

1914.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# DEFENCE FORCES OF NEW ZEALAND:

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE FORCES FOR THE PERIOD  
FROM 20<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1913, TO 25<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1914.

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

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TO THE HON. THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

SIR,— Department of Defence, Headquarters Office, Wellington, 25th June, 1914.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the Forces under my command from the date of my last year's report to the opening of Parliament on the 25th June, 1914.

Since my last annual report was rendered I was enabled by the Government to attend last year's Army manœuvres in England. I trust that the experience which I thereby gained may be of value to the New Zealand Forces. I reported to you fully on my return.

In view of the recent report which has been rendered to you by the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, I now propose to confine myself as far as possible to such statements as are necessary to enable you to see what has actually been done during the past year, and how far it will be practicable to put his recommendations immediately into effect.

It is satisfactory to note that he has been able to apply to the Forces of the Dominion the test of their standard of efficiency for war.

Three main recommendations stand out conspicuously:—

- (a.) That the Quartermaster-General's Branch at Army Headquarters and in districts shall be so reconstituted as to free Commanders as far as possible from administrative work, and allow them to devote more time to the training of the troops.
- (b.) That in country districts, to avoid overlapping and waste of time, energy, and money in the travelling of instructors, concentrations in small bodies shall take the place of drills and parades, and forage and rations shall be provided for the purpose.
- (c.) That, in order to ensure that squadron and company officers train their own men instead of relying on Permanent Adjutants and instructors to do it for them, the instruction carried out by the Permanent Staffs shall be primarily devoted to Cadets, recruits, General Training Section, and Reservists, and also that in order again to avoid overlapping and unnecessary travelling their sphere of action shall be strictly geographical.

I am arranging to put these recommendations into effect at once, as far as possible.

As regards (a), the Staff at Headquarters will be reorganized in three branches only—namely, those of the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, and the Quartermaster-General. The Departments of Ordnance and Finance will be absorbed in the latter, which will constitute the business branch of the Army, the General Staff Branch being responsible for its training and the Adjutant-General for its personnel and discipline.

The officer who has hitherto held the appointment of Director of Ordnance will become Chief Instructor of Garrison Artillery and Inspector of all Artillery, coast defences, fortifications, guns, and ammunition. The officer who has hitherto been Director of Accounts will become the head of the first section of the new business branch under the Quartermaster-General. No extra expenditure or increase of personnel is involved by these changes.

(b) has already been tentatively tried by certain squadrons at their own expense, with marked success, and I estimate that the expenses of concentration and of providing the necessary forage and rations will not greatly exceed the amount saved in travelling-expenses of instructors both under this heading and under (c). Reference to paragraph 26 of my last year's report will show that I then recommended these concentrations for country units of the Territorial Force, but the necessary arrangements could not then be made.

(c) means a closer adherence to Lord Kitchener's area system, on which the whole scheme was based, and a stricter insistence on the principle originally laid down at the first training-camp at Tauherenikau in 1911—that all permanent officers and non-commissioned officers except those employed with the more technical units must be qualified to instruct Horse, Foot, and Cadets, and must not specialize in any one of these branches of the service, or be specially earmarked for instructional duty with any one of the three except in camp or on mobilization. In future each of these permanent officers and non-commissioned officers available for instructional duties will have a definite geographical responsibility for all training in an assigned area. No increase of personnel is involved, and a saving in travelling-expenses will be effected by the adoption of this recommendation.

A further and most important point to which the Inspector-General draws attention (paragraph 87 of his report) is the necessity for the passing of a Manœuvre Act such as exists in England and Australia. I hope that this question may receive the consideration of the Government at an early date.

During the past year the periods of engagement of many of the Imperial officers serving in the Dominion have expired, and in other cases their expiry has become imminent.

The most important of the appointments which have been made will be found in Appendix C.

I stated in my last report that it had been decided definitely to establish the principle of appointment of officers from the ranks only, and that for this purpose a competitive examination of N.C.O.s for commissions had been instituted. This system is now normal, and it is only in cases where the list of those N.C.O.s who have qualified for promotion to commissioned rank has become exhausted that appointments to commissions are made in any other way. In the exceptional cases where such appointments are necessary they are made on probation, and lapse at the end of a year if the officer appointed has not by then passed the qualifying examination for the rank he holds.

As regards the main points of my report, I have divided them into the three branches under which they would come in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector-General. Under Section I, the General Staff Branch, will be found my remarks on the past year's training and my proposals for next year's camps. I am reporting to you separately and confidentially on certain strategical questions which have arisen out of our Staff exercises during the past two years. Under Section II, the Adjutant-General's Branch, is all that relates to the personnel, establishments, organization, and discipline of the Forces. Under Section III, the Quarter-master-General's Branch, is all that concerns the business administration of the Department.

With regard to this, I would draw your attention to the fact that at the camps this year the average cost per day of the ration per man was 1s. 4'3d. and of the forage per horse 10'4d., as against the 2s. per man and 1s. 6d. per horse which has, as a rule, been hitherto paid.

Further details of the proposed organization are printed in Appendix D.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my conviction of the great and lasting value to the Forces of the Dominion of the visit of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. Not only have all of us officers who are responsible for the training and administration of the Army benefited by his advice and criticism, but the encouragement to the troops of being inspected by so distinguished a soldier will have a far-reaching effect on the efficiency of the Citizen Army.

I trust that in the future periodical inspections of the same nature will be made by senior General Officers from the Mother-country. In no way can co-operation, uniformity, and reciprocity in matters of defence between the various portions of the Empire be more certainly assured.

May I add, sir, that it was a source of much satisfaction to all ranks of the Forces that you were able to be present at all the camps, and at most of the Cadet concentrations, to see for yourself the progress that has been made during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. J. GODLEY, Major-General,

Commanding New Zealand Military Forces.

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

## 1. DRILLS AND PARADES.

I am compelled to reiterate my opinion that there is still too much lack of variety in the instruction given during drill hours, and too much use of drill-halls. While it is important that all ranks of the Territorial Force and Senior Cadets should be thoroughly grounded in drill, it must be remembered that the hours allotted for this purpose should not be allowed to become irksome or monotonous. Work must be varied to retain the interest of those instructed, and in the long days of summer and in fine weather drills must be held out of doors and in the country. Drill-halls should only be made use of in bad weather and when the days are short.

There has been a noticeable improvement in attendance during the past year, and the improvement in discipline, steadiness, and drill as shown at the inspections of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces is very marked.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector-General, drills in country districts will be gradually replaced by the system of concentrated training indicated in paragraph 88 of his report, provided that money for the purpose is forthcoming. This system will also apply to the whole- and half-day parades in the country. In the neighbourhood of the towns, where the system of regular drills and parades will still hold good, valuable work has been done during the year, and will continue to be done, by the assembly of units, for a day's field operations. In some cases the co-operation of all arms has been practised, and I hope still more will be done in this direction.

## 2. TERRITORIAL TRAINING-CAMPS.

The camps for the year were held by districts, and as far as possible all troops of all arms in each district were assembled in one divisional camp.

The Otago camp was at Matarae, in Central Otago; the Canterbury camp at Kowai, near Springfield; that of Wellington at Takapau; and the Auckland camp at Hautapu, near Cambridge. In addition, a camp for the Marlborough and Nelson troops was held at Tapawera, near Nelson, in order to save the cost of the transport, to the main camp of their district at Kowai, of the regiment of Mounted Rifles, the battery of Artillery, and the battalion of Infantry which are drawn from these provinces. It is much to be regretted, from a training point of view, that these units thus lost the opportunity of working with the other units of the brigades in which they would have to take their place in the event of active operations.

On completion of the main annual camps, second camps were held at the same centres for those "casuals" who were unable to attend the first camp. 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 units, 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.

In the case of country companies of Infantry it has been deemed necessary hitherto to insist arbitrarily that a company as a whole must accept either the one scale or the other. This system works unsatisfactorily in the case of companies which are composed partly of men living in townships and partly of men living in the country. Those living in the towns prefer the whole number of statutory drills and only seven days' training in camp. This is also more convenient for employers in towns. I propose, therefore, to endeavour to arrange as far as possible that only men following country vocations should do the extended training in camp in lieu of drills.

The organization and administration of the big camps was carried out most successfully by District Commanders and their staffs, and a great measure of the success achieved is due to the excellent work done by the Army Service Corps staff and our new Territorial Army Service Corps companies which were used at camp for the first time.

Owing to the exceptionally early winter, the weather experienced in the camps, except that in Otago, left much to be desired, and interfered considerably with the training. Although exposed to a certain amount of hardship and discomfort, all ranks, as a rule, submitted cheerfully to the trying conditions imposed on them by the elements and bore themselves in a soldier-like manner. To this there was one exception, when a small body of men marred the record of good conduct of the great majority of the Territorial Force. Into this regrettable incident a full inquiry has taken place, of which the conclusions have been laid before you.

These divisional camps have afforded District Commanders and their staffs much useful instruction and exercise in the handling of considerable bodies of all arms, which would, of course, be of inestimable value to the Forces should they be called upon to take the field.

The Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces witnessed field operations conducted by the higher Commanders at each of the camps, and his remarks and criticisms on them are embodied in his report.

When possible a certain amount of musketry and machine-gun practice was carried out during these camps.

The sanitary arrangements of the camps were satisfactory.

There was an increase of field (Salamander) cooking-ovens this year. As these are most useful, especially in bad weather when it is difficult to work with the ordinary field-oven, I hope that sufficient may be obtained to complete the issue to all units. A further reference to cooking will be found under Section III, paragraph 67. Increased supervision on the part of squadron and company officers prevented to a great extent the waste of rations which took place last year, but more still can be done in this respect.

I must again impress on all concerned the necessity of officers appreciating more seriously their responsibility for the care and comfort of their men, and for getting to know more of the men in their squadrons and companies, and call attention to the fact that this weakness in our system became at once apparent to the Inspector-General (*vide* paragraph 95 of his report). In many units officers only meet their men at the annual camp, and this opportunity should be taken, and the best use made of it, to get well in touch with the men. No officers can hope to lead their men unless they first capture their respect and are in sympathy with them.

As regards the sites of the camps, from a training point of view nothing much was left to be desired, but that at Kowai was unsuitable owing to the fact that it was badly affected in rainy weather, having been comparatively recently laid down in grass. In choosing a camp-site regard must be paid to the nature of the ground and how it will be affected by bad weather.

I once more take the opportunity of thanking all those patriotic landowners, farmers, and others who lent their land for camping and training purposes. Their names will be found in Appendix B.

Of the assistance given to us at the camps by the various societies, associations, and institutions who, as usual, supplied recreation-tents and comforts for the men, I have spoken so often that little remains for me to say except that at the big camps their value was more than ever apparent, and that I really do not know what we should have done without them. I am only voicing the opinion of all ranks of the Army when I say that our gratitude to them is unbounded.

A summary of camps held (1) by units, (2) by camps, will be found in Appendices A and B. "Casual" camps were also held for those men who were unable owing to various reasons to attend the annual camp of their unit. A total of 18,770 citizen soldiers\* have done their annual training in camp, an average of 83·31 per cent. of attendance, as against 83·78 per cent. last year. That the percentage this year was not considerably higher I attribute to the fact that men had to travel farther from their homes than hitherto to get to camp. There was therefore more temptation to stay away both for the shirker and for the man who had genuine difficulty in getting to camp. It is, however, wrong and unsatisfactory that the locality of the statutory annual camp should make any difference in a universal scheme where the number of days for which a man has to be in camp is constant, and where it should not make any difference either to him or to his employer whether he is encamped three miles or three hundred miles from his ordinary place of abode. This matter is receiving attention, and it is hoped to ensure a better percentage of attendance next year.

His Excellency the Governor visited the camp of the Auckland District, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the bearing of the men and the progress made.

### 3. TRAINING GENERALLY OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

It is unquestionably quite time that the training of the Territorial Force should be undertaken by its own officers and non-commissioned officers, and in this connection I would call special attention to the remarks of the Inspector-General on the subject (paragraphs 65, 90, 95, &c.). I am glad to say that in some units the Territorial Commanders have already assumed their proper responsibilities in this respect, and have been at much pains to render themselves fit for the purpose. The efficiency of these units, as compared with those who still rely almost entirely on the permanent instructor, is most marked. There can be no difficulty about it in the towns, where units are concentrated; in the country, where a subordinate commander has hitherto been rarely able to assemble even a squad of men, the proposed system of concentrated training will remove any difficulty. Only in this way, by determining not only to fit themselves for, but also to practise, the instruction of their men, will Territorial officers and non-commissioned officers acquire the habit of command, without which they cannot expect to lead their men.

During the industrial troubles at the end of last year, which lasted some six weeks, training was practically suspended. In spite of this, considerable progress was made during the year, which made itself evident at the annual camps.

The knowledge and efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force has shown a marked improvement: this is due in great measure to the special courses of instruction of various kinds which have been held in districts. Still there is much room for improvement, which can only be obtained by courses of instruction, and I trust that the desire for economy which precluded the holding of courses for which money was voted last year will not again prove an obstacle to their being held.

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. These officers and non-commissioned officers have worked very hard and shown much zeal and ability in carrying on the work of instruction and administration.

The work and progress of each arm has been dealt with very fully by the Inspector-General in his report; the little that remains for me to say will be found in the succeeding paragraphs.

### 4. MOUNTED RIFLES.

A great improvement in the training was evident this year. Units might still make more use of ground at their disposal, but in most cases, instead of confining their work to the vicinity of camp, regiments went farther afield and stayed out for the day, taking with them their forage and rations. This gives far more scope for efficient field training. There was a marked improvement in the reduction of fatigue duties and consequent increase of men available for training.

\* This number does not include the officers of the New Zealand Staff Corps, the N.C.O.s of the Permanent Staff, or the Cadet officers and members of the Railway battalions and Post and Telegraph Corps who were permitted to attend camp.

There was a distinct improvement in the stamp of horse brought to camp. The men are also beginning to learn more of the importance of horsemastership.

There is still a lack of cyclists for the purpose of communication and saving of horseflesh.

Squadron-leaders should take every advantage of the concentrations for troop and squadron training which will, it is hoped, precede the next annual camps to more thoroughly instruct their troop and section leaders in the control of fire.

I was glad to see at the field operations for the Inspector-General that the training of scouts has begun to bear fruit.

## 5. FIELD ARTILLERY.

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

The nucleus cadres which serve the Territorial batteries are now well established in the various centres. When first started recruiting was rather hurriedly carried out in this branch; the conditions of pay and service were poor, and not many recruits were forthcoming. Men were enlisted who were not really up to the standard required, as a result many of these men have been unable to qualify in their proficiency and promotion examinations. Improvements in this respect is anticipated this year.

The cadres were assembled in August last at Palmerston North camp, where they were trained as a battery by the Instructor of Artillery. They took great interest in the work, and derived much benefit from the camp. Throughout the year the cadres have worked well, and Territorial officers give good reports of the assistance received by them from the Permanent non-commissioned officers and men.

In some cases the Adjutants have not yet realized their responsibility for the technical instruction of Territorial officers, for the adequate supervision of the stores, and for the efficient control of the cadres. These cadres should invariably attend the annual camp of the Territorial batteries of which they are the permanent nucleus.

### (b.) Territorial.

All the batteries carried out practice during the year. Owing to the nature of the camps the time available for practice was limited (in no case exceeding two days), but a good deal of technical work was done. Most of the practice by the 18-pr. Q.F. batteries and practically all the practice by the howitzer batteries was carried out from concealed positions.

The practice was "instructional," and all brigade and battery commanders report that in the present state of the batteries officers and men learn a great deal more from "instructional" than from "service" practice. Instructional practice, which is conducted without regard to speed, give time to note mistakes in the service of the guns and in ranging, and the lessons learnt are more firmly embedded in the minds of all concerned than is the case with service practice. Each officer conducted at least one series.

Although the 4.5 in. howitzers have only recently arrived in the country, all officers showed an intelligent appreciation of the use of these weapons, and had evidently devoted a good deal of time before coming to camp in learning how to lay out lines of fire from covered positions and how to use the Mark III director, without which it would be impossible to get accurate shooting. The 4.5 in. howitzer proved a very accurate weapon, and established itself in the confidence of officers and men.

The full equipment of dial sights has not arrived from England, but in other respects all the batteries are now completely equipped. The care of this valuable equipment is a source of anxiety, but every effort is being made to make all concerned realize its value and the care necessary to keep it in good order.

There is no insuperable difficulty in making a Territorial battery, as it exists in New Zealand, efficient in other respects, but it is impossible that it can be of any real use without good and well-trained officers. A number of good young officers have come into the Field Artillery lately and joined the batteries, but more are wanted. The most hopeful thing about the Field Artillery is the general and increasing keenness of all ranks to make themselves efficient, and the additional time which officers and N.C.O.s seem always ready to give when asked to do so.

As I reported last year, all field batteries must go to camp for a longer period if we are to get real efficiency. Last year I recommended four extra days for them. This year the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces has recommended *at least* three. I trust that his recommendation will be given effect to. In no other country does the Field Artillery undergo such a short training as in New Zealand.

Much useful tactical work was done at the camps this year in conjunction with the other field troops.

The personnel of the Brigade Ammunition columns is trained with the battery equipment.

D (Mountain) Battery has been unfortunate in having to wait such a long time for the arrival of its guns. In the meantime the men are being trained as usefully as circumstances will permit. All ranks are beginning to take a pride in the fact that this will be the first mountain battery to be raised in any Oversea Dominion, and when the guns arrive I feel sure that in a short time they will take the same interest in the work and become just as efficient as they were when a field battery.

### (c.) Cadet Field Artillery

Christ's College, Nelson College, and Hamilton High School have been equipped with a section of 15-pr. B.L. field guns, and are instructed by the permanent N.C.O.s of the Field Artillery cadres in gun drill, fire discipline, and riding. These Cadets have all carried out practice with satisfactory results. The headmaster of the Auckland Grammar School has promised to detail a detachment of his boys for artillery work when the new school buildings are completed,

and we are also endeavouring to arrange with the Otago High School to the same effect. Hitherto the main difficulty has been the provision of storage accommodation for the guns; this has now been overcome.

The question of withdrawing some of the 15-prs. now used as mobile armament by the Garrison Artillery and issuing them to school Cadets is being considered, and it is possible that the system may be further developed by this means. In this way recruits for the Artillery will be trained as Cadets and a valuable source of supply of material for all ranks of the field batteries ensured.

