

SESSION II.

1906.

NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION: PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS

(REPORT ON THE).

[In continuation of E.—1D, 1905.]

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

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

MILITARY AND PHYSICAL DRILL.

THE Education Act provides that “in public schools provision shall be made for the instruction in military drill of all boys”; and it is declared to be the duty of the Board in each district “to cause physical drill to be taught to all boys and girls over the age of eight years attending the public schools in the district.” The number of children returned as receiving instruction in drill in the public schools of the colony at the end of the year was 127,386. The term “drill” here must be taken to include physical and disciplinary exercises. The report of the Officer Commanding the Public-school Cadets forms an Appendix (E.—1D) to this report. There were on the 30th March, 1906, 264 cadet corps, with a strength of 14,115 members, equipped with the “model rifles” (dummies) which have been imported by the Department for purposes of drill, and with a percentage of miniature Martini-Henry rifles for target practice. The number of cadet companies in the several districts was as follows: Auckland, 53; Taranaki, 10; Wanganui, 26; Wellington, 31; Hawke’s Bay, 32; Marlborough, 5; Nelson, 13; Grey, 7; Westland, 3; North Canterbury, 17; South Canterbury, 9; Otago, 38; Southland, 8; sections attached to corps, 12: total, 264. The number of battalions formed was 28. The number of models on issue to the Boards at the end of the year was 12,450, and of miniature rifles, 950.

At the end of the year the companies in the North and South Islands respectively competed for two challenge shields presented by the Government. The conditions were that each competing squad should consist of ten cadets, all belonging to the same company or detachment; each company to have seven shots at 100 yards (standing), 150 yards (kneeling), and 200 yards (lying), the local range being used in each case. The North Island shield was won by the Onehunga Cadet Company with the very high score of 735 out of a possible 840; the South Island shield was won by the Waimate Company with a score of 642.

Valuable presentations for competition in rifle shooting by the cadets have been made by the Colonial Ammunition Company and the directors of the *Weekly Press*.

The expenditure for the year 1905 was £5,704 9s. 7d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary of Commanding Officer	307	10	0			
Clerical assistance	171	13	6			
Travelling-expenses of Commanding Officer	262	5	7			
				741	9	1
Capitation	1,435	15	0			
Arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. £3,594 19 5						
Less recoveries	496	14	9			
	3,098	4	8			
Rent, &c., of rifle ranges	135	14	1			
Railway fares of cadet corps	151	5	11			
Contingencies	51	8	4			
				4,872	8	0
Instructors of teachers’ classes	36	5	0			
Railway fares of teachers attending instruction classes, and of instructors	54	7	6			
				90	12	6
				5,704	9	7

No. 2.

The OFFICER COMMANDING PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS to the Right Hon. the MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SIR,—

Wellington, 1st May, 1906.

I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the public-school cadets. In order to bring the report into line with the system prevailing in the other branches of the Department, the year has been made to close on the 31st December instead of the 30th June so far as the statistics are concerned; but other matter is brought up to the date given above, and this system will be adopted in future reports.

Organization.—Since the last report further battalions with their respective staffs have been organized in Auckland (1), Wellington (1), North Canterbury (1), making the total number of battalions 28.

The strength of the corps in the several education districts on the 30th June, 1905, was 12,524, and at the 31st March, 1906, 14,115, being an increase of 1,591.

The keenness referred to in last year's report is as marked as ever, and the manner in which it has been displayed both on the parade-ground and camp is unquestionable. Thanks are due to headmasters and officers for the interest they have at all times displayed in furthering and fostering the movement; and the consensus of their opinions is that considerably more time and attention could fairly be given to this, which may now be called a factor in the training of our boys for the defence of the Empire.

Inspection of Corps.—The inspection of the whole of the corps in the colony, with the exception of those in the Taranaki, Wanganui, Hawke's Bay, and Wellington Education Districts, was completed by the end of the year, and the inspection of the two first-named districts has now been completed. A general knowledge of drill was shown in a greater or lesser degree by all corps, and it is pleasing to be able to report that much progress has been made. As usual, the sergeants were examined personally, and showed in many cases great efficiency. Their services are in many cases used in drilling boys who are at present ineligible under the Cadet Regulations to join their school corps.

Manual of Infantry Training for Public-school Cadets, 1905.—This edition has just been issued, and orders are coming in freely from corps for copies of it. The principal feature of this edition is that the positions in company drill are fully illustrated by photographs; thus not only the company in the various positions, but also those who form the supernumerary rank—viz., a company in line, in column of half-companies; column of sections; columns of fours, twos, file, and in extended order—can at a glance see their respective positions.

Equipment.—At the 30th June, 1905, 11,500 cadets were equipped, and at the end of that year the number equipped was 12,450. In consequence of the rapidity with which the movement has been taken up it has been found impossible to keep the equipment in pace with it, and whether the articles now under order will meet the demand remains to be seen. Generally speaking the equipment was found clean and in good order, with the exception of the model rifles. These at the best are not of a strong make, the principal fault being the weakness of the main springs—made of wire—which soon weaken and have not enough force to explode the percussion-caps. It is proposed, if possible (at a very small cost), to replace the action by a stronger spring or by new lock-plates. The model is admirably suited for drill purposes on account of its lightness, and for obvious reasons cannot be substituted by one which could be used for firing purposes.

Ammunition.—It is pleasing to be able to state that one-half of the annual supply (300,000 rounds) was supplied by the Colonial Ammunition Company from its works at Auckland. In place of cordite the cartridges are charged with troisdorf powder, this being considered to produce less heating and fouling than the former. The cartridges are superior to the imported ones, being more reliable in every respect, and from all accounts the ammunition is giving entire satisfaction.

Result of Shield Competitions.—The results for 1905 for the North and South Island shields are given below. The highest score up to the present was made by the Onehunga Cadets, and it is a strange coincidence that this corps and the Waimate Cadets should again, in the same year, win the respective shields for a second time. The averages for 1904 were—for the North Island 71·1, and for the South Island 71·1, whereas for 1905 they were 73·5 and 64·2 respectively. Photographs of the teams will be found in the Appendices.

Class Firing.—The results in class firing for 1905 are not so good as for 1904, and, further, it was found that many corps had not fired their classes at all. Such being the case, and seeing that the Government had supplied everything necessary to carry out the firing, a Cadet Order was issued stating that in future unless a corps did its class firing the annual capitation grant would be withheld. Here again the question of finding time to do the class firing arises. Some have even said that time will not be found unless the ordinary syllabus were curtailed, but the total time required for completing the classifying of any corps is really so small that this suggestion can hardly be taken seriously. Some definite action ought to be taken and a rule laid down making rifle shooting compulsory, for this important part of the cadet's training is being sadly neglected. The following are the winners of the district medals for 1905:—

District.	Rank and Name.	Town.	Number of Points.
Auckland	Private William Friar ..	Onehunga	72
Hawke's Bay	Private R. Boyle	Hastings	72
Taranaki	Private W. Huse	Stratford	74
Wellington	Sergeant James McShane ..	Mount Cook, Wellington ..	78
Canterbury North ..	Private Edwin Beker ..	Southbrook	74
Canterbury South ..	Corporal D. Sams	Timaru	77
Otago	Sergeant Thomas Mark ..	Lawrence	75
Southland	Private G. Beattie	Gore	68
Grey	Private John Coulthard ..	Taylorville	68

PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS CHALLENGE SHIELDS.—WINNING TEAMS' SCORES.

	100 Yards (Standing Position).										150 Yards (Kneeling Position).										200 Yards (Lying Position).										Grand Totals.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.																									
NORTH ISLAND.— <i>Onehunga</i> .																																																	
Colour-Sergeant Vause, Stanley	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	25	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	24	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	26	75																							
Corporal Brackenridge, Oscar	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	26	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	17	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	27	70																								
Sergeant Arden, Arthur ..	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	25	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	24	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	25	74																								
Sergeant Slade, William ..	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	26	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	24	4	4	2	4	3	2	4	23	73																								
Bugler Neills, Ruben ..	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	25	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	25	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	26	76																								
Private Cross, Henry ..	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	22	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	22	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	23	67																								
Sergeant Friar, William ..	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	27	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	88																								
Private Henderson, Stanley	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	27	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	26	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	25	78																								
Corporal Rowe, Samuel ..	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	23	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	19	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	25	67																								
Lieutenant Carson, William	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	26	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	23	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	23	72																								
										252										232										251										735									
SOUTH ISLAND.— <i>Waimate</i> .																																																	
Private Scott ..	4	4	3	3	2	4	3	23	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	23	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	24	70																								
Private Colman ..	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	25	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	19	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	22	66																								
Private Hyland ..	3	4	2	2	4	4	3	22	4	4	2	4	2	2	3	21	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	18	61																								
Private Baxter ..	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	22	3	2	4	4	3	3	2	21	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	19	62																								
Private Cameron ..	4	4	4	3	2	2	4	23	4	4	3	3	4	2	3	23	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	26	72																								
Private Barclay ..	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	21	2	4	4	4	2	3	4	23	2	2	2	0	3	2	3	14	58																								
Private Nicholas ..	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	21	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	23	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	18	62																								
Private Nicolls ..	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	26	2	2	4	4	3	4	3	22	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	20	68																								
Private Brunton ..	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	22	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	23	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	19	64																								
Private Menzies ..	4	2	3	2	4	4	3	22	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	21	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	16	59																								
										227										219										196										642									
General average 73.5																																																	
General average 64.2																																																	

Rifle Ranges.—The Penrose Range is now available for the Auckland battalions. The want of this range has been long felt, and no doubt now that it is available advantage will be taken of it. The Onehunga Cadets have their own range, and to this must be attributed in a great measure their success in the shield competition. Nelson still requires a range, and it is to be hoped that the one proposed will be soon available. Other places are arranging either for the construction or use of a range.

