New Zealand Staff Corps.

Captain P. W. Skelley, New Zealand Staff Corps, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, *vice* Major (temp. Lieut.-Colonel) H. E. Pilkington, appointed Adjutant-General.

(c.) *Appointments of Officers of the New Zealand Staff Corps with the British Regular Army and Royal Naval Division.*

Colonel (temp. Brigadier-General) R. H. Davies, C.B. (Colonel in the New Zealand Staff Corps), has been promoted from command of the 6th Infantry Brigade to be Major-General to Command the 20th (Light) Division, 2nd New Army. This officer has been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the New Zealand Staff Corps.

Major G. S. Richardson, *p.s.c.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, appointed last year a General Staff Officer to represent the Dominion at the Headquarters of the Imperial General Staff, War Office, London, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General to the Royal Naval Division.

(d.) *Staff in Districts.*

Colonel R. A. Chaffey, v.D., has been granted a year's extension of his command of the Canterbury Military District.

Colonel R. W. Tate, Commander Wellington Infantry Brigade, has been appointed temporarily to command the Wellington Military District, *vice* Major (temp. Lieut.-Colonel) F. E. Johnston, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), now serving with the Main Body, New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Colonel J. C. Nichols, v.D., *A.D.C.*, Commander Otago Mounted Brigade, has been appointed, temporarily to command the Otago Military District, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel (temp. Colonel) A. Bauchop, *C.M.G.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, now serving with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Hume, Royal New Zealand Artillery, has been appointed temporarily to command the Auckland Military District, *vice* Colonel C. T. Major, *D.S.O.*, who resigned the temporary appointment. The officer holding the appointment prior to Colonel Major was Lieut.-Colonel (temp. Colonel) R. Logan, *A.D.C.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, now Administrator of Samoa.

Colonel the Honourable R. H. Rhodes, T.D., M.P., Commander, 1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry), has been appointed to command the Canterbury Mounted Rifles Brigade, *vice* Colonel R. A. Chaffey.

Major J. E. Duigan, *p.s.c.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, invalided from the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, has been appointed General Staff Officer to the Auckland Military District, *vice* Captain (temp. Major) C. R. Macdonald, *p.s.c.*, Imperial General Staff, appointed Instructor of Infantry at Trentham.

Captain (temp. Major) W. C. Finnis, New Zealand Staff Corps, has been appointed General Staff Officer (temporarily) to the Canterbury Military District, *vice* Captain (temp. Major) W. R. Pinivill, *p.s.c.*, Imperial General Staff, now serving with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Captain (temp. Major) D. A. Hickey, *D.S.O.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, has been appointed General Staff Officer (temporarily) to the Otago Military District, *vice* Major T. W. McDonald, New Zealand Staff Corps, now serving with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Captain (temp. Major) W. C. Morrison, New Zealand Staff Corps, has been appointed General Staff Officer (temporarily) to the Wellington Military District, *vice* Captain (temp. Major) A. C. Temperley, the Norfolk Regiment, now serving with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

2. APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC., OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The following table gives a summary from the 26th June, 1914, to the 24th June, 1915 :—

<i>Serving with Territorials.</i>				<i>Serving with Senior Cadets.</i>			
First appointments	..	..	435	Appointments	..	..	174
Promotions	..	..	316	Promotions	..	..	103
Resignations	..	..	77	Resignations	..	..	37
To Reserve of Officers	..	..	41	To Territorial units	..	..	88
To Retired List	..	..	27	To Reserve of Officers	..	..	4
To Unattached List (a)	..	..	15	Commissions cancelled	..	..	20
To Unattached List (b)	..	..	13				
Commissions cancelled	..	..	9	Total	..	..	426
Deaths	..	..	4				
Total	..	..	937	Territorials	..	..	937
				Senior Cadets	..	..	426
				Total	..	..	1,363