## 6. GARRISON ARTILLERY.

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

From the inception of the scheme till this year it was found difficult to keep the garrison section of the R.N.Z.A. efficient. This was due partly to the regiment being under establishment and partly to the number of employed men. It has now been distributed in cadres—a cadre to each division of Territorial Garrison Artillery, under the Adjutant. The men, as far as possible, live in or near the forts, and are thus on the spot to instruct the Territorials and keep the armament in good order.

Officers Commanding Districts should always realize that Permanent Artillery are primarily maintained to keep the armament and ammunition of the forts in good order and ready for service, and to act as instructors to the Territorial Artillery. They should therefore be very sparingly employed on fatigue duty.

This year gun practice was carried out by the Royal New Zealand Artillery at Auckland for the first time since 1909, and at Wellington for the second year in succession.

In future the Royal New Zealand Artillery cadres should annually undergo a month's special training at the defended ports, followed by gun practice under service conditions. Garrison Artillery is the easiest branch of the Artillery to make efficient. The guns are in fixed positions, the ranges are known to the men (who all live in the neighbourhood), and thus have every opportunity of getting acquainted with the forts. It is, however, a *sine qua non* that the equipment in forts must be in perfect order to get good shooting. Automatic and rocking-bar sights, range-finders, &c., must be in complete adjustment; breech fittings must be in good working-order; all ammunition carefully kept, and high explosive shells examined and contents tested; likewise, cordite and explosives must be examined and tested periodically. This is the duty of the Permanent soldier, and is, in fact, one of the main reasons of his existence. In New Zealand there are altogether only 195 men in the Garrison Section R.N.Z.A.—none too many for the work required, without taking them away for fatigues and outside employment.

### (b.) *Territorial.*

In each case at Garrison Artillery camps the training for the year began with instructional practice, and worked up to service practice. The practice was uniformly satisfactory, considering the short service of the majority of the men.

During the past three years there has been difficulty in getting officers. This is now being remedied, as a glance at the Army List will show. Many of the officers are still young and inexperienced, but this is a fault which will gradually rectify itself. What will always be required is to furnish the Coast Defence Commanders with good Staff Officers, and the Divisional Commanders with good Adjutants. These latter officers should take all the drudgery off the shoulders of their Commanders, and must themselves learn to take responsibility. Being professional and business men, Territorial officers cannot devote all their time to soldiering, and it behoves their Permanent Staff officers to relieve them of all detail.

The Garrison Artillery has of late years been too much under establishment, but now that this has been remedied and officers and men have got a grip of the work, I confidently anticipate that its progress towards thorough efficiency will be rapid.

During the visit of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces further practice was carried out, with the results stated in his report. This was a good test of what might be expected if the Territorial Garrison Artillery was suddenly called out without warning.

## 7. ENGINEERS.

### (a.) *Field Companies.*

At the inception of the scheme these companies worked under great disadvantages, for lack of instructors and equipment. Equipment is now being built up by degrees, and instructors have been obtained.

I would draw special attention to the remarks of the Inspector-General as regards the employment of field companies with the other arms. The duty of Field Engineers as regards the sifting and construction of Infantry trenches should in no case be more than that of general supervision and guidance.

The companies again proved themselves very useful in carrying out necessary works in and about camp, such as bridging, improving approaches, &c., thereby saving expense to the public.

### (b.) *Signal Units.*

The development of the divisional Signal Companies and Mounted Signal Troops has been backward till this year. Equipment and instructors have now been provided, and these units should now steadily advance in efficiency.

The remarks of the Inspector-General on intercommunication in paragraph 99 of his report should be noted.

*(c.) Railway Battalions.*

The Railway Battalions have made rapid progress during the past year, and are now completely clothed, armed, and equipped. A Staff Officer and four Permanent Engineer non-commissioned officers have been appointed to assist in the administration and training of the battalions.

Great keenness has been shown by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and a real effort is being made in the direction of efficiency. Some eighty officers and non-commissioned officers of the two battalions have lately been encamped at Mahanga Bay, Port Nicholson, for a course of instruction.

The guards of honour furnished for the Inspector-General by these battalions during his tour elicited his especial commendation.

*(d.) Post and Telegraph Corps.*

It has recently been decided to transfer the Post and Telegraph Corps to the Corps of New Zealand Engineers. The officers of this corps are displaying interest in the work, and recently held a three-days conference in Wellington to discuss the lines on which the future working of the corps should be carried out. The duties of the corps have been defined, and a syllabus of instruction, and for examination for promotion, has been prepared. The important duties which these two battalions would fulfil in war renders it all the more necessary that their training in peace should be as thorough and complete as possible.

It should not be necessary for the Defence Department to provide technical equipment to any great extent either for this corps or for the Railway Battalions.

## 8. INFANTRY.

The Inspector-General has reported very fully on this arm (*vide* paragraphs 112 to 118 of his report, also paragraph 94, which applies specially to the Infantry). I have little to add except that I was glad to notice an improvement in march discipline, and that work in the field was usually carried out in marching order. In this connection a trek done by the troops at the Otago casual camp, who carried their rations and wore full marching order throughout the three days for which they were out, deserves mention.

## 9. MUSKETRY.

Good progress in musketry training has been made this year, and a detailed schedule by districts and units will be found in Appendix E, setting forth the numbers who fully completed their annual course on the range, those partially completed, and those not exercised. The musketry course was much interfered with by the strikes, and the lack of range accommodation was in some cases a factor which contributed to the comparatively large number of men who were not exercised. But I am not altogether satisfied that every possible effort was made in all cases by squadron and company officers to exercise all their men, or that sufficient use was made of short ranges where full-sized ones were not available.

Some units, as a whole, do not appear to have taken the necessary steps to exercise as many of their men as possible, and this is remarkable in two instances, since they are regiments concentrated in a town with an adequate range within easy reach. Steps will be taken to reduce the numbers not exercised before next year.

It is to be regretted that, owing to insufficient and proper range accommodation, it was not possible to carry out the more important field practices. The lack of range accommodation, though it can be, and is, made up for to a great extent by the use of short ranges, is a serious question, and I recommend that more money should be spent in this direction.

The four Musketry Instructors appointed last year have fully justified their selection, and have done excellent work with both Territorials and Cadets. The Chief of the General Staff has lately held a conference with them, in which the subject was fully considered from the past year's experience. As the musketry course was found satisfactory, it was decided to make no change in it this year. The Musketry Instructors report that Territorials and Cadets find no difficulty in shooting at the figure target; in fact, that they like it from a sporting point of view.

In the coming year it is hoped to make more use of miniature ranges, especially for the younger Cadets, and the purchase of a number of .22-bore rifles of the standard pattern has been approved for the purpose.

I would call special attention to the following extracts:—

(1.) From the report of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces: "Successful rifle meetings have been held by the Dominion Rifle Association, at District Headquarters, and in areas. I personally favour the latter, as they are easy of access to the majority of the men, and afford more encouragement for the moderate shot than larger meetings."

(2.) From the 1913 report of Brigadier-General Beyers, Commandant-General of the Active Citizen Force of the Union of South Africa, under the heading "Central and Provincial Bisleys": "I am convinced that much better results in the direction of encouraging rifle shooting will accrue from money spent on provincial, or even still more decentralized, gatherings. The *sole* [the italics are mine] aim should be to afford facilities and incentive to the novice and average shot to attain a higher standard of efficiency, and this can be better achieved by financially supporting local competitions than by apportioning one large sum to a central meeting to find its way into the pockets of a limited number of highly expert marksmen."

## 10. RIFLE CLUBS.

There are now 205 Rifle Clubs in the Dominion. During the year thirteen new Rifle Clubs have been accepted, and thirteen disbanded.

During the past year a further concession has been granted to the Rifle Clubs—namely, insurance by the Government against accident to markers.

If Rifle Clubs are to be considered a second line of defence to the Territorial Force, more should be done by them in the form of field training to fit themselves to take the field if required. It is recognized by the musketry authorities of all military nations that field practices are now of more value than individual practices. The individual training on the range is only a preliminary to the more important field practice.

The Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces was favourably impressed by the appearance and bearing of those Rifle Club men inspected by him; it is to be hoped, therefore, that all Rifle Clubs will act upon his advice to bring by degrees their methods of shooting into greater harmony with those of the Territorials. By this means only will they qualify themselves to take the field with the rest of the Citizen Army. Some of them are already doing it; others have still to take the plunge. When they do they will quickly become as useful an adjunct to the field army as those who have already adopted up-to-date methods and taken to drill and field practices.

## 11. GENERAL TRAINING SECTION.

The Permanent officers and non-commissioned officers of the N.Z.S.C. and Permanent Staff are responsible for the training of men of the General Training Section. For convenience of organization and for help as regards training, these men are attached to the Rifle Clubs. As regards the assistance which they can receive from the latter, it must be understood that there are in reality two classes of Rifle Clubs. These are—(1) city or town Rifle Clubs; (2) country Rifle Clubs.

In the case of the town Rifle Clubs the men belonging to them are in continual touch with one another, live and work under similar conditions, and are tied by common interests. Their half-holidays fall on the same days. Their rifle range is within easy reach, and they go there together to carry out their class firing or to fire matches against other clubs. This gives facilities for carrying out the training smoothly, systematically, and effectively, both of the club and its General Training Section.

In the case of the country Rifle Clubs these advantages obtain only in a lesser degree. Their members are widely dispersed. As a rule they can only attend the rifle ranges by twos and threes, although special efforts at a combined attendance may be made in the case of a match. The General Training Section of the clubs is subject to the same conditions, and men of it can therefore, as a rule, only attend the nearest drill centre and receive training from Permanent officers and non-commissioned officers.

## 12. CADETS.

The Cadets have improved in every way since last year. This was made evident at the parades for the inspection of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. Their steadiness in the ranks and the manner in which they marched past shows that their discipline and training have improved very considerably, and reflects credit on all officers and non-commissioned officers concerned in their training. A healthy spirit of emulation between companies and of *esprit de corps* has made itself evident in many instances. Practically all the companies have been armed, which has stimulated the efforts of the Cadets.

Considering that in the majority of cases the companies seen by the Inspector-General had been concentrated for the first time as such, it was remarkable how well they worked together. But there is no question that for the efficient and satisfactory training of Cadets in scattered country districts periodical concentrations such as are recommended by the Inspector-General would produce far better results than the present system of drills by a peripatetic instructor. I trust that money to enable us to give effect to his recommendations will be forthcoming.

In the initial stages of the Cadet training it was no doubt necessary, in view of the prejudices and doubts which existed on the subject in the minds of parents and employers, to insist upon all drills taking place within reach of the lads' homes. Now I am sure that the experience of the last three years has set these doubts at rest, and that those parents or guardians who would see any objection to their boys attending a concentration of Cadets would be few and far between.

Many cases have come to my notice where employers and others have remarked the improvement in behaviour, physique, and appearance of the Cadets in their civil capacity.

A camp of instruction for Cadet officers and N.C.O.s was held at Feilding. Three hundred and fifty attended. The camp lasted ten days, and the result has been a marked improvement in the companies to which these officers and non-commissioned officers belong.

There are now in training 25,332 Cadets in the Dominion, of whom 17,868 were seen by the Inspector-General. Details of the places where they were concentrated for inspection and of the number inspected at each place will be found in Appendix F.

His Excellency the Governor reviewed those Cadets who were assembled at Auckland.

## 13. SPECIAL TRAINING OF CADETS AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

An experiment has been made during last year of handing over certain secondary schools entirely to military authority for a continuous course of military training for four days. The schools that tried this experiment were the Wanganui Collegiate School, the New Plymouth High School, Christ's College, and Waitaki High School. The College at Nelson also began such a course, but it had to be abandoned on account of bad weather.



The schools above mentioned were handed over to the General Staff Officer of the district, and were worked in the College buildings or in a camp as a military unit. All the duties necessary to the administration of an Infantry battalion were strictly and religiously carried out by the boys. In every case the experiment proved an entire success; the boys entered into the spirit of the training with enthusiasm, and very valuable results were acknowledged by the masters of the schools concerned.

The success of this experiment is a favourable augury for the initiation of the system of concentration of country companies recommended by the Inspector-General. For these it is even more necessary, and would produce even better results than in the case of the schools, as the latter have already their school discipline to help them.

#### 14. SPECIAL TRAINING OF PERMANENT OFFICERS AND N.C.O.S.

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Burn, New Zealand Staff Corps, and Lieutenants Davies and Turner, Royal New Zealand Artillery, now in England undergoing instruction with the Regular Army, will shortly return to New Zealand for duty.

Major Richardson, New Zealand Staff Corps, is now representing the Dominion at the War Office. Brigadier-General Davies, C.B., still commands the 6th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. Major Gardner, Royal New Zealand Artillery, is on duty with a command in England.

Captain Burgess, New Zealand Staff Corps, is in Australia as an officer in exchange with Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Alderman, Australian Military Forces. Colonel Smyth, A.D.C., has proceeded to England for a year's instructional course with the Regular Army.

A "refresher" course for Permanent officers and non-commissioned officers was held, to which fuller reference is made in paragraph 20.

#### 15. STAFF COLLEGE.

Captain Smyth, Royal New Zealand Artillery, and Captain Melvill, New Zealand Staff Corps, have been admitted to the Staff College, Camberley. Major Richardson, New Zealand Staff Corps, and Major Gardner, Royal New Zealand Artillery, have graduated from the Staff College, Camberley. Captains Chesney and Duigan, New Zealand Staff Corps, are still undergoing a course at the Camberley and Quetta Staff Colleges.

Five officers are this year desirous of presenting themselves as candidates for the Staff College, Camberley.

#### 16. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA.

Application has been made to the Army Council for the eight Cadets who complete their course of training at Duntroon at the end of this year to proceed to England at once for instruction during the training season at Home, from the commencement of company training in March till the conclusion of army manœuvres in September. Also that they shall then proceed at once to India and go through the Indian training season from October, 1915, till March, 1916, returning to the Dominion and being available for duty with the Forces at the beginning of the winter of 1916.

The total number of Cadets now at the College is twenty-six. Nine were admitted last year. Four vacancies only will be available for competition this year.

#### 17. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

Arrangements have been made whereby each half-year three New-Zealanders who have been nominated by His Excellency the Governor, and who have passed the Army Entrance Examination, may be admitted to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Three candidates have already been nominated for the half-year about to close, and are sitting for the Army Entrance Examination. At the end of their term at the College it is hoped that they may be allowed either to join the British Army, should they be so desirous and should they obtain the necessary approval of the Home authorities, or to return to the Dominion, as they please. In the latter case, should the reports of them from Sandhurst be satisfactory, they should receive commissions in the Citizen Army.

#### 18. EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION.

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

In May, 1913, four Captains sat: two passed and two failed in one subject each. Two Lieutenants sat, and both passed. In December, 1913, nine Captains sat: six passed and three failed in one subject only. Ten Lieutenants sat: six passed and four failed in one subject only. Altogether, since the inauguration of the scheme of universal training, seventy-nine officers have presented themselves and sixty-four passed—a percentage of 81.01.

##### (b.) Territorial Officers.

In August, 1913, forty-four officers passed in all subjects in the written examination, and fifty-one failed in one or more subjects. In February, 1914, thirty-four officers passed in all subjects in the written examination, and twenty-one failed; of the latter, eighteen failed in one subject only.

The result of the practical examinations during the year was that nine Majors passed in tactical fitness for command, twenty-three Captains passed for promotion to Major, and 133 2nd Lieutenants passed the examination for promotion to Lieutenant. The examination for Lieutenants for promotion to Captain is entirely in writing.

Altogether, since the inauguration of the scheme of universal training, 520 officers have presented themselves for examination, and 315 passed—a percentage of 60.57.

## 19. EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRST COMMISSIONS IN THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

For the first time an examination for first appointment to commissions in the Territorial Force was held last year. Qualified candidates from the non-commissioned-officer ranks who were recommended by their Commanding Officers were allowed to compete. A report on this examination has been printed and distributed. Out of 127 candidates who presented themselves for examination, only forty-two managed to pass the qualifying test. The syllabus was not a difficult one. It was partly practical and partly written, and was based on the military duties in which a 2nd Lieutenant should be proficient. An easy literary test in dictation, composition, and arithmetic was also applied. The result was disappointing, and showed that candidates had not seriously prepared themselves for the examination. Another examination will be held this July, when it is hoped better results will be attained.

## 20. STAFF EXERCISES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

A Staff exercise for senior officers was held by me at Cambridge from the 26th to the 29th January, 1914. A report on it has been printed and issued. The work at this exercise resulted in very useful instruction to all the officers who took part in it. Officers of the Motor Reserve were again made use of, and our thanks are due to those who attended for their services in rendering this Staff exercise possible.

The central camp of instruction, generally known as a "refresher" course, referred to in my last year's report, was held at Palmerston North. It was attended by 185 officers and 581 non-commissioned officers and men of the N.Z.S.C., R.N.Z.A., and Territorial Force. This course is held annually for the chief purpose of refreshing the officers of the N.Z.S.C. and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff in their military knowledge, and of producing the necessary uniformity in methods of instruction. The course this year will be held on lines modified by the experience gained at the Palmerston camp.

In the districts a number of classes of instruction were held during the year to advance the knowledge of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force in their duties. These classes do a great deal to improve the efficiency of the Territorial Force. I have made other reference to them in paragraph 3.

## 21. HARBOUR DEFENCES.

There have been no changes in the armament of the forts during the past year. The armament as it exists is as recommended by the Imperial Defence Committee, with the exception that the guns at Fort Bastion and Takapuna are 6 in. H.P. instead of 6 in. Mark VII. All the armament and ammunition is in good order and ready for service. Two new searchlights ordered for Auckland have not yet arrived. We expect them shortly. All coast-defence schemes have been revised and brought up to date.

In view of the report on the coast defences and defence schemes, which you will shortly receive from the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, I will not enlarge further on the subject.

## 22. SURVEYS AND MAPS.

During the year the topographical survey of the south-west portion of the Wellington District has been continued northwards as far as Upper Hutt and Paraparaumu. The Survey Staff consists of the Topographer in Charge, a draughtsman, an assistant topographer, and from two to three survey "hands" as required. The survey is based on the established triangulation survey and on additional trigonometrical points fixed as required during the course of the work.