Colonial Ammunition Company's Prizes.—The Colonial Ammunition Company has presented four solid-silver cups for rifle competition among the cadets in the following districts under the following conditions:—

Distances and positions to be same as laid down in "Target Practice for Public-school Cadets, 1905," viz.: 100 yards *standing*, 150 yards *kneeling*, 200 yards *lying*. Number of shots at each range to be seven; one sighter to be allowed at each range. Ties to be decided, firstly, by the highest score at the longest range; then, if still a tie, by the highest score at the previous range, and so on. The cadet in each of the combined districts making the highest aggregate score in four matches fired during 1906 will be the winner, and his name, corps, and score will be engraved on the cup, which is to be held by the corps for one year. Adult officers cannot compete. Target registers to be attested, as in competitions for shields, and all four matches to be finished and registers posted before 1st December, 1906. Ammunition to be provided by competitors (cost, 4s. per 100 rounds). For the first competition the cups will be awarded to education districts as follows, viz.: One to Auckland and Hawke's Bay; one to Taranaki, Wanganui, and Wellington; one to Marlborough, Nelson, Grey, Westland, North Canterbury, and South Canterbury; one to Otago and Southland.

The "Weekly Press" Prizes.—Information has just been received that the directors of the *Weekly Press* have offered to present two challenge shields or cups of the value of fifty guineas each, one for the North and one for the South Island, for annual competition in rifle shooting by cadets. Details in regard to competition for these prizes have, of course, not yet been arranged. Every one solicitous for the welfare and usefulness of the cadet movement will heartily appreciate the liberality of the directors in making so handsome a presentation.

Army Signalling.—It is pleasing to report that this is being largely taken up, and the first corps in the colony to present its signallers for examination was the Westport District High School, where one lieutenant (a cadet), one corporal, and three privates passed their examination in reading and sending test-messages in accordance with regulations.

Uniforms.—With the exception of a very few corps in the Otago and one in the Southland District, which have been directed not to renew the "sailor suit," every corps in the colony is in the regulation cadet uniform.

Sergeants' Sashes.—Every corps is now in possession of these.

Recognition of Officers.—There is every hope that at a very early period provision will be made for the recognition of officers on their passing an examination similar to that laid down for the Volunteer Force of the colony.

Battalion Bands.—The military band of the 1st and 2nd Wellington Battalions is progressing in a most satisfactory manner under its bandmaster, Mr. H. Moschini. It appeared in public before His Excellency the Governor on the 1st August last. The 3rd Wellington Battalion will also possess a band, being the one in connection with the Weraroa Boys' Training-farm, the corps of which forms a company of the battalion.

It would be a great assistance to the bands if an annual grant for their upkeep were made.

Buglers and Bugle Bands.—Volunteer corps still continue to avail themselves of the buglers on their leaving school, and no doubt in time they will supply all corps where cadets exist.

The North-east Valley, Hawera, and Weraroa Cadet Corps possess bugle bands, all of which play in a satisfactory manner.

Ambulance.—Nothing in this direction has been attempted in connection with corps, but certain schools instruct their boys and girls in "first aid" work.

Camps of Instruction.—A portion of the 3rd Wanganui Battalion, under Major Saunders, and the 1st and 2nd North Canterbury Battalions, under Major Sandford and Acting-Major Adams respectively, went into camps of instruction for a week's training. After a personal experience in both camps it was apparent that nothing tended more to complete the cadets' training than the holding of these camps. From the time of marching into camp till their breaking-up perfect discipline prevailed, and it is pleasing to report that not a single case of a breach of the rules had to be dealt with. The keenness displayed by the sentries truly showed they were "alert on their posts." At sham fights, too, it was gratifying to see how orders were carried out and how every advantage was taken of cover, all ranks exercising their own judgment. In the case of the Canterbury training camp the scouts of the opposing force were ambushed through the action of the lieutenant (a cadet) in command, and were put out of action in consequence.

Provision was made on the estimates for 1905-6 for paying half of the cost of camps. Provision has also been made allowing schools to count the time during which their cadets are in camp towards the daily average school attendance.

General wet weather prevailed at both the above camps. The tents were pitched by the cadets in so satisfactory a manner that not one had to be struck to be repitched. None of the cadets were allowed to go out of camp without being properly dressed, and their behaviour in the town was excellent. Thanks were given to those who billeted the cadets at their residences at Ashburton when on two occasions they were compelled to quit the camp through heavy rain. Thanks were also given to those who sent vegetables, &c., for the use of the cadets, and to Colonel Bauchop, Officer Commanding the Canterbury Militia and Volunteer District, for sending two staff sergeants-major to assist in the instruction. Captain W. S. Kinsey, adjutant of the 2nd Wellington Mounted Rifle

Battalion, rendered good service in the camp of the 3rd Wanganui. The greatest praise is due to the adult officers (masters) for their unremitting attention to the comfort and training of their respective corps under most trying circumstances.

The Taranaki Battalion went into camp on the 27th March last for a week's training at Sentry Hill, near New Plymouth, under Major H. Dempsey, its commander. This was the first battalion which did guard duty all night, and this at the request of the cadets themselves. The number of posts and duration of duty were so fixed at all camps that every cadet did a tour of guard duty. In wet weather all the sentries were called in.

Newspaper reports, &c., relating to the camps and the movements will be found in the Appendices.

Presentation by His Excellency the Governor.—On the 20th February last His Excellency the Governor was pleased to present the North Island Challenge Shield to the Onehunga District High School Cadets. The brigade of the Auckland City and suburbs, numbering three battalions, showed a field state of 1,106 of all ranks. A march past took place after the inspection; and after the presentation was made His Excellency was pleased to make the speech which appears in Appendix IV. Colonel Kirkpatrick, R.E., of the Intelligence Department, having expressed a wish to see the public-school cadets, was present on the above occasion, and expressed his approval of the manner in which the cadets had acquitted themselves. At the request of the colonel a complete set of the literature relating to public-school cadets was supplied to him, and copies of future publications as issued are also to be forwarded.

New Zealand International Exhibition.—The 1st and 2nd North Canterbury Battalions took part in the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the above Exhibition by the Right Honourable the Premier on the 18th December last, and were complimented by him on their general appearance and the manner in which they marched past. The band of the Burnham Industrial School played the cadets to and from the grounds.

Classification of Corps.—After each personal inspection of a corps its classification is announced before the parade is dismissed. A copy of the classification is sent to the Chief Inspectors of education districts for their information, and for incorporation in their reports to their respective Boards; and thus a record is kept of the progress of each corps.

Cadets joining Volunteer Corps.—It is gratifying to be able to report that those cadets who have joined the Volunteer Force are much appreciated by the officers commanding corps, and it is satisfactory to learn that at this early stage of the movement the cadets are joining the adult corps and giving so much satisfaction; and there is every hope that at no distant period there will be no "recruits" joining the Volunteers, but that all will be returned as "trained men."

Classes of Instruction for Officers.—The Hon. Minister having authorised the appointment of instructors of the Permanent Staff to attend classes of instruction, officers will thereby be provided with a means of preparing for their examinations. It may be stated that the proposal meets with the approval of every master who is an officer of a public-school cadet corps.

Public School Athletic Associations.—Several education districts have formed these associations, and by personally judging at some of their competitions I am able to testify to the excellent state of efficiency the squads competing have been brought to under their commanders—usually a sergeant. Apart from the cadets, there were squads of girls competing in wand, club, dumb-bell, and physical drill. It is pleasing to report the vast amount of good these associations are doing towards physical development. Owing to the diversity of a number of the exercises done by the girls of two different districts, and the want of uniformity in performing the various exercises, it was impossible to form a correct judgment as to which was the most proficient. There will be no such difficulty in the future when the new syllabus of physical drill is issued.

Physical Drill.—Instructions have been given by the Hon. Minister for the preparation and issue of a manual of physical drill for both boys and girls attending public schools.

I have, &c.,

L. W. LOVEDAY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding Public-school Cadets.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of RECOGNISED PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADET CORPS in the several Education Districts of the Colony on the 31st March, 1906; their respective Strengths, and the Increase during the Year.

Education Districts.	Number of Corps.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Colour-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total of all Ranks.	Grand Total.
Auckland	53	45	54	28	47	149	81	55	2,285	2,744	
Hawke's Bay	32	23	32	8	28	88	78	36	1,441	1,734	
Taranaki	10	8	10	3	9	33	30	11	411	515	
Wellington	31	21	28	11	20	79	64	33	1,516	1,772	
Wanganui	26	22	22	14	21	71	69	26	1,117	1,362	
	152	119	146	64	125	420	322	161	6,770	8,127	8,127
Canterbury North	17	16	21	9	12	47	42	19	989	1,155	
Canterbury South	9	8	10	5	8	30	30	9	488	588	
Grey	7	5	6	3	3	37	12	7	227	300	
Nelson	13	7	11	7	4	18	18	13	602	680	
Otago	38	33	34	31	22	104	89	39	1,973	2,325	
Southland	8	6	6	3	6	16	16	8	459	520	
Westland	3	3	3	2	2	5	5	3	162	185	
Marlborough	5	5	5	3	4	12	12	5	189	235	
	100	83	96	63	61	269	224	103	5,089	5,988	5,988
Grand total of all ranks ... ..	...	202	242	127	186	689	546	264	11,859	14,115	14,115
Total number of corps	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of sections attached to corps	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of companies, detachments, and sections	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II.

[Ashburton Mail, 6th February, 1906.]

THE CADET MOVEMENT.