APPENDIX D.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF DUTIES OF STAFF HEADQUARTERS.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE. GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.		
<i>Chief of General Staff.</i>	<i>Adjutant-General.</i>	<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>
War policy. Staff organization. Staff tours. Record of officers suitable for Staff employ. Instructions and training for war. Education and examination of officers. Training-manuals. Arrangements for examination of candidates for British Army and Royal Australian Military College manoeuvres. Estimates for and allocation of training and manoeuvres grants. Military library. Exemption from training. Intelligence. Plan of local defence and distribution of Forces. Mapping and reconnaissance. War establishments and war organization. Plans for mobilization. Censorship. Policy regarding— Rifle Clubs. Rifle ranges and associations. Military tournaments. Arms. Ammunition. Armament. Artillery. Coast defences. Engineers. Preparation of estimates for the branch.	Peace policy and peace establishment. Administration. Discipline. Martial, military, and international law. Supervision of Record Office work. Mobilization of personnel. Military Regulations, including Mobilization Regulations. Medical Services. Courts-martial. Administrative arrangements in connection with training and education. Ceremonial. Personnel. Editing and issuing of orders (other than operation orders). Army List. Leave of absence (except exemption from training). Registration, enrolment, and posting. Appointment to and distribution of Permanent Staff. Returns. Personal records, N.Z. Forces. Mobilization of personnel. Chaplains. Medals. War-medal claims and military pensions. Honorary Territorials. National Reserves. Prisoners of war. Personnel of reinforcements. Statistics. Casualties. Preparation of estimates for the branch.	Transport service, including railways, ordnance, mobilization, and store buildings and drill-halls. Mobilization stores, supplies for peace and war. Mobilization, administration, distribution, and technical training of personnel of these services. Duties of Accounting Officers and Approving Officer. Armament. Clothing and equipment and general stores (excepting Artillery and Engineers). Dress Regulations. Quarters supplies and quartering. Inspection and care of machine guns and small-arms. Veterinary services and remounts. Remount depot. Compilation of parliamentary estimates. Contracts. Pay duties. Watching progress of expenditure and liabilities. Financial advice. Financial Instructions and Allowance Regulations. Motor Service Corps. Defence Department vessels. Travelling claims and allowances. Hire of buildings, and caretakers for same. Postal services. Military lands and manoeuvre areas. Patterns, experiments, and trials. Mobilization store tables. Stationery. Pay of Expeditionary Force.

APPENDIX E.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS

FROM THE 1ST MAY, 1914, TO THE 30TH APRIL, 1915.

Military District.	No. of Area Group.	Non-registration.		Refusal to take Oath.		Absence from or Obstruction of Parades.		Convictions.	
		Senior Cadets.	Territorials.	Senior Cadets.	Territorials.	Senior Cadets.	Territorials.	Senior Cadets.	Territorials.
Auckland ..	1	..	2	1	..	81	156	53	136
	2	..	..	..	..	9	42	9	42
	3	..	..	..	..	2	78	2	75
	4	..	..	..	..	21	31	20	31
District totals	..	..	2	1	..	113	307	84	284
Wellington ..	5	2	..	..	..	65	77	63	70
	6	..	..	..	..	33	31	28	29
	7	4	..	..	..	21	119	22	111
	7A	1	2	..	..	22	100	23	101
	8	7	..	..	..	42	70	47	66
District totals	..	14	2	..	..	183	397	183	377
Canterbury ..	9	..	..	..	..	60	155	60	155
	10	8	1	..	..	43	69	19	55
	11	..	..	..	..	44	98	35	79
	11A	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
	12	20	11	..	..	24	70	27	61
District totals	..	28	12	..	..	171	427	141	385
Otago	13	5	12	..	..	60	32	54	37
	14	9	1	..	..	24	113	31	104
	15	..	..	..	..	5	62	5	47
	16	..	2	..	..	27	37	26	39
District totals	..	14	15	..	..	116	244	116	227
Dominion totals	..	56	31	1	..	583	1,375	524	1,273

Percentage of convictions on prosecutions: Senior Cadets, 81·87 ; Territorials, 90·50.

APPENDIX F.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BRANCH.

NOTES FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF A.Q.M.G.s AT HEADQUARTERS AND DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, AND ALL OFFICERS AND N.C.O.s OF THE NEW ZEALAND STAFF CORPS AND PERMANENT STAFF.

1. APPROPRIATION.

The estimates annually passed by Parliament include Class X, generally known as the Defence vote. This amount is placed at the disposal of the Defence Department, supplies being drawn upon the Treasury as required.