In addition to this map the Survey Staff have constructed maps for the use of the troops in manœuvre areas during the annual camps, &c., as below:—

- (a.) Waikato manœuvre area and plan of Hautapu camp-site for the Auckland District troops.
- (b.) Takapau manœuvre area and plan of camp-site for Wellington District troops.
- (c.) Springfield manœuvre area for use of Canterbury District troops.
- (d.) Sutton manœuvre area for use of Otago District troops.
- (e.) Preparation of charts and plans for coast-defence schemes.
- (f.) Preparation of sketches and finished drawings of New Zealand country for landscape targets for musketry instruction.
- (g.) Marking on maps the distribution of troops of the New Zealand Military Forces.
- (h.) Sketches and diagrams for the *New Zealand Military Journal* and for lecturing purposes.
- (i.) Surveys at the Wellington forts for the purpose of fixing trainings and ranges to datum-points.
- (j.) Fixing of trainings and levels for the forts at Auckland.

## 23. WIRELESS.

It has not been deemed advisable to incur expense in connection with field wireless as yet. Until we are supplied with other more urgently necessary equipment the expense of introducing and maintaining wireless equipment would not be justified. In the meantime we are keeping touch with the latest developments, in order that, when money for the purpose is available, no time may be lost in the purchase of the necessary plant. It should be obtained if possible by 1916, when it may be expected that manœuvres on a scale for which it would be necessary may possibly be held.

## 24. AVIATION.

The monoplane "Britannia," a gift to the Dominion, has been flown at Auckland. An officer of the New Zealand Staff Corps has undergone an aviation course at the Royal Flying School, and will shortly return to New Zealand. The improvements to aircraft are so rapid and incessant that an aeroplane is scarcely built before it is obsolete as a first-class instrument for war. Aeroplanes are expensive items. The Inspector-General recommends a waiting policy.

## 25. MILITARY JOURNAL.

Four numbers of the *New Zealand Military Journal* were published last year, and copies were distributed to members of both Houses and officers of the N.Z.S.C., Territorial Force, and Cadets. Non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff have since been included in the distribution of the *Journal*.

The matter in the *Journal* contains much of interest and instruction, but we would still welcome more original contributions from members of the Military Forces of the Dominion.

## 26. MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

This annual tournament was inaugurated by Volunteer officers at Palmerston North in 1905 for the purpose of encouraging skill at arms, discipline, and general efficiency, and to foster *esprit de corps* and interest Volunteers and Cadets in their military training by setting a standard for drill, &c. The tournaments were held at Palmerston North until 1911, the attendance of competitors and the public increasing each year. The committee of the 1911-12 tourney was nominated by the General Officer Commanding, who also revised the programme. In 1912-13 the tourney was held at Christchurch, under a committee appointed by the Officer Commanding the District, and was self-supporting. Last year the tourney was held in Auckland, and attracted very large entries.

The tournaments, by gathering together highly trained teams for competition, have done a great deal to improve the efficiency of the New Zealand Army. They are made self-supporting as far as possible, and I recommend their continuance. It is proposed to hold that for 1914-15 at Dunedin.

## 27. NEXT YEAR'S TRAINING.

The co-operation in field manoeuvres of the three arms at this year's camps have enabled all ranks to judge of what will be required of them if the Forces were mobilized for war. Commanding Officers especially are now in a position to judge in what particular respects their commands are deficient in training, and to what points they should particularly devote attention in order to ensure that their units are fit and efficient to take their place in the higher organizations in which they would have to fight in time of war. Owing to the necessity for establishing, firstly, the regimental organization, which was done in 1912; secondly, the brigade organization, which was done in 1913; and, thirdly, the nearest approach to a divisional organization which we could manage, which was done in 1914, Commanding Officers have not yet had an opportunity of thoroughly grounding their units in elementary principles. I propose, therefore, for next year to hold camps to some extent by regiments and battalions, more especially in the case of those that are most backward.

At the same time, seeing that we have now reached the stage of progressive training to which manoeuvres should be the natural sequence, having had regimental camps in 1912, brigade camps in 1913, and divisional camps in 1914, it will be advisable to practise manoeuvres next year. But, bearing in mind the short time in which the new Citizen Army has been in existence, I do not propose to attempt these on a very ambitious scale, nor for all the troops in each district, but rather on a small scale, which will give Commanding Officers of the units concerned more opportunities for individual instruction, and will enable the Army and District Staffs to be concentrated for the purpose.

Short of army manoeuvres on a large scale, the two directions in which instruction for war can now be most usefully undertaken appear to me to be with regard to the Mounted Rifles and the coast-defence commands.

As regards the Mounted Rifles, I have been much struck during the past three training seasons with the absence of "doctrine," and of a realization of the uses to which they would be put on service, that prevails as a rule among the leaders of all ranks. That the material and the capacity to make the best of mounted troops is there was evidenced by the excellent showing made by the Mounted Rifles during the visit of the Inspector-General.

My idea now is to place my own services for what they are worth at the disposal of such of the Mounted Rifles as can be most conveniently concentrated in one camp, and to give them the benefit of my experience of the twelve years during which I served practically continuously with mounted troops both in peace and war. With this object I propose to assemble the three regiments of the Otago Mounted Rifles Brigade and the two nearest regiments of the Canterbury Mounted Rifles Brigade, with the guns of the Canterbury and Otago Field Artillery Brigades, at a central camp in the South Island. There I hope also to have the Brigadiers and Commanding Officers of the North Island Mounted Rifles, and to inculcate the principles of the employment of mounted troops in comparatively large bodies. Arrangements will be made for the two Infantry regiments (of South Canterbury and North Otago) whose headquarters are nearest to this place of concentration to be training in their independent unit camps at the same time, so that they may serve as an enemy against whom operations by the Mounted Rifles may be directed.

As regards the coast defences, I think it is very necessary and desirable that the efficiency of our defence schemes for the two principal defended ports should be practically tested. I propose, therefore, with this end in view, that the coast defence troops of Auckland and Wellington

shall be encamped and disposed at their war stations according to the approved schemes, and that while they are so encamped small mobile columns of all arms, consisting, as a rule, of a regiment of Mounted Rifles, a brigade or battery of Artillery, and a battalion of Infantry, shall be encamped outside these cities and within striking distance of them. The Coast Defence Commanders of the South Island and Brigadiers and Commanders of other units will, I trust, be able to attend these camps as well as their own. There will be many valuable lessons to be learnt. Up till the last two or three days units will be at the sole disposal of their Commanders. The state of war which will then exist will afford a valuable test not only of the defence of the ports, but also of the mobility of the columns which will attack them.

In all other cases throughout the Dominion the camps will be by units and entirely at the disposal of their commanders for putting into practice the principles which I trust they have learnt during the past two years.

Appendix G gives a more detailed statement of the camps for next year. All unit camps will be held between the 1st March and the 30th April, leaving May free for the "casual" camps. The Mounted Rifle camp in the South Island will probably be held during the first half of March, the Wellington Coast Defence camp during the last half of March, and the Auckland Coast Defence camp during the first half of April. As soon as the dates of these camps are definitely determined all other unit camps may be fixed, at times other than these, as best suit local requirements.

Arrangements should be put in hand at once by Officers Commanding Districts for the squadron and company concentrations recommended by the Inspector-General for country units. These may either take the form of separate camps earlier in the year, or of arrival at the place of the annual statutory camp a week before the eleven days now required. I prefer the former alternative, as it will better ensure that the squadron or company commander has his men to himself, and that he sees them twice in the year; also, I think that in this way it may frequently be arranged locally in barns or billets without camp equipment. But I wish squadron and company commanders to be given a free hand to choose for themselves which they will do, and camp equipment will be forthcoming if required.

It should be realized by the public and by all concerned that this system entails no increase of training. It is exactly the same amount (if anything a little less) than that which has hitherto been demanded, but it is arranged in this way as much to suit the convenience of farmers and employers in the country as for any military reason.

A schedule of my proposals for the courses of instruction and all training for next year is printed as Appendix G (2).

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

### 28. THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND ARTILLERY.

The regiment is now up to establishment—viz., 315. Since the conditions of pay and service have been improved no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits of a suitable type, including some ex Imperial Artillerymen of exemplary character who have come to settle in New Zealand. Enlistments during the year, 59. Discharges: By purchase, 8; at own request, 5; as unsuitable, 10; medically unfit, 3; retired for age, 4; on transfer to the Permanent Staff, 6; misconduct, 1; transferred to Public Service, 2; death, 1; desertion, 1: total, 41.

### 29. NEW ZEALAND STAFF CORPS.

Including Cadets at the Royal Australian Military College, the establishment of the corps (100) is now complete.

### 30. NEW ZEALAND PERMANENT STAFF.

The following is now the establishment:—

Area sergeants-major	...	...	...	...	...	56
Regimental sergeants-major	...	...	...	...	...	29
Regimental quartermaster-sergeants (including 2 for New Zealand Railway Battalions)	...	...	...	...	...	31
Brigade sergeants-major	...	...	...	...	...	8
Field Artillery instructor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engineer instructors	...	...	...	...	...	12
Field Ambulance instructors	...	...	...	...	...	4
Army Service Corps instructors	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sergeant instructors in areas	...	...	...	...	...	48
Group orderly-room and quartermaster-sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	...	211

The increase of six in the establishment has been necessitated by the development of the following Engineer units—viz., Mounted Signal troops, divisional Signal Companies, and Railway Battalions.

I trust that the increase of pay, proportionate to that which was last year granted to the R.N.Z.A., which has been recommended for this very deserving body of warrant and non-commissioned officers, may be sanctioned.

### 31. MEDICAL SERVICES.

The work done by those officers of the New Zealand Medical Corps who attended the camps was very good, but I regret to say that there is still a number of officers in the New Zealand Medical Corps who under present conditions seem to find it impossible to come to the annual camp.

During the year modifications were made as regards the period of attendance at camp demanded of Medical Officers, and it was hoped that this would have enabled those to attend who in previous years have been unable to leave their civilian practice for the entire period of camp. Further facilities for these officers are now under consideration.

Good work was done by the Field Ambulances, and their training has progressed.

The sanitation in camps was very satisfactory.

The report of the Director of Medical Services will be found in Appendix H.

### 32. STRENGTH OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The strength of the Territorial Force on the 30th April, 1914, was—

Territorial Force	...	...	...	...	...	25,684
Senior Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	25,332
Rifle Clubs—						
(a.) General Training Section	...	...	...	...	...	3,729
(b.) Ordinary members	...	...	...	...	...	2,577
Total	...	...	...	...	...	57,322

### 33. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES.

The four depot companies, Army Service Corps, referred to in paragraph 27 of last year's annual report, have not been formed, it being considered that an establishment of two divisional trains and a company for each of the four Mounted Rifles Brigades, ten companies in all, will meet both the immediate and probable future requirements of the force in this respect. These ten companies are now in existence.

The 9th (Wellington East Coast) Regiment, comprising two battalions, has been made into two regiments—viz., the 9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment and the 17th (Ruahine) Regiment.

The Motor Reserve of Officers referred to in my last year's report is now in existence, and the reorganization of the Signal services has been completed.

The reorganization of duties at Army Headquarters recommended by the Inspector-General will be taken in hand at once.

### 34. LEGISLATION.

No legislation with regard to the Defence Act was introduced during last session. Certain further amendments in matters of detail will be necessary in the future, and they are now receiving consideration.

### 35. ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEFENCE ACT.

A Committee of both Houses of Parliament which sat during last session was in some ways of great assistance to the Department in the administration of the Defence Act.

The many aspects of the question of extending to the conscientious objector the opportunity of performing some alternative to military service has been under consideration, but no decision as to the shape such service should take has yet been decided upon. Several useful suggestions have been received from Municipal and County Council authorities, and the matter is now receiving consideration.

The thanks of the Defence Department are due to the Justice Department and to the Magistrates for their valuable assistance and co-operation in the administration of the Defence Act; also to the Education Department and school-teachers in the matter of facilitating the registration of boys for military training on their leaving school.

### 36. DISCIPLINE.

The influence of military training upon those who have hitherto been subjected to it has been a matter of favourable comment on the part of employers and others in a position to judge. When the ranks of the Territorials are filled with young men who have served their time as Cadets there is reason to believe that a high standard of discipline in the Territorial Force will be reached.

In all districts except Otago the abnormally early winter and bad weather entailed considerable discomfort to the troops in camp. In one instance there was some disturbance, but if those concerned had had more experience of life in camp many of the causes contributing to discontent would have been avoided, and a strain would not have been thrown upon the discipline of troops not yet fully conversant with the details of interior economy so conducive to the comfort and well-being of troops in the field.

Generally speaking, under conditions which, as a rule, were adverse, the conduct of the troops in camp, and of the Cadets at the concentrations for the Inspector-General, was all that could be desired, and throughout the year there has been a marked improvement in the discipline shown by both Territorials and Cadets at the ordinary drills and parades.

### 37. PROSECUTIONS.

Appendix J gives a return of prosecutions under the Defence Act since the inauguration of the present defence system down to the 30th April, 1914, and also a separate return from the 1st May, 1913, to the 30th April, 1914 (for the year 1913-14).

From the commencement of universal training the percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 78·69 in the case of Territorials, and 77·37 in the case of Senior Cadets, and from the 1st May, 1913, the percentages have increased to 86·68 and 81·66 respectively.

In no case has any one been committed to gaol during the past year.

## 38. DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE.

The Parliamentary Joint Defence Legislation Committee reported in December, 1913, as follows:—

“1. *Conscientious Objectors.*—The Committee recommends the Government to consider the advisability of placing religious and conscientious objectors on the same footing, and of allowing exemption from military service to both these classes of objectors, on their application to a Magistrate, provided that they agree to give adequate alternative service.

“2. *Alternative Service.*—The Committee is of opinion—

“(a.) That the supervision and the control of such alternative service should be by the Civil authorities.

“(b.) That such alternative service should, in point of time and personal attendance, be equivalent, as nearly as possible, to the compulsory military service required under the Defence Act.

“(c.) That persons rendering alternative service which involves their going into camp or residing away from home for any period should receive remuneration as nearly as possible equivalent to the amount payable for a like period in camp under compulsory military service.

“(d.) That such alternative service should take the form of some work for the public benefit.

“3. *Punishment.*—The Committee recommends that persons failing to render military service or alternative service (as the case may be), or who commit any breach of the Defence Act or of regulations made thereunder (except breaches in the course of the actual performance of military duties), should be dealt with and be punished by the Civil Courts.”

Consequent upon the adoption of paragraph 3 of the Joint Committee's report, recourse to “detention” will become very rare, as offences by those actually performing military duties are exceptional, it being chiefly those who have declined or neglected to perform their statutory obligation who have in the past been committed to detention. If the recommendation of the Committee were given effect to it would result in a welcome relief to the Defence authorities from the irksome task of carrying out the penal provisions of the Defence Act, and would enable the officers and non-commissioned officers of the R.N.Z.A., who are highly trained specialists, to carry out these normal duties for which they receive pay from the State.

Great credit is due to these officers and non-commissioned officers for their firm and tactful handling of those committed to their charge. The result has been that some of the latter have realized the error of their ways. Nevertheless I am strongly of opinion that sentences of detention should be restricted to military offences committed on duty.

The number placed in detention during the period (twelve months) from 1st May, 1913, to 30th April, 1914, is 234. Twenty-nine were committed twice, six three times, and four four times.

## 39. COURTS-MARTIAL.

Only three Courts-martial (one on a Territorial soldier) have been held during the past year. I am glad to say that it is now coming to be generally recognized that the machinery of the Civil law is that which should, as a rule, in the case of Territorials, be invoked for dealing with cases of breach of the Defence Act.

## 40. THE AREA SYSTEM.

Valuable work has been done during the past year by the area group officers. Efforts have been successfully made to secure a system of uniformity in these offices throughout the Dominion, and a further endeavour has been made to reduce clerical work, and thus enable officers and Permanent Staff to devote more time to instruction.

The necessity for a board of group officers to sit periodically for the purpose of improving the area group administration is recognized, and this will be done at least once annually.

The Inspector-General commended the “record office” (area group) system in vogue in New Zealand as being applicable alike to peace or war conditions, and made some valuable suggestions for its further development on the lines hitherto followed.

## 41. MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The medical examinations were carried out on the same lines as in previous years. The result of them will be found in the report of the Director of Medical Services (Appendix H).

## 42. REGISTRATION.

The gross accumulated total numbers registered since the inception of the scheme of universal training up to the 30th April, 1914, is as follows:—

District.	Territorials.	Senior Cadets.	Totals.
Auckland .. .. .	9,254	11,502	20,756
Canterbury .. .. .	6,274	12,670	18,944
Otago .. .. .	6,228	8,779	15,007
Wellington .. .. .	8,356	15,272	23,628
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>30,112</b>	<b>48,223</b>	<b>78,335</b>

Measures are now being taken, in co-operation with the police, which will, it is hoped, reduce the disproportion between the gross numbers registered and those actually serving. The names of 2,707 untraced persons who have absented themselves from training have been handed to the police.

#### 43. POSTING.

The arrangements for posting have been systematized and simplified. Certain modifications have been made in the system of posting drafts of one-seventh of the normal establishments annually. It was found that in the case of the smaller units the annual increment was so small that there would be insufficient during the earlier years of a unit's formation to enable it to derive any beneficial instruction as a unit. Consequently the smaller units were instructed to post double the annual contingents in June, 1914. Transfers to the Army Service Corps from units over strength of men in their proper years of service were invited with a view to placing the corps on the same footing as regards strength as the other units which were created at the inception of the defence scheme.

#### 44. REGULATIONS.

A revised edition of the General Regulations has been published.

#### 45. CHAPLAINS.

I have again great pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work done by the Chaplains of all denominations at the recent camps, and it is very satisfactory that the manner in which they perform their duties should have been specially noted and commented on by the Inspector-General.

Owing to the large numbers present in the divisional camps some increase in the number of Chaplains, for whom pay, messing, and allowance is admissible by regulation, received sanction.

Since last year representatives of the Salvation Army have been officially recognized and attached to the Chaplains' Department, and I was glad to see them at the camps.

#### 46. COLOURS.

The following regiments are now authorized to carry colours:—

- 1st (Canterbury) Regiment.
- 2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment.
- 3rd (Auckland) Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own).
- 4th (Otago) Regiment.
- 5th (Wellington) Regiment.
- 6th (Hauraki) Regiment.
- 7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment.
- 8th (Southland) Regiment.
- 9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment.
- 10th (North Otago) Regiment.
- 12th (Nelson) Regiment.
- 13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment.
- 14th (South Otago) Regiment.
- 15th (North Auckland) Regiment.
- 16th (Waikato) Regiment.
- 17th (Ruahine) Regiment.

During the past year colours have been presented to the 6th (Hauraki) Regiment and the 16th (Waikato) Regiment by His Excellency the Governor.