GREAT interest is taken by the Ashburton public in the camp which is being held in the local Domain during the present week, and that locality is bound to be visited by large numbers of people who are anxious to have a sight of our young soldiers in practical training. Of all the improvements and extensions that have been adopted in the educational system of the colony during recent years, none is more important to the State as a whole, or more significant of the utilitarian trend of educational aims, than the wonderful growth of the cadet movement. The movement has, it is true, gained considerable impetus from the outbreak of the war in South Africa and the despatch of colonial contingents, which did a great deal to fan the military fire among the inhabitants of the colonies. But the movement in favour of including military training in the ordinary school curriculum was fairly well advanced some time before the Boer war eventuated, and would have made a steady advance without the stimulus received from that struggle. The New Zealand Education Act now provides that provision shall be made in all public schools for instruction in military drill to be given to all boys, and it cannot be doubted that this is, from the State point of view, one of the most beneficial portions of the training imparted to our boys during their school years. It is interesting to know that at the end of 1904 the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in military and physical exercises was 119,624, while at the end of June of last year there were 246 cadet corps in the colony, with a strength of 12,524 members, equipped with the "model rifles" which have been imported by the Education Department for the purposes of drill, and with a percentage of miniature Martini-Henry rifles for target practice. It is satisfactory also to learn from the last report of the Education Department that the special classes held in several districts for instructing school teachers in military drill are now considered no longer necessary, the majority of those for whose benefit they were established having already profited by them sufficiently. The benefits that accrue to the State and to its youthful members from the institution of the cadet

system admit of little doubt, and the New Zealand Government has been heartily congratulated by competent authorities on its action in this matter. In the first place, the cadet movement serves to solve the problem that faces the Government of a country where for various reasons the conscription system would not be popular; and further, the drill, discipline, and exercise involved in the training given to the cadets cannot fail to have a valuable effect on the rising generation both from a moral and from a physical point of view. As a feeder for Volunteer companies the cadet system may be expected to make its influence felt in an appreciable manner in a few years' time, and from this standpoint alone it is possessed of great value. In this respect New Zealand is considerably in advance of the Old Country, where there is no recognised cadet system in connection with the public schools, though, of course, some schools and some Volunteer companies also have cadet corps attached to them. Attention has been drawn in marked degree at Home recently to the difficulties attendant on maintaining the present system of voluntary enlistment in the Militia and Volunteers, and many impartial observers see no solution of this problem except some form of compulsory service. It is here, however, that the importance of the cadet movement comes in, for it gives to the citizens of the future at the most convenient time in their lives that military training which experts are agreed the members of every nation ought to possess if that nation means to be able to take a leading place among the military powers of the day. Moreover, in a country like the United Kingdom the cadet system would encourage a taste for the military calling among the younger generation, and there would then most likely be less difficulty in obtaining enlistments for the Militia and Volunteers. The system prevailing in New Zealand has excited the admiration of such well-known officers as Lord Methuen, who has done a great deal towards trying to have a similar system introduced into the Old Country. As most people know, the expenses connected with cadet-training in this colony are borne by the Education Department, which has sole control of the corps. An officer to command the whole body of cadets is attached to the Education Department, who is responsible to the Minister of Education for the organization and efficiency of the several corps. The Department supplies one "model" rifle for each cadet, one miniature shooting-rifle for every ten cadets, one officer's sword for every twenty-four cadets, rank-badges for N.C.O's., one badge for each corps, and fifty ball cartridges per cadet per annum. The cadet system has also been thoroughly organized in Australia, Canada, and Natal, and has been followed by excellent results wherever it has been tried. It gives the countries that adopt it an increased number of well-trained citizens, and for this reason is worthy of the active support of the public of the colony.

[*Ashburton Guardian*, 6th February, 1906.]

CADETS IN CAMP AT ASHBURTON.

THE camp roll-number now stands at 537, a second company from Rangiora having arrived on Saturday afternoon.

A visit to the Domain on Sunday afternoon would have moved the hearts of the most stoic. The rain, the rain, and still the rain, was falling in a heavy drizzle, as if endlessly. There is very little comfort in saying that it might be worse, for the hopeless drizzle that prevailed on Sunday was enough to try, and to make hopeless, the most optimistic.

In spite of all this, however, a very cheery spirit prevailed under canvas, and all were found to be making the best of a bad job. In the afternoon the tents were dry inside, and kept off the water unless the canvas was touched, when the water would immediately come through.

The officers reported that they have had many offers of shelter and beds for the boys from those living round, for which they expressed their sincere thanks, but were not availing themselves of, as yet.

This week, if fine, class firing by the different corps will be carried out continually at the rifle range, and extended-order drill, &c., will also be very carefully carried out. Colonel Bauchop, the Officer Commanding the Canterbury Volunteer District, will pay a visit of inspection on Thursday. In connection with the shooting, it may be mentioned that several thousand rounds of ball ammunition and caps have been received from Wellington for instruction purposes. A few extra tents have also been procured, owing to the increase of the number in camp.

The general health of the camp is excellent. Dr. R. W. Anderson (Sydenham), of the No. 1 North Canterbury Battalion, has presented the camp with a complete medical chest, and Dr. J. R. Thomas, son of Surgeon-Colonel Thomas, has been appointed surgeon to No. 2 Battalion.

As the rain continued so steadily, towards evening the water began to lie under the tents in a good many cases. One of the marquees had 3 in. of water in it. This necessitated the removal of the brigade, so all were marched out—except the New Brighton corps, whose tents were on slightly higher ground—and put up for the night at the Borough Main and Infant Schools, Rifles' and Guards' Orderly Rooms, and Hakatere Club Rooms, whilst a number were boarded out, owing to the kindness of friends.

It having been reported that the boys are not well fed, we publish the list of daily rations for each cadet, which is as follows: 1½ lb. bread, 1 lb. meat, 1 lb. potatoes, ½ pint milk, and tea, sugar, butter, jam, and biscuits as required.

On account of the cadets occupying the Borough School on Sunday the pupils were given a holiday yesterday.

A meeting of officers was held in camp at 11 o'clock yesterday to decide whether the camp should break up. Seeing that the weather had taken up again, it was unanimously decided to keep on with the encampment, and also to apply for leave for one day extra—till Saturday instead of Friday morning. The class firing and extended-order drill will be begun this morning. The companies were engaged up till about 2 o'clock with shifting tents to drier ground, drying straw, and cleaning up generally. At the meeting of officers the question of establishing a third battalion was discussed, but was held over for a further meeting.

The Waltham detachment has duly arrived, and every corps in the district is now represented except the Amberley company.

The corps were engaged yesterday afternoon in company drill, the route marching arranged not being carried out owing to the wet. A flag-pole was procured yesterday and the New Zealand Ensign hoisted thereon. This was lowered for the first time at 7.15 last evening, the combined buglers of the battalions sounding the retreat.

Though the rain came on again yesterday afternoon the boys are remaining under canvas, and a very cheerful and hopeful air pervades the whole camp.

LETTER TO THE NORTH CANTERBURY EDUCATION BOARD ON THE CAMP AT ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

15th February, 1906.

I have the honour to inform you that the 1st and 2nd North Canterbury Battalions, numbering 554 of all ranks, went into camp for a week's instruction on the 2nd instant under my command. I am sorry to have to report that in consequence of the inclement state of the weather which prevailed more or less during the week, field movements and field training were greatly retarded. The inclemency of the weather was so great on the 4th and 7th instant as to necessitate the removal of all the corps whose tents were pitched in the lower portion of the Ashburton Domain (which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the cadets by the Domain Board) to the Borough and Catholic Schools, the Co-operative Stores, and Drill-shed. It is pleasing to report that on the above occasions a great number of the inhabitants were kind enough to billet the cadets at their own homes. I cannot speak too highly of their forethought and kindness in this matter, as also of the kindness of those who sent vegetables, &c., for the use of the camp, and on the termination of the camp I took the opportunity by means of an advertisement to thank them publicly on behalf of the Government.

The morning of the 8th showing every indication of the continuance of bad weather, I issued the following brigade orders, much to the regret of all in camp:—

"2. In consequence of the dampness of the ground and the inclemency of the weather, it has been decided to strike camp to-day.

"4. The Officer Commanding Public-school Cadets extremely regrets that through the dampness of the ground and the inclemency of the weather the proceedings of the camp must be brought to an end, for to continue would be to jeopardize the health of the cadets in camp. He cannot, however, allow them to return to their respective headquarters without bearing testimony to the excellent manner in which they have conducted themselves while in or out of camp, and it speaks well for their discipline when it can be stated that not a single breach of the same has been brought under his notice. He must also bear testimony to the manner in which the non-commissioned officers have carried out their duties."

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Whitcombe, the Traffic Manager, sufficient accommodation was at once provided for the entraining of the battalions to Christchurch.

It affords me great pleasure in stating that the Chairman and members of the Ashburton County and Borough Councils met and welcomed the battalions at the railway-station on their arrival.

I was pleased to have a visit from Mr. Hardy, M.H.R., a member of your Board, on the 7th instant. He inspected the camp, and visited each tent and inquired if there were any complaints; and it is pleasing to report that none were made. Mr. Hardy also inspected the stores and kitchen, and considered the quality of the bread, meat, tea, &c., good, and the daily ration ample. No doubt he will in due course give the Board a report of his visit.

Divine service was attended by all the cadets save those on guard and other duties, on the 4th instant.

The health of the cadets under the trying circumstances was excellent. A few of the cadets were sent to the Hospital suffering in most cases through their own indiscretion consequent upon what they had eaten in town. There was one case where a cadet suffering from neuralgia was ordered home by Dr. Hunter; of another, who should not have been allowed to come to camp, he having just recently recovered from an attack of enteric fever; and of another who had a poisoned finger when he arrived in camp. A number of those sent to the Hospital were suffering from constipation.

I wish to thank your Board for allowing the cadets to go into camp, and it is pleasing to state that your district is the first to have initiated battalions undergoing instruction in camp. There is no doubt, if I may be permitted to make the suggestion for the consideration of your Board, that the last week of the school year would be the most suitable time for the annual training, thus guaranteeing a larger muster and less disorganization of the teaching staff.

You will be pleased to learn that while in camp the officers held a meeting and passed a resolution, which will be sent to you for the Board's approval, creating, in consequence of the increase in the number of corps in your district, three battalions out of the two existing ones.