2. ADMINISTRATION.

Under the proposals by the Inspector-General, Overseas Forces, the general administration is to be under the hand of the Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, with decentralization into the four districts under the A.Q.M.G.s of each, as per schedule of duties attached. The intention is to relieve the Commander and General Staff from administrative duties. It follows, however, that the General Staff and the Q.M.G. or A.Q.M.G. must be often in close conference as to expenditure. The Commander of a district and General Staff cannot be altogether absolved from a general share of responsibility in the administration, although they are relieved from actual responsibility of carrying out of details once they have settled the policy.

Commanders of Territorial units are still responsible for the administration of their unit as regards all equipment on issue, expenditure, accounts, and for maintenance grants, &c.

3. ACCOUNTING.

Under any system it is absolutely essential that the expenditure on any item can be given at any time required. Items such as railway charges, transport, hire of horses, motors, tournaments, &c., must be charged to the service incurring the cost. It would be inconceivable in a business firm that the chief could not at once be informed of the cost of any store, article of commerce, or service in his business, to enable him to effect economy or detect leakages, and it is quite apparent if this is not done true economy cannot be obtained. This does not mean it will be necessary to add to the details shown on the estimates for the year; on the contrary, it will reduce them to totals and will enable returns of all expenditure to be prepared expeditiously. By this means the accounting of the Department will be such that the position of any item may be readily ascertained with a minimum of clerical labour, and leakages or excessive expenditure detected in time to make adjustments.

4. VOUCHERS.

The above involves a thorough knowledge of vouchers. As Treasury Regulations direct that all payments be made by properly certified voucher, this must be strictly adhered to. All bills or sub-vouchers attached to a voucher must be initialled by the official who actually incurred the expenditure. Should money be paid out of pocket a receipt must be obtained. (For sums of 5s. and under for travelling no receipt is necessary.)

Authority must be quoted in margin of voucher, such as "Financial Regulations," "General Regulations," "Circular," "Approved requisition," &c. In cases of absolutely unforeseen expenditure, no authority being available, a full explanatory memorandum must be attached to the voucher with a view to assisting its passage through audit. Vouchers must be thoroughly inspected by the certifying officer, and each item must be checked by District Accountants before local payment, or forwarding to Headquarters for payment; in fact, they must be pre-audited by those officers, and in cases of local purchase of stores to be certified by A.Q.M.G. or District Storekeeper that such stores have been taken on charge by the unit, &c., for which they were purchased.

Where at all possible, travelling and allowance vouchers to include a month's travelling (not put in for every small amount). Also, small petty amounts might well be included on one voucher, showing authority against each, a cheque drawn for the total and paid in cash, receipts being obtained and attached to account for total of voucher. All small items might be so disposed of monthly. The aim in each district must be to keep the number of vouchers at a very minimum.

5. AUTHORITY.

The whole control of the expenditure of the Defence vote rests on the ability to quote authority. No officer should certify a voucher until the authority is shown on the margin. It is almost a daily occurrence to have an officer or N.C.O. of the New Zealand Staff Corps and Permanent Staff, as well as Territorial units, resenting the turning-down of payments where no authority can be quoted. In many cases purchases or commitments have been actually made without reference to any one just before some exercise or camp, the bills and voucher sent in some time afterwards, giving as a reason that the articles were necessary. Often these articles are not even on the equipment list.

Headquarters least of all has any desire to refuse necessary expenditure, but it must be recognized throughout the service that if every O.C. Unit, Area or Sub-area Officer, Adjutant, N.C.O., &c., were to act as above, administration to the best advantage becomes impossible. To obviate this it will be necessary to revise the equipment lists for the New Zealand Military Forces; but even then requisition must first be made before any officer or unit resorts to purchase on its own account.

Imperial equipment lists have been quoted in this respect, but they are, however, no authority to purchase stores until approval is obtained. True, in time we may reach to their detail. They are at present only a guide in building up our equipment, &c.

6. EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.

A schedule of decisions, as authority for expenditure not otherwise provided for or pending necessary amendments to regulations, &c., will later be issued by Headquarters fortnightly or monthly, copies of which will be sent to Audit, Treasury, and District Headquarters as authority to quote on vouchers, respecting new works, drill-halls, rifle ranges, lands, establishments, special claims for compensation, &c., not included in General or Financial Regulations.

A.Q.M.G.s, as Administrative Officer in each District.