It should be understood that the very great privilege of possessing colours, if these are to be held in the high honour which is their due, is somewhat sparingly granted. An application to His Majesty the King, through the proper official channels, is necessary in each instance, and although the spirit of loyalty and *esprit de corps* which prompts offers of colours, or requests to have the privilege of carrying them, is appreciated, the units upon whom this right can be bestowed are so limited by custom and tradition that it by no means follows that all requests can be forwarded, or, even if forwarded, that they will be sanctioned. In any case the design and pattern must be officially approved, and only those colours which have been officially approved and consecrated, and for which His Majesty's approval has been obtained, can be recognized.

#### 47. BANDS.

The formation of regimental bands is being encouraged. A band may consist of twenty-five bandsmen of military age, with the addition of supernumeraries, up to ten in number, of any age.

The tunes to which the various regiments march past have been decided upon.

The formation of drum-and-fife or bugle bands for Cadets is also encouraged, and arrangements are being made whereby these bands shall obtain their instruments through the Defence Stores at cost price.

#### 48. NATIONAL RESERVE.

During the past year the National Reserve has made considerable progress, and the enrolment of those outside the present Defence Forces who have had military experience will provide a most useful reserve on which to draw in case of emergency. A set of regulations applicable to this organization will shortly be promulgated to ensure that the various committees are working on similar lines. I desire to express my thanks to those who have given so much of their valuable time to the creation of this reserve.

## 49. THE PRESS.

Every facility was provided for the attendance of accredited representatives of the Press throughout the camps, and assistance was readily given them to obtain such information as they might require. I am glad to say that the decision to receive these accredited representatives in camp has been fully justified by the results, and I feel sure that the information provided to the public through the medium of those pressmen who lived in camp cannot but be beneficial to the defence scheme.

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

## 50. THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

At the end of 1913 four Imperial Army Service Corps officers arrived in the Dominion, under engagement with the local Forces, for the organization and training of the local Army Service Corps, transport and supply duties, &c. They have been appointed to each military district as Assistant Directors of Supply and Transport.

During the year the initiation of a local Army Service Corps has been made by the establishment of companies as under :—

## Auckland District—

- No. 1 Company (Headquarters), Auckland.
- No. 2 Company (Infantry Brigade), Auckland, Hamilton, Te Aroha, Whangarei.
- 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, Hawera.

Men are posted to companies from the General Training Section, or Senior Cadets eligible for transfer, having regard to numbers available, suitability, and civil trades. During camps the Army Service Corps companies were attached to the camp supply-depots for training and general transport and supply duties. The establishment of these companies will be completed this year as far as possible from the recruits available.

The work done by the corps during the camps earned the special commendation of the Inspector-General.

## 51. NEW ZEALAND VETERINARY CORPS.

Very satisfactory work was done, and much good instruction afforded, by officers of this corps at the camps.

The report of the Director of Veterinary Services will be found in Appendix K.

## 52. MOTOR RESERVE CORPS.

This corps has proved its usefulness and importance during the year. It now numbers seventy-nine officers.

The regulations governing the corps have now been on trial for a full year, and on the experience gained it is hoped shortly to amend them to the benefit of the Department and the corps.

## 53. ARMOURERS.

During the year the Senior District Armourers went through a course of instruction in machine guns, in Wellington, under the Chief Armourer, and at the end of the course were examined in the theory and practice of examination of and repairs to Maxim guns, all qualifying for the issue of certificates in these subjects. This will enable them in turn to instruct their assistant armourers, and will ensure the proper inspection and care of the machine guns on issue to units. The Armourer Cadets are progressing favourably, and in order to give them experience in the field one Cadet has been temporarily attached to each district.

Reports from District Armourers as to the condition of arms on issue to units have been, generally speaking, good, but owing to the outbreak of smallpox in the Auckland District the annual inspection of arms was impeded, so that all the arms in the district were not examined during the year. The late industrial disturbance also affected the examination of arms, especially in the North Island.

Incidental on the large increase of arms, a corresponding increase in the Armourer Section will require to be faced.



## 54. DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Excellent work has been done by all ranks and grades during the year both at Headquarters and in the districts. The immense amount of work entailed in equipping the Force, in the distribution of equipment and arms, and in numbering and marking the same can be hardly realized by the public generally.

The Finance Section is, I fear, undermanned, and unless something can be done to relieve the centralization at Headquarters of all financial questions, which at present exists, I shall be compelled to ask for more clerical assistance. A further reference to this will be found in paragraph 95.

## 55. PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS AND WORKS.

No new works have been constructed during the past year. The existing works are in good order.

The saluting-battery at Wellington has been moved from Pipitea Point to Mount Cook.

## 56. MAGAZINES.

Magazine accommodation is to be provided for the full equipment of 12-pr. Q.F. ammunition at Westport, including two years' practice supply.

## 57. ORDNANCE.

*(a.) Field Guns and Howitzers.*

When my last report was submitted the 4.5 in. howitzers had not all arrived from Home, but during the year the last two arrived, and, except for several dial sights, all the field batteries are now completely equipped.

*(b.) Mountain Guns.*

The mountain guns have not yet arrived. This is attributable to the fact that for the first time a Q.F. mountain gun is now being constructed for the British Mountain Artillery, and it necessarily entails a good deal of experimental work before a particular type of gun is finally adopted. The New Zealand Mountain Battery will have the same equipment as used in the British service.

## 58. GUN-AMMUNITION.

A new lyddite shell for use with 12-pr. Q.F. guns has been introduced, and a supply ordered for Wellington. In order to use up the equipment of common pointed projectiles (replaced by lyddite) I propose to fire the former away at practice, thus saving practice shot.

A separate and confidential report has been rendered to you regarding the reserves of gun-ammunition.

## 59. MAXIM MACHINE GUNS.

One Maxim machine gun, mounted on tripod, with packsaddlery complete, has been issued to each Mounted Rifle and Infantry regiment for training purposes. The necessary number to complete the war requirements is kept in store for issue on emergency.

During the year three of the service locks which were broken were sent to England to be repaired and reported on. The locks have been returned and reissued, the report from England stating that the breakages were due to overtempering of the steel part in construction.

## 60. SMALL-ARMS.

During the year 30,000 M.L.E. long rifles were imported into the Dominion, 15,000 from Enfield and 15,000 from Canada. Of the Enfield Rifles, 5,000 were perfectly new arms, 10,000 being part worn, but rebrowned, resighted, retested, and thoroughly repaired as good as new. The Canadian rifles are generally in good order and serviceable, and have been issued to the Cadets. This means that the number of rifles in the Dominion has been practically doubled, at a great saving to the country. An M.L.E. long rifle costs the Dominion £3 13s. 6d., or £110,250 for 30,000. The Dominion was able to secure these rifles at a total cost of £23,250, a saving of £87,000 on small-arms equipment.

The whole of the above arms came to hand during the latter part of December, 1913, and January, February, and March, 1914, and were immediately issued to complete Territorial equipment and to arm the Cadets. Three hundred miniature .22 rifles are under order, and our representative at the War Office is now dealing with the question of providing miniature rifles as cheaply as possible.

## 61. SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION.

The reserve of small-arms ammunition, .303 ball, has since last year been slightly increased. The quality has maintained its excellence, and no complaints of any moment have been received during the year. The increased supply of cordite ordered has been received, thus removing any danger of shortage through delays in shipment. This will build up a reserve of cordite, which will be available to keep the ammunition-factory fully employed in the event of short shipments, usually caused through strikes in England.

The large increase in the number of small arms during the year, consequent upon the importations from England and Canada, has proportionately reduced the number of rounds available per rifle, and will necessitate the provision of an increased reserve of ammunition. The reserve of ammunition to enable the Territorial Force to take the field is, however, ample. The

total issue of 303 ball ammunition during the year was 4,162,000 rounds. Under the terms of contract the Department must take four and a half million rounds per annum. The requirements for Territorials and Cadets for the coming year will amount to five million rounds. To this must be added the necessity of increasing the emergency reserve.

The factory is capable of practically doubling its output, if required.

#### 62. COLONIAL AMMUNITION COMPANY.

The supply of small-arms ammunition has been well maintained, including a special order of 150,000 rounds of ball ammunition for the Dominion Rifle Association meeting and 250,000 rounds of blank for the Inspector-General's inspection. No difficulty is now experienced in getting supplies of cordite and gunpowder regularly.

In order to meet the requirements for training, the annual output of blank will have to be increased by a million and a quarter rounds.

The new velocity range and adjuncts for testing small-arms ammunition is now practically complete, and is a great improvement on the old range and laboratory. The right-of-way giving access to the range and lease of the Colonial Ammunition Company is now being constructed.

The contract for small-arms ammunition falls in in eighteen months: no further increase of ball ammunition will be required until the new contract is made.

#### 63. ACCOUTREMENTS.

Four thousand additional sets of the Mills web Infantry equipment, and 20,000 entrenching tools, with carriers, have been ordered. When these are received the equipment of the Infantry regiments will be completed.

During the year the Field Engineer and Garrison Artillery companies have been equipped with Mills web modified-pattern equipment, consisting of waist-belt, pouches, and frog, in lieu of old-pattern brown-leather equipment. This was considered to be a more suitable equipment for these units, besides which a considerable saving in expenditure was effected.

The Railway and Post and Telegraph Battalions and the Army Service Corps companies have also been similarly equipped.

So far no improved equipment for Mounted Rifles has been devised, and our own bandolier equipment, which has hitherto given every satisfaction, is still being used.

As the majority of our water-bottles, Mark IV, are unfit for further service, an additional supply of water-bottles, Mark VI, with sling carriers, has been ordered to complete the equipment of Mounted Rifle Regiments and Ordnance units. A further supply of web slings is also under order for the increased number of rifles.

An additional supply of 12,000 waterproof ground-sheets was obtained during the year, bringing the stock up to 20,282. Six thousand nose-bags, designed by the New Zealand Veterinary Staff for feeding horses of Mounted units in camp, were also obtained locally.

#### 64. SUPPLIES AT THE DIVISIONAL TRAINING-CAMPS.

The supplies for the divisional camps in each district were obtained by contract, as against direct purchase last year. The contracts were generally well carried out, and delivery to the supply depots was regular. It is, however, not always in the interest of economy and convenience to confine supplies to contract. It is more economical in many items to obtain them by direct purchase within reasonable distance of the camp. Much discretion should be left to the officer dealing with the supplies for the district.

The number of tenders received for the various items of supply required was smaller than might have been anticipated in view of the demands made during the year that merchants, farmers, and suppliers throughout the Dominion should be afforded an opportunity of tendering in connection with any or all of the district camps. The quality of the supplies was generally good, and gave general satisfaction at all camps.

Meat should, when possible, be killed in camp under the supervision of the Army Service Corps.

The units of the brigades in camp (Mounted Rifles, Field Artillery, and Infantry) were supplied with rations, &c., to scale, in kind, from the camp supply-depot, in lieu of receiving the usual ration allowance and making their own arrangements for supplies, thus not only relieving the regimental staffs of a considerable amount of responsibility, and leaving them more opportunity of devoting their attention to the training of their commands, but also ensuring a more uniform and more economical system of supply. For this purpose the following, not normally belonging to brigades, were attached to the brigades shown in each district:—

Mounted Field Ambulance	...	...	...	} Mounted Rifles Brigade.
Mounted Signal Troop	...	...	...	
Field Engineer Company	...	...	...	} Field Artillery Brigade.
Divisional Signal Company	...	...	...	
Field Ambulance	...	...	...	} Infantry Brigade.
Coast Defence Infantry Detachment	...	...	...	

For control of receipt and issue of supplies and camp equipment, a combined supply and ordnance depot was established in each district, under the control of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Army Service Corps officer), assisted by the District Storekeeper and the Army Service Corps Instructor (Staff Sergeant-major). The following staff, selected prior to the camps from men liable for training, was allotted in each camp: Supply staff—six clerks, nine butchers, twelve issuers; Ordnance staff—six clerks, twelve issuers. The Army Service

Corps Territorial companies in each district were also attached to and camped near the supply-depot for general supply services and training. To cover the whole period, including casual camps, the Army Service Corps companies were detailed in reliefs. They worked well and intelligently, under the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, and give promise of developing into excellent units in the future.

#### 65. CANTEENS.

The dry canteens were satisfactory and of great convenience and benefit to the troops, especially during the wet days. The proceeds from these canteens were, as heretofore, devoted by Officers Commanding to the provision of extra comforts, recreation, &c., required during the camps. No complaints of the prices charged have reached me this year.

#### 66. RATIONS AND FORAGE.

On the experience of last year, the scale of rations and forage was amended as follows. In the case of a few units a seeming shortage occurred, which was easily remedied when reported. This was due not to the insufficiency of the ration, or to the issue of it, but to want of experience of how to handle it when taken over by the unit. The units concerned soon learned that interior administration is just as important as drill and tactical exercises.

The daily scale of rations and forage proved ample for all requirements, the few complaints as to shortage mentioned above being due to unequal distribution in some companies, owing to lack of supervision by company officers.

##### Rations—

Bread .. .. .	1½ lb.
Meat .. .. .	1½ lb.
Butter .. .. .	4 oz.
Cheese .. .. .	1 oz.
Tea .. .. .	¾ oz.
Coffee .. .. .	½ oz.
Sugar .. .. .	4 oz.
Potatoes .. .. .	1 lb.
Onions .. .. .	4 oz.
Jam .. .. .	4 oz.
Oatmeal .. .. .	2 oz.
Milk (fresh) .. .. .	½ pint, or ⅓ tin of condensed.
Salt .. .. .	½ oz.
Pepper .. .. .	⅓ oz.
Flour .. .. .	¼ lb. twice a week.

##### Fuel, straw, &c.—

Coal .. .. .	2 cwt. per field cooking-oven.
Wood .. .. .	2 lb. per man for heating water.
Wood .. .. .	6 lb. per man when no field cooking-oven in use.
Candles .. .. .	1 per tent.
Straw .. .. .	15 lb. per man.

##### Forage—

Oats .. .. .	6 lb. per horse.
Chaff .. .. .	12 lb. per horse.
Hay .. .. .	6 lb. per horse.
Bran .. .. .	At discretion of Veterinary officer.

In addition to the above, in order to permit officers commanding units to obtain extra rations, such as raisins, currants, fresh vegetables, &c., an allowance of 2d. per diem per head was granted.

In some cases where regimental arrangements were particularly good the full scale was found in excess of requirements, and surplus quantities were either left undrawn or returned to the supply depot.

The following return gives particulars of the average cost of rations, &c., per head per diem at the various camps:—

District.	Camp.	Average Cost of Rations per Head per Diem.	Average Cost of Fuel, Candles, and Straw, per Head per Diem.	Average Cost of Forage per Horse per Diem.
Auckland ..	Hautapu ..	1s. 4·618d.	1d.	10·097d.
Wellington ..	Takapau ..	1s. 4·134d.	1·415d.	11·232d.
Canterbury ..	Kowai ..	1s. 3·964d.	1·142d.	9·411d.
Otago ..	Matarae ..	1s. 4·525d.	1·184d.	10·786d.

Permission was given for the issue of an increased ration of forage in the case of gun, draught, and other horses deemed by the Veterinary Officers to require it. The forage ration—6 lb. oats, 12 lb. oaten-sheaf chaff, and 6 lb. hay, or 24 lb. in all—shows an increase over that at the previous year's camp—viz., 10 lb. oats and 12 lb. oaten-sheaf chaff, or 22 lb. in all—and with

the elimination of waste in feeding this year by the provision of nosebags for all Mounted units made the scale ample for all general requirements. Some loss of condition in certain horses is rather difficult to avoid, seeing that many are entirely grass-fed at ordinary times and do not take well to the dry feed at the beginning of camps.

#### 67. FIELD COOKING.

During the year further Roberts field cooking-ovens (local make) were obtained, which, with one or two acquired by regiments, permitted the following distribution to be made to districts for the camps:—

	Field Cooking-ovens.	
	For 500 Men.	For 250 Men.
Auckland	9	4
Wellington	10	4
Canterbury	8	4
Otago	8	4
Totals	35	16

These field cooking-ovens again enabled regimental cooking to be carried out under more favourable conditions than previously, and ensured a considerable saving in labour and fuel. They also eliminated the provision of large numbers of camp-ovens, frying-pans, and boilers, the stock of which would have required considerable augmentation owing not only to many having become unserviceable from past usage, but also to the whole of the Dominion Forces being encamped at the same time. The 9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles imported privately two Lune Valley travelling cookers. A Sykes travelling cooker from England, and a Roberts (local make) travelling cooker were also in use at Takapau camp. Conditions for a travelling trial were drawn up, but, unfortunately, the test was not applied, the very bad weather having a great deal to do with the failure to hold the competition.

In October last a further course of instruction in field cookery was held at Trentham, and attended by sixty-two candidates selected from units. Thirty-two candidates qualified as competent to supervise the cooking for a regiment, and were eligible for appointment as sergeant cooks where vacancies existed in their units; twenty-seven qualified as assistant or company cooks; three failed to qualify. The result from these classes is very satisfactory, as evidenced by the greatly increased number of Territorials cooking for their units at the late camps. Further efforts will be required to ensure a sufficient number of cooks being available in units to enable them to be self-contained in this respect, and to ensure that the cooking for the Territorial Force will be adequately carried out in the event of mobilization.

#### 68. CAMP EQUIPMENT.

There are now 3,651 tents (circular) 181 marquees, 30 operating-tents, and 98 bivouac tents in store, sufficient to accommodate the whole Territorial Force even at full establishment.

A supply of tent-canvas is being imported to enable manufacturers to make up tents locally. Should this prove satisfactory, all tents required will in future be made up in the Dominion.

#### 69. RAILWAY AND STEAMER TRANSPORT.

Owing to difficulties of transport to the Canterbury District camp at Kowai, it was decided to encamp the Marlborough and Nelson troops—10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles, H Battery Field Artillery, 12th (Nelson) Regiment, and a section of No. 3 Field Ambulance—at Tapawera. This involved the transport by steamer of about 200 of all ranks from Picton to Nelson and return, instead of all the above-mentioned troops to Lyttelton. No Government steamer being available at the time, arrangements were made with the Union Steamship Company for this service. It was also necessary to convey the Gisborne troops (about 300 all ranks and 100 horses) to and from Napier, on their way to the district camp at Takapau. This service was also arranged through the Union Steamship Company. Special reductions on ordinary fares were secured in each case. The troops north of Auckland also required conveyance to and from Auckland, on their way to the district camp at Hautapu. This service was arranged by the Northern Steamship Company, which provided a special steamer for the purpose.