Before closing this report it is only due to the masters, who were the officers present, that the attention of the Board should be called to Brigade Order No. 8, which stated "The O.C.P.S. Cadets desires to put on record his recognition of untiring attention which the officers as masters have given to the supervision of the provisioning and to the general welfare of the cadets under their respective commands."

In conclusion I must thank all ranks for the manner in which they helped to make the camp such a success, from a training point of view, and the only regret they and I have to record was the exceptional and unexpected wet weather which damped so much of our ardour.

I have, &c.,

L. W. LOVEDAY, Lieut.-Colonel,

The Secretary, Education Board, Christchurch.

LETTER FROM THE NORTH CANTERBURY EDUCATION BOARD TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOVEDAY.

The Education Board of the District of North Canterbury,
Christchurch, New Zealand, 22nd February, 1906.

SIR,—

I have the honour, by direction of the Board, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, reporting on the recently held school-cadets camp at Ashburton.

The Board was very pleased to receive your report indicating such satisfactory results, despite the unfavourable weather.

I am further to say that the Board approves of your suggestion that in future the annual training of the cadets should take place during the last week of the school year.

The Board desires to draw the Department's attention to the necessity of providing waterproof sheets or sleeping-bags for the cadets when in camp.

I am further to say that the Board has forwarded a letter of thanks to Colonel Bauchop for allowing two of his staff officers to attend the camp for the purpose of giving instruction. A similar letter has also been sent through Major Sandford to the officers assisting at the encampment.

I have, &c.,

H. S. LANE, Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Loveday,
Education Department (Cadet Branch), Wellington.

APPENDIX III.

[Auckland Star, 28th February, 1906.]

OUR YOUNG CADETS.

THE interesting comments made by Colonel Loveday on our public-school cadet system which appear elsewhere in to-day's issue should help our readers to understand that a large amount of energy and enthusiasm is being expended on this work by the officials who have it in charge. The Education Department, which has control of the system, has already done a great deal to promote its success. But Colonel Loveday is of opinion that more might still be done without interfering in any way with the ordinary school curriculum. One serious objection to the present arrangement is that so short a time—three-quarters of an hour to an hour a week—is now given to drill and training by the cadets. Colonel Loveday holds that the public-school syllabus might be amended in such a way as to allow of more drill without any detriment to the purely scholastic work of the pupils. But most teachers, we fear, with that portentous syllabus before their eyes, would find some difficulty in making room for additional work of this sort. A more practical suggestion, also made by the Colonel, is that a short period—say, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour—might be devoted every day to physical exercises before school work begins. We understand that it would be easy to arrange for a uniform system of physical training which could be used in all our public schools; and the health of the children, as well as the discipline of the schools, would certainly be improved thereby.

One important factor in the success of such a movement as this must be the degree of enthusiasm displayed by the teachers, and the efficiency they acquire in elementary military training. We can well understand that our public-school teachers, already heavily burdened by their ordinary duties, may be inclined to grudge any large portion of their hardly earned leisure to drill and cadet camps. But when it comes to be generally realised that this cadet work not only improves the tone and discipline of the schools, and so facilitates the work of the teachers, but is itself a valuable, and even necessary, experience in every boy's school life, we will find that adequate room can be reserved for it, either in or out of school hours. As to the training of teachers, we are glad to hear that there is some prospect that Government will shortly establish a school of military instruction for teachers which will enable schoolmasters to obtain efficiency warrants or otherwise to qualify as officers in the regular way. As to the shooting practice, which is not only the most interesting, but in many ways the most valuable, portion of the training that our cadets receive, it is to be hoped that arrangements can be made that, without pressing too heavily on the teachers, will insure regular weekly rifle practice at the ranges. There is nothing that attracts boys so effectually to "soldiering" as a taste of the real thing—witness the delight with which cadets always welcome any attempt at camping in military style. Colonel Loveday's description of the big school camps which were held recently at Wanganui and Ashburton would convince anybody that our young cadets are generally in earnest about their duties, and that this kind of work has the best possible effect upon them in physique, conduct, and character. Our public-school cadet system, if properly managed, may become the foundation of a complete system of public defence; and even the mere physical effects of this training upon the rising generation are well worth the time and trouble expended upon them. It is to be hoped that Colonel Loveday's effort at establishing a regular gradation of service between the cadets and the adult corps will be successful, for nothing will do so much as this to inspire life and energy into our Volunteer system. And we may add that, in our opinion, the colony is fortunate in having found, as director of our cadet system, so able an organizer and so sympathetic and enthusiastic a guide and leader for "the boys" as Colonel Loveday.

[Auckland Weekly News, 1st March, 1906.]

SCHOOL-CADET PARADE.—GOVERNOR PRESENTS THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.—INSPECTION BY COLONEL KIRKPATRICK.

THE school cadets of the Auckland City and suburban public schools mustered in good force on the Metropolitan Grounds, at the rear of Government House, Auckland, on the 20th February, to witness the

presentation to the Onehunga School rifle team of the North Island Cadet Challenge Shield by His Excellency the Governor (Lord Plunket), and to take part in the parade for inspection by Colonel Kirkpatrick, D.A.A.G., of the Imperial service, who is on a tour of the colonies for the purpose of inspecting the military resources. The cadets, who looked smart in their blue dress, and carried themselves in soldierly fashion, numbered 1,106 all told. His Excellency, after delivering a brief speech on the importance of the cadet movement, handed the challenge shield to Major Robb on behalf of the winners.

His Excellency then handed to each of the lads in turn the medal that goes to the members of the winning team, and gave each a hearty hand-shake and word of encouragement. Sergeant Friar, one of the smallest members of the little band of marksmen, numbering ten in all, claimed a special word of commendation from the Governor, because of his splendid aggregate, he having scored 83 out of a possible 84 points in the competition, which is fired at three distances—100 yards standing, 150 yards kneeling, 200 yards prone position.

Addressing the brigade after the presentation, His Excellency said that since coming to New Zealand he had taken the greatest possible interest in the cadet movement, which he regarded as one of the finest things in the colony. That opinion, he was pleased to find, was shared by the people of New Zealand generally, the parents readily recognising the good it did their children. He was certain that it would prove of the utmost benefit to the colony in the future, both in the matter of defence and in the habits of discipline, orderliness, neatness, and respect for authority it developed. They would be pleased to hear that Colonel Kirkpatrick was very pleased with the appearance and behaviour of the boys generally, and with the manner in which the company drilled and had gone through its exercises. The Colonel had said, "It was very good."

At a meeting of the Education Board on the 21st February, the following resolution was carried: "That the Board express its satisfaction with the efficient manner in which the work of training the public-schools cadet corps of Auckland City and suburbs has been carried out by the teachers responsible for that training, and, while thanking them accordingly, this Board desires to congratulate the teachers on the gratifying results of their labours in this useful and important direction, of which evidence has been given on two recent occasions when the cadets assembled in large numbers, and which in the matter of drill, bearing, and discipline reflected credit upon themselves and their officers."

APPENDIX IV.

[*Taranaki Herald*, 28th and 29th March, 1906.]

THE CADETS.—BATTALION CAMP AT SENTRY HILL.—A SUCCESSFUL GATHERING.

THE cadet battalion camp being held at Sentry Hill is well attended, and much good is expected from it, the boys entering heartily into their work and showing an intelligent appreciation of their novel experience. The idea of a camp originated with Major Dempsey, in command of the Taranaki Battalion, and his representations to headquarters were strongly backed up by Lieutenant-Colonel Loveday, the Commander of the cadet corps of the colony, with the result that his desire was brought to fulfilment. The camp-site has been judiciously selected; it is on the bank of a stream, and fairly well sheltered.

The Central and West End School Cadets went into camp on Tuesday morning, and at once got to work; the tents being erected, bedding laid down, and commissariat arrangements perfected before the arrival of Colonel Loveday at 3.30. At 4.30 the Inglewood and Stratford contingents put in an appearance, and found comfortable quarters ready for them.

The order of the day is: Reveille, 6 a.m.; drill under officers, 8 a.m.; dress for parade, 9.30 a.m.; fall in, 10 a.m.; dinner, 12 noon; C.O. parade, 2 p.m.; tea, 5.30 p.m.; retreat at sunset, guard-mounting, 7 p.m.; first post, 8.45 p.m.; second post, 9.15 p.m.; lights out, 9.30 p.m.

Talking is strictly prohibited after 9.30 p.m., and no bathing is allowed unless with the Commanding Officer's consent.

During the night (at 11 o'clock) two civilians got into the camp, but the guards were vigilant, and both were arrested and taken to the guard-room. One was kept in durance vile all night, and then released with a caution; but the other was let go with a caution at midnight, having convinced Major Dempsey that he was suffering from heart-disease.

The Major will be pleased to see visitors at the camp, particularly on Thursday afternoon.

The boys are all well and happy, and enter thoroughly into their work.

Vegetables are scarce, and any townfolk who have good gardens might remember the fact and act accordingly.

A visit to the camp will convince any one that it is being run on excellent lines, and that the outing is a good one for the boys.

The Taranaki Rifles, under Captain Okey, and Taranaki Guards under Captain Mills, marched from New Plymouth to Sentry Hill on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of attacking the cadet battalion encamped on Mr. Sampson's property near the railway-station. Scouts and signallers were sent in advance of the main body, and the following despatch was sent forward by messenger, under flag of truce, to officer commanding the camp:—

"SIR,—This serves as a formal notice, calling upon you, together with the whole of the force under your command, to surrender. Terms of surrender will be as follows: (1.) You will in the meantime be deemed prisoners of war. (2.) The whole of your camp-equipment, arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, together with all supplies, to be surrendered unconditionally. The alternative will be an immediate attack. I request your prompt reply per bearer.—C. T. MILLS, Captain in charge of attacking force."

The following indorsement was made on the order, and returned: "‘No surrender’ is the motto of the Taranaki Cadet Battalion.—H. DEMPSEY, Major."