7. DUTIES ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

The duties at Headquarters, being directly under the Quartermaster-General, need no discussion here. The duties under an A.Q.M.G. will be arranged on similar lines with similar relation to O.C. District and the General Staff in each district. The A.Q.M.G. is relieved of the duties of A.A.G. (see table of duties attached). This table to be adapted to local requirements in each district, as follows:—

A.Q.M.G. (district being the equivalent of) the Q.M.G.	
District Accountant (district being the equivalent of) the Q.M.G. 1.	
A.D.S.T.	Q.M.G. 2.
District Storekeeper	Q.M.G. 3.
P.V.O.	Director Veterinary Services and Remounts.
P.M.O.	Director Medical Services.

NOTE.—Until the designation of District Accountant is finally settled he may be locally designated Chief or Senior Clerk, and be placed in charge of the Clerical Staff and clerical work of the district.

The A.Q.M.G. in a district is responsible for all administration and clerical services. He is the local authorizing and accounting officer up to the financial allocations and authorities for these services placed at his disposal from time to time by the Q.M.G.

All above officers must keep themselves thoroughly conversant with Public Revenues Act, Treasury Regulations, and penalties therein contained.

8. INSPECTION.

The A.Q.M.G. District (or when necessary the District Accountant) must periodically inspect maintenance accounts kept by units. He will report to the Q.M.G. any accounts not kept in a satisfactory manner or unlikely to stand audit.

No grant will be paid to any unit not keeping proper accounts. Where necessary the District Accountant will instruct units in keeping the account and balance-sheet. The keeping of this account is so simple there can be no excuse for non-compliance with the regulations.

Items chargeable to maintenance grant are being amended to further simplify the account.

All equipment, stores, &c., on charge throughout the district must be at least annually inspected and checked with equipment on ledger charge—viz., mobilization stores and equipment, &c., on issue to area or sub-area officers' units, &c. This must also be done on handing over in case of every transfer, and charges made for any deficiencies. The foregoing is what is known in business as an annual stock-taking, and the 30th September in each year is the time such stock-taking should take place.

9. EXPENDITURE ON WORKS.

The A.Q.M.G., in consultation with O.C. District, to have the power to approve and carry out repairs to drill-halls and rifle ranges in amounts up to, say, £10 against the district allocation, in cases where it is obvious delay will add to the cost, or be likely to create danger on a rifle range.

NOTE.—Revenue derived from drill-halls and rifle ranges must be paid to credit of Public Account. Endeavour is being made to so arrange that such revenue will come again to credit of the Defence Department to meet maintenance and repairs, &c.

10. PAYMENTS.

The method of payment in districts will be (as at present)—

- (a.) Out of imprest.
- (b.) Through the Post Office.
- (c.) Through Headquarters.

(a.) Includes travelling-allowances, pay for camps, R.N.Z.A. pay, casual labourers, camp, messing, forage and ration allowances for local camps of instruction.

(b.) Small amounts under various authorities up to £5 for accounts in outlying parts of the district.

(c.) Claims not included in above and not urgent, such as railway freight and fares, drill-halls and rifle-range construction contracts, progress payments, salaries R.N.Z.A., N.Z.S.C. Permanent Staff, forage allowances, pensions, shipping charges, &c.

11. CLERICAL WORK.

(a.) A lessening of correspondence can be made by local decision instead of forwarding to Headquarters every request and application, so many of which are answered by reference to the various regulations, circulars, General or District Orders.

(b.) The simplifying of the various forms, and the reduction of reports, or returns. For instance, can the period of any local periodical returns be extended—viz., now monthly to be rendered quarterly; now quarterly to be rendered half-yearly; now half-yearly to be rendered annually.

(c.) Correspondence might in some cases be short-circuited, and not sent through officers or offices which have no administrative function over the subject.

(d.) Although for convenience clerks may be attached to a subhead of the General or Administration Staff, in emergency they must assist generally in the office.

In reference to railway transport, Headquarters and district ledgers should show the expenditure separately on—

- (a.) Annual passes.
- (b.) Warrants used by R.N.Z.A.
- (c.) N.Z.S.C. Headquarters and District Staff and Permanent Staff.
- (d.) Territorials for drills.
- (e.) Territorials for camps and military concentrations.
- (f.) Shooting matches, New Zealand Association; district and group meetings; authorized teams shoots.
- (g.) Tournaments and sports competitions.
- (h.) Rifle-club passes.
- (i.) Cadet passes.
- (j.) Freight charges, concentration, general.