The demand on the Railway Department for the carriage of troops, horses, baggage, camp equipment, and supplies to the camps was greater than had ever been made before, and the thanks of this Department are due to all railway officers concerned, particularly the General Manager, Head Office staff, and District Traffic Managers and staffs, for the general excellence of the arrangements made and much help in many ways. Every endeavour was made by the Railway Department to obviate the running of trains on Sundays wherever practicable, but in some instances this was unavoidable in consequence of the distance to be travelled and other circumstances. Apart from the carriage stock utilized in the transport of troops, some 90 bogie wagons and 129 four-wheeled wagons were required in the North Island, and some 28 bogie wagons and 200 four-wheeled wagons in the South Island, irrespective of the number of trucks required for the conveyance of camp equipment, guns, vehicles, &c. The Railway Department also constructed sidings near the Hautapu, Takapau, Kowai, and Matarae camp sites, which greatly facilitated the detraining and entraining of the troops, and the loading and unloading of horses, guns, equipment, and supplies.

## 70. RAILWAY BATTALIONS.

The Railway Battalions lately organized should aim at being a Railway Staff Corps, wherein all ranks work with the military authorities in peace as they would in war. For this purpose the Director of Railways should work in very close and constant touch throughout the year with the Quartermaster-General.

## 71. FIELD TRANSPORT.

It is very necessary that at least two wagons and carts should be supplied to each Army Service Corps company for training purposes and use at camp. The corps should not be wholly dependent on hired vehicles. With occasional use of the Field Artillery horses the Army Service Corps could then practice its functions during the year without any necessity for hiring. Attention will be given to the further classification of suitable horsed and mechanical transport available in each district. We cannot in peace expect to maintain transport up to war or even peace requirements. With the few vehicles above mentioned for training and a thorough system of registration and classification for hire, the Department should be able to cope with mobilization requirements.

## 72. DEFENCE VESSELS.

The Defence vessels have all been fully employed except the "Lady Roberts" at Auckland and the launch "W" at Wellington. I would have recommended the sale of the "Lady Roberts" had it not been for the possibility of utilizing her in the new naval scheme, and vessels once sold are not easily replaced. Efforts have been made, but without success, to induce other Departments to utilize her services to a greater extent than is done now.

## 73. ARTILLERY HORSES AND MULES.

The number of Artillery horses and mules required at the various centres for the Field Artillery and Mountain Battery cadres has been maintained. At these centres, the horses or mules being stationed there throughout the year (except during annual camps) for general training purposes, &c., contracts for the supply of forage required are arranged annually through the Stores Tender Board.

## 74. ARTILLERY GUN-SHEDS, QUARTERS, AND STABLES.

The necessary accommodation for the guns and permanent cadres of men and horses of the field batteries at Auckland (Devonport), Hamilton, Palmerston North, Napier, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill has been completed. The buildings are, generally speaking, of excellent design, and were erected at a very moderate cost. It is satisfactory to note that the Inspector-General remarked on their suitability for the purpose for which they were built.

## 75. DRILL-HALLS AND OFFICES.

The existing drill-halls vested in the Crown have been maintained during the year. By the Rangiora Drill-shed Site Vesting Act, 1913, the Rangiora Drill-shed has been transferred from private trustees to the Crown. The Department was forced previously to assume a mortgage on the property to prevent it passing out of the trustees' control. The Whangarei Drill-hall and site (belonging to a private club formed of ex-Volunteers) has been acquired under the Public Works Act, at a very reasonable cost, and alterations have been put in hand to suit present requirements. The Kaikoura Drill-hall (private trust) has also been acquired under the Public Works Act, and new drill-halls have been erected at Reefton, Huntly, Levin, Feilding, and Opotiki.

A new drill-hall is in course of erection at Invercargill, and provision has been made for one at Dunedin, where the existing Garrison Hall is entirely inadequate for present requirements. When completed the present buildings and sites at these two places will be disposed of to recoup the cost, as provided by the Defence Amendment Act, 1912. Provision has also been made for the necessary drill-hall accommodation at Cambridge, Pukekohe, and Thames, and the question of providing new buildings at New Plymouth is under consideration.

It will be necessary to provide for the erection of office and mobilization-store accommodation for the District Headquarters and Instructional Staff, and for drill-hall and store accommodation for the local troops at Palmerston North. At present private office accommodation is rented, and the Manawatu Agricultural and Pastoral Association's premises are leased for drill purposes.

Repairs and alterations have been effected in the following cases, in several instances drainage and sanitary services being carried out to connect with new systems installed by local bodies, or to conform with new by-laws: Auckland Garrison Hall, extra offices, &c.; King Edward Barracks, Christchurch, alterations to caretaker's quarters, &c.; Pahiatua Drill-hall, alterations and repairs; Temuka Drill-hall, alterations and repairs; Milton Drill-hall, office accommodation; Defence Store, Mount Eden, Auckland, office accommodation; Geraldine Drill-hall, repairs; Lyttelton Drill-hall, repairs; Woodville Drill-hall, repairs; Kaiapoi Drill-hall, repairs; Waimate Drill-hall, drainage, &c.; Christchurch offices, alterations; Waiuku orderly-room, repairs; Waitara Drill-hall, repairs and alterations; Hastings Drill-hall, repairs; Hamilton Drill-hall, alterations; Millerton Drill-hall, repairs. Landslips necessitated removal of debris and repairs, &c., in the case of the Port Chalmers and Lawrence Drill-halls. Minor repairs and alterations have been carried out in several other cases, and shelving, cupboards, and minor alterations made in offices or orderly and store rooms at drill-halls, in many cases to provide necessary storage for equipment, &c.

Prior to being taken over under the Defence Amendment Act, 1912, many drill-halls, &c., previously vested in trustees were insured by the trustees from revenue funds or departmental grants. On these buildings vesting in the Crown they become subject to the provisions of section 5, Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1912, and section 31, Public Revenues Act, 1913. The Department was therefore able to dispense with such insurances.

The number of drill-halls available for the training of the Territorial Force and Senior Cadets in each district is shown in the following table; also the number of schools, public and private halls, or other suitable buildings at present rented, where there are no drill-halls, for training purposes. The rentals are mainly at nominal rates, for use on one or two nights weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, in accordance with local requirements and the number of Territorials and Cadets undergoing training at the centre. In many cases the charges are fixed by owners or School Committees, &c., to cover cost of lighting and cleaning only, and in several cases use is permitted free of charge. The number of buildings rented for this purpose varies from year to year in accordance with the population in country districts, and the number of boys and youths posted for training in the various centres.

	Drill-halls.	Buildings hired for Drill Purposes.
Auckland	14	139
Wellington	17	112
Canterbury	20	105
Otago	15	117
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>471</b>

A list of the drill-halls is given in Appendix L.

To the Public Works Department is due thanks for estimates, contracts, and supervision for new drill-halls, &c., and also for supervision of repairs to existing buildings. With closer relations between the two Departments, there is no doubt that in future further economy can be practised. For instance, it is hoped to arrange drill-halls into classes or types to suit the population and requirements in the various centres, to be so designed that they may be added from time to time, and to secure a standard pattern at the least possible cost throughout the Dominion.

#### 76. VALUE OF BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT.

The following schedule gives the approximate value of buildings belonging to the Department, including drill-halls, offices, stores, barracks, magazines, &c., in 1913. This is exclusive of value of sites.

	Drill-halls. £	Other Defence Buildings. £
Auckland	9,258	15,757
Wellington	30,580	58,597
Canterbury	26,725	7,175
Otago	47,950	16,870
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£114,513</b>	<b>£98,389</b>
	<b>£212,902</b>	

#### 77. ARTILLERY RANGES.

No permanent ranges exist. The field batteries all carried out gun practice in the vicinity of the camps. Fair ranges were obtained at little expense.

#### 78. RIFLE RANGES.

There are 271 rifle ranges in the Dominion, the larger number on lease. Some of these have, in the past been allowed to fall into disrepair, but a great deal has been done during the past year to rectify this. An amount of £3,045 14s. 3d. has been expended on them (*vide* Appendix M).

The ranges at Trentham, Penrose, and Pelichet Bay have had fairly large amounts expended on repairs and additions, which have been well carried out. A good mound has been erected at the 900-yards firing-point at Trentham; also a miniature rifle range, which has been instrumental in enabling the Cadets of Wellington and suburbs to carry out the whole of their class firing. The Penrose rifle range has been extended to 1,000 yards.

#### 79. CLOTHING.

The clothing of the Territorial Force and Senior Cadets has been continued steadily during the year, and at the end of March, with the exception of the forage caps, all clothing demands were completed. The supply of greatcoats and puttees has also been brought up to date, and all branches of the service have been fully supplied as demands came forward. The quality of material and make of garments has been fully maintained, and no complaints have been received in this respect.

The position of uniform clothing to the 31st March, 1914, is as follows:—

(a.) *Territorial Uniforms.*

	Jackets.	Trousers.	Pantaloon.	Hats.	Caps.	Greatcoats.	Puttees.
Received .. ..	36,851	27,076	10,444	32,168	29,742	27,821	33,664
Issued .. ..	28,268	20,356	7,216	27,202	26,541	24,347	29,406
In stock .. ..	8,583	6,720	3,228	4,966	3,201	3,474	4,258

When it is remembered that there are uniforms stocked for the six branches of the service, each of which are again divided into thirty-one different sizes, the total number in store is not large, and unless maintained it would be impossible to issue the sizes asked for on requisitions, or on emergency to meet demands.

(b.) *Cadet Uniforms.*

The issue of clothing to Senior Cadets has been steadily maintained during the year, and on the 31st March, 1914, all requisitions for clothing had been supplied. The quality of the material and the make of the uniforms generally reflects credit on the contractors. The position is as follows:—

	Shirts.	Shorts.	Hats.	Puttee— Hose.	Web Belts.
Received .. ..	44,463	45,227	43,150	43,479	32,011
Issued .. ..	34,937	39,000	34,045	35,513	31,993
In stock .. ..	9,526	6,227	9,105	7,966	18

All trousers and old-pattern shorts were as far as possible washed, relined in bands and forks, and converted at a small cost for reissue as required.

(c.) *Officers' Uniforms.*

The issue of an outfit grant to officers has been abolished. A free issue of jacket, riding-pantaloon or knicker breeches, puttees, and forage-cap is now authorized on first appointment on probation, and hat, greatcoat, and trousers on confirmation of appointment after passing the necessary qualifying examinations. The cost of these uniforms is—Mounted service, £6 16s. 3d.; dismounted service, £6 8s. 11d.; a considerable saving thus being effected. The uniform is made to the measurements of individual officers, and is generally satisfactory. A Sam Browne belt and officer's sword are issued to units for each newly appointed officer, and remain on charge to the unit when the officer retires or is transferred.

#### 80. SERVICE BOOTS.

The sale of service boots to soldiers of the Territorial Force was continued during the year, and satisfaction continues to be expressed with the pattern adopted. Supplies were maintained at the Ordnance depots for the annual training-camps, so that men of the Territorial Force in camp requiring boots could obtain them. Arrangements were made that if so desired the cost could be charged against camp pay. The following sales were made during the late divisional camps: Hautapu, 330 pairs; Takapau, 1,000 pairs; Kowai, 500 pairs; Tapawera, 75 pairs; and Matarae, 300 pairs: a total of 2,193 pairs. 13,180 pairs have been sold during the past three years.

#### 81. SERVICE BLANKETS.

Blankets were also provided for sale in camp. The sales were as follows: Hautapu, 330; Takapau, 250; Kowai, 144; Tapawera, 40; and Matarae, 200: a total of 496. 4,500 have been sold altogether.

#### 82. VETERINARY STORES.

Hitherto no veterinary chests have been available, but during this year, with the assistance of the Director of Veterinary Services and the Principal Veterinary Officer, Wellington District, a field veterinary chest was devised for local use. The necessary instruments and drugs were obtained, and the chests filled and distributed in time for use at the divisional camps. Twenty chests in all were made, and it is proposed that one shall be retained at each Field Artillery headquarters, and the balance kept in district stores for use in the field.

#### 83. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

During the year a list of medical equipment was laid down, to be issued to Mounted and Field Ambulances and regimental officers. Included in this were a new-pattern surgical haversack and new-pattern medicine-chest, these being entirely different to the pattern hitherto in use. The chests and haversacks were made in the Dominion, and the necessary instruments, &c., imported to fill them. They were then issued to districts for distribution, and were in use at the camps. Each regimental Medical Officer is provided with a surgical haversack, and in addition to the equipment of stretchers for Field Ambulances, each regiment is provided with two. Each Mounted and Field Ambulance also has an ambulance-wagon on issue.

## 84. BOOKS AND FORMS, ETC.

Further supplies of military books and training manuals have been obtained during the year, and distributed to district libraries and to the troops for training.

Revision of all departmental forms has been continued to keep them up to date, and, where possible, lessen clerical work by their use.

## 85. MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

The regular issue of General Orders (monthly), New Zealand Army List and *New Zealand Military Journal* (quarterly), and Reports on Examinations of Officers (half-yearly) has been continued during the year. Regulations for the New Zealand Military Forces and Financial Regulations in book form have been published to meet requirements; also Equipment Regulations for Engineer Units.

After nearly four years' experience of the work done for the Department by the Government Printing Office, I feel I cannot render this my fourth annual report without reference to the great assistance which we have invariably received from the Government Printer and his staff. Our work is sometimes very technical, and the demands we make are frequently very exacting, but we have never met with anything but the greatest help, and no trouble has been too great for them to take to meet our requirements.

## 86. AEROPLANE.

The Bleriot monoplane, presented to the New Zealand Government by the British Aerial League, was duly received and taken on charge. Suitable shed accommodation has been provided. The machine was sent to the Auckland Exhibition and flown there, but is now in Wellington.

## 87. TRAINING AND MANŒUVRE AREAS.

The training-grounds in the Waimarino and Waimakariri districts have not been used during the year, nor are they likely to be used until it is possible to concentrate all troops in each Island for training and manœuvres.

It is necessary that a Manœuvre Act such as exists in England and Australia should be provided, in order that the troops may be camped and exercised on the most suitable areas in each district.

## 88. THE PAST YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

The amount voted out of the Consolidated Fund last year to defray the cost of defence amounted to £513,747, of which sum £488,569 was expended, leaving a credit balance of £25,178. This balance was unexpended owing to some of the accounts for arms and other equipment not coming to hand before the end of the financial year. Provision will therefore require to be made on the current year's estimates for these items.

## 89. THE ESTIMATE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

I am submitting the parliamentary estimate for the current year in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. This means that instead of their being compiled under six different votes as formerly, they are now shown under one vote, preparation and expenditure under those heads: (A) Adjutant-General's Branch; (B) General Staff Branch; (C) Quartermaster-General's Branch.

By this means all the expenditure on personnel, which is controlled by the Adjutant-General, is shown under subhead (A); the training of the troops being a matter for the Training Branch, all expenditure in this connection is shown under subhead (B); the business portion of the Department is shown under subhead (C), Quartermaster-General's Branch.

Owing to the increased number of Territorials who attended the recent camps, and the concentration of the Senior Cadets for the Inspector-General, the expenditure therewith (which comes into this estimate) is heavier than in former years.

## 90. EXPENDITURE FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS CONTINGENT DEFENCE VOTE.

A sum of £50,000 was voted last year for expenditure in connection with drill-halls, rifle ranges, mobilization stores, stables, and all works of a permanent nature. £30,186 was expended, leaving an amount unexpended of £19,814.

The amount expended during the year in connection with fixed harbour-defences amounted to £539.

## 91. LIABILITIES OF OLD VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In my last report I mentioned the fact that a Board was set up in each district to investigate the accounts of these corps. The question of the liabilities was carefully gone into, with a view of having this matter equitably settled.

With the exception of a few outstanding amounts, the whole of the expenditure in this connection has now been adjusted. As soon as the required information is forthcoming from the officers concerned the Board will be able to make its final recommendations as regards the few amounts still outstanding.

## 92. FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS.

These regulations have, on the whole, worked well, and have proved of great assistance to the financial administration of the Department. All officers have been impressed with the importance of making themselves thoroughly conversant with the Financial Regulations, and with this object in view copies of these regulations have been widely distributed throughout the four military districts. From experience gained during the year it is found that several amendments and additional regulations are necessary, which will be submitted to you in due course.



## 93. INSPECTION OF ACCOUNTS.

In the past, owing to the amount of work centralized at Headquarters, it has been impossible for the Director of Accounts to inspect and report on the financial administration of District Headquarters. The importance of this duty cannot be overestimated, and under the proposed reorganization of the Staff at Headquarters arrangements will be made for an Inspecting Officer from Headquarters to pay periodical visits to the various District Headquarters, with a view to having their books and accounts carefully examined and suggesting any improvements in the interior economy of the office. Such visits, I am confident, will be the means of creating a better understanding with regard to the requirements of the Public Revenues Act, Treasury Regulations, and our own Financial Instructions and Allowance Regulations.

I understand that in other large Departments of State Audit Examiners are permanently located. I recommend that a similar arrangement may be made with regard to the Defence Department.

## 94. MAINTENANCE GRANTS TO UNITS.

In connection with the amounts payable to the various units throughout the Dominion on account of their maintenance, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the balance-sheets properly compiled on the required form to enable the Audit Inspectors to deal intelligently with this work. Owing to pressure of work, Adjutants and other officers whose duty it is to keep regimental accounts have hitherto not kept them in as methodical a manner as they should. The necessary action is being taken with a view to having this question placed on a more satisfactory footing in the future.

## 95. DECENTRALIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

An immense amount of work is caused at Army Headquarters by the centralization in connection with the financial administration of the Department, owing to the conditions which obtain regarding the law governing expenditure in the Dominion. At present District Headquarters are only authorized to make payments which are of an urgent nature through their imprest accounts, and to pay vouchers under £5 through post-offices. All other claims have to be sent to Wellington to be dealt with. I recommend that Officers Commanding Districts may be empowered to make all payments which are in accordance with Financial Regulations within their districts, thereby obviating the necessity of sending the claims to Headquarters. If this could be arranged I feel sure it would make for better efficiency, and the payment of the claims would be expedited. The fact that Financial Regulations or Ministerial authority must be quoted in support of all payments, and that all these payments are subject to audit, should be a sufficient guarantee for the regularity of all expenditure.

## 96. THE COST OF THE SCHEME.

Having regard to the fact that the initial expenditure of the defence scheme is being provided for out of the Consolidated Fund, it augurs well for the future that our expenditure last year only amounted to £488,570, and in this connection the following extract from the report of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces will, I think, bear repetition: "Paragraph 26. Economic Aspect of the Scheme: A striking feature of the military system in New Zealand lies in its economic working. . . . Not a single professional officer or non-commissioned officer appears to be employed whose services, with due regard to efficiency, could possibly be dispensed with."