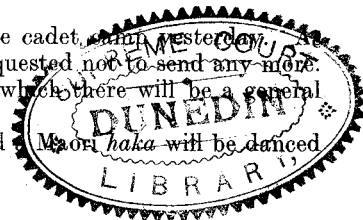
The reply was received by the main body at the junction of Devon and Te Arei Roads, and the attacking force was immediately divided into suitable units for action, the right wing being under Captain Okey, who advanced along the Te Arei route, and the left wing, under Captain Mills and Lieutenant Bellringer, continued on Devon Road, turning towards the camp at Mountain Road. Sergeant Kendall, with a picked body of men, proceeded up the western side of the Mangaraka River to attack the camp from the south-west, fording the river to do so, and good work was put in by this detachment. Captain Okey with his detachment made an attack from the north-west across the old Mangaraka Bridge. The left wing on meeting the defenders on Mountain Road subdivided into three forces, the right under Lieutenant Bellringer, centre under Colour-Sergeant Beadle, and left under Captain Mills. The right and centre detachments engaged the defenders, and the left were allowed unopposed to occupy an old *pa* on the east side of the camp and within 500 yards of the camp-site, which practically gave the attackers command of that quarter. Advance was the order until within 100 yards or so of the camp-lines, when the defenders were too numerous, and the attackers were taken prisoners and marched in after being relieved of the rifle-bolts. The first batch of prisoners caused considerable commotion, but batch after batch continued to arrive under escort of the defenders, much to the delight of many witnesses. The whole proceedings served as good and useful instruction to all concerned. Certain weak points were marked, one of the principal being lack of taking advantage of cover.

The attackers were treated well by the defenders after the fray was over, and a return to New Plymouth was made per 7 o'clock train, the outing having proved thoroughly enjoyable to all taking part.

Fifteen sacks of vegetables and several boxes of fruit arrived in the camp, and yesterday this will be more than sufficient for the wants of the boys, friends are requested not to send any more.

Divine service will be held in the camp at 2.30 to-morrow, after which there will be a general parade of the cadets.

The Hon. C. H. Mills will be asked to visit the camp to-morrow, and in his honour.



[Taranaki Herald, 2nd and 3rd April, 1906.]

GOOD WORK IN THE CAMP.—OFFICER COMMANDING PLEASED.

Excitement ran high in camp on Saturday morning when the news got about that a sham fight would be carried out that afternoon. The forces were distributed so that one-third, under Captain Brown, with Captain Sullivan as second in command, formed the attacking party, while the remaining strength, with Captains Johnson and Pritchard in command, defended the encampment. The front was from river to river on the southern side of the camp, the tents being pitched between the streams. During the engagement it began to rain very heavily, slightly hindering manoeuvres at the front. In spite of the rain the boys retained their vigilance to the full, and after some clever work on either side Captain Sullivan got through the defence with ten men, sixteen of the attackers being captured. The work was very instructive, and the manner in which the boys reserved fire in spite of great excitement said a good deal for the discipline of the cadet battalion.

After breakfast on Sunday a general "clean-up" was ordered by the Major, and the whole camp soon resolved itself into a veritable beehive. This done, the battalion immediately fell in, and practised the movements for the afternoon ceremony. At 2 p.m. the Rev. G. W. Dent conducted Divine service, at which a large number of visitors were present. The Hon. C. H. Mills then entered the camp, accompanied by the Mayor and several officials of the Education Board. After the review and inspection by the Minister, the whole battalion formed up for the march past, which was carried out by the boys in a very creditable manner. They were then formed up in quarter-column, and the Hon. Mr. Mills addressed them. After a brief introduction, he congratulated the boys on their general appearance, behaviour, and drill, and expressed surprise that so much could have been done in the short time at the disposal of the instructors. He would be able to go back to Wellington and tell the Defence Minister of the capabilities of the Taranaki public-school cadets, and also express an opinion on the floor of the House on the value of such camps. To Colonel Loveday the credit was due for the present position of the cadet forces of the colony.

During the afternoon tea was dispensed by the orderlies to the visitors in the mess-room, and the camp presented quite an animated appearance. The tent which secured the highest marks for cleanliness, order, and arrangements was that of Sergeant Priest, No. 1 Company, Stratford Corps; No. 9 tent, Stratford, came second, with two points between them. The tents as a whole, says the quartermaster (Captain Barry), were excellent, exceptionally well kept, in one case actually decorated with a vase of flowers. The Colonel expressed himself highly satisfied with the march past yesterday.

The boys highly appreciated the work of Colonel Loveday among them, and to-day they made him a presentation as a mark of their appreciation of his services. He is a very popular officer amongst the boys.

The following letter has been received by Major Dempsey:—

"Camp, Sentry Hill, 1st April, 1906.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I cannot let the camp of the Taranaki Battalion of P.S. Cadets, and the two companies of the Stratford D.H. School Cadets, under your command, break up without asking you to convey to all ranks my hearty appreciation of the excellent manner they at all times carried out their respective duties, and the zeal and energy they always displayed; and when it is considered that not a single case of breach of discipline had to be dealt with it speaks volumes for the training of the cadets.

"I have, &c.,

"L. W. LOVEDAY, Lieut.-Col., O.C.P.S. Cadets."

On Monday morning the battalion was drawn up in column previous to striking tents. The Major said that he had immensely enjoyed himself during the camp, and spoke briefly of the manner in which the boys had behaved themselves, there not being a breach of discipline in the whole camp. He also read a letter from Colonel Loveday [quoted above].

Major Dempsey is to be congratulated on the week's work at the camp. He has shown great care for the boys and has been untiring in his efforts to secure their comfort. His whole heart is in this kind of work, and the result, we are sure, must be highly satisfactory to him. The Colonel is voted by Major Dempsey to be "one of the best."

SIR,—

17th April, 1906.

I have the honour to report for the information of your Board that I attended the camp of the 3rd Wanganui P.S. Cadet Battalion at Porewa from the 18th to the 25th January last, inclusive.

It affords me great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent behaviour of the cadets who attended the same.

I am very much beholden to Major Saunders, who was in command, not only for the manner in which he conducted the camp, but for the valuable assistance he renders me in connection with his battalion generally, and it is satisfactory to find how he and the headmasters in his district work so harmoniously together in fostering the cadet movement.

Captain and Adjutant Kinsey, of the 2nd Wellington M.R. Regiment, was good enough to come into camp and give Major Saunders every assistance. Captain Kinsey informed me that he felt proud of the manner in which the cadets carried out their duties at all times.

I hope this year will see, with the approval of your Board, the other two battalions undergo a week's training.

A word of praise is due to Captain Mossman, of the Marton Cadets, for his untiring efforts for the comfort of the cadets in camp.

I have, &c.,

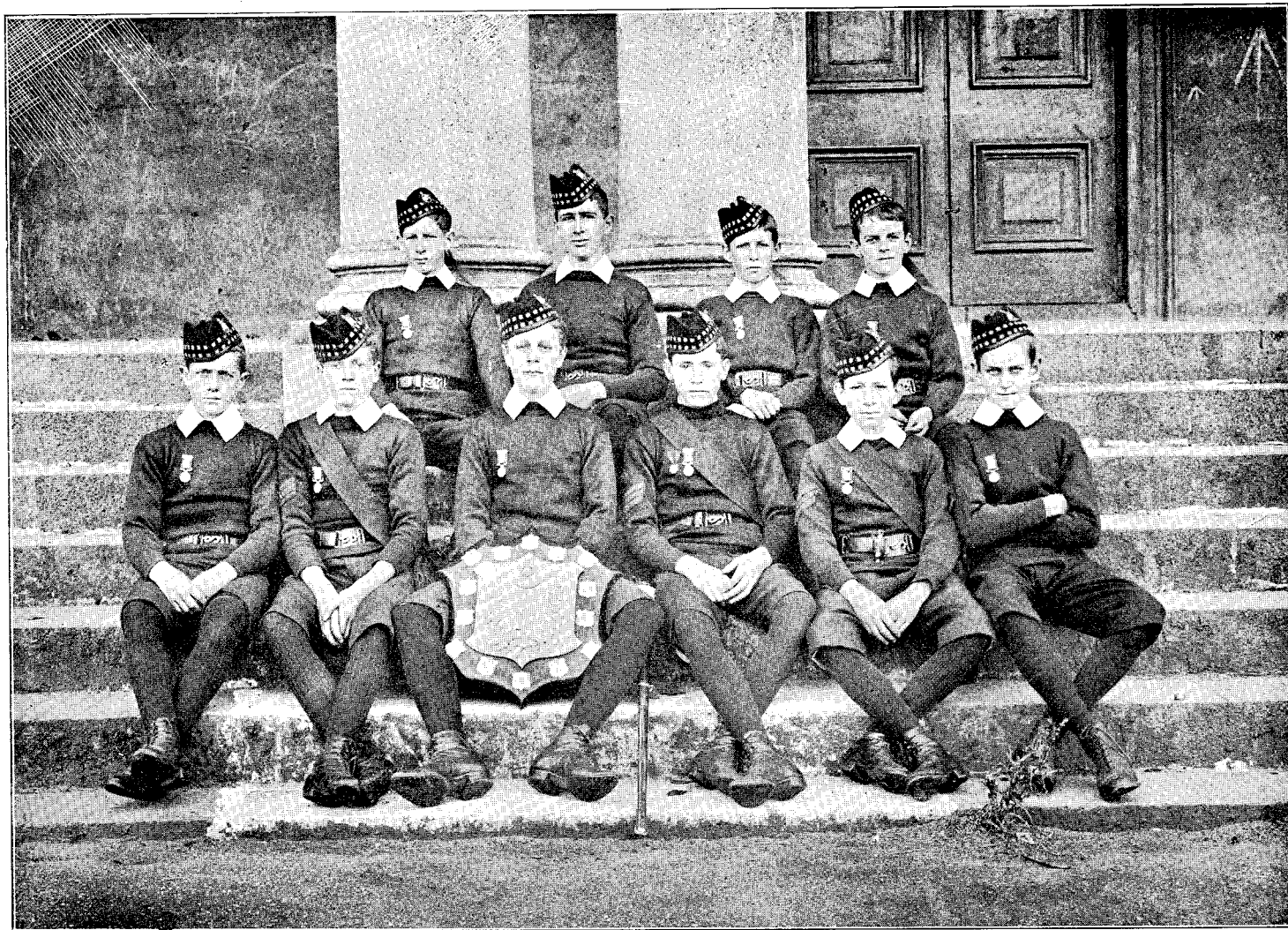
L. W. LOVEDAY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Public-school Cadets.