Railway freight charges are already dealt with by districts. Railway warrants for individuals and troops travelling should similarly be dealt with. The Railway authorities will be approached in this direction. It is in the district that correct checking can be carried out. This does not mean that the bills must be paid out of the district imprest; they can be forwarded after checking and entry to Headquarters for payment as at present, as settlement is not so urgent between two Government Departments. Much delay may occur with increased headings in ledgers, only one clerk being able to use the book at a time. The introduction of loose-leaf ledgers or a card system will reduce labour to a minimum and ensure accuracy.

Railway charges are quoted as an example. Other items of the vote to be accounted for in like detail, each being given their designation, as set out in the annual appropriations.

12. TRAVELLING ON DUTY.

Travelling allowance and expenses account for each officer and N.C.O. to be kept. No travelling should take place except by authority, and in conformance with General or District Orders or instructions from a senior officer.

13. COST.

Cost of all services must be considered in conference with General Staff before any service or expenditure is incurred. This specially refers to camps, conferences, Staff exercises, tournaments, concentration of troops. When decision arrived at, orders or instructions as to numbers to attend, pay allowances, rations, forage or payment in lieu, duration of same, to be clearly set out.

14. PROMPT SETTLEMENT.

I have been assured by several private firms that the delays they experience in carrying out and in settlement of Government contract, especially at the close of financial year, means higher cost, and they tender accordingly.

A.D. Supplies and Transport (District).

15. PUBLIC WORKS.

A.D.S.T. to work in conjunction with Public Works as hitherto. Should the A.Q.M.G. consider it a saving of time and money on urgent repairs or maintenance he may do so direct with local contractors.

All specifications and estimates for new works must for the present be prepared by the Public Works Department.

16. DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works official and A.Q.M.G. in each district in conjunction to carry out all works suitable to local requirements and due regard to probable expansion. When a work is being specified every care to be taken that extras are kept at an absolute minimum and that the estimate includes everything. Many cases happen wherein the cost is very considerably above the estimate by omitting important details, change of mind, and consequent alterations.

17. SEALED-PATTERN DRILL-HALLS.

The Q.M.G. in conjunction with Public Works Officer at Headquarters will work out, if possible, standard specifications for drill-halls and ranges to suit various requirements, with facilities for expansion—say, in four classes, easily added to when required.

18. ESTIMATES FOR WORKS.

Plans and specifications forwarded to Headquarters must not exceed the authority granted on an estimate of the work. For instance, an estimate of £1,000 is authorized to erect a hall or rifle range. When the plans and specifications are completed £1,500 is required, and authority for a further £500 has to be obtained. Close conference with District Engineer before the plans and specifications are

made out, or before an estimate to obtain authority for work is given, will reduce this to a very minimum. It is no saving to estimate for a building or work and not include drainage (lighting if required), roading or access to same, fencing, &c.

Instances frequently occur in which it is thought the work is completed being immediately followed by requests for items above quoted often into £200 to £300.

It must be kept in mind that halls are to be without wooden floors, and only store-rooms and offices require lining; in fact, the halls are shelters.

19. TRANSPORT.

To arrange registration and classification of all suitable transport vehicles and harness (see Table of Duties).

After the preliminary arrangements for railway transport necessary to be decided at Headquarters have been settled by Q.M.G. and Director of Railways, the A.Q.M.G. and A.D.S.T. to assist the Railway authorities in every way to successfully carry out the moves.

This also applies to moves by sea, coaches, and river steamers. The above refers to large concentration or moves; local moves, such as training-camps, to be arranged between A.D.S.T. and Railway as usual.

20. SUPPLIES.

The study of and issue of proper specifications and tender forms, under various conditions for obtaining supplies; the proper binding acceptances of tenders where necessary in conference with the Public Tenders Board; compilation of ready reckoners for use in above and for issues at supply-depots.

When authority is given in special cases for a unit to draw 2s. a day in lieu of ration and 1s. 6d. in lieu of forage at camps it must be distinctly understood this amount includes fuel, light, cost of regimental or civilian cooks, rations, vegetables, &c. No bills or receipts are necessary to attach to voucher. The number of men per daily state at 2s. and horses at 1s. 6d. to be claimed for on the voucher, for days of attendance only. Authority for above allowance in lieu of rations, &c., must be specially obtained from O.C.D., and only granted where it is not possible to more economically issue rations from supplies.