ALEX. J. GODLEY, Major-General  
Commanding New Zealand Forces.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

## NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—RETURN OF ATTENDANCE AT CAMPS BY UNITS, 1914.

Unit.	Number who attended Camp with their own Unit for Seven Days.	Number who attended Annual Camp with their own Unit for Eleven Days.	Number who attended Camp with other Units for Seven Days.	Number who attended Camp with other Units for Eleven Days.	Number who attended Casual Camp for Seven Days.	Number who attended Casual Camp for Eleven Days.	Total Attendance.	Number who had Leave from Camp (including Sick).	Number absent without Leave.	Strength of Unit on last day of Camp. (Total of Columns 8, 9, and 10.)	Percentage of Attendance on Column 11.	Establishment for 1913. (Five-sevenths of Normal Establishment.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>AUCKLAND MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>												
3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	371	..	..	..	..	4	375	29	51	455	82.42	349
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	365	..	..	..	..	10	375	23	46	444	84.46	430
11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	316	..	..	..	..	3	319	27	36	382	83.51	349
Auckland Field Artillery Brigade .. .. .	184	17	..	..	10	..	211	8	3	222	95.05	307
Auckland Garrison Artillery Division .. .. .	197	..	..	1	19	..	217	20	8	245	88.57	296
No. 3 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers .. .. .	94	20	..	..	..	..	114	6	16	136	83.82	140
Auckland Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	..	16	..	..	..	1	17	1	..	18	94.44	31
No. 1 Divisional Signal Company (Nos. 1 and 3 Sections) .. .. .	85	4	..	..	..	4	93	5	..	98	94.90	53
3rd (Auckland) Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) .. .. .	589	34	1	..	47	..	671	12	188	871	77.04	662
Coast Defence Detachment, 3rd (Auckland) Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) .. .. .	272	..	1	..	20	..	293	14	50	357	82.07	312
6th (Hauraki) Regiment .. .. .	353	154	18	..	19	6	550	77	97	724	75.97	662
15th (North Auckland) Regiment .. .. .	10	483	..	..	2	18	513	42	76	631	81.30	662
16th (Waikato) Regiment .. .. .	280	364	..	..	17	8	669	35	87	791	84.58	662
No. 1 Field Ambulance .. .. .	75	..	6	..	6	..	87	17	3	107	81.31	140
No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance .. .. .	2	28	..	..	..	3	33	4	..	37	89.19	56
Nos. 1, 2, and 5 Companies, Army Service Corps .. .. .	..	22	..	..	..	4	26	4	4	34	76.47	308
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>82.19</b>	<b>5,419</b>
<b>CANTERBURY MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>												
1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry) .. .. .	11	325	..	2	..	10	348	31	47	426	81.69	349
8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	..	304	..	..	..	10	314	21	25	360	87.22	349
10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	..	262	..	61	..	..	323	48	21	392	82.40	349
Canterbury Field Artillery Brigade .. .. .	193	..	..	..	11	..	204	24	5	233	87.55	307
Nos. 4 and 8 Companies, N.Z. Garrison Artillery .. .. .	..	133	..	..	15	..	148	9	7	164	90.24	196
No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers (Canterbury Mounted Signal Troop) .. .. .	85	27	..	..	6	..	118	1	19	138	85.51	140
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Headquarters and No. 2 Section) .. .. .	..	24	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	25	100.00	31
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Headquarters and No. 2 Section) .. .. .	27	8	..	..	1	..	36	4	4	44	81.82	45
1st (Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	330	107	..	..	55	18	510	45	136	691	73.81	662
Coast Defence Detachment, 1st (Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	69	132	..	..	..	14	215	31	64	310	69.35	312
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	177	292	1	..	41	43	554	14	214	782	70.84	662
12th (Nelson) Regiment .. .. .	7	651	1	..	2	87	748	25	109	882	84.81	662
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment .. .. .	..	539	..	4	..	62	605	23	177	805	75.16	662
Coast Defence Detachment, 13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment .. .. .	..	78	..	1	..	..	79	9	22	110	71.82	77
No. 3 Field Ambulance .. .. .	31	44	1	..	6	12	94	11	13	118	79.66	140
No. 6 Mounted Field Ambulance .. .. .	53	4	..	..	8	..	65	2	3	70	92.86	56
Nos. 7 and 9 Companies, Army Service Corps .. .. .	15	16	1	..	..	2	34	6	10	50	68.00	135
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>78.93</b>	<b>5,134</b>

## APPENDIX A—continued.

## NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—RETURN OF ATTENDANCE AT CAMPS BY UNITS, 1914—continued.

Unit	Number who attended Camp with their own Unit for Seven Days.	Number who attended Annual Camp with their own Unit for Eleven Days.	Number who attended Camp with other Units for Seven Days.	Number who attended Camp with other Units for Eleven Days.	Number who attended Casual Camp for Seven Days.	Number who attended Casual Camp for Eleven Days.	Total Attendance.	Number who had Leave from Camp (including Sick).	Number absent without Leave.	Strength of Unit on last day of Camp. (Total of Columns 8, 9, and 10.)	Percentage of Attendance on Column 11.	Establishment for 1913. (Five-sevenths of Normal Establishment.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>OTAGO MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>												
5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars) ..	278	..	..	2	..	42	322	18	44	384	83.85	349
7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles ..	242	..	..	..	..	21	263	38	30	331	79.46	349
12th (Otago) Mounted Rifles ..	228	..	..	..	..	17	245	37	4	286	85.66	349
Otago Field Artillery Brigade ..	194	..	3	..	20	..	217	14	5	236	91.95	307
No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	74	2	..	..	11	1	88	13	1	102	86.27	98
No. 2 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	75	25	..	..	11	..	111	1	14	126	88.10	140
Otago Mounted Signal Troop ..	9	..	..	..	5	..	14	1	..	15	93.33	31
No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Nos. 1 and 3 Sections)	44	..	..	..	8	..	52	7	..	59	88.14	53
4th (Otago) Regiment ..	510	5	1	..	70	..	586	49	19	654	89.60	662
(Coast Defence Detachment, 4th (Otago) Regiment	194	15	..	..	36	..	245	16	13	274	89.42	312
8th (Southland) Regiment ..	29	450	..	1	..	59	539	94	129	762	70.73	662
10th (North Otago) Regiment ..	235	303	..	1	30	22	591	41	146	778	75.96	662
14th (South Otago) Regiment ..	57	434	..	..	2	48	541	70	50	661	81.85	662
No. 2 Field Ambulance ..	69	62	..	1	20	1	153	5	2	160	95.63	140
No. 7 Mounted Field Ambulance ..	26	5	..	..	5	..	36	3	2	41	87.80	56
Nos. 6, 8, and 10 Companies, Army Service Corps	..	58	..	..	..	7	65	2	9	76	85.53	308
Totals .. ..	1,516	2,107	4	5	218	218	4,068	409	468	4,945	82.27	5,140
<b>WELLINGTON MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>												
Queen Alexandra's 2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles	4	320	..	1	..	18	343	41	30	414	82.85	349
6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles ..	2	381	..	..	1	13	397	13	8	418	94.98	349
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	2	406	..	..	1	40	449	25	37	511	87.87	430
Wellington Field Artillery Brigade ..	190	..	..	..	21	..	211	15	3	229	92.14	307
D (Mountain) Battery ..	107	19	..	..	10	..	136	9	7	152	89.47	138
Wellington Garrison Artillery Division	241	..	2	..	26	..	269	2	10	281	95.73	296
No. 4 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	..	88	..	..	3	..	91	8	2	101	90.10	140
Wellington Mounted Signal Troop ..	..	22	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	23	100.00	31
No. 1 Divisional Signal Company (Head-quarters and No. 2 Section)	32	..	..	..	1	..	33	1	..	34	97.06	45
5th (Wellington) Regiment ..	565	93	..	..	93	4	755	69	76	900	83.89	662
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment	418	265	1	..	77	4	765	90	16	871	87.83	662
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment ..	408	122	..	..	80	13	623	23	20	666	93.54	662
11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles) ..	..	672	..	4	..	111	787	15	99	901	87.35	662
17th (Ruahine) Regiment ..	258	293	..	..	35	33	619	44	19	682	90.76	662
No. 4 Field Ambulance ..	62	35	..	..	7	6	110	10	8	128	85.94	140
No. 8 Mounted Field Ambulance ..	..	51	..	..	..	6	57	2	3	62	91.94	56
Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Army Service Corps	..	26	..	..	3	22	51	3	6	60	85.00	135
Totals .. ..	2,289	2,793	3	5	358	271	5,719	370	344	6,433	88.90	5,726
Grand totals .. ..	6,944	10,040	37	79	865	805	18,770	1,407	2,353	22,550*	83.31	21,419

\* The difference between the total strength shown here and that in paragraph 32 of the report is accounted for by the inclusion in the latter of the Railway battalions and Post and Telegraph Corps who do not go into camp.

Percentage of number who had leave from camp (including sick) .. .. 6.25  
 Percentage of number absent without leave .. .. 10.44

## APPENDIX B

## NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1914.

Camp.	Date.	Units.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
(a.) UNIT CAMPS.					
Forts, Auckland	Feb. 13-21	Staff .. .. .	3	..	Government property.
		No. 1 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	3	39	
		No. 6 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	4	81	
		No. 7 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	4	66	
		N.Z. Medical Corps .. .. .	3	6	
			17	192	
Forts, Wellington	Feb. 20-28	Wellington Garrison Artillery Division (three companies)	12	231	Government property.
Fort Jervois, Lyttelton	Mar. 6-14	No. 4 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	3	73	Government property.
		No. 8 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	4	53	
		Coast Defence Band .. .. .	..	22	
		Post and Telegraph Battalion .. .. .	..	1	
		No. 3 Field Ambulance .. .. .	..	1	
		Reserve .. .. .	..	1	
		N.Z. Medical Corps .. .. .	1	..	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 1st (Canterbury) Regiment	1	..	
			9	151	
Forts, Dunedin	April 13-21	No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	5	71	Government property.
Matarae	April 20-May 2	5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars) ..	19	259	Camp-site and half manœuvre area rented for £50; other half of manœuvre area loaned by W. Elliot, Esq., Matarae.
		7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles ..	12	230	
		12 (Otago) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	13	215	
		Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	..	9	
		B (Howitzer) Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	5	79	
		C Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	3	66	
		Ammunition Column .. .. .	..	40	
		No. 2 Field Company, Engineers .. .. .	5	95	
		Divisional Signal Company .. .. .	2	42	
		4th (Otago) Regiment .. .. .	19	496	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 4th Regiment	8	201	
		8th (Southland) Regiment .. .. .	12	467	
		10th (North Otago) Regiment .. .. .	14	524	
		14th (South Otago) Regiment .. .. .	15	476	
		Army Service Corps .. .. .	..	58	
		No. 2 Field Ambulance .. .. .	5	126	
		No. 7 Mounted Field Ambulance .. .. .	1	30	
			134	3,413	
Mount Terlese	April 20-May 2	1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	22	316	Between the Kowai and Little Kowai Rivers, on the property lent by Major P. H. Johnson, 1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry), about two miles from Springfield.
		8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles	15	289	
		10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	1	60	
		E Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	3	86	
		Canterbury Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column .. .. .	3	37	
		No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers ..	5	107	
		Canterbury Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	1	23	
		No. 2 Divisional Signal Company (Headquarters and No. 2 Section)	2	33	
		1st (Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	20	417	
		2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	12	457	
		13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	14	525	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 1st Regiment	9	192	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 13th Regiment	1	77	
		No. 3 Field Ambulance .. .. .	1	59	
		No. 6 Mounted Field Ambulance .. .. .	2	55	
		N.Z. Army Service Corps .. .. .	..	33	
		Senior Cadets .. .. .	5	..	
		N.Z. Medical Corps .. .. .	1	..	
		N.Z. Veterinary Corps .. .. .	1	..	
		N.Z. Chaplains Department .. .. .	7	..	
Divisional Headquarters .. .. .	8	..			
Mounted Brigade Headquarters .. .. .	2	..			
Infantry Brigade Headquarters .. .. .	2	..			
			137	2,766	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1914—*continued.*

Camp.	Date.	Units.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
<i>UNIT CAMPS—continued.</i>					
Tapawera, Nelson	April 23—May 5	10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles .. ..	13	233	Loaned by G. MacMahon, Esq.
		H Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	4	60	
		12th (Nelson) Regiment .. ..	17	641	
		13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment .. ..	..	1	
		Post and Telegraph Battalion .. ..	..	1	
		B Section, No. 3 Field Ambulance .. ..	..	15	
		Reserve .. ..	2	..	
		Cadets .. ..	6	..	
		N.Z. Veterinary Corps .. ..	1	..	
		N.Z. Chaplains Department .. ..	1	..	
		44	951		
Takapau	April 26—May 10	2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles .. ..	16	309	Lent by Sydney Johnston, Esq., Takapau.
		6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles .. ..	16	367	
		9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles .. ..	20	388	
		Mounted Signal Troop .. ..	1	21	
		7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment .. ..	16	660	
		9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment .. ..	16	514	
		11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles) .. ..	23	653	
		17th (Ruahine) Regiment .. ..	18	533	
		Divisional Signal Company .. ..	1	31	
		5th (Wellington) Regiment .. ..	23	635	
		D (Mountain) Battery .. ..	4	122	
		F Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	2	90	
		J Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	3	95	
		No. 4 Company, Field Engineers .. ..	3	85	
		Army Service Corps .. ..	..	26	
		No. 8 Mounted Field Ambulance .. ..	1	50	
		No. 4 Field Ambulance .. ..	4	93	
		167	4,672		
Hautapu	April 27—May 9	3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles .. ..	19	352	Lent by James Taylor, Esq., Cambridge.
		4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles .. ..	21	344	
		11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles .. ..	20	296	
		Mounted Signal Troop .. ..	1	15	
		A Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	5	100	
		G Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	3	46	
		Ammunition Column .. ..	2	45	
		No. 3 Field Company, Engineers .. ..	4	110	
		Divisional Signal Company .. ..	3	86	
		3rd (Auckland) Regiment .. ..	22	601	
		6th (Hauraki) Regiment .. ..	20	487	
		15th (North Auckland) Regiment .. ..	15	478	
		16th (Waikato) Regiment .. ..	15	629	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 3rd (Auckland) Regiment .. ..	10	263	
		No. 1 Company, Army Service Corps .. ..	..	7	
		No. 2 Company, Army Service Corps .. ..	..	8	
		No. 5 Company, Army Service Corps .. ..	..	7	
		No. 1 Field Ambulance .. ..	4	71	
		No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance .. ..	2	28	
		N.Z. Medical Corps .. ..	10	..	
		N.Z. Veterinary Corps .. ..	2	..	
		N.Z. Chaplains Department .. ..	7	..	
5th (Wellington) Regiment .. ..	..	1			
10th (Otago) Regiment .. ..	1	..			
No. 2 Field Ambulance .. ..	..	2			
Post and Telegraph Corps .. ..	2	..			
Senior Cadet Sergeants .. ..	..	21			
		188	3,997		
<b>(b.) CASUAL CAMPS.</b>					
Fort Jervis, Lyttelton	April 27—May 5	No. 8 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery .. ..	..	15	Government property.
Matarae	May 4—16	5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars) .. ..	..	42	Camp-site and half manœuvre area rented for £50; other half manœuvre area lent by W. Elliot, Esq.
		7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles .. ..	..	21	
		12th (Otago) Mounted Rifles .. ..	..	17	
		Mounted Signal Troop .. ..	1	4	
		B (Howitzer) Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	..	8	
		C Battery N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	..	8	
		Ammunition Column .. ..	..	4	
		No. 2 Company, Field Engineers .. ..	..	11	
Divisional Signal Company .. ..	..	8			

APPENDIX B—*continued.*NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1914—*continued.*

Camp.	Date.	Units.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
<i>(b.) CASUAL CAMPS—continued.</i>					
Matare— <i>contd.</i>	May 4-16	4th (Otago) Regiment	..	70	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 4th Regiment	1	35	
		8th (Southland) Regiment	..	59	
		10th (North Otago) Regiment	..	52	
		14th (South Otago) Regiment	..	50	
		Army Service Corps	..	7	
		No. 2 Company, Field Ambulance	..	21	
		No. 7 Mounted Field Ambulance	..	5	
		No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery	..	12	
				2	
Mount Torlesse	May 4-16	1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	..	10	Between the Kowai and Little Kowai Rivers, on the property lent by Major P. H. Johnson, 1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry), about two miles from Springfield.
		8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles	..	10	
		E Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	3	
		Canterbury Ammunition Column	..	2	
		No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers	..	6	
		Canterbury Mounted Signal Troop	..	1	
		No. 2 Division Signal Company	..	1	
		1st (Canterbury) Regiment	..	73	
		2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment	1	83	
		13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment	..	62	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 1st Regiment	2	12	
		No. 3 Field Ambulance	..	17	
		No. 6 Mounted Field Ambulance	..	8	
		Army Service Corps	..	4	
		No. 1 Company, South Island Battalion, Post and Telegraph Corps	..	3	
		Senior Cadets	5	..	
		N.Z. Medical Corps	1	..	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 13th Regiment	1	..	
		4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles	..	1	
5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars)	..	1			
		10	297		
Barracks, Wellington.	May 8-16	Wellington Garrison Artillery Division (three companies)	1	25	Government property.
Tapawera, Nelson	May 8-20	10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles	1	15	Loaned by G. MacMahon, Esq.
		H Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	6	
		12th (Nelson) Regiment	2	87	
		Railway Company	..	1	
		No. 3 Field Ambulance	..	1	
Coast Defence Detachment, 13th Regiment	1	..			
		4	110		
Hautapu	May 11-23	3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles	..	4	Lent by Mr. James Taylor, Cambridge.
		4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles	..	10	
		11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles	..	3	
		Mounted Signal Troop	..	1	
		A Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	5	
		G Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery	..	1	
		Ammunition Column	..	4	
		Divisional Signal Company	..	4	
		3rd (Auckland) Regiment	..	47	
		6th (Hauraki) Regiment	..	25	
		15th (North Auckland) Regiment	..	20	
		16th (Waikato) Regiment	..	25	
		Coast Defence Detachment, 3rd Regiment	1	19	
		Army Service Corps	..	4	
		No. 1 Field Ambulance	..	6	
		No. 5 Mounted Field Ambulance	..	3	
Unattached List (b)	11	..			
N.Z. Medical Corps	1	..			
Chaplains	3	..			
		16	181		
Takapau	May 11-18	2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles	1	17	Lent by Sydney Johnston, Esq., Takapau.
		6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles	..	14	
		9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles	..	41	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.—CAMPS, 1914—*continued.*

Camp.	Date.	Units.	Officers.	Men.	Camp-site, how obtained.
<i>(b.) CASUAL CAMPS—continued.</i>					
Takapau— <i>contd.</i>	May 11-18	Mounted Signal Company .. ..	..	1	
		7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment ..	2	87	
		9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment .. ..	1	92	
		11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles) .. ..	..	111	
		17th (Ruahine) Regiment .. ..	1	67	
		Divisional Signal Company .. ..	..	1	
		5th (Wellington) Regiment .. ..	..	97	
		F Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	..	9	
		J Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. ..	..	12	
		No. 4 Company, Field Engineers .. ..	..	3	
		Army Service Corps .. ..	..	25	
		No. 8 Mounted Field Ambulance .. ..	..	6	
		No. 4 Field Ambulance .. ..	..	13	
			5	596	
Barracks, Wel- lington	May 12-18	D (Mountain) Battery .. ..	..	10	Government property.
Forts, Auckland	May 22-30	No. 1 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery ..	..	4	Government property.
		No. 6 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery ..	1	12	
		No. 7 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery ..	..	2	
			1	18	
<b>TOTALS.</b>					
		Officers.	Men.	Total.	
		725	18,130	18,882	

The reason that this total is 112 greater than that of Appendix A is accounted for by the inclusion in the returns of some camps of Cadets, Reservists, Permanent Staff, Chaplains, Medical Officers, extra bandsmen, and Post and Telegraph Corps men who attended camp and who are not shown in Appendix A. The actual numbers who were present at the camps was greater than the total of this appendix, as the return of Cadets, Reservists, Permanent Forces, Chaplains, Medical Officers, extra bandsmen, Post and Telegraph Corps, and those attached from other units is not forthcoming in the case of the Otago and Wellington Districts.