The Secretary of the Wanganui Education Board.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (2,200 copies), £8 18s. 6d.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1906.

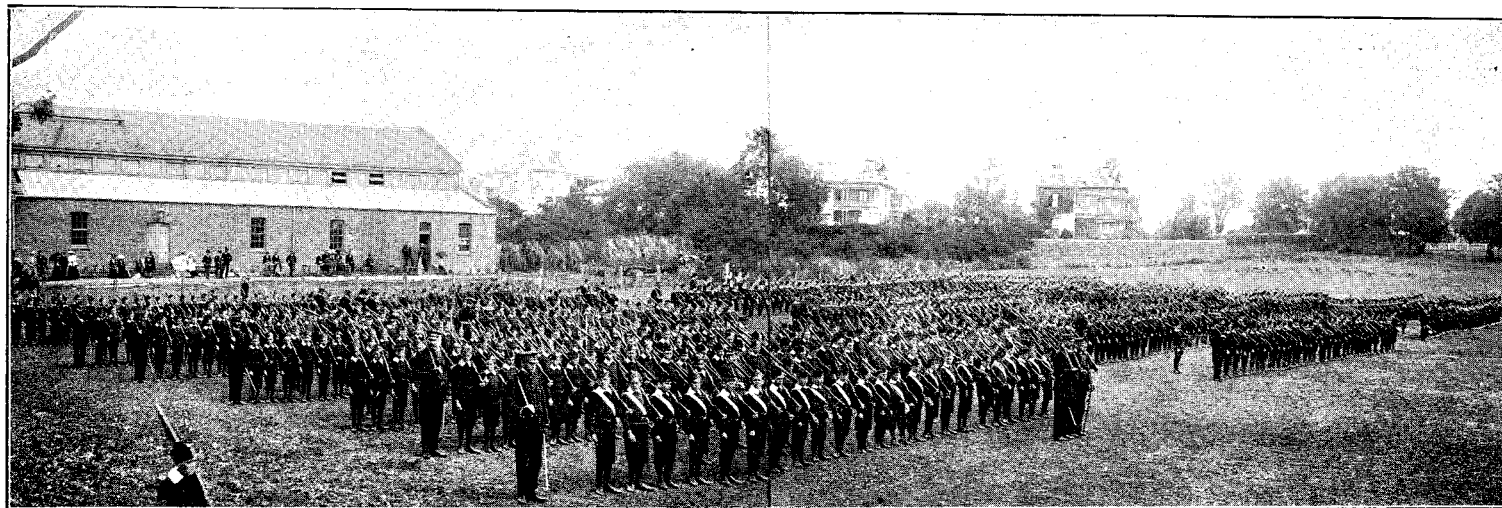
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ONEHUNGA DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL CADETS. WINNERS OF THE NORTH ISLAND CHALLENGE SHIELD FOR 1905.



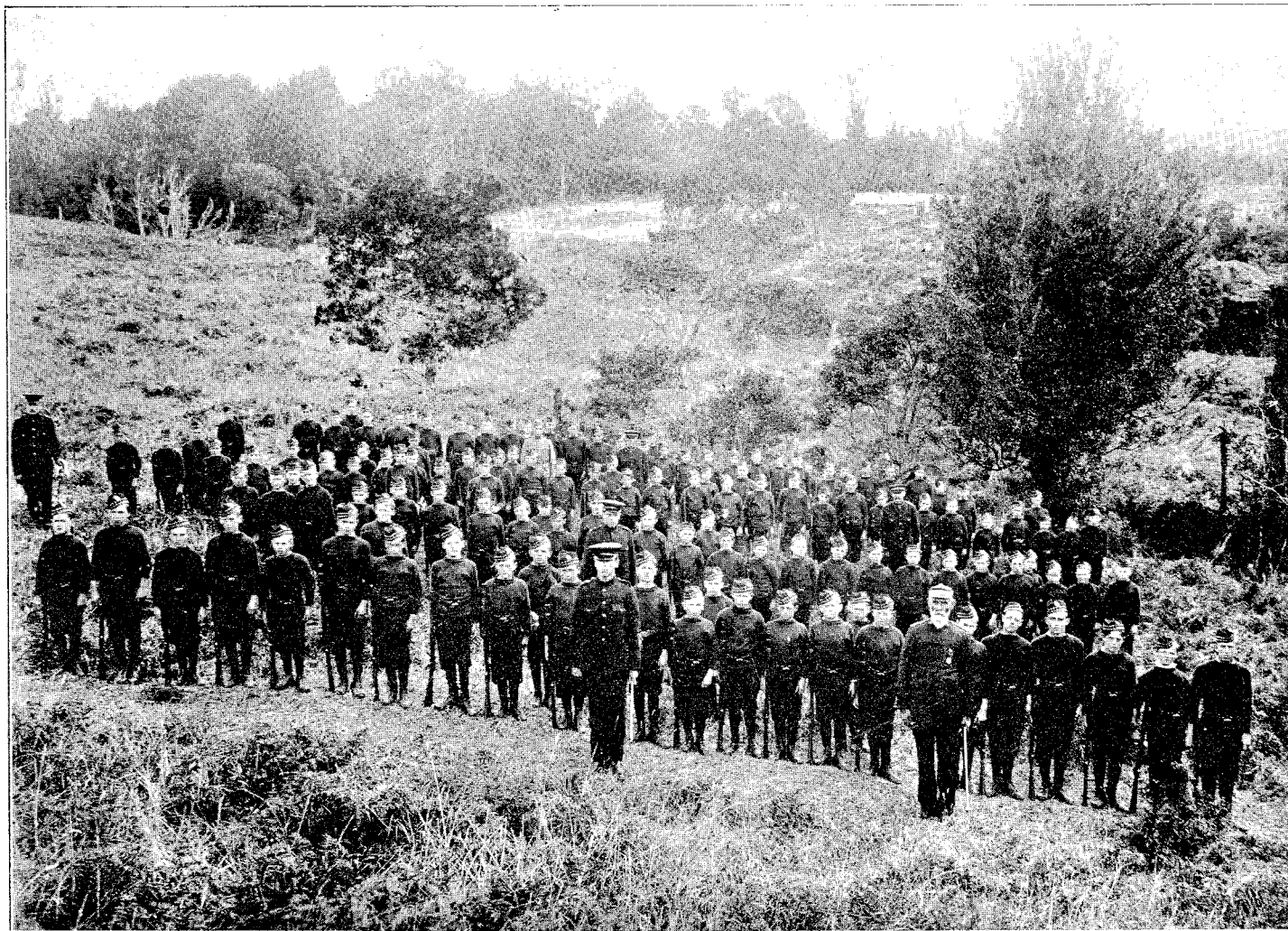
LIEUT.-COLONEL LOVEDAY, OFFICERS, AND STAFF OF THE TARANAKI PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALION.



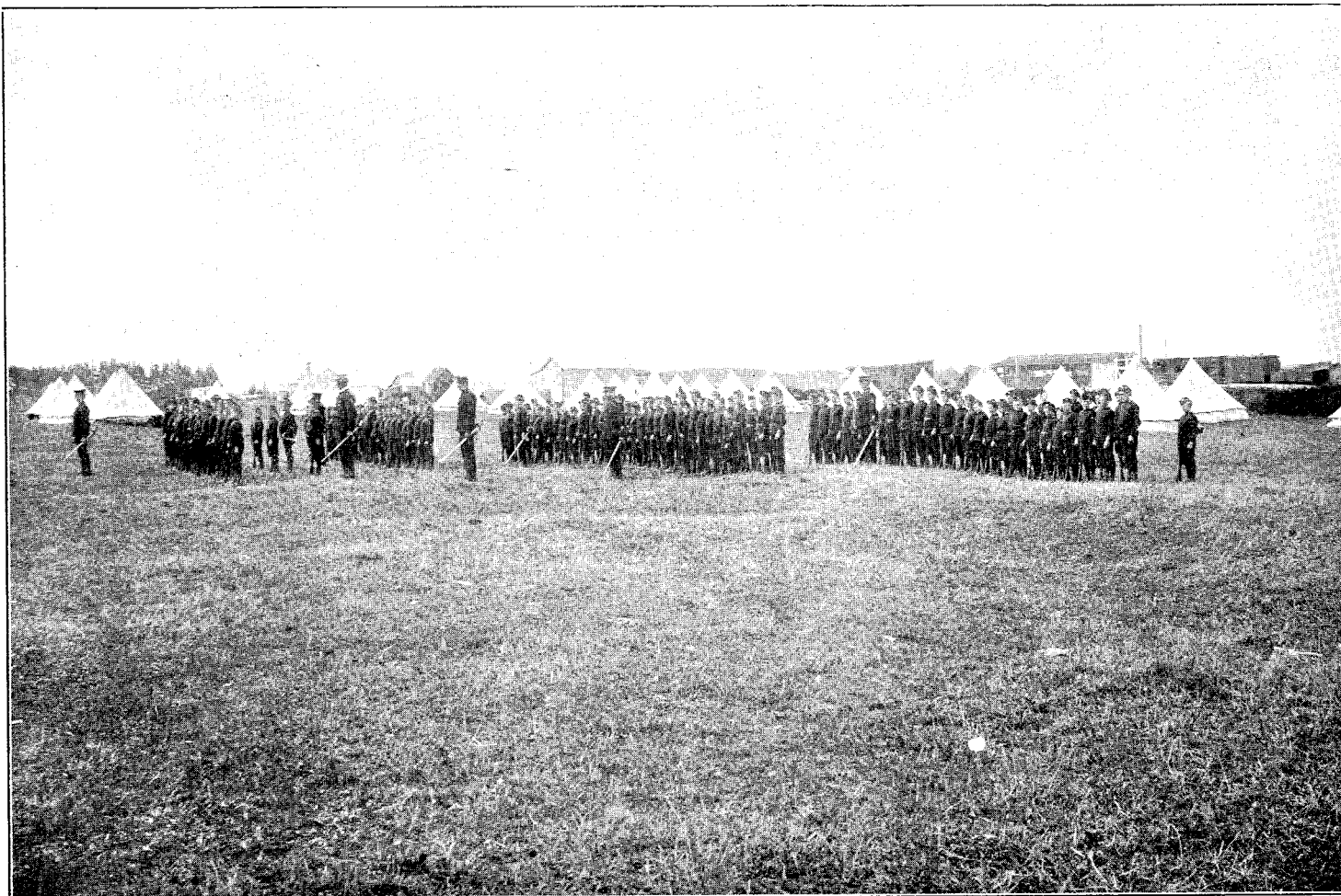
INSPECTION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (LORD PLUNKET) OF THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD AUCKLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE NORTH ISLAND CHALLENGE SHIELD TO THE ONEHUNGA SCHOOL CADETS, ON THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1906.