At camps where issue of rations and forage is authorized the scale must be laid down. If no special scale is authorized or mentioned, the scale laid down in regulations to be adhered to. Any articles supplied not thereon mentioned to be paid for by the unit.

Contracts must always be arranged, or in smaller camps quotations may be obtained from local traders, the lowest as a rule to be accepted. It may sometimes be expedient to divide the purchase and supplies between traders; in such cases the price paid must be alike for each line of goods.

District Storekeepers in Districts.

21. EQUIPMENT AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Mobilization Store for Wellington District to be built at Palmerston North as soon as possible.

Coast-defence equipment retained at Wellington to save freight back and forward for ordinary camps, Trentham rifle meeting, &c.

22. LOCAL PURCHASE.

A proportion of all available stores will always be maintained from Headquarters in each District Mobilization Store. Before any local purchase is made it must first be ascertained if such cannot be supplied from store.

A.Q.M.G., in conjunction with the District Storekeeper, must ensure that local purchases are reasonable, and conform to Public Works contract schedule where possible.

For articles and stores not therein contained at least three quotations on forms provided for that purpose should be obtained, and when no special reason exists the lowest should be taken. Firms should be notified when competitive quotations are being obtained.

Form G. 11 is being revised to enable triplicate to be made out in one writing or typing.

23. INSPECTION.

Regular inspection to be made by Q.M.G. or a selected inspecting officer of all mobilization stores, ledger receipt and issue, books, &c., magazines, depots, &c., in districts; likewise all regimental clothing and stores in charge of units and areas and sub-areas. The A.Q.M.G. or District Storekeeper in each district to periodically conduct similar local inspections of equipment and stores on issue to groups or units.

24. REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions for clothing to be accompanied by a statement showing the number or quantity on hand, and stating why the requisition is necessary—viz., (a) New posting, (b) replace worn-out and unserviceables destroyed by accident or medical order.

A circular of instruction will be issued to all concerned in the care of equipment, stores, and clothing to ensure uniformity of treatment, issue, and receipt. This especially refers to Q.M. Sergeants of Territorial units and areas.

(a.) Issue of oldest date of ammunition.

(b.) Folding and turning of all clothing and perishable articles.

(c.) Care of arms and metal stores; cleaning of same.

(d.) To ensure that articles issued to individuals are signed for, otherwise recoveries at law cannot be made.

25. EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS.

Immediate revision of equipment regulations or tables for each unit is necessary, as authority for free issue or for local purchase.

26. BALANCES.

Where annual free issue is made, such as ammunition, pull-throughs, &c., the balance on hand with unit to be stated, and issues only made to complete for current year.

27. DEFICIENCIES AT CAMPS.

Sufficient time should be allowed on last day of camp to enable return of camp equipment and ordnance stores on issue to be properly made, checked, and deficiencies to be traced to the unit. The proper issue and return of camp equipment and ordnance stores is as important as drill or training.

Q.M.G. (4) War Accounts and Expeditionary Force.

28. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(Not directly represented in each district; any inquiries on allotments, pay, &c., of Expeditionary Force received in District Office should be referred direct to Q.M.G. (4) at Headquarters.)

This division has been set up to deal with the extra expenditure incurred by the war.

29. WAR ACCOUNT.

By the Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, a new account has been opened called "War Expenses Account," to which war expenditure is charged without any further appropriation than is contained in the Act. These expenses are being kept under two main heads—

(1.) Home defence—to which are charged precautionary measures, mobilization and manning of forts, guards for wireless stations, censors, examination steamers, and patrol of harbours, &c.

(2.) Expeditionary—to which are charged all the expenses of the Expeditionary Force and reinforcements—pay, equipment, horses, concentration camps, transport, &c.

Vouchers should be distinctly marked according to the heading to which they belong, and also whether the expenditure relates to Advance Party (Samoa), to Main Body, or to reinforcements.

30. ALLOTMENTS.

Allotments of pay: Warrants are prepared every month, and posted, if possible, on the last day of the month.

Allotment-cards and pay-ledgers are kept in alphabetical order so that inquiries can be promptly attended to. Authority has been given to vary allotment orders or issue deferred pay without allotment orders in urgent cases of necessity, and every effort is made to help dependants who are left in poor circumstances. Patriotic committees are able to render much assistance in this connection by making inquiries and obtaining confirmatory evidence where necessary.