## APPENDIX C.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

## 1. PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

*(a.) Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.*

Colonel G. F. G. Campbell, v.d., Commander Wellington Coast Defences, has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, *vice* Colonel Day (deceased).

*(b.) Staff at Headquarters.*

Colonel A. W. Robin, *C.B., C.M.G., T.D.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, has been appointed Quartermaster-General to the Forces, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Knox, Army Service Corps, the term of whose appointment had expired.

Colonel E. W. C. Chaytor, *T.D.*, New Zealand Staff Corps, now commanding the Wellington Military District, has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. H. Collins, *D.S.O.*, Royal Berkshire Regiment, whose term of engagement is about to expire.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Braithwaite, *D.S.O.*, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, now General Staff Officer, Auckland Military District, has been appointed to succeed Colonel E. S. Heard as Chief of the General Staff on the departure of the latter for England next month on completion of his period of engagement.

Colonel W. J. Will, v.d., New Zealand Medical Corps, has been appointed Director of Medical Services, the period of the appointment of Colonel J. R. Purdy, *T.D.*, New Zealand Medical Corps, having expired.

Colonel E. H. Hiley has been appointed Director of Railway Transport, *vice* Colonel Ronayne, retired.

Major G. S. Richardson, New Zealand Staff Corps, has been appointed a General Staff Officer to represent the Dominion at the Headquarters of the Imperial General Staff, War Office, London, *vice* Colonel Robin.

Major C. M. Gibbon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Headquarters, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Cochrane, Leinster Regiment, who has returned to England on the completion of his engagement.

Captain F. B. Sykes, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the Headquarters Staff as Instructor in Field Artillery Duties, *vice* Major J. S. Maidlow, Royal Artillery, who has returned to England on completion of his period of engagement.

Captain H. M. Edwards, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Staff at Headquarters for the inspection and instruction of the Engineer services of the Dominion.

(c.) *Staff in Districts.*

Colonel R. A. Chaffey, v.d., Commander Canterbury Mounted Rifles Brigade, has been appointed to command the Canterbury Military District for one year during the absence of Colonel V. S. Smyth, A.D.C., New Zealand Staff Corps, who has been sent Home for instruction.

Colonel Hon. G. J. Smith has been appointed to command the Canterbury Infantry Brigade, *vice* Colonel Day (deceased).

Colonel G. A. Ward has been appointed to command the Auckland Mounted Rifles Brigade, *vice* Colonel Holgate, transferred to Reserve of Officers.

The services of Major F. E. Johnston, North Staffordshire Regiment, have been lent to the Government for one year, and he will succeed Colonel Chaytor in command of the Wellington Military District.

Major T. W. McDonald, New Zealand Staff Corps, has succeeded Captain J. D. Grant, V.C., as General Staff Officer, Otago Military District, Major Grant's engagement having expired.

Major C. R. MacDonald, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Braithwaite as General Staff Officer, Auckland Military District.

Captains H. G. Reid, A. C. Robinson, N. C. Hamilton, and H. H. Wright, of the Army Service Corps, have been appointed to organize and instruct the Army Service Corps, and to act as Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport in the four military districts.

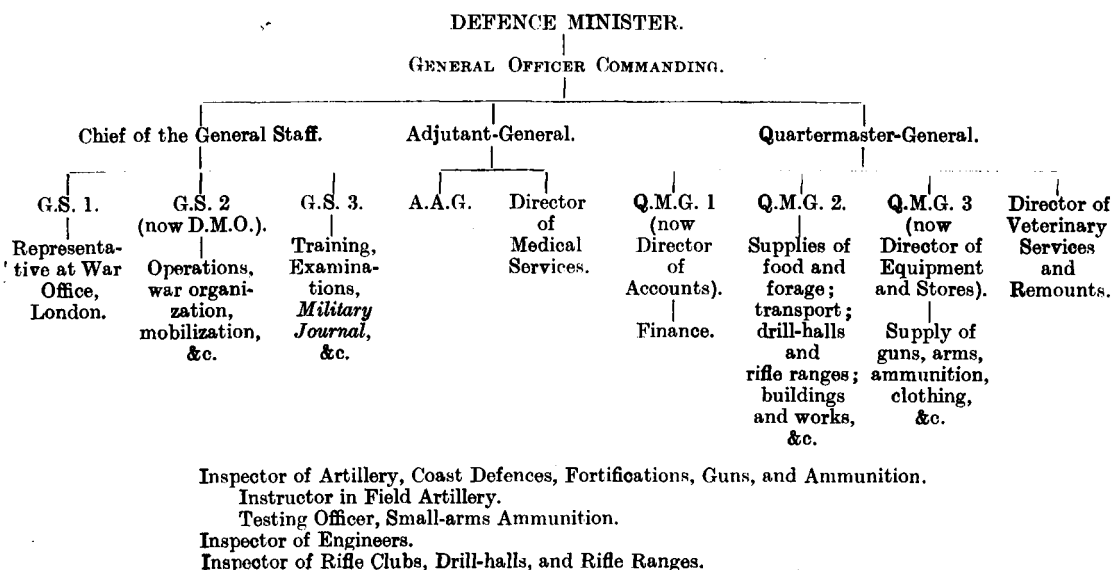
2. APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC., OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The following table gives a summary from 21st June, 1913, to 25th June, 1914:—

<i>Serving with Territorials.</i>		<i>Serving with Senior Cadets.</i>	
First appointments .. .. .	342	Appointments .. .. .	155
Promotions .. .. .	188	Promotions .. .. .	43
Resignations .. .. .	91	Resignations .. .. .	47
To Reserve of Officers .. .. .	71	To Territorials .. .. .	42
To Retired List .. .. .	9	To Reserve .. .. .	9
To Unattached List (a) .. .. .	9	Commissions cancelled .. .. .	8
To Unattached List (b) .. .. .	13		
Commissions cancelled .. .. .	5	Total .. .. .	304
Deaths .. .. .	2		
Total .. .. .	730	Territorials .. .. .	730
		Senior Cadets .. .. .	304
		Total .. .. .	1,034

APPENDIX D.

TABLE SHOWING PROPOSED REDISTRIBUTION OF STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS.





## APPENDIX E.

## RETURN OF MUSKETRY PRACTICE OF THE FORCES FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

Unit.	Completed.	Partially completed.	Not exercised.
<b>AUCKLAND MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>			
3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	75·70	1·70	22·60
4th (Waikato) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	83·30	0·90	15·80
11th (North Auckland) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	78·80	2·40	18·80
3rd (Auckland) Regiment .. .. .	20·20	35·00	44·80
6th (Hauraki) Regiment .. .. .	51·10	13·60	35·30
15th (North Auckland) Regiment .. .. .	79·20	2·70	18·10
16th (Waikato) Regiment .. .. .	59·70	11·10	29·20
Coast Defence Infantry .. .. .	50·60	16·60	32·80
Garrison Artillery Division .. .. .	90·70	1·30	8·00
A Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	52·40	23·80	23·80
G Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	84·00	..	16·00
Ammunition Column .. .. .	81·00	..	19·00
Field Artillery Cadre .. .. .	100·00	..	..
No. 3 Company, Field Engineers .. .. .	75·70	5·20	19·10
Divisional Signal Company .. .. .	75·50	..	24·50
Post and Telegraph Corps .. .. .	50·00	32·10	17·90
Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	100·00	..	..
Senior Cadets—No. 1 Group .. .. .	64·40	10·90	24·70
Senior Cadets—No. 2 Group .. .. .	49·40	10·70	39·90
Senior Cadets—No. 3 Group .. .. .	56·60	9·60	33·80
Senior Cadets—No. 4 Group .. .. .	70·40	9·60	20·00
<b>CANTERBURY MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>			
1st Mounted Rifles (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry)	88·65	1·11	10·16
8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	95·04	0·27	4·68
10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	91·50	4·00	4·50
E Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	93·00	..	7·00
H Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	85·00	..	15·00
No. 1 Field Company, N.Z. Engineers .. .. .	72·50	2·10	25·40
Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	100·00	..	..
Divisional Signal Company .. .. .	75·50	..	25·50
1st (Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	36·75	3·32	59·82
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment .. .. .	72·30	5·40	22·40
12th (Nelson) Regiment .. .. .	74·48	1·62	21·25
13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment .. .. .	75·00	3·66	21·34
Coast Defence Infantry .. .. .	46·66	28·88	24·50
No. 4 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery .. .. .	90·90	..	9·10
No. 8 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery .. .. .	90·00	2·50	7·50
Group 9—Cadets .. .. .	54·00	18·00	28·00
Group 10—Cadets .. .. .	66·00	8·00	26·00
Group 11—Cadets .. .. .	52·00	15·00	34·00
Group 11A—Cadets .. .. .	69·50	21·40	9·10
Group 12—Cadets .. .. .	46·00	11·50	42·50
<b>OTAGO MILITARY DISTRICT.</b>			
5th Mounted Rifles (Otago Hussars) .. .. .	84·50	..	15·50
7th (Southland) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	81·70	..	18·20
12th (Otago) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	90·10	1·70	8·00
4th (Otago) Regiment .. .. .	84·10	0·30	15·50
8th (South and) Regiment .. .. .	67·10	1·80	30·90
10th (North Otago) Regiment .. .. .	60·50	12·30	26·80
14th (South Otago) Regiment .. .. .	71·40	11·80	16·70
Coast Defence Detachment .. .. .	83·50	..	16·50
Divisional Signal Company .. .. .	96·60	..	3·40
Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	94·10	..	5·80
B Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	95·00	..	5·00
C Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	95·50	..	4·40
No. 2 Company, N.Z. Garrison Artillery .. .. .	98·00	..	1·90
No. 2 Company, N.Z. Engineers .. .. .	86·10	..	13·80
Ammunition Column .. .. .	100·00	..	..
Area Group No. 13 Cadets .. .. .	93·30	2·30	4·20
Area Group No. 14 Cadets .. .. .	41·30	10·40	48·10
Area Group No. 15 Cadets .. .. .	59·30	4·60	36·00
Area Group No. 16 Cadets .. .. .	55·80	12·90	31·20

APPENDIX E—*continued.*RETURN OF MUSKETRY PRACTICE OF THE FORCES FOR THE YEAR, 1913-14—*continued.*

Unit.	Completed.	Partially completed.	Not exercised.
WELLINGTON MILITARY DISTRICT.			
No. 5 Area Group Cadets .. .. .	39-00	49-00	12-00
No. 6 Area Group Cadets .. .. .	30-25	41-50	28-25
No. 7 Area Group Cadets .. .. .	59-00	22-00	19-00
No. 7A Area Group Cadets .. .. .	58-36	24-00	17-64
No. 8 Area Group Cadets .. .. .	69-07	3-98	26-95
2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	89-30	..	10-70
6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	98-80	..	1-20
9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles .. .. .	87-80	1-50	10-70
Mounted Signal Troop .. .. .	100-00	..	..
F Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	99-08	..	0-92
J Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery .. .. .	93-44	..	6-56
5th (Wellington) Regiment .. .. .	25-22	38-50	36-28
Wellington Garrison Artillery Division .. .. .	90-00	5-00	5-00
D (Mountain) Battery .. .. .	100-00	..	..
7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment .. .. .	95-90	1-00	3-10
9th (Hawke's Bay) Regiment .. .. .	87-60	6-40	6-00
11th Regiment, Taranaki Rifles .. .. .	88-74	2-67	8-59
17th (Ruahine) Regiment .. .. .	84-00	4-00	12-00
Divisional Signal Company .. .. .	100-00	..	..
No. 4 Company, Field Engineers .. .. .	42-00	..	58-00

## SUMMARY.

District.	Completed.	Partially completed.	Not exercised.
<b>Auckland—</b>			
Territorials .. .. .	58-00	13-00	29-00
Senior Cadets .. .. .	68-00	11-00	21-00
<b>Canterbury—</b>			
Territorials .. .. .	78-36	3-60	17-90
Senior Cadets .. .. .	57-70	14-80	27-90
<b>Otago—</b>			
Territorials .. .. .	84-70	2-70	12-00
Senior Cadets .. .. .	65-50	6-50	28-00
<b>Wellington—</b>			
Territorials .. .. .	85-40	13-20	13-20
Senior Cadets .. .. .	51-10	28-00	20-00

## APPENDIX F.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ANNUAL CAMPS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE OVERSEA FORCES.

To the Hon. the Minister of Defence.

WHAT are probably the most important camps ever held in New Zealand have now concluded. For the first time in the history of the Citizen Army all the troops in each district, with the exception of the Garrison Artillery, which camped separately, have been assembled in one camp, and have thus been enabled to carry out operations in which Horse, Foot, and Artillery were combined. The camps derived a very great added importance from the fact that the work done at them was seen by the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces (General Sir Ian Hamilton), and that upon his impressions of them the report which he is to render to the Imperial Government and to the Dominion Government will be largely based. In Canterbury the troops of the Nelson and Marlborough Provinces, which with the Canterbury and Westland Provinces form the Canterbury Military District, were camped separately from the remaining troops of the district, but in every other case there was one central camp for each district. In each case those who were unable to attend the first camp attended the casual camp held immediately afterwards on the same ground.

The Inspector-General spent two days at the camp of the Otago District troops, held at Matarae, and saw 3,581 of all ranks at work. On the first day the troops were engaged by units in practising the attack, and on the second day the whole forces combined in field operations against a skeleton enemy.

The next camp visited was that of the Canterbury and Westland troops, held at Kowai, where 2,994 men were under canvas. It was intended that field operations should be carried out here, but the state of the ground unfortunately rendered this inadvisable. The Inspector-General reviewed the troops in camp, and also made them carry out some small tactical problems.

Proceeding to the camp of the Nelson and Marlborough troops at Tapawera, Sir Ian Hamilton witnessed an attack by the troops there. A regiment of Mounted Rifles, a battery of Field Artillery, and a battalion of Infantry, altogether 1,034 of all ranks, participated.

The Wellington troops were concentrated at Takapau, and were inspected in camp by Sir Ian Hamilton on the 5th May. On the following day field operations were carried out, when 5,229 officers and men attended the camp.

Two days were spent by the Inspector-General at the camp of the Auckland troops at Hautapu. On the first day a ceremonial parade was held near the camp, and on the second day the troops, numbering 4,371, carried out field operations.

At the casual camps the attendance was as follows: Otago, 520; Canterbury, 346; Nelson, 113; Wellington, 635; Auckland, 199. Only one of these (at Takapau) had the good fortune to be seen by Sir Ian Hamilton. Particularly good work was done by the Otago casuals, who carried out a three-days trek, fighting engagements on the second and third day, putting out outposts at night, and generally behaving as they would have to do in any enemy's country. The men during these three days carried their full kit and two days' rations.

The total number of Garrison Artillery seen by the Inspector-General was 564, and of the Railway Battalions and Post and Telegraph Corps 444, which gives a total altogether of 18,752 troops inspected by him.

In addition to the Citizen Army, as above, concentrations of Cadets for inspection by Sir Ian Hamilton took place as follows: Invercargill, 1,030; Dunedin, 1,813; Oamaru, 445; Timaru, 989; Christchurch, 1,683; Nelson, 643; Rotorua, 433; Hamilton, 1,070; Auckland, 3,712; Hastings, 1,226; Palmerston North, 1,084; Wanganui, 589; New Plymouth, 940; Wellington, 1,304; Masterton, 531; Blenheim, 313: making a total of Cadets inspected of 17,805. These concentrations of Cadets necessitated the boys coming in in many cases from considerable distances. In many cases, where they had to stay the night, arrangements for their billeting and feeding were made by the civil authorities and citizens, and the Defence Department owes a great debt of gratitude to all those who assisted in this respect. A considerable strain was put on the organization and administration of the Department by having the troops and Cadets assembled at practically the same time, but the organization stood the test, and, generally speaking, both camps and concentrations of Cadets passed off without a hitch. Special sacrifices were also demanded from employers for the same reason, but, as a rule, they responded ungrudgingly and allowed all their employees to be away as far as was possible.

The Inspector-General saw every unit of the Citizen Army and every Cadet company, and, considering the difficulties of concentration, it is satisfactory that he should have seen so large a proportion—namely, 36,157 of the total strength of 51,561 of Territorials and Cadets, or over 70 per cent.

Though the camps were completed this year earlier than usual (hitherto they have always run into June), a great deal of bad weather was experienced, owing to the winter being exceptionally early. But the conduct and spirit of the troops was, as a rule, excellent, and the discomforts consequent on the wet weather were made little of by those who had to bear them.