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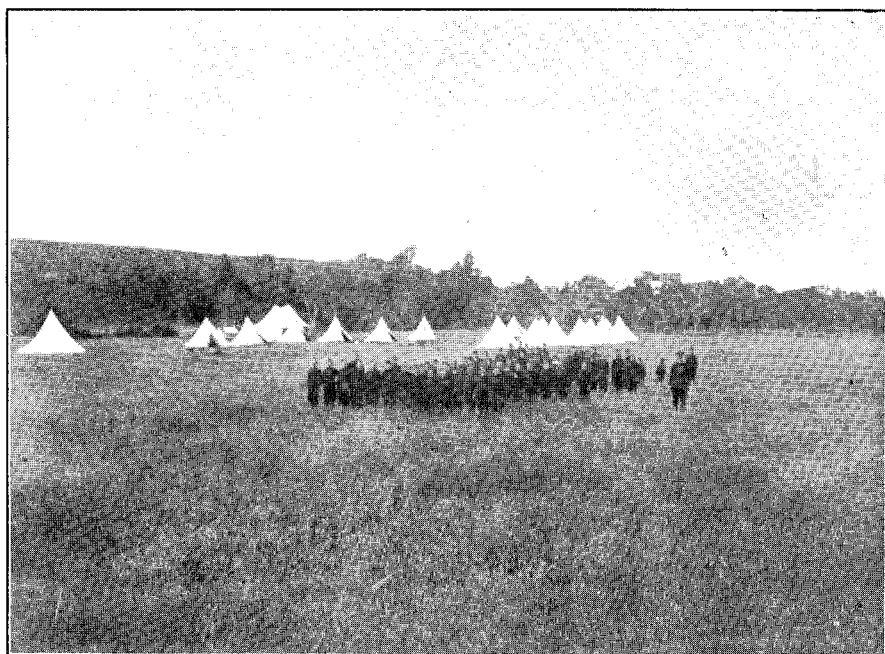
OFFICERS AND CADETS OF THE TARARAKI PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALION.



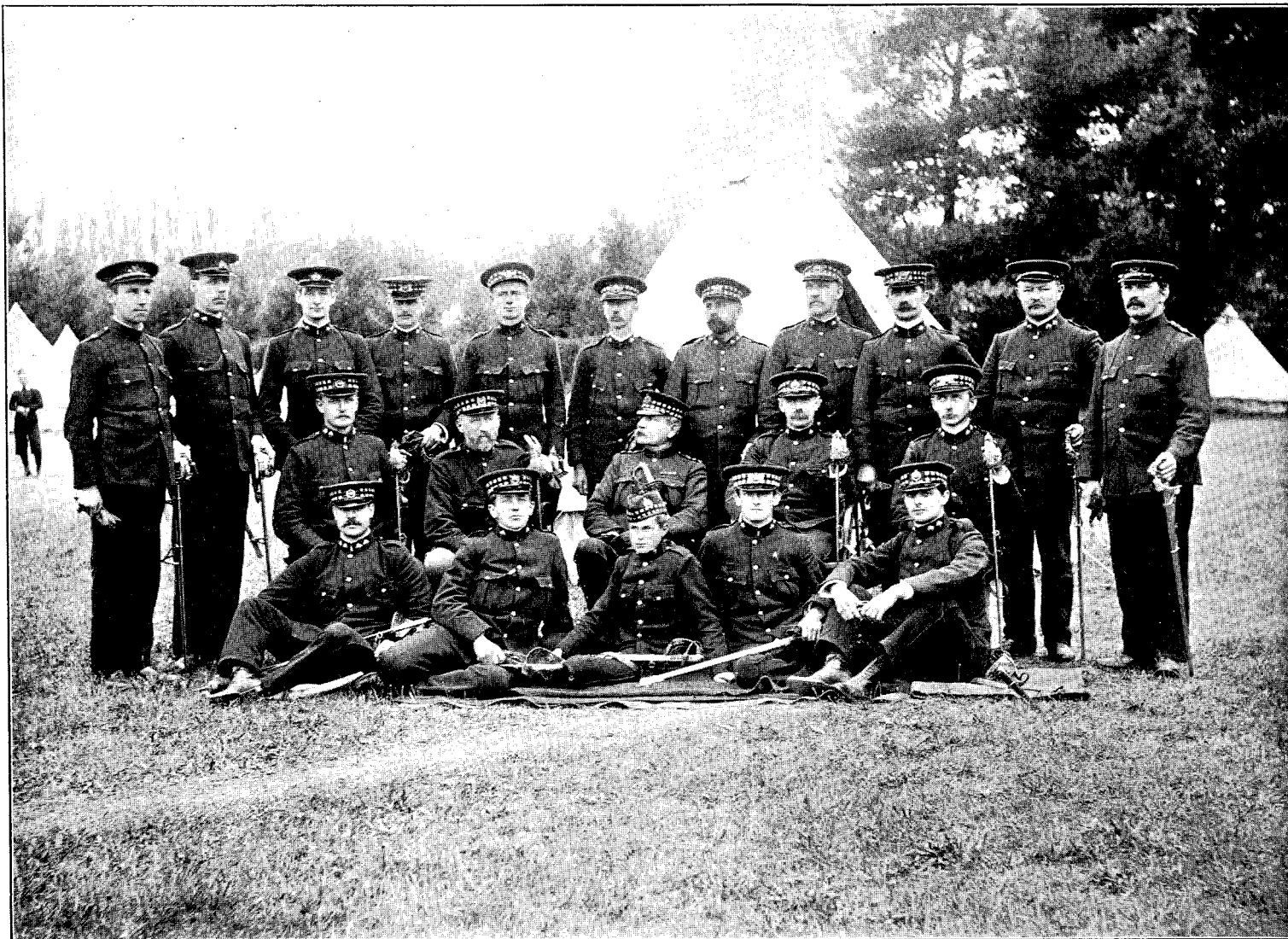
THE TARANAKI PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALION IN CAMP AT SENTRY HILL, NEAR NEW PLYMOUTH.



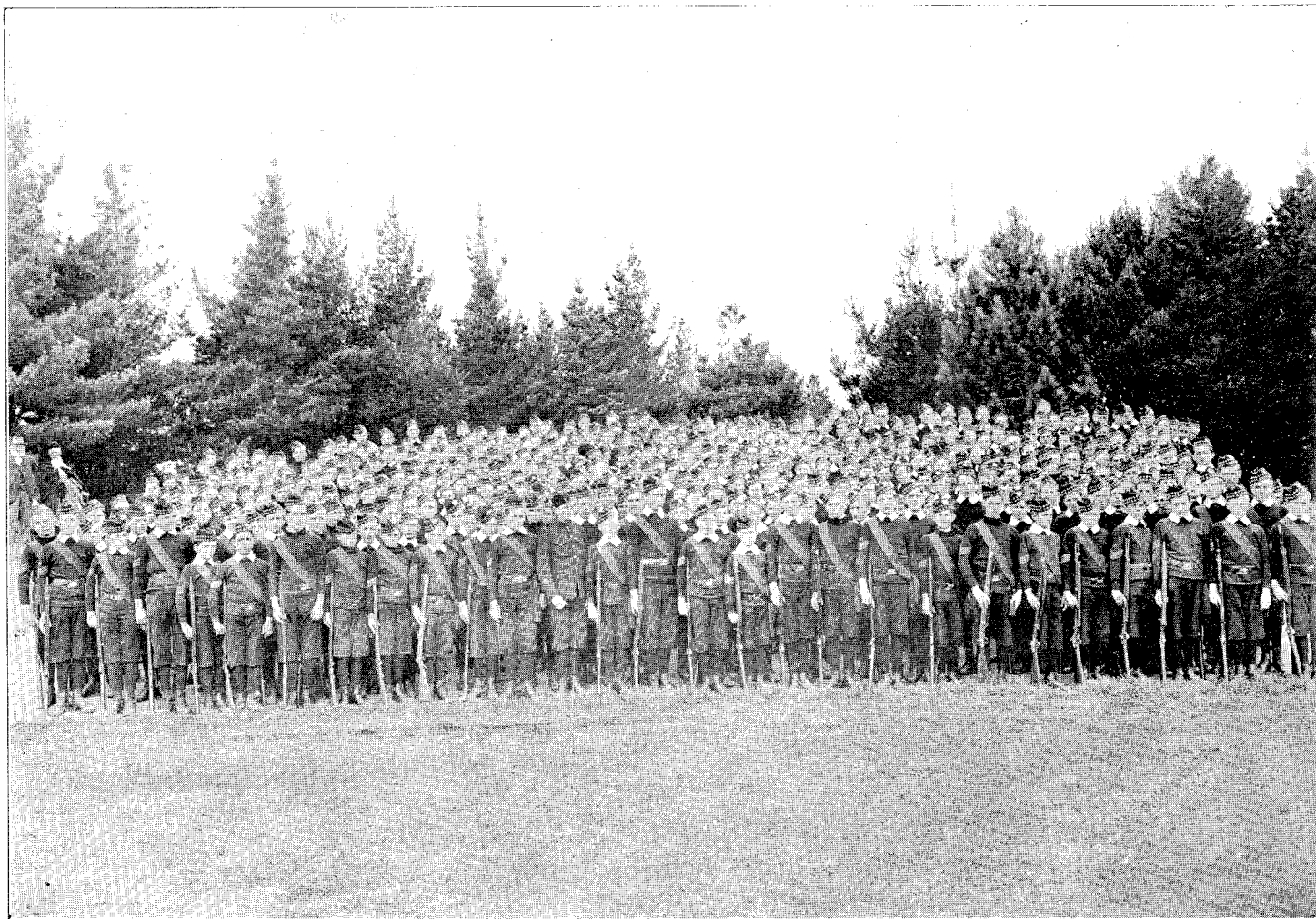
SERGEANT H. CARLSON, OF THE DANNEVIRKE NORTH PUBLIC SCHOOL CADETS: HIGHEST SCORER IN CLASS-FIRING IN THE COLONY FOR YEAR 1904, MAKING 82 OUT OF POSSIBLE 84.