Principal Veterinary Officer in Districts.

31. HORSES.

Purchase and control of remounts in peace and war, registration and classification of horses suitable for all classes of transport and gun work in conjunction with A.D.S.T.

32. REMOUNT DEPOT.

Formation of, or schemes for formation of, remount depots in war or on mobilization, in conference with the A.Q.M.G.

33. INSPECTION.

Inspection of all military stables and horses.

34. COMPENSATION.

To advise on all claims for compensation for injury or death to horses and animals before payment is made.

35. TRAINING.

Organization and training of the Veterinary Corps; revision of scale of forage and horse requirements for camps; usual duties at camps.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Approving and Accounting Officer of the Defence Department. Administration of all transport, remount, ordnance, supply barracks, and military works services. Administration. Distribution and technical training of personnel of these services. Custody and issue of military stores. Mobilization questions connected with above duties in conjunction with the Chief of the General Staff and the Adjutant-General. Contracts, mobilization stores. Control of Clerical Staff of Defence Department.

<i>Q.M.G. (1).</i>	<i>Q.M.G. (2).</i>	<i>Q.M.G. (3).</i>	<i>Q.M.G. (4).</i>	<i>Director of Veterinary Services and Remounts.</i>
1. Compilation of the parliamentary estimates.	1. Transport services, including railways.	1. Supply of armaments, arms, ammunition, clothing, saddlery, vehicles, equipment, and stores of all kinds.	1. Expeditionary Force and war expenditure.	1. Purchase and disposal of remounts.
2. Pay duties.	2. Supply of food, forage, fuel, and light for peace and war.	2. Armourers, Armourers' shops, and stores of all kinds.	2. Allotments of pay.	2. Formation of Remount Depot.
3. Financial consideration of losses, deficiencies, &c.	3. School of cookery and messing generally.	3. Patterns, experiments, and trials.	3. Inquiries.	3. Inspection of depots and Military stables.
4. Watching progress of expenditure and liabilities.	4. Quartering.	4. Dress Regulations.	4. Accounts, including Samoan, Main Force, and reinforcements. Mobilization for home defence.	4. Control, organization, and training of New Zealand Veterinary Corps.
5. Compilation of appropriations and annual report for G.O.C. on the expenditure.	5. Barracks, drill - halls, store buildings, rifle ranges, and works of all kinds.	5. Reserves of arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment.		5. Registration of horses in conjunction with <i>Q.M.G. (2)</i> .
6. Record of Audit questions.	6. Motor Reserve Corps.	6. Mobilization store tables.		
7. Accounts and examination of accounts.	7. Defence Department vessels.	7. Stationery for districts.		
8. Advice contracts.	8. Travelling claims and allowances.			
9. Editing Financial Instructions and Allowance Regulations.	9. Billeting.			
	10. Hire of buildings and provision of caretakers for same.			
	11. Postal services.			
	12. Military lands and manœuvre areas.			
	13. Registration of transport and animals.			

ADMINISTRATION IN DISTRICTS.

A.Q.M.G.

District Accountant.	A.D.S.T.	District Storekeeper.	P.V.O.
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APPENDIX G.