ALEX. J. GODLEY, Major-General.

Wellington, 3rd June, 1914.

Commanding New Zealand Forces

## APPENDIX G.

### PROGRAMME FOR CURRENT YEAR.

#### I. CAMPS.

For the 1915 camps the following will be the arrangements:—

##### *Auckland District.*

(1.) The Coast Defence Infantry and Artillery will be encamped at their war stations in Auckland. During the same period the Auckland Field Artillery Brigade and the 15th (North Auckland) Regiment will be encamped together on the Helensville Railway-line, and the 3rd (Auckland) Mounted Rifles will be encamped south of Auckland, both within striking distance of Auckland.

(2.) All other units in the district will have separate and independent unit camps.

##### *Wellington District.*

(3.) The entire Wellington Coast Defence command will be encamped at its war stations in Wellington. At the same time two mobile columns—

(a.) 6th (Manawatu) Mounted Rifles, J Battery, and 7th (Wellington West Coast) Regiment, will be encamped on the Palmerston North Railway; and

(b.) A second column, consisting of the 9th (Wellington East Coast) Mounted Rifles, F Battery, and 17th (Ruahine) Regiment, will be encamped on the Wairarapa Railway.

Both these columns will be within striking distance of Wellington.

(4.) The remaining troops of the Wellington District will have separate and independent unit camps.

##### *South Island.*

(5.) A divisional Mounted Rifles camp will be held in the vicinity of Oamaru or Waimate, which will be attended by the Canterbury Mounted Rifles Brigade (less 10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles), the Otago Mounted Rifles Brigade, the Canterbury Field Artillery Brigade, and the Otago Field Artillery Brigade.

At the same time the 2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment will be encamped in the vicinity of Timaru or Waimate, and the 10th (North Otago) Regiment in the vicinity of Oamaru.

(6.) All other units of the Canterbury and Otago Districts will hold independent unit camps, that of the 13th (North Canterbury and Westland) Regiment being held on the West Coast

## 2. COURSES, STAFF TOURS, ETC.

There should be no variation from this scheme.

Month.	Nature of Course, &c.
1914.	
June ..	Conferences on past year's work, &c.; posting for 1914-15; yearly returns, &c.
July ..	An obligatory (six days) course for N.C.O.s (Territorials and Senior Cadets) going up for their examination for commissions in July.
August ..	A voluntary (six days) course of instruction for officers (Territorials and Senior Cadets) preparatory to the August Examination (G.R., paras. 314, 315).
September ..	A district course for senior Territorial officers under the General Staff Officer (three to four days).
October ..	Dominion refresher course (three weeks) for officers N.Z.S.C. and R.N.Z.A. and Permanent Staff, and for the N.Z.F.A. cadre instructional battery.
November ..	District refresher camp for Territorial and Senior Cadet officers and N.C.O.s, with a musketry course under Staff Officer for Musketry (fourteen days).
December ..	Christmas holidays.
1915.	
January ..	(a.) Course as in July for Territorial and Cadet N.C.O.s going up for commissions early in February. (b.) A voluntary (six days) course of instruction for officers (Territorials, and Senior Cadets), preparatory to the February Examination (G.R., paras. 314, 315). (c.) District Staff Tour.
February ..	Dominion Staff Tour.
March, April ..	Annual camps, &c.
May ..	Casual camps.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the squadron, company, and Cadet concentrations for country districts, as recommended by the Inspector-General in paragraphs 78, 80, 81, 84, 88, &c., of his report, should be arranged by squadron and company and area commanders.

## APPENDIX H.

## REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

Headquarters, New Zealand Military Forces, Wellington, 19th June, 1914.

To the Adjutant-General, New Zealand Military Forces.

DURING the year 1913, 3,416 Territorials were medically examined. Of these, 108 were classified as unfit to serve during the current year, and 338 were declared totally unfit for service. Therefore about 3 per cent. of Territorial recruits were medically unfit for one year, and about 9 per cent. permanently unfit. 2,970 recruits were found to be fit for service in the Territorial Force and Rifle Clubs.

The following were the causes of total and partial rejection:—

<i>Total Rejection.</i>		Per Cent.
Physically disabled ..	..	22
Diseases of heart ..	..	18
"    lungs ..	..	7
"    kidneys ..	..	2
"    nervous system ..	..	6
"    digestive system ..	..	4
"    skin ..	..	1
"    ears ..	..	3
"    eyes ..	..	6
Defective vision ..	..	16
Deafness ..	..	4
Underdeveloped ..	..	5
Varicose veins ..	..	6
<i>Partial Rejection.</i>		
Physically disabled ..	..	18
Diseases of lungs ..	..	22
"    heart ..	..	15
"    kidneys ..	..	Nil
"    nervous system ..	..	8
"    digestive system ..	..	20
"    skin ..	..	2
"    ears ..	..	5
"    eyes ..	..	2
Defective vision ..	..	Nil
Deafness ..	..	Nil
Underdeveloped ..	..	6
Varicose veins ..	..	2

As in preceding years, the principal causes for total rejection were physical disablements, diseases of the heart, and defective vision. Amongst the causes of partial rejection, excepting the physically disabled caused by accidents of a temporary nature and the disorders of the lungs and digestive system, also of a temporary nature, disordered action of the heart still accounts for a great number in practically all cases: this is due to cigarette-smoking. Some means should be taken to bring before the youth of the Dominion the dire results caused by the habitual use of cigarettes.

The marked improvement in the general care of the mouth continues, the use of the tooth-brush is evidently becoming more general.

There is again a marked improvement in the general physical condition, showing that the physical drill is having a good effect.

The universal equipment mentioned last year was used in all the camps this year, and was found to meet all requirements.

The camps were well attended in all centres by Medical Officers. There were considerably fewer cases of illness to treat in the various camps than was the case last year. The practical lessons continually being taught are bearing fruit; men are paying more attention to personal sanitary details, and the camps are now kept up to a very high standard of sanitary efficiency. It is still to be deplored that so few Territorials wear the excellent boot issued by the Defence authorities. It would be well if this boot was universally used by Territorials when on military duty.

J. R. PURDY, Colonel.

## APPENDIX J.

### RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS.

#### 1. FROM THE TIME OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESENT DEFENCE SCHEME TO THE 30TH APRIL, 1914.

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	..	3	21	9	314	602	273	466
	2	..	3	..	4	95	95	77	101
	3	1	..	..	1	61	166	60	141
	4	5	1	..	4	63	152	60	145
District totals	..	6	7	21	18	533	1,015	470	853
Wellington ..	5	1	3	..	9	140	323	141	295
	6	..	..	3	..	133	326	122	302
	7	..	7	1	13	196	788	187	761
	8	4	..	2	2	148	360	134	342
District totals	..	5	10	6	24	617	1,797	584	1,700
Canterbury ..	9	2	16	..	273	330	962	276	854
	10	2	8	6	22	337	552	177	341
	11	22	11	7	2	232	439	200	365
	12	1	4	2	4	26	128	28	130
District totals	..	27	39	15	301	925	2,081	681	1,696
Otago ..	13	10	7	4	30	234	277	156	170
	14	5	9	..	3	128	164	99	172
	15	2	..	1	..	55	140	16	49
	16	7	2	..	3	68	187	59	171
District totals	..	24	18	5	36	485	768	330	562
Dominion totals	..	62	74	47	379	2,560	5,661	2,065	4,811

Percentage of convictions on prosecutions: Senior Cadets, 77·37; Territorials, 78·69.

## APPENDIX J—continued.

## RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

2. FROM THE 1ST MAY, 1913, TO THE 30TH APRIL, 1914.

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	..	..	21	..	223	272	192	214
	2	..	..	..	..	74	59	66	59
	3	..	..	..	..	61	98	60	86
	4	5	1	..	..	51	89	49	87
District totals	..	5	1	21	..	409	518	367	446
Wellington ..	5	..	..	..	..	31	155	31	126
	6	..	..	2	..	77	179	74	167
	7	..	..	..	1	173	425	164	401
	8	2	..	..	..	89	234	86	233
District totals	..	2	..	2	1	370	993	355	927
Canterbury ..	9	2	4	..	..	148	354	151	418
	10	1	..	1	2	233	470	132	281
	11	10	9	7	2	84	244	83	232
	12	1	1	..	..	21	73	22	71
District totals	..	14	14	8	4	486	1,141	388	1,002
Otago .. ..	13	10	3	..	..	180	215	141	149
	14	3	1	..	..	87	81	73	113
	15	1	..	..	..	31	111	13	39
	16	7	1	..	..	38	122	30	103
District totals	..	21	5	..	..	336	529	257	404
Dominion totals	..	42	20	31	5	1,601	3,181	1,367	2,779

Percentage of convictions on prosecutions: Senior Cadets, 81.66; Territorials, 86.68.

## APPENDIX K.

## REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES.

Headquarters, New Zealand Military Forces, Veterinary Services and Remounts,  
Wellington, 4th June, 1914.

The Quartermaster-General, Headquarters, New Zealand Military Forces, Wellington.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the work of the New Zealand Veterinary Corps during the year ending the 31st March, 1914:—

The strength of the corps has been increased by the appointment of one additional officer—Lieutenant Stafford—but otherwise has remained unchanged. It would be of considerable advantage if more qualified veterinary surgeons could be induced to enrol, as difficulties from time to time arise owing to deficiencies in this respect in certain districts.

The duties of members of the corps have been principally confined to attendance at camps, attendance on Permanent Artillery horses, and imparting instruction to officers and men of the Territorial Forces concerning the elements of veterinary science as applied to military purposes.

There remains a considerable scope for improvement in the quality of horses employed by the mounted ranks. A percentage of these, varying in different districts, would be unsuitable for the purpose required under service conditions. Mounted Territorials should be encouraged where possible to bring better-class animals into camp. That plenty of horses of first-class type are available for the purpose is shown by the remarkably fine collection of mounts assembled by the special constables during the strike period.

Kicks, sore backs, and girth-galls still furnish a large proportion of cases requiring treatment. These are largely preventable injuries, and something more needs to be done to avoid their occurrence as far as is reasonably possible. More thorough supervision should be exercised on picket-lines, and a uniform pattern of saddle suitable for military requirements should be adopted. The latter recommendation, if carried out, would go far to minimize the numbers of cases of saddle and girth galls met with. The importance of condition in relation to horses employed in military operations should be strongly impressed upon all owners. Too many "soft" hacks find their way to the camps, with the inevitable consequences of sores, lameness, &c., which follow this lack of muscular tone. This is, of course, unavoidable to some extent in the case of country horses, many of which are entirely grass-fed. If these horses could be given a few hard feeds before going to camp the digestive troubles now so frequently occurring as a consequence of the sudden and complete change in the character of the food would be largely avoided.

Opportunities for the acquisition of a sound knowledge of horsemastership should also be afforded to officers and members of Mounted corps. It is also necessary in certain cases that the latter receive instruction in riding.

Farriers: Deficiencies in this respect are still noticeable during camps, though it is proposed shortly to place the matter on a more satisfactory basis.

Equipment: Field service veterinary medicine chests, designed by Major Young, and manufactured in New Zealand, have been approved and issued for service. These will supply an urgent want, and should prove more satisfactory under practical conditions than the heavy and cumbersome chests formerly issued for use in camps.

A pocket case of instruments to be carried by Veterinary Officers would be found of great service, and recommendations on this point will be submitted for consideration.

C. J. REAKES, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Director, Veterinary Services and Remounts.

## APPENDIX L.

### A LIST OF THE DRILL-HALLS IN THE DOMINION BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT.

#### *Auckland District.*

Auckland Garrison Hall.  
Cambridge Drill-hall.  
Coromandel Drill-hall.  
Clevedon orderly-room.  
Hamilton Drill-hall.  
Huntly Drill-hall.  
Kingsland Drill-hall.  
Matakana orderly-room.  
Opotiki Drill-hall.  
Paeroa Drill-hall.  
Paparua Drill-hall.  
Te Puke orderly-room.  
Waihi Drill-hall.  
Whangarei Drill-hall.

#### *Wellington District.*

Apiti Drill-hall.  
Carterton Drill-hall.  
Dannevirke Drill-hall.  
Feilding Drill-hall.  
Gisborne Drill-hall.  
Hastings Drill-hall.  
Hutt Drill-hall.  
Levin Drill-hall.  
Marton Drill-hall.

#### *Wellington District—continued.*

Napier Drill-hall.  
New Plymouth Drill-hall.  
Pahiatua Drill-hall.  
Petone Drill-hall.  
Waitara Drill-hall.  
Wanganui Drill-hall.  
Wellington Garrison Hall.  
Woodville Drill-hall.

#### *Canterbury District.*

Ashburton Drill-hall.  
Blenheim Drill-hall.  
Christchurch Garrison Hall (King Edward Barracks).  
Geraldine Drill-hall.  
Greymouth Drill-hall.  
Hokitika Drill-hall.  
Kaiapoi Drill-hall.  
Kaikoura Drill-hall.  
Kumara Drill-hall.  
Lyttelton Drill-hall.  
Leeston orderly-room.  
Millerton Drill-hall.  
Nelson Drill-hall.

#### *Canterbury District—continued.*

Rangiora Drill-hall.  
Reefton Drill-hall.  
Spring Grove Drill-hall.  
Temuka Drill-hall.  
Timaru Drill-hall.  
Waimate Drill-hall.  
Westport Drill-hall.

#### *Otago District.*

Alexandra Drill-hall.  
Arrowtown Drill-hall.  
Bluff Drill-hall.  
Colac Bay Drill-hall.  
Dunedin Garrison Hall.  
Dunroon Drill-hall.  
Invercargill Drill-hall.  
Lawrence Drill-hall.  
Milton Drill-hall.  
Oamaru Drill-hall.  
Port Chalmers Drill-hall.  
Queenstown Drill-hall.  
Riversdale Drill-hall.  
Riverton Drill-hall.  
Winton Drill-hall.

In addition to the above, public halls at Taneatua, Patumahoe, Feilding, and Denniston are available for drill purposes in pursuance of the terms of the deeds of trust or private Acts governing them.

## APPENDIX M.

## AMOUNTS EXPENDED ON RIFLE RANGES FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1914.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rangiora Rifle Range .. ..	0	9	0	Pirongia Rifle Range .. ..	1	12	0
Trentham Rifle Range .. ..	208	13	7	Bull's Rifle Range .. ..	80	0	0
Penrose Rifle Range .. ..	267	19	5	Cambridge Rifle Range .. ..	5	18	0
Redcliffs Rifle Range .. ..	62	17	1	Otautau Rifle Range .. ..	30	0	0
Picton Rifle Range .. ..	58	11	11	Ruahine Rifle Range .. ..	12	0	0
Pelichet Bay (including caretaker's cottage, £194) .. ..	302	14	6	Kaukapakapa Rifle Range .. ..	15	5	9
Port Chalmers Rifle Range .. ..	21	16	0	Pataroa Rifle Range .. ..	30	0	0
Riverton Rifle Range .. ..	18	2	6	Maungaturoto Rifle Range .. ..	40	0	0
Waimate Rifle Range .. ..	42	18	3	Arrowtown Rifle Range .. ..	6	0	0
Waimate North Rifle Range .. ..	38	1	9	Invercargill Rifle Range .. ..	18	10	0
Carterton Rifle Range .. ..	51	7	6	Gore Rifle Range .. ..	30	0	0
Horowhitu Rifle Range .. ..	64	17	0	Te Kuiti Rifle Range .. ..	3	11	7
Green Island Rifle Range .. ..	6	19	6	Kataia Rifle Range .. ..	5	13	0
Totara Rifle Range .. ..	2	17	0	Sumner Rifle Range .. ..	210	16	6
Totara North Rifle Range .. ..	1	18	6	Waikino Rifle Range .. ..	3	0	0
Wellsford Rifle Range .. ..	32	4	3	Napier Rifle Range .. ..	18	0	0
Ngaruawahia Rifle Range .. ..	6	14	5	Temuka Rifle Range .. ..	16	0	0
Kihikihi Rifle Range .. ..	15	0	0	Barnego Rifle Range .. ..	4	6	4
Waitara Rifle Range .. ..	5	0	0	Te Aroha Rifle Range .. ..	64	11	1
Eketahuna Rifle Range .. ..	20	0	0	Hamilton Rifle Range .. ..	1	7	0
Dargaville Rifle Range .. ..	0	12	6	Ashburton Rifle Range .. ..	21	13	4
Ranfurlly Rifle Range .. ..	23	0	0	Grassmere Rifle Range .. ..	6	6	11
Foxton Rifle Range .. ..	13	0	0	Palmerston South Rifle Range .. ..	8	7	9
Polhill Gully Rifle Range .. ..	3	0	0	Pahiatua Rifle Range .. ..	128	0	0
Oamaru (Federal) Rifle Range .. ..	9	0	0	Waikumete Rifle Range .. ..	9	12	1
Kaihu Rifle Range .. ..	8	5	6	Wanganui Rifle Range .. ..	1	19	0
Inglewood Rifle Range .. ..	16	2	0	Feilding Rifle Range .. ..	9	0	0
Cobden and Reefton Rifle Range .. ..	101	15	4	Saies Rifle Range .. ..	34	16	3
Reefton Rifle Range .. ..	0	14	0	Kaeo Rifle Range .. ..	29	0	2
Cobden Rifle Range .. ..	107	6	1	Avondale Rifle Range .. ..	9	14	11
Greymouth and Reefton Rifle Range .. ..	34	8	7	Clinton Rifle Range .. ..	7	3	6
Waihi Rifle Range .. ..	15	19	10	Hokitika Rifle Range .. ..	116	4	6
Waverley Rifle Range .. ..	38	12	6	Motueka Rifle Range .. ..	25	0	0
Opotiki Rifle Range .. ..	2	0	0	Milton Rifle Range .. ..	43	5	0
Whangarei Rifle Range .. ..	57	0	6	Clevedon Rifle Range .. ..	4	0	0
Blenheim Rifle Range .. ..	2	10	0	Kiwi Rifle Range .. ..	82	2	4
Featherston Rifle Range .. ..	5	0	0	Geraldine Rifle Range .. ..	28	10	0
Vernon Rifle Range .. ..	1	4	0	Dixon Rifle Range .. ..	10	0	0
Matamata Rifle Range .. ..	5	0	0	Stratford Rifle Range .. ..	0	2	6
Lawrence Rifle Range .. ..	35	0	0	Mount Eden Velocity Range .. ..	158	1	7
Brightwater Rifle Range .. ..	4	16	6				
Stratford Rifle Range .. ..	2	13	9	Total .. ..	£3,045	14	3

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