A PORTION OF THE 3RD WANGANUI PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALION IN
CAMP AT POREWA.



LIEUT.-COLONEL LOVEDAY AND OFFICERS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND NORTH CANTERBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALIONS.



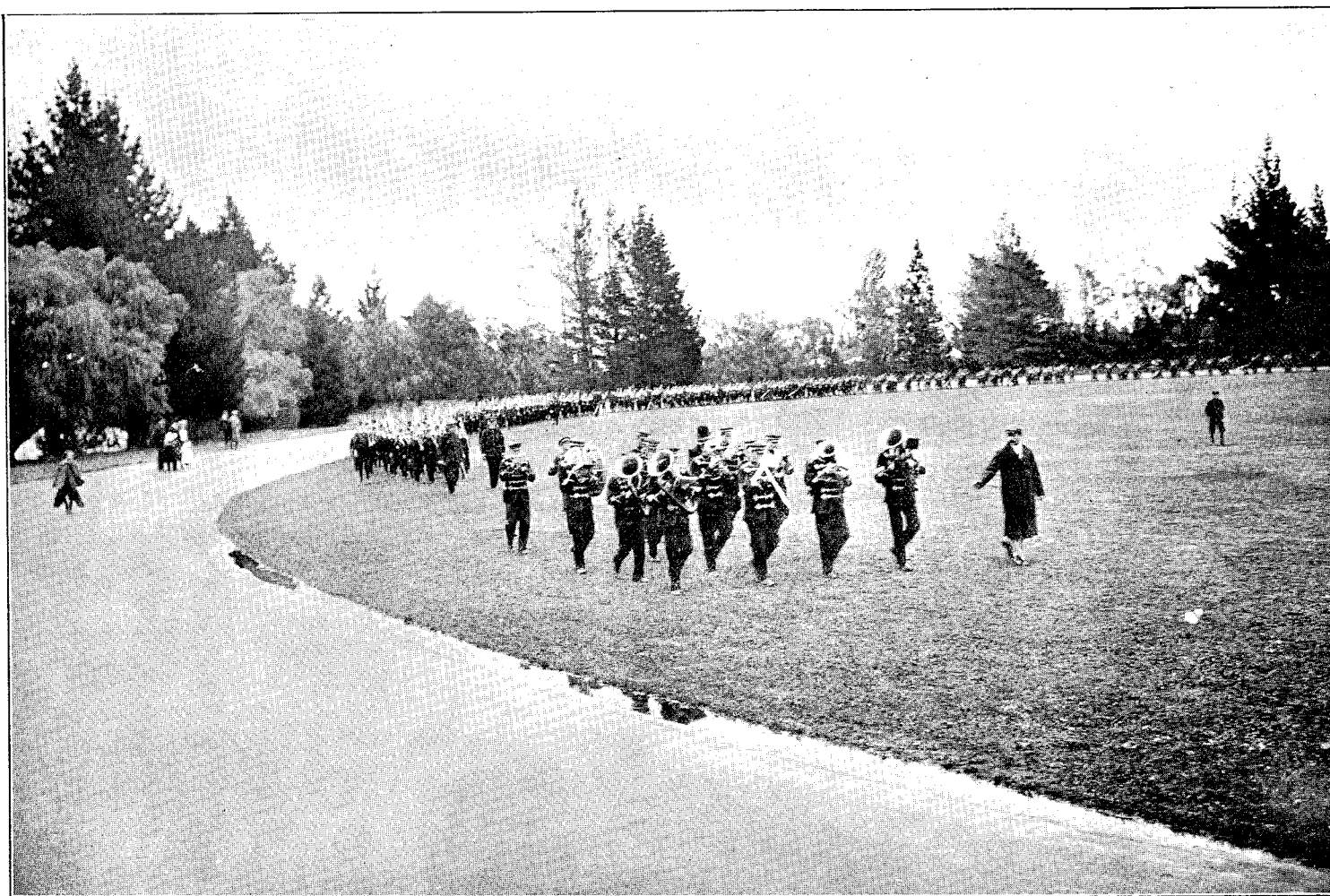
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 1ST AND 2ND NORTH CANTERBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALIONS.

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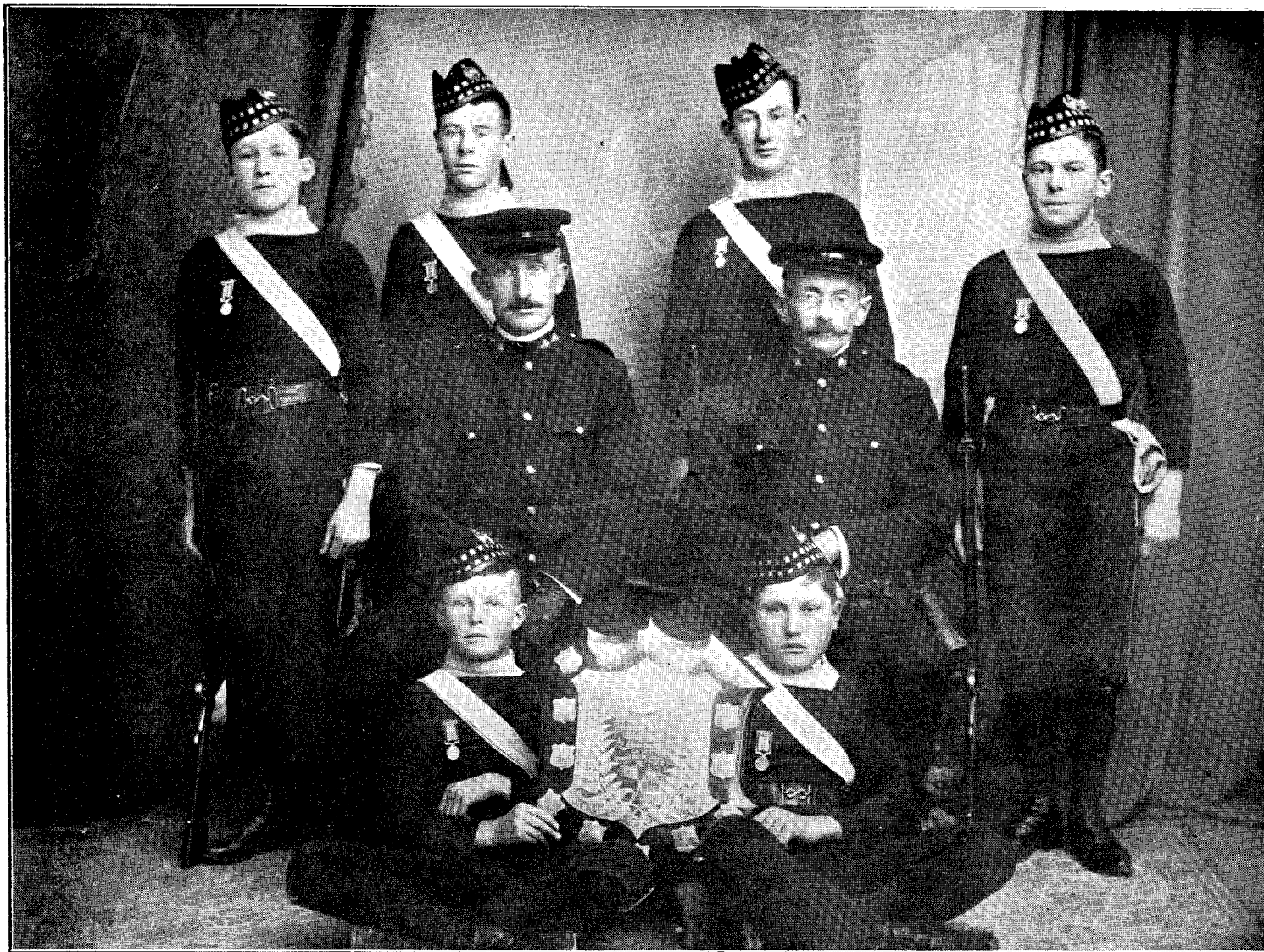
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1ST AND 2ND NORTH CANTERBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALIONS IN CAMP AT ASHBURTON.



THE 1ST AND 2ND NORTH CANTERBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET BATTALIONS ON THE MARCH IN THE ASHBURTON DOMAIN.



PART OF WAIMATE TEAM, DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL CADETS, WINNERS OF THE SOUTH ISLAND CHALLENGE SHIELD, 1905. SCORE, 642.