RETURN OF MUSKETRY PRACTICE OF THE FORCES FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

Unit.	Completed.	Partially completed.	Not exercised.
AUCKLAND MILITARY DISTRICT.			
3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles	75.50	4.40	20.10
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles	72.60	4.20	23.20
11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles	79.30	7.50	13.20
N.Z. Field Artillery	96.70	..	3.30
N.Z. Garrison Artillery	100.00	..	..
No. 3 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	100.00	..	..
Divisional Signal Company	80.00	..	20.00
Post and Telegraph Corps	80.00	15.60	4.40
3rd (Auckland) Regiment	83.70	3.70	12.60
3rd (Auckland) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	13.90	38.80	46.30
6th (Hauraki) Regiment	63.70	13.70	22.60
15th (North Auckland) Regiment	46.90	3.20	49.90
16th (Waikato) Regiment	38.90	6.20	54.90
N.Z. Army Service Corps	52.80	..	47.20
Group I, Senior Cadets	70.80	9.40	19.60
Group II, Senior Cadets	59.80	13.20	26.80
Group III, Senior Cadets	62.10	11.50	26.20
Group IV, Senior Cadets	64.90	3.70	31.30
CANTERBURY MILITARY DISTRICT.			
1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	64.80	14.30	20.90
8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles	89.80	..	10.20
10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles	77.70	17.80	4.50
E Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	..	..
H Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	83.30	16.70
No. 4 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	94.50	1.00	4.50
No. 8 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	85.50	0.10	14.40
No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	74.30	11.60	14.10
Mounted Signal Troop	92.80	..	7.20
Divisional Signal Company	100.00	..	..
Post and Telegraph Corps	6.14	90.48	3.38
1st (Canterbury) Regiment	..	74.20	25.80
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment	61.60	14.80	23.60
12th (Nelson) Regiment	20.30	78.80	0.90
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	79.79	14.15	6.06
Coast Defence Infantry	17.20	26.10	56.70
A.S. Corps	72.80	..	27.20
Group IX, Cadets	25.33	13.10	61.60
Group X, Cadets	70.40	3.60	26.00
Group XI, Cadets	59.90	9.10	31.00
Group XIIA, Cadets	67.40	26.30	6.30
Group XII, Cadets	65.90	9.80	24.30
OTAGO MILITARY DISTRICT.			
5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars)	88.18	..	12.72
7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles	79.35	3.65	17.00
12th (Otago) Mounted Rifles	62.35	2.65	15.00
B Howitzer Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	76.60	..	23.40
C Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	91.40	..	8.96
No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	97.00	..	3.00
No. 2 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	91.00	..	9.00
Mounted Signal Troop	100.00	..	..
Divisional Signal Company	84.90	..	15.10
4th (Otago) Regiment	65.19	1.25	33.56
4th (Otago) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	91.60	0.30	8.10
8th (Southland) Regiment	68.20	0.40	31.40

RETURN OF MUSKETRY PRACTICE OF THE FORCES FOR THE YEAR 1914-15—*continued.*

Unit.	Completed.	Partially completed.	Not exercised.
OTAGO MILITARY DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
10th (North Otago) Regiment	66-90	2-30	30-80
14th (South Otago) Regiment	35-83	41-39	22-78
No. 6 Company, A.S.C. ...	68-94	19-87	11-19
No. 8 Company, A.S.C. ...			
No. 10 Company, A.S.C. ...			
Group XIII, Senior Cadets	70-66	0-25	29-09
Group XIV, Senior Cadets	65-90	4-20	29-90
Group XV, Senior Cadets	64-28	3-58	32-14
Group XVI, Senior Cadets	77-75	4-54	17-43
WELLINGTON MILITARY DISTRICT.			
Queen Alexandra's 2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles	91-00	..	9-00
6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles	98-70	..	1-30
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	78-10	1-00	20-90
D Mountain Battery	..	100-00	..
F Battery, Field Artillery Brigade	..	76-80	23-20
J Battery, Field Artillery Brigade	..	73-70	26-30
Garrison Artillery Division	..	93-10	6-90
No. 4 Company, Engineers, Divisional Troops	..	97-60	2-40
Mounted Signal Troop	..	93-10	6-90
Divisional Signal Company	..	100-00	..
5th (Wellington) Regiment, Coast Defence Detachment	12-80	33-20	43-00
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment	59-20	14-80	26-00
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment	60-40	14-10	25-50
11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles)	32-30	42-20	25-50
17th (Ruahine) Regiment	14-50	48-80	36-70
N.Z. Army Service Corps	..	88-70	11-30
Group V, Senior Cadets	41-40	36-80	21-80
Group VI, Senior Cadets	47-20	24-80	28-00
Group VII, Senior Cadets	50-30	23-50	26-20
Group VIIA, Senior Cadets	53-00	13-60	33-40
Group VIII, Senior Cadets	35-70	37-10	27-20

SUMMARY.

District.	Completed.	Partially completed.	Not exercised.
Auckland—			
Territorials	64-90	5-20	29-80
Senior Cadets	66-70	9-30	23-80
Canterbury—			
Territorials	61-70	25-10	13-20
Senior Cadets	57-80	12-40	29-80
Otago—			
Territorials	77-00	5-00	17-00
Senior Cadets	69-70	3-10	27-00
Wellington—			
Territorials	40-70	33-40	25-90
Senior Cadets	79-90	0-70	19-40

